

浙江省 A9 协作体 2019 学年第二学期期中联考

高二英语试题

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、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字。
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

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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，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. What does the woman probably want to do?
A. Read some magazines. B. Buy some fruit. C. Get a cake.
2. Why is the woman upset?
A. She woke up late. B. Her purse is missing. C. She can't find her car keys.
3. What do we know about the man?
A. He just lost his job.
B. His wedding is in a week.
C. He can't attend the woman's event.
4. Why did the man stop the woman?
A. She was going too fast. B. Her lights don't work. C. She didn't use her turn signal.
5. What happened to the man?
A. He slept too long. B. He forgot to make dinner. C. He left something at the office.

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 did the man do this morning?
A. He made breakfast. B. He got up at six o'clock. C. He ran his usual three miles.
7. What did the woman bring the man?
A. Medicine. B. Water. C. Fresh fruit.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the boy look like?

- A. He's two feet tall. B. He's three years old. C. He's wearing a white shirt.

9. Where was the boy hiding?

- A. In the fruit area. B. In the dairy section. C. In the front of the store.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man say about sea animals?

- A. They are very noisy.
B. Their behavior has changed.
C. They always stay away from dangers.

11. What is the Ocean Noise Strategy Roadmap?

- A. A map of the entire ocean.
B. A plan to move sea animals.
C. A program to reduce ocean noise.

12. What is the man's attitude to the ten-year plan?

- A. Positive. B. Doubtful. C. Indifferent.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What did the man make?

- A. A fish. B. A green salad. C. Bacon potatoes.

14. How will the woman help the man?

- A. By serving the dishes.
B. By helping him finish cooking.
C. By putting out plates and glasses.

15. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Eat more rice. B. Take some pills. C. Sleep in tomorrow.

16. What will the man drink?

- A. Lemonade. B. Water. C. Soda.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many vehicles were involved in the accident on Highway 17?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

18. What is the police department's advice?

- A. Texting while driving is a bad idea.
B. It's important to give to those in need.
C. People should set up video cameras at home.

19. How did the elementary school help the community?

- A. By collecting money for food.
B. By donating money to a local shelter.
C. By finding volunteers to deliver meals.

20. What time of year is it now?

- A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Winter.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Today, I am leaving for overnight camp for the next seven weeks. This means no more teens life until I get back in August. It also means I get a break from reality, my phone, my laptop, and all social media. Having a break from those things is very important to me and my mental health!

I have been going to camp for six years, so this will be my seventh summer. This year I am a little more excited than other summers. One month ago, I got a letter in the mailbox, saying, “You have been selected to be a big sister. We feel that your love for camp and your enthusiasm make up what it takes to be a great role model...” It was a special moment when I realized I have to do everything to make sure my eight and nine-year-old little sisters had the best summer at camp.

Every year, when I tell people I am going to overnight camp for seven weeks, I get a lot of different looks. Either crazy eyes, a look of relief that the person I’m talking to doesn’t have to go, or a look of “what the heck (见鬼)?”. Every once in a while, I will get a warm smile from someone who was an overnight camper and loved it. Either way, I smile (and sometimes laugh) at the person’s response. If they never had the experience I do at summer camp, then they just don’t understand.

So bye-bye Cleveland, for the next seven weeks. I will be busy spending all 24 hours of each day in nature, laughing until our stomachs hurt, becoming more present with myself, having no stress, letting go, pressing the reset button, learning more about myself, having the best time ever, and being in my best self. Ugh, I can’t wait to sit back and relax, summer nineteen is going to be amazing, I can feel it!

21. What does summer camp mean to the author?

- A. It’s a good way to break away from home.
- B. It’s a fantastic place to make new friends.
- C. It’s an amazing platform to show her talents.
- D. It’s a perfect chance to relax and refresh herself.

22. Why is the author more excited about this summer camp?

- A. She is rewarded for her enthusiasm for camp.
- B. She will undertake the task to guide younger girls.
- C. She has made better preparations for this summer camp.
- D. She has desired this summer camp for such a long time.

23. How does the author react to others’ responses to her camp?

- A. She cares little.
- B. She thinks ill of them.
- C. She can’t agree more.
- D. She argues with others.

B

Tired of your quiet routine? How about leaving your computer games behind and taking up an extreme sport?

You can ride a bicycle, right? In that case you’re halfway to becoming a mountain biker. All you have to do is take your bike off the road and try some rough land. Mountain biking was developed in California in the 1970s and became an Olympic sport in 1996.

