

2019 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(听力成绩算作参考分)。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. When is the woman leaving for the airport?
A. At about 9:30. B. At about 10:00. C. At about 11:30.
2. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
A. Rainy. B. Fine. C. Windy.
3. What is Mary going to do tonight?
A. Study with Tom. B. Visit her parents. C. Go to the concert.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In an apartment. B. In a hotel. C. In a dining hall.
5. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Husband and wife. C. Father and babysitter.

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's wrong with David?
- A. He had a car accident.
B. He was knocked down by a car.
C. He had an accident while walking on the street.
7. What does the woman suggest David do?
- A. See the doctor. B. Find the truck driver. C. Call the police.
- 听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。
8. What does the woman ask the man to do?
- A. Pay the bill.
B. Take his bags with him.
C. Get the bill charged to his company.
9. How will the man pay?
- A. By credit card. B. In cash. C. By Visa card.
- 听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. Why does the man make the call?
- A. To make a request.
B. To tell the wrong order.
C. To give an introduction.
11. How many pizzas did the man miss?
- A. 13. B. 17. C. 30.
12. What will the man do with the pizzas he has got?
- A. Give them back. B. Keep and pay for them. C. Keep them for free.
- 听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What does the woman want to ask the man about?
- A. His daily activities.
B. His family members.
C. His opinions on social problems.
14. What does the man do every morning?
- A. He has a cup of tea.
B. He does some exercise.
C. He watches morning news.
15. How long does the man sleep at night?

A. About six hours. B. About eight hours. C. About seven hours.

16. What does the man like to do on weekends?

- A. Have a rest alone.
- B. Stay with his family.
- C. Attend to some emergency.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the parents' expectation towards overseas summer camps?

- A. To prepare to enter top-ranking schools.
- B. To provide a better English study experience.
- C. To help their children do research on foreign culture.

18. Why is the camp lead teacher worried about Chinese students?

- A. They don't practice English much.
- B. They always make phone calls to their parents.
- C. American students are too shy to talk with them.

19. What made many students sleepy?

- A. The busy schedule.
- B. The boring courses.
- C. The tour guide's explanation.

20. What does the speaker think of overseas summer camps?

- A. They are affordable for the average Chinese family.
- B. They should be better organized to meet the students' needs.
- C. They can't help all students meet their parents' expectations.

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

There are campus museums all over China that offer various collections and make for eye-opening visits.

Beijing Air and Space Museum at Beihang University

Admission: free

Opening hours: Tuesday and Saturday, 9:00 am – 12:00 pm

Highlights: Included among the more than 300 historic aircraft and space artifacts are one of the two Northrop P – 61 Black Widows in the world and China's first light airliner, Beijing 1.

Fudan University Museum

Admission: free

Opening hours: Tuesday to Friday, 9:00 am – 11:30 am and 1:30 pm – 4:30 pm

Highlights: A unique collection of native artifacts from the Gaoshan aborigines in Taiwan. Some of them, such as pearl vests, are rarely seen even in Taiwan.

China Ichthyic Culture Museum at Shanghai Ocean University

Admission: 10 *yuan*

Opening hours: Monday to Friday, 9:00 am – 11:30 am and 1:30 pm – 4:00 pm

Highlights: In this collection of more than 40,000 specimens of about 3,000 ocean-dwelling species, the most eye-catching one is an 18.4-meter-long sperm whale skeleton.

Yifu Museum of China University of Geosciences

Admission: 40 *yuan*; half price for students

Opening hours: Monday to Friday, 8:30 am – 12:00 pm and 2:30 pm – 5:00 pm; weekends and holidays, 9:00 am – 4:30 pm

Highlights: It houses a collection of more than 30,000 mineral and rock specimens, more than 2,000 of which are rare ones like the museum's well-known dinosaur fossils.

China Academy Museum at Hunan University

Admission: 50 *yuan*

Opening hours: Monday to Sunday, 8:00 am – 6:30 pm in summer and 8:30 am – 6:00 pm in winter

Highlights: China's only museum to feature the history of academies and cultural education in the country.

