

杭州学军中学 2017 级高二期中英语试卷

英语

选择题部分

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 10 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 2.5 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 are the speakers?
A. In a library. B. In a study room. C. In a bookstore.
2. Who is the woman?
A. A bus driver. B. A policewoman. C. A passenger.
3. What did the speakers do last weekend?
A. They studied at home. B. They went hiking. C. They played tennis.
4. According to the man, how should the woman book her tickets?
A. Use any travel website. B. Go to the ticket office. C. Call a travel agency.
5. How does the man feel about the news?
A. He already knew about it. B. He doesn't care. C. He is very happy.

第二节 (共 15 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 7.5 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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. When does the man want to receive the sofa?
A. This weekend. B. Next Wednesday. C. Next weekend.
7. Where might the woman work?
A. At an express shipping company.
B. In a customer service center.
C. In a furniture repair store.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What kind of party is the woman planning?
A. Her birthday party. B. New Year's party. C. A company party.
9. What will the woman do next?
A. Help the man. B. Tell the man what to do. C. Finish the preparations by herself.

听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题。

10. What makes the woman excited?
A. A new computer. B. A trip to England. C. Good exam results.
11. What will the man probably do this summer?
A. Work. B. Study. C. Travel.
12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Co-workers. B. Family members. C. Classmates.

听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。

13. Where are the speakers going?
A. To a bar. B. To a dance club. C. To a restaurant.
14. What does the woman say about the man's jeans?
A. They are too big. B. Their color looks old. C. They are in style.
15. According to the woman, what looks like a dead animal?
A. The man's jacket. B. The man's hat. C. The man's shirt.
16. What is the woman crazy about?
A. Painting pictures. B. Baseball. C. Fancy clothing brands.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. When did the robbery take place?
A. Last Sunday afternoon. B. Yesterday at 11:00 p.m. C. Last Saturday night.
18. How much are the goods worth altogether?
A. \$2600. B. \$1600. C. \$500.
19. What should students do if they have information?
A. Call the local police. B. Tell the staff at Coolidge Hall. C. Call campus security.
20. What will the thieves probably try to do next?
A. Steal more things. B. Sell the stolen goods. C. Return what they took.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分26分)

第一节 (共8小题; 每小题2分, 满分16分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

If Confucius were still alive today and could celebrate his September 28 birthday with a big cake, there would be a lot of candles. He'd need a fan or a strong wind to help him put them out.

While many people in China will remember Confucius on his special day, few people in the United States will give him a passing thought. It's nothing personal. Most Americans don't even remember the birthdays of their own national heroes.

But this doesn't mean that Americans don't care about Confucius. In many ways he has become a bridge that foreigners must cross if they want to reach a deeper understanding of China.

In the past two decades, the Chinese studies programs have gained huge popularity in Western universities. More recently, the Chinese government has set up Confucius Institutes in more than 80 countries. These schools teach both Chinese language and culture. The main courses of Chinese culture usually include Chinese art, history and philosophy (哲学). Some social scientists suggest that Westerners should take advantages of the ancient Chinese wisdom to make up for the drawbacks of Westerner philosophy. Students in the United States, at the same time, are

racing to learn Chinese. So they will be ready for life in a world where China is an equal power with the United States. Businessmen who hope to make money in China are reading books about Confucius to understand their Chinese customers.

So the old thinker's ideas are still alive and well.

Today China attracts the West more than ever, and it will need more teachers to introduce Confucius and Chinese culture to the West.

As for the old thinker, he will not soon be forgotten by people in the West, even if his birthday is.

21. The opening paragraph is mainly intended to _____.
- A. provide some key facts about Confucius
 - B. attract the readers' interest in the subject
 - C. show great respect for the ancient thinker
 - D. prove the popularity of modern birthday celebrations
22. We can learn from Paragraph 4 that American students _____.
- A. have a great interest in studying Chinese
 - B. take an active part in Chinese competitions
 - C. try to get high scores in Chinese exams
 - D. fight for a chance to learn Chinese
23. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Forgotten Wisdom in America
 - B. Huge Fans of the Chinese Language
 - C. Chinese Culture for Westerners
 - D. Old Thinker with a Big Future
24. The passage is likely to appear in _____.
- A. a biography
 - B. a history paper
 - C. a newspaper
 - D. a philosophy textbook

B

Mahjong, that favorite pastime of "old folks" in Shanghai, is finding a new audience among younger players, and many university students are becoming mad about this traditional Chinese game. Students at Fudan University have even formed a Mahjong club.

This resurgence of the game, however, is not without its critics. Some people still associate the game with gambling and for many years Mahjong was banned in China. One critic, surnamed Meng, was quoted as saying, "Mahjong is a bad custom that will distract students from studies." But Yu Guangyuan, former vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences(中国社会科学院), says Mahjong is a "healthy, scientific, friendly mind game."

