

# 2019 学年第二学期 9+1 高中联盟期中考试

## 高二年级英语学科 试题

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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班级、姓名、考场、座位号及准考证号并核对条形码信息;
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上,写在试卷上无效,考试结束后,只需上交答题卷;
4. 参加联批学校的学生可登陆 <http://www.zhengrui-study.com> 查询个人分析报告。

### 第 I 卷

#### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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

##### 第一节(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。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. What does the man intend to do after he retires?  
A. Write books.                      B. Do gardening.                      C. Travel around the world.
2. What color does Maggie want to paint the wall?  
A. Blue.                                  B. Yellow.                                  C. White.
3. How much does one ticket cost this year?  
A. \$ 100.                                  B. \$ 200.                                  C. \$ 300.
4. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Classmates.                                  B. Doctor and patient.                                  C. Teacher and student.
5. What sport did Mr. Jones do in the Olympics?  
A. Swimming.                                  B. Skiing.                                  C. Running.

##### 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。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 does Sam recommend to Amanda?  
A. Video sites.                      B. Beautiful cities.                      C. Spanish movies.
7. Who uses Vimeo?  
A. Amanda.                                  B. Carlos.                                  C. Susan.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Travel arrangements.                      B. Language studying.                      C. Different English.



9. Where does the man come from?

A. Britain.

B. The U. S.

C. Australia.

听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题。

10. What does the woman do?

A. She is a government official.

B. She is a talk show hostess.

C. She is a musician.

11. When is the conversation taking place?

A. In January.

B. In April.

C. In June.

12. What did the man do for the kids at day care centers?

A. He raised money to help them.

B. He looked after them for free.

C. He invited them to his concerts.

听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In Paris.

B. In Beijing.

C. In Berlin.

14. What is the man most interested in about the new airport?

A. Its technology.

B. Its design.

C. Its security.

15. What does the woman think of facial recognition?

A. It's useful.

B. It's exciting.

C. It's unreliable.

16. What time of day will the man fly to Dresden?

A. In the morning.

B. In the afternoon.

C. At night.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. When will the next train on the Green line be ready to board?

A. At 1:35 p. m.

B. At 1:15 p. m.

C. At 1:25 p. m.

18. Which track will the Yellow Line now leave from?

A. Track 6.

B. Track 7.

C. Track 8.

19. What should a passenger do if he or she is waiting on the platform by Track 4?

A. Get a new ticket.

B. Wait for the next train.

C. Go to a new location.

20. What happens to the trains on the White Line after 3:45 today?

A. They will be canceled.

B. They will be delayed.

C. They will be on time.

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、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

The first man that was on the trial on the court of Grammar-land was Mr. Noun.

He is a stout big fellow, very well dressed, for he does not mind showing that he is very rich. As Mr. Noun came forward onto the court, Judge Grammar arranged his papers on the table before him, and looking at Mr. Noun through his eye-glass, asked, "What is your name?" "Name," answered Mr. Noun. "Yes, your name?" repeated the Judge. "Name," again answered Mr. Noun. "What is your





name? Answer at once, and truly." "I have answered truly," replied Mr. Noun. "My name is Name, for noun means name. The name of everything belongs to me, so I am called Mr. Name, or Mr. Noun, and all my words are called nouns." "The name of everything belongs to you?" asked Judge, in surprise. "Yes," answered Mr. Noun, "the name of everything belongs to me. Desk, wine, smoke, light, a taste, a smell, all these words belong to me, and are called nouns."

"I see," said Judge Grammar, "if you have the name of everything, I hope you are satisfied, and do not ask for any more words." "Actually," replied Mr. Noun, drawing himself proudly up, "I have not mentioned nearly all my words. I own proper nouns." "Proper nouns?" repeated Judge Grammar. "Then what are the other nouns called?" "They are only common nouns," answered Mr. Noun, carelessly. "What are proper nouns for?" asked Judge Grammar. "let me give an example," replied Mr. Noun. "Dog is the name given to all dogs; but Poppy is the name of one particular dog, his own proper name by which his master calls him. So dog is a common noun, Poppy is a proper noun."