21. Which museum will you choose if you're interested in sea species?

- A. China Academy Museum at Hunan University.
- B. Yifu Museum of China University of Geosciences.
- C. Beijing Air and Space Museum at Beihang University.

D. China Ichthyic Culture Museum at Shanghai Ocean University.

22. What can you see in Yifu Museum of China University of Geosciences?

- A. Space artifacts. B. Dinosaur fossils.
C. Native artifacts. D. Sperm whale skeletons.

23. When can you go to China Academy Museum at Hunan University?

- A. On Tuesday 6:00 pm in winter.
B. On Saturday 8:00 am in winter.
C. On Sunday 6:30 pm in summer.
D. On Wednesday 8:00 am in summer.

B

Thomas Cheatham had planned to study Latin during his time at Hebron High School in Texas. But when he learned that the school district was going to offer a Mandarin (普通话) class, he quickly changed his mind.

“I thought Mandarin would be more beneficial than Latin,” said Cheatham, who is now in his second year of studying the language.

He speaks Mandarin to order food at Chinese restaurants and can read social media posts from his Chinese-speaking friends. While it's a difficult language to master, the high school junior, who plans to study computer engineering, thinks it will be important for his career. “Chinese is a good language to know, especially with China becoming a growing power,” he said.

Many experts agree that proficiency (熟练) in a language spoken by a billion people worldwide will give American students an **edge** in the global economy.

“People are looking at China as our next economic competitor, and interest in Mandarin is growing fast,” said Marty Abbott, director of the American Council (议会) on the Teaching of Foreign Languages. “We're seeing it in all parts of the country.”

Abbott predicts that as many as 100,000 students are now studying Mandarin in public and private schools throughout the US. She said the US government has designated (指定) Mandarin as an “important needs” language and provides professional development programs for teachers. “Our government wants to increase our language ability for national security and economic competitiveness,” Abbott added.

At the same time, the Chinese government is spreading knowledge of the Chinese language and culture through Confucius Institutes set up in many US states. For example, the Confucius Institute at the University of Texas in Dallas has been the home of a Confucius Institute for 10 years. It sponsors Confucius Classrooms at 21 local public and private schools, where tens of thousands of students are learning Mandarin.

24. Why did Thomas Cheatham decide to study Mandarin instead of Latin?
- A. Mandarin was easier to learn than Latin.
 - B. Mandarin could be helpful to his future career.
 - C. Mandarin might help him learn more about China.
 - D. Mandarin could enable him to study computer engineering.
25. The underlined word “edge” in Paragraph 4 probably means “_____”.
- A. a slight advantage
 - B. the outside limit
 - C. a sharp tone of voice
 - D. an exciting quality
26. Which of the following statements might Marty Abbott agree with?
- A. Mandarin should be taught in classrooms throughout the US.
 - B. Those skilled at Chinese will be the most competitive in the future.
 - C. The US government’s policy has helped popularize Mandarin in the US.
 - D. Americans learn Mandarin because they worry about their national security.
27. What does the author mainly talk about in this passage?
- A. The rising popularity of Mandarin among American students.
 - B. The great benefits of learning Mandarin for American students.
 - C. The influence of China’s growing power on American education.
 - D. The effect of Confucius Institutes in promoting Mandarin in the US.

C

People have different ways of dealing with a common cold. Some take over-the-counter (非处方的) medicines such as aspirin while others try popular home remedies (治疗) like herbal tea or chicken soup. Yet here is the tough truth about the common cold: nothing really cures it.

So why do people sometimes believe that their remedies work? According to James Taylor, professor at the University of Washington, colds usually go away on their own in about a week, improving a little each day after symptoms peak, so it’s

easy to believe it's medicine rather than time that deserves the credit, *USA Today* reported.

