



2017-2018 学年第一学期高二年级第一次月考

英语试题

时间: (1 小时 40 分钟, 满分 100 分)

第 I 卷

第一部分 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

Spend the summer creating memories!

There's no more exciting place to spend the summer than at Summer Camp at the Smithsonian, where all kinds of dreams can come true. Where else can campers blast into space or invent a fantasy world, or relive history or learn to shape the future of the planet? The rich and exciting world of the Smithsonian Summer Camp program, now in its 47th year, is all theirs to discover in these one-of-a-kind learning experiences that fire the imagination—and offers plenty of great fun!

Summer Camp Registration begins on February 13.

Getting started:

★Sign in or create an account if you do not already have one. Camp information will be sent to your email addresses one month before your first day of camp.

★Read our selection of camps. Be more prepared by knowing which camps you plan to purchase in advance. We suggest you have a second choice in mind when registering as camps can sell out quickly.

★Become a member of The Smithsonian Associates and save big on camp prices! Register for camp early, before registration opens to the public.

Notes:

- Each camp is a week long and runs the full day.(9:30AM-4:30PM)
- Campers have a supervised brown-bag lunch hour. Many camps take a snack break so please pack a water bottle and extra snacks.
- Campers provide their own transportation to the Mall (the entrance of the S. Dillon Ripley Center at 1100 Jefferson Drive SW, Washington, D. C, where campers are dropped off and picked up). Please provide a signal letter of permission if your child is allowed to leave



without an adult.

- The program provided by the Smithsonian Summer Camp _____.
A. starts from February 13 B. focuses on space science
C. can help inspire kids' imagination D. can excite kids' interest in their studies
- If you want to enjoy an early booking, you should _____.
A. create a band account
B. join The Smithsonian Associates
C. have at least two choices in mind
D. keep a close eye on camp information
- What's the purpose of the text?
A. To inform. B. To describe. C. To entertain. D. To advertise.

B

According to a survey, about ten men in every hundred suffer from color blindness in some way. Women are luckier, only about one in two hundred is affected in this matter. Perhaps, after all, it is safer to be driven by a woman.

There are different kinds of color blindness. In some cases a man can not see deep red. He may think that red, orange and yellow are all shades of green. Sometimes a person can not tell the difference between blue and green. In rare cases an unlucky man may see everything in shades of green—a strange world indeed.

Color blindness in human beings is a strange thing to explain. In a single eye there are millions of very small things called "cones". These help us to see in a bright light and to tell difference between colors. There are also millions of "rods" but these are used for seeing when it is nearly dark. They show us shape but not color.

Some insects have favorite colors. Mosquitoes like blue but do not like yellow. A red light will not attract insects, but a blue lamp will. In a similar way human beings also have favorite colors. Yet we are lucky. With the aid of the cones in our eyes we see many beautiful colors by day, and with the aid of the rods we can see shapes at night. One day we may even learn more about the invisible colors around.

- This passage is mainly about _____.
A. color and its surprising effects B. women being luckier than men
C. danger caused by color blindness D. color blindness
- According to the passage, with the help of the "cones", we can _____.
A. tell orange from yellow B. see in weak light
C. kill mosquitoes D. tell different shapes



6. Why do some people say it is safer to be driven by women?
- A. Women are more careful.
 B. There are fewer color-blind women.
 C. Women are fond of driving than men.
 D. Women are weaker but quicker in thinking.
7. We can attract and kill mosquitoes by using a _____.
 A. red light B. yellow light C. blue light D. green light

C

Many people tell me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and "writing". In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a computer. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the US Coast Guard to become a free writer, I had no promise at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used computer and felt a real writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I know I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering. What

I would keep putting my dream to the test--- even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

8. The passage is meant to _____.
 A. warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
 B. advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
 C. show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to be after wealth and fame
 D. encourage young people to be after a writer career
9. What can be concluded from the passage?
 A. Real writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
 B. Writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
 C. Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
 D. The chances for a writer to become successful are small.



10. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?
 A. He wasn't able to produce a single book.
 B. He hadn't seen a change for the better.
 C. He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
 D. He found his dream would never come true.
11. The underlined words "... people who die wondering, 'What if?'" refer to "those ____"
 A. who think too much of the dark side of life
 B. who regret giving up their career halfway
 C. who think a lot without making a decision
 D. who are full of imagination even upon death

D

Years ago many students who successfully completed a university degree could find a good career quite easily. However, those days are gone, even in Hong Kong, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs.

Job seekers first have to make a careful judgement of their own abilities. One area of judgement should be of their academic qualifications, which would include special skills within their subject area. Graduates should also consider their own personal values and attitudes, or the relative importance to themselves of such matters as money, confidence, leadership and caring for others. An honest judgement of personal interests and abilities such as creative or scientific skills, or skills acquired from work experience, should also be given careful thought.

The second stage is to study the opportunities available for employment and to think about how the general employment situation is likely to develop in the future. To do this, graduates can study available job chances and information in newspapers or they can visit a job office, write to possible employers for information or contact friends or relatives who may already be involved in a particular profession. After studying all the various choices, they should be in a position to make informed comparisons between various careers..

Job application forms and letters should, of course, be filled in carefully and correctly, without grammar or spelling mistakes.

Good personal presentation is essential in the search for a good career. When graduates are asked to attend an interview, they should prepare properly by finding out all they can about the prospective (未来的) employer. Dressing suitably and arriving for the interview on time are also obviously important. Interviewees should try to give positive and helpful answers and should not be afraid to ask questions about anything they are unsure about. This is much better than pretending to understand a question and giving an unsuitable answer.



It is true that it is hard to find a good job. But there will always be good career opportunities for people with ability, skills and determination; the secret to achieving good jobs is to be one of them.

12. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. There is nothing we can do to find a good job nowadays.
- B. To find out what jobs are available is totally impossible.
- C. To find a job is much more difficult than before.
- D. The education you receive has nothing to do with job-hunting.

13. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that graduates should _____.

- A. aim to give a balanced account of what the employer needs
- B. consider careers which suit their values, interests and abilities
- C. stress their personal attitudes and values in job applications
- D. recognize their own abilities regardless of what the employer looks for

14. In Paragraph 5, the writer seems to suggest that _____.

- A. interviewees should ask a question if they can't think of an answer
- B. it is better for interviewees to be honest than to pretend to understand
- C. it is not a good idea for interviewees to be completely honest in their answers
- D. pretending to understand a question is better than giving an unsuitable answer

15. What is the most possible title of the passage?

- A. Difficulties in job hunting
- B. Hard to find a good job?
- C. How to attend an interview?
- D. What is job hunting?

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

Four smart ways to help build your child's vocabulary

"Johnny next door can name his colors, but Gloria can barely even say her own name. What am I doing wrong?" 16. _____ But the good news is that children really are born to absorb the language around them. The following are some ways to help build your child's vocabulary.

Never use baby talk.

Young children understand so much more than they can initially (最初地) repeat. 17. _____ Of course you're not going to start speaking to a baby in Shakespearean (莎士比亚风格的) English, but it's important to speak to them the way that you'd speak to anybody else. Even if your child can't or doesn't use the same vocabulary when she talks, it's helping her language development.

Follow your child's lead.



18. _____ Trying to turn her attention away from the clown (小丑) so that you can point out the word for "elephant" is not only frustrating; it's probably not doing much good. Instead of driving the conversation, you'll be more successful in making words "stick," if you look at what your child is paying attention to—then give her the vocabulary to describe it.

Encourage any kind of reading.

Even young kids who haven't yet learned to read will memorize books that they've heard frequently. So go ahead and have your child "fill in" words as you're reading together.

19. _____ For older children who are already readers, it's important to let them choose their own reading material.

20. _____

At two years of age, some kids may only use about 30 words while others may be able to use 300 words. But there's very little evidence that those children with 30 words at age two will have worse outcomes by the time they are five or six years of age.

- A. So don't talk down to them.
- B. Correct pronunciation gently.
- C. Don't panic if your child is slow to talk.
- D. It will help with their vocabulary development.
- E. That sort of comparison can lead to a lot of parental anxiety.
- F. Let's say you're taking a trip to the circus with your young daughter.
- G. The best thing that parents can do is really just talk to their children all the time.

