

2015~2016学年广东深圳福田区深圳市高级中学高中部高二下学期期中英语试卷

阅读理解

1.

A

YOUR mom might cook a bowl of noodles for you on your birthday. But in the US, a mom makes a cupcake for her children on their birthday.

Cupcakes are small, round cakes topped with frosting (糖霜). It has been an American tradition that moms bring cupcakes to the classroom to celebrate their child's birthday. But recently some doctors have called for this to be banned. They believe cupcakes contribute to child obesity. Despite their good intentions, however, some people believe that experts are interfering (妨碍) with American culture. The cupcake is seen as American as apple pie - only prettier.

According to Marion Nestle, a professor of nutrition at New York University, the cupcake is the most democratic (民主的) of desserts. As they are small enough for one person, you don't have to share your cupcake with anyone - it's all yours. They are also all of the same size, so there can't be any cries of "she got the bigger piece!"

Each bite can taste different depending on how much icing you have. It is a lesson in self-determination. Some people eat only a little of the frosting every time, others have it all in just one bite.

In recent years, eating a cupcake has become as trendy as having a cup of Starbucks coffee.

Democratic presidential candidate Hillary Clinton jokingly promised on a talk show that if she was elected president, she would give everyone a cupcake on her birthday. Ruth Reichl, editor-in-chief of Gourmet magazine, explains that the rise of the cupcake is very much about going back to American national identity in food, which is all about comfort. "People want to think about when they and their country were innocent," she said.

(1) According to the passage, it has been an American tradition that _____ .

- A. a party is held for children on their birthday
- B. A mom cooks a bowl of noodles for her children on their birthday
- C. A mom makes a cupcake for her children on their birthday and brings it to the classroom
- D. parents go travelling with their children on their birthday

(2) Which of the following is Not true according to Marion Nestle?

- A. The cupcake is more democratic than any other deserts in the
- B. The cupcake is too small to share with others.
- C. The sizes of cupcakes are the same so it' s equal to everyone.

D. Cupcakes will lead to child obesity so they should be banned.

(3) Why did the writer mention Hillary Clinton and Ruth Reichl?

A. To arouse the readers' attention.

B. To show that cupcakes are becoming a popular to show kindness and comfort.

C. To make a comparison between them.

D. To give readers a general idea of cupcakes.

2.

B

I was never very neat, while my roommate Kate was extremely organized. Each of her objects had its place, but mine always hid somewhere. She even labeled (贴标签) everything. I always looked for everything. Over time, Kate got neater and I got messier. She would push my dirty clothing over, and I would lay my books on her tidy desk. We both got tired of each other.

War broke out one evening. Kate came into the room. Soon, I heard her screaming, "Take your shoes away! Why under my bed!" Deafened, I saw my shoes flying at me. I jumped to my feet and started yelling. She yelled back louder.

The room was filled with anger. We could not have stayed together for a single minute but for a phone call. Kate answered it. From her end of the conversation, I could tell right away her grandma was seriously ill. When she hung up, she quickly crawled (爬) under her covers, sobbing.

Obviously, that was something she should not go through alone. All of a sudden, a warm feeling of sympathy rose up in my heart. Slowly, I collected the pencils, took back the books, made my bed, cleaned the socks and swept the floor, even on her side. I got so into my work that I even didn't notice Kate had sat up. She was watching, her tears dried and her expression one of disbelief. Then, she reached out her hands to grasp mine. I looked up into her eyes. She smiled at me. "Thanks."

Kate and I stayed roommates for the rest of the year. We didn't always agree, but we learned the key to living together: giving in cleaning up and holding on.

(1) What made Kate angry one evening?

A. She couldn't find her books.

B. She heard the author shouting loud.

C. She got the news that her grandma was ill.

D. She saw the author's shoes beneath her bed.

(2) The author tidied up the room most probably because _____ .

A. she was scared by Kate's anger

B. she hated herself for being so messy

C. she wanted to show her care

D. she was asked by Kate to do so

(3) How is Paragraph 1 mainly developed?

- A. By analyzing causes.
- B. By showing differences.
- C. By describing a process.
- D. By following time order.

(4) What might be the best title for the story?

- A. My Friend Kate
- B. Hard Work Pays Off
- C. How to Be Organized
- D. Learning to Be Roommates

3.

