

2018~2019学年10月四川成都锦江区成都市田家炳中学

高二上学期月考英语试卷(详解)

一、阅读理解 (共15小题,每小题2分,满分30分)

1. A

Welcome to join us to enjoy the Golden Triangle Tour provided by Journey2 India.

Golden Triangle Tour

Day 1: Arrive in Delhi

Arrive in Delhi, the national capital of India. Upon arrival at airport, our company representative will meet and greet you and transfer (换乘) to the hotel for check-in. Rest of the day free for your activities.

Overnight at Delhi hotel

Day 2: Delhi-Full day tor (Old & New Delhi tour)

Have breakfast in the hotel. At 9: 30 am, the tour guide will meet you at your hotel and later proceed (前行) for a full-day guided tour in Delhi starting with old Delhi, visiting Raj Gaht, Jama Maszjid Later visit Humayun's Tomb, India Gate and Qutub Minar.

Overnight at Delhi hotel

Day 3: Delhi-Agra (220 kms/4.5 hours)

Have breakfast in the hotel. Later drive to Agra, the city of "Taj Mahal". En-route (在途中) stop at Sikandra for a short photoshot. Later check in at the hotel. Afternoon, proceed for a half-day guided tour in Agra, visiting Taj Mahal & Agra Fort. Rest of the day free for shopping and your own activities.

Overnight at Agra hotel

Day 4: Agra-Jaipur via Fathehpur Sikri (240 kms/5 hours)

After breakfast, drive to Jaipur, the capital city of Rajsthan state. Jaipur is also known as "Pink City". En-route visit Fatephur Sikri, known as Ghost Capital. Later continue the drive to Jaipur.

Upon arrival, check in at the hotel. Evening free at leisure for own activities.

Optional: Visit to Chokhi Dhani village (US \$ 25 per person) .

Overnight at Jaipur hotel

Day 5: Jaipur-Ful day tour

After breakfast, we'll proceed for a full-day guided tour in Jaipur starting with a short photoshoot at Hawa Mahal. Later enjoy the Royal Elephant Ride to climb the Amber Fort. After visiting the Amber Fort, return to the city and visit the City Palace and Jantar Mantar Observatory.

Overnight at Jaipur hotel

Day 6:Jaipur-Delhi (256 kms/5 hours)

After breakfast, drive back to Delhi airport. The total distance is 256 kms and you can cover it in 5 hours. Upon arrival in Delhi, board flight to onward journey.

Note: *Price Starts with \$ 215 with:

- Daily breakfast and soft beverages and packaged drinking water.
- Government approved and experienced English-speaking local guide services.
- Elephant ride at the Amber Fort.
- Sunset or sunrise visit to Taj the Mahal.
- All entrance fee to the monuments and train tickets.

(1) A full-day guided tour is provided on _____ .

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. Day 2 and Day 3. | B. Day 3 and Day 4. |
| C. Day 3 and Day 5. | D. Day 2 and Day 4. |

(2) Which of the following is not included in the price during the trip?

- A. visit to Chokhi Dhani Village.
- B. Elephant ride in Jaipur.
- C. Local guide services.
- D. Breakfasts and packaged drinking water.

(3) We can learn from the text that _____ .

- A. the whole tour covers 512 kms
- B. Agra is the capital city of Rajasthan
- C. tourists are to visit Taj Mahal and Agra Fort on Day 5
- D. India Gate and Qutub Minar lie in Delhi

(4) The main purpose of the text is to _____ .

