

太原市外国语学校高二年级月考试卷

(英语)

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第一部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分60分)

第一节 (共15小题; 每小题3分, 满分45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,并写在答题卡上。

A

Nowadays there are roughly 600 million competitive athletes and coaches worldwide and every one of them wants to get better and help their team win. Well, now you can learn and improve your skill regardless of where you live via the power of the information super highway. Here are some sport sites you have to visit to help you win more games next season.

Play Sports TV

This site is focused on helping the 6 million volunteer youth coaches with over 3500 videos. It's a youth coach secret weapon to win more games and make a great impact on the youth they're coaching. The youth sports training on the site is designed to make learning how to play sports easy and fun.

Glazier Clinics

Glazier Clinics is known for their high-quality clinic where you can hear some of the best coaches share their wisdom. Well, now they have a site in which you can access great training at home if you're a coach and want to have a better record next year. Glazier Clinics feature drills, coaching topics and speakers for every level coach.

About.com

Your sports team will never fall short of valuable tips and tricks with some of the great articles on About.com. With expert content that helps users raise questions, solve problems, learn something new or find inspiration,

you're sure to always be on top of your game.

You Tube

Created in May 2005, YouTube allows billions of people to discover, watch and share originally-created videos. It has some excellent instructional clips(电影片段) as long as you don't mind the barrage(弹幕) of advertising. Several channels offer guidance on sports on the site and you only need to search one representing your sports team interests.

1. What can we learn about Glazier Clinics?
 - A. It is a website for nursing.
 - B. It is focused on first aid in sports games.
 - C. It is suitable for coaches of all levels.
 - D. It provides training drills offline.
2. What is the similarity between Play Sports TV and You Tube according to the text?
 - A. They are both only intended for coaches.
 - B. They are popular with young athletes.
 - C. They aim to make sports easy and fun.
 - D. They offer guidance in the same way.
3. What is the disadvantage of You Tube?
 - A. Some of its videos are boring.
 - B. It has too many advertisements.
 - C. It is hard to find a favourite channel.
 - D. It offers a limited amount of guidance.
4. Which site interacts most closely with its users according to the text?

A. About.com	B. Play Sports TV
C. Glazier Clinics	D. YouTube

B

My First Marathon

A month before my first marathon, one of my ankles was injured and this meant not running for two weeks, leaving me only two weeks to train. Yet, I was determined to go ahead.

I remember back to my 7th year in school. In my first P.E. class, the teacher required us to run laps and then hit a softball. I didn't do either well. He later informed me that I was "not athletic".

The idea that I was "not athletic" stuck with me for years. When I started running in my 30s, I realized running was a battle against myself, not about competition or whether or not I was athletic. It was all about the battle against my own body and mind. A test of wills!

The night before my marathon, I dreamt that I couldn't even find the finish line. I woke up sweating and nervous, but ready to prove something to myself.

Shortly after crossing the start line, my shoe laces (鞋带) became untied. So I stopped to readjust. Not the start I wanted!

At mile 3, I passed a sign: "GO FOR IT, RUNNERS!"

By mile 17, I became out of breath and the once injured ankle hurt badly. Despite the pain, I stayed the course walking a bit and then running again.

By mile 21, I was starving!

As I approached mile 23, I could see my wife waving a sign. She is my biggest fan. She never minded the alarm clock sounding at 4 a.m. or questioned my expenses on running.

I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I got a medal. In fact, I got the same medal as the one that the guy who came in first place had.

Determined to be myself, move forward, free of shame and worldly labels(世俗标签), I can now call myself a "marathon winner".

5. A month before the marathon, the author _____.

- A. was well trained B. felt scared
C. made up his mind to run D. lost hope

6. Why did the author mention the P.E. class in his 7th year?

- A. To acknowledge the support of his teacher.
B. To amuse the readers with a funny story.
C. To show he was not talented in sports.
D. To share a precious memory.

7. How was the author's first marathon?
- A. He made it. B. He quit halfway.
C. He got the first prize. D. He walked to the end.
8. What does the story mainly tell us?
- A. A man owes his success to his family support.
B. A winner is one with a great effort of will.
C. Failure is the mother of success.
D. One is never too old to learn.

C

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize—which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture—on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus (校园) of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves(曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.

Wang collected more than 7 million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements(元素).

Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker

Prize.

Wang believes traditions should not be sealed in glass boxes at museums. "That is only evidence that traditions once existed," he said.

"Many Chinese people have a misunderstanding of traditions. They think tradition means old things from the past. In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created," he said.

"Today, many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing on Chinese traditions. Many people tend to talk about traditions without knowing what they really are," said Wang.

The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty, he said.

9. Wang's winning of the prize means that Chinese architects are _____.

- A. following the latest world trend
- B. getting international recognition
- C. working harder than ever before
- D. relying on foreign architects

10. What impressed visitors to the CAA Xiangshan campus most?

- A. Its hilly environment.
- B. Its large size.
- C. Its unique style.
- D. Its diverse functions.