It still seems hard to believe that we can deal with more serious diseases yet are powerless against something so common as a cold. Recently, scientists came closer to figuring out why. To understand it, you first need to know how antiviral (抗病毒的) drugs work. They attack the virus by attaching to and changing the surface structures of the virus. To do that, the drug must fit and lock into the virus like the right piece of a jigsaw (拼图), which means scientists have to identify the virus and build a 3-D model to study its surface before they can design an antiviral drug that is effective enough.

The two cold viruses that scientists had long known about were rhinovirus (鼻病毒) A and B. But they didn't find out about the existence of a third virus, rhinovirus C, until 2006. All three of them contribute to the common cold, but drugs that work well against rhinovirus A and B have little effect when used against C.

"This explains most of the previous failures of drug trials against rhinovirus," study leader Professor Ann Palmenberg at University of Wisconsin-Madison, US, told *Science Daily*.

Now, more than 10 years after the discovery of rhinovirus C, scientists have finally built a highly-detailed 3-D model of the virus, showing that the surface of the virus is, as expected, different from that of other cold viruses.

With the model in hand, hopefully a real cure for a common cold is on its way. Soon, we may no longer have to waste our money on medicines that don't really work.

28. What does the author think of popular remedies for a common cold?

- A. They are quite effective.
- B. They are slightly helpful.
- C. They actually have no effect.
- D. They still need to be improved.

29. How do antiviral drugs work?

- A. By breaking up cold viruses directly.
- B. By changing the surface structures of the cold viruses.
- C. By preventing colds from developing into serious diseases.
- D. By absorbing different kinds of cold viruses at the same time.

30. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. The surface of cold viruses looks quite similar.
 - B. Scientists have already found a cure for the common cold.
 - C. Scientists were not aware of the existence of rhinovirus C until recently.
 - D. Knowing the structure of cold viruses is the key to developing an effective cure.
31. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Drugs against cold viruses
 - B. Helpful home remedies
 - C. No current cure for common cold
 - D. Research on cold viruses

D

Scientists think that growing garden grass could be the secret to solving our energy needs, and we may soon be able to replace our gasoline with “grassoline”.

The team, including experts from Cardiff University in Wales, has shown that hydrogen can be taken from grass in useful amounts with the help of sunlight and a cheap catalyst (催化剂) – something that speeds up a chemical reaction without being used up.

It is the first time that this has been shown and it could lead to a sustainable (可持续的) way of making hydrogen, reported *Asian News International*. This could be an important kind of renewable energy because it is high in energy and it does not give out harmful gases when it is burned.

Study co-author Michael Bowker said, “This is really a green source of energy. Hydrogen is seen as an important future energy carrier as the world moves from fossil fuels to renewable energy, and our research has shown that even garden grass could be a good way of getting it.”

Cellulose (纤维素), which is a key part of plants and the biopolymer (生物聚合物) found in the largest numbers on the earth, could be a great source of hydrogen.

In its study, the team looked at the possibility of getting hydrogen from cellulose using sunlight and a simple catalyst.

This is called photocatalysis (光催化作用) and in it, the sunlight starts the catalyst, which then makes cellulose and water into hydrogen. The researchers studied the effectiveness of three metal-based catalysts, of which nickel (镍) especially interested the researchers, as it is a much more common metal than gold

and palladium (钯) and it saves more money.

According to Bowker, producing hydrogen from cellulose using photocatalysis has not been studied in detail. The team's research shows that large amounts of hydrogen can be produced using this method with the help of a bit of sunlight and a cheap catalyst.

The study shows that it is effective to use real grass taken from a garden. "This is important as it avoids the need to separate and clean up cellulose, which can be both difficult and costly," said Bowker.

32. What are needed to get hydrogen from grass?

- A. A catalyst and palladium.
- B. Water and cellulose.
- C. Sunlight and a biopolymer.
- D. Sunlight and a catalyst.

33. Why is the new way of making hydrogen considered significant?

- A. It is cheap, green and sustainable.
- B. It is the best to produce the renewable energy.
- C. It is more productive and efficient than other methods.
- D. It can replace the way to make fossil fuels completely.

