**高二 英语**

**第一学期第一次月考**

**第一部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分50分)**

**第一节(共15小题；每小题2.5分, 满分37.5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**

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! It’s eight o’clock now! Here comes the time for Morning New Highlights.

One person was killed and two were injured in a car accident just thirty minutes ago. Cause of the accident is not yet found out. A great fire swept through a storehouse next to the Fulton River early this morning, causing about $3,000,000 in damage. The fire which broke out at about 2:30 was finally put out at 5: 30.

During a heavy rainfall last night, a bus carrying 42 passengers slipped off the road on Highway 28, killing 36 of the passengers and the driver. A spokesman for the Highway Patrol(巡逻队) who arrived at the scene shortly after 11:30 p.m. estimated that the accident had happened about half an hour before. The injured and the dead were sent to the nearest town of Valley View. At the point where the accident happened the road has a three-lane highway with many curves(弯道). Cause of the accident has not been fully found out.

So much for the latest news on the Morning News Highlights. This is Dan Verne reporting.

1. How many pieces of news are reported in the short passage?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

2. When did the traffic accident probably happen?

A. At about 2:30 a.m.

B. At 5: 30 a.m.

C. After 11: 30 p.m.

D: At about 11: 00 p.m.

3. What should one focus on considering the cause of the bus accident?

A. Highway 28.

B. the careless driver.

C. the road with many curves.

D. the nearest town of Valley View.

**B**

As the world’s population continues to increase, so does the amount of global waste. According to data (数据) collected by the World Bank Group, nations are on pace to produce 4 billion tons of waste every year by 2100. Many experts are calling the problem of global waste a worldwide health crisis (危机) because the waste is polluting the world’s oceans, air and soil and is putting the health of all living things in danger.

For years, governments have been telling citizens that living a zero-waste lifestyle is the way to go. Now some stores are helping people do that.

Most grocery stores produce waste when they throw away food and packing (包装) material. In some cases, the food consists of fruit and vegetables that don’t look good any more. In other cases, it’s packaged food that is nearing the “sell-by” date printed on the package. After the “sell-by” date passed, the food is not considered safe to eat. Thus, many stores throw out unsold packaged food before that date arrives.

To solve this problem, business people are opening smaller grocery stores. Instead of selling food in packages, these stores offer it in open containers. Customers bring their own bags or clean containers to the store. There, they fill their bags or containers with everything from nuts and grains to oil and vinegar(醋). They pay for only the amount of each product that they need. Zero-waste stores often sell fruit and vegetables as well. When these goods start to look old, they’re sold at a cheaper price or given to the poor people. Inspired by these smaller zero-waste grocery stores, some large supermarkets are taking similar steps to reduce the amount of waste that they produce.

4. How does the writer begin this article?

A. By giving some detailed examples.

B. By reporting the results of experiments.

C. By discussing a major source of pollution.

D. By explaining an international agreement.

5. Why do grocery stores sometimes throw away fruit and vegetables?

A. They have gone bad.

B. They don’t look fresh.

C. They pass the “sell-by” date.

D. They near the “sell-by” date.

6. What do customers most likely bring to the smaller stores in the passage?

A. Empty baskets.

B. Old newspapers.

C. Large cupboards.

D. Plastic toys.

7. what are some supermarkets doing according to this article?

A. They’re building up partnerships with smaller stores.

B. They’re following the example set by smaller stores.

C. They’re putting several smaller stores out of business.

D. They’re demanding that officials control smaller stores.

**C**

Taller women may face a higher risk of many cancers than their shorter ones, according to a US study release Thursday.

Researchers looked at a sample (样本) of nearly 145,000 women aged 50 to 79 for the analysis published in the US journal Cancer Epidemiology. They found that each additional 10 centimeters of height was linked to a 13 percent higher risk of getting cancer.

“Finally, cancer is a result of processes having to do with growth, so it makes sense that hormones (荷尔蒙) or other growth factors that influence height may also influence cancer risk,” said lead author Geoffrey Kabat, senior epidemiologist (流行病学家) at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University in New York.

