# 2018~2019学年深圳市红岭中学高二上期中英语试题

## 一、阅读理解（共两节，共40分）

1 If you frequently travel for business, Staybridge Suites offer you a range of home comforts. Four recent visitors to Staybridge Suites explain why they booked, what they enjoyed and what made them want to return.

Claire Metcalf

"The concept is great, but the staff are the ones who really make it." she says. "It takes a lot of discipline to always be friendly, but the staff at Staybridge Suites do that. They genuinely care about you."

Andrew Roberts

"One of the best things is having my own kitchen. I often end up working late and I don't fancy eating in a restaurant on my own, so cooking for myself is a big drawcard."

"The main thing for me is being able to cook and have my own little flat. The staff are amazing. It is great to be recognized by them, " he says.

Pauline Robinson

"What I love about it is the way that you are treated by the staff, " she says. "Some of the staff have been there all that time and they do look after you well. As a woman staying on my own, it is reassuring that they look out for you, and recently when I was poorly they even brought things I needed to my room."

Ryan RuckTedge

"The fully-equipped kitchen is great. I always have a one-bed apartment so I have a separate kitchen and dining-room and I'm able to relax and cook some meals. Eating out can feel a bit much when you do it day in and day out—it makes you hate what you do—and I don't want that."

（1）What attracts visitors to Staybridge Suites?

A. A separate dining room.　　B. A one-bed apartment.

C. A home from home.　　D. A lot of discline.

（2）Who thinks highly of the kitchen of Staybridge Suites ?

A. Pauline Robinson and Ryan Ruckledge .

B. Ryan Ruckledge and Claire Metcalf .

C. Andrew Roberts and Ryan Ruckledge.

D. Pauline Robinson and Claire Metcalf .

（3）Why does the author write the article?

A. To advertise Staybridge Suites．　　B. To introduce four recent visitors．

C. To inform us of a new service．　　D. To sing high praise for the staff．

2 Researchers at the University of Kansas say that people can accurately judge 90 percent of a stranger's personality simply by looking at the person's shoes." Shoes convey useful information about their wearers, " the authors wrote in the new study published in the Journal of Research in Personal.

Lead researcher Omri Gillath said the judgments were based on the style, cost, color and condition of someone's shoes. In the study, 63 University of Kansas researchers looked at pictures showing 208 different pairs of shoes worn by the study's participants. Volunteers in the study were photographed in their most commonly worn shoes and then filled out a personality questionnaire.

Some of the results were expected: People with higher incomes most commonly wore expensive shoes, and flashier shoes were typically worn by outgoing people. However, some of the more specific results are strange enough. For example, "practical and functional shoes" were generally worn by more "pleasant" people, while ankle boots were more linked with "aggressive" personalities. The strangest of all may be that those who wore "uncomfortable looking" shoes tend to have "calm" personalities. And if you have several pairs of new shoes or take extreme care of them you may suffer from " attachment anxiety" spending lots of time worrying about what other people of your appearance. There was even a political calculation in the mix with more liberal（主张变革的）types wearing "shabbier and less expensive" shoes.

The researchers noted that some people will choose shoe styles to mask their actual personalities, but researchers noted that volunteers were also likely to be unaware that their footwear choices were showing the deep site of their personalities.

（1）What does this text mainly tell us?

A. People's personalities call be judged by their shoes.

B. Shoes convey false information about the wearer.

C. People know little about their personalities.

D. Shoes Call hide people's real personalities.

（2）Which of the results beyond people's expectation?

A. Pleasant people like wearing uncomfortable shoe

B. Wealthy people often wear expensive shoes.

C. Flashier shoes are typically worn by outgoing people.

D. Aggressive people are likely to weal ankle boots.

( 3 ) People suffering from "attachment anxiety" tend to _____ .

A. become a political leader
B. have a calm character
C. worry about their appearance
D. wear strange shoes

( 4 ) The author wrote the text in order to _____ .

