

蚌埠第三中学 2018-2019 学年度 第二学期 第二次教学质量检测

2020 届 高二年级 英语试题

全卷满分 150 分 考试用时 120 分钟

命题：蚌埠三中考试中心命题组

制卷：徐浩

★祝考试顺利★

【注意事项】

1. 答卷前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用合乎要求的 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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 will the speakers do next Friday?

- A. Water the garden. B. Go shopping. C. Have a picnic.

2. Which is NOT part of their overseas markets yet?

- A. Europe. B. South Africa. C. Australia.

3. How much will the man pay in total?

- A. 400 dollars. B. 480 dollars. C. 640 dollars.

4. Why won't the woman go traveling?

- A. She doesn't like traveling by air.

- B. She toured Europe last year.

- C. She doesn't have enough money.

5. What does the woman think of the meeting?

- A. She is unsatisfied with it.

- B. It went very well.

- C. The man should talk more about his opinion.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why didn't the man call the woman?

- A. He had no change.

- B. He wasn't in the service area.

- C. He was just a few minutes late.

7. What will the speakers do next?

- A. Wait for their friends. B. Go to collect their friends. C. Have the car repaired.

8. 听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did the speakers do last year?

- A. They asked Gail for help. B. They organized a party. C. They planted some turnips.

9. What does the man think of Gail?

- A. She is optimistic. B. She is friendly. C. She is unhelpful.

10. When did the woman talk to Gail?

- A. Last month. B. Last week. C. Yesterday.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where did the woman watch the movie last night?

- A. At the cinema. B. At home. C. At the man's house.

12. How did the man find out about the film?

- A. From the newspaper. B. From TV. C. From the woman.

13. Which aspects of the movie did the woman especially like?

- A. The actors and music. B. The plot and the acting. C. The plot and the setting.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Stories.
- B. Pictures.
- C. Friends.

15. Why does the woman think it stressful to go to the dentist?

- A. It hurts. B. It is embarrassing. C. You can do nothing about it.

16. What does the man think is the most stressful?

- A. Moving to a new place. B. Taking an exam. C. Being late.

17. What does the woman think of having an interview?

- A. Enjoyable. B. Simple. C. Challenging.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is checked in the first test?

- A. Your eyesight.
- B. Your driving skills.
- C. Your knowledge of traffic regulations.

19. What does the instruction permit allow you to do?

- A. Practice driving with an experienced driver.
- B. Drive under normal highway condition.
- C. Have the car checked by the license office.

20. What should you take with you when taking the road test?

- A. Your identification card. B. Your instruction permit. C. Your car.

第二部分： 阅读理解 （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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Washington, D.C. Bicycle Tours

Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.

Duration: 3 hours

This small group bike tour is a fantastic way to see the world-famous cherry trees with beautiful flowers of Washington, D.C. Your guide will provide a history lesson about the trees and the famous monuments where they blossom. Reserve your spot before availability — and the cherry blossoms — disappear!

Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (4 miles)

Join a guided bike tour and view some of the most popular monuments in Washington, D.C. Explore the monuments and memorials on the National Mall as your guide shares unique facts and history at each stop. Guided tour includes bike, helmet, cookies and bottled water.

Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.

Duration: 3 hours

Morning or Afternoon, this bike tour is the perfect tour for D.C. newcomers and locals looking to experience Washington, D.C. in a healthy way with minimum effort. Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks. Comfortable bikes and a smooth tour route(路线) make cycling between the sites fun and relaxing.

Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (7 miles)

Join a small group bike tour for an evening of exploration in the heart of Washington, D.C. Get up close to the monuments and memorials as you bike the sites of Capital Hill and the National Mall. Frequent stops are made for photo taking as your guide offers unique facts and history. Tour includes bike, helmet, and bottled water. All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.

21. Which tour do you need to book in advance?

- A. Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.
- B. Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour.
- C. Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.
- D. Washington Capital Sites at Night Bike Tour.

22. What will you do on the Capital City Bike Tour?

- A. Meet famous people.
- B. Go to a national park.
- C. Visit well-known museums.
- D. Enjoy interesting stories.

23. Which of the following does the bicycle tour at night provide?

- A. City maps.
- B. Cameras.
- C. Meals.
- D. Safety lights.

B

Surviving Hurricane Sandy

Natalie Doan, 14, has always felt lucky to live in Rockaway, New York. Living just a few blocks from the beach, Natalie can see the ocean and hear the wave from her house. "It's the ocean that makes Rockaway so special," she says.