After 12 years of following women who entered the study without cancer, researchers found links between greater height and higher possibility of developing cancers of the breast, colon (结肠), kidney (肾), thyroid (甲状腺), as well as multiple myeloma (骨髓瘤) and melanoma (黑素瘤).

“We were surprised at the number of cancer sites that were positively associated with height. In this data set, more cancers are associated with height than were associated with body mass index (BMI体重指数),” added Kabat.

Taller women even suffered a higher risk for some cancers, such as a 23 to 29 percent increase in the risk of developing cancers of the kidney rectum, thyroid.

None of the 19 cancers studied showed a lower risk with greater height. The study did not establish a certain height level at which cancer risk begins to rise, and Kabat said it is important to remember that the increased risk researchers found was small.

“It needs to be kept in mind that factors such as age, smoking, body mass index, and certain other risk factors have considerably larger effects,” he said, “The association of height with a number of cancer sites suggests that exposures in early life, including nutrition, play a role in influencing a person’s risk of cancer.”

8．What do you know about the research?

A．The participants are of the same age.

B．They chose most middle-aged and elderly women.

C．They found hormones are sure to cause cancer.

D．The participants must be American natives.

9．According to Geoffrey Kabat we can know that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．cancer has a bad effect on the physical growth

B．obesity is more highly associated with cancer

C．no women are aware of their unfavorable height

D．so many kinds of cancer are linked to the height

10．What does the last paragraph imply?

A．The lifestyle influences a person’s health heavily.

B．A poor habit will lead to a sudden growth.

C．A person’s life span depends on his height.

D．Good nutrition can ensure your good health.

11．Which of the following is the title for the passage?

A．Cancer is Related to the Factors of growth

B．Tall Women May Face Higher Cancer Risk

C．Women Are Easily to Be Affected by Cancer

D．Tall Women are in poorer health than Short Ones

**D**

Are you pessimistic by nature? Well, it’s not good for your brain. A new study has found that repeated negative thinking in later life is linked to cognitive(认知) decline and greater deposits(沉积) of two harmful proteins responsible for Alzheimer’s disease(阿尔茨海默病).

Negative thinking behaviors, such as reflection about the past and worry about the future, were measured in more than 350 people over the age of 55 over a two-year period. About a third of the participants also had a brain scan to measure deposits of proteins, which cause Alzheimer’s disease. The scans showed that people who spent more time thinking negatively had more harmful proteins, worse memory and greater cognitive decline than people who were not pessimists.

The study also tested for levels of anxiety and depression and found greater cognitive decline in depressed and anxious people, which agrees with previous research. But proteins did not increase in people who were already depressed and anxious, leading researchers to suspect that repeated negative thinking might be the main reason why depression and anxiety lead to Alzheimer’s disease.

“This is the first study showing a biological relationship between repeated negative thinking and Alzheimer’s disease, and gives physicians a more precise way to assess risk and offer treatment,” said neurologist Dr. Richard Isaacson. “This study will change the way I care for my patients at risk.”

Fiona Carragher, who is chief policy and research officer at the Alzheimer’s Society in London, pointed out that this isn’t saying that a short-term period of negative thinking will cause Alzheimer’s disease. “Most of the people in the study were already identified as being at higher risk of Alzheimer’s disease,” she added. “so we need more research to see if these results exist within the general population.”

12. What does the study show?

A. Negative thinking removes harmful proteins in brain.

B. Optimistic people have better cognitive ability.

C. Alzheimer’s disease leads to worse memory.

D. Continuous pessimism may result in Alzheimer’s disease.

13. What did the researchers guess in paragraph 3?

A. Constant negative thinking may cause depressed people to get Alzheimer’s disease.

B. Long-term negative thinking is the reason for cognitive decline.

C. Alzheimer’s disease probably results in the increase in harmful proteins.

D. Anxiety and depression are the main causes of Alzheimer’s disease.

14. What is the attitude of Dr. Richard Isaacson towards the study?

A. Neutral. B. Supportive. C. Negative. D. Uncaring.

15. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. The research needs to be further improved.

