

2018 年高中毕业年级第二次质量预测

英语试题卷

本试卷分四部分,考试时间 120 分钟,满分 150 分(听力成绩仅作参考分)。
考生应首先阅读答题卡上的文字信息,然后在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上作答
无效。

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,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 is Mary going to do?
A. Have a coffee. B. Attend a meeting. C. Clean her office.
2. What does the woman ask for?
A. A dress of different size.
B. A dress of better quality.
C. A dress of a bright color.
3. Why does Tony want to get onto the roof?
A. To enjoy the cool air.
B. To collect some leaves.
C. To clear off the leaves.
4. What will Helen probably do next?
A. Change her hotel.
B. Call the Hillsboro Hotel.
C. Reserve an exhibition hall.
5. Where are they probably talking now?
A. In a museum. B. At home. C. In the city square.

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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. Why has Denny hardly seen Jane lately?
- A. She has had a traffic accident.
B. She has moved to another place.
C. She has been working unusual hours.
7. Where does the conversation probably take place?
- A. In the apartment. B. At the bus stop. C. In the workshop.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man have to do now?
- A. Plan a journey. B. Look for a job. C. Make a decision.
9. What does the woman advise the man to do?
- A. Stay at home. B. Go abroad. C. Work in a bookstore.
10. What does the woman think of the journey to South America?
- A. Exciting. B. Surprising. C. Boring.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the radio program for?
- A. Sharing personal feelings.
B. Discussing language skills.
C. Promoting college service.
12. How can we support what we've stated in our article?
- A. By drawing a conclusion.
B. By introducing main ideas.
C. By giving details and facts.
13. What makes an excellent article according to Professor Sheffield?
- A. Personal opinion. B. Writing style. C. Formal language.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A summer job. B. A food company. C. A birthday party.
15. Which of the following things does the man do before the party?
A. Playing music. B. Arranging tables. C. Cooking food.
16. When does the man help clean up?
A. Before the party. B. During the party. C. After the party.
17. How does the woman like the man's work?
A. Difficult. B. Interesting. C. Valuable.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. What did the speaker decide to do after lunch that day?
A. Walk alone to her car.
B. Stay to help her friend.
C. Wait for the rain to stop.
19. Why did the passenger offer to walk with the speaker?
A. The passenger knew her.
B. She was a pregnant woman.
C. It was raining heavily at that time.
20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
A. A true love story.
B. A warm-hearted passenger.
C. An unforgettable experience.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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

Chinese movie theaters are never running short on youth films. *Youth* (《芳华》), directed by Feng Xiaogang, was released in December, 2017 and hit the screen. But this one is different: It is dedicated to the youth of our parents' generation.

Set in the 1970s, the story begins in a military art troupe (部队文工团), in which the soldiers' duties are to sing, dance and promote culture. He Xiaoping, a newcomer, is a talented dancer. With a painful childhood, she wants to make a fresh start in the troupe, yet her family background makes her the laughing stock (笑柄) among the other girls. The only person who is nice to her is Liu Feng, a kind and unselfish man.

In most youth films, the characters' life paths are only influenced by their own choices. However, the young people in *Youth* are also a part of "the whirlwind (旋风) of historical changes", as film critic Justin Chang wrote in the *Los Angeles Times*. In a period of more than 30 years, they have to experience the Cultural Revolution and the Sino-Vietnamese Conflict, during which Liu Feng loses one arm and He Xiaoping suffers from a mental illness. The disbandment (解散) of the troupe also tears them away from the life and people they are so familiar with, throwing them into a new life they know nothing about.

They all have to learn "to make peace with the past and make the most of the present", wrote reporter Giovanna Fulvi on the website *Tiff.net*.

But there's still something that never changes about youth. No matter what time of history it is, people share the same longing for love and beauty. Sunshine, laughter and swimming pools — these typical images of youth are all well kept in Mr. Feng's new film.

