

嘉兴一中 2019 学年第一学期高二阶段性练习英语试卷

满分[150]分, 时间[120]分钟

2019 年 10 月

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. What will the man probably do next?
A. Watch TV. B. Go out for dinner. C. Do his homework.
2. Why hasn't John noticed the milk boiling over?
A. His mind is wandering.
B. He is not standing nearby.
C. He is thinking of taking something to London.
3. Who might the man go to a movie with?
A. The woman. B. His daughter. C. The man's wife.
4. When did the man leave for home?
A. At ten. B. At eleven. C. At ten thirty.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Jerry's acting in the play.
B. Their dissatisfaction with Jerry.
C. The man's worry over his sickness.

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 2 至 4 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题; 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 the woman like about summer?
A. The rain. B. The heat. C. The warm long days.
7. What does the woman often do during the summer?
A. Take a long holiday.
B. Do outdoor activities.
C. Bicycle with friends in the rain.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8-9 题

8. Why do American people love to buy second-hand goods?
A. To earn money. B. To save money. C. To contribute to charity.
9. What is usually sold in a yard sale?
A. Used goods. B. Treasures and furniture. C. Books, records and coffee.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10-12 题

10. Why did the first McDonald's restaurant have no seats?
A. To reduce the cost. B. To avoid washing dishes. C. To make people eat quickly.
11. Which McDonald's sells the most hamburgers in the world?
A. One in New York. B. The first McDonald's. C. The Hong Kong's.
12. What do we learn from the conversation?
A. Mac and Dick sold the business to McDonald.
B. Ray Kroc bought McDonald's from Mac and Dick.
C. There are many chain stores of McDonald's only in New York.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13-16 题

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a lecture room. B. At a club. C. At a party.
14. Why is the woman familiar with this area?
A. She grew up here. B. She has studied the map. C. She often hangs out here.

15. What might the man major in?
A. Business. B. Computer science. C. Biology.
16. How did the woman deal with the bad weather?
A. By going to bars. B. By going downtown. C. By watching movies.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17-20 题
17. What is the function of hip hop?
A. Freeing people from poverty.
B. Ridding people of drug addiction.
C. Helping people with emotional problems.
18. Where was the report published?
A. In a special newspaper. B. On the Internet. C. In a medical magazine.
19. What do hip hop artists often describe in their music?
A. Message of hope. B. Darkness of the world. C. Mental illness.
20. What did BIG's teachers say about him?
A. He could be successful.
B. He would achieve nothing.
C. He promised to be a superstar.

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

An unpleasant smell floated into my nose as the bowl of fried stinky tofu (臭豆腐) settled onto my grandmother's dinner table. I immediately sat back. The smell ruined my appetite, and I pushed the dish away.

"It's supposed to stink (难闻). Just give it a try!" my grandmother said.

Holding my breath, I unwillingly took a bite. To my surprise, the tofu beneath the fried skin was warm, soft, and mouthwatering. Since then, whenever I visited my grandmother's house, I would rush to the kitchen for the stinky tofu with excitement. Thus, stinky tofu became more than a household tradition. It became my favorite dish. Along with the stinky tofu, I would meet my Uncle Chan on every visit. As an immature boy, I never understood my uncle's condition of Down syndrome (唐氏综合征). He was an unfriendly and terrible creature in my eyes. He constantly walked around the house, talking to himself. Whenever he was within view, I would run away in fear.

However, one day, my view of my uncle suddenly changed. I was just getting out of my bed when I heard soft steps approaching. It was my uncle. My muscles froze. He slowly sat next to me and touched my face gently, as a mother would stroke (抚摸) a baby. A wide smile emerged from his blank expression. How beautiful his smile was! I could not help but smile back. My fear disappeared gradually, and my muscles relaxed. For the first time, I could see softness and warmth in his eyes.

My uncle very much resembles stinky tofu. Stinky tofu smells unpleasant on the outside, yet feels warm and soft on the inside. Like stinky tofu, my uncle's Down syndrome made me keep my distance at first. Yet, I learned that deep inside, he is harmless and has a loving nature.

Some people tend to look down upon disabled people and regard them as unfit for a regular life. As I was unable to see through the outer surface of the tofu, these people are unable to see through the surface of prejudice (偏见). As a result, they judge the disabled with one glance.