C

Are we getting more stupid? According to Gerald Crabtree, a scientist at Stanford University in the US, we are.

You may not want to hear this, but Crabtree believes that human intelligence reached its peak more than 2,000 years ago and ever since then has been going downhill. "If an average Greek from 1,000 BC were transported to modern times, he or she would be one of the brightest among us," Crabtree told The Guardian.

At the heart of Crabtree's thinking is a simple idea. In the past, intelligence was critical for survival when our ancestors had to avoid dangerous animals and hunt for food. The difference of being smart or stupid is often life or death. However, after the spread of agriculture, when our ancestors began to live in dense (稠密的) farming communities, the need to keep their intelligence in peak condition gradually reduced.

This is not hard to understand. Most of the time, pressure is what keeps us going – you need the pressure from your teachers to finish your homework; the pressure of looking pretty prompts (促使) you to lose weight when summer comes. And the same is also true of our intelligence – if we think less, we become less smart.

These mutations (变异) are harmful to our intelligence and they were all developed in the past 3,000 years. The other evidence that Crabtree holds is in our genes. He found that among the 2,000 to 5,000 genes that we have that determine human intelligence, there are two or more mutations in each of us.

However, Crabtree's theory has been criticized by some who say that early humans may have better hunting and surviving abilities, but people today have developed a more diverse intelligence. For example, spearing a tiger doesn't necessarily require more brainpower than playing chess or writing a poem. Moreover, the power of modern education means a lot more people have the opportunity to learn nowadays.

"You wouldn't get Stephen Hawking 2,000 years ago. He just wouldn't exist," Thomas Hills of the University of Warwick, UK, told Live Science. "But now we have people of his intellectual capacity doing things and making insights (洞察力) that we would never have achieved in our environment of evolutionary adaptation."

(1) What is Crabtree's recent finding according to the article?

- A. The Greeks from 1,000 BC could have been the smartest in human history.
- B. Our ancient ancestors had no better surviving abilities than we do nowadays.

- C. Humans have been getting steadily more intelligent since the invention of farming.
- D. Mutations in genes that decide human intelligence have affected the development of intelligence.

(2) According to Crabtree, ancient humans _____ .

- A. had many more genes that determine human intelligence
- B. were forced to be smart due to natural selection pressures
- C. relied more on group intelligence than individual intelligence
- D. developed a diverse intelligence to adapt to the hard realities

(3) Some argue that Crabtree's theory is false because they think _____ .

- A. people today are under much more pressure than early humans
- B. it's ridiculous to compare a hunter's and a poet's intelligence
- C. modern education is far more advanced than ancient education
- D. human intelligence nowadays is different from that of the distant past

(4) What is Thomas Hills' attitude toward Crabtree's theory?

- A. Supportive
- B. Unfavorable
- C. Worried
- D. Confused

4.

D

Picture the scene: You come home after work feeling too exhausted to cook - only to find a delicious meal worthy of a Michelin-starred restaurant waiting for you. It sounds like a fantasy, but it could be about to come true thanks to a robot chef developed by British scientists.

Those scientists have come up with a set of robotic arms so smart that **they** are capable of cooking meals all by themselves. The device will be sold from as early as 2017 as part of a purpose-built high-tech kitchen.

Scientists at Moley Robotics spent almost 18 years developing the hands. According to its creators, the arms can chop, stir, whisk and baste well enough to recreate almost anything you would care to eat, whether it is a simple home-cooked supper, or a complicated creation designed by a world-class chef. The hands move a little slowly, hovering strangely above the work surface whenever they are not busy, but they imitate human movements closely enough that they can do things such as wiping a spoon on the edge of a pan to prevent drips.

Mr. Oleynik, who is leading the project, said, "All the things which are possible with the hand are possible here. There is no limitation. A lot of people want to go to Michelin-starred restaurants, but they are quite expensive and may be quite far from the home. This is an opportunity for people to enjoy very good food, and for a reasonable price."

The only cuisine that is off the robot's menu at the moment is sushi, which requires extremely steady pressure and nimble (敏捷的 ; 敏感的) fingers to make, but the team plan to conquer that as well by the time it

goes on sale.