According to *iFeng News*, *Youth* is actually a nostalgic (怀旧的) and personal work that Mr. Feng dedicates to his own experiences of working in a troupe. "When I look back in time, everything else in my life seems to be black and white," he said, "The days in the troupe are the only part of my memory that always remains colorful."

21. What influenced He Xiaoping's and Liu Feng's lives most?
- A. Historical changes. B. Their own personalities.
- C. Their family backgrounds. D. Their longing for love and beauty.
22. Why did Feng Xiaogang direct the film *Youth*?
- A. To show the cruelty of the war.
- B. To urge people to value their youth.

- C. To recall the days when he worked in the troupe.
D. To describe the life during the Cultural Revolution.
23. What do we know about the youth in different generations according to the text?
- A. They all treat sunshine and laughter as the typical images of themselves.
B. In our parents' generation, they don't love beauty due to political reasons.
C. They long for totally different things varying from generation to generation.
D. Though they live in different times, they still have something in common.

B

Eight years before his death in 1896, Alfred Nobel was surprised to read an obituary (讣告) in the local newspaper. This was a strange obituary, for it told Alfred Nobel, the man who was reading it, that he was dead. The newspaper had confused Alfred with his brother, Ludwig, who had recently died.

Nobel was shocked to read that he had passed away, and he was even more annoyed by the title of his obituary: *The Merchant of Death Is Dead*. Alfred was a very rich and successful armaments manufacturer (武器制造商).

This incident got him thinking about his reputation. What would people think of him after his real death? Would they really say "That was a man who profited from killing"? It was this thought that led him to leave his money — a huge amount of it — for the founding of the famous Nobel prizes. His aim was for his money to be used to support the ongoing quest (追求) for excellence in the sciences and literature, and the ideal of peace. Thousands of men and women have been honored since the first awards were given out in 1901. The awards let the world know about the developments that may have a huge effect on our lives.

However, the prizes are controversial sometimes. There is often protest (抗议) at the award of the peace prize when not everyone thinks that the award-winners deserve the award. Even the award for literature has sometimes been criticized because the award committee often neglects important writers. The highly influential novelists James Joyce and Marcel Proust, for example, were never honored by the Swedish Academy.

Still, for the most part the awards don't cause many complaints. Alfred Nobel founded the prizes to recognize those who have had "the greatest benefit to mankind"

and few would disagree that most of the prizewinners — among them, Albert Einstein and Martin Luther King — have made contributions that deserve to be honored and remembered.

24. How did Alfred Nobel feel when he read the obituary in the newspaper?
- A. Sad and worried. B. Shocked and upset.
C. Surprised and confused. D. Amused and puzzled.
25. What did Alfred Nobel decide to do after reading the obituary?
- A. Seek excellence in the sciences.
B. Donate all his money to the charity.
C. Stop producing any killing weapons.
D. Set up the Nobel prizes with his money.
26. Why does the author mention James Joyce and Marcel Proust?
- A. To show the controversy of some Nobel prizes.
B. To give examples of influential Nobel prizewinners.
C. To explain the standard of giving out the Nobel prizes.
D. To prove the influence of the Nobel prizes on literature.
27. What does the author think of the Nobel prizes?
- A. There should be more female winners.
B. There are too many controversial winners.
C. They have honored many worthy winners.
D. The committee should be more selective.

C

Though not as much as in the past, grandparents are the teachers of the Navajo (纳瓦霍人) youth. They make young people aware of life at an early age. The parents allow them the privilege of teaching the children, and the grandparents take great pride in raising them.

Young children often stay with their grandparents for years at a time, developing a close and trusting relationship. The grandparents teach them Navajo legends and the principle of life, emphasizing both new culture trends and the preservation of traditions.

The grandparents are also the leading **figures** in teaching the youth the arts of

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weaving, caring for the livestock, using herbal medicine, and other arts and crafts.

The children are taught to respect their elders, care for them, help them and learn from them. Young people are urged to listen with care to the words of their elders and keep as much wisdom as possible. Grandparents often go to social gatherings and traditional events, and young people have opportunities to learn more about their culture and traditions.