34. Why does nickel interest the researchers in making hydrogen from cellulose?

- A. It can produce the largest amount of hydrogen.
- B. It can avoid separating and cleaning up cellulose.
- C. It is more common than other metals and costs less.
- D. It works quicker than other metals during photocatalysis.

35. What does the author intend to tell us mainly in this passage?

- A. Catalysts that could be taken from grass.
- B. A new way of making hydrogen from cellulose.
- C. The potential of hydrogen as a renewable energy.
- D. The connection between hydrogen and photocatalysis.

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。

Word travels quickly in the small fishing village of Port Washington, Wisconsin. So when Mardy McGarry wanted to build a playground for kids with special needs, she knew it wouldn't take long to create interest in the project. But

she never expected that a third of the town people would join in it. 36

“A lot of learning comes through play,” says McGarry, a special education teacher for 28 years. She’d seen the wood chips and sand of traditional playgrounds stop wheelchairs dead in their tracks.

When a piece of land became available, the city council agreed to choose a part for a playground. 37 She asked classrooms of kids for their wish list. She also asked experts for help. And she brought on board her friend Sue Mayer, whose eight-year-old son, Sam, has a serious disease.

Her Kiwanis Club chapter came through with \$ 7,000, and that’s when the grassroots movement really got started. One woman gave \$ 25,000 and had her company donate the same amount. 38 There were silent auctions (拍卖) and T-shirt sales. The local Pieper Family Foundation offered to donate half of the remaining \$ 170,000 balance if McGarry could raise the rest. The \$ 450,000 covered materials, but the actual construction would cost an additional \$ 900,000. Not a choice. But the community could build it.

On September 16, 2008, the first day of construction, they came. Two women heard about the project on the radio on the way to work and took the day off to help.

39 Ten-year-olds sanded surfaces.

Today, Possibility Playground is one of the most popular destinations in Ozaukee County. There’s a giant pirate ship, a rock-climbing wall, high and low rings, monkey bars, sandboxes, swings, slides, bridges and so on.

40 It’s exactly what McGarry wanted. People used to ask why she wanted to build a playground just for children with disabilities. “They didn’t get it. It’s only when you build a playground for children with disabilities that you build one for all children,” she said.

- A. Soon smaller businesses were helping.
- B. All children play shoulder to shoulder.
- C. But her students were too often left out.
- D. Everyone thought it was really a great wonder.
- E. A couple in their 80s operated their own trucks.
- F. McGarry started researching play equipment and contacting design firms.
- G. They rolled up their sleeves and used their weekdays to bring her idea to life.

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。

My father was born in a small town in the US. He wasn't sure what he wanted from 41, but something told him to 42 and begin a new adventure.

He began that adventure traveling to cities in the US before going on to Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines. He took my mother and us three daughters with him and went wherever the road 43 him.

It's easy to feel 44 when you're on the road. We made lots of new friends on our trip – most of them are mechanics, since we often 45 hours in repair shops. But that was a way much 46 than sitting by the roadside while waiting for the engine to 47 when it was 40℃ outside.

Getting along well sometimes seemed 48. There were always a lot of 49, especially among us back-seat passengers about who had to 50 in the middle. But even if it was hard, we learned a lot about 51. When we were traveling in the Philippines, we drove to Quezon City one day. It should have been an hour's drive but was nearly three thanks to bad roads and 52 traffic. "Did you put our suitcases in the car?" my father asked my mother as we arrived there. From the back seat, we saw her 53 turn toward my father. "No," she said. "I thought you did." That was how a seven-hour car trip turned into a 16-hour one, which was mostly spent in 54.

On occasions like that, we had to learn to let go of our anger because we were 55 in a rolling box with the same people for the rest of the 56. Even if I sometimes felt like opening the car door and 57 one of my sisters out, I kept my feelings to myself.

