

开封市第二十五中学 2020 届高二下期阶段性考试

英语试题

注意事项:

1. 本试卷总分 120 分, 考试时间 100 分钟。命题人: 高二英语组 (3 月 18 日)
2. 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在答题卡上。
3. 作答时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。

I. 阅读理解: (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

第一节: 阅读下列短文, 然后从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

My English friends Vic and Esther invited me out to dinner on their last evening in Toronto. They were really pleased with it --- but then Vic only left a five-dollar tip for the waiter! The bill was almost \$150 and in Canada, it's normal to leave a 15% tip. The waiter looked shocked --- he must have thought we were really unhappy! I didn't want to embarrass Vic by putting more money on the table, so I quietly gave the waiter another \$10 as we were leaving.

---Neil, Canada

I particularly remember a party I went to soon after I came to Australia. The people were friendly and the food was wonderful but all the time I kept thinking, "Where's the music? When does the dancing start?" Where I come from, a party isn't a party without music and dancing! But nothing happened and I left early, which probably wasn't very polite, but I just felt so out of place.

--- Daniela, Colombia

Soon after I arrived in China I was invited to be a judge at a local school's English speech contest. After the contest the head teacher invited me to dinner, but before I could accept my guide politely refused for me. Afterwards he told me that it was common practice to make invitations like this just to be polite, which is quite different from my home country where invitations are sincere and you are expected to accept them.

--- Dr. Finckel, Britain

1. What did Neil do after Vic left a small tip?

- A. He put more money on the table.
- B. He gave the waiter some money secretly.
- C. He explained the reason to the waiter in detail.
- D. He told Vic it was an improper amount.

2. What was Daniela confused about at the party?

- A. The people.
- B. The time
- C. The food.
- D. The music.

3. What do the three people's experiences show?

- A. Cross-cultural misunderstandings.
- B. Multi-cultural education problems.
- C. Different means of communication.
- D. The development of Western culture.

B

One morning, my newspaper wasn't delivered on time. Since I always brought it to work, it upset me that I would have to pick one up on my way to work. After breakfast, I was already running late, but figured I could make it if I hurried.

As I pulled into the parking lot of the store, I noticed a young man in a wheelchair who seemed to be struggling. "Someone else will stop and help him," I thought.

However, no one stopped. I got out, and walked over to see what the trouble was.

"Is there anything I can do?" I asked. It was then that I noticed he wasn't able to speak, and was still struggling with the chair.

I looked down at the chair and noticed that the clamps (夹具) holding the electronic keyboard had apparently become loose causing the equipment to slip down, out of his reach.

I pulled it back into place and then re-tightened the clamps. He hit a key on the keyboard. An electronic voice told me, "Thank you." He then found the control that steered (操纵) the chair, turned and left.

I got back in my car and headed off to work, completely forgetting my newspaper. As I drove, I felt a deep gratitude (感激). I was truly blessed to have the physical abilities that allow me to live a normal life. Here was this young man who relied on machines to get around and communicate. He probably dreamed about doing all the things that I thought were normal and simple.

It's funny; fifteen minutes before that happened, I was whining because my morning paper hadn't arrived on time. I was glad I helped the young man, because he helped me gain a new viewpoint on everything I had in my life.

4. Why did the author stop at the store?

- A. To do his job.
- B. To buy a newspaper.
- C. To have breakfast.
- D. To drive a colleague to work.

5. What was the young man trying to reach?

- A. The electronic keyboard.
- B. The car key.
- C. The clamps.
- D. The wheelchair.

6. What does the underlined word "whining" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Arguing.
- B. Complaining.
- C. Worrying.
- D. Crying.

7. What did the author learn from the experience?

- A. Treat the disabled nicely.
- B. Technology has changed our lives.
- C. Treasure what we have.
- D. Don't get annoyed over small things.

C

I will never forget the year 1979. I was just ten years old when my father decided to take me to see a stunt(特技) show starring the famous motorcyclist, Evel Knievel. After seeing the amazing stunts, I started dreaming about riding bikes and performing stunts myself one day.

My whole childhood was spent at skate parks; there was a group of us that would go there every day after school with our BMX bikes (a type of bicycle designed to ride on rough ground). After all, I would need to get some practice if I was going to be like my hero!

My later teenage years were spent competing in endless BMX freestyling championships; some I won and others I lost. But it was never about the trophies(奖杯). The atmosphere was magical, with over 1, 000 riders at some events. I just loved the rush of energy I got from this, and from continuously trying newer, more daring stunts.

In 1995, I was chosen to compete in an important international action sports competition. For once in my life I was nervous. I landed badly on my hand and got injured. It took me out of the sport for a while, but my attitude was: "If others have suffered more and gone on, then why can't I?" I had once read that Evel Knievel suffered a total of thirty-five broken bones.