- A. introduce development of tourism in India
- B. invite people to take the Golden Triangle Tour
- C. introduce beautiful scenery in India

D. show good services of Journey2 India

【答案】(1) A

(2) A

(3) D

(4) B

【解析】(1) 考查细节 根据第二天和第五天的第一句可知，第二天和第五天都是有全天导游的。

(2) 考查事实细节。根据短文 Day 2中的 " Have breakfast in the hotel . At 9:30, the tour guide will meet you at your hotel and later proceed for a full-day guided tour in Delhi ..." 和 Day 5中的 " After breakfast , we ' ll proceed for a full-day guided tour in Jaipur ..." 可知答案 A 与题意相符。

(3) 考查细节题。根据第二段可知印度是从Delhi开始,根据第六天的行程可知，最后也会回到Delhi机场。他根据第二天的行程介绍可知，最后一天是在Qutub minar结束的。所以d选项正确。

(4) 考查写作意图。阅读全文可知文章介绍了一种旅游活动并邀请人们去旅游。故B项最能概括本文的写作目的。

2.

B

People use their mouths for many things. They eat, talk, shout and sing. They smile and kiss. In the English language, there are many expressions using the word "mouth".

But some of them are not so nice.

For example, if you say bad things about a person, the person might say "Do not bad-mouth me!"

Sometimes, people say something to a friend or family member that they later regret because it hurts that persons feelings. Or they tell the person something they were not supposed to tell. The speaker might say, "I really put my foot in my mouth this time. "If this should happen, the speaker might feel "down in the mouth". In other words, he might feel sad for saying the wrong thing.

Sometimes a person has a bad or unpleasant experience with another person. He might say that experience "left a bad taste in my mouth." Or the person might have had a very tightening experience, like being chased by an angry dog. He might say, "I had my heart in my mouth."

Some people have lots of money because they were born in a very rich family. There is an expression for this, too. You might say such a person was "born with a silver spoon in his mouth". This rich person is the opposite of a person who lives "from hand to mouth".

Parents might sometimes withhold sweet food from a child as a form of punishment for saying bad things. For example, if a child says things she should not say to her parents, she might be described as "a mouthy child". The parents might even tell the child to "stop mouthing off".

But enough of all this talk, I have been running my mouth long enough.

(1) When your friend regret saying what hurts your feelings, he might say, " _____ ."

- A. Down in the mouth
- B. Do not bad-mouth me
- C. I really put my foot in my mouth this time
- D. I left a bad taste in my mouth

(2) If you hear someone saying, "I had my heart in my mouth", he might _____ .

- A. have chased an angry dog
- B. have left a bad taste in his mouth
- C. have had a bad or unpleasant experience
- D. have experienced a very frightening event

(3) If someone only has enough money for the most important things in life-like food, you might say he _____ .

- A. was "born with a silver spoon in his mouth"
- B. lives "from hand to mouth"
- C. doesn't have a silver spoon in his mouth
- D. is the opposite of a person who lives "from hand to mouth"

(4) The underlined sentence at the end of the text might mean _____ .

- A. the writer has talked a lot about "mouth" expressions
- B. the writer has had enough to talk about the expressions
- C. the writer has been tired and wants to rest
- D. the writer has been using his mouth and it becomes longer

【答案】(1) C

(2) D

(3) B

(4) A

【解析】(1) 细节理解题。根据第四段第123句可知。

(2) 细节理解题。根据倒数第四段可知,当一个人遇到非常紧急的状况,比如说被一只疯狗追的时候,他就有可能说这句话,这种情况就是D选项一样的,遇到了令人非常恐惧的事情。

(3) 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段最后一句可知,出身比较贫寒的人就可能说他是lives from hand to mouth。

(4) 推断题。根据最后一句可知前面 他的意思是和"mouth"有关的表达方式,她已经说的足够多了。

3.

C

What do you want to be when you grow up?

"When I grow up, I want to be..."

Almost all of us have thought about, or been asked to think about our future careers. Our answers may differ greatly. Even now your aspirations (志向) may have changed from when you were in primary school.

However, it seems career options aren't only based on personal taste. In a survey carried out by Teen, doctors, lawyers, and bankers are some of the most popular careers that people said they hoped to follow. This is in line with a similar survey carried out in the UK in May 2011 by job website monster Co.uk, in which medicine was the top choice among the teenagers of the UK aged between 13 and 17.

