

# 马鞍山市第二中学 2018—2019 学年度第二学期 期中素质测试

高二年级 英语试题

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## 第一部分 听力（共两节）

### 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. Where does the man prefer to go?

- A. The theater.                      B. The restaurant.                      C. The bookshop.

2. What is the woman doing?

- A. Asking for directions.              B. Having a driving test.              C. Studying road signs.

3. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Make a quick phone call.              B. Go to the airport with her.              C. Talk to her for a minute.

4. What did the woman do during the winter holiday?

- A. She visited her teachers.              B. She read some books.              C. She went sightseeing.

5. What kind of magazines is the man interested in?

- A. Politics magazines.                      B. Fashion magazines.                      C. Outdoor magazines.

### 第二节（每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，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。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. Whom is the biggest gift from?

- A. David.                                  B. Jack.                                  C. Sienna.

7. What does Sienna give the woman?

- A. A scarf.                                  B. A coat.                                  C. A music box.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. Where does the woman work full-time?

- A. In a supermarket.                      B. In a company.                      C. In a kindergarten.

9. What requirement can't the woman meet?

- A. The age.                                  B. Work experience.                      C. Much overtime work.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates.                              B. Colleagues.                              C. Neighbors.

11. Why did Mary go to Xiamen?

- A. To learn business from her uncle.

- B. To escape Wuhan's heat.





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—Darlene & Jack B, CA

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21. TV Ears helps you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. improve your sleeping quality  
B. listen to TV without disturbing others  
C. change TV channels without difficulty  
D. become interested in ballgame programs
22. What makes TV Ears different from other headsets?  
A. It can easily set TV on mute.  
B. Its headset volume is adjustable.  
C. It has a new noise reduction ear tip.  
D. It applies special wireless technology.
23. This advertisement is made more believable by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. using recommendations  
B. providing statistics  
C. offering reasons for this invention  
D. showing the results of experiments

### B

Eight years before his death in 1896, Alfred Nobel was surprised to read an obituary (讣告) in the local newspaper. This was a strange obituary, for it told Alfred Nobel, the man who was reading it, that he was dead. The newspaper had confused Alfred with his brother, Ludwig, who had recently died.

Nobel was shocked to read that he had passed away, and he was even more annoyed by the title of the obituary: The Merchant of Death Is Dead. Alfred was a very rich and successful armaments manufacturer (武器制造商).

This incident got him thinking about his reputation. What would people think of him after his real death? Would they really say “That was a man who profited from killing”? It was this thought that led him to leave his money—a huge amount of it—for the founding of the famous Nobel Prizes. His aim was for his money to be used to support the ongoing quest (追求) for excellence in the sciences and literature, and the ideal of peace. Thousands of men and women have been honored since the first awards were given out in 1901. The awards let the world know about the developments that may have a huge effect on our lives.

However, the prizes are controversial (有争议的) sometimes. There is often protest (抗议) at the award of the peace prize when not everyone thinks that the award-winners deserve the award. Even the award for literature has



sometimes been criticized because the award committee often neglects important writers. The highly influential novelists James Joyce and Marcel Proust, for example, were never honored by the Swedish Academy.

Still, the most part of the awards don't cause many complaints. Alfred Nobel founded the prizes to recognize those who have had "the greatest benefit to mankind" and few would disagree that most of the prize winners—among them Albert Einstein and Martin Luther King—have made contributions that deserved to be honored and remembered.

24. How did Alfred Nobel feel when he read the obituary in the newspaper?

- A. Sad and worried.
- B. Shocked and upset.
- C. Surprised and confused.
- D. Amused and puzzled.

25. What did Alfred Nobel decide to do after reading the obituary?

- A. Seek excellence in the sciences.
- B. Donate all his money to the charity.
- C. Stop producing any killing weapons.
- D. Set up the Nobel Prizes with his money.

26. Why does the author mention James Joyce and Marcel Proust?

- A. To show the controversy of some Nobel Prizes.
- B. To give examples of influential Nobel Prizes.
- C. To explain the standard of giving out the Nobel Prizes.
- D. To prove the influence of the Nobel Prizes on literature.

27. What does the author think of the Nobel Prizes?

- A. There should be more female winners.
- B. There are too many controversial winners.
- C. They have honored many worthy winners.
- D. The committee should be more selective.

### C

The U.S. Department of Labor statistics show that there is an oversupply of college-trained workers and that this oversupply is increasing. Already there have been more than enough teachers, engineers, physicists, aerospace experts, and other specialists. Yet colleges and graduate schools continue every year to turn out highly trained people to compete for jobs that aren't there. The result is that graduates cannot enter the professions for which they were trained and must take temporary jobs which do not require a college degree.

On the other hand, there is a great need for skilled workers of all sorts: carpenters, electricians, mechanics, plumbers, TV repairmen. These people have more work than they can deal with, and their annual incomes are often higher than those of college graduates. The old gap that white-collar workers make a better living than blue-collar workers no longer holds true. The law of supply and demand now favors the skilled workmen.