I lived with my grandmother for thirteen years, and she raised me in the old ways of our people. Although I was going to school, she taught me as much as she could about our traditions. If I had a chance, I would listen again to her wise teachings, expressed with kindness in a soft voice that touched my heart.

We used to plant corn and pumpkin every summer. They never grew big enough to feed us, but we planted them anyway. I asked my grandmother why. She said, "Grandson, our plants will be far more beautiful than the flowers outside the fence." I didn't understand until one day I saw their beauty as I was coming over the hill with her. She said, "Anything that is a part of you is always far more beautiful than the things which you pass by." We had some beautiful years together. I'm glad she is a part of me and I'm a part of her.

Children used to be well disciplined, possessing more respect for culture, traditions and beliefs than they do now. The world of the Navajo has been influenced by the western world, and the grandparents have less control and influence than they used to. But the young people who have been touched by their teachings have glimpsed a way of life beyond what most people know today.

28. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?

- A. Grandparents are the source of traditional culture.
- B. Parents hate to take the trouble to raise their children.
- C. Early schooling isn't very popular with the young Navajo.
- D. Children learn about the meaning of life from their grandparents.

29. The underlined word "figures" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".

- A. persons
- B. pioneers
- C. examples
- D. representatives

30. Why did the author's grandmother plant corn and pumpkin?

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- A. She had to feed her family members.
B. She tried to make full use of her garden.
C. She wanted her grandson to learn a life lesson.
D. She expected her grandson to learn about farming.
31. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
A. To honor his beloved grandmother.
B. To stress the greatness of the Navajo.
C. To share with readers a Navajo culture.
D. To show the influence of Navajo traditions.

D

Many years ago, people relied on the sun, the moon and stars to find their way around. Later, the compass was introduced. And now, we have satnav (卫星导航) systems to guide us. A satnav system uses groups of satellites to show the user's location. They send information to a receiver, such as a smart phone, to show us where we are.

The earliest built satnav system is the Global Positioning System, which belongs to the US. Then there is Russia's Global Navigation (导航) Satellite System, the European Union's Galileo and China's own satellite navigation system, *BeiDou*.

On October 14, 2017, an ARJ21-700 plane, which was the first domestically-produced jet equipped with the *BeiDou* navigation system, successfully completed a test flight. The results showed the performance of the system developed by China matches that of similar systems produced abroad, according to the Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China.

Since its introduction in 2000, the *BeiDou* navigation system has seen increasing numbers of applications linked to everyday life, from shared bikes to farming.

When it comes to shared bikes, smart locks that support *BeiDou* chips offer more accurate positioning than others, making it easier to find a bike.

Farmers can use *BeiDou*-enabled tractors to plow (犁) the soil and use unmanned aircraft with *BeiDou* to sow seeds, which can improve efficiency and make better use of resources. *BeiDou*'s farming applications have spread from Heilongjiang province to Beijing, Liaoning, Shanxi, Hubei and other regions across China.

With its many uses, the *BeiDou* navigation system is even playing a big role in the Belt and Road Initiative (一带一路). "To date, the *BeiDou* system has covered most parts of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as countries along the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road," said Yang Changfeng, chief designer of the *BeiDou* system.

Today, there are more than 20 *BeiDou* satellites above our heads, and China plans to launch even more this year to expand the *BeiDou* network to better serve the Belt and Road Initiative.

"As *BeiDou* expands its overseas reach, it will be increasingly popular in the logistics (物流) industry," said Miao Qianjun, secretary-general of the navigation services association. "Ships, for example, can use it to position themselves while sailing across oceans to European countries, no longer limited to Southeast Asian regions in the near future."

32. What is the purpose of the first two paragraphs?

- A. To compare some modern satnav systems.
- B. To describe the benefits of satnav systems.
- C. To tell us how satnav systems were created.
- D. To introduce some satnav systems and their functions.