John Henry Days—to the present.

But Whitehead is unwilling to be boxed in by any school of thinking, any mode of creating. He has also written satire (讽刺文学) (*Apex Hides the Hurt*), zombie horror (*Zone One*) and a humorous non-fiction book on poker (*The Noble Hustle*). George Saunders, a popular contemporary, writes to TIME: “He is a splendidly talented writer, with more range than any other American novelist currently working—he can be funny, lyrical, satirical, earnest—whatever is needed by the work.”

27. Why does the author mention Oprah, President Obama and Barry Jenkins in the first paragraph?

- A. To indicate that Whitehead is as famous as them.
- B. To describe the contents of *The Underground Railroad*.
- C. To show the popularity and success of *The Underground Railroad*.
- D. To introduce the relationship between Whitehead and other famous figures.

28. What does the underlined word “cement” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Connect.
- B. Strengthen.
- C. Explain.
- D. Declare.

29. What can we learn about Whitehead’s works?

- A. *The Underground Railroad* is his first novel that won prizes.
- B. *The Nickel Boys*, set in the 1960s, was published on July 16.
- C. *The Intuitionist* is his second novel whose theme is race and history.
- D. *The Noble Hustle* is a good fiction book that can bring people laughter.

30. What does George Saunders’ comment mean?

- A. Whitehead is boxed in by a certain mode of creating.
- B. Whitehead is best known for his talent for writing novels.
- C. Whitehead is considered the best American novelist at present.
- D. Whitehead is expert at creating works of various writing styles.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

“Don’t tell anyone”. We hear these words when someone tells a secret to us. 31 We’re often tempted to “spill the beans” even if we regret it later. According to Asim Shah, professor in the Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Baylor College of Medicine, US, keeping a secret may well “become a burden”. 32

An earlier study, led by Anita E. Kelly, a scientist at the University of Notre Dame, US, suggested that keeping a secret could cause stress. People entrusted (委托) with secrets can suffer from depression, anxiety, and body aches, reported the Daily Mail.

But with secrets so often getting out, why do people share them at all? Shah explained that people often feel that it will help them keep a person as a friend. Another reason people share secrets is guilt over keeping it from someone close to them. 33

“Keeping or sharing secrets often puts people in a position of either gaining or losing the trust of someone,” according to Shah. He added that talkative people could let secrets slip out. 34 A quiet person may be someone who keeps everything inside. To tell such a person a secret may cause them stress, and make them talk about the secret.

Shah said that to judge whether to tell someone a secret, you’d better put yourself in their position.

35 Shah also recommended that if you accidentally give up someone's secret, you should come clean about it. Let the person know that their secret isn't so secret anymore.

- A. Will you tell others if you are told to keep a secret?
- B. Close friends are eager to share secrets with each other.
- C. But as a matter of fact, it can be hard for us to keep a secret.
- D. This is because people often have an anxious urge to share it with someone.
- E. But this doesn't mean it's a good idea only to share secrets with quiet people.
- F. Think about how you would feel to be told that you mustn't give the information away.
- G. A sense of distrust can develop when people who are close do not share it with each other.

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）

阅读下面短文，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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

As the sounds of a battle grew outside the town of Gettysburg in July, 1863, some residents hoped to 36 the worst of the fighting. Mrs. Schriver, fearing for the 37 of her children, decided to 38 to her father's house. On the way, she 39 at the home of the Pierces and suggested their 15-year-old daughter Tillie should be 40 to go with her. As it was considered a safer place than to 41 in town, the Pierces 42 agreed.

The farmhouse of Weikert, to which Tillie and the Schrivens fled, 43 to be unsafe. They had just arrived when Union 44 began marching by the house. Tillie noticed that most of the men were 45 and stopping at the spring on one side of the house. She quickly knew what to do. "Obtaining a bucket (桶), I 46 to the spring and carried water to our 47 soldiers. We continued doing so until night fell." Tillie Pierce later wrote.

On the second day, the sound of cannon (大炮) was so loud that they could 48 hear themselves speak. By nightfall, the house was 49 wounded and dying men. "That night, I made myself 50 in doing whatever I could to 51 the nurses. I was busy spreading bread and medicine to the wounded. On the third day, the 52 was even worse. As we passed on toward the house, we were forced to pick our 53 so that we might not tread (踩) on the bodies."

