

2018-2019 学年 南京师大附中 第一学期

高二英语期末检测卷

第一卷 (满分 76 分)

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 10 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 2.5 分)

1. Who will the speakers have dinner with?

- A. The man's father. B. The woman's sister. C. The man's mother.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Their favorite food. B. The weekend plan. C. The woman's trip.

3. Where is the woman now?

- A. In Ireland. B. In Spain. C. In Thailand.

4. What still needs to be done?

- A. Having the first team practice.
B. Collecting money.
C. Handing out the schedules.

5. Why can't the woman sleep at night?

- A. The baby keeps crying.
B. Her mother moved in recently.
C. She is not used to her new role as a mother.

第二节 (共 15 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the man want to get a car?

- A. It is useful for his work.
B. He has got a lot of money.
C. The new model is on sale.

7. What do the speakers discuss in the end?

- A. The way of payment. B. The quality of the car. C. The function of the car.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. How did the man respond to the woman's first complaint?

- A. He ignored her. B. He argued with her. C. He apologized to her.

9. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.
B. House owner and cleaner.
C. Store owner and customer.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the police station. B. On the road. C. At the insurance company.

11. What did the man first suggest they do?

- A. Talk to the people behind them.
B. Pull over to the side of the road.
C. Get their cars fixed together.

12. How did the speakers deal with the situation in the end?

- A. They called the police.
B. They went through their insurance.
C. They settled it between themselves.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the woman compare the toy to?

- A. A medicine. B. A ball. C. A hand.

14. What age group is the toy popular with?

- A. Children. B. Teenagers. C. All age groups.

15. Why do some teachers dislike the toy?

- A. It leads to theft.
B. It causes arguments in class.
C. It makes students lose focus.

16. Who is the actual inventor of the toy?

- A. An academic researcher. B. An IT professional. C. A chemical engineer.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who usually leads the introductions?

- A. Matt. B. Steven. C. Karen.

18. Where can you find tennis equipment?

- A. Near the bathrooms.

- B. At the centre of the store.
- C. Just to the right of the speakers.

19. What is Andrew's main responsibility?

- A. Doing the accounts.
- B. Using the computers to list products.
- C. Keeping the area neat and organized.

20. What will Laura do next?

- A. Help fill out a form.
- B. Pay for goods.
- C. Do some sports.

第二部分：英语知识应用（共三节，满分 66 分）

第一节 单项选择（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

21. Whatever background you come from, you can be _____ successful with your hard work like others.

- A. merely
- B. equally
- C. mostly
- D. hardly

22. --- Are you happy now?

--- If only I _____ slimmer, more beautiful, richer, more clever.

- A. am
- B. were
- C. had been
- D. should be

23. By the time she returned home from England, her overall view of the world _____ completely.

- A. changed
- B. has changed
- C. would change
- D. had changed

24. Nowadays, _____ going out to meet people in person, more and more young people feel like socializing with others via electronic devices.

- A. better than
- B. less than
- C. rather than
- D. more than

25. Don't _____ too much work — the extra salary isn't worth it.

- A. take down
- B. take in
- C. take up
- D. take on

26. Race is an extremely sensitive topic, so always think carefully before you open your mouth and _____ someone.

- A. offend
- B. assist
- C. consult
- D. impress

27. --- I stayed at a hotel while in New York.

--- Oh, did you? You _____ with my sister Barbara. She has a nice apartment in downtown Manhattan.

- A. might stay
- B. could have stayed
- C. should stay
- D. must have stayed

28. We must keep ourselves in peace and faith, so internal conflict and disbelief do but hold back _____ it is possible for us to achieve.

- A. how
- B. what
- C. that
- D. where

29. To make sure that children from poor areas can receive fair education, the government has planned to _____ more money to local schools.

A. announce B. allocate C. advocate D. appreciate

30. --- I saw your uncle take a taxi to the airport. Why didn't you drive him there?

--- I _____. But my car _____.

A. would; was fixed B. would have; was fixed
C. would have; was being fixed D. did; was being fixed

31. --- Was he nervous during the interview?

--- He was _____, and he even made some jokes.

A. down in the dumps B. flying off the handle
C. on cloud nine D. as cool as a cucumber

32. _____ a mirror image in the mother who raised me, I had to seek my identity as a woman on my own.

