

陇东中学分校 2018-2019 学年第二学期期中考试 高二英语试卷

第 I 卷

一、阅读理解 (40 分)

A

Waste can be seen everywhere in the school. Some students ask for more food than they can eat and others often forget to turn off the lights when they leave the classroom. They say they can afford these things. But I don't agree with them.

Waste can bring a lot of problems. Although China is rich in some resources, we are short of others, for example, fresh water. It is reported that we will have no coal (煤) or oil to use in 100 years. So if we go on wasting our resources, what can we use in the future and where can we move? Think about it. I think we should say no to the students who waste things every day. Everybody should stop wasting as soon as possible.

In our everyday life, we can do many things to prevent waste from happening, for example, turn off the water taps when we finish washing, turn off the lights when we leave the classroom, try not to order more food than we need, and so on. Little by little, everything will be changed. Waste can be stopped one day, if we do our best.

1. From the passage we know that some students often _____ in the school.

- A. eat too much B. don't work hard
C. waste things D. throw rubbish everywhere

2. Which is not mentioned in this passage?

- A. Fresh water B. Forest.
C. Oil. D. Coal.

3. What may happen in 100 years?

- A. We may still have enough oil. B. We may still have enough coal.
C. We may have a little oil. D. We may have no coal or oil to use.

4. Which of the following is right?

- A. Waste brings problems. B. Waste can bring no problem.
C. China is rich in fresh water. D. Students never waste things.

5. Which is the best title of this passage?

- A. Stop Wasting B. School life
C. Waste in the School D. Rich Resources in China

B

America is a mobile society. Friendships between Americans can be close and real, yet disappear soon if situations change. Neither side feels hurt by this. Both may exchange Christmas greetings for a year or two, perhaps a few letters for a while — then no more. If the same two people meet again by chance, even years later, they pick up the friendship. This can be quite difficult for us Chinese to understand, because friendships between us flower more slowly but then may become lifelong feelings, extending (延伸) sometimes deeply into both families.

Americans are ready to receive us foreigners at their homes, share their holidays, and their home life. They will enjoy welcoming us and be pleased if we accept their hospitality (好客) easily.

Another difficult point for us Chinese to understand Americans is that although they include us warmly in their personal everyday lives, they don't show their politeness to us if it requires a great deal of time. This is usually the opposite of the practice in our country where we may be generous with our time. Sometimes, we, as hosts, will appear at airports even in the middle of the night to meet a friend. We may take days off to act as guides to our foreign friends. The Americans, however, express their

welcome usually at homes, but truly can not manage the time to do a great deal with a visitor outside their daily routine. They will probably expect us to get ourselves from the airport to our own hotel by bus. And they expect that we will phone them from there. Once we arrive at their homes, the welcome will be full, warm and real. We will find ourselves treated hospitably.

For the Americans, it is often considered more friendly to invite a friend to their homes than to go to restaurants, except for purely business matters. So accept their hospitality at home!

6. The writer of this passage must be _____.

- A. an American
- B. a Chinese
- C. a professor
- D. a student

7. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Friendships between Americans usually extend deeply into their families.
- B. Friendships between Americans usually last for all their lives.
- C. Americans always show their warmth even if they are very busy.
- D. Americans will continue their friendships again even after a long break.

8. From the last two paragraphs we can learn that when we arrive in America to visit an American friend, we will probably be _____.

- A. warmly welcomed at the airport
- B. offered a ride to his home
- C. treated hospitably at his home
- D. treated to dinner in a restaurant

9. The underlined words “generous with our time” in Paragraph 3 probably mean _____.

- A. strict with time
- B. serious with time
- C. careful with time
- D. willing to spend time

10. A suitable title for this passage would probably be “_____”.

- A. Friendships between Chinese
- B. Friendships between Americans
- C. Americans’ hospitality
- D. Americans’ and Chinese’s views of friendships

C

There was once a man who spent all his life in his glasshouse. Flower was his name, and flowers were his joy of life. He grew flowers of every colour there.

Mr Flower's glasshouse was close to a road, and the children walked to and from school on this road every day. Boys often wanted to throw a stone or two at his glasshouse. So Mr Flower did his best to be in or close by his glasshouse at the beginning and the end of the school.

However, it was not possible for him to be there all the time. Mr Flower tried in many ways to stop students from throwing stones at his glasshouse, but nothing worked.

Then, just as he was giving up all hope he had a wonderful idea. He put up a large notice made of good strong wood some meters away from the glasshouse. Everyone could see the notice clearly from the road. He wrote on the wood these words: DO NOT THROW STONES AT THIS NOTICE. After this, Mr Flower had no more trouble. The boys began to throw stones at the notice, but the glasshouse was safe.

