

宝塔区第四中学(宝塔中学)

2018 ~ 2019 学年度第一学期期末质量检测

高二英语试题

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共 10 页,全卷满分 150 分,答题时间为 120 分钟;
2. 答卷前,务必将答题卡上密封线内的各项目填写清楚;
3. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂,非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔书写,涂写要工整、清晰;
4. 考试结束,监考员将试题卷、答题卡一并收回。

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。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. How did the woman go to Shanghai?

A. By plane.	B. By train.	C. By bus.
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2. What's the weather probably like today?

A. Warm.	B. Cold.	C. Hot.
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3. What did the man do this morning?
 - A. He helped his teacher.
 - B. He had a geography class.
 - C. He wrote a science paper.
4. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
 - A. They are friends.
 - B. They are strangers.
 - C. They are shopkeeper and customer.
5. Who is the man probably?

A. The woman's boss.	B. The woman's doctor.	C. The woman's father.
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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。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 the man doing these days?

- A. Taking some exercise. B. Doing some research. C. Writing a story.

7. Where will the two speakers have a walk?

- A. By the river. B. Near the lake. C. In the street.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What happened to Mike?

- A. He was injured while playing basketball.
B. He had a car accident.
C. He drove too fast and hit someone.

9. When did Mike get his driver's license?

- A. A week ago. B. Three years ago. C. Three weeks ago.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where did the man see the ad for the bike sale?

- A. On TV. B. In a department store. C. In the newspaper.

11. Which bike is the latest model?

- A. The Instant. B. The Curzon. C. The Aderson.

12. What does the man decide to do in the end?

- A. Buy the cheapest one.
B. Go to the shop to look at the bikes first.
C. Buy the one recommended by the woman.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where will the man leave for?

- A. America. B. Australia. C. Japan.

14. What's the date today?

- A. August 11. B. August 18. C. August 25.

15. How many flight ticket did the man book?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

16. Why doesn't the woman go to study in Australia?

- A. Because she doesn't want to study abroad.
B. Because she doesn't want to leave her parents.
C. Because her parents cannot afford the expenses.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

28. The passage mainly shows that Myers and his students _____.

- A. went to the rain forest for study
- B. were interested in the geography of Costa Rica
- C. wanted to buy the rain forest in Costa Rica
- D. did something to protect rain forest

C

London (CNN) There is no God—that’s the conclusion of the celebrated physicist Stephen Hawking, whose final book is published Tuesday. The book *Brief Answers to the Big Questions*, which was completed by his family after his death, presents answers to the questions that Hawking said he received most during his time on Earth.

Other bombshells the British scientist left his readers with include the belief that alien life is out there, artificial intelligence could outsmart humans and time travel can’t be ruled out.

“There is no God. No one directs the universe,” he writes in the book. “For centuries, it was believed that disabled people like me were living under a curse by God,” he adds. “I prefer to think that everything can be explained another way, by the laws of nature.”

While Hawking spoke of his lack of belief in God during his life, several of his other answers are more surprising. “There are forms of intelligent life out there,” he writes. “We need to be cautious about answering back until we have developed a bit further.”

“Travel back in time can’t be ruled out according to our present understanding,” he says. He also predicts that “within the next hundred years we will be able to travel to anywhere in the Solar System.”

In remarks prepared by Hawking and played at the launch of the book in London on Monday, the scientist also turned his attention to the world he was leaving behind. His greatest concern, his daughter said, “is how divided we’ve become,” adding, “He makes this comment about how we seem to have lost the ability to look outward, and we are increasingly looking inward to ourselves.”

Hawking’s final message to readers, though, is a hopeful one. Attempting to answer the question “How do we shape the future?” the scientist writes, “Remember to look up at the stars and not down at your feet.”

29. Which question is NOT probably included in the book *Brief Answers to the Big Questions*?

- A. Is there Alien life?
- B. Does the solar system exist?
- C. Is time travel possible?
- D. Does anyone direct the universe?

30. Hawking mentioned his disability in his book to _____.

- A. show his confidence.
- B. complain of God.
- C. tell readers about his hardship.
- D. support his disbelief in God.