Tillie did not return home until July 7. As an adult, Tillie Pierce wrote a book about her 54 during the battle. *At Gettysburg: Or What a Girl Saw and Heard at the Battle* was 55 in 1889.

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|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. avoid | B. control | C. threaten | D. greet |
| 37. A. education | B. benefit | C. safety | D. growth |
| 38. A. travel | B. stick | C. climb | D. flee |
| 39. A. stopped | B. met | C. packed | D. gathered |
| 40. A. ordered | B. permitted | C. reminded | D. advised |
| 41. A. play | B. appear | C. remain | D. work |
| 42. A. hesitantly | B. willingly | C. unbelievably | D. strangely |
| 43. A. put on | B. took up | C. set off | D. turned out |
| 44. A. troops | B. farmers | C. villagers | D. hikers |

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 45. A. upset | B. thirsty | C. cold | D. hungry |
| 46. A. hurried | B. moved | C. returned | D. connected |
| 47. A. surprised | B. pleased | C. exhausted | D. disappointed |
| 48. A. gradually | B. barely | C. eventually | D. instantly |
| 49. A. ruled by | B. exposed to | C. known for | D. filled with |
| 50. A. simple | B. patient | C. useful | D. desperate |
| 51. A. respect | B. disturb | C. organize | D. assist |
| 52. A. activity | B. reaction | C. behavior | D. scene |
| 53. A. seats | B. spot | C. steps | D. speed |
| 54. A. experiences | B. decisions | C. suggestions | D. wishes |
| 55. A. translated | B. published | C. included | D. described |

第 II 卷

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。

In the eyes of animal lovers, dogs are man's best friend. However, they can sometimes be 56 (danger). In August, a 13-year-old boy in Chengdu 57 (attack) in his neighborhood by a German shepherd (牧羊犬) that wasn't on a leash (拴绳). This is just one of several recent 58 (incident) across the country in which unleashed dogs have attacked people. It has raised a debate over 59 it's OK to walk dogs without a leash.

Li Ke, who is used to 60 (walk) his dog without a leash, told Chinanews that as long as a dog owner pays attention to their dog, the dog is unlikely 61 (injure) others.

However, Cao Siyuan, 62 dog owner from Chengdu, believes walking unleashed dogs is very irresponsible, especially in crowded public places. "Leashing dogs 63 (prevent) them running about or getting injured," Cao told Chinanews. "Meanwhile, it also keeps dogs 64 biting or attacking others when they are irritated (激怒)."

65 (lucky), nowadays many cities in China have rules saying that owners will be punished if their pets are allowed to run free outside.

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，从网上得知中国日报正在招聘中学生英文记者，你对此很感兴趣，请用英文写一封申请信，内容包括：

1. 写信目的；
2. 个人优势；
3. 表达愿望。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节：概要写作（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Although she is just 7 years old, Yang Hye-ji, puts makeup on each morning. “Makeup makes me look pretty,” she told The Washington Post. Yang is not alone. More and more young South Korean children are doing the same, according to a report in the same newspaper.

It’s said that a major reason is that the media so often has images of young children wearing makeup. According to the South China Morning Post, there are many videos of young children wearing makeup on social media platforms. One YouTube video of a 7-year-old putting on lipstick, titled “I want to wear makeup like Mom,” has attracted over 4 million views as of May.

The phenomenon has made some worry that the makeup fashion could be encouraging young children to place too much emphasis on appearance and leading them to believe that to be successful they must make sure they have a beautiful appearance. “By watching their favorite YouTubers use makeup products to enhance (提升) their appearance, or constantly being exposed to such culture, children can become greatly convinced that makeup is a must,” Yunkim Ji-yeong, an assistant professor in the Institute of Body and Culture at Konkuk University, told The Korea Herald.

Among the respondents to a Renfrew Center Foundation survey in 2013, one in five girls who had worn makeup between the ages of 8 and 18 had negative feelings about their looks when they didn’t wear makeup. Respondents also said that they felt self-conscious, unattractive or even that something was missing from their faces without makeup.

Michaela Angela Davis, editorial manager of BET Networks, a US television channel, wishes young girls wouldn’t be so quick to paint their faces. Her advice to those who want to wear makeup is that they should first take a close look at the colors of their unmade-up faces and remind themselves of their natural beauty. “There’s something emotional about seeing your skin as it is and getting to love it,” she told HuffPost. “You can never get young skin back.”