The reason for this situation is the traditional myth that college degree is a passport to a prosperous future. A large part of American society matches success in life equally with a college degree. Parents begin indoctrinating (灌输) their children with this myth before they are out of grade school. High school teachers play their part by acting as if high school education were a preparation for college rather than for life. Under this pressure the kids fall in line. Whether they want to go to college or not doesn't matter. Everybody should go to college, so of course they must go. And every year college enrollments (入学) go up and up, and more and more graduates are overeducated for the kinds of jobs available to them.



One result of this emphasis on a college education is that many people go to college who do not belong there. Of the sixty percent of high school graduates who enter college, half of them do not graduate with their class. Many of them drop out within the first year. Some struggle on for two or three years and then give up.

28. It's implied but not stated in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. many other countries are facing the same problem
  - B. white-collar workers in the US used to make more money than blue-collar workers
  - C. fewer students will prefer to go to college in the future
  - D. the law of supply and demand has a strong effect on American higher education
29. Which of the following is NOT a reason why college enrollments go up every year?
- A. Many people believe that the only way to success is a college education.
  - B. Many parents want their children to go to college.
  - C. High school teachers urge their students to go to college.
  - D. Every young man and woman wants to go to college.
30. By saying that "many people go to college who do not belong there", the author means that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. many people who are not fit for college education go to college
  - B. many people who do not have enough money go to college
  - C. many people who go to college drop out within the first year
  - D. many people who go to college have their hopes destroyed
31. We can infer from the passage that the author believes that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. every young man and woman should go to college
  - B. college education is a bad thing
  - C. people with a college education should receive higher pay
  - D. fewer people should go to college while more should be trained for skilled jobs

#### D

Many years ago, people relied on the sun, the moon and the stars to find their way around. Later, the compass was introduced. And now, we have satnav (卫星导航) systems to guide us. The earliest built satnav system is the Global Positioning System, which belongs to the US. Then there is Russia's Global Navigation (导航) Satellite System, the European Union's Galileo and China's own satellite navigation system, BeiDou.

On October 14, 2017, an ARJ21-700 plane, which was the first domestically-produced (国产) jet equipped with the BeiDou navigation system, successfully completed a test flight. The results showed the performance of the system developed by China matches that of similar systems produced abroad, according to the Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China.

Since its introduction in 2000, the Beidou navigation system has seen increasing numbers of applications linked to everyday life, from shared bikes to farming.

When it comes to shared bikes, smart locks that support BeiDou chips (芯片) offer more accurate positioning than others, making it easier to find a bike.

Farmers can use BeiDou-enabled tractors to plow (犁) the soil and use unmanned aircraft with BeiDou to sow seeds, which can improve efficiency and make better use of resources. BeiDou's farming applications have spread from Heilongjiang Province to Beijing, Liaoning, Shanxi, Hubei and other regions across China.

With its many uses, the Beidou navigation system is even playing a big role in the Belt and Road Initiative (一带一路倡议). Today, there are more than 20 BeiDou satellites above our heads, and China plans to launch even more this year to expand the BeiDou network to better serve the Belt and Road Initiative.

"As BeiDou expands its overseas reach, it will be increasingly popular in the logistics (物流) industry," said Miao Qianjun, secretary-general of the navigation services association. "Ships, for example, can use it to position



themselves while sailing across oceans to European countries, no longer limited to Southeast Asian regions in the near future."

32. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

- A. To compare some modern satnav systems.
- B. To describe the benefits of satnav systems.
- C. To tell us how satnav systems were created.
- D. To introduce some satnav systems and their functions.

33. What can we know about the BeiDou navigation system according to the article?

- A. It was used successfully in a new jet plane.
- B. It is more powerful than other satnav systems.
- C. It was introduced to China on October 14, 2017.
- D. It wasn't used in our everyday life until recently.

34. The BeiDou navigation system is already widely used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. helping with plowing the soil and sowing seeds
- B. improving the efficiency of networks
- C. producing more smart locks for shared bikes
- D. navigating ships across oceans to European countries

35. What is Miao Qianjun's attitude toward the future of the BeiDou system?

- A. Worried.
- B. Casual.
- C. Positive.
- D. Doubtful.

## 第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

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

Secret codes (密码) keep messages private. Banks, companies, and government agencies use secret codes in doing business, especially when information is sent by computer.

People have used secret codes for thousands of years. 36 Code breaking never lags (落后) far behind code making. The science of creating and reading coded messages is called cryptography.

There are three main types of cryptography. 37 For example, the first letters of "My elephant eats too many eels" Spell out the hidden message "Meet me."

38 You might represent each letter with a number. For example, let's number the letters of the alphabet, in order, from 1 to 26. If we substitute a number for each letter, the message "Meet me" would read "13520135".

A code uses symbols to replace words, phrases, or sentences. To read the message of a real code, you must have a code book. 39 For example "bridge" might stand for "meet" and "out" might stand for "me". The message "bridge out" would actually mean "Meet me". 40 However, it is also hard to keep a code book secret for long. So codes must be changed frequently.

- A. It is very hard to break a code without the code book.
- B. In any language, some letters are used more than others.
- C. Only people who know the keyword can read the message.
- D. As long as there have been codes, people have tried to break them.
- E. You can hide a message by having the first letters of each word spell it out.
- F. With a code book, you might write down words that would stand for other words.
- G. Another way to hide a message is to use symbols to stand for specific letters of the alphabet.