33. What can we know about the *BeiDou* navigation system according to the article?

- A. It was used successfully in a new jet plane.
- B. It is more powerful than other satnav systems.
- C. It was introduced to China on October 14, 2017.
- D. It wasn't used in our everyday life until recently.

34. According to the article, the *BeiDou* navigation system is already widely used for _____.

- A. plowing the soil and sowing seeds
- B. improving the efficiency of networks
- C. producing more smart locks for shared bikes
- D. navigating ships across oceans to European countries

35. What is Miao Qianjun's attitude toward the future of the *BeiDou* system?

- A. Worried.
- B. Casual.
- C. Positive.
- D. Doubtful.

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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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Whether they're for a teenager or not, all great stories have certain elements: they have interesting characters we enjoy reading about; they show these characters in a world we can recognize and understand.

36 The main character faces a problem, usually quite a serious one. The thing that most draws us into reading the story is the way the character deals with the problem — whether they get the better of it, or it gets the better of them.

Characters in a book for young adults are generally young adults themselves.

37 On the one hand, they're not children anymore. They're growing up and want to stretch their wings. On the other hand, they're not yet adults. They can't do certain things, as they're not yet able to do them or because the world tells them that they can't.

To make things even more complicated, almost all young adults feel at some point that the whole growing-up process is happening too quickly. 38

This year, *TEENS* has selected seven of the ten books nominated (提名) for the US 2017 National Book Awards in the categories of *Young People's Literature*.

Some stories are specifically written for teenagers or young adults, meaning that their authors are very sensitive to the “in-between” nature of teenage life. They're about problems that appear for young people because of tensions between them and their parents and teachers, their siblings (兄弟姐妹), or wider society. Often, these problems are presented very seriously by writers. 39

At the same time, fiction isn't supposed to be just about the challenges people face in life, but also about how people overcome those problems. 40 They discover something about themselves that they never knew before, and which enables them to succeed. And the solution that they find opens the future up to them, setting them on the path to adulthood.

A. And they are in a challenging period of life.

B. But most importantly, great stories have a central drama.

C. To some degree, a challenge brings out the best in a character.

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- D. But that's what teenagers want in fiction: to be taken seriously.
E. They want to hold back a little and remain a child a little longer.
F. These are stories that someone of any age could pick up and enjoy.
G. When closing a good book, we feel we've learned something about ourselves.

第三部分 语言知识运用(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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

One autumn morning, I spotted a pair of wild geese on our pond. The beautiful sight caught me by 41 because I'd never seen geese there before. Thinking they would soon leave, I 42 the chance to get close to them. I wondered where they came from and why they had chosen our pond.

The next morning, the geese were still my 43. I walked round to the mailbox, showing them I meant no harm. 44, I couldn't resist getting a 45 look. I hid behind some trees and 46 the handsome pair quietly through the branches. I was surprised to see they were staring at me, too!

As days passed, I started 47 to them on my trips to the mailbox. They craned (伸长) their necks and raised their heads 48, but seemed to realize I was their friend. By then, my curiosity about 49 they were staying so long at the pond changed to 50. As they were feeding in the grass the other day, I discovered the reason for their 51: the male had a broken left wing. He couldn't 52, and his faithful mate wouldn't leave him behind.

I asked a biologist what to do. He explained that sometimes a 53 wing will heal by itself and suggested letting nature take its course.

On the first day of November, I was working in the neighborhood of the geese with my tractor. As I bent to fasten a chain from the tractor, I 54 some movement from the corner of my eye. Both geese were running towards the pond. Their wings were 55 like crazy, struggling for takeoff. Gradually, they flew over the pond. They 56 enough altitude to fly past a neighbor's house, and then circled back towards me, flying no more than 50 feet over my head as if to say

goodbye. Then they were out of my 57.