11. Mr Flower built his glasshouse to _____.

- A. keep himself warm in it
- B. enjoy the wonderful sunshine in it
- C. grow different kinds of flowers in it

- D. keep himself away from being hit by the boys' stones
12. Why did the boys throw stones at Mr Flower's glasshouse?
- A. Because they did it just for fun.
 B. Because they hated Mr Flower very much.
 C. Because they didn't like the flowers grown in the glasshouse.
 D. Because they were asked to do like this by someone.
13. Mr Flower had no way to stop the boys throwing at his glasshouse because -
- A. he was too old to see who did it
 B. the boys ran too fast for him to catch
 C. it was impossible for him to be there all the time
 D. he was too kind to beat the boys
14. Mr Flower put up a large notice made of good strong wood in order to _____ .
- A. tell the boys not to throw stones at the notice
 B. tell the boys to throw stones at his glasshouse
 C. make the glasshouse safe
 D. make the boys throw stones neither at the notice nor at his glasshouse
15. The boys threw stones at Mr Flower's notice because _____ .
- A. they wanted to do what they were told not to do
 B. the notice was closer to the road
 C. they liked the notice
 D. the notice was in the way

D

Once an old man was walking in a street with his horse. It was raining hard. The old man was cold because he was walking in the rain. He wanted to stay in a restaurant. It

was a quarter past three in the afternoon. The old man got to a small restaurant. There were a lot of people in it. The old man couldn't come near the fire. He thought and thought. At last he said to the waiters, "Take some fish to my horse." The waiter and the people were very surprised. The waiter said, "A horse doesn't eat fish." The old man told the waiter, "This horse is very interesting. It can sing, dance and does all kinds of things. It can eat fish, too," So the waiter brought the horse some fish.

All the people in the restaurant ran out to see the horse eat fish except the old man. Now the old man sat beside the fire. After a while the waiter came back and said, "Your horse didn't eat any fish." The old man said, "All right, take the fish back and put it on the table. I'll eat it".

16. The old man felt very cold because _____ .
- A. it was a cloudy and windy day B. it snowed
 C. he had travelled in the heavy rain D. he was hungry
17. The people in the restaurant all ran out because _____ .
- A. they wanted to see the old man B. they wanted to see the horse eating fish
 C. they had been told there came the horse
 D. there was no fire over the stove
18. Indeed, the horse can neither _____ nor _____ nor _____ .
- A. walk ... speak ... eat B. sing ... dance ... sleep
 C. sing ... dance ... eat fish D. speak ... walk ... sit
19. All the people in the restaurant rushed out _____ but _____ .
- A. to see the horse sing ... the old man
 B. to watch the horse play games ... the waiter
 C. to look for the horse ... the old man
 D. to see the horse eat fish ... the old man
20. Why did the old man ask the waiter to take some fish to his horse? Because _____ .
- A. his horse liked eating fish B. he was cold

- C. he wanted to sit by the fire, but wasn't able to do so at first
D. he himself also liked to eat fish

二、完形填空 (30 分)

One morning a student was walking with his teacher when they noticed a pair of old shoes by roadside. They 21 the shoes might belong to a poor man. In fact, the 22 of the shoes was in a field nearby, and he had nearly 23 his work.

The student said to his teacher: "Let's play a trick on the man: we hide his shoes, and wait to see what he will do 24 he can't find them."

"My young friend, we should never have 25 by tricking others like that," answered the teacher. "26, let's put a 27 in each of the shoes, and watch what he will do."

The student did so, and then they 28 nearby.

The man soon came back to get his 29, but when he slipped his foot into one of his shoes, he felt something 30 in it. He bent down and found the coin (硬币).

31 appeared on his face. He looked at the coin for a minute, and then 32, but nobody could be seen. He then went on to put on the other shoe, 33 he was even more surprised to find the 34 coin.

He then knelt down(跪下), looked up to god and said 35 aloud, in which he spoke of his wife, 36 and helpless, and his children without bread.

The student was deeply moved, and his eyes were filled with tears. "Now," said the teacher, "you must be much more pleased than if you had played your 37."

The boy replied, "You have taught me a lesson which I'll never 38. I feel now the truth of these words, which I didn't 39 before; It's more blessed(神圣的)to 40 than to receive."

- () 21. A. believed B. found C. decided D. thought

- () 22. A. owner B. maker C. seller D. repairer

- () 23. A. enjoyed B. changed C. finished D. started

- () 24. A. since B. when C. while D. until

- () 25. A. lessons B. experience C. fun D. games

- () 26. A. Instead B. Generally C. Afterwards D. Maybe

- () 27. A. stone B. coin C. sweet D. clip

- () 28. A. hid B. stood C. worked D. rested

- () 29. A. lunch B. coat C. drink D. shoes

- () 30. A. terrible B. hot C. hard D. soft

- () 31. A. Surprise B. Fear C. Pity D. Courage

- () 32. A. looked up B. looked around C. looked down
D. looked out

- () 33. A. for B. so C. but D. or

- () 34. A. strange B. second C. interesting D. lost

- () 35. A. goodbye B. yes C. hello D. thanks

- () 36. A. homeless B. lively C. careless D. sick

- () 37. A. trick B. role C. game D. cards

- () 38. A. learn B. take C. forget D. accept

- () 39. A. hear B. understand C. remember D. write

- () 40. A. work B. refuse C. advise D. give

第 II 卷

第一节. 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

Finishing their shopping at the supermarket, a middle-aged couple found their new car 41 (steal). They filed a report 42 the police station and a detective drove them back 43 the parking lot to look for evidence.

To their 44 (amaze), the car had been returned 45 there was a note in it