31. What was Hawking most concerned about?

- A. Artificial intelligence will outsmart humans.
 - B. Alien life will come to the earth some day.
 - C. Technology will destroy the world.
 - D. Human beings are not united.
32. What did Hawking suggest human beings do?
- A. Contact alien life.
 - B. Explore the universe.
 - C. Develop the earth.
 - D. Respect artificial intelligence.

D

Planning a visit to the UK? Here we help with ways to cut your costs.

AVOID BIG EVENTS Big sporting events, concerts and exhibitions can increase the cost of accommodation and make it harder to find a room. A standard double room at the Thistle Brighton on the final Friday of the Brighton Comedy Festival(19 Oct.) cost£ 169. 15 at Booking. com. A week later, the same room cost £ 118. 15.

If you can be flexible and want to know dates to avoid – or you’re looking for a big event to pass your time – check out sites such as Whatsonwhen. com, which allow you to search for events in the UK by city, date and category.

STAY AWAY FROM THE STATION If traveling to your destination by train, you may want to find a good base close to the station, but you could end up paying more for the sake of convenience at the start of your holiday.

Don’t be too choosy about the part of town you stay in. Booking two months in advance, the cheapest room at Travelodge’s Central Euston hotel in London for Saturday 22 September was £ 95. 95. A room just a tube journey away at its Covent Garden hotel was£ 75. 75. And at Farringdon, a double room cost just £ 62. 95.

LOOK AFTER YOURSELF Really central hotels in cities such as London, Edinburgh and Cardiff can cost a fortune, especially at weekends and during big events. As an alternative consider checking into a self – catering flat with its own kitchen. Often these flats are hidden away on the top floors of city centre buildings. A great example is the historic O’Neill Flat on Edinburgh’s Royal Mile, available for£ 420 for five days in late September, with room for four adults.

GET ON A BIKE London’s “Boris Bikes” have attracted the most attention, but other cities also have similar programmes that let you rent a bicycle and explore at your own pace, saving you on public transport or car parking costs.

Among the smaller cities with their own programmes are Newcastle(casual members pay around £ 1. 50 for two hours) and Cardiff(free for up to 30 minutes, or £ 5 per day).

33. The Brighton Comedy Festival is mentioned mainly to show big events may _____.

- A. help travelers pass time
 - B. attract lots of travelers to the UK
 - C. allow travelers to make flexible plans
 - D. cause travelers to pay more for accommodation
34. “Farringdon” in Paragraph 5 is most probably _____.
- A. a hotel away from the train station
 - B. the tube line to Covent Garden
 - C. all ideal holiday destination
 - D. the name of a travel agency
35. Cardiff’s program allows a free bike for a maximum period of _____.
- A. half an hour
 - B. one hour
 - C. one hour and a half
 - D. two hours

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。

Oral English, also known as spoken English, is the form of English that is used when people are speaking to one another. Students who are learning English as a second language often feel uncomfortable using oral English because they fear that they will not be understood. It is important that a person who is learning to speak English practices using the language. 36

Listening is important to learning spoken English. 37 Pay attention to conversations that happen around you while you are shopping. Watch the news every evening while you have supper.

Part of learning spoken English is in understanding how English words are formed. Watch the mouths and tongues of native English speakers carefully. 38 Notice how the lips form certain sounds. Imitate (模仿) what you see.

Rent movies over the weekend. Try to follow the story line of comedy shows. 39 Not having to respond in English lets you concentrate on simply understanding what is being said. Understanding how English is used in conversation will help you to better communicate in the language.

40 When you are reading, pay more attention to the correct pronunciation of the words you are reading rather than comprehension of each word. Read easy books that are written for children. Reading simple books takes away the frustration of sounding out hard words.

- A. Read out loud for twenty to thirty minutes every day.
- B. Listen to English radio while getting ready in the morning.
- C. Observe how much the mouth is opened to say certain words.
- D. Find a friend or teacher who is willing to help you learn English.
- E. Repeat the conversations several times to increase your speaking speed.
- F. Watching TV shows and movies allows you to hear English used in conversation.
- G. The more a person practices his or her skills, the more easily speaking English will become.