On October 29, 2012, that ocean turned fierce. That night, Hurricane Sandy attacked the East Coast, and Rockaway was hit especially hard. Fortunately, Natalie's family escaped to Brooklyn shortly before the city's bridge closed.

When they returned to Rockaway the next day, they found their neighborhood in ruins. Many of Natalie's friends had lost their homes and were living far away. All around her, people were suffering, especially the elderly. Natalie's school was so damaged that she had to temporarily attend a school in Brooklyn.

In the following few days, the men and women helping Rockaway recover inspired Natalie. Volunteers came with carloads of donated clothing and toys. Neighbors devoted their spare time to helping others rebuild. Teenagers climbed dozens of flights of stairs to deliver water and food to elderly people trapped in powerless high-rise buildings.

"My mom tells me that I can't control what happens to me," Natalie says. "but I can always choose how I deal with it." Natalie's choice was to help.

She created a website page, matching survivors in need with donors who wanted to help. Natalie posted information about a boy named Patrick, who lost his baseball card collecting when his house burned down. Within days, Patrick's collection was replaced.

In the coming months, her website page helped lots of kids: Christopher, who received a new basketball; Charlie, who got a new keyboard. Natalie also worked with other organizations to bring much-needed supplies to Rockaway. Her efforts made her a famous person. Last April, she was invited to the White House and honored as a Hurricane Sandy Champion of Change.

Today, the scars(创痕)of destruction are still seen in Rockaway, but hope is in the air. The streets are clear, and many homes have been rebuilt. "I can't imagine living anywhere but Rockaway," Natalie declares. "My neighborhood will be back, even stronger than before."

24. When Natalie returned to Rockaway after the hurricane, she found_____.

- A. some friends had lost their lives
 - B. her neighborhood was destroyed
 - C. her school had moved to Brooklyn
 - D. the elderly were free from suffering
25. According to paragraph 4, who inspired Natalie most?
- A. The people trapped in high-rise building
 - B. The people helping Rockaway rebuild
 - C. The volunteers donating money to survivors
 - D. Local teenagers bringing clothing to elderly people
26. How did Natalie help the survivors?
- A. She built an information sharing platform
 - B. She took care of younger children
 - C. She called on the White House to help
 - D. She gave her toys to the kids
27. What does the story intend to tell us?
- A. Little people can make a big difference
 - B. A friend in need is a friend indeed
 - C. East or West, home is best
 - D. Technology is power

C

For thousands of years, people have been debating the meaning of happiness and how to find it. From the ancient Greeks and Romans to current day writers and professors, the debate about happiness continues. What makes some happy? In what parts of the world are people the happiest? Why even study happiness? The Greek philosopher Aristotle said that a person's highest happiness comes from the use of his or her intelligence. Religious books such as the Koran and Bible discuss faith as a form of happiness. The British scientist Charles Darwin believed that all species were formed in a way so as to enjoy happiness. People throughout history may have had different ideas about happiness. But today, many people are still searching for its meaning.

How do you study something like happiness? You could start with the World Database of Happiness at Erasmus University in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. This set of information includes how to define and measure happiness. Some findings are not surprising. For example, the database suggests that married people are happier than single people. People who like to be with other people are happier than unsocial people. But other findings are less expected: People with children are equally happy as couples without children. And wealthier people are only a little happier than poorer people.

Positive psychology is the new term for a method of scientific study that tries to examine the things that make life worth living instead of life's problems. Traditional psychology generally studies negative situations like mental suffering and sickness. But positive psychology aims to study the strengths that allow people and communities to do well. There is also an increasing amount of medical research on the physical qualities of happiness. Doctors can now look at happiness at work in a person's brain using a method called magnetic resonance imaging (核磁共振成像), or MRI. For example, an MRI can show how one area of a person's brain activates when he or she is shown happy pictures. A different

area of the brain becomes active when the person sees pictures of terrible subjects.

28. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?

- A. People are searching for the meaning of happiness.
- B. Current day scholars are debating about how to make people happy.
- C. Happiness is an everlasting topic for discussion.
- D. People have begun to realize the importance of understanding happiness.

