

MINGXIAO

MINGJUAN

名校名卷

教
华东师大版
辅


高二英语

名校名卷·高二英语

名校名卷·高二英语

名校名卷·高二英语

名校名卷·高二英语

 华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

名校名卷·高二英语/《名校名卷》编写组编. —上海:华东师范大学出版社, 2001.4
ISBN 7-5617-1923-X

I. 名… II. 名… III. 英语课—高中—试题
IV. G632.479

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 18363 号

名校名卷

高二英语

本书编写组 编

华东师范大学出版社出版发行
(上海中山北路 3663 号 邮政编码 200062)

新华书店上海发行所经销

江苏扬中印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 12.75 字数 310 千字
2001 年 4 月新 1 版 2001 年 4 月第一次印刷

ISBN 7-5617-1923-X/G·879

定价 10.00 元

目 录

东北师大附中第一学期英语期中考试试题	1
华东师大一附中第一学期英语期中考试试题	11
南开中学第一学期英语期中考试试题	19
武钢三中第一学期英语期中考试试题	27
杭州二中第一学期英语期中考试试题	37
东北师大附中第一学期英语期终考试试题	47
华东师大一附中第一学期英语期终考试试题	57
四川师大附中第一学期英语期终考试试题	65
南开中学第一学期英语期终考试试题	75
杭州二中第一学期英语期终考试试题	87
武钢三中第一学期英语期终考试试题	97
中国人大附中第二学期英语期中考试试题	105
南京师大附中第二学期英语期中考试试题	113
上海中学第二学期英语期中考试试题	119
郑州一中第二学期英语期中考试试题	127
合肥一中第二学期英语期中考试试题	135
中国人大附中第二学期英语期终考试试题	143
南京师大附中第二学期英语期终考试试题	150
合肥一中第二学期英语期终考试试题	158
参考答案	165
音带文字(部分)	175
附录:英语听力测试	179

东北师大附中第一学期英语期中考试试题

一、听力部分(本大题共 20 分)

A) 选出你听到的单词或短语。

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. sell | B. sale | C. soul | D. sold |
| 2. A. fixed | B. fix | C. fit | D. fits |
| 3. A. hide | B. height | C. head | D. high |
| 4. A. send off | B. send up | C. set off | D. set up |
| 5. A. had a coin broken | B. has broken a coin | C. had a broken coin | D. has a broken coin |

B) 听句子, 选出与你听到的句子意思最相近的句子。

6. A. Her husband has been to a certain foreign country.
B. Her husband has gone abroad.
C. Her husband isn't at home now.
D. Her husband often goes abroad.
7. A. They often keep a certain distance away.
B. They don't talk to each other.
C. They don't want to see each other any more.
D. They are not friendly to each other.
8. A. He was likely feeling ill.
B. He caught a cold.
C. He got a headache.
D. Maybe he did something wrong.
9. A. I won't tell you anything this week.
B. I have said nothing about you this week.
C. You won't get anything from me this week.
D. You don't need any help this week.
10. A. She still stayed after they fell asleep.
B. She left before they went to sleep.
C. She left when they had gone to sleep.
D. She tried to stop them from sleeping.

C) 听短文, 填上所缺单词。

Many people like to read the 11 news in the newspapers. But how is a newspaper 12 so quickly?

Every morning the 13 editor holds a meeting with the 14. After that journalists are sent to 15 different people. At the same time, photographers are sent to take 16 which will be 17 later. After the reporters hand in their stories, the chief editor will choose the most 18 news for the front page. Other editors read the stories and make some 19 changes. They also write 20 for each story. Finally, when the newspapers are printed, they are delivered to different places as soon as possible.

