

2018 学年第二学期浙江省名校协作体试题

高二年级英语学科

命题：温州中学 舟山中学（审校） 审核：长兴中学

考生须知：

1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、试场号、座位号及准考证号；
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效；
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

第 I 卷（选择题部分，共 95 分）

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 短对话（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 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. Which place is the man looking for?
A. A bank. B. A bookstore. C. A drugstore.
2. When will the concert start?
A. 6:00. B. 7:00. C. 8:00.
3. Why doesn't the woman like the subway?
A. There are too many people.
B. The prices are too high.
C. It doesn't stop near her office.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Cultural traditions. B. Holiday plans. C. The size of their families.
5. What is the weather like now?
A. Sunny and warm. B. Wet and rainy. C. Foggy and windy.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 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. What surprised the woman?
A. The man did well in the interview.
B. They won't make a decision until next Friday.
C. The man will know the result very soon.
7. How does the man sound?
A. Confident. B. Uncertain. C. Disappointed.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did the woman say about the handbag?

- A. It cost her fifty dollars.
- B. She left it somewhere on the fifth floor.
- C. She paid full price for it last month.

9. What was one of the items in the woman's handbag?

- A. Her passport.
- B. Her car keys.
- C. Three hundred dollars cash.

10. What did the woman want to buy after she left the cafe?

- A. Something to eat.
- B. Something to listen to.
- C. Something to read.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What's the discounted price of the blouse?

- A. \$58.
- B. \$54.
- C. \$50.

12. What does the man say about the blouses on the Internet?

- A. They are cheaper.
- B. The quality is not as good.
- C. They are out of style.

13. Why does the man agree to sell the blouse for \$47?

- A. He is in a hurry.
- B. The woman is a regular customer.
- C. Something is wrong with it.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What's the relationship between the man and the woman?

- A. They are relatives.
- B. They are neighbors.
- C. They are husband and wife.

15. What can be seen at the moment in the man's garden?

- A. Beans and potatoes.
- B. Potatoes and onions.
- C. Apples and tomatoes.

16. Which season is it now?

- A. Winter.
- B. Autumn.
- C. Spring.

17. What does the man say about his wife?

- A. She loved to garden.
- B. She made great apple pies.
- C. Her favorite food was green vegetables.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who might the woman be?

- A. A TV hostess.
- B. A news broadcaster.
- C. The hostess of a cultural activity.

19. What did Daniel Robinson do at the age of 10?

- A. He wrote his own music.
- B. He started learning the piano.
- C. He joined the Julliard School.

20. What will Daniel Robinson do?

- A. Sign some books.
- B. Give a speech.
- C. Give a concert.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Chopsticks, or *kuaizi* in Chinese, are used to eat Asian food. The earliest evidence of a pair of chopsticks made out of bronze was found in the Ruins of Yin near Anyang, Henan province, dating back to roughly 1,200 BC.

Chopsticks are round on the eating end which symbolizes heaven, and the other end is square which symbolizes earth. This is because maintaining an adequate food supply is the greatest concern between heaven and earth in Chinese culture.

There is no single standard for the use of chopsticks, but better bear some rules in mind eating with them. Playing with chopsticks is considered bad manners and rude, just as playing with a fork in a Western environment would be considered impolite. Besides, chopsticks are not used to move bowls or plates or to toy with one's food. Chopsticks are not supposed to stab food, either. Exceptions include tearing larger items apart such as vegetables. Also, chopsticks should not be left standing up in a bowl of food. Any stick-like object pointing upward resembles（像）the incense sticks that some Asians use as offerings to family members who have passed away. In addition, avoid tapping chopsticks on the edge of one's bowl, as beggars are believed to make this noise to attract attention. Furthermore, chopsticks should not be chewed on, or linger in one's mouth for too long.

Today, chopsticks serve many functions besides as tableware. For example, you can buy a pair of chopsticks as a gift for a newly-married couple as their wedding gift. In Chinese, 'chopsticks' reads 'kuaizi', which means to have sons soon. Skillful craftsmen paint beautiful scenery on chopsticks to make them like fine artwork. Additionally, it has been said that using chopsticks improves one's memory, increases finger flexibility and can be useful in learning and improving skills such as Chinese character printing and brush painting.