Medicine and law are two of the oldest and best-known professions. Their prestige (威望) may come from the fact that doctors and lawyers are some of the most esteemed members of society, and they make good money. Joining these high-profile professions is often seen as a sign of upward social mobility.

It is equally unsurprising that banking is now one of the most common career choices. Youngsters worldwide think of banking as seeing the money rolling in. Wealth is increasingly becoming one of the most important indicators of a successful career. British young men list the UK tycoon Alan Sugar, Microsoft's founder Bill Gates and Facebook's CEO Mark Zuckerberg as their top role models "for their wealth". Just as Chinese teenagers see being a banker as a good and fun pathway to "wealth".

However, not every child has the dream of becoming a doctor, lawyer, or banker. They are those who see fulfillment and happiness in other areas, and many teenagers dare to ink more individuality in their career options. As the Teens' survey has discovered, a variety of unconventional jobs--coffee shop owner, gourmet (美食家), waiter at a fast food restaurant--are among teenagers' career choices. They can be equally interesting and rewarding jobs.

With every choice comes responsibility and challenge, and all careers require specific education and training, you have to learn to balance optimism and confidence with being realistic about your particular talents and skills.

(1) What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Choosing a good job is very important.
- B. The choice of career needs challenge.
- C. Careers in teenagers' mind.
- D. Teenagers in the UK like doctors.

(2) What is the top career choice among the teenagers of the UK aged between 13 and 17 according to the article?

- A. Medicine.
- B. Law.
- C. Education.
- D. Bank.

(3) According to the article, all of the following are the benefits of being a doctor except _____ .

- A. respect from others
- B. the oldest profession
- C. high pay
- D. upward social mobility

(4) What do youngsters think is increasingly becoming one of the most important indicators of a successful career?

- A. Prestige.
- B. Fulfillment.
- C. Happiness.
- D. Wealth.

【答案】(1) C

(2) A

(3) B

(4) D

【解析】(1) 综合理解题。文章的前两句话即设问了你长大要做什么，我们很多人也都思考过或曾经被问到过这个问题，下文介绍青少年比较喜欢的职业和原因，以及倒数第二自然段说明职业的选择有了变化等等，答案应为 C。

- (2) 细节推断题。 in which medicine was the top choice among UK teenagers aged between 13 and 17.句意为 (在这些职业中) 医学是英国十三到十七岁的青少年中选择最多的。故答案为 A 。
- (3) 细节理解题。 Their prestige (威望) may come from the fact that doctors and lawyers are some of the most esteemed members of society , and they make good money . Joining these high-profile professions is often seen as a sign of upward social mobility .句意为 : 他们的威望也许是来自于医生和律师都是社会最受人尊敬的成员 , 他们挣钱很多 , 加入这些知名度高的行业经常被看作是进去上流社会的标志 , 所以选b。
- (4) 细节理解题。 Wealth is increasingly becoming one of the most important indicators of a successful career .句意为 : 财富逐渐的成为事业成功的最重要的指标。所以答案应为D。

4.

D

Some fish may contain harmful chemicals, which can be the result of both natural causes and water pollution. Mercury (水银) is a poisonous chemical, which occurs naturally in oceans and the Earth's Crust (壳) , but also comes from man-made sources, such as farm chemicals, burning garbage, oil, coal, etc.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) , a group of chemicals, can also be found in some fish. These man-made chemicals were used in many industries until 1977, when they were banned. PCBs were released or leaked into the air and water and have been transported around the globe.

How do many mercury and PCBs **end up in** fish and the food supply? When they are released into the air, they attach themselves to particles (微粒) . These particles settle on the ground and in the water and are eventually eaten by micro-organisms. Small fish eat the micro-organisms, and large fish eat the small fish and on up the food chain.

Because they can negatively affect your health, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency advises that kids younger than 15 years old avoid fish that contain high levels of mercury and PCBs. These include shark, swordfish, king mackerel, and tilefish.