The outside and inside of the stinky tofu exist as two extremely different worlds. Perhaps that is what makes it such a tasty dish. Not only is it delicious, stinky tofu offers a valuable lesson: never judge people at first glance, for true beauty comes from the inside.

21. Why did stinky tofu become the author's favorite dish?
A. It was related to family tradition.
B. It turned out to be quite delicious.
C. Grandma encouraged him to try it.
D. His appetite for food had increased.
22. The author's attitude towards Uncle Chan changed when _____.
A. Chan's footsteps woke up the author
B. Chan showed his friendliness to the author

- C. Chan displayed his love towards his mother
- D. Chan's blank expression made the author smile

23. What does the author mainly want to tell us in the passage?

- A. We shouldn't judge by appearances.
- B. A person's taste changes over time.
- C. Blood is thicker than water.
- D. You are what you eat.

B

Parents and kids today dress alike, listen to the same music, and are friends. Is this a good thing?

Sometimes, when Mr. Ballmer and his 16-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, listen to rock music together and talk about interests both enjoy, such as pop culture, he remembers his more distant relationship with his parents when he was a teenager.

"I would never have said to my mom, 'Hey, the new Weezer album is really great. How do you like it?'" says Ballmer. "There was just a complete gap in taste."

Music was not the only gulf. From clothing and hairstyles to activities and expectations, earlier generations of parents and children often appeared to move in separate orbits.

Today, the generation gap has not disappeared, but it is getting narrow in many families. Conversations on subjects such as sex and drugs would not have taken place a generation ago. Now they are comfortable and common. And parent-child activities, from shopping to sports, involve a feeling of trust and friendship that can continue into adulthood.

No wonder greeting cards today carry the message, "To my mother, my best friend."

But family experts warn that the new equality can also result in less respect for parents. "There's still a lot of strictness and authority on the part of parents out there, but there is a change happening," says Kerrie, a psychology professor at Lebanon Valley College. "In the middle of that change, there is a lot of confusion among parents."

Family researchers offer a variety of reasons for these evolving roles and attitudes. They see the 1960s as a turning point. Great cultural changes led to more open communication and a more democratic process that encourages everyone to have a say.

"My parents were on the 'before' side of that change, but today's parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the 'after' side," explains Mr. Ballmer. "It's not something easily accomplished by parents these days, because life is more difficult to understand or deal with, but sharing interests does make it more fun to be a parent now."

24. The underlined word "gulf" in Para. 4 most probably means ____.

- A. interest B. distance C. difference D. separation

25. The change in today's parent-child relationship is ____.

- A. more confusion among parents
- B. new equality between parents and children
- C. less respect for parents from children
- D. more strictness and authority on the part of parents

26. The purpose of the passage is to ____.

- A. describe the difficulties today's parents have met with
- B. discuss the development of the parent-child relationship
- C. suggested the ways to handle the parent-child relationship
- D. compare today's parent-child relationship with that in the past

C

The birth of Britain's first cloned dog has been considered "a waste of money" and scientists said the process raised serious ethical (伦理的) concerns.

Sooam Biotech, a company in Seoul, said it had cloned the puppy, named Mini-Winnie, from a 12-year-old dog belonging to Rebecca Smith, who lives in the west London. She had won a contest run by the company which hoped to sell the service to pet owners for 60,000 pounds a time.

Mini-Winnie was born after scientists took skin cells from Mr Smith's pet and dropped them into donor eggs to make embryos (胚胎). The puppy must remain in Korea for six months to satisfy British quarantine (检疫) laws.

But researchers warned that while a cloned dog might look similar to its biological parent, it would be a very different animal. "You would have many chances of replicating (复制) your favorite pet by choosing one from

Battersea Dogs Home,” said Robin Lovell-Badge, a geneticist at the National Institute for Medical Research in London. Dusko Ilic, a stem cell scientist at King’s College London, said, “It is extremely unlikely that a puppy cloned from a favorite pet will behave in the same way. As time passes by, the differences will be more and more pronounced, especially personality traits. It is an absolute waste of money.”

The cloning process is controversial (有争论的) because the animals are often born with diseases or die soon after birth.