二、单项选择填空(本大题共 10 分)

21. Canada is _____ country.
A. a English-speaking B. an English-spoken
C. a speaking-English D. an English-speaking
22. Would you mind if I _____ one of these books?
A. take B. took C. taking D. to take
23. The old man died _____ smoking a lot.
A. from the habit of B. into
C. out of D. of the habit
24. We should try to _____ with fire.
A. stop to play B. stop from playing
C. stop our children playing D. stop to playing
25. Since we're all here, let's get down to _____.
A. do our business B. do business
C. doing our businesses D. business
26. He has come here for _____.
A. an information B. some informations
C. a useful piece of information D. a useful information
27. The study of English is _____ to us young people.
A. of great importance B. of very importance
C. of very important D. of great important
28. Hangzhou is well known _____ its beauty.
A. as B. to C. for D. of
29. The room, _____ window faces south, is mine.
A. who's B. it's C. which D. whose
30. He talked as if he _____ to the US.
A. had been B. has been C. has gone D. went
31. To catch up with them, you should try to run _____.
A. so fast as possibly B. as fast as you can
C. so soon as possible D. as soon as you can
32. He felt lonely at first, but after a while he _____ alone.
A. got used to living B. used to live
C. was used to live D. was using to living
33. The teacher came into the classroom, _____.
A. his book under his arms B. carry a book in his hand
C. taking book in his hand D. with a book under his arm
34. English is widely used in _____ life.
A. every day B. every day's C. everyday D. everyday's
35. His sister likes playing _____, while I like playing _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 43. A. true | B. real | C. clear | D. certain |
| 44. A. newspaper | B. way | C. magazine | D. method |
| 45. A. therefore | B. however | C. but | D. yet |
| 46. A. carefully | B. carelessly | C. easily | D. properly |
| 47. A. watch | B. look | C. see | D. sight |
| 48. A. paragraphs | B. articles | C. newspapers | D. headlines |
| 49. A. journalist | B. one | C. reader | D. writer |
| 50. A. with | B. for | C. in | D. about |
| 51. A. many | B. more | C. few | D. fewer |
| 52. A. areas | B. cities | C. towns | D. parts |
| 53. A. mainly | B. recently | C. regularly | D. especially |
| 54. A. first | B. front | C. important | D. main |
| 55. A. Another | B. A | C. One | D. Other |
| 56. A. sold | B. published | C. bought | D. delivered |
| 57. A. daily | B. weekly | C. monthly | D. yearly |
| 58. A. like | B. as | C. for | D. of |
| 59. A. stories | B. newspapers | C. books | D. magazines |
| 60. A. interest | B. pleasure | C. smell | D. fun |

四、交际英语(本大题共 10 分)

A) 补全下列对话应答。

61. —I wonder if I can ask you some questions.

— _____.

A. No, go ahead

B. Yes, please do

C. Not at all

D. I'm sorry but I do

62. —Excuse me, _____?

—Go straight ahead and take the second turning on the right. Then you'll see it.

A. do you see the red tall building over there

B. are the streetcars free

C. how can you get to the Moonlight Hotel

D. where's the nearest restroom

63. —What do you do in the theatre?

— _____.

A. First, I tell the actors where to move and where to stand

B. I love doing comedies

C. At the very beginning I choose a play and the actors

D. I'm a director and I direct plays

64. —The bag seems to be heavy. _____?

—That's very kind of you. Thank you.

A. Would you like to carry it

- B. Would you mind if I carry it
- C. Would you love me to carry it
- D. Are you sure you can manage it yourself

65. —Is there anything I can do for you?

— _____.

- A. Nothing
- B. I'm sorry, you can't
- C. It's nothing serious
- D. Yes, I'm looking for a dog

B) 完成下列对话。

(Two friends, Alice and Bruce, are talking in the reading-room. Bruce's having a look at the newspaper.)

A: What's on this evening, Bruce? 66

B: Let me see. "Modern Times" at 8 o'clock p.m. at the Capital Theatre.

A: 67

B: It's about the inhumanity(残酷) of working on an assembly line(装配线) in a factory.

Workers have to work hard like machines.

A: That's a comedy, isn't it?

B: Yes, 68

A: 69 What about you?

B: Ok. Let's go and see them.

A: What time shall we meet?

B: 70

A: Good! See you then.

- A. Is there anything else?
- B. I feel like going to see the film.
- C. Is there anything good?
- D. It sounds a good idea.
- E. What do you think of it?
- F. It doesn't sound very funny, though.
- G. What's that about?
- H. I suggest 7 o'clock.