B. The study will provide a cure for Alzheimer’s disease.

C. The following research will focus on short-term negative thinking.

D. The general population has a lower risk of having Alzheimer’s disease.

**第二节(共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)**

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

I must have been about fourteen then, Carl Walter was my piano teacher. 16 I said three or four hours a day. He then suggested. “When you grow up, time won’t come in long periods. Practice in minutes, whenever you can find them five. or ten before school, after lunch. Spread the practice through the day, and piano-playing will become a part of your life.”

When I was teaching at Columbia, I wanted to write, but class periods and committee meetings filled my days and evenings. 17 And my excuse was that I had no time.

Then I remembered what Carl Walter had said. During the next week I conducted an experiment. Whenever I had five minutes unoccupied, I sat down and wrote a hundred words or so. 18 Later on I wrote novels by the same piecemeal (碎片时间) method. Though my teaching schedule had become heavier than ever, in every day there were idle moments which could be caught and put to use.

19 I found that the small piece meals of the day provided enough time for both writing and piano practice.

There is an important trick in this time-using method: you must get into your work quickly. If you have but five minutes for writing, you can’t afford to waste four chewing your pencil. You must make your mental preparations beforehand, and concentrate on your task immediately when the time comes. 20

Carl Walter has greatly affected my life. To him I owe the discovery that even very short periods of time add up to all useful hours I need, if I start work without delay.

A. I even took up piano—playing again.

B. But life can be counted on to supply piece meals.

C. Once he asked how much practicing I was doing.

D. For two years I got practically nothing down on paper.

E. Fortunately, rapid concentration is easier than most of us realize.

F. Unexpectedly, at the end of the week I had a pages ready to revise.

G. I have never learnt how to let go easily at the end of the five or ten minutes.

1. **语言运用 (共两节, 满分30分)**

**第一节 (共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The Best Thing that ever Happened for Being Nice

A few weeks ago, my family and I were at a restaurant. We had just finished having lunch when I excused myself to go to the 21 .

When I was in one of the stalls (隔间), the lady in the stall next to me was saying something. At first, I didn’t realize what she was saying, but 22 , I heard her say, “No tissue! No tissue!” with an accent (口音). She seemed like she was really panicking (恐慌), so I asked her if she ran out of toilet paper. Thankfully, she 23 me and said, “Yes! Yes!”

I passed her some paper. When we got out of the toilet stall, she kept 24 me over and over. I said, “You're welcome, Ma'am,” and tried to leave. The lady stopped me 25 the toilet again, saying some things that I couldn't understand. I simply smiled at her and agreed quietly. She then 26 on buying my lunch. I tried to politely 27 , but the lady seemed so happy and determined to 28 me to lunch that I finally accepted.

Some people were staring at me and the lady as I walked back to my family and our table, but I didn't care. The lady was 29 like I had just saved her life, and I was feeling like a 30 .

When I got back to our table, my parents were looking at me, puzzled. Their daughter had simply intended to go to the toilet for a minute or two, 31 she came back with her entire meal completely paid for. When they asked me to explain everything, I kept laughing for a while before I could get out a single word.

A few moments later, someone came up to us. It was the lady again. She thanked me again then 32 that she had just moved to our 33 and that her English wasn't very good. She also said that she had been in that toilet stall for a long time, and despite her calling out to people. No one gave her toilet paper. She thanked me again.

The best thing that happened to me that day was not only getting a 34 meal, but more importantly, gaining a new understanding of what it means to be truly 35 . The next time you have a chance to help a stranger, remember this story.

1. A．stage B．shop C．restaurant D．toilet
2. A．naturally B．eventually C．actually D．hurriedly
3. A．understood B．knew C．showed D．discovered
4. A．praising B．hugging C．kissing D．thanking
5. A．outside B．over C．along D．past
6. A．carried B．moved C．insisted D．worked
7. A．bargain B．refuse C．accept D．follow
8. A．treat B．take C．invite D．bring
9. A．trying B．laughing C．growing D．acting
10. A．stranger B．model C．hero D．leader
11. A．yet B．so C．or D．thus
12. A．shared B．explained C．reflected D．proved
13. A．village B．house C．country D．building
14. A．delicious B．free C．special D．large
15. A．powerful B．successful C．helpful D．wonderful

**第二节 语法填空 (共10小题；每小题1.5分, 满分15分)**

Today, Mount Qomolangma's peak is not a lonely place any more. Over 3,500 people have 36 (successful) climbed the mountain over the past years. Meanwhile，climbers have complained about 37 (wait) for hours in the bottlenecks.