When the International Olympic Committee made BMX an Olympic sport, I couldn't have been more delighted! The way I see it, the sport finally got the recognition it deserved. Its entry into the Olympics encourages more people to take it up seriously.

I have heard some people say that BMX is too dangerous for kids. The risks, though, are really no greater than, say skateboarding. With riders pushing the limits far beyond what I could ever have imagined when I first started riding professionally, BMX seems set to remain one of the most exciting sports in history.

8. The author wanted to become a stunt performer _____.

- A. in his teenage years
- B. under the influence of his father
- C. because of a related show
- D. with encouragement from a famous motorcyclist

9. As a teenage BMX-er, the author _____.

- A. didn't take the sport seriously
- B. didn't think a lot of winning
- C. enjoyed attention from others
- D. cared too much about gain and loss

10. How did the author feel after his accident in 1995?

- A. He would continue BMX as always.
- B. He felt a need to change his attitude to BMX.
- C. He felt discouraged.
- D. He would never be like his hero.

11. What does the author say about BMX?

- A. It is unsafe for kids.
- B. It is far beyond riders' control.
- C. It is not as risky as people think.
- D. It is not dangerous at all.

D

Every year, it costs British students more and more to attend university. Students are graduating with larger and larger debts. So is a university degree really worth it?

In 2006, the UK government started to allow universities in England and Wales to charge British students tuition fees (学 费). As a result, more than 80% of students in England and Wales now take out a student loan in order to go to university. They use the loan to pay for tuition fees, books and living expenses. Although the interest on student loans is quite low, it begins as soon as the student receives the loan.

The average student in England and Wales now graduates from university with debts of around £12,000. Students of medicine, who study for longer, usually have debts of more than £20,000. That is a lot of money. It means graduates cannot afford to buy a house for many years. They even struggle to pay rent on a flat, because they have to start paying back the student loan after graduating. If you start to earn over £15,000 a year, the government takes repayments directly from your monthly salary. Is it any surprise, therefore, that the average British person does not leave their parents' home until they are 30 years old?

You might think that a British person with a degree will find it easy to get a well-paid job. However, most people in "white-collar jobs" seem to have a degree these days, so there is a lot of competition. Also, British companies tend to value work experience over a piece of paper. Like everyone else, graduates usually have to start at the bottom and work their way up. That can be very frustrating (令人沮丧的) for them, since they are often over-qualified for the work they are doing. While at university, they had dreams of getting an exciting, challenging job. Therefore, life after university ends up being quite disappointing for a lot of graduates.

Students have always been seen as not having a lot of money, but that is now considered a real problem in the UK. Most British students have to get a loan, part-time job or summer job. Worse than that, however, is the fact that there are increasing numbers of students turning to crime to support themselves financially.

12. What's the best title of this passage?

- A. There is a lot of competition in the UK.
- B. It doesn't cost students more and more to attend university.
- C. There won't be any University Place left for British students.
- D. What's a University Education worth in the UK?

13. What annoys students getting loans in England and Wales?

- A. The loans are limited.
- B. The loans are given too late.
- C. The interest payments begin too early.
- D. The interest is too high.

14. What does the author think of young Britons living with their parents?

- A. Disappointing
- B. Interesting
- C. Surprising
- D. Understandable

15. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?

- A. College graduates can often get well-paid jobs.
- B. It is easy for students to pay back their loans.
- C. A degree is not very beneficial to students' jobs.
- D. Graduates should value work experience.

第二节： 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。

If you are leading a group discussion, there are a number of rules you will want to follow.

To start with, it is important for the group to focus on a specific topic. Being prepared before the discussion starts will allow the group discussion to be productive. You can ask questions. 16. This is called analyzing their knowledge.

If the members of the group are required to gain certain types of information on their own, you will not want to provide them with it. 17. Make sure every member contributes something to the discussion. A decision should always be conducted by the group instead of a single person.

18. Everyone should be able to voice their own opinions and make statements about the topic. The best way to approach the topic of discussion is to start with a concept that is simple before moving to one that is complex. While you don't want the members to become bored, you also don't want the topic to become so complicated that no one gains anything from it.

If you see a potential problem, deal with it before it becomes a major issue that interrupts the group discussion. 19. Whenever you notice that a member of the group is moving away from the topic, it is important for you to pull him back.

20. Conflicts will kill the group discussion. You should not make a statement which gives your opinion about the accuracy of a comment that has been made by another member. You should not even make statements like "I think that is an excellent question." You may send a message saying that all other questions are irrelevant.