A. Lacking B. Lacked C. To lack D. Being lacked

33. According to the law, on _____ the age of 20 she will get the remainder of the estate (遗产) .

A. attaining B. achieving C. adjusting D. acting

34. Once you have agreed to the _____ request, they would begin to ask for more.

A. pleasant B. positive C. instructive D. initial

35. _____ you have any further questions, please contact us at the address above.

A. Would B. Should C. Could D. Will

36. I'm very lucky to have a comfortable life, _____ there's always food on the table, heat in the winter, and, above all, love in the house.

A. which B. when C. where D. whom

37. In Thailand, the normal greeting is a slight bow with the hands _____ together.

A. to press B. pressing C. pressed D. being pressed

38. The board thought it urgent that these files _____ right away.

A. printed B. had been printed C. would be printed D. be printed

39. People firmly believe it is _____ to die for national independence on the road of freedom than being slaves of life.

A. worth B. worthless C. worthwhile D. worthy

40. --- Are you sure you won't come for a drink with us?

--- _____, if you insist.

A. Not at all B. It depends C. All right then D. I don't care

第二节 完型填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

At just 18 years old, Canberra student Lochie Ferrier has already conducted research in a frontier field — aerospace engineering. Aerospace engineering is the primary ___41___ of engineering concerned with the science

and technology of aircraft and spacecraft.

In 2014, he was one of 80 high school students worldwide who ___42___ a six-week science and engineering program at MIT. During the program, he was ___43___ by the institute’s scientists, and developed a method to identify inactive satellites. This method, called OASIS, is designed ___44___ a way to help manage space debris (碎片), which ___45___ operating satellites. “One solution to this problem is a ___46___ robot that can gather pieces of space debris and store them in orbit,” he says. “These pieces could be ___47___ to new satellites later, thus ___48___ the costs and launch weights of new satellites.” However, ___49___ satellite identification technology would be needed for this solution, and that’s what Lochie is working on. “I hope this method would be put into practice in the near future, ___50___ in the next 10 years,” he says.

Lochie has made the ___51___ of the Young Innovators category of the Australian Innovation Challenge Awards with his OASIS. This category is open to students aged 21 years or ___52___ and carries a \$ 5,000 prize. If he won, he would use the money to help fund ___53___ research into OASIS. “My plan for using the money would be to try to use materials which could stand up to the ___54___ environment of space,” he says.

He is also considering how to ___55___ the technology to organizations such as NASA and satellite manufacturers.

Lochie’s ___56___ in aerospace engineering was aroused by the big dish antenna (碟形天线) at NASA’s tracking station near Canberra, which he visited in his early teens. He said his software design and development teacher at Canberra Grammar School ___57___ him, too. “He taught me valuable project management and skills which I applied to OASIS.”

Lochie has been attending Canberra Grammar School and will soon ___58___ exams for admission to universities. He ___59___ his time between schoolwork, his personal ___60___ projects such as OASIS and the development of apps, rock climbing, and playing classical violin. The teenager is well on his way to realizing his sky-high ambition.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. education | B. presentation | C. branch | D. standard |
| 42. A. brought in | B. participated in | C. set up | D. backed up |
| 43. A. guided | B. urged | C. surprised | D. tested |
| 44. A. in | B. for | C. with | D. as |
| 45. A. follows | B. threatens | C. catches | D. created |
| 46. A. recycling | B. repairing | C. producing | D. launching |
| 47. A. switched | B. transformed | C. attached | D. returned |
| 48. A. increasing | B. reducing | C. balancing | D. covering |
| 49. A. optional | B. temporary | C. reliable | D. theoretical |
| 50. A. imagine | B. say | C. suppose | D. consider |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 51. A. plans | B. finals | C. competitions | D. goals |
| 52. A. under | B. beyond | C. more | D. above |
| 53. A. basic | B. further | C. academic | D. independent |
| 54. A. extreme | B. pure | C. dark | D. friendly |
| 55. A. adapt | B. forward | C. market | D. apply |
| 56. A. pride | B. confidence | C. trust | D. interest |
| 57. A. inspired | B. served | C. impressed | D. promised |
| 58. A. mark | B. sit | C. pass | D. prepare |
| 59. A. devotes | B. spends | C. saves | D. divides |
| 60. A. instructive | B. competitive | C. technical | D. typical |

第三节 阅读理解 (共 13 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 26 分)

A

Welcome to Our Festival

March 7, 2019

Story Show in Oheron

Adults

8:00 pm

Join in us for an evening of true, personal stories about science. Come to the only show where you can hear people—scientists, not-scientists, and half-scientists—tell funny and touching stories about the role of science in their lives.