五、单词填空(本大题共 10 分)

What we eat, when we eat or how we eat is usually c 71 to be an e 72 eating habit. Good eating h 73 are very important to our health. Most of us prefer eating sweets and icecream to eating meat and rice. Sweets and icecream are not b 74 for the stomach if we eat them at the e 75 of a meal. But we should also know that if we eat them before a meal they may spoil(损坏) our appetite(胃口). When we feel hungry, it is a s 76 that our body needs a food supply. When we feel angry, worried or excited, we may not want to eat. T 77, it is thought as an excellent way of finding out the truth by g 78 a person some dry bread. Because he is worrying, he loses his appetite and does not want to eat. Although

this s 79 very strange and rather foolish, it was ever used f 80 judging (判断) whether a man was telling lies.

六、改错(本大题共 5 分)

It was very difficulty to find jobs in the northeast of England, and when John lost his job, he found it impossible to get new one. He had soon spent all his money, so he decided to set of for the south of the country. He had heard about that things were better there, and that was easier to find work there. The best way was to go on train. So he went to the railway station and got on the train to London.

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

86. _____

He was the very only passenger in his compartment(车厢). Suddenly other man broke into it. The man carried a gun and shouted, " Your money or your life! " John replied with his body trembling(哆嗦), " I'm sorry and I have no money at all. " " Then why are you afraid? " asked the man. " I thought you are the conductor. "

87. _____

88. _____

89. _____

90. _____

七、阅读理解(本大题共 15 分)

(A)

Hotlines have become common in China. Some radio broadcasting stations use hotlines to encourage the listeners to take part in the talk shows.

That's a good idea. Yet, the fact is, some people do nothing but break the whole programme.

Some people know little about the topic(话题) under discussion. Sometimes they do not even know what the host(主持人) is talking about. So the host has to tell the caller what the show is about. Usually the caller will ask a few questions which express his hope and show his ignorance(无知). Then the host has to answer and explain — how silly this is! It wastes a lot of time.

It seems that some people phone the hotlines in fun. They just want to let the listeners hear them. They don't care what the topic is, whether they themselves are interested in or how silly they appear to be.

I'm totally bored(厌烦) by these people. It's necessary for radio stations to improve the hot-line programmers. In my opinion, if a caller doesn't know what is going on, the operator should not let the caller take part in it.

91. "Some people do nothing but break the whole programme" may tell us that

- _____.
- A. radio stations use hotlines in a wrong way
 - B. it is a fact
 - C. it is a good idea

- D. some people have unclear thoughts
92. Which of the following is not true?
- A. Some people know little about the topic under discussion.
 B. Some people do not know what the host is talking about.
 C. Some people do not know what the show is about.
 D. The writer tells us that the host is silly.
93. The host has to answer and explain, _____.
- A. for the host works hard
 B. because of the caller's ignorance
 C. for the host likes talking to the caller
 D. because of a lot of questions raised by the caller
94. The passage doesn't tell us the idea _____.
- A. that some listeners phone the hotlines in fun
 B. that some people just want to be heard by others
 C. that some people who don't care what the topic is must have realized that they appear to be silly
 D. what the hotline programmes are
95. The word "operator" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
- A. host
 B. listener
 C. doctor
 D. both A and B

(B)

JINTAN, JIANGSU: The 20 students — 18 boys and 2 girls — had a thousand reasons to be proud of themselves. They had just climbed their way to the top rung(梯阶) out of 4 million students taking part in the Fifth National Hua Luogeng Gold Cup Mathematics Contest(竞赛) on Tuesday evening.

The 20 gold medal winners are all primary and middle school students under the age of 14.

"Many of the problems are of college level and these pupils can figure them out. It is just unbelievable!" said a teacher from Guangdong province.

Named after China's most famous mathematician, Hua Luogeng, the contest started in 1986, one year after his death. In less than 10 years, it has been recognized by the State Education Commission(国家教委) as the country's biggest and best contest of its kind.