- A. It is important to make sure everyone is talking about the topic.
- B. It will help you determine how much the other members know about the topic.
- C. You must develop your own thoughts or opinions about the topic by yourself.
- D. It is also essential to avoid conflicts.
- E. So you should monitor each member of the group during the discussion.
- F. Try to make the topic as simple as possible.
- G. This will prevent them from being able to conduct their own research.

II. 完形填空：（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I woke up in the morning, feeling the cold air through the windows and under my front door. The bitter, north wind had brought me an early taste of the 21 to come. Cold, rainy days had been forecast for the rest of the week too. "It is time to 22 sweaters, thick socks, and drink hot chocolate," I said to myself.

Later in the day I headed to the grocery store to 23 some bread. As I walked in I 24 the cans of soup standing high along the wall. I decided to 25 them for the rest of the week. I had always loved a can of hot 26 on a cold day 27 I was a child. I still remembered 28 after bringing in firewood to our house. Mom 29 lunch, smiling in front of a bowl of steaming soup. The warmest thing was the gentle 30 she would give the back of my head when I would sit down to take the first 31.

I walked to the 32 with my bread and cans of soup. I was looking forward to a warm lunch 33 I noticed the food pantry(食品贮藏柜) near the wall, not empty but not full, either. It 34 to me that many loving Moms had no cans of soup to give their own children. Then I placed my cans of soup in the collection pantry and only 35 my food.

As I walked 36, the cold air bit at me, but it couldn't remove the 37 from me. I drove home with a heart full of 38, remembering the words: When I was hungry, you gave me food; when I was 39, you gave me drink; when I was naked, you gave me clothing; when I was sick, you 40 me; I was a stranger and you welcomed me. May all of your days here be warm ones full of love.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. spring | B. summer | C. winter | D. autumn |
| 22. A. donate | B. find | C. mend | D. wear |
| 23. A. borrow | B. buy | C. deliver | D. bake |
| 24. A. imagined | B. arranged | C. noticed | D. prepared |
| 25. A. store | B. search | C. wait | D. beg |
| 26. A. chocolate | B. soup | C. juice | D. coffee |
| 27. A. as | B. before | C. after | D. since |
| 28. A. nodding | B. jumping | C. shaking | D. waving |
| 29. A. made | B. ate | C. did | D. ordered |
| 30. A. voice | B. touch | C. beat | D. song |
| 31. A. nap | B. break | C. bite | D. sip |
| 32. A. entrance | B. crowd | C. checkout | D. door |
| 33. A. unless | B. when | C. if | D. though |
| 34. A. occurred | B. appealed | C. happened | D. appeared |
| 35. A. paid for | B. took out | C. gave back | D. returned to |
| 36. A. alongside | B. around | C. outside | D. upwards |
| 37. A. pride | B. energy | C. emotion | D. warmth |
| 38. A. love | B. sympathy | C. jealousy | D. prejudice |
| 39. A. old | B. thirsty | C. anxious | D. hopeless |
| 40. A. paid attention to | | B. made use of | |
| | C. looked forward to | D. took care of | |

III. 语法填空 (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。

The dictionary seems pretty straightforward. Words 41 (list) in order, and you simply turn to the right page and find the word you are looking for. But 42 (actual), there's something you might not know about the dictionary.

We think of dictionaries as large heavy books 43 include everything. But there were not any simple, common words in early English dictionaries. In the 16th and 17th centuries, thanks 44 the Renaissance's influence. English doubled 45 (it) vocabulary by borrowing words from other languages. Throughout the 17th century, many English men published lists of hard words and people turned to the dictionary 46 (learn) these words.

Although Noah Webster wasn't 47 first American to produce a dictionary, his name was closely connected with the American dictionary. Expecting to help create a great American dictionary, with Americanized spelling and 48 (pronounce) of words, Webster learned 26 languages to write his dictionary *The American Dictionary of the English language*. 49 (publish) in 1828, it had over 70,000 words. After Webster died in 1843, George and Charles Merriam 50 (buy) the rights to revise(修订) Webster's dictionary. Their efforts paid off in the fall of 1847 and the book sold well.

IV. 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 (^), 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。

Read online has become a hot topic of discussion in my class. Different students held different opinions. Those who like reading online say it is very much easier than carrying heavy books around. Also, the cost of printed books are so high these days. But much of the materials online is free and very easy to finding. Others say that reading online is bad for our eyes and is sure to cause you problems. When we read on a screen, we are looking at a light, what may hurt our eyes. In my opinion, reading online is good thing as long as we remember not to spend too long in it.

V. 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华，你校将于下周六下午 3:00 至 6:00 举办中国画画展。你校外教 David 对中国画很感兴趣，请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件，邀请他参加这次活动。

主要包括：

1. 活动时间和地点；
2. 活动目的；
3. 主要活动：展览学生和老师的作品、美术讲座。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。