- (1) People go to Michelin-starred restaurants in order to _____ .
- A. appreciate car tires
 - B. enjoy delicious meals
 - C. see the new robot chefs
 - D. escape from work
- (2) What does the underlined word "they" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. British scientists
 - B. The robot chef's arms
 - C. Cooks at restaurants
 - D. Household wives
- (3) Which kind of food CAN'T the robot chef cook at present?
- A. Bread
 - B. Beef
 - C. Sushi
 - D. Sandwich
- (4) What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Hands of a robot chef can perform exactly like a cook.
 - B. Robot chefs are available at shopping malls.
 - C. Michelin-starred restaurants are suitable for many people.
 - D. It is uncertain when the robot can cook all kinds of food.

七选五

5. Choosing the right job is probably one of the most important decisions we have to make in life, and it is frequently one of the hardest decisions we have to make. One important question that you might ask yourself is: "How do I get a good job?" 1 There are people who can answer an insignificant advertisement in the local paper and land the best job in the world; others write to all sorts of places all over the country, and never seem to get a reply at all. Still others believe that the in person, door-to-door approach is by far the best way to get a job; and then there are those who, through no active decision of their own, just seem to be in the right place at the right time. 2 He used to spend a lot of his free time down by the sea watching the tall ships, but never thinking that he might one day sail one of them. His father was a farmer, and being a sailor could never be anything for the boy but an idle dream. One day, on his usual wandering, he heard the captain of the ship complaining that he could not sail because one member of his crew was sick. Without stopping to think, the lad (少年) offered to take his place. 3 .

___4___ If the lad had gone home to ponder (考虑) his decision for a week, he may have missed his chance. It is one thing to be offered an opportunity; it is another to take it and use it well. Sometimes we hear stories about people who break all the rules and still seem to land plum jobs (美差). When you go for a job interview or fill out an application, you are expected to say nice things about the company to which you are applying. ___5___ And within a year this person had become general manger of the company.

- A. This story also illustrates the importance of seizing an opportunity when it presents itself.
- B. People find jobs in an infinite number of ways.
- C. It's almost impossible to find a good job by answering advertisement in newspapers.
- D. Take for example the young man who wanted to be a sailor.
- E. But there was one person who landed an excellent job by telling the interviewer all the company's faults.
- F. He spent the rest of his life happily sailing the ships he had always loved.
- G. It is very important to seize an opportunity when it presents itself.

完形填空

6. If you ever have a chance to go to Finland, you'll probably be surprised to find how "foolish" the Finnish people are.

Take the taxi drivers for example . You can go ___1___ on a journey, tell the driver to ___2___ you at any place, say that you have some business to ___3___ , and that you will pay the taxi driver later. He will agree without any ___4___ but just accept your words in good ___5___ .

The dining rooms in all big hotels not only serve their ___6___ , but also provide food for outside ___7___ . Hotel guests have their meals free, so they ___8___ go to the free dining rooms to have their meals, and the ___9___ they would do to show their good faith is to wave their registration card to the waiter . With such ___10___ check, you can easily use any old registration card to take a couple of friends to wine and dine free of ___11___ .

Finnish workers are paid by the hour . If you work in Finland and have ___12___ the boss on the hourly rate, then you just say how many hours you have worked and you'll be paid ___13___ .

With so many loop holes in everyday life, surely Finland must be a good country to those who ___14___ to take "petty advantages". But the ___15___ thing is, all the taxi passengers always come back to pay their ___16___ after they have attended to their business; not a ___17___ outsider has ever been found in the free hotel dining rooms; workers always give the exact hours they have ___18___ ... As the Finns always act on good faith and always have a (an) ___19___ of "right is right" and "wrong is wrong" in everything they do, so to live in such a society has turned everyone into a real "gentleman".

What we regarded as "foolish" is ___20___ the Finnish people's way of life .