96. This news story is mainly about _____.
- A. when the contest started
 B. how the contest got its name
 C. the 20 pupils who have won gold medals in the contest
 D. the 5th National Hua Luogeng Gold Cup Mathematics Contest
97. This news story most probably appeared in a newspaper in _____.
- A. 1986
 B. 1987
 C. 1995
 D. 1997
98. It can be inferred(推断) from the text that the teacher from Guangdong province

- _____.
- A. felt proud of the gold medal winners
 - B. wondered if the students were honest
 - C. thought that the problems were too difficult for the students
 - D. believed that the twenty winners could go to study at university

99. The underlined phrase “figure out” in the text means _____.

- A. work out
 - B. add up
 - C. guess
 - D. study
100. Who was Hua Luogeng?
- A. A famous physicist.
 - B. A great actor.
 - C. A famous mathematician.
 - D. A well-known writer.

(C)

Suppose you work in a big company and find English very important to your job because you often deal with (与...打交道) foreign businessmen. Now you are looking for a place where you can improve your English, especially your spoken English.

Here are some advertisements about English language training from newspapers. You may find the information you need.

Global English Centre

- * General English in all four skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing.
- * 3-month (700 *yuan*), 6-month (1,200 *yuan*) and one-year (2,000 *yuan*) courses (课程).
- * Choice of morning or evening classes, 3 hours each day, Mon.—Fri.
- * Experienced college English teachers.
- * Close to the city centre and bus stops.

Tel: 67605272

Add: 105 Zhongshan Road, 100082

Modern Language School

- * Special courses in English for business, travel, banking, hotel management and office skills.
- * Small classes (12—16 students) on Sat. & Sun. from 2:00—5:00 PM.
- * Native English teachers from Canada and USA.
- * Language lab and computers supplied.
- * 3-month courses: 1,050 *yuan*;

6-month courses: 1,850 *yuan*.

Write or phone: Modern Language School,

675 Park Road, 100056

Tel: 67353019

The 21st Century English Training Centre

- * We specialize in effective(卓有成效的) teaching at all levels.
 - * We offer morning or afternoon classes, both of which last three months at a cost of 800 *yuan*.
 - * We also have a six-week TOEFL preparation class during winter and summer holidays.
 - * Entrance exams: June 1 and Dec. 1.
 - * Only 15-minute walk from the city centre.
- Call 67801642 for more information.

The International House of English

- * Three/ Six-month English courses for students of all levels at very low cost: 60 *yuan* for 12 hours each week; convenient(方便的) class hours: 9:00—12:00 AM and 2:00—5:00 PM.
 - * A four-month evening programme for developing speaking skills (same cost as day classes).
 - * Well-trained Chinese and foreign teachers experienced in teaching English as a second/ foreign language.
 - * Free sightseeing(观光) and social activities(活动).
 - * Very close to the Central Park.
- Call 67432308 for further information.

101. You work from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM every day.

Which schools will you choose?

- A. Global English Centre and Modern Language School.
- B. Global English Centre and the International House of English.
- C. Modern Language School and the 21st Century English Training Centre.
- D. The 21st Century English Training Centre and the International House of English.

102. The 21st Century English Training Centre is different from the other three schools in that _____.

- A. its teaching quality is better
- B. it is nearest to the city centre
- C. its courses are more advanced
- D. it requires an entrance examination

103. You will probably prefer to go to Modern Language School because it _____.

- A. offers free sightseeing and social activities
- B. has a special course in spoken English
- C. costs less than the other schools
- D. has native English teachers

104. If you take the evening programme at the International House of English, you will pay about _____.
A. 60 yuan B. 240 yuan C. 720 yuan D. 1,000 yuan
105. In which school the cost of learning spoken English is lower than that of any other school?
A. Global English Centre.
B. Modern Language School.
C. The 21st Century English Teaching Centre.
D. The International House of English.