29. The Bible tells us happiness comes from _____.

- A. the application of one's intelligence
- B. the strong belief in religion
- C. a certain degree of good faith
- D. the trust in one's ability

30. As an approach of scientific study, positive psychology focuses on _____.

- A. strengths that enable people to succeed
- B. psychological sickness
- C. examining what makes life worth living
- D. mental suffering

31. MRI is used in the study of happiness in order to _____.

- A. find out the physical quantities of happiness
- B. look at the images formed in people's brain
- C. study the reaction of the brain to happiness
- D. understand the pictures of terrible subjects

D

Decision-making can be extremely difficult. Decision-making styles are significantly different in different cultures.

In any approach to a problem and in any negotiations, the Western world turns to the "I to you" approach while Japan, the "you to you" approach. The former means both sides present their arguments openly from their own point of view. Naturally, often comes a confrontation(冲突) situation, which Westerners are very skillful in dealing with. The latter is based on each side trying to understand the other person's point of view. Thus, the direction of the meeting is a mutual(相互的) attempt to reduce confrontation and achieve harmony.

Besides, Western decision-making goes mostly from top management(管理人员) and often does not consult middle management or the worker. However, in Japan great consideration is given to the thoughts and opinions of everyone at all levels. Based on "bottom-up direction", ideas can be created at the lowest levels, travel upward through an organization and have an effect on the final decision.

Difference in decision-making also comes from different communication styles. The Japanese business person works to achieve harmony, even if the deal falls through, and will spend whatever time is necessary to determine a "you to you" approach, communicating personal views only indirectly. They put a thorough job above the Western deadline approach. So the Japanese are thorough in their meetings. Thus Americans are often annoyed by the many meetings in many Japanese businesses. But where the American is pressing for a specific decision, the Japanese is trying to think up a rather broad direction.

On the other hand, once a given agreement is made, it is the Japanese who sometimes wonder at the slow pace in which Westerners carry out the decision. The Japanese are eager to move forward and Westerners, perhaps, lag(落后) behind as they take the time for in-depth planning.

32. A Japanese business bases its decision _____.

- A. on top-down direction
- B. on nothing but its workers' views
- C. only on its top leaders' opinions
- D. on bottom-up direction

33. The text mainly tells us that Japan and the Western world _____.

- A. face great difficulty in making decisions

- B. have all members contribute to a decision
- C. are different in decision-making styles
- D. have two approaches: “I to you” and “you to I”

34. Which of the following is TRUE of the Westerners?

- A. They carry out the decision once it is made.
- B. There are many meetings in their businesses.
- C. They work to achieve harmony in doing business.
- D. They are good at handling confrontation situation.

35. The author's attitude towards Japanese decision-making is _____.

- A. positive
- B. critical(批评的)
- C. negative
- D. casual(无所谓的)

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Urbanization(城市化)

Until relatively recently, the vast majority of human beings lived and died without ever seeing a city. The first city was probably founded no more than 5,500 years ago. __36__ In fact, nearly everyone lived on farms or in tiny rural (乡村的) villages. It was not until the 20th century that Great Britain became the first urban society in history—a society in which the majority of people live in cities and do not farm for a living.

Britain was only the beginning. __37__ The process of urbanization—the migration (迁徙) of people from the countryside to the city—was the result of modernization, which has rapidly transformed how people live and where they live.

In 1990, fewer than 40% of Americans lived in urban areas. Today, over 82% of Americans live in cities. Only about 2% live on farms. __38__

Large cities were impossible until agriculture became industrialized. Even in advanced agricultural societies, it took about ninety-five people on farms to feed five people in cities. __39__ Until modern times, those living in cities were mainly the ruling elite(精英) and the servants, laborers and professionals who served them. Cities survived by taxing farmers and were limited in size by the amount of surplus food that the rural population produced and by the ability to move this surplus from farm to city.

Over the past two centuries, the Industrial Revolution has broken this balance between the city and the country. __40__ Today, instead of needing ninety-five farmers to feed five city people, one American farmer is able to feed more than a hundred non-farmers.

- A. That kept cities very small.
- B. Modernization drew people to the cities and made farmers more productive.
- C. The effects of urban living on people should be considered.
- D. But even 200 years ago, only a few people could live in cities.
- E. Soon many other industrial nations became urban societies.
- F. The rest live in small towns.
- G. Modern cities have destroyed social relations and the health of human beings.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(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。

George Springer helped his team Houston Astros win the World Series in 2017. He was __41__ the Most Valuable Player, but his struggle is mostly hidden. His __42__ is not in trying to hit a fastball, but in __43__ it. He stutters (口吃).