There are also many types of fish that are good for you, but are in danger of being wiped out because of overfishing. Some are being fished in the wild so much that they cannot reproduce enough to survive.Others are being farmed in ways that are not

environmentally friendly. These fish include red snapper Atlantic salmon, bluefish tuna, and king-crab.

Despite these problems, there were several fish that are both healthy and sustainable (可持续的) , such as Alaskan salmon, American catfish, Pacific cod, and several farm-raised fish and shellfish.

(1) Which of the following is true of PCBs according to the text?

- A. They are transported by human beings around the globe.
- B. They are a kind of man-made fish food.
- C. They are hard to be cleared out from nature.
- D. They have been widely used in the world since 1977.

(2) What does "**end up in fish**" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. To be absorbed by fish.
- B. To be the last food of fish.
- C. To bring fish to an end.
- D. To disappear in fish.

(3) What is the condition of red snapper?

- A. It cannot reproduce enough to survive.
- B. It will probably disappear because it cannot be farmed by human.
- C. It is raised in ways harmful to the environment.
- D. It has been wiped out because of overfishing.

【答案】(1) C

(2) A

(3) C

【解析】(1) 考查细节理解。根据文章第二段中的" PCBs were released or leaked into the air and water and have been transported around the globe "以及第三段中提到的食物链的关系可知,它们难以从自然界清理出去。故本题的答案是 C 。

(2) 考查词义推测。根据文章第三段的食物链: PCBs 被释放到空气中后,会粘附在微粒上,微粒落在地上、水中,最后被微生物吃掉,小鱼吃微生物,大鱼吃小鱼。所以此处指 PCBs 最终被鱼吸收。故本题的答案是 A 。

(3) 考查细节理解。根据文章第五段中的" Others are being farmed in ways that are not environmentally friendly . These fish include red snapper "可知,养殖 red snapper 的方式对环境是有害的。可知,本题的答案是 C 。

二、多选题(共5小题;每小题2分,共10分)

5. The relationship between parents and teachers is important in the development of a child. The good communication between them is communication that says, "I care about my child, and I value school." The best way a parent can show much he or she values learning is by sending a prepared child to school every day. ____1____ Once a child gets behind in class, catching up can be difficult.

Parents and teachers are partners in student development. A school community is built on relationships established (确立) among children, teachers, and children's families.

Here are tips for creating a positive relationship with your child's teacher.

Meet with your child's teacher in the fall. ____2____ -his or her special needs, outside activities, health, and home study habits.

Look for the positive. ____3____ Share with your child's teacher something you particularly appreciated regarding the teacher's role in the academic and /or social development of your child.

Let the teacher know that you want to support the work that is being done in class. Ask for suggestions for expanding school activities into home activities.

____4____ You can send a note of thanks when something special takes place in the classroom

child is involved.

Be willing to participate in or set up a conference when you or your child's teacher feel a special meeting is needed. ____5____ , for example. Your child seems to be deeply upset about something that happened at school.

- A. Phone your child's teacher if necessary.
- B. Express your appreciation to the teacher.
- C. The beginning of every term is very important.
- D. There is a dramatic drop in your child's grades.
- E. The teachers need to feel appreciated for the job they do.
- F. This is a good time for the teacher to learn more about your child.
- G. When a child is absent from school, important lessons may be missed.