21. We probably find this passage in _____.

- A. a science fiction B. a magazine C. a travel guide D. an advertisement

22. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. Traditional rules for using chopsticks. B. Different standards to use chopsticks.
C. Some exceptions to use chopsticks. D. Cultural backgrounds for using chopsticks.

23. The author probably agrees that _____.

- A. chopsticks can help maintain an adequate food supply
B. stabbing food with chopsticks is strictly forbidden in China
C. standing chopsticks up in a bowl of food is traditionally accepted
D. Chinese brush painting learners may benefit from using chopsticks

B

On the first Friday of every month the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics releases what's known as the jobs report. It's closely watched by economists, business leaders, investors and politicians because the report gives a sense of how the U.S. economy is doing.

The government says the U.S. economy added 250,000 jobs, better than what analysts and economists expected. Most of the new jobs were in the fields of healthcare, manufacturing, construction, as well as transportation and warehousing. The unemployment rate is a percentage of the U.S. workforce that doesn't have a job. The report says it stayed the same in October 2018 as it did in September at 3.7 percent. That's the lowest it's been in 49 years, which is good news for workers and the economy. The report also finds that average wages increased. That's significant because while the number of jobs has been growing for years now, wages have been a sticking point because they haven't kept pace.

In October, though, the Labor Department says wages grew by 3.1 percent. That's their fastest pace in nine years. With the U.S. midterm elections set for Tuesday, President Donald Trump, a Republican, called the jobs report incredible and said Americans should keep it going by voting for Republicans. Senator Chuck Schumer, a Democrat, said "numbers will mean little when average Americans see their healthcare costs go up because of Republican actions". So he wants people to vote for Democrats. Regardless of where folks stand politically, one interesting side effect of strong job growth is the challenge it creates for companies to get people to work for them. Consider what retailers (零售商) are doing to attract seasonal or temporary workers with Christmas less than two months away.

24. The jobs report is highly concerned in the U.S. because _____.
A. it interests politicians a lot B. investors want to get more profits
C. economists expect to analyze the data D. it mirrors the economic condition of the country
25. The underlined phrase "a sticking point" in paragraph 2 probably means _____.
A. a goal easy to stick to B. a task important to perform
C. a situation hard to adapt to D. a problem difficult to solve
26. What's the attitude of Donald Trump towards the wage growth?
A. Disappointed. B. Delighted. C. Indifferent. D. Reserved.
27. What can be inferred from the passage?
A. The jobs report is made use of for political purposes.
B. Chuck Schumer thought much of the wage growth.
C. Retailers are pessimistic about the sales during Christmas.
D. Temporary workers find it hard to find a job before Christmas.

C

Recently, Kevin Smith, the director of *Clerks and Chasing Amy*, got kicked off of a Southwestern Airlines flight for being too fat. He used the social media tool Twitter to take pictures of himself in a seat, and criticized the airline's decision. In reality, most airlines have had policies for "customers of size" for the past 25 years, but few airlines have used these rules because they don't want the negative publicity.

While it is very politically incorrect to look down on people because of their age, sex, race, or religion, many people believe that obese people are discriminated (歧视) against all the time. For an extremely large person, it is very difficult to get around on normal-sized public transportation, such as buses or subways. Flying is not much easier because the seats are small even for a regular person, and airlines have been squeezing as many people as they can onto flights.

With the combination of September 11 terrorist attack and the economic downturn, the airline business hasn't been doing very well. This means that airlines are trying to squeeze every dollar out of flyers. Recently, they started charging fees for overweight luggage and extra carry-on bags. It makes

sense financially to make an overweight person purchase two tickets if they can't fit into one seat, but airlines have to be cautious when dealing with this problem. Usually, someone that is heavy is already embarrassed about their weight, and making them pay extra can violate (侵犯) their rights.

Many people believe that those who are overweight have a lack of willpower and should be treated accordingly. In fact, there are many diseases that cause people to be overweight. Discriminating against someone because they are overweight is morally wrong. For airlines to show prejudice against anyone is bad for business.

In conclusion, airlines should consider the special needs of their customers to earn repeat business. If they force obese passengers to buy two tickets for one flight, they not only discriminate them, but they may lose a lot of business as well.

28. Why is the director mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. To promote his movies.
- B. To ask him to lose weight.
- C. To introduce the topic.
- D. To complain about the airline.