第二部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面的短文, 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。

As is known to all, plants normally grow in soil. However, soil is not always 21 _____. To solve the problem, people grow plants using a liquid nutrient solution (营养液) instead of soil. This 22 _____ is called hydroponics (水栽法).

Today, hydroponics is becoming more popular all over the world. But the idea is not 23 _____. People have been growing plants in water for thousands of years. 24 _____, the ancient Aztecs made floating islands to grow crops. Egyptians also have historical records of growing plants in 25 _____.

Modern hydroponics can be both simple and complex. There is a good chance you practice hydroponics without even 26 _____ it. Have you ever taken a cutting of a plant and stuck it in



a glass of water 27 roots grew? People in some countries often 28 hydroponic vegetables. Large hot house businesses use advanced hydroponic techniques to 29 vegetables for the market. The basic ideas are the same: growing plants without the use of 30.

Hydroponics has several 31. First, larger amounts of crops can be produced. Over the years, farmers have found that it can help 32 the production of crops. Another 33 thing is that hydroponics uses much less water than traditional methods. Some people also say that hydroponic vegetables are of higher quality.

But the system's disadvantages do 34. For a farm, hydroponic systems are generally 35. Farmers will spend a lot of money setting up a new system. To keep the systems 36, they have to spend more. 37, plants are more likely to get sick. 38 move quickly since the plants share nutrient solutions. Another 39 of hydroponics is that the energy costs are high. 40 growing systems use the sun's energy, but hydroponic plants use oil-based energy.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. cheap | B. common | C. available | D. important |
| 22. A. method | B. idea | C. situation | D. truth |
| 23. A. simple | B. new | C. clear | D. old |
| 24. A. Of course | B. In addition | C. As a result | D. For example |
| 25. A. sand | B. water | C. space | D. land |
| 26. A. seeing | B. dreaming | C. realizing | D. doubting |
| 27. A. till | B. since | C. when | D. if |
| 28. A. store | B. order | C. import | D. buy |
| 29. A. sell | B. provide | C. find | D. choose |
| 30. A. soil | B. liquid | C. light | D. air |
| 31. A. aspects | B. advantages | C. steps | D. purpose |
| 32. A. change | B. guide | C. keep | D. improve |
| 33. A. well-known | B. surprising | C. good | D. obvious |
| 34. A. vary | B. spread | C. stay | D. exist |
| 35. A. difficult | B. ordinary | C. helpful | D. expensive |
| 36. A. running | B. developing | C. moving | D. driving |
| 37. A. However | B. Otherwise | C. Therefore | D. Besides |
| 38. A. Deaths | B. Mistakes | C. Diseases | D. Accidents |
| 39. A. result | B. shortcoming | C. question | D. difference |
| 40. A. Scientific | B. Previous | C. Traditional | D. Perfect |



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。

We all know that there are many differences between British 41. American English, but some of us don't know how they are different. 42. first and most obvious difference is the vocabulary. It is interesting 43. hundreds of words 44. (use) in England are not used in America or are used with a different 45. (mean). Then there are a few differences in grammar, too. The British say "Have you got a Chinese history book?" 46. Americans prefer "Do you have a Chinese history book?" I don't think it strange at all. It's natural. The two varieties also 47. (difference) in spelling and pronunciation. Though there are some differences, some experts believe they are moving 48. (close) than before. After all, British English is English, and American English is English, too. They are similar to each other in many ways. Communications across the Atlantic have developed 49. (steady). As a matter of fact, users of English will have no difficulty 50. (understand) each other wherever they are.

第 II 卷

第三部分 写作(共两节, 满分 25 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(∧), 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: 在错的词下画一横线, 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'll tell you a story about a Bolivian man names Timoteo Apaza. One road, that goes north from Lapaz, is in a bad condition. The mountains rise steep. One vehicle comes off the road every two weeks in average. Every morning he climbs up to the bend with a large circular board in his hand, takes his place and directs the traffic. Thanks to Timoteo, the death toll has been fallen. He is a volunteer, and no one pays him for it. Sometime some drivers give him a tip, making him live on. Other drivers just take it for granting and ignore him. However, he doesn't regret because he thinks this is his mission to help others. He is really great.