第三部分:英语知识运用 (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,从短文后各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出适合填入对应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

When I was 13 my only purpose was to become the star on our football team. That meant 41 Miller King, who was the best 42 at our school.

Football season started in September and all summer long I worked out. I carried my football everywhere for 43.

Just before September, Miller was struck by a car and lost his right arm. I went to see him after he came back from 44. He looked very 45, but he didn't cry.

That season, I 46 all of Miller's records while he 47 the home games from the bench. We went 10:1 and I was named most valuable player, 48 I often had crazy dreams in which I was to blame for Miller's 49.

One afternoon, I was crossing the field to go home and saw Miller 50 going over a fence—which wasn't 51 to climb if you had both arms. I'm sure I was the last person in the world he wanted to accept 52 from. But even that challenge he accepted. I 53 him move slowly over the fence. When we were finally 54 on the other side, he said to me, "You know, I didn't tell you this during the season, but you did 55. Thank you for filling in for 56."

His words freed me from my bad 57. I thought to myself, how even without an arm he was more of a leader. Damaged but not defeated, he was 58 ahead of me. I was right to have 59 him. From that day on, I grew 60 and a little more real.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. cheering for | B. beating out | C. relying on | D. staying with |
| 42. A. coach | B. student | C. teacher | D. player |
| 43. A. practice | B. show | C. comfort | D. pleasure |
| 44. A. school | B. vacation | C. hospital | D. training |
| 45. A. pale | B. calm | C. relaxed | D. ashamed |
| 46. A. held | B. broke | C. set | D. tried |
| 47. A. reported | B. judged | C. organized | D. watched |
| 48. A. and | B. then | C. but | D. thus |
| 49. A. decision | B. mistake | C. accident | D. sacrifice |
| 50. A. stuck | B. hurt | C. tired | D. lost |
| 51. A. warm | B. hard | C. fun | D. fit |
| 52. A. praise | B. advice | C. assistance | D. apology |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 53. A. let | B. helped | C. had | D. noticed |
| 54. A. dropped | B. ready | C. trapped | D. safe |
| 55. A. fine | B. wrong | C. quickly | D. normally |
| 56. A. us | B. yourself | C. me | D. them |
| 57. A. memories | B. ideas | C. attitudes | D. dreams |
| 58. A. still | B. also | C. yet | D. just |
| 59. A. challenged | B. cured | C. invited | D. admired |
| 60. A. healthier | B. bigger | C. cleverer | D. cooler |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入一个适当的词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Chongyang Festival is a Chinese traditional festival. It is celebrated 61. _____ the ninth day of the ninth lunar month. It's also 62. _____ (call) the Double Ninth Festival.

The festival started as early as the Warring States Period. It has a history of more than 3,700 years. Among the numbers from zero to nine, nine is the 63. _____ (high) odd number(奇数). People believe that two “nines” meeting together stand for a long life. So it is a special holiday for Chinese people 64. _____ (show) love and respect for their elders. They hold many 65. _____ (kind) of activities in honor of old people, wishing 66. _____ (they) good health and a long life.

The festival comes during the golden time of fall. On the day, people 67. _____ (traditional) drink chrysanthemum (菊花) wine, eat Double-Ninth Cakes 68. _____ climb mountains. They also carry a kind of plant named dogwood. People in ancient times believed that 69. _____ plant could drive away evil(邪恶的) spirits and prevent them from 70. _____ (catch) an illness in winter.