Cost: \$10

Make Your Own iPhone Case through Toysinbox 3D Printing

Families & Teens & Adults

10:00 am – 12:30 pm

In this workshop, you will learn to design and 3D print your own iPhone case. First, you will learn how to use a 3D printer. Next, you will design a 3D model for your iPhone case that will have a lovely pattern and your name. Once you create the model, you will print it out on our 3D printers. A 3D printing worker will guide you through this process step-by-step. Come and enjoy this fun and unique learning experience!

Cost: \$35

DIY Underwater Vehicle Design in MIT Museum

Teens

2:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Dive into the world of ocean engineering by designing and building an underwater vehicle! Test your vehicle in large tanks on the Museum's floor. Show off your engineering creations and share your design process with Museum visitors.

Cost: \$15, Ages 12–16

Animal Kingdom for Young Ones in Museum of Science, Boston

Families

9:30 am – 2:00 pm

Join us for a day of hands-on science fun designed especially for pre-schoolers!

Activities include the Museum's popular "Live Animal Story Time" shows and a talk about baby animals and book-signing by children's book authors. Drop in on special live animal visits and activities in the exhibition halls, as well as design challenges and lab activities—all created with your young scientist in mind!

Cost: Free, Ages Pre-kindergarten—Age 8

61. What can people do in Story Show?

- A. Do role-play games.
- B. Put on science shows.
- C. Hear touching stories.
- D. Meet authors of the books.

62. If you are interested in ocean engineering, you will probably attend_____.

- A. Story Show
- B. DIY Underwater Vehicle Design
- C. Make Your Own iPhone Case
- D. Animal Kingdom for Young Ones

B

Photography was once an expensive, laborious experience reserved for life's greatest milestones (里程碑). Now, the only apparent cost to taking infinite photos of something as common as a meal is the space on your hard drive and your dining companion's patience.

But is there another cost, a deeper cost, a deeper cost, to documenting (记录) a life experience instead of simply enjoying it? "You hear that you shouldn't take all these photos and interrupt the experience, and it's bad for you, and we're not living in the present moment," says Kristin Diehl, associate professor of marketing at the University of Southern California Marshall School of Business.

Diehl and her fellow researchers wanted to find out if that was true, so they embarked on a series of nine experiments in the lab and in the field testing people's enjoyment in the presence or absence of a camera. The results, published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, surprised them. Taking photos actually

makes people enjoy what they're doing more, not less.

"What we find is you actually look at the world slightly differently, because you're looking for things you want to capture, that you may want to hang onto," Diehl explains. "That gets people more engaged (参与) in the experience, and they tend to enjoy it more." Take sightseeing. In one experiment, nearly 200 participants boarded a double-decker bus for a tour of Philadelphia. Both bus tours forbade the use of cell phones but one tour provided digital cameras and encouraged people to take photos. The people who took photos enjoyed the experience significantly more, and said they were more engaged, than those who didn't.

Snapping a photo directs attention, which heightens the pleasure you get from whatever you're looking at, Diehl says. It works for things as boring as archaeological museums, where people were given eye-tracking glasses and instructed either to take photos or not.

"People look longer at things they want to photograph," Diehl says. They report liking the exhibits more, too.

To the relief of Instagrammers everywhere, it can even make meals more enjoyable. When people were encouraged to take at least three photos while they ate lunch, they were more immersed in their meals than those who weren't told to take photos.

Was it the satisfying click of the camera? The physical act of the snap? No, they found; just the act of planning to take a photo—and not actually taking it—had the same joy-boosting effect. "If you want to take mental photos, that works the same way," Diehl says. "Thinking about what you would want to photograph also gets you more engaged."