【答案】 GFEBD

- 【解析】1. 考查上下文理解判断能力。根据下文 Once a child gets behind in class , catching up can be difficult 可知，一旦孩子在班里成绩落后了，追上了是很困难的，前文应是：导致成绩落后的原因或可能性。故选 G。
2. 考查上下文理解判断能力。根据 Meet with your child ' s teacher 可知，本段讲述的孩子家长要和老师建立一种良好的联系，使双方更好的了解学生，这样有助于了解孩子。故选 F。
3. 考查上下文理解判断能力。根据下文 Share with your child ' s teacher something you particularly appreciated 就是要多赞美，欣赏孩子的行为，发掘孩子的优点。故选 E。
4. 考查上下文理解判断能力。根据下文 You can send a note of thanks when something special takes place in the classroom and your child is involved 可知，家长和老师之间也要相互沟通联系，可以采取发短信的方式询问孩子的情况，前文应是：附上对老师的欣赏。故选 B。
5. 考查上下文理解判断能力。根据上文 Be willing to participate in or set up a conference when you or your child ' s teacher feel a special meeting is needed 可知，当有必要再和老师见面的时候，以下列举了两个例子，在备选项当中只有 D项（孩子的成绩急剧下降）是符合叫家长的理由的。故选 D。

三、完形填空（共20小题,每小题1.5分,满分30分）

6. My grandmother died when my mother Alice, was five years old. The year was 1925, and life was hard. My mother told me that her family was too 1 to even afford to give her a doll.

In December 1982, I had a job at a bank. One afternoon, we were 2 the tree in the hall, getting ready for the Christmas. One of my customers came in with beautiful handmade dolls. He was 3 Christmas dolls. I decided to get one for my daughter. I asked my customer if he could make me a 4 doll for my mother-one with gray hair and glasses. The doll maker felt that this idea was certainly 5 and took it on as a creative 6 . He said "Yes" . So I placed my Christmas 7 : two dolls for Christmas morning! I asked if he could 8 Santa Clause to make a visit on Christmas morning to our home. He 9 happily.

Christmas Day arrived and at the 10 time, so did Santa Claus. I had prepared the gifts for Santa to 11 . My daughter was surprised and 12 that Santa had come to see her.

My mother was enjoying watching her granddaughter's ____13____ to the visit from this special guest. As Santa asked who Alice was, my mother was taken back by her name being ____14____ , and said that she was. Santa handed her a doll with a ____15____ that read:

For Alice:

I was cleaning out my sleigh (雪橇) before my trip this year and ____16____ this package that was supposed to be sent on December 25, 1925. The present inside has ____17____ , but I felt that you might still wish to have it. Many ____18____ for the lateness of the gift.

Love,

Santa Claus

My mother was deeply ____19____ by the words in the card. She couldn't speak but hold the doll as tears of ____20____ ran down her cheeks. That gift made my mother the happiest "child" in the world.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. ashamed | B. skeptical | C. helpless | D. poor |
| 2. A. planting | B. decorating | C. cutting | D. climbing |
| 3. A. selling | B. checking | C. repairing | D. collecting |
| 4. A. special | B. beautiful | C. common | D. strange |
| 5. A. amusing | B. doubtful | C. unique | D. satisfying |
| 6. A. decision | B. question | C. record | D. challenge |
| 7. A. service | B. order | C. idea | D. wish |
| 8. A. tell | B. advise | C. play | D. invite |
| 9. A. performed | B. agreed | C. jumped | D. sang |
| 10.A. planned | B. given | C. limited | D. written |
| 11.A. receive | B. deliver | C. buy | D. select |
| 12.A. aware | B. convinced | C. confident | D. excited |
| 13.A. contribution | B. reaction | C. reply | D. introduction |
| 14.A. answered | B. used | C. called | D. left |
| 15.A. sign | B. report | C. notice | D. message |
| 16.A. picked up | B. brought back | C. came across | D. learnt about |
| 17.A. changed | B. arrived | C. disappeared | D. aged |
| 18.A. apologies | B. solutions | C. reasons | D. thanks |
| 19.A. confused | B. upset | C. moved | D. shocked |