八、书面表达(本大题共 10 分)

106. Here is a letter from Wang Xiaoqing to Uncle Sam, asking for advice on stamp-collecting.

Oct. 10th, 1997

Dear Uncle Sam,

How are you? I've become interested in collecting stamps recently and I've collected many envelopes and about 50 stamps. They are of different shapes, designs and colours.

I don't know whether I should keep envelopes or not and how to collect as many stamps as I can. My collection grows very slowly. I know you have been collecting stamps for years. Could you give me some advice on stamp-collecting?

Thanks a lot.

Yours sincerely,

Xiaoqing

Suppose you are Uncle Sam. Please write a letter in reply to Xiaoqing's letter in about 100 words.

华东师大一附中第一学期英语期中考试试题

第一部分

一、听力部分(本大题共 20 分)

A) 找出所听到的单词。

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. problem | B. proverb | C. suburb | D. practice |
| 2. A. penny | B. pen | C. sunny | D. pence |
| 3. A. round | B. sound | C. ounce | D. pound |
| 4. A. low | B. grow | C. mow | D. know |
| 5. A. beach | B. peach | C. bench | D. teach |

B) 找出相应的答句。

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6. A. No, not at all. | |
| B. Really? | |
| C. Sorry. I didn't realize you were reading. | |
| D. Never mind. | |
| 7. A. Yes, it has just been completed. | B. Yes, it is a new railway. |
| C. Yes, the railway is very good. | D. Yes, it is convenient. |
| 8. A. Only a few. | B. Yes, something must be done to stop it. |
| C. It is not so serious, I think. | D. Do you think it serious? |
| 9. A. A TV play. | B. Is it worth watching? |
| C. It's very interesting. | D. It's 7:50 now. |
| 10. A. Yes, of course. | B. All right. |
| C. You're right. | D. Not at all. |

C) 根据对话内容做下列选择题。

11. A. She is grateful that he got her the book.
B. She thanks him for looking for the book.
C. She is angry because he did not find her the book.
D. She'll look for the book some other time.
12. A. Winter is his favorite time for sports.
B. Sports are quite important to him.
C. He should be more active.
D. He plays better than he used to.
13. A. He and his neighbours moved the bed.
B. The bed wasn't as heavy as it looks.
C. His neighbours found him another bed.

- D. They had to get a moving company to help.
14. A. The woman should write to her.
B. The phone conversation was bad.
C. The women should speak to each other in person.
D. It's better to wait.
15. A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. More than three.
- D) 根据短文内容做下列选择题。
16. A. She studies English and Chinese. B. She studies Chinese.
C. She pays a visit to Beijing. D. She pays a visit to her friend.
17. A. On foot. B. By bike.
C. By bus. D. In their car.
18. A. The Great Wall. B. The Great Bell Temple.
C. The People's Great Hall. D. The Palace Museum.
19. A. The Art Gallery. B. The Palace Museum.
C. A famous university. D. The biggest department store.
20. A. To invite the receiver to come to Beijing.
B. To tell the receiver everything about Beijing.
C. To wish the receiver merry Christmas.
D. To tell the receiver she has made many friends.

二、词汇和语法多项选择(本大题共 16 分)

26. Great efforts have been made to prevent the _____ of the rare animals in China.
A. damage B. hurt C. destruction D. extinction
27. I'm sorry to hear you failed in the exam. I _____ you more help.
A. should give B. ought to be giving
C. should be given D. ought to have given
28. Your personal plan _____ details.
A. lacks B. lacks of C. is lack of D. is lacking
29. I want to buy a pair of shoes to _____ this shirt.
A. go over B. go with C. go through D. go back
30. Don't touch the _____ plug before the _____ is cut off. It's dangerous.
A. electric ... electrician B. electric ... electricity
C. electrical ... electrician D. electrical ... electricity
31. The flat _____ two rooms and a kitchen.
A. makes up of B. is made of C. consists of D. contains of
32. At the police station, the man admitted _____ the old lady's wallet in a department store.
A. to steal B. to have stolen C. having stolen D. stolen
33. The man _____ in the rain _____ his umbrella with him.
A. was caught ... forget to bring