Mr. Yu's opinion seems to be shared by the majority of Chinese. They see the game as an activity that requires great concentration and intellectual skill. They also see the game as an important part of Chinese culture and a pastime that brings family and friends closer together. This Spring Festival many families will no doubt spend hours around the Mahjong table getting reacquainted with each other. For them, playing Mahjong is a way of spending quality family time. No one knows who invented Mahjong. Some say it was Confucius, others say the current form of the game was developed right here in Shanghai in the late 19th century. It is certainly because of Shanghai that the game enjoys its worldwide popularity. It was brought to America in the 1920s

and has since spread throughout Europe and other parts of Asia. There is now a World Championship of Mahjong which is held every year. This year's championship was held in Chongqing and attracted players from America, Europe and Russia, as well as students from Peking University, Tsinghua University and Nankai University. There was no prize money, but the players delighted in using their wits and their understanding of statistics and probability theory(概率论)to defeat their clever opponents.

Of course, Mahjong doesn't have to always be that intense. For young people it can be a way to relax and to socialize, a chance to get away from their computers and talk to other people face to face. So, this Spring Festival, why not get out the "old folks" files: it's good to be mad about Mahjong!

25. Why do young people in China like Mahjong so much?
- A. It's an activity that requires great concentration and intellectual skill
 - B. It's an important part of Chinese culture and a pastime that brings family and friends closer .
 - C. It's a way to relax and to socialize, a chance to stay away from their computers and have face-to-face communication with other people.
 - D. It's a healthy, scientific, friendly mind game.
26. Who invented Mahjong?
- A. Confucius
 - B. People of Shanghai
 - C. People of Chongqing
 - D. Unsure
27. Why do students from Peking University, Tsinghua University and Nankai University take part in the World Championship of Mahjong?
- A. Because they can happily use their wisdom and knowledge to defeat their clever opponents.
 - B. Because they can win a large amount of prize money.
 - C. They want to make more friends through Mahjong.
 - D. Because it's a thrilling game.
28. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. Mad About Mahjong
 - B. World Championship of Mahjong
 - C. The History of Mahjong
 - D. The Favorite Pastime of "Old Folks"

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。

We all have to make decisions all the time, and we have an abundance of choices, ranging from tiny issues to vital ones. That means the skill of good decision-making counts a lot. If you would like to improve your skill of decision making, here are four suggestions for you.

Don't expect to have it all.

Decisions force us to close the door on other possibilities. 32 And there will be paths not taken, careers not chosen, to name a few. You can imagine some "what if" situations if you must, but do not let them take up too much space in your brain.

33

It's often good to think through your decisions. But don't overdo it. Research can reach a point where returns begin to reduce, which makes it confusing more than clarifying. Many good decisions can be made based as much on intuition (直觉) as on careful assessment of endless data.

Don't delay making decisions.

Yes, there is a time to put off making a decision. Perhaps you need more information. 34
Or it's likely that you wait for a less stressful time. Just don't wait so long that the decision is made by your own indecisiveness.

Don't be hard on yourself.

You decide to go on a voyage. You choose an expensive liner. Everything should work out just right. Only you didn't expect a bug that ran around on the ship, making you and your family sick for five days. 35 But please remember it is unavoidable sometimes.

- A. You can't order every delicious dish on the menu.
- B. Unfortunately, people often find it hard to make decisions.
- C. Don't count on emotion to make decisions.
- D. You may regret making such a stupid decision.
- E. Maybe you wish to consult with your advisor.
- F. Don't spend too much time thinking.
- G. It is an important source of information.

第三部分 语言运用 (共三节, 满分 39 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

When I came out of my office, it was dark. In order to get home as soon as possible, I hired a taxi. The car was 36 along the road, now well-lit, now sank in darkness. I broke the 37 on purpose, 38 that the driver might be too tired to drive. "When do you go back home in the evening?"

"9 o'clock. I'll go after this trip."

"Then when do you come out in the morning?" I 39 another question, "9 o'clock, too. And I go for lunch and dinner, just as if I worked at an office." His easiness surprised me, because every time I ride in a taxi, what I hear from the 40 is only complaint. They complain that they 41 work 42, that it is 43 to earn money, that they are bullied (欺侮) by the policemen, or that the company leaders are seated 44 and enjoy the 45 of others' work. It seems that they have a grievance (不满意) against everything. But this driver told me, "I find it 46 to be a section reader as I was before. I don't like management work. I like driving, just for 47. It's 48 that I 49 drive without a passenger. So I can earn two or three thousand yuan a month with ease. Any 50? Yes, I never follow an empty taxi. If it goes 51, I go northward. If it goes along highway, I turn into a 52 street. In this way I always get customers."