## 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。

I used to abandon myself to despair (自暴自弃). Last year my mother 41 from a stroke (中风) and had an operation on her brain. I felt my whole world turn upside down and I had no 42 what I could do to help her to relieve her 43. Tears welled up in my eyes whenever I was alone.

Last month I 44 a precious watch, which was an 18-year-old birthday gift from my father. I could not fall asleep for a couple of nights because I felt 45 about the loss of it. There have been many 46 like these in my life. I could never figure out how to deal with such tough things 47 I read "If You Have a Lemon, Make Lemonade".

"When the wise man is handed a lemon, he says, 'What 48 can I get from this? How can I 49 my situation? How can I turn this lemon into a lemonade?'" the author wrote.

I suddenly 50 that life is full of ups and downs, so I need to stay 51 all the time. Now when I think of my past, I wish I could have handled things 52. When my mother was fighting for 53, I should have held her hands in mine, telling her things would get better instead of 54 and crying.

Several weeks ago, I took part in a campus singing competition. I didn't 55 a prize. If I had not 56 this article, I would definitely have felt 57 again. But instead, I smiled after the competition. I was happy that at least I had got some stage 58.

Life is not just a bed of roses. There are thorns (刺) as well, but these thorns help us become 59 and strong. When life 60 us a lemon, let's try to make a lemonade.

- |                     |                 |               |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. resulted     | B. suffered     | C. survived   | D. escaped     |
| 42. A. hope         | B. wonder       | C. idea       | D. doubt       |
| 43. A. pain         | B. anxiety      | C. fear       | D. pressure    |
| 44. A. received     | B. sold         | C. fixed      | D. lost        |
| 45. A. unbelievable | B. shameful     | C. angry      | D. terrible    |
| 46. A. diseases     | B. memories     | C. incidents  | D. chances     |
| 47. A. when         | B. until        | C. unless     | D. since       |
| 48. A. lesson       | B. lemonade     | C. chance     | D. challenge   |
| 49. A. control      | B. accept       | C. improve    | D. avoid       |
| 50. A. realized     | B. thought      | C. discovered | D. predicted   |
| 51. A. healthy      | B. independent  | C. serious    | D. positive    |
| 52. A. efficiently  | B. differently  | C. easily     | D. practically |
| 53. A. recovery     | B. life         | C. freedom    | D. happiness   |
| 54. A. shouting     | B. hiding       | C. quarreling | D. regretting  |
| 55. A. expect       | B. miss         | C. win        | D. accept      |
| 56. A. figured out  | B. written down | C. found out  | D. come across |
| 57. A. embarrassed  | B. discouraged  | C. nervous    | D. concerned   |
| 58. A. performance  | B. experience   | C. progress   | D. effect      |
| 59. A. brave        | B. calm         | C. great      | D. clever      |
| 60. A. shows        | B. provides     | C. gives      | D. sends       |

## 第二节 填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面句子, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

61. A short time ago, eBay, \_\_\_\_\_ famous website where people buy and sell things, said that most of their problems can be solved efficiently.
62. Early underground lines needed large holes leading to the surface \_\_\_\_\_ regular intervals.
63. Most early recorders employed steel tape to record on, which made them heavy and difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (use).



64. Between 1981 and 1938, many new stations were constructed, the most famous of \_\_\_\_\_ were designed by an architect named Charles Holden.
65. Nearly 3500 years ago, people chewed on leaves or drank a kind of tea made from leaves \_\_\_\_\_ (possess) a special chemical to reduce body pain or fever.
66. Aspirin and penicillin have saved millions of people's lives and have proved \_\_\_\_\_ (benefit) to mankind since they were invented.
67. Another \_\_\_\_\_ (true) wonderful aspect of the Internet is the way people use it to build social bonds.
68. For different reasons, the digging \_\_\_\_\_ (postpone) to the next year.
69. Charles Yerkes undertook the job of improving the system in 1902 by obtaining \_\_\_\_\_ (own) of the many different lines and setting up the Underground electric Railways Company of London.
70. Satellites make TV \_\_\_\_\_ (access) to people who live far away from cities.

#### 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。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。

Challenges of life remind me of my days in senior high school which I joined in the military training. It was the first time I have lived far away from my home, so I found difficult to fit in.

And the trained officer was strict with me. I once think I could not stick to the end. And anyway, I succeeded. The trials made it much easy for me to adapt to life, and the difficulty I ran into have now all become precious memories in my life. In a short, I have learned to regard the challenges of life like a stepping stone to future success.

##### 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假设你叫李明，最近在某外国购物网站上购买了一双鞋子，但出现了一些问题。请给网站写一封投诉信，包括以下内容：

1. 写信的目的；

2. 投诉内容：

	申购情况	到货情况
颜色	黑色	白色
尺码	9	8.5
到货日期	4 月 10 日	4 月 20 日

3. 要求：重新邮寄或退款 (refund)；

4. 询问：若寄回，谁承担寄费 (postage)?

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