1. A. somewhere B. anywhere C. sometime D. anytime

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2. A. stop | B. pass | C. drop | D. pick |
| 3. A. attend to | B. take care | C. take up | D. appeal to |
| 4. A. guarantee | B. anxiety | C. passenger | D. money |
| 5. A. smile | B. place | C. seat | D. faith |
| 6. A. meals | B. visitors | C. guests | D. cards |
| 7. A. waiters | B. diners | C. drivers | D. workers |
| 8. A. naturally | B. respectively | C. secretly | D. contently |
| 9. A. best | B. worst | C. most | D. least |
| 10. A. strict | B. complete | C. troublesome | D. loose |
| 11. A. registration | B. care | C. charge | D. noise |
| 12. A. paid for | B. debated with | C. talked about | D. agreed with |
| 13. A. accordingly | B. reluctantly | C. separately | D. automatically |
| 14. A. hesitate | B. hate | C. love | D. refuse |
| 15. A. strange | B. confusing | C. complex | D. imaginative |
| 16. A. business | B. trip | C. fine | D. fare |
| 17. A. single | B. faithful | C. familiar | D. usual |
| 18. A. worked on | B. put in | C. spent on | D. run out |
| 19. A. religion | B. law | C. idiom | D. attitude |
| 20. A. eventually | B. accidentally | C. actually | D. temporarily |

语法填空

7. When young F.W. Woolworth was a store clerk, he tried to convince his boss to have a ten - cent sale to reduce inventory (存货) . The boss agreed, and the idea was 1. _____ great success. This inspired Woolworth 2. _____ (open) his own store and price the items at a nickel and a dime (角) . He needed capital for such a venture, 3. _____ he asked his boss to supply the capital for part interest in the store. His boss turned him 4. _____ directly. "The idea is too risky," he told Woolworth. " 5. _____ are not enough items to sell for five and ten cents."

Woolworth went ahead 6. _____ his boss' support. But he not only was 7. _____ (success) in his first store, but 8. _____ (eventual) owned a chain of F.W. Woolworth stores across the nation. Later, his former boss 9. _____ (hear) to remark, " As far as I can figure out, every word I used to turn Woolworth down 10. _____ (cost) me about a million dollars."

改错

- 8.

假如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。

Dear Editor,

I used to be a physician in the children's department of a hospital. From time to time I treated children who had poisoned by medicine with older family members. The children didn't know the medicine was danger; they just knew it tasted sweet. Children easily open the bottle what we now use in China.

Some days before I talked about medicines with an American. He showed me a sort of plastic bottle. The design was quite simple and I'm sure our Chinese factories could produce these bottles. The top of the bottle can be opened by pressing down on them while turning, which is difficult for most young children to do so, though grown-up can open these bottles very easily.

I'm certainly that the expense of making such tops would be very small. As a doctor, I'd love to see this doing. And most parents would be grateful.

Sincerely yours

Li Hua

书面表达

9. 假定你是李华。前几天，你在打篮球时伤了脚，目前正在住院。昨天，你的外籍教师Peter前来探望，你非常感动。请用英语给Peter写一封信表达谢意，并告诉他：

1. 非常喜欢他赠送的书籍；
2. 王明每天放学后，都来给你补课；
3. 两周内就可康复出院。

注意：

1. 词数100左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
3. 文章的开头和结尾已经给出。

Dear Peter,

Best wishes to you!

Yours,

Li Hua

单词填空

10. 根据首字母和已给出的中文，写出所缺单词的正确形式，每空填一个词。

- (1) Tom is very nice, but he does like to d _____ (控制) the conversation.
- (2) Jack is an intelligent pupil, but he lacks m _____ (主动性).
- (3) We cannot guarantee the p _____ (准时的) arrival of trains in foggy weather.
- (4) C _____ (好强的) people want to be the best at everything.
- (5) The boys d _____ (不顾一切地) wanted to leave the workhouse.
- (6) Symptoms are a slight fever, headache and loss of a _____ (食欲).
- (7) Herbs (草药) have been used for centuries to make r _____ (提神的) drinks.
- (8) She was a _____ (显然) a very nervous woman, and that affected her career.
- (9) Only a m _____ (少数) of the people supported the Revolution.
- (10) A proper amount of exercise c _____ (有益) to good health.

词组填空

11.

be used to	take possession of	be likely to	set off
in the style of	be devoted to	go through	

- (1) The houses are _____ traditional Chinese architecture.
- (2) You can't _____ the house until all the papers have been signed.
- (3) This year government said more resources will _____ education.
- (4) Children who do volunteer work _____ grow up to be caring adults.
- (5) You must _____ customs in order to pass across the border.