The season's first snowflakes fell the very next day. The birds must have 58 that winter was coming, and it was time to go. I became fond of them during their 59 visit to our pond, and now I miss them. I'll never forget their 60 to each other.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. accident | B. surprise | C. nature | D. fortune |
| 42. A. increased | B. created | C. deserved | D. valued |
| 43. A. guests | B. puzzles | C. fellows | D. friends |
| 44. A. Instead | B. Therefore | C. Still | D. Anyhow |
| 45. A. closer | B. quicker | C. quieter | D. broader |
| 46. A. approached | B. calmed | C. observed | D. protected |
| 47. A. turning | B. attending | C. driving | D. talking |
| 48. A. firmly | B. cautiously | C. warmly | D. proudly |
| 49. A. why | B. when | C. how | D. whether |
| 50. A. sympathy | B. rescue | C. pleasure | D. concern |
| 51. A. companion | B. visit | C. settlement | D. care |
| 52. A. recover | B. survive | C. fly | D. return |
| 53. A. weak | B. folded | C. broken | D. flightless |
| 54. A. held | B. caught | C. directed | D. made |
| 55. A. spreading | B. sweeping | C. trembling | D. beating |
| 56. A. gained | B. set | C. discovered | D. lost |
| 57. A. reach | B. sight | C. control | D. help |
| 58. A. concluded | B. indicated | C. sensed | D. confirmed |
| 59. A. unexpected | B. casual | C. regular | D. short |
| 60. A. contribution | B. promise | C. treat | D. devotion |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式,并将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Like all big cities, Paris has a traffic problem: lots of cars, traffic jams and pollution from exhaust fumes (废气). So since 2007, the city 61 (begin) a plan to improve the situation.

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Under the Velib scheme (公共自行车计划), people can take a bicycle, use it as long as they want, and then leave it at the same or another bicycle station. The first half-hour is free, 62 if you don't return it after 30 minutes, you have to pay. It's only €1 a day or €29 a year. The bicycles are as heavy as 25 kilograms, and they're all grey and have 63 (basket). There're a large number of them in the city, and the bicycle stations are more than the subway stations!

Paris isn't the first city 64 (operate) a scheme like this. Not everybody thinks it's a great idea. One Parisian (巴黎人) said, "These bicycles are only suitable 65 short journeys. If people want to travel across the city, they won't use a bicycle — they'll still use their cars."

A city spokesman said, "The bicycle scheme won't solve all our traffic problems, but it might work in 66 (reduce) air pollution. Traffic, together with factory fumes, 67 (be) a big problem. Everyone knows about global warming and dramatic climate changes — we know this is partly because rainforests are 68 (gradual) disappearing. And it's also because there's so much pollution. There aren't any simple answers to traffic problems and pollution in cities, but the bicycles might help people lead a healthier life. 69 we do something now, there'll be more traffic jams and temperatures will continue to rise, so the problems in our environment will get even 70 (bad)."

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

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Last year my class went on the skiing trip to the mountains. We have already been to the same place the year before and it had been a wonderfully experience.

When we arrived at there, it had snowed heavily the day before and there were terrible storm. At breakfast the next day, everyone there told us not to go skiing because of the bad weather, but we decide to go anyway. When we got to the mountain top, that started snowing again. The hotel had given us some sandwiches to take along, so we ate them since we were waiting for the weather to improve. But it didn't and soon we really felt very frightening. Luckily, I had my cell phone in my bag. I called the emergency services, at last they sent a helicopter to save us.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的加拿大笔友 Cindy 来信说她想了解你的家乡的情况,请你用英语给她回复,简要介绍你的家乡的地理位置、气候特点、著名景点、主要物产以及近年来的变化等,并邀请她来做客。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

Hi Cindy,

Best wishes,

Li Hua

加群步骤

- ① 长按下方二维码+小牛好友
- ② 备注“孩子年级”
加入【牛家长微信群】
- ③ 第一时间了解最新升学动态

小牛聊升学



微信公众号

郑州牛家长



升学信息 | 原创干货 | 家长社群 | 公益活动