His words showed his satisfaction with his life and the pride, he 53 in his job. Such feelings are so 54 among people nowadays as oxygen in high mountains. As an ancient saying 55, "Neither joy in material gains nor grieve over personal setbacks (挫折)." How many people nowadays can show high ideals by simple living and go far with a calm mind? I couldn't help feeling curious when I found such a state of mind in a stranger on a cold winter night.

36. A. driving B. flying C. running D. rushing

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 37. A. calmness | B. quietness | C. stillness | D. silence |
| 38. A. for fear | B. on condition | C. in order | D. in case |
| 39. A. gave out | B. threw out | C. let off | D. set off |
| 40. A. taxi | B. radio | C. passenger | D. driver |
| 41. A. have to | B. must | C. need | D. should |
| 42. A. from dark till morning | | B. from morning till night | |
| C. from morning till afternoon | | D. from morning till dark | |
| 43. A. hard | B. easy | C. possible | D. impossible |
| 44. A. busy | B. busily | C. lazy | D. lazily |
| 45. A. results | B. achievements | C. gains | D. fruits |
| 46. A. tired | B. tiring | C. excited | D. exciting |
| 47. A. pleasure | B. money | C. work | D. interest |
| 48. A. unfortunate | B. fortunate | C. likely | D. wise |
| 49. A. often | B. usually | C. hardly | D. seldom |
| 50. A. trick | B. secret | C. skill | D. method |
| 51. A. southward | B. northward | C. eastward | D. westward |
| 52. A. wide | B. narrow | C. lonely | D. empty |
| 53. A. had | B. made | C. kept | D. took |
| 54. A. common | B. rare | C. much | D. little |
| 55. A. says | B. suggests | C. goes | D. talks |

非选择题部分

第二节 (共9小题: 每小题1分, 满分9分)

在空白处根据句意和首字母填入适当的内容。

56. I don't think he was actually . He sounded more like defending himself.
57. You should give us a for such a large quantity.
58. Children are always about everything they hear and see.
59. Without the teacher's p , no students can get out of the classroom before they finish their homework.
60. As is known to all, when heated, things will .
61. Troops have been sent to d the borders.
62. According to the detective, the new evidence has c the first witness's story.
63. I'm terribly sorry for that, but you see, I had the least i of hurting you.
64. An artist i by the scene painted this beautiful picture.

第三节 (共10小题: 每小题1分, 满分10分)

When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be very difficult to let go of your anger. But forgiveness is possible --- and it can be surprisingly 65 (benefit) to your physical and mental health. So far, research 66 (show) that people who forgive can have more

energy, better appetite and better sleep. "People who forgive show 67 (little) anger and more hopefulness," says Dr. Frederic Luskin, who wrote the book *Forgive for Good*. "So it can help reduce the tiredness out of the immune system and allow people 68 (feel) more energetic." So when someone has hurt you, cool down first. Take a couple of breaths and think of something.

69 gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, or someone you love. Don't wait for an 70 (apologize). "Many times the person who hurt you may never think of apologizing," says Dr. Luskin. "They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things 71 same way. So if you wait for people to say sorry, you could be waiting a very long time."

Next keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean 72 (accept) the action of the person who upsets you. Instead, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you. Finally, try to see things 73 the other person's perspective. You may realize that he or she was acting out of ignorance. To gain perspective, you may want to write a letter to 74 (you) from that person's point of view.

第四部分 写作 (共一节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

The event that stands out in Tom's memory happened one morning when Tom was only ten years old. He was at home with his elder sister Jane. Tom was doing his homework when he heard raised voices. At first he thought nothing of it since customers in the motorcycle shop directly below their flat often became loud, but he soon realized this time it was different.

"Quick! Quick! Remove the motorcycles from the shop." someone yelled.

Then a thick burning smell filled the air. When Tom opened the front door of their flat to investigate, a thick cloud of smoke greeted him. The motorcycle shop had caught fire and people were running and crying.

Jane, who had been playing the violin in her room, hurried to the living room. They rushed out of the door and along the corridor (走廊) through the smoke.

They were heading towards the stairway at the far end of the corridor when Jane stopped in her track. She turned around and headed back the way they came. Tom had no idea what she was doing, but he followed her.

Jane had suddenly remembered the lady in her 70s who lived next door to them, who they called Makcik, Malay for auntie. Jane began banging on Makcik's door, but got no answer. As the smoke thickened around them, Tom could see many of their neighbors—some still in their pyjamas(睡衣; 宽长裤)—running for safety. The thought of fear crossed his mind.

"She might have run for safety like everyone else!" Tom cried. However, Jane refused to give up. "I know Makcik's still inside." She said she was familiar with Makcik's daily routine and was certain she would still be sleeping. She pounded the door. "Go downstairs. Go now! Go!"

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Tom noticed the flame was reaching up.

Paragraph 2:

Luckily, some neighbors passing by stopped and offered help.