Judge Grammar then spoke, "Mr. Noun, you have claimed enough words." He rose from his seat, and every one left the court.

21. What do you think this reading is about?

- A. Literature.                      B. Language.                      C. Law.                      D. Society.

22. Which of the following is true about Mr. Noun?

- A. He is good at describing a person or a thing.  
B. He owns all the nouns except common nouns.  
C. He is the king of the whole Grammar land.  
D. He probably has the largest number of words in the Grammar land.

23. According to Mr. Noun, which of the following words from the reading belongs to him?

- A. Judge.                      B. Rich.                      C. Actually.                      D. Repeat.

**B**

Bitcoin is a fraud(欺骗) that will eventually blow up, according to JP Morgan boss Jamie Dimon, who said the digital currency was only fit for use by drug dealers, murderers and so on.

Speaking at a conference in New York, the boss of America's biggest bank said he would fire "in a second" anyone at the investment bank found to be trading in bitcoin. "For two reasons; it's against our rules, and they're stupid. And both are dangerous."

He added, "The currency isn't going to work. You can't have a business where people can invent a currency out of thin air and think that people who are buying it are really smart. If you were a drug dealer or a murderer, you are better off doing it in bitcoin than US dollars," he said. "So there may be a market for that, but it would be a limited market." It allows people to ignore banks and traditional payment processes to pay for goods and services. Banks and other financial institutions have been concerned about bitcoin's early associations with money laundering and online crime, and it has not been adopted by any government.

"It is worse than tulip bulbs(郁金香球茎)," Dimon said, referring to a famous market bubble from the 1600s. He predicted big losses for those investing in bitcoin. He said, "Honestly, I am just shocked that anyone can't see it for what it is." However, the banker revealed his daughter had bought bitcoin: "It went up and she thinks she's a genius now."



24. What is the nature of bitcoin according to the reading?
- A. It is a currency invented for drug dealers and murderers.
  - B. It is a digital currency operating with no banks.
  - C. It is a currency with a small market now but a big future.
  - D. It is a currency supported by financial institutions and governments.
25. By saying "It is worse than tulip bulbs.", Dimon wanted to tell people \_\_\_\_.
- A. Bitcoin is bound to suffer a severe breakdown
  - B. people gain much less investing in bitcoin than in tulip bulbs
  - C. only those engaged in criminal activities will buy bitcoin
  - D. Bitcoin carries a worse fame than tulip bulbs
26. At the end of the passage, the writer mentions his daughter to express his \_\_\_\_.
- A. uncertainty
  - B. determination
  - C. helplessness
  - D. sympathy
- C

It was only a dollar. Belscher noticed it on the floor as he sat at the back of his English class at JFK High School in New York in March 2018.

When the school day ended, the wrinkled old bill was still there. Belscher picked it up and brought it to his English teacher, Mattison. "It wasn't my money," Belscher said. Mattison was a little surprised, for lots of people would have just kept it. She suggested that Belscher tape it to the whiteboard at the front of the classroom, where she always put lost things.

Hunter Rose then spotted the dollar on the whiteboard. He believed there was a mystery to it and asked Mattison why it was there. Mattison was still waiting for the original owner to claim it, so she replied, "I don't know." Rose took the tape from Mattison's desk and taped a second dollar to the board.

That got it rolling. The sight of the two dollar bills, side by side, triggered(激发) something in students. They started asking about the purpose of the money, to which Mattison always gave the same answer: She didn't know. At that point, it was absolutely right.

The effort snowballed with more students taping up single dollar bills. They believed Mattison had some unspoken goal and that they wanted to be part of whatever this was. The amount continued to grow over several weeks, until it reached \$175.76. That left Mattison to decide upon the best resolution. She thought of Jack Hains, who died of ALS, a rare and harmful disease. Terry, Jack's wife, was raising money for the ALS Therapy Development Institute, which was established to seek a cure for the disease. She asked the teens whether they could donate the dollars to the institute. The answer was to tape more money to the whiteboard over the next few days to push the amount to \$321.06.

27. What did Mattison plan to do with the bill when she was given it at first?
- A. She wanted to praise Belscher for his honesty.
  - B. She actually had no idea at that time.
  - C. She hoped it would inspire other students.
  - D. She planned to help Terry raise more money.





