**上饶市弋阳一中等六校2018-2019学年高二12月联考（课改班）**

**英语试卷**

时间：120分钟 满分：150分

**第Ⅰ卷**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）**

**听下面5段对话，每段对话后有一个小题。从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。**

1．Who did the woman want to call?

A．James. B．Drake. C．Daniel.

2．What are the speakers probably going to do?

A．Give Robert a phone call. B．Go and pick Robert up.

C．Wait for Robert.

3．Where are the speakers?

A．At home. B．In a restaurant. C．In the street.

4．How many members are probably there in the man’s group?

A． 6. B．12. C．18.

5．What does the man mean?

A．He hid the glass. B．He broke the glass.

C．He gave the glass to a friend.

第二节 （共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6．What is Nancy doing now?

A．Getting up in her room. B．Preparing for a party. C．Performing on stage.

7．Why did the man come for Nancy?

A．To bring her a dress. B．To get her some flowers.

C．To invite her to see a movie．

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8．Why did Bill lose his job?

A．He made a big mistake. B．He didn’t work hard. C．His boss didn’t like him.

9．What can we learn about Bill from the conversation?

A．He has one kid now. B．He didn’t get on well with others.

C．He is probably a salesman.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10．What is the purpose of the woman’s visit?

A．To visit her brother. B．To attend a conference. C．To study abroad.

11．Where will the woman stay during her trip?

A．At a hotel. B．At her parents’ home. C．At a university dormitory.

12．What do we learn about the woman?

A．Her parents are on the same trip. B．She was born in Britain.

C．She frequently visits Oxford University.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13．Where did the man go last week?

A．Japan. B．America. C．England.

14．Where will the woman go first in America?

A．New York. B．Los Angeles. C．Seattle.

15．In which way did the man mention to book a hotel?[]

A．By calling the hotel. B．On a secure website. C．By visiting the hotel.

16．What does the man advise the woman to take?

A．An umbrella. B．A map. C．A pair of sunglasses.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17．When was the sports meeting held?

A．Last Friday. B．Last Saturday. C．This Friday．

18．Which event did the speaker take part in?

A．The long jump. B．The high jump． C．The 100-meter race．

19．Which class won the tug-of-war?

A．Class One. B．Class Two. C．Class Three.

20．Who was the best basketball player in the school?

A．Steve. B．Frank. C．David.

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节, 满分40分）**

**第一节：（共15题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

**阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中, 选出最佳选项。**

**A**

Many of the world’s most well-known people were once successful failures. Here are the stories of a few of them.

**Abraham Lincoln(1809-1865)**

Abraham Lincoln was one of America’s greatest leaders, taking the country through the Civil War(from 1860 to 1865). However, his life was never easy. He started numerous businesses that failed. He went bankrupt twice, and was defeated in 26 campaigns for public office. He later said, “My great concern is not whether you have failed, but whether you are content with your failure. ”

**Vincent Van Gogh(1853-1890)**

Van Gogh is one of the most famous and influential painters in the history of Western Art. He’s renowned for paintings such as *The* *Starry* *Night*, *The* *Potato* *Eaters* and *Sunflowers*. However, during his lifetime, Van Gogh sold only one painting for a very small amount of money. Despite this, he carried on painting, sometimes even going without food so he could complete his collection of over 800 known works.

**Albert Einstein(1879-1955)**

Albert Einstein won the Noble Prize in Physics in 1921. However, he wasn’t always considered as a “genius”. He didn’t speak until he was four, and couldn’t read until he was seven. His teachers and parents thought he was slow, so he was expelled from school and couldn’t get into the Zurich Polytechnic School. He later famously said, “Success is failure in progress. ”

**Stephen King(born 1947)**

Stephen King is one of the best-selling authors of all time, but his first book, *Carrie*, was rejected by about 30 publishers. Eventually, Stephen threw it in the bin, but his wife fished it out and encouraged him to resubmit it, which he did successfully this time!

21. Who became famous all over the world after his death?

A. Abraham Lincoln. 　　 B. Vincent Van Gogh.

C. Albert Einstein. D. Stephen King.

22. What was the most likely reason for Albert Einstein’s dropping out of school?

A. He was too slow to learn. B. He couldn’t speak or read.

C. His teacher thought he was stupid. D. He didn’t obey the school rules.

23. What do the people in the passage have in common?

A. They are all Americans.

B. They are known for their writings.

C. They were born in the same century.

D. They all suffered failure before they succeeded.

**B**

Joy Mangano was 33 and divorced. She had three kids under age 7, and was barely keeping up payments on her small two-bedroom home by working extra hours as a waitress. “There were times when I would lie in bed and think, I don’t know how I’m going to pay that bill,” Mangano says.