This is why road trips were like 58 universities to us. We 59 our PhDs (博士学位) in how to get along with other people just by traveling in our old car.

If we were 60 given a second chance at life, we would do it all over again. Only this time would I put the suitcases in the car myself.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. move | B. life | C. experience | D. belief |
| 42. A. live up | B. struggle on | C. get out | D. walk around |
| 43. A. took | B. drove | C. served | D. controlled |
| 44. A. anxious | B. upset | C. helpless | D. lonely |
| 45. A. wasted | B. worked | C. spent | D. chatted |
| 46. A. better | B. easier | C. safer | D. cleverer |
| 47. A. break down | B. cool off | C. clear up | D. turn over |
| 48. A. available | B. alternative | C. necessary | D. impossible |
| 49. A. arguments | B. fights | C. embarrassments | D. amusements |
| 50. A. settle | B. rest | C. sit | D. watch |
| 51. A. sharing | B. respect | C. communication | D. tolerance |
| 52. A. light | B. thick | C. local | D. fast |
| 53. A. suddenly | B. sensitively | C. calmly | D. slowly |
| 54. A. silence | B. vain | C. panic | D. disappointment |
| 55. A. buried | B. crazy | C. stuck | D. impatient |
| 56. A. holiday | B. journey | C. exploration | D. march |
| 57. A. dragging | B. pushing | C. helping | D. sending |
| 58. A. unusual | B. common | C. free | D. mobile |
| 59. A. earned | B. expected | C. missed | D. valued |
| 60. A. somewhere | B. anytime | C. somehow | D. anyway |

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。

Zhou Shihao, 17, from Shanghai Yichuan High School, was shocked by the statistics he had found. 61 he was looking into the use of handheld cellphones by drivers, he found that more than 30% of them reached for their phones on the road.

“Any use of handheld devices (设备) should 62 (firm) be forbidden while driving,” said Zhou. “It’s not a daily chore, but a serious social issue.”

The teenager’s concerns led to his drafting a proposal on this issue – something 63 he did together with five other schoolmates in the Mock Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference competition in the Putuo District of Shanghai.

Zhou and his schoolmates were not alone. In January, many Shanghai youngsters, even elementary school students, took part in Mock CPPCC competitions 64 (hold) in their local districts and handed in proposals on issues ranging from network security and the future city to the protection of 65 (tradition) culture.

“The competition really encourages us students to focus on social issues and play an active role 66 taking responsibility for our country,” said Zhang Simin, 17, from Shanghai Nanyang High School.

The senior student used to think that the handling of state affairs was just for politicians. But thinking on the “3:30 problem” changed her mind.

Kids usually finish school at 3:30. However, most parents work until 6:00, 67 (make) it hard for them to pick kids up. “This is a problem we’ve all been through,” said Zhang.

To help students, Zhang’s school 68 (invite) deputies (代表) to the National People’s Congress to give students instruction.

“Thanks to the deputies, we finally understand it’s not who is to blame that 69 (matter), but finding the best solution,” said Zhang.

“The competition aims to encourage a sense of citizenship among China’s post-00s generation,” said Xia Jing, a teacher from Shanghai Jinyuan Senior High School. “Through this channel, students can let their 70 (voice) be heard.”

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。

I used to be a person who hates exercising. But after I started playing baseball, I attracted by the sport. Therefore, I cut down on most of my spare time, like shopping. Though it wasn't the hard process for me, I needed to make more of an effort than others. I enjoy the feeling of work with my teammates as well as the time we spend it together. There is a proverb that goes, "The process is much beautiful than the outcome."

I am a beginner in this sport. Sometimes people will look down on me, and it doesn't matter. It will only make me keep trying. Only with practising over and over again do I believe I can catch up with other fantastic player one day. The challenge encourages myself to go on.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的美国笔友 Peter 作为交换生下学期将到你校学习。他发来电子邮件向你询问中国日常生活中常用的一些身势语(body language),请用英语给他回复。

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。

Dear Peter,

Best wishes,

Li Hua