63. What does the author say about photo-taking in the past?

- A. It was a painstaking effort for recording life's major events.
- B. It was a luxury (奢侈) that only a few wealthy people could enjoy.
- C. It was a good way to preserve one's precious images.
- D. It was a skill that required lots of practice to master.

64. Kristin Diehl conducted a series of experiments on photo-taking to find out _____.

- A. what kind of pleasure it would actually bring to photo-takers
- B. whether people enjoyed it when they did sightseeing
- C. how it could help to enrich people's life experiences
- D. Whether it prevented people enjoying what they were doing

65. What is found about museum visitors with the aid of eye-tracking glasses?

- A. They come out with better photographs of the exhibits.
- B. They focus more on the exhibits when taking pictures.
- C. They have a better view of what are on display.
- D. They follow the historical events more easily.

66. What do we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. It is better to make plans before taking photos.
- B. Mental photos can be as beautiful as snapshots (快照) .
- C. Photographers can derive great joy from the click of the camera.
- D. Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive effect.

C

In less than 60 years the people of my tribe have gone from being an independent nation, to cultural prisoners, to welfare recipients. Is it any wonder that there are so many problems facing indigenous (土著的) Australians today?

When I was growing up in Kowanyama there were 15 people in my class, I am the only one who has gone to university. I'm also the only girl in my class who did not have a child at 15. Of the boys in my class, seven have been incarcerated, two for murder, five for robbery and rape. Only three of us are not alcoholics. Four of my classmates have committed suicide.

Life as a young aborigine is not easy, in any setting. The story of my fellow students is a lesson in the magnitude (严重性) of the problems that young indigenous people in Cape York face.

The two issues that are central to changing this story are education and health. There is a huge gap between what we get in communities and what other kids get in cities.

One of the problems facing education in remote indigenous schools is that teachers tend to be just out of training and stay for only a year or two. Not one teacher stayed for the whole of my nine years at school—not even the principals. This seeming lack of commitment makes you feel they don't care.

We need to review the curriculum (课程) in these communities because it is pitched at a very low level. I have had to draw the conclusion that governments and educationalists see us as less than white people.

Education should be uplifting, not serve to reinforce lack of self-esteem (自尊) and the heart-wrenching low expectations that our race suffer from.

We need a massive reassessment of, education policies and an equally massive investment in education. We have spent so long listening to some white fellows telling us we are stupid, lazy no-hopers that the majority of my people actually believe it.

The relationship between poor education and poor health is clear. People whose self-esteem and pride have been destroyed by a substandard education system and a social system that creates an addiction (上瘾) to passive welfare have little reason to live healthy lives. Our health is getting worse.

The policies that determine the delivery of health services are deeply flawed by a bureaucracy (官僚作风) that does not want to hear our voices. Health services are often confined (局限于) to the clinic.

It is problems and challenges such as these that led me to stand in last October's ATSIC election. ATSITC is

more than the board of commissioners and the Canberra bureaucracy. ATSIC is also people who are from community and work hard for community.

We recognize that governments cannot solve our problems for us. As young people we are trying to take responsibility for our future. I ask the Prime Minister, not that he fixes these problems for us but that he and his Government see us as equal partners in the huge task of rebuilding our families, communities and Cape York Peninsula.

He demonstrated his commitment by engaging his Government at the family and domestic violence(家庭暴力) summit. My view is that the level of domestic violence and child abuse sums up all that has been wrong with Aboriginal policy.

We need a new relationship to address this frightening reality in our lives. Aboriginal people are reluctant to admit that young girls and women are being raped by their own people because of the blanket of shame.

I am asking you to help lift that blanket.

I stand here as a proud Aboriginal woman, a Kokoberra woman as well as a criminologist, and I thank you for your time and attention.

Tania Major, 22, is an ATSIC regional councilor and a trainee manager at her home community of Kowanyama on Cape York.

This is an edited version of an address she is scheduled to give at a meeting between the Prime Minister and Cape York leaders (full text at smh.com.au)

67. The underlined word " incarcerated " in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. criticized B. killed C. dismissed D. imprisoned

68. We can infer from the passage that in Australia _____.

- A. teachers work in indigenous schools temporarily because they are poorly paid
B. the curriculum in indigenous schools is easier otherwise the students would fail
C. the undereducated aborigines are considered to be lazy and dependent on welfare
D. a good education can help the aboriginal people make good use of welfare

69. Who do you think are Tania's target audience?

- A. Aboriginal people.
B. Teachers and principals.
C. Young boys and girls in Kowanyama.
D. The prime minister and the Cape York leaders.

70. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. ATSIC doesn't serve the people because of its incompetence and bureaucracy.
B. The aboriginal people can learn to be responsible for their future if treated equally.

- C. The government adopted new policies to provide health services to the aborigines.
- D. The biggest problems facing the aborigines are domestic violence and child abuse.

D

KING LEAR

Act 3

NARRATOR: *As soon as Goneril has got all she can from her father, she begins treating him disrespectfully. When Lear wants to speak to her, Goneril tells her servant, Oswald, to say she is sick. She encourages her staff to be disrespectful towards Lear and begins complaining about the hundred soldiers Lear has brought with him. However, King Lear soon has a friend by his side. The Duke of Kent, who Lear ordered to leave Britain, cannot abandon his king. He therefore comes to Lear disguised (伪装) as a servant called Caius and asks for a job.*

(Enter Lear, several of Lear's soldiers and Kent disguised as a servant.)

LEAR: OK, Caius. I'll give you a trial. And if you prove to be good at your job, I'll keep you on as my servant. *(Oswald enters.)* Hey, you there. Where's my daughter? *(Oswald ignores the king and hurries out of the room.)* Hey. What's going on? Call him back. Is he deaf? *(A Soldier rushes out after Oswald.)* It's as though the whole world has gone to sleep. *(Soldier reenters.)* Where's that servant? Why didn't he come back when I called?

SOLDIER: Sir, he answered me very rudely and said he would not come back.

LEAR: I don't believe it!

SOLDIER: Sir, I am sorry, to tell you this, but it seems to me that you are not being treated with the respect due to a king. Everyone here, including your daughter, is behaving very coldly towards you.

LEAR: Mmm. I suspected the same, but I kept telling myself it was my imagination. Please tell my daughter I wish to speak with her. *(Soldier bows and leaves. Oswald enters.)* Ah, come here my man and answer me. Who am I?

OSWALD: My lady's father.

LEAR: Your lady's father? Is that all I am to you, you dog, you slave! *(Lear raises his arm as though to strike Oswald.)*

OSWALD: I'll not be hit, my Lord.

KENT: *(Kent kicks Oswald's feet out from under him.)* And you won't be laid flat on your back either, I suppose. Now get up and get out of here. *(Oswald leaves.)*

LEAR: My thanks, Caius. I can see you will be a most valuable servant.

(Enter Goneril.) What's up, daughter? You always seem to be frowning lately.

GONERIL: Is it any wonder that I frown when your soldiers are continually drinking and fighting? I thought

when I told you about their behaviour you would make them behave, but now I hear you have insulted (侮辱) Oswald. I do believe you are encouraging your soldiers in their bad behaviour.

LEAR: Is this my daughter scolding me?

GONERIL: I have had enough of your soldiers. They are expensive to keep and you don't need them. Besides, their drunken behaviour and bad manners are disgusting. You will send half of them away. And unless you want me to get rid of the rest of them too, I suggest you teach them how to behave properly.

LEAR: That's a lie. My soldiers are good men who know how to behave properly. I won't stay here to be insulted. I still have one more daughter. She'll scratch out your eyes when she hears how you've treated me. Men! Get my horses ready and collect my baggage. I'll leave immediately. I won't stay where I'm not welcome. (*Lear and companions leave.*)

NARRATOR: *Lear sends Kent on ahead to the castle of his other daughter, Regan, to tell her that he will soon be arriving. Goneril sends her servant Oswald to Regan to tell her side of the story.*

71. Why did the Duke of Kent disguise himself as a servant?

- A. To find a chance to meet Goneril.
- B. To share some of the king's wealth.
- C. To find a job in the court.
- D. To serve and help his king Lear.

72. Why does Oswald behave coldly to King Lear?

- A. Because he doesn't know he is the king.
- B. Because King Lear raises his arm to strike him.
- C. Because King Lear's soldiers don't behave properly.
- D. Because his master treats King Lear disrespectfully.