A. teach how to choose shoes
B. describe different personalities
C. inform us of a new study
D. introduce a research method

3 It was the Year from Hell—the dog died, my marriage of 24 years ended, and my house burned down. I had moved into a new rented house with my youngest son after my husband and I divorced. We'd been in the house just six weeks. I went to a dinner party one night, and as I drove home near I saw smoke rising into the sky. I wondered whether it was my house.Then I turned the corner, and sure enough, it was my house.

My son and I stayed with a friend for a couple of nights. Then my friend Gail heard about the fire, called me up, and said, "Come and move into my house. I have seven bedrooms and five bathrooms—plenty of space for you and your son. "Gail had three kids at home, but there was still plenty of room for me and my son, Sutton. Little did I know that her offer of a temporary place to stay would turn into a living arrangement that lasted two and a half years.

We were two single mothers. Gail and I spent the next couple of years sorting out a lot of things together. After we moved in, I soon began to look for a permanent place to live in. Gail said, "Please don't leave. I've never had so much freedom!" Having me in the house meant someone to help take care of her kids, someone to share cooking and gardening, and someone to share day-to-day life. She loved having me there, and I loved being there. So we stayed.

It was an important chapter in my life. We both needed time to heal from our divorces. It was a time of deeper insight and spiritual growth for both of us. Gail's generosity was more than anyone could expect from a friend. I am eternally grateful to have friend like Gail. I'm also grateful for the lessons learned from the fire and the other losses that came so suddenly, so fast. Much to my surprise, I found gratitude among the ashes. I was tested serious trial by fire. But, like a phoenix, I rose from the ashes strong and whole. I would not be the person I am today if not for that Year from Hell.

( 1 ) Which of the following may NOT be lost for the author according to the passage?

A. Her furnifure.
B. Her dog.
C. Her car.
D. Her husband.

( 2 ) What can we learn from the passage?

A. The author and her son went to Gail's house the night after the fire happened.
B. The author wrote the passage after she moved into a new rented House.
C. The author had planned to live with Gail for a long time at the beginning.

D. Gail and the author shared all together and had a lot in common in their life.

（3）After suffering a lot, the author eventually became more _____ .

A. simple-minded. B. strong-minded. C. outgoing. D. kind-hearted.

（4）What did the author learn from her experience?

A. When God closes a door, he opens another.

B. Where there is a will, there is a way.

C. A positive attitude wil bring success.

D. A friend without faults will never be found.

4 We forgot about speed. To make roadways safer for teens, the nation has focused much attention on such critical issues as distracted （思想不集中的） driving and driving under the influence （of alcohol or drugs）. But speeding — which is arguably even more critical — has largely escaped such notice.

In a study supported by insurer State Farm, the Governors Highway Safety Association found that over the past decade, there were 19, 447 speed-related crashes involving teen drivers, with speeding as a cause of deadly teen crashes rising from 30% to 33%.

If the US is to continue making progress in teen driving safety, it must address speeding, says Susan Ferguson, a highway safety consultant who authored the report.

"Speeding is something people aren't particularly concerned about, " Ferguson says. "This is the first time, really, that we've focused on this issue. We've known for a while that speeding is an issue for young drivers, especially for young males, " she says.

Half of all deadly crashes involving 16-year-old drivers with three or more passengers are speeding-related, according to the report.

"Unless speeding is recognized as a dangerous behavior, much the same as alcohol-involved driving, it will continue to be difficult to address as a society, " the report says.

Peter Kissinger, president and CEO of AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety, says, "A lot of the traffic safety community believes that the distracted driving debate has unnecessarily taken focus away from speeding and the contribution that speeding makes to the bigger picture."

Speeding is so deep-rooted in American culture, which will be difficult to address, Kissinger says. His group's Traffic Safety Culture Index, a survey of nearly 4, 000 people of driving age, found that 63% considered speeding on streets"completely unacceptable"—but 47% had done it in the past month.

