

安徽省 2019-2020 学年度第二次月考(期中)试卷

注意:本卷满分 150 分,考试时间为 120 分钟;请将答案填写在答题卷上。

第一部分 听力(共五大题,满分 30 分)

I. 关键词语选择(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到五个句子。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个你所听到的单词或短语。每个句子读两遍。

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. remind | B. remain | C. refuse |
| 2. A. product | B. project | C. promise |
| 3. A. guess | B. greet | C. guard |
| 4. A. corner | B. course | C. couple |
| 5. A. take up | B. look up | C. wake up |

II. 短对话理解(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

你将听到十段对话,每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

6. What is the boy looking for?



7. What does Rose's father look like at Christmas?



8. Where are the two speakers going tomorrow?



9. What are the two speakers talking about?



10. What sport does Ann usually do in summer?



11. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the bank.

B. In the school.

C. In the street.

12. Who are the two speakers talking about?

A. Their parents.

B. Their teacher.

C. Their relatives.

13. What did Tom use to be like?

A. Shy.

B. Brave.

C. Outgoing.

14. What does the girl plan to do?

A. Take a walk.

B. Play sports.

C. Have dinner.

15. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Doctor and patient.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Driver and passenger.

III. 长对话理解(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到两段对话,每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 16 至 17 小题。

16. What do the two speakers think of the writer of *Little Women*?
 A. Smart. B. Great. C. Friendly.
17. Why does Jane listen to the story instead of just reading it?
 A. To save time. B. To tell a story. C. To practice her listening skills.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 18 至 20 小题。

18. Where are Bill's parents on business?
 A. In Australia. B. In England. C. In Canada.
19. What will Bill cook for the girl?
 A. Noodles. B. Dumplings. C. Bread.
20. What class does the girl have this Saturday?
 A. Piano. B. Violin. C. Guitar.

IV. 短文理解(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文, 短文后有五个小题。请根据短文内容, 在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

21. When did Ms. Wu hold a paper cutting show in the US?
 A. In 2013. B. In 2014. C. In 2015.
22. Who always taught Ms. Wu after class?
 A. Her teacher. B. Her mother. C. Her friend.
23. What prize did Ms. Wu get in the national art competition?
 A. The first prize. B. The second prize. C. The third prize.
24. Where did Ms. Wu go after finishing college?
 A. To Russia. B. To Germany. C. To the US.
25. How old was Ms. Wu when she began to tell people about the paper cutting?
 A. 23 years old. B. 25 years old. C. 28 years old.

V. 信息转换(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容, 写出下面表格中所缺的单词, 每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

Peace Hotel	
When to open	In <u>26</u> , 2005
Location	In the center of the city, across from the <u>27</u>
Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>28</u> rooms • A parking lot beside East Gate • A restaurant with Chinese, <u>29</u> and Italian dishes • Two halls for parties and meetings • A special room for guests to <u>30</u> something
Phone number	818-6309

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两大题, 满分 45 分)

VI. 单项选择(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

31. India is _____ Asian country while Italy is _____ European country.
 A. an; an B. a; a C. an; a D. a; an
32. —I want to learn a(n) _____ in my free time. Any suggestions?
 —How about the guitar? I think it's easy to learn.
 A. interview B. instrument C. language D. invention
33. In the center of the room is an old table. _____ legs are broken.
 A. Its B. His C. Your D. My
34. —Does this job _____ computer skills?
 —Yes. If you can't use the computer, you won't get it.
 A. accept B. influence C. provide D. require
35. The wall is too _____. The child can climb over it easily.
 A. long B. low C. strong D. wide
36. How surprising! Electric cars are _____ used in this small town.
 A. wisely B. seriously C. widely D. clearly
37. My father is a teacher. He _____ a bike to school every morning.
 A. rides B. will ride C. rode D. has ridden
38. The girl often keeps a dictionary _____ her when she is doing crosswords.
 A. along B. beside C. under D. across
39. Bob won first place in the tennis game and all of us _____ him.
 A. took part in B. got on with C. took pride in D. looked forward to
40. It's three years _____ I came to China. I miss my family very much.
 A. when B. though C. unless D. since
41. I'm sorry, this letter is for you, but I opened it _____.
 A. by mistake B. by accident C. in danger D. in person

- 42.—Who's the little boy in the photo?
—It's me. The photo _____ five years ago.
A. took B. takes C. was taken D. is taken
- 43.—Karl Marx is a great thinker. Do you know _____?
—In 1818.
A. what he did B. when he was born
C. where he was from D. how he learned foreign languages
44. Tony used to _____ TV after dinner, but now he is used to _____ for a walk.
A. watching; go B. watching; going C. watch; go D. watch; going
- 45.—Thanks for telling me so much about the new invention.
—_____.
A. Don't mention it B. I hope so C. That's true D. No problem

VII. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

Are you shy? If you are, you are not alone. In fact, nearly 50% of people are shy, and almost 80% feel shy at some point in their lives. Why are people 46 ?