29. Why do airlines tend to charge obese passengers two tickets?

- A. Because they want them to lose weight.
- B. Because they are facing financial problems.
- C. Because they need to load more luggage and bags.
- D. Because they prefer to protect regular passengers' rights.

30. What is the author's opinion?

- A. Overweight people deserve to be charged more.
- B. Overweight people should have a stronger willpower.
- C. It's a good idea for airlines to charge less for a second ticket.
- D. It's bad practice for airlines to discriminate against obese people.

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。选项中有两项多余选项。

Open Hearts to Life

We often close ourselves off when unlucky events happen in our lives. We try to reduce the hurt and pain by pretending it doesn't exist. _____ 31 _____ We need to learn to open our hearts to the potentials of life. The items listed below are the ways you can open your heart more fully and completely.

- Breathe into pain.

Whenever a painful situation arises in your life, try to embrace it instead of running away. _____ 32 _____ If we run away from sadness, it will get stronger and more real. By making use of our breath, we soften our experiences and allow more newness and greater experiences to blossom.

- _____ 33 _____

I know we've all felt decisions or actions that we had to take simply due to our "gut" impulses (冲动): when asked, we can't explain the reasons behind doing so — just a deep knowing that it had to get done. To start this process, take few deep breaths and then ask, "Heart, what decision should I make here? What action feels the most right?" See what comes up, then take action and evaluate the outcome.

- Spend time alone.

For most of our lives we're surrounded by people: our friends, colleagues, family members, and

strangers. How often do we really spend time alone? When you spend time in solitude, you're free from the influences of other people, and can truly open yourself and explore whatever you'd like. See where your thoughts take you. _____ 34 _____

- Get outside of yourself.

_____ 35 _____ After you've explored the depths of yourself, you come away with a new understanding. Now, it's time to share that — not through telling others, but through being with others. When you're in a group of people, try to give them your full energy and attention so you can understand them just as you did yourself. Appreciate their uniqueness, as if they are an extension of you. Lose yourself in the beauty of others; see what they can teach you about yourself.

- A. Embrace the uncomfortable.
- B. Ask your heart what it wants.
- C. In the end, though, we can't hide from ourselves.
- D. We should take a step back and re-evaluate our behavior.
- E. When the sadness strikes, take a deep breath and lean into it.
- F. The golden ticket here is to not let yourself become distracted; just see what it's like to be alone.
- G. This may seem a little contradictory to the last tip, but in reality, they actually work hand-in-hand.

第三部分 语言运用（共两小节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完型填空（共 20 题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

Sun'qhela is a phrase with many shades of meaning. It says “don't underestimate me,” and “just try me.” It's a _____ 36 _____ and a threat, all at once. It's a common thing for the parents in Trevor family to say to their kids. _____ 37 _____ I heard it I knew it meant the conversation was _____ 38 _____, and if I said another word I was in for a good beat.

At the time, I was the champion of the Maryvale College sports day every single year. Why? Because mom was always _____ 39 _____ me to kick my ass (臀部), and I was always running not to get my ass kicked. Nobody ran like me and my mom. She was a thrower, too. _____ 40 _____ was next to her was coming at me. If it was something _____ 41 _____, I had to catch it and put it down. If it broke, that would be my _____ 42 _____, too, and the ass-kicking would be that much _____ 43 _____. So if she threw a vase at me, I'd have to catch it, put it down, and then run. We had a very *Tom and Jerry* relationship, me and my mom. She was the _____ 44 _____ instructor; I was naughty as shit.