But he had a special ability for seeing the obvious thing. She knew how hard it was to mop the floor. “I was tired of bending down, putting my hands in dirty water, wringing (拧) out a mop,” Mangano says. “So, There’ s gotta be a better way.

How about a “self-wringing” mop? She designed a special tool you could twist in two directions at once, and still keep your hands clean and dry. She set out to sell it, first a few at flea markers.

Then Mangano met with the media. But would couch potatoes (电视迷）buy a mop? The experts on shopping TV were less than certain. They gave it a try, and it failed. Mangano was sure it would sell if they’d let her do the on-camera display. She said, “Get me on that stage, and I will sell this mop because it’s a great item.”

So QVC, a multinational corporation specializing in televised home shopping, took a chance on her. “ I got onstage and the phones went crazy. We sold every mop in minutes.”

Today she’s president of Ingenious Designs, a multimillion-dollar company, and one of the stars of HSN, the Home Shopping Network. Talking about the household invention, Mangano says, “It is as natural for me as it is for a parent to talk about their child.”

24. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

A. Mangano’s small home. B. Mangano’s work experience.

C. Mangano’s unhappy marriage. D. Mangano’s hard living conditions.

25. The mop can be sold successfully with the help of .

A. HSN B. QVC C. couch potatoes D. experts on shopping TV

26. What does Mangano think of her invention?

A. Special. B. Normal. C. Dissatisfied D. Unbelievable.

27. What can we learn from the text?

A. HSN is an Internet organization that helps such women in trouble as Manganot.

B. The experts on shopping TV were confident about Mangano's mop.

C. Mangano got the idea of self-wringing mop from her own experience.

D. Mangano once had to work seven days a week to support her family.

**C**

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnight. In 1896, Dawson, Canada, was unmapped wilderness(荒野). But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000.

Dawson did not have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They travelled over snow-covered mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The path to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could fall without warming. An avalanche(雪崩) once closed the path, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20, 000 people who dug for gold, 4, 000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich they were, Dawson was never comfortable. Necessities like food and wood were very expensive. But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. Today, people still come and go — to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson City — its present population is 762.

28. What attracted the early settlers to New York City？

A. Its business culture.

B. Its small population.

C. Its geographical position.

D. Its favourable climate.

29. What do we know about those who first dug for gold in Dawson？

A. Two-thirds of them stayed there.

B. One out of five people got rich.

C. Almost everyone gave up.

D. Half of them died.

30. What was the main reason for many people to leave Dawson？

A. They found the city too crowded.

B. They wanted to try their luck elsewhere.

C. They were unable to stand the winter.

D. They were short of food.

31. What is the text mainly about？

A. The rise and fall of a city.

B. The gold rush in Canada.

C. Journeys into the wilderness.

D. Tourism in Dawson.

**D**

Give yourself a test. Which way is the wind blowing? How many kinds of wildflowers can be seen from your front door? If your awareness is as sharp as it could be, you’ll have no trouble answering these questions.

Most of us observed much more as children than we do as adults. A child’s day is filled with fascination, newness and wonder. Curiosity gave us all a natural awareness. But distinctions that were sharp to us as children become unclear; we are numb(麻木的）to new stimulation(刺激), new ideas. Relearning the art of seeing the world around us is quite simple, although it takes practice and requires breaking some bad habits.

The first step in awakening senses is to stop predicting what we are going to see and feel before it occurs. This blocks awareness. One chilly night when I was hiking in the Rocky Mountains with some students, I mentioned that we were going to cross a mountain stream. The students began complaining about how cold it would be. We reached the stream, and they unwillingly walked ahead. They were almost knee-deep when they realized it was a hot spring. Later they all admitted they’d felt cold water at first.

Another block to awareness is the obsession(痴迷) many of us have with naming things. I saw bird watchers who spotted a bird, immediately looked it up in field guides, and said, a "ruby-crowned kinglet" and checked it off. They no longer paid attention to the bird and never learned what it was doing.

The pressures of "time" and "destination" are further blocks to awareness. I encountered many hikers who were headed to a distant camp-ground with just enough time to get there before dark. It seldom occurred to them to wander a bit, to take a moment to see what’s around them. I asked them what they’d seen. "Oh, a few birds," they said. They seemed bent on their destinations.

Nature seems to unfold to people who watch and wait. Next time you take a walk, no matter where it is, take in all the sights, sounds and sensations. Wander in this frame of mind and you will open a new dimension to your life.