In fact，the dangerous 38 (crowd) aren't the only problem. All those climbers need to bring a lot of equipment, much of 39 ends up on the mountain. It is becoming the world's 40 (tall) rubbish dump.

But the good news is that some mountaineers have started to clean up the garbage 41 (leave) on Qomolangma. Mountaineers Paul and Eberhard are part of Eco Everest Expedition, which has been cleaning up rubbish since 2008.So far they 42 (collect) over 13 tons of garbage.

Some of that rubbish is even being used for 43 higher purpose. As part of the Mount Everest 8848 Art Project，a group of 15 artists from Nepal collected 1.5 tons of garbage. They've changed the cans and oxygen tanks 44 74 pieces of art that have already been exhibited in Nepal's capital. Part of the profit from sales 45 (be) available for the Everest Peakers Association which has helped collect rubbish off the mountain.

**第二部分 写作(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。**

Stuffy Pete sat down on a seat in a New York City park. Every Thanksgiving for nine years he had sat down there in the afternoon. He went there to wait for the Old Gentleman, who would lead Stuffy to a restaurant and treat him to a big dinner. That was a thing that the Old Gentleman was trying to make into a tradition, for it was a chance to ease the poor man’s suffering from starvation.

On those other Thanksgiving Days he had been hungry. But today Stuffy was not hungry. He had come from a dinner so big that he had almost no strength to move. He was short of breath . His body had suddenly become too big for his clothes.

The dinner had not been expected. On his way he passed a large house, whose owners also had a tradition. They invited the first hungry person who walked by into their home and offered him a very big dinner. Stuffy happened to be that person. It’s hard to turn down such great hospitality.

Finally, the Old Gentleman was coming across Fourth Avenue toward Stuffy’s seat, looking good enough as always. Always before, this had been a sweet moment. But now he looked up at the Old Gentleman’s face with tears of suffering in his eyes. But the Old Gentleman was shaking with the cold. He turned away, with his back to the wind.

Stuffy was very full, but he understood that he was part of a tradition. His desire for food on Thanksgiving Day was not his own. It belonged to this kind Old Gentleman. The Old Gentleman led Stuffy to the restaurant and to the same table where they had always eaten at. The waiters brought food, and more food. Stuffy began to eat.

In an hour the battle was finished. The Old Gentleman carefully counted out $1.30, and left fifteen cents more for the waiter. Then they said goodbye, as they did each year, at the door. The Old Gentleman went south, and Stuffy went north.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为l50左右；

2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

Paragraph 1:

Stuffy went around the first corner, and stood for one minute. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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An hour later the Old Gentleman was brought to the same hospital.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**参考答案**

阅读理解

1-3 BDC 4-7 CDAB 8-11 BDAB 12-15 DABA 16-20 CDFAE

完型填空

21-25 DBADA 26-30 CBADC 34-35 ABCBC

语法填空

36. successfully 37. waiting 38. crowds 39. which 40. tallest

41. left 42. have collected 43. a 44. into 45. is

读后续写

Paragraph 1：

Stuffy went around the first corner, and stood for one minute. Then he fell to the ground heavily. (动作描写，呼应“吃得太饱”的伏笔) Before long he was found. He was picked up and taken to a hospital. The doctors put him on a bed, and began to try to discover what strange sickness had made him fall. (一系列动作描写) There was no smell of alcohol, and no injuries. And it turned out that he was just too full. (得出结论，继而过渡到下段)

Paragraph 2：

An hour later the Old Gentleman was brought to the same hospital. And they put him on another bed, and began to try to discover what his sickness could be. (动作描写) After a little time one of the doctors met another doctor, and they talked. “That nice old gentleman over there,” he said, “do you know what’s wrong with him? He’s almost dead for need of food. (呼应伏笔) A very proud old man, I think. He told me he had had nothing to eat for three days.” (由他人陈述，交代完整故事情节)