I think, it’s unnecessary to try to clone pets for pet owners. First, it’s really costly. Second, the cloned pet is actually another dog. Third, there are many homeless dogs for people to adopt in shelters. So why not just adopt a dog instead?

27. What may be the reason for Sooam Biotech’s work on cloning pets?

- A. To pay back to society.
- B. To make money out of it.
- C. To comfort sad pet owners.
- D. To win an important contest.

28. Why doesn’t the cloned dog enter Britain now?

- A. Because people in Britain are against it.
- B. Because the company is afraid that it will die.
- C. Because it needs to stay in Korea for research.
- D. Because British quarantine laws don’t allow it.

29. What can we learn from what Dusko Ilic said in paragraph 4?

- A. Cloned pets are usually not lovely.
- B. Cloned pet can be very disappointing.
- C. It’s possible to replicate one’s favorite pet.
- D. A pet dog looks similar to its biological parent.

30. According to Paragraph 5, why is the cloning process controversial?

- A. It is costly.
- B. It is too difficult.
- C. It can spread diseases.
- D. The result is unsatisfactory.

第二节（共 5 个小题；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。

Why Do We Get Angry?

Anger seems simple when we are feeling it, but the causes of anger are various. Knowing these causes can make us examine our behavior, and correct bad habits. The main reasons we get angry are triggering (触发) events, personality traits (特征), and our assessment of situations. 31

Triggering events for anger are so many that to describe them all would take hundreds of pages. However, here are some examples: being cut off in traffic, a deadline approaching, experiencing physical pain, and much more. 32 The reason why someone is triggered by something and others are not is often due to one’s personal history and psychological traits.

Each person, no matter who they are, has psychological imbalances. People who have personality traits that connect with competitiveness and low upset tolerance are much more likely to get angry. 33 Also, sometimes pre-anger does not have to do with a lasting condition, but rather a temporary state before a triggering event has occurred.

34 Sometimes even routine occurrences become sources of pre-anger, or anger itself. Sometimes ignorance and negative (消极的) outlooks on situations can create anger.

35 However, anger can easily turn violent, and it is best to know the reasons for anger to appear in order to prevent its presence. With these main reasons in mind, we can evaluate our level of anger throughout the day and prevent cases of outbursts by comprehending the reasons for our feelings.

- A. Our attitude and viewpoint on situations can create anger within us as well.
- B. But some types of situations can help us to get rid of the occurrence of anger.
- C. Anger is rarely looked upon as a beneficial character trait, and is usually advised to reduce it.
- D. Anger is a particularly strong feeling and maybe people think that they have reasons to feel angry.
- E. Having these personality traits implies the pre-anger state, where anger is in the background of your mind.
- F. Understanding these reasons will control our own anger if we are willing to evaluate ourselves with a critical eye.
- G. Not everyone acts the same in response to events, and that is why what triggers one person may or may not trigger another.

第三部分 语言运用（共两小节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空 (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 36--55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was my first college acting class. With great hesitation, sweating hands and an 36 heart, I walked into the classroom. I had spent my entire life 37 public speaking. But now here I was, 38 not only to learn how to speak like someone on 39, but to become them entirely. Theater classes are 40 at many high schools and universities in the US. "Theater kids" are a quite different bunch who always seemed able to 41 a room with their personalities.

42 it was only a beginner-level course, my college class was filled with students who seemed a 43 fit for acting. They were confident, funny and 44. The professor, a stout (矮胖) woman with a permanent smile and gentle behavior, 45 just as well. She 46 us each with a handshake and welcoming eyes. The class was held in a circular room with 47 situated around the edges. This allowed everyone in the room to have a (n) 48 of whatever performance or lecture was 49 in the center.

After our first-day of introductions, each week we 50 in a series of activities designed to help us find our own inner 51. We sang songs, danced to music, and recited 52 from our favorite short stories.

The 53 was eye opening. I learned that anyone has the 54 to act, and many of us already do in our daily life. In the end, I'm not 55 that I would consider myself an actor. But I don't think I ever had more fun in a college class.