32. According to Paragraph 2, compared with adults, children are more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. anxious to do wonders

B. sensitive to others’ feelings

C. likely to develop unpleasant habits

D. eager to explore the world around them

33. What idea does the author convey in Paragraph 3?

A. To avoid jumping to conclusions.

B. To stop complaining all the time.

C. To follow the teacher’s advice.

D. To admit mistakes honestly.

34. The bird watchers’ behavior shows that they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are very patient in their observation

B. are really fascinated by nature

C. care only about the names of birds

D. question the accuracy of the field guides

35.  In the passage, the author intends to tell us we should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fill our senses to feel the wonders of the world

B. get rid of some bad habits in our daily life

C. open our mind to new things and ideas

D. try our best to protect nature

第二节：（共5小题；每小题2分, 满分10分）

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

36 If you’re looking for a challenging situation to practice your English, just pick up the telephone. Not being able to see the person you’re talking to and the body language they’re using can make chatting on the phone one of the most difficult forms of communication. Never fear, though! Here are some tips to guide you through an average telephone conversation in English.

**Greetings**

37 Even if you’re calling a business contact for a specific purpose, it’d be rude to jump right into business without a little small talk at the beginning.

**Getting to the point**

There always comes the point, however, where you want to move on from friendly banter(玩笑) and get down to business. 38 If you are waiting to find out why someone called you, you can guide the conversation by saying, “So what can I do for you？”

**Interrupting without insult (冒犯)[]**

If you happen to be speaking with a very talkative person, and you’d like to interrupt, be sure to do it politely. For example, begin with “I would like to say something here, if I may” or “Allow me to make a point”．

**Closing the call**

39 Sometimes it’s easiest to just say you enjoyed speaking to the other person. Also, keep in mind that strategically (策略地)saying the word “well” at the beginning of a sentence can indicate that you are ready to end the conversation: 40 .

A. It may be the time to offer some good wishes, such as “good luck on that interview”．

B. Believe it or not, talking on the phone can improve your English.

C. You should pick up the phone and say “Hello”．

D. Every phone call should begin with a polite greeting, such as “Hi, how’ve you been？”

E. You can also make friends by talking to others on the phone.

F. For this situation, use the phrase “I’m just calling to”．

G. Well John, it’s been a pleasure talking to you.

**第 II 卷**

**第三部分语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

When I was twelve, I took part in a six-day hiking with the Scout troop for fifty miles through the mountain in autumn. With a forty-pound pack, we \_\_\_41\_\_\_ into the mountains. It didn't take me long to realize that this hike was \_\_42\_\_\_ than expected. We couldn’t even stop for a break because the mosquitoes were in our ears, eyes, even our noses! It was better to just keep \_\_\_43\_\_\_ to stay ahead of them.

When we reached camp I wanted only to have a warm meal and then go to sleep. I cooked some delicious pasta, but knocked over the \_\_\_44\_\_\_ as I leaned over to grab my fork. I \_\_\_45\_\_\_ biting some Granola bars and spent the first night \_\_\_46\_\_\_ my bed at home. The next day, I almost \_\_\_47\_\_\_. With every step, my \_\_\_48\_\_\_ seemed to get a new blister. By the late afternoon, I tried to cook some dinner again. \_\_\_49\_\_\_, the heat of my stove attracted all kinds of bugs which kept \_\_\_50\_\_\_on it and getting stuck. I gave up .

At this point, all sorts of \_\_\_51\_\_\_ raced through my head. My muscles and feet ached and my stomach groaned(响) \_\_\_52\_\_\_ hunger.  Not wanting others to see me, I wandered off, sat down and \_\_\_53\_\_\_. After my moments of self-pity, I pulled myself together and wiped away the tears. Well, the evening finally came. I tried to sleep away my \_\_\_54\_\_\_.

The next morning, we were hiking along a beautiful ridge. The views were amazing! It \_\_\_55\_\_\_ me at that moment that I had been focusing on the \_\_\_56\_\_\_ things! I made up my mind that I would focus on what I did want. As if \_\_\_57\_\_\_, the rest of the trip was \_\_58\_\_\_. When we finished our trip, I came home a bit less of a boy and a bit more of a \_\_\_59\_\_\_.

All we need to do is simply change our \_\_\_60\_\_\_ and then life truly becomes colourful.