28. What does the underlined word that in Paragraph 4 refer to?  
A. A dollar spotted by Hunter Rose. B. The tape from Mattison' desk.  
C. Two bills spotted by the students. D. A dollar taped by Hunter Rose.
29. Why did the students keep taping bills to the board?  
A. They wanted to help Mattison achieve a special goal.  
B. They considered taping bills an interesting game.  
C. They wanted to show off their pocket money.  
D. They tried their best to help Jack Hains.
30. What is the best title for the passage?  
A. A Teacher and Her Students B. Honesty in Everyday Life  
C. More Efforts Needed in Curing ALS D. The Multiplying One Dollar

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的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Trinidad-born British author and Nobel Prize winner V. S. Naipaul died at the age of 85 in his London home. 31 He moved to England at 18 after receiving a scholarship to Oxford University. Naipaul received a knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II in 1989 and was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 2001.

In 1961, Naipaul published the celebrated *A House for Mr. Biswas*. The novel was about how one man's life was restricted by the limits of colonial society. 32 "If he had been born in another culture, not a colonial agricultural society, his talent would have given him a reasonable chance somewhere and he would have flourished," Naipaul said.

After writing *A Blend in the River*, he said that Africa has no future. He was defined by the famous opening words of it: The world is what it is; men who are nothing, who allow themselves to become nothing, have no place in it. 33 Naipaul's response is: People must earn respect on their own. Everyone has the freedom to work hard and the responsibility to work hard. 34 One should not think that he or she can enjoy respect by the natural existence.

In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, few writers were as praised or looked down upon as Naipaul. 35 "If a writer doesn't generate hate," Naipaul once said, "he is dead." In a world that desires to present life in black and white, the complications of Naipaul are a reminder that it is more wisely seen in shades of gray.

- A. It was in praise of Naipaul's father.  
B. The life of inaction was worthless.  
C. Naipaul was born into an Indian family.  
D. His views are debatable, but his writing must be celebrated.  
E. His talent for essay was as great as his tendency for controversy.  
F. The hidden aggression in this sentence hurts the feelings of many readers.  
G. His comments about women and Africa were often unjustified, unpleasant and untrue.



第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面材料,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In the kitchen of my mother's house there has always been a wooden stand with a small notepad(记事本) and a hole for a pencil.

I'm looking for paper on which to note down the name of a book I am 36 to my mother. Over forty years since my 37 memories of the kitchen pad and pencil, the current paper and pencil look the same as they always did. 38 it can't be the same pencil. The pad is more modern, but the 39 is definitely the original one.

"I'm just amazed you 40 have the same stand after all these years." I say to her, with a sheet of paper and the pencil in the hand. "You still use a pencil. 41 you afford a pen?"

My mother replies a little sharply. "It 42 perfectly well. I never knew 43 I might want to note down an idea, and I was always in the kitchen in those days."

Immediately I can 44 her, hair wild, blue housecoat covered in 45, a wooden spoon in one hand, the pencil in the other. My mother smiles, "One day I was cooking, and I had a brilliant thought, but the stand was 46. So I just picked up the 47 and wrote it all down on the 48. It turned out to be a real breakthrough for solving the mathematical problem I was 49."

This story 50 me how extraordinary my mother was, and is. Later that day, I go into her kitchen and 51 the breadboards. Sure enough, on the back of the smallest one, are some 52 marks I recognize as 53. Those 54 have travelled unaffected through years, 55 in the soil of a cheap wooden breadboard.