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|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. uneasy | B. unsatisfied | C. unusual | D. unfair |
| 37. A. practicing | B. avoiding | C. delivering | D. learning |
| 38. A. refusing | B. happening | C. preparing | D. hesitating |
| 39. A. stage | B. campus | C. strike | D. trial |
| 40. A. difficult | B. expensive | C. advanced | D. popular |
| 41. A. put up | B. make up | C. light up | D. break up |
| 42. A. Though | B. Since | C. Unless | D. Once |
| 43. A. strange | B. natural | C. common | D. formal |
| 44. A. outgoing | B. cautious | C. hardworking | D. patient |
| 45. A. served | B. prepared | C. spoke | D. fit |
| 46. A. inspired | B. supplied | C. greeted | D. comforted |
| 47. A. blackboards | B. tables | C. lights | D. chairs |
| 48. A. view | B. opinion | C. debate | D. command |
| 49. A. leaving | B. occurring | C. arriving | D. declining |
| 50. A. took | B. succeeded | C. shared | D. participated |
| 51. A. singer | B. actor | C. professor | D. dancer |
| 52. A. characters | B. proverbs | C. lines | D. plots |
| 53. A. adventure | B. concert | C. competition | D. experience |
| 54. A. gift | B. interest | C. tendency | D. desire |
| 55. A. content | B. sure | C. aware | D. doubtful |

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)

Mr. Bean is an 56 (international) recognized comedy character on TV and in films. His humor is always made clear through a series of simple and funny acts that rely purely 57 body language.

One of my favorite shows is that Mr. Bean has a meal in a fancy restaurant. After being 58 (seat) at his table, Mr. Bean takes out a card, writes a few words on it, seals (密封) it in an envelope and places it on the table. After a moment, he looks back at the envelope but this time he looks surprised, as if he did not know 59 was there. He opens it to find a birthday card and delightedly puts it on the table for everyone to see.

After that he takes all the money out of his wallet, counts it and puts it in a saucer (茶托). Then he orders a dish called "steak tartare". When the dish 60 (arrive), he is shocked to discover that "steak tartare" is actually raw hamburger. He makes an attempt 61 (eat) it, but it is clear that he finds the taste truly disgusting. He cannot hide his feelings, except 62 the waiter asks if everything is all right. When this happens, he smiles and nods, 63 (show) that everything is fine. When the waiter is not looking, however, he busies himself hiding 64 raw meat anywhere he can reach. He becomes so desperate (不顾一切的) in the end 65 he even hides some inside

the purse of a woman sitting near him and throws some down the trousers of the restaurant's violinist!

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，你的美国朋友 Jack 想学汉语，你推荐他去孔子学院，请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1. 推荐理由；
2. 孔子学院的相关课程，如中国历史、传统文化等。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，使文章行文连贯。

参考词汇：孔子学院 Confucius Institute

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。

Once, when I was a teenager, my father and I were standing in line to buy tickets for the circus. Finally, there was only one family between us and the ticket counter.

This family made a big impression on me. There were eight children, all probably under the age of twelve. You could tell they didn't have a lot of money.

Their clothes were not expensive, but they were clean. The children were well-behaved, all of them standing in line, two-by-two behind their parents, holding hands. They were excitedly talking about the clowns, elephants, and other acts they would see that night with their brothers or sisters in a low voice.

One could sense they had never been to the circus before. It promised to be highlight of their young lives. The father and mother were at the head of the pack, standing proud as could be. The mother was holding her husband's hand, looking up at him as if to say, "You are my knight in shining armor."

He was smiling and responding in pride, looking back at her as if to say, "You got that right." The ticket lady asked the father how many tickets he wanted. He proudly responded, "Please let me buy eight children's tickets and two adult tickets so I can take my family to the circus."

The ticket lady gave the price. The man's wife let go of his hand, her head dropped, and his lips began to shake. The father leaned a little closer and asked, "How much did you say?"

The ticket lady again quoted the price. The man didn't have enough money.

How was he supposed to turn and tell his eight children that he didn't have enough money to take them to the circus?

Actually we were not wealthy in any sense. So I understand how the kids would feel. I felt sorry for them.

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。

Paragraph 1:

Seeing what was going on, my dad put his hand in his pocket, pulled out a \$20 bill and dropped it on the ground.

Paragraph 2:

That day my father and I went back to our car and drove home without any tickets.