11. What made Wang's architectural design a success?

- A. The mixture of different shapes.
- B. The balance of East and West.
- C. The use of popular techniques.
- D. The harmony(和谐) of old and new.

12. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?

- A. Spread them to the world.
- B. Preserve them at museums.
- C. Teach them in universities.
- D. Recreate them in practice.

D

Throughout July 1945, the Japanese mainland, from Tokyo on Honshu northward to the coast of Hokkaido, were bombed as if an invasion were about to take place. In fact, something far more threatening was at hand, as the Americans were telling Stalin at Potsdam(伯茨坦).

In 1939 physicists in the United States had learned of experiments in Germany showing the possibility of atomic(原子的) power and understood the coming damage of an atomic bomb. On August 2, 1939, Albert Einstein warned President Roosevelt of the danger of Nazi Germany's advances in development of the atomic bomb. Eventually, the U.S. Office of Scientific Research Development was created in June 1941 and given combined responsibility with the War Department in the Manhattan Project to develop a nuclear bomb. After four years of research and development efforts, an atomic device was set off on July 16, 1945, in a desert area at Alamogordo, New Mexico, producing an explosive power equal to that of more than 15,000 tons of TNT. Thus, the atomic bomb was born. Truman, the new U.S. president, believed that this terrible object might be used to defeat Japan in a way less costly of U.S. lives than an ordinary invasion of the Japanese homeland. Japan's unsatisfactory reply to the Allies' Potsdam Declaration decided the matter.

On August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb, carried from Tinian Island in the Mariana in a specially equipped B-29 was dropped on Hiroshima(广岛), at the southern end of Honshu. The combined heat and explosion destroyed everything in the explosion's immediate neighbourhood, produced fires that burned out almost 4.4 square miles completely, and killed between 70,000 and 80,000 people, in addition to injuring more than 70,000 others. A second bomb dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, killed between 35,000 and 40,000 people, injured a like number and ruined 1.8 square miles.

13. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. An atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- B. After research and development efforts, an atomic bomb was born.
- C. An invasion was about to take place with the use of the atomic bomb.
- D. The birth and use of the atomic bomb ended the Second World War.

14. Albert Einstein warned Roosevelt of _____.

- A. Nazi Germany' success in making an atomic bomb
- B. the possibility of atomic power from Nazi Germany
- C. Japan's unsatisfactory reply to the Allies' Potsdam Declaration
- D. destruction of everything from the explosion of the atomic bomb

15. What made the U.S. decide to drop the atomic bombs over Japan?

- A. Truman's becoming the president of the United States.
- B. The great destruction power of the atomic bomb.
- C. Reducing the cost of its lives.
- D. Not being content with Japan's reply.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题3分, 满分15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。

How to Do Basic First Aid

Basic first aid allows you to quickly determine a person's physical condition and the correct course of treatment. You should always seek professional medical help as soon as you are able, but following correct first aid procedures can be the difference between life and death.

16 Are there things that might put you at risk? Are you or the victim threatened by fires, gasses, an unstable building, live electrical wires or other dangers? Do not rush into a situation, where you could end up as a victim yourself. If approaching the victim will endanger your life, seek professional help immediately. 17

Call for help. Call out for help 3 times before you begin assisting the victim. 18 It is not recommended that you leave the victim unless absolutely required, but put him or her in the recovery position if you need to leave there for any reason.

Care for the person. Caring for someone who has just gone through serious injuries includes both physical treatment and emotional support. 19 Other ways to reassure the victim include asking for their name, if they know what has happened, and then about their interests.

Make sure the person is warm as you wait for medical help. Use a towel or a blanket to cover the person if you have one; if you don't, remove some of your own clothing and use it as a cover until medical help arrives. However, if the person has a heatstroke, do not cover him or keep him warm.

20

If a person is unconscious, try to make them come around by speaking to them; do not be afraid to speak up. If they do not respond to sound, touch, or

other stimulation, determine whether they are breathing.

A. Check the surroundings.

B. Check the victim for breathing and a pulse.

C. Instead, try to cool him by fanning him and damping him.

D. Place your ear to the victim's chest to check for the beat.

E. If someone is with you, instruct him/her to call the authorities.

F. Remember to stay calm and let the person know that help is on its way.

G. First aid becomes useless if you can't safely perform it without hurting yourself.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面的短文, 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写出。

For any person, hospital stays can be scary. But the Hasbro Children's Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island is a(n) 21. Here, overnight stays have become something to look forward to thanks to a(n) 22 local custom that turns the town into a magical place every night before bedtime.

In 2010, Steve Brosnihan, a resident cartoonist at the hospital, told the last 23 he saw that day to look out of his window at a certain spot after he 24. It was the teen's last night in the hospital and Brosnihan wanted to do something 25 to say goodbye. When he 26 the indicated spot, he flickered (闪动) his bike light toward the teen's 27. To his surprise, the teen flickered his own room lights 28.