Growing up in Connecticut, Springer was the kid who would __44__ raise his hand in school, the kid __45__ every time he opened his mouth.

“I was the guy who didn’t talk,” he said. “I would avoid speaking at all __46__”
 He was often __47__. Sometimes he was bullied (欺侮). The phone was suffering to him. __48__
 were worse. If he wanted a dish that he knew would be tough to say, he would __49__. If he was
 with his family, his sister Nicole would __50__ for him.
 He remembers a couple of attempts at speech therapy (语言治疗), but he said he was __51__ with
 __52__ parents, an ability to express himself in sports, and a small group of friends who __53__.
 “If therapy works for you, __54__. But for me, I also developed my own __55__ to handle it,” he
 said. “Besides, when I was around all my friends, it didn’t really seem to __56__ them. If I did
 it, they would wait __57__ I was done, then finish the conversation.”
 To help other kids __58__ the same issue, Springer frequently appeared in interviews and even
 agreed to wear a microphone __59__ during the 2017 All-Star Game. He then added “I can’t let
 anything in life I can’t __60__ slow me down or stop me from being who I want to be.” These 22
 words proved it.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. awarded | B. rewarded | C. given | D. chosen |
| 42. A. strength | B. difficulty | C. goal | D. fault |
| 43. A. thinking about | B. dealing with | C. talking about | D. playing with |
| 44. A. even | B. sometimes | C. often | D. never |
| 45. A. in delight | B. in relief | C. in fear | D. in trouble |
| 46. A. expenses | B. fares | C. profits | D. costs |
| 47. A. deserted | B. scared | C. teased | D. attacked |
| 48. A. Restaurants | B. Classes | C. Foods | D. Debates |
| 49. A. gesture | B. weep | C. signal | D. beg |
| 50. A. take | B. pay | C. cook | D. order |
| 51. A. blessed | B. getting along | C. provided | D. fed up |
| 52. A. rewarding | B. encouraging | C. grateful | D. careful |
| 53. A. cared | B. forgave | C. understood | D. approved |
| 54. A. interesting | B. unique | C. wonderful | D. strange |
| 55. A. ways | B. interest | C. habits | D. taste |
| 56. A. amaze | B. hurt | C. bother | D. aid |
| 57. A. unless | B. until | C. before | D. when |
| 58. A. raising | B. facing | C. confusing | D. settling |
| 59. A. on field | B. in school | C. at home | D. on stage |
| 60. A. grasp | B. possess | C. control | D. defend |

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。

In many places like Britain and Italy, if you leave the house without your wallet, you’ll be in a tough situation all day. But in China, you can enjoy your day just __61__ a smart phone.
 The other day, I set about __62__ (see) how far a phone would get me in the country’s capital. Admittedly, I was surprised to discover how __63__ (convenience) it was.
 I used my phone to call a taxi to meet my Chinese friend, Gu Yu, __64__ would guide me to get around Beijing. We paid for breakfast by __65__ (scan) a QR code on the window of a restaurant selling jianbing, one of China’s most popular street breakfasts. My purchase cost 6 yuan and __66__ (take) just a few seconds. At a nearby coffee shop, __67__ (it) owner scanned a QR code on my phone. As we sipped our coffee, Gu Yu paid her household water bill. She used the same simple process to pay other bills and even her rent. We also paid by phone for movie tickets, takeout food, shopping and for __68__ (deliver).
 I have known from Gu Yu that from tiny street stands to large chains, __69__ huge number of people

accept mobile payments, __70__ (most) through popular apps Alipay and WeChat.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____ 66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

第四部分写作（共二节，满分 35 分）

第一节（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。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(\)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；只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Everybody loves his family. So do I. I have such a happy family as I enjoy spending time with my family. There are three people in my family ,Father, Mother and I. Be a manager of a department store, he has to work lately into the night. So he spends most of his spare time with us. And my mother is an Chinese Teacher who works in the middle school which I am studying. Because of they are busy , we have little times together. But my mother often bought me some books read and my father will take us to the park or the cinema when he is free.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你所在的校风筝社开始招募(recruit)新成员。请给你校来自澳大利亚的交换生 Jeff 写一封邮件邀请他加入，内容包括：

1. 基本要求；
2. 享受的待遇；
3. 报名邮箱：thekiteclub@dfschool.com。