The report offers recommendations for state and local governments and for parents. State and local police should enforce （执行） speeding laws and use automated enforcement such as speed cameras. Parents should not purchase vehicles for their teenagers right away. "When a

teen first has a license, if they are the primary owner of a vehicle, they are more likely to speed" than in the family car, Ferguson says. Also, parents should choose larger and newer cars and not high-performance vehicles..

( 1 ) The first paragraph is written to _____ .

A. give the causes of the problem
B. offer some solutions to the problem
C. introduce the topic of the text
D. attract readers with some simple facts

( 2 ) According to the text, distracted driving _____ .

A. draws public attention away from speeding
B. is the primary cause of speeding
C. is easier to deal with than speeding
D. has begun to concern the traffic safety community

( 3 ) What can we conclude from the results of Kissinger's survey ?

A. Speeding is very common in the US.
B. Most American people tolerate speeding.
C. American culture is strongly against speeding.
D. Nearly half of US teen drivers are used to speeding.

( 4 ) Susan Ferguson advises parents to _____ .

A. prevent their teens from using the family car
B. encourage their children to have a license
C. buy cheap or used cars for their teens
D. put off buying their children a car .

5

The Value of Tears

Tears can ruin make-up, bring conversation to a stop, and give you a runny nose. Tears leave you embarrassed and without energy. Still, crying is a fact of life, and your tears are very useful. Even when you're not crying, they make a film over the eye's surface. ___1___

When tears fall, they reduce stress. But we tend to fight them for all sorts of reasons. "People worry about showing their emotions ( 情绪 ) , afraid that once they lose control they'll never get it back." ___2___ After we cry, the feelings that caused the tears often disappear.

Sometimes people become much stressed and can't cry. Whatever emotion they are feeling shock, anger, fear, or sadness---is being held back.

But everyone has the need to cry. Psychologist Vera Diamond explains that her treatment often consists of giving people permission to cry. ___3___ Patients practice crying just to become used to expressing emotions. She suggests safe, private places to cry, like under the bed covers or in the car.Crying is a way of ease tension, but people don't like it when others cry because it

makes them tense. ___4___ And they'll do just about anything to make you stop.

In certain situations, such as at work, tears are not appropriate.It's good not to cry during a tense business discussion. ___5___ You should also act out the whole situation again and be as noisy and angry as you like.It will help you feel better. "And, " she adds, "Once your tears have taken away the stress, you can begin to think calmly of ways to deal with the problem."

Tears are a sign of our ability to feel. If you find yourself near someone crying, deal with it. And never be afraid to cry yourself.

A. They too may be holding back a need to cry.

B. They cry for different reasons.

C. She gives crying exercises.

D. It contains a chemical againstin fection（炎症）.

E. The fact is no emotion lasts forever.

F. It forms in response to the stress on the surface of the eye.

G. But once you're safely behind closed doors, don't just cry.

## 二、语言知识运用（共两节，共45分）

6 Robby was 10 for his first piano lesson in my class. Much as he tried, he ___1___ even the basic rhythm. However, he dutifully reviewed the pieces that I required.

Over the months he tried and tried while I ___2___ and encouraged him. At the end of each lesson he'd always say, "My mom's going to hear me play some day." ___3___ it seemed hopeless.

I only knew his mother from a ___4___ as she waited in her aged car to pick him up. Then one day Robby stopped coming. I was secretly ___5___ that he stopped because of his lack of ability.

Weeks later I informed the students, including Robby, of the coming recital（独奏）. To my ___6___ , Robby asked me if he could be included. I told him he really did not qualify, because he had ___7___ out. He said his mom had been sick and unable to take him to lessons but he was still ___8___ . "I've just got to play!" he ___9___ . Something inside me let me allow him to.

Then came the recital night. The gym was ___10___ with parents. I put Robby up last, thinking that I could ___11___ his poor performance through my "curtain closer."