It is found that family size might 47 people to be shy. Children with no brothers and sisters may be shy. Growing up 48, they often play by themselves. They are not able to develop the same social skills as children from big 49.

Another cause of shyness could be 50. As more and more people use the Internet, they 51 less time outside, talking to people. As a result, they lose practice at conversation. 52 to new people face to face can make them feel nervous.

For shy people, it can be 53 to make friends, speak in class, and even get a good job. But scientists say you can 54 your shyness. They suggest trying 55 things and practicing conversation.

Anyway, don't be afraid of shyness—you are valued for what you are!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 46. A. brave | B. lazy | C. shy | D. happy |
| 47. A. cause | B. regard | C. include | D. protect |
| 48. A. anyway | B. alone | C. abroad | D. aloud |
| 49. A. schools | B. villages | C. groups | D. families |
| 50. A. technology | B. education | C. temperature | D. pollution |
| 51. A. save | B. happen | C. spend | D. build |
| 52. A. Smiling | B. Speaking | C. Nodding | D. Calling |
| 53. A. useful | B. harmful | C. relaxing | D. difficult |
| 54. A. get over | B. take off | C. run away | D. take up |
| 55. A. awful | B. heavy | C. new | D. cheap |

B

Parents love us the most in the world. They give us 56 and look after us. They help us to be independent. No matter what 57 we face, they are always behind us and offer support. The way they love us is different and we can feel love is around.

My mother is a housewife. She has 58 so much since I was born. Nowadays, women are expected to be a career woman, and they are thought to be 59 if they can manage the family chores well at the same time. My mother gave up her 60. In my eyes, she does the greatest job in the world. She 61 the house and she cooks the food. All the 62 requires so much patience and only the one with a strong will can do it.

My father doesn't 63 much, but he never misses every important moment of me. Every night before I sleep, he will 64 my homework and ask me about the latest situation. The comfortable thing is that he 65 pushes me hard and I am so pleased to talk with him.

Love from my parents makes me stronger and I will fight for my future.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 56. A. hobbies | B. lives | C. lessons | D. habits |
| 57. A. messages | B. abilities | C. chances | D. difficulties |
| 58. A. given up | B. made up | C. looked up | D. turned up |
| 59. A. humorous | B. honest | C. successful | D. traditional |
| 60. A. future | B. trip | C. idea | D. job |
| 61. A. enters | B. cleans | C. sells | D. finds |
| 62. A. work | B. luck | C. help | D. time |
| 63. A. sleep | B. drink | C. walk | D. talk |
| 64. A. bring | B. write | C. check | D. raise |
| 65. A. never | B. often | C. usually | D. always |

第三部分 阅读理解 (共两大题, 满分 45 分)

VIII. 补全对话 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。其中有两项为多余选项。

A: Look, Mary! What's this?

B: 66 It is widely used in today's world.

A: 67

B: Yes, it was invented in 1971.

A: 68

B: It is used for helping us work, study, relax and so on.

A: 69

B: It is said that it was invented by some American scientists.

A: By the way, what are you going to be when you grow up?

B: 70

A: Me too. Let's work hard to make our dreams come true.

IX. 阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

Christmas is celebrated in many countries in different ways in December. Now let's have a look at some different Christmas traditions around the world.

	<p>In the US, children write letters to Santa before Christmas. They express their wishes to Santa in the letters. Families love to prepare some milk and biscuits for Santa on Christmas Eve. They get together to have a big dinner. The main course is turkey.</p>
	<p>In Canada, families often open presents on Christmas Eve after Mass. Some only open one and save the rest for Christmas Day. After Christmas Eve Mass, many French Canadians have a huge dinner.</p>
	<p>In Russia, the fast typically lasts until after Mass or when the stars come out. After the fast, some might eat a traditional Russian dish called Kutya, which consists of grains, honey, and poppy seeds, shared from the same bowl. No meat is allowed.</p>
	<p>Most people think Christmas is a cold snowy holiday, but Australians experience Christmas in summer. So Australians often have a big cold Christmas dinner.</p>
	<p>In Norway, families light a candle every night starting on Christmas Eve and ending on New Year's Day. Norwegians also exchange presents on Christmas Eve. They think the gifts are brought by Santa Claus or by small gnomes called Nisse.</p>