Since then, Brosnihan has shared his 29 with hundreds of patients, and a growing number of kids looked for his 30 and flickered their lights back at him. In 2015, Brosnihan began asking local businesses to 31, and the event has turned into a(n) 32 called "Good Night Lights." One building downtown has an LED screen that spells out "Good Night, Hasbro" 33 at 8:30 p.m.

The children love the 34, because it reminds them that even though they're 35 in an unfamiliar place and suffering 36 treatments, people in the community are thinking about them and 37 them well.

The experience doesn't just 38 the community to children in the hospital; it teaches Hasbro's young patients about 39 and giving back. Some kids say they can't wait to get out of the 40 so they can be on the other side of the windows flickering lights.

21. A. expectation B. separation C. exception D. restriction
 22. A. unusual B. possible C. unnecessary D. familiar
 23. A. doctor B. nurse C. patient D. cleaner
 24. A. escaped B. visited C. shared D. left
 25. A. famous B. useful C. difficult D. special
 26. A. reached B. toured C. watched D. inspected
 27. A. bed B. window C. desk D. bike
 28. A. in doubt B. in despair C. in advance D. in response
 29. A. service B. hobby C. idea D. effort
 30. A. signal B. gesture C. approval D. guidance
 31. A. give up B. join in C. pay off D. calm down
 32. A. judgment B. movement C. argument D. development
 33. A. wrongly B. monthly C. traditionally D. nightly
 34. A. attention B. reaction C. attraction D. competition
 35. A. studying B. traveling C. sleeping D. training
 36. A. unfriendly B. uncomfortable C. unhealthy D. unsuccessful
 37. A. demanding B. remembering C. knowing D. wishing
 38. A. return B. compare C. connect D. prefer
 39. A. sadness B. selflessness C. shyness D. forgiveness
 40. A. hospital B. community C. school D. town

第二节 (第 41 题, 共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A motto is a sentence or phrase (1)_____ can inspire us especially when we (2)_____ (face) with difficulties. Many of us have our mottoes, such as "Where there is will, there is a way." or "Nothing is difficult if you put your heart into it" and so on. My motto is "God helps those who help (3)_____ Sometimes I am lazy and don't want to make efforts

(4)_____ (work) hard, (5)_____ the moment I think of my motto I will become (6)_____ (energy) and devote myself (7)_____ what I am doing. I write my motto (8)_____ I can see it easily. Every time I fail in my exam and begin to lose heart, the sight of my motto inspires me with much confidence. My motto also makes me become (9)_____ independent person. That is to say, I won't rely on others easily.

My friends, what is your motto? If you still haven't got a motto, please choose (10)_____, because a motto can have a great effect on you.

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处错误, 错误仅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(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

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。

Studying in the UK ~~have~~ been a good experience for me. When I first arrived, I find life very hard as I didn't know anybody here, but I soon got to know other Chinese student at the university. Later I became interesting in communicating with people from various cultures, and I made fewer friends.

During my study, I chose to live in with my classmates in the dormitory. I think it's better than living in British family because I can meet people from different countries easy. The courses here are excellent. I enjoy the way the teachers give lessons. We are encouraged to think for yourselves, which is quite different from that I have experienced before.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你收到美国笔友 Lily 的来信, 得知她对你校最近举办的古诗词朗诵大赛非常感兴趣。请你根据下列提示, 用英语给她写一封回

信，内容包括：

1. 介绍比赛的具体情况（时间、地点、目的等）
2. 谈谈你参加此次活动的感受

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 参考词汇：古诗词朗诵大赛 Ancient Poetry Recitation Contest

Dear Lily,

I am very glad to hear from you. _____

Yours

Li Hua

2019年3月20日太原市外国语学校高二年级英语月考试题

参考答案

第一部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 每小3分, 满分60分)

1-4 CDBA 5-8 CCAB 9-12 BCDD

13-15 DBD 16-20 AGEFC

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分55分)

第1节 (共20小题; 每小题2分, 满分40分)

21-25 CACDD 26-30 ABDCA 31-35 BBDAC

36-40 BDCBA

第二节 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

1. which/that 2. are faced 3. themselves 4. to work 5. but

6. energetic 7. to 8. where 9. an 10. one

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分35分)

第1节 短文改错 (满分10分)

1. 将have改为has 2. 将find改为found 3. 将student改为students 4. 将interesting 改为 interested 5. 将fewer改为more 6. 去in 7. 在in后加a 8. 将easy改为easily

9. 将yourselves改为ourselves 10. 将that改为what

第2节 书面表达 (满分25分)

Dear Lily,

I am very glad to hear from you. Knowing that you are interested in the Ancient Poetry Recitation Contest which was organized by our school, I am very pleased to tell you more details about it.

The contest was held in the school gym from March 20th to March 23th, aiming to arouse our enthusiasm for the Chinese traditional culture. So fascinating and interesting was the contest that a lot of students entered for it. The contest included reading and reciting the ancient poetry and I took part in both. I have had a deeper understanding about the ancient poems and I was motivated to improve my writing ability.

I do hope that you will enjoy my introduction. If you want further information, please let me know.

Yours

Li Hua