The recital went off smoothly. Then Robby came up on stage. His clothes were wrinkled and his hair was ___12___ . "Why didn't his mother at least make him comb his hair for this special night? "I thought.

Robby pulled out the piano bench and began. I was not ___13___ for what I heard next. His fingers were ___14___ on the keys. Never had I heard Mozart played so well by people of his age. After he ended, everyone was ___15___ their feet in wild applause.

In ___16___ I ran up on stage and put my arms around Robby. "I've never heard you play like that, Robby! How did you ___17___ it? "

Robby explained, "Well, Miss Hondorf…remember I told you my mom was sick? ___18___ she had cancer and passed away yesterday. She was born deaf, so tonight she could hear me play in heaven. I wanted to make it special. "

There wasn't a ___19___ eye in the house. That night I felt he was the teacher and I was the pupil, for it was he who taught me the meaning of perseverance and ___20___ .

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. lacked | B. had | C. showed | D. got |
| 2. A. played | B. learned | C. checked | D. listened |
| 3. A. And | B. But | C. So | D. Or |
| 4. A. conversation | B. performance | C. distance | D. picture |
| 5. A. glad | B. sad | C. anxious | D. guilty |
| 6. A. relief | B. pleasure | C. surprise | D. satisfaction |
| 7. A. stepped | B. worn | C. run | D. dropped |
| 8. A. behaving | B. practicing | C. performing | D. recording |
| 9. A. insisted | B. suggested | C. complained | D. threatened |
| 10. A. lined | B. decorated | C. packed | D. covered |
| 11. A. forget | B. watch | C. remove | D. save |
| 12. A. messy | B. cool | C. neat | D. dull |
| 13. A. puzzled | B. prepared | C. concerned | D. impressed |
| 14. A. hesitating | B. pausing | C. dancing | D. touching |
| 15. A. over | B. under | C. in | D. on |
| 16. A. tears | B. groups | C. silence | D. return |
| 17. A. find | B. make | C. feel | D. like |
| 18. A. Actually | B. Suddenly | C. Frequently | D. Gradually |
| 19. A. wet | B. curious | C. bright | D. dry |
| 20. A. regret | B. talent | C. love | D. courage |

7 Cantonese opera is one of the major types of Chinese opera. ___1___ ( combine ) Mandarin operatic traditions and the Cantonese dialect, it takes root in the Cantonese-speaking Guangdong and Guangxi ___2___ ( area ) in southern China. This theatrical form has enjoyed great ___3___ ( popular ) throughout China, and provides ___4___ cultural bond among

Cantonese speakers in the country and abroad. Cantonese opera ___5___ (share) many common characteristics with other Chinese theatrical types. It is characterized by a combination of string and percussion instruments (打击乐器), with costumes and face painting. ___6___ actors are singing and moving around on stage, they also have ___7___ (act). The art of acting during a Cantonese opera performance is not the same as acting in movies ___8___ on TV. Many emotions have specific facial expressions and body gestures ___9___ must be performed. Many Cantonese operas advocate the importance of being loyal to one's country, filial (孝顺的) to one's parents, and kind to one's friends. The art form has developed a rich range of stories from historical epics (叙事诗) to more realistic descriptions of daily life. The culture and philosophy of the Chinese people ___10___ (reflect) in the play too. So, Cantonese opera not only entertains, but plays a significant part in cultivating good values.

## 三、基础知识运用（共三节，共35分）

8 Last night, there were millions of people_____the opening ceremony lives on TV.

A. watch B. to watch C. watched D. watching

9 _____ to drive after drinking, some drivers are still trying their luck, which is dangerous .