41. A. broke B. wandered C. headed D. looked

42. A. tougher B. longer C. more amusing D. more inspiring

43. A. jumping B. moving C. rubbing D. waving

44. A. dinner B. pack C. tent D. bed

45. A. concentrated on B. looked forward to C. showed up D. ended up

46. A. processing B. missing C. making D. adjusting

47. A. cheered up B. broke down C. settled down D. set out

48. A. stomach B. leg C. head D. feet

49. A. However B. Therefore C. Besides D. Instead

50. A. coming B. squeezing C. landing D. floating

51. A. thoughts B. dreams C. excuses D. reasons

52. A. for B. in C. at D. with

53. A. reflected B. laughed C. cried D. rested

54. A. dilemmas B. assignments C. opportunities D. troubles

55. A. struck B. confused C. reminded D. warned

56. A. correct B. wrong C. crazy D. essential

57. A. like crazy B. on purpose C. by chance D. like magic

58. A. horrible B. unbearable C. enjoyable D. admirable

59. A. girl B. soldier C. man D. traveller

60. A. demand B. focus C. goal D. habit

**第二卷（非选择题 满分50分）**

**第二节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分, 满分15分）**

**阅读下面材料，根据上下文填写空白处所需的内容（1个单词）或所提供单词的正确形式。**

Scientists have discovered that\_61\_\_(stay) in the cold could help us lose weight. Researchers at the University of California found that\_62\_\_(expose) to the cold increase levels of a protein that helps form brown fat-the type of fat that produces heat and keeps us warm. Brown fat burns energy, \_63\_\_helps us lose weight. While fat stores extra energy, which result\_64\_\_ weight gain. The researchers said that because air conditioning and heating give us constant, \_65\_\_ (comfort)temperatures, our body's need for brown fat has decreased. They found that: "Outdoor workers in northern Finland who are exposed to cold temperature have a significant amount of brown fat when \_66\_\_ (compare) to same-aged indoor workers.”

The research was conducted on two different control groups of mice. One group was injected with the protein that helps create brown fat. This group later gained 30% less weight after both groups were fed high-diets. The researchers say this could be good news in \_67\_\_ fight against obesity. People who are obese have \_68\_(low) levels of brown fat than thinner people, Head researcher Hei Sook Sul said: "This protein could become an important target for research into the treatment and \_69\_\_ (prevent)of obesity and obesity-related diseases. "She added: "If you can somehow increase levels of this protein, you could \_70\_\_ (possible) lose more weight even if eating the same amount of food.

**第四部分 写作 （共两节，满分35分）**

**短文改错（共10题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

**短文中共有10处错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。**

**增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在此符号下面写出该加的词。**

**删除：把多余的词用斜线（＼）划掉。**

**修改： 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。**

**注意：1、每处错误及其修改均仅限一词； 2、只允许修改10处, 多者(从第11处起) 不计分。**

The general purpose of music is put people at ease. However ,music is much than sound. It is a way of thinking. When you listen to music, sing, or to play an instrument, you are also becoming better thinkers, You can learn English for songs too. While listen to an English song, you are learning English grammar and vocabulary. Try to use it in your everyday English conversations when it is suit. In a word ,music play so important the role that life is a journey through a desert without music. Try many different style of music and enjoy them.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是李华，你的外国网友Peter因迷恋手机游戏而被父母批评，他为此写信向你抱怨。请给他写一封回信，要点包括：

1. 对Peter受到批评表不遗憾；

2. 指出Peter的错误；

3. 给出建议。

注意：

1.词数100左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

**六校联考答案**

**听力**

**1—5 ACCCB 6—10 BCACB 11—15 ABABB 16—20 CACCB**

**阅读理解**

**21-23 BCD 24-27 DBBC 28-31 CBBA 32-35 DACA 36-40 BDFAG**

**完形填空**

**41-45 CABAD 46-50 BBDAC 51-55 ADCDA 56-60 BDCCB**

**填词**

**staying 62.being exposed/exposure 63.which 64.in 65.comfortable 66.compared 67.the 68.lower 69. prevention 70. possibly**

**改错：**

**The general purpose of music is ˄ put people at ease. However ,music is much than sound. It**

**to more**

**is a way of thinking. When you listen to music, sing, or*~~to~~* play an instrument, you are also becoming better thinkers, You can learn English for songs too. While listen to an English**

**from listening**

**song, you are learning English grammar and vocabulary. Try to use it in your everyday**

**them**

**English conversations when it is suit. In a word ,music play so important the role that life is**

**suitable plays a**

**a journey through a desert without music. Try many different style of music and enjoy them.**

**styles**

**书面表达：Possible Version:**

**Dear Peter,**

**I’m sorry to hear that you were scolded by your parents. But to be honest, it is indeed you that are to blame.**

**To start with, being a student, it is our primary task to study hard rather than being addicted to playing phone games. In addition, what your parents said and did is because they care about you. How I wish you had put yourself in their shoes! What's more, it is necessary that you arrange your time for study and leisure wisely. At no time should you let phone games absorb you again and disappoint your parents.**

**Hope what I say will cheer you up!**

**Yours sincerely,**

**Li Hua**

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