73. According to the passage which of the following can BEST describe King Lear?

- A. Selfish.
- B. Cautious.
- C. Greedy.
- D. Stupid.

第二卷 (满分 24 分)

第一部分: 任务型阅读 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

When it comes to being socially successful, the quantity of your relationships is irrelevant. The important thing is the quality of them. I would rather have a small team that works in concert than a big team so scattered (分散的) that nothing ever gets done. It's better to have a few close friends who love you for who you are than a lot of acquaintances who you're not so comfortable with.

Here are five ways you can make people enjoy being around you.

1. Be confident, but not cocky.

There is a big difference between healthy confidence and arrogant (傲慢的) cockiness. A confident person,

when complimented (赞扬) about a wonderful thing they did, would reply with a simple “thank you.” A cocky person would take the opportunity to perform an unscheduled Academy Award acceptance speech. A confident person would offer praise for everybody who contributed to their success. A cocky person would claim all the credit for themselves without a second thought. Cocky people might experience temporary perks, but long-lasting success is a prize reserved for the confident.

2. Be approachable, but not a pushover.

You should welcome your friends and coworkers with open arms. It’s hard to find a person who will offer a listening ear in time of need, so fulfilling that need will help you become a person people trust. But there can be too much of a good thing. If you find yourself with invitations you’re not that interested in, don’t be afraid to politely reject them. If your schedule becomes occupied by people desiring your attention, set some ground rules and prioritize (优先考虑). To take care of others, you must first take care of yourself.

3. Be direct in expression, but not nasty (不友好的) in delivery.

Receiving honesty with no filter (过滤) is like finding a massive glass of ice water during a desert adventure. Speak words of truth, and people will be refreshed to hear them. Most people sugarcoat their opinions, so a willingness to tell it how you see it will win the appreciation of your friends and coworkers. But here’s the catch: delivery(表达) is everything. There is a big difference between “Your article sucks” and “I like the general concept, but I think it might play better if you try it from a different angle.” Truth is something you should aim for, but it isn’t a ticket to be nasty to people. To deliver honest and helpful feedback, use this sentence structure: “I liked (insert positive quality), but I think it would be better if (constructive criticism/ suggestion for improvement).”

4. Be mindful of your actions, but not absorbed in yourself.

Have you ever found yourself nervous while fielding questions in a job interview or talking to a cute person you have a crush on? So eager to make a positive first impression that you can’t escape the constant stream of thoughts causing you to doubt if you’re saying and doing the right things? As a consequence, you might find yourself so self-absorbed that you can’t focus on what the other person is saying. The less time you spend questioning yourself and the more time you spend actively listening to the other person, the better off you will be.

5. Be assertive, but not overbearing.

There is a thin line between being assertive and overbearing, so let’s take a look at their definitions.

as·ser·tive (adjective): having or showing a confident and forceful personality

o·ver·bear·ing (adjective): unpleasantly or arrogantly domineering (专横的)

An assertive person would confidently (and politely) ask friends or networking contacts for help if they needed it (and hopefully offer to return the favor). An overbearing person would force people to get what they wanted without a second thought about how their actions affected others. Being overbearing will make people avoid you because no one wants to help a pushy person.

Being assertive will attract people to you, if you can reflect confidence and enthusiasm.

Five Secrets of Socially Successfully People

Outline	Details
Brief introduction	The quality of your relationship 2. _____ whether you can be socially successful. Having a few truly close friends is what really 3. _____
1. _____ to make people enjoy being around you	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The responses of confident and cocky people 4. _____ when they are highly thought of for what they do. Learn to be confident.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening to others in need helps you win 5. _____. • Turning down 6. _____ you show no interest in is acceptable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be appreciated if you express your opinions in a 7. _____ manner.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be mindful of your actions. wanting 8. _____ to impress others will cause you to fall into self-absorption.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 9. _____ their definitions, you will see the differences between “assertive” and “overbearing”. Being overbearing will make people avoid you 10. _____ being assertive will attract people to you.

第二部分：根据句意和所给首字母填空（共 20 小题；每小题 0.5 分，满分 10 分）

1. I v_____ took part in a charity program and went to the rural area in Guangxi to train the English teachers there.

2. The material's inventors say it has a number of possible uses and someday could provide a more environmentally friendly a_____ to plastic.