71. What do the families in the US prepare for Santa?
 A. Turkey. B. Milk and biscuits. C. Milk and eggs. D. All kinds of seafood.
72. When do French Canadians have a huge dinner to celebrate Christmas?
 A. During Christmas Eve Mass. B. After Christmas Day.
 C. Before Christmas Eve Mass. D. After Christmas Eve Mass.
73. _____ don't have a big dinner to celebrate Christmas.
 A. Russians B. Americans C. Canadians D. Australians
74. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
 A. Canadians often open presents on Christmas Day.
 B. The traditional Russian dish Kutya has meat in it.
 C. Australians usually have a big cold Christmas dinner.
 D. Norwegians don't exchange presents on Christmas Eve.

B

There once was a knight named Sir Ross who ruled over Scotland. He was handsome and brave and won many battles. Too many people said that he was great. So he became arrogant. "I truly am the greatest man in Scotland," he said to himself.

One day, Sir Ross left the castle and went out riding by himself. It was dangerous for anyone to ride alone but he was so arrogant that he didn't care. He rode deep into a forest. Soon he got lost and couldn't find his way home. Then a farm woman appeared.

"Can I help you, sir?" she asked.

"No, get away from me. I rule this land! I'm powerful and I need nobody's help," he replied.

"Okay, if you're sure. But a warning..." She held up a durian. "If you see one of these, don't

- A. What is it used for?
 B. When did you buy this computer?
 C. Oh, it's a personal computer.
 D. I want to be an inventor and invent many useful inventions.
 E. What do you use this computer to do?
 F. Who was it invented by?
 G. Do you know when it was invented?

eat it as the smell is too powerful, even for a knight as great as you.”

Sir Ross was angered by the idea that he couldn't do something. He took it from her, cut it open and ate some. “See, I can. Nobody tells Sir Ross what to do.” He then rode home.

The next morning, Sir Ross woke up to a terrible smell. It was like the fruit he had eaten the day before but ten times worse. He tried to run away from the smell but it followed him everywhere. And then he realized it was him that gave out such a smell.

From that day on, nobody could stand being in the same room as him. He was no longer the greatest man in Scotland, just the smelliest.

75. What does the underlined word “arrogant” in this text mean in Chinese?

- A. 害羞的 B. 宽容的 C. 傲慢的 D. 尴尬的

76. A farm woman offered to help Sir Ross when he _____.

- A. was thirsty B. lost his way C. lost a battle D. was hungry

77. The farm woman warned Sir Ross not to _____.

- A. eat durians B. ride into the forest C. go back to the castle D. get the country into war

78. What's the best title for the text?

- A. A Great Knight B. The Smelliest Fruit C. A Helpful Farm Woman D. The Knight and The Durian

C

Following the huge success of *A Bite of China*, a new Chinese food-themed documentary called *Once Upon a Bite* got almost 200 million views and widespread praise as soon as it hit screens.

The first episode, which was first shown nationwide on October 28, 2018, introduced 20 types of food such as ham and hairy crabs. Within 14 hours, a now-famous documentary got over 150 million views on Tencent Video and scored 9.4 on Douban, a popular movie rating platform in China.

A Bite of China explores the history of food, cooking and cookware in China over a period of three seasons, while *Once Upon a Bite*, with the same director Chen Xiaoqing, shows a connected world of food from a global view through comparisons of the east and the west. For example, the first episode introduces and compares ham made in Anhui Province, China and Spain.

The documentary was filmed over a period of four years, and the team visited more than 20 places across six continents. Besides the mouthwatering shots of food, the eight-episode documentary is full of microphotography shots that show the cooking process and hard work behind each delicacy.

“The public have high expectations when it comes to food-themed documentaries,” said Chen Xiaoqing, who felt the pressure when producing *Once Upon a Bite*.

“There are always stories behind these delicacies, through which viewers can understand a country's history, community and emotion,” added the director.

79. What's the main idea of the first two paragraphs?

- A. The huge success of *A Bite of China*.
B. The ways to watch *A Bite of China*.
C. What the first episode of *Once Upon a Bite* is about.
D. How popular *Once Upon a Bite* was when it came out.

80. What can't people see in *A Bite of China*?

- A. Popular food in the west. B. The history of food.
C. Different ways of cooking. D. The history of cookware.