20.A. desire

B. joy

C. regret

D. pity

【答案】DBAAC DBCBA BDBCD CDCCD

【解析】1. 考查形容词 根据上下文可知是因为家庭太穷了所以没办法给她买娃娃。

2. 考查动词辨析 根据下文要准备圣诞节 所以前一句是正在装扮圣诞树。

3. 考查动词辨析 根据下文说他打算给她女儿买一个礼物可知上文这个人是在买娃娃。

4. 考查形容词辨析 根据下文特指有些灰色头发, 带着眼镜的娃娃, 可知他要求做一个特别的娃娃。

5. 考查形容词辨析 a选项 有趣的 b选项 有疑问的 c选项 独特的 d选项 令人满意的 根据题意可知是他觉得这个主意很独特。

6. 考查名词 根据句意可知是把他当做是有创造力的挑战。

7. 考查名词 place one's order下订单。

8. 考查动词 根据句意"他希望他能扮演圣诞老人"可知应该选C。

9. 考查动词 根据句意"他欣然同意了"可知应选C。

10. 考查形容词辨析 在既定好的时间内他到达了。

11. 考查动词 a接受 b送;派发 c买 d选择 根据句意"他准备好了让圣诞老人去送的礼物"。

12. 考查形容词辨析 和surprised并列的意思是excited.既惊又喜。

13. 考查名词 根据句意"我妈妈很享受看她孙女的反应"。

14. 考查动词 根据句意"我妈妈很惊讶她的名字被喊到"。

15. 考查名词 根据下文写到的是一封信, 所以这空应该是给了他一个娃娃和一封信。

16. 考查动词短语 a捡起;接机; b带回来 c遇到 d学到 根据句意"碰到了本应在1925年就送出去的包裹"。

17. 考查动词辨析 根据句意"这个礼物已经"上了年纪""就是指这个礼物过了这么久的学生才送到。

18. 考查名词辨析 a道歉 b解决方法 c原因 d感谢 根据句意可知"许多为礼物的迟来而道歉"。

19. 考查形容词辨析 根据句意"他被卡片上的文字所感动"。

20. 考查名词辨析 a欲望 b喜悦 c悔改 d遗憾 根据句意"遗憾的泪水从恋家划过"。

四、填空 (共10小题,每小题1.5分)

7. _____1_____ (compare) with the former generations, we _____2_____ (face) with a completely different world. _____3_____ is obvious that we have a variety of opportunities, _____4_____ meanwhile we haven't be _____5_____ (stress) than ever. This is diverse (多元化) society, _____6_____ life doesn't only mean earning money for someone but making _____7_____ difference in the world. It's required that we _____8_____ (equip) with more abilities available to match the development of the society. We would like to be independent _____9_____ (individual) as well as a team member having much in common _____10_____ others.

【答案】 compared ; are faced ; it ; but ; stressed ; our ; a ; be equipped ; individuals ; with

【解析】 1 . 考查非谓语 非谓语做状语，我们与前面几代人相比较，所以用被动。

2 . are faced 考查谓语动词 be faced with/face sth 面临着完全不同的世界。

3 . it 考查形式主语 it 's adj that 固定搭配。

4 . but 考查连词 根据句意可知"我们现在有更多的机会，但是与此同时我们的压力也是前所未有的大"。

5 . stressed 考查形容词 be stressed 有压力的，句意同上。

6 . our 考查代词 我们的生活不仅仅意味着赚钱。

7 . a 考查冠词 make a difference起作用;有影响。

8 . be equipped 考查动词 be equipped with配以。。。装备 固定搭配。

9 . individuals 考查名词 根据句意"我们都希望成为独立的个体"。

10 . with 考查介词 have ...in common with sb 和某人有许多共同之处。

五、书面表达 (10分)

8. 你是李华，你从成都日报上得知某外资企业需要一名工作人员。请你根据以下信息写一封求职信，要求用英文介绍自己的情况。短文应包括下表所列全部内容。100词左右。

姓名	李华	出生年月	1996年2月	出生地	四川成都
个人特长及相关经历	1、四川大学英语专业、成绩优异 2、英语写作能力强,会计算机 3、与人沟通能力强。曾经利用业余时间旅行社工作过。				

【答案】 略

【解析】