A. Not reminded B. Reminded not

C. Not having been reminded D. Having reminded not

10 The game was so exciting to play that the boy kept his eyes and attention _____ on it, ruining both a lot.

A. fixing

B. fixed

C. to fix

D. fix

11 My doctor advised me to reduce the amount of sugar _____ to the milk I drink.

A. add

B. to add

C. adding

D. added

12 Misunderstandings _____ from lack of social communication, unless _____ with properly, may lead to serious problems .

A. resulted; dealt

B. resulting; dealt

C. resulted; dealing

D. resulting; dealing

13 Father was cutting the grass . _____ mother was planting roses .

A. However

B. Nevertheless

C. Besides

D. Meanwhile

14 Keep me informed _____ fresh developments .

A. over

B. of

C. for

D. at

15 Most of these groups _____ graduate students are from top universities .

A. are consisted of

B. consisted of

C. consisting of

D. consist of

16 Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was.

A. did the villagers realize

B. the villagers did realize

C. the villagers realized

D. didn't the villagers realize

17 —Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?

—I don' know, _____ .

A. nor don't I care

B. nor do I care

C. I don't care neither

D. I don't care too

18 Look over there. _____ !

A. Around the corner is walking a policeman

B. Around the corner is a policeman walking

C. Around the corner a policeman is walking

D. Around the corner policemen are walking

19 Tom wanted to play football with his friends in the street, but his father told him _____ .

A. not to

B. not to do

C. not do it

D. do not to

20 —What do you think made the girl so glad ?

— _____ a beautiful necklace.

A. As she received

B. Receiving

C. Received

D. Because of receiving

21 The man we followed suddenly stopped and looked as if _____ whether he was going in the right direction.

A. seeing

B. having seen

C. to see

D. to have seen

22

The workers did all _____ good care of the old man.

A. they could to take

B. they could take

C. which they could to take

D. what they could to take

23 Although she had only met the old man once, he had made a good i _____ on her .

24 You make friends with people and then make unreasonable demands so that they r _____ you.

25 The government denied the _____ （accuse）that it was involved in the murders.

26 He has tried several different word processing _____ .（apply）

27 The Indian Prime Minister has expressed _____ （optimistic）about India's future relations with the USA.

28 The committee includes _____ （代表）from industry.

29 She _____ （slide）out while no one was looking.

30 We were friends and _____ （同事）for more than 20 years.

31 The police carried out a _____ （详尽的，彻底的）investigation.

32 It was up to him to c _____ on his studies and make something of himself.

33

| |
|---|
| contribute…to…; draw a conclusion; make sense; break away from; to one's credit; leave out; take the place of; break down; take up; ahead of; sweep up; lose sight of; |

| |
|---|
| fall ill;  squeeze out;  in place |

（1） I can't _____ of this poem, but perhaps I will if I read it again.

（2） He started working for a gallery, _____ and making the tea.

（3） Nowadays, plastics have _____ many traditional materials.

（4） My grandma _____ , and I have to look after her well in the hospital.

（5） His latest comments suggest he has _____ previous views he has expressed on religion.

（6） Thanks to your help, we managed to accomplish the task _____ schedule.

（7） I will ask for their advice before _____ .

（8） It was careless of him to _____ an important detail.

（9） He has come back and _____ he post of Company's manager.

（10） _____ , Mr. Obama has sought to lower tensions over Taiwan and made it clear that he does not want to contain China.

## 四、写作（共两节，共30分）

34 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：

1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2．只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Dear Sir,

I apply to be one of the host family for the Chinese students.

Built in a attractive neighborhood, our large house meet their needs. Our car can take them to some places of interesting. With a good command of Chinese, I will have no difficulty communicate with them. Above all, we hosted two British students last year, through that we've gained many experience. In addition to, they'll enjoy Chinese food as my mother has wonderful cooking skills. I would greatly appreciate if I could have the chance to host him.

Looking forward to your reply.

35 学校网站新开设了一个“英语写作"栏目，现请你为该栏目写一篇英文介绍，内容包括：

开设目的：以便学生发表英语作文，进行交流，提高英语写作能力。

栏目优势：教师在线指导等。

欢迎投稿，优秀稿件有奖。

注意：

①词数100左右；

②文章开头已写好，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：栏目 column　发表 post（vt.）在线online

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