3. From this story, I am firmly convinced of the significance of honesty, which will c_____ to building a warm and harmonious society.
4. Schools should e_____ a minimum of one-hour exercise for each student every day to improve their fitness.
5. It has recently been announced that all the music stores nationwide are p_____ from selling pirated (盗版的) CDs.
6. Large numbers of fans complained that all the live concert failed to live up to their e_____.
7. On this tour we will experience four different m_____ cultures: the Inuit, the Aborigines, the Maoris and Native American Indians.
8. She's an actress whose inner life has remained m_____, despite the many interviews she has given.
9. Failures hurt grown-ups and children a_____, but it can make a difference to your life once you learn to use it.
10. The teachers, students and alumni had a grand meeting in c_____ of the 120 anniversary of our school.
11. The m_____ behind the decision is the desire to improve our service to our customers.
12. Last summer, an unexpected storm, with the strong winds a_____ by heavy rain, struck the area.
13. You can't p_____ everything. Often things don't work out as you expect.
14. Now a majority of high school students in China fail to get a_____ sleep during the night so they find it difficult to stay energetic at school.
15. The one-day event has been held annually on Nov.11, celebrated with a wide v_____ of deals and discounts from Tmall.
16. The official said the safety of up to 400 children in the refugee camp must be g_____.
17. We have several stand-up c_____ in our club, who always bring us a lot of laughter and joy.
18. ---Hello, welcome to the City Transport Lost Property. Can you give us a d_____ of your lost stuff?
19. People in East Africa are dying from a_____, because food shortage is still a big problem there.
20. The car driven by Sean Connery in some Bond films will go under the hammer this October and is expected to f_____ over \$5 million.

第三部分：根据句意和所给中文提示填空，每空一词（共 8 小题；每小题 0.5 分，满分 4 分）

1. --- I wonder why he has been acting so strangely these days.
--- Recent pressure at work may _____ (解释) his behavior.
2. I feel honored to have this chance today to talk to you about the United Nations or the UN, as it is more often _____ (谈及、提到).
3. The water in some areas is so polluted that it is unsafe even to touch, _____ (更不用说) to use for irrigation or drinking.

4. We're not here to _____ ourselves _____ (祝贺) what we have done but to challenge ourselves to finish what has not yet been done.
5. We will continue to _____ (支持, 捍卫) the universal rights of all people, even for those with whom we disagree.
6. The reading course book, _____ (除...之外) its reference books, is very helpful to college students.
7. Nancy wants to have a family where all the members are able to spend the maximum amount of their precious time _____ (享受彼此的陪伴).
8. There are lots of programs _____ (在...的管理下) the UN that have helped millions of people across the world.

2018-2019 学年 南京师大附中 第一学期

高二英语期末检测卷

参考答案

第一卷

听力 (0.5'×20=10')

1~5 ACCBC 6~10 AACAB 11~15 BCBCC 16~20 BAABA

单项选择 (1'×20=20')

21~25 BBDCD 26~30 ABBBC 31~35 DAADB 36~40 CCDCC

完型填空 (1'×20=20')

41~45 CBADB 46~50 ACBCB 51~55 BABAC 56~60 DABDC

阅读理解 (2'×13=26')

61~62 CB 63~66 ADBD 67~70 DCDB 71~73 DDD

第二卷

任务型阅读 (1'×10=10')

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1. Approaches | 2. determines/decides | 3. counts/matters |
| 4. vary/differ | 5. trust | 6. invitations |
| 7. directly/straightforward/honestly | 8. badly/eagerly/desperately/anxiously | |
| 9. comparing/analyzing | 10. while/whereas | |

首字母填空 (0.5'×20=10')

1~5. voluntarily; alternative; contribute; ensure; prohibited

6~10. expectations; minority; mysterious; alike; celebration

11~15. motivation; accompanied; predict; adequate; variety

16~20. guaranteed; comedians; description; starvation; fetch

词组填空 (0.5'×8=4')

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. account for | 2. referred to | 3. let alone | 4. congratulate on/for |
| 5. stand up for | 6. in addition to | 7. enjoying each other's company | |
| 8. under the umbrella of | | | |