- |                     |               |                |                |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. recommending | B. mailing    | C. writing     | D. reporting   |
| 37. A. best         | B. earliest   | C. longest     | D. latest      |
| 38. A. Surely       | B. Generally  | C. Hardly      | D. Usually     |
| 39. A. kitchen      | B. paper      | C. pencil      | D. stand       |
| 40. A. even         | B. already    | C. still       | D. only        |
| 41. A. Won't        | B. Can't      | C. Shouldn't   | D. Mustn't     |
| 42. A. matters      | B. works      | C. does        | D. counts      |
| 43. A. where        | B. if         | C. when        | D. how         |
| 44. A. paint        | B. appreciate | C. admire      | D. picture     |
| 45. A. rice         | B. bread      | C. flour       | D. soup        |
| 46. A. empty        | B. lost       | C. broken      | D. away        |
| 47. A. notepad      | B. stand      | C. blackboard  | D. breadboard  |
| 48. A. top          | B. back       | C. cover       | D. front       |
| 49. A. working out  | B. making out | C. working on  | D. carrying on |
| 50. A. promotes     | B. inspires   | C. promises    | D. reminds     |
| 51. A. turn over    | B. look over  | C. turn around | D. look around |





- |                 |             |              |                |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 52. A. penned   | B. penciled | C. carved    | D. decorated   |
| 53. A. politics | B. physics  | C. economics | D. mathematics |
| 54. A. words    | B. letters  | C. symbols   | D. signals     |
| 55. A. rooted   | B. hidden   | C. lost      | D. drowned     |

## 第 II 卷

注意:将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

#### 第二节(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。

"When a customer enters my store, forget me. He is King." said John Wanamaker. Convincing as that words were, in truth the shopper 56 (cheat) out of the crown.

Although manufacturing efficiency increased the variety of goods and lowered prices, people still relied on advertisements 57 (get) most information about products. Through much of the past century, ads 58 (speak) to an audience limited to just a few radio or TV channels or a small number of publications. Now media 59 (choose) has exploded, and consumers select what they want from a far 60 (great) diversity of sources — especially with a few clicks of a computer mouse. Thanks to the Internet, the consumer is finally seizing power.

61 our survey shows, consumer power has great impacts on companies, because it is changing 62 way people shop. Many firms already claim to be "customer-driven" or "customer-centered". Now their claims will be tested as never before and 63 (take) advantage of shoppers' ignorance will no longer be possible. People will know 64 tell others, even those without the Internet, that prices in the next town are lower or that certain goods are inferior(低劣的). The Internet is working wonders in improving standards, 65 which good and honest firms should benefit most.

### 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)

假定你是李华,你的美国朋友 Mike 即将高中毕业,想来中国的大学学习一年中文。请你给他写封邮件推荐合适的学校,内容包括:

1. 你推荐的大学;
2. 你的理由;
3. 表达欢迎。

注意:

1. 词数 80 词左右;
2. 可适当增加要点,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。



The spot of red was what first caught Randy Heiss's attention on December 16, 2018. He was hiking the remote land behind his farm in a small town near the U. S. -Mexico border, and there lying on the grass was a balloon. He walked toward it with his dog, thinking he should pick it up and throw it away.

That's when he noticed the balloon's string was attached to a piece of paper. "Dayami," it read on one side, in a child's writing. A hand-drawn bow accompanied the word. Heiss flipped the paper over. On the back he saw a numbered list, all in Spanish. His Spanish wasn't very good, but he could see it was a Christmas list!

Heiss was charmed. He suspected that a child had tried to send Santa Claus a Christmas wish list by balloon, something he used to do himself when he was a kid. Nobody had ever returned the letters Heiss had sent, but he wondered whether he could find the girl who had sent this one.

It would be difficult, but Heiss had a few clues. About 20 miles to the southwest, just across the border, was the city of Nogales, Mexico, with a population of about a quarter million. Based on the wind direction, he was almost sure that was where it came from. Heiss brought the note home to his wife, who is fluent in Spanish and helped him translate the list. They determined that Dayami, probably a girl, had asked for a doll, a dollhouse, doll clothes and art supplies.

Heiss then posted his search about finding Dayami on Facebook, attaching photos, hoping some of his friends in Nogales might know the girl's family. A few days passed with no results; Heiss worried that time was running out before Christmas. On December 19, 2018, he decided to send a private Facebook message to Radio Xeny, an AM radio station based in Nogales. To his surprise, someone from the station called him back right away and promised him to post his search on the station's Facebook page immediately.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下画线的关键词语;
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,请用下画线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

The next morning, Heiss awoke to a message from Radio Xeny. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

Dayami's eyes were wide open with wonder. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