81. The underlined word “delicacy” in the text means “_____”.

- A. a special kind of photo B. something nice to eat C. a long period of time D. something easy to cook

82. How did the director feel when he was making *Once Upon a Bite*?

- A. Scared. B. Surprised. C. Stressed. D. Excited.

D

School ends when the bell for the last period rings but for children, it continues even after they get home because they have to complete homework.

For some people, homework is a very important part of learning. First, it allows students to interact with teachers and understand what they need to do better. Second, most homework requires parental help, which allows parents to know what their children are learning and allows them to play a part in their children's learning as well. Third, homework helps students understand the importance of being on time. When students are given the last date to complete their homework, it encourages them to manage their time better.

However, some others believe homework is unnecessary stress that a child doesn't need. First, after long hours of lessons in school, children need to take their minds off studies and relax. Second, children feel stressed when they fail to complete homework on time. What's worse, they may be completing it only to escape punishment, not to learn from it. Third, too much homework stops children from being able to play and socialize, which are both important for a developing child. Lastly, too much homework may make children get into bad habits like copying. If children don't finish homework at home, they simply copy it off others.

As we can see, homework can be a polarizing subject. On which side do you stand? In my opinion, instead of picking a side, why not pick both? The problem is that we need to find out how much homework is the right amount.

83. According to the second paragraph, some people think students can learn to be on time by _____.
 A. giving up hobbies
 B. managing time well
 C. stopping playing with others
 D. escaping some homework
84. The writer probably thinks it's not good for students to _____.
 A. copy homework from others
 B. ask help from their parents
 C. discuss homework with teachers
 D. take their minds off studies
85. Which is the subject of the text?
 A. Do students need homework?
 B. Do students enjoy doing homework?
 C. Why is homework important to students?
 D. Why shouldn't students do homework?
86. If the writer continues to write this text, what will he write about?
 A. Teachers' opinions on homework.
 B. Advantages of doing homework.
 C. Parents' opinions on homework.
 D. The right amount of homework.
87. The text probably comes from _____.
 A. a school notice
 B. a personal diary
 C. an educational magazine
 D. a research report

阅读下面短文,并用英语回答问题。(请注意每小题后面的词数要求)

E

Studies show that there are many differences between cat lovers and dog lovers. Here are five great differences between them.

• **Cat lovers are not afraid to be alone**

Wonder why so many lonely girls own cats? This is probably an answer to your question. Cat people love to spend time alone and often live alone. Dog lovers, however, enjoy the company and they have trouble living alone.

• **Cat lovers are more independent**

Cats love independence and their owners keep up with them. They are able to go through the hard time all alone and deal with problems without any help. Dog people have trouble solving their problems without someone else's help, though there are exceptions, of course.

• **Dog owners trust people**

Dog people have wonderful listening skills and they are always ready to believe in anything others say. But cat owners check the information twice before saying that it is correct. The trust level is low in their many relationships. Maybe that's why they are hardly cheated.

• **Dog people are more outgoing**

Dogs love the company and love spending more time with people than they like sleeping the whole day in the sofa. Dog owners are the same. They are super outgoing. Cat people are a bit quieter and they prefer to stay home rather than party all night long.

• **Dog people are more energetic**

Cat owners are much lazier than dog owners. Why? Because dog owners have to wake up early in the morning and go for a walk with their dogs, while cat owners keep sleeping and wake up whenever they want. Dogs are so active that it is hard to be lazy around them.

88. Who are more independent, cat lovers or dog lovers? (不超过5个词)

89. Why are cat owners hardly cheated? (不超过10个词)

90. What do dog owners have to do in the morning? (不超过10个词)

第四部分 写(共两大题,满分30分)

X. 单词拼写(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

根据首字母及汉语提示,完成下列单词的拼写,使句意明确、语言通顺。

91. Why does this kind of juice taste s _____ (酸的)?

92. My brother says that he gets on well with his b _____ (老板).

93. Peter did his best but he f _____ (失败) in the end.

94. There is a dog lying on the street c _____ (拐角).

95. All the teachers like her because Lucy is a _____ (活跃的) in class.

XI. 书面表达(共1小题;满分25分)

假如你是韩梅,是你班的英语课代表。近期你将开展英语学习经验交流活动。请你根据以下提示,准备一篇英语发言稿。词数80~100。

提示:1.你学习英语的方法;2.你给同学们的建议。

Hello, everyone,

I'm glad to share my experience of learning English with you.

I hope my advice is helpful. Thank you for listening!