第四部分: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)

假如英语课上老师要求同学们交换修改作文,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。每处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。

Dear Sir,

Thank you for invite me to the summer English course in your school. As for my choice between the

two course, I prefer the four-week course because of it will allow me more time to do traveling and make a little new friends. Of all the subjects I'm learning at school, I like English better. I had been learning English for eleven years and my spoken English is poorly. So I really hope to take this chance to improve them. If possible, I'd like stay with a family for a couple of days in order that I can know some customs in England, that I'm particularly interested in. I believe I will have a good time this summer.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你叫李华,你的新西兰朋友 Terry 即将大学毕业,他打算应聘来中国教高中生英语口语。现在他给你发来邮件,询问有关事宜。请你回复邮件,给予相关建议。

内容包括:1. 行前准备;

2. 教学内容;

3. 教学活动。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可根据内容要点适当增加细节,使行文连贯。

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2018 ~ 2019 学年度第一学期期末质量检测

高二英语试题参考答案及评分标准

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)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A

第二节 (共15小题,每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. A
16. C 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. A

第二部分:阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (共15小题,每小题2分,满分30分)

A)21. A 22. C 23. B 24. D
B)25. B 26. A 27. C 28. D
C)29. B 30. D 31. D 32. B
D)33. D 34. A 35. A

第二节 (共5小题,每小题2分,满分10分)

36. G 37. B 38. C 39. F 40. A

第三部分:英语知识运用(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)

41. B 42. D 43. A 44. C 45. A 46. B 47. D 48. C 49. C 50. A
51. B 52. C 53. B 54. D 55. A 56. C 57. D 58. A 59. D 60. B

第二节 语法填空(共10小题,每小题1.5分,满分15分)

61. on 62. called 63. highest 64. to show 65. kinds
66. them 67. traditionally 68. and 69. the 70. catching

第四部分: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)

Dear Sir,

Thank you for invite me to the summer English course in your school. As for my choice between the
inviting

two course, I prefer the four-week course because ~~of~~ it will allow me more time to do traveling and
courses

make a little new friends. Of all the subjects I'm learning at school, I like English better. I had been
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learning English for eleven years and my spoken English is poorly. So I really hope to take this chance
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to improve them. If possible, I'd like to stay with a family for a couple of days in order that I can know
it to
some customs in England, that I'm particularly interested in. I believe I will have a good time this
which
summer.

Yours truly,
Li Hua

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

参考范文:

Dear Terry,

I'm very glad to learn that you're going to come to China to teach Senior students Spoken English after graduation.

As for suggestions about your teaching, opinions may vary from person to person, but generally, as a foreign teacher, you'd better attach more importance to foreign culture and customs rather than language teaching so as to differ from what Chinese English teachers are doing. Meanwhile, you should adopt a proper teaching method to arouse the interest of the students. For example, you can carry out some interesting activities, such as designing some teaching games, choosing some special topics for students to participate and communicate, through which students' speaking will surely be improved rapidly.

I hope you'll enjoy your teaching in China and expect your coming.

Yours,
Li Hua

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按五个档次给分。
2. 评分时,首先根据作文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 100 的,从得分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分的观察点为:写作要点、应用词汇和语法结构的多样性、准确性以及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差,影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档:(21~25 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有写作要点,陈述充分。

——应用恰当语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构和词汇方面有个别错误,主要表现在复杂语法结构或较高级词汇层面。具备较强的语言运用能力。

——语句间有效使用连接成分,全文结构紧凑。

完全达到预期规定的任务的写作目的。

第四档:(16~20分)

完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有写作要点,陈述较充分。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能够满足写作任务的要求。

——语法结构和词汇方面有些许错误,主要表现在较复杂语法结构或常用词汇层面。

——语句间应用简单的连接成分,全文结构比较紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档:(11~15分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有写作要点,陈述欠充分;仅覆盖部分写作要点。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能够满足写作任务的一般要求。

——语法结构和词汇方面有一些错误,主要表现在一般语法结构和基本词汇层面。

——语句间应用简单的连接成分,全文内容基本连贯。

整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档:(6~10分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚部分内容,含有一些无关信息。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——有不少语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

——内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地达给读者。

第一档:(1~5分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——未理解试题要求,明显遗漏内容,含有不少无关信息。

——语法结构和词汇方面的错误较多,影响对写作内容的理解。

——仅个别句子或短语可读,内容不连贯。

未能传达信息。

0分

未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写作内容与题目无关或无法看清楚。

三、说明

1. 写作要点可用不同方式表达。

2. 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

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2018 ~ 2019 学年度第一学期期末质量检测

高二英语试题听力

第一节

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。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。

Text 1

M: Mary, how will you go to Shanghai during the Christmas holidays?