Everybody knew that Trevor child would come through like a bat out of _____ 45 _____, and that his mom would be right there behind him. She could go at a full speed in high heels, but if she really wanted to come after me, she'd kick her _____ 46 _____ off while still going at top speed. When I was little she always _____ 47 _____ me, but as I got older I got faster, and when speed _____ 48 _____ her she'd use her wits. “Stop! _____ 49 _____!” She'd do this to her own child. In South Africa, nobody gets _____ 50 _____ in other people's business _____ 51 _____ it's about justice (正义), and then everybody wants in. So she'd yell “Thief!” knowing it would bring the whole neighborhood out _____ 52 _____ me, and then I'd have _____ 53 _____ trying to grab me and seize me, and I'd have to duck and _____ 54 _____ to avoid them, all the while _____ 55 _____, “I'm not a thief! I'm her son!”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. announcement | B. appointment | C. command | D. comment |
| 37. A. Even if | B. Now that | C. Any time | D. As if |
| 38. A. over | B. on | C. off | D. behind |
| 39. A. defeating | B. chasing | C. blaming | D. delighting |
| 40. A. Whatever | B. Whichever | C. However | D. Whenever |
| 41. A. solid | B. worthless | C. attractive | D. breakable |
| 42. A. decision | B. apology | C. fault | D. adventure |
| 43. A. less | B. worse | C. lighter | D. better |
| 44. A. creative | B. strict | C. enthusiastic | D. tolerant |
| 45. A. hell | B. hall | C. heaven | D. death |
| 46. A. handbag | B. overcoat | C. shoes | D. glasses |
| 47. A. caught | B. warned | C. cheated | D. missed |
| 48. A. ignored | B. troubled | C. left | D. failed |
| 49. A. Son | B. Friend | C. Thief | D. Neighbor |
| 50. A. interrupted | B. involved | C. regretted | D. reminded |
| 51. A. if | B. unless | C. when | D. although |
| 52. A. against | B. with | C. to | D. at |
| 53. A. policemen | B. parents | C. strangers | D. witnesses |
| 54. A. jump | B. dive | C. fly | D. race |
| 55. A. complaining | B. promising | C. laughing | D. screaming |

第 II 卷（非选择题部分，共 55 分）

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Poor diets are among the top causes of ill health globally, accounting for nearly one in five deaths, according to a study published on Thursday, 56 called on governments to do more to improve eating habits.

Some researchers indicate that eating unhealthy food 57 not having enough food contributes to widespread malnutrition (营养不良). Therefore, diets are one of the top risk 58 (factor) of ill health and deaths in the world --- more than air 59 (pollute) or smoking. A lack 60 knowledge and affordability of nutritious food, as well as ineffective supply chains, 61 (be) among the factors that contribute to poor diets.

The researchers 62 (analyze) 194 countries and found that malnutrition could cost the world \$3.5 trillion per year, while overweight and obesity could cost US \$500 billion 63 (annual). Most countries are unlikely to meet nine global targets on nutrition, 64 (include) adult obesity and diabetes, anemia and child health.

Progress has been “unacceptably slow”. 65, there is now better and more detailed data, creating an extraordinary opportunity to make effective responses.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华，请按如下提示给热爱阅读的朋友 Peter 写一封电子邮件，邀请对方来你校参加主题为“阅读的力量”的活动。主要内容包括：

1. 活动时间：下周三；活动地点：学校图书馆；

2. 活动内容：自拟（至少两项）。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节 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。

For a boy of fourteen his own home is the only Paradise. To live in a strange house with strange people is a kind of torture. It was painful to Phatik to be the unwelcome guest in his aunt's house.

The atmosphere of being ignored there pressed Phatik so much that he felt that he could hardly breathe. He wanted to go out into the open country and fill his lungs and breathe freely. But there was no open country to go to. Surrounded on all sides by Calcutta houses and walls, he would dream night after night of his village home.

One day he courageously asked his uncle, "Uncle, when can I go home?"

His uncle answered, "Wait till the holidays come." But there was a long time still to wait.

One day Phatik lost his lesson-book. Day after day the teacher would cane (鞭打) him unmercifully. His condition became so miserable that even his cousins were ashamed to own him and began to insult him. He went to his aunt at last, and told her about the incident. His aunt pursed (撅起) her lips and said, "You great clumsy, country lout. Why do you always cause so much trouble? How can I afford to buy you new books five times a month?"

That night, on his way back from school, Phatik had a bad headache and felt he was going to fall ill. His one great fear was that he would be a trouble to his aunt. The next morning Phatik was nowhere to be seen.

All searches in the neighbourhood were in vain. At last his uncle, Bishamber, sought help from the police. At the end of the day, a police car stopped at the door. It was still raining and the streets were all flooded. Two policemen brought out Phatik in their arms. He was wet through from head to foot, muddy all over, his face and eyes flushed red with fever, and his limbs all trembling.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 应使用不少于 5 个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。

Paragraph1:

Bishamber carried him into the inner apartment, laying him gently on the bed. _____

Paragraph2:

After the doctor left, the boy came to life . _____