- B. caught ... had forgotten bringing
C. was caught ... and forgotten to bring
D. caught ... had forgotten to bring
34. How can we _____ the scientists _____ on the desert?
A. keep contact with ... travel B. get contact to ... to travel
C. make contact with ... traveling D. keep in touch ... to travel
35. Whenever he _____ his childhood, he can't help _____ his best friend.
A. goes back to ... thinking of B. dates back to ... thinking of
C. looks back to ... to think of D. comes back to ... to think of
36. What he invented _____ a great effect on the world in _____.
A. was ... the coming years B. had ... the years to come
C. had ... the years came D. was ... the years that would come
37. Now a family in China can watch _____ a ski tournament _____ in Norway.
A. on TV ... happening B. television ... happening
C. on TV ... being happened D. television ... to happen
38. He _____ to _____ the job, but he declined.
A. intends ... do B. intended ... do
C. had intended ... take D. was intended ... take
39. There are still _____ few seats left for _____ tonight's concert at _____ university.
A. / ... the ... a B. / ... / ... the
C. a ... / ... the D. a ... the ... the
40. Large quantities of modern equipment _____ in that factory so far.
A. has produced B. have produced
C. has been produced D. have been produced
41. I think you have been _____.
A. wrongly informed B. wrongly informed of
C. wrong informed D. wrong informed of

三、综合填空(本大题共 10 分)

The output (输出) is the last step in computer operation. It changes the computer's _____ **42** _____ from machine language into a form that people can understand. There are several kinds of output devices.

Suppose a shoe owner wants to know which style of shoes is _____ **43** _____ best, he uses a printer, which prints or types the number of shoes sold on a long strip(条) of paper. The computer printout shows him _____ **44** _____ shoes he should order.

A city planner, though, may use her computer in a different _____ **45** _____. She wants to plan a new bus route to serve the largest number of people. Using a plotter(绘图仪) as the output, she gets a drawing, actually a _____ **46** _____, showing the route chosen by the computer.

Students in many schools are taught by a computer. Some of these courses are in foreign lan-

guages. To learn a language you must 47 it spoken correctly. These computers have an audio(音响) output. They actually produce the 48 of the language perfectly produced.

The modern computer is truly a wonderful machine. But it is not able to think 49 itself. It is only as smart as the person who prepares its program. Nor can a computer produce correct answers 50 it is fed correct information. A computer is nothing more than a human 51, just as you use a hammer to help you drive a nail into a wall, so you use a computer to help you work out a problem. Computers are our servants, not our masters.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 42. A. questions | B. results | C. position | D. operation |
| 43. A. fitting | B. selling | C. wearing | D. walking |
| 44. A. only | B. different | C. which | D. those |
| 45. A. means | B. place | C. time | D. way |
| 46. A. map | B. book | C. report | D. plan |
| 47. A. have | B. make | C. want | D. hear |
| 48. A. sounds | B. words | C. speeches | D. rules |
| 49. A. of | B. for | C. over | D. about |
| 50. A. or | B. while | C. unless | D. if |
| 51. A. being | B. waiters | C. tool | D. dream |

四、语篇理解(本大题共 15 分)

(A)

Before World War II, the labor force in the United States was almost entirely made up of men. Those women who did have jobs were, as a rule, single and usually worked in schools, businesses or small factories, particularly in the clothing industry. Married women who did work generally owned their businesses, such as a dress shop or a restaurant. They also could help their husbands in their businesses.

Since World War II, the entrance of both married and single women into the working world has continued to increase greatly. Today there are not only more single women on the labor market but also large numbers of married women, many of whom have children.

52. We know from the passage that women who had jobs before World War II were usually

- _____.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| A. housewives | B. working in their spare time |
| C. unmarried | D. less paid than men |

53. Clothing industry probably took on _____.

- | |
|---|
| A. more working men than any other industry |
| B. more working women than any other industry |
| C. more than half of the working women |
| D. almost half of the working women |

54. Which of the following is TRUE?

- | |
|--|
| A. Today women workers can go to work like men workers. |
| B. Today married women without children can go to work like unmarried women. |