W: I'm going by train.

Text 2

M: The snow has stopped. Let's go out and play.

W: No. It's warm inside.

Text 3

W: Hi, Jim. I didn't see you this morning in geography class. Where were you?

M: I was working with Mr. Black. He asked me to pack up some science materials and take them to his office.

Text 4

W: Can you tell me the way to the nearest post office, please?

M: I'm sorry. I'm a stranger here. You can ask the policeman over there.

Text 5

W: Mr. Johnson, I wonder if I could possibly ask for leave tomorrow morning.

M: What happened?

W: My father is in the hospital at the moment. I want to go and look after him.

M: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Go ahead, and just deal with your work when you return.

第二节

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。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。

Text 6

W: It's really too hot today, isn't it?

M: Yea, it is. We haven't had any rain for a whole month.

W: Why do you stay in your room all day long? You should come out and do some outdoor exercise.

M: Thank you. But I am writing a story on the computer these days. I think I can finish it very soon.

W: Oh, I see. How about having a walk by the river this evening?

M: I would be very happy to go with you.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

Text 7

W: Mike was injured this morning. Did he have a car accident?

M: No. What made you think so?

W: He started driving only a week ago. So I thought he might have had a car accident.

M: He got his driver's license three years ago. He is actually a skilled driver.

W: Then what happened to him?

M: He went to play basketball this morning. He ran too fast and he was knocked over.

W: Is that how he got injured?

M: Yes. I was playing tennis nearby. I took him to the hospital.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12小题。

Text 8

W: Hello, February's Department Store. Can I help you?

M: Yes. Your advertisement in the Daily Paper says you have some bicycles on sale. I'm really interested in buying one.

W: I see. But we have three different brands available, Curzon, Aderson, and Instant. Which one would you prefer?

M: I'm not quite familiar with those brands. Could you recommend one for me?

W: Well, that depends on what kind of bicycle you want. The Curzon is the cheapest one, only 60 dollars; the Aderson is a 2018 model, the newest one; the Instant is more comfortable than the other two, but it is the most expensive of all, 85 dollars.

M: Oh, yes, it is really hard to decide. I think I'll come over and take a look at them. Thank you so much. See you later.

W: See you.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

Text 9

W: When will you leave for Australia?

M: On August 25.

W: That's close. There is only one week left. Have you got everything ready?

M: Yes. I booked the flight ticket yesterday.

W: Did you just book one ticket?

M: Yes. Why?

W: Won't your parents go with you? I mean you've never been there before.

M: Don't worry about that. My uncle lives in Australia now. He'll pick me up at the airport.

W: How lucky you are! How I wish I could go to study in Australia, too. But my parents can't afford the expenses.

M: You can do some part-time jobs.

W: I know. But it's not easy. The cost is too much. Don't forget to talk with me online when you are there. I want to know your life there.

M: OK. But I'm afraid I won't have much time of my own. I'll have to study hard and I'll also work in my spare time. But I promise I'll talk with you once I'm free.

W: OK. Remember to take some photos there.

M: Sure.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

Text 10

Finland is perhaps the most beautiful and mysterious country of Northern Europe. Two-thirds of its surface is covered with thick forests. Relative to its size, Finland has more lakes than any other country. The northern part of this country is inside the Arctic Circle, where almost no trees can grow because of its cold weather and the people use their deer to transport clothing and food.

The Finnish history began in the Middle Ages. In about 1155, Finland was conquered by its western neighbor Sweden. After a period of rule by Denmark in the 14th century, the Swedes won back independence and power in 1523 under their brave king. During the Napoleonic Wars Finland was passed finally from Sweden to Russia. The opportunity came in 1917, when the Russian Revolution brought foreign rule of Finland to an end. Shortly after Soviet Russia made peace with Germany, 1919 saw the founding of the Finnish Republic.