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**延边第二中学2020-2021学年度第一学期**

**第一次阶段检测高二英语试卷**

注意事项：答案必须写在答题卡上，答在试卷上无效。本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）两部分，本试卷满分120分。考试时间90分钟。

第Ⅰ卷（选择题共80分）

**第一部分 阅读理解**（共20小题；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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

**Rave-on!**

How about learning new skills on the guitar, drums and keyboard by video? Follow the touch-screen instructions to find lessons on each instrument, or search for a song to practice playing along to. Try our Professional Selection, with video clips of band members who will explain the techniques that make their recordings so individual.

**Show-in-a-day!**

Be a star singer or dancer for the day in a one-time-only special performance! Experts in international music and dance styles will train you, and costumes provided for the performance help create a really special, individual show. Get your friends and family to come and see you perform, as no videoing or photography is allowed.

**Archived Images**

Want to find out about a new band, or just want more information about an old favourite? Visit our collection to find out facts and figures, or see the actual possessions of famous bands and musicians you are interested in. You can actually get to touch things worn on stage at major rock and pop events, and there are plenty of other concert souvenirs.

**Rhythm-studio**

Get your body moving in the studio and learn to move to rhythms and sounds from the past to now, including Soul and Disco. Learn your steps from our professional onscreen dance instructor, then watch your performance and become the star in your own video recording which you can take away!

1. James likes collecting information about his favourite bands, which will he choose?

A. Rave-on! B. Show-in-a-day!

C. Archived Images. D. Rhythm-studio.

2. In what way is Rhythm-studio different from Show-in-a-day?

A. Rhythm-studio offers free gifts from musicians.

B. Rhythm-studio has experts to teach face to face.

C. Rhythm-studio allows people to bring videos home.

D. Rhythm-studio gets family members to enjoy the shows.

3. Where can you most probably read the above information?

A. In a newspaper. B. In a report.

C. In a science magazine. D. In a travel brochure.

 B

Katharine Meyer Graham was once described as "the most powerful woman in America." She was not a government official or elected representative, but she owned The Washington Post newspaper. Under her leadership, it became one of the most important newspapers in the country.

Katharine Meyer was born in a rich family in New York City in 1917. In 1933, her father had bought a failing newspaper, The Washington Post. Her marriage was a tragedy. Her husband treated her badly and suffered from mental illness, killing himself in 1963.

With no training or experience in business, she was insecure and she did not think she had the ability to do an important job. But Katharine Graham didn't give up. In 1969, Missus Graham became publisher as well as president of The Washington Post Company.

In the 1970s, The Washington Post became famous around the world because of two major successes. In 1971, an order from a federal judge stopped The New York Times from publishing the Pentagon(五角大楼)Papers, because President Richard Nixon believed publication would endanger national security. Yet Katharine Graham ruled against the judge's order and decided to publish the Pentagon Papers in The Washington Post, which was considered a major success for freedom of the press.

In 1972, The Washington Post had another major success. Through the long Watergate(水门事件)investigation, despite government' s threat, Missus Graham supported her reporters and editors. The newspaper was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for public service in 1973 for its Watergate reporting. The next year, President Nixon resigned from office.

Katharine Graham died of head injuries when she was eighty-four. She used her intelligence and bravery to improve the American media. After her death, the employees of The Washington Post wrote: "A world without Katharine Graham will not be the same at all."

4. What is Katharine Graham remembered for?

A. Her struggling with her unfortunate marriage.

B. Her success in running The Washington Post.

C. Her bravery in competing with other newspapers.

D. Her close relationship with her reporters and editors.

5. How did Katharine Graham feel before taking over the business?

A. Excited and overjoyed. B. Curious and eager.

C. Unconfident and unsure. D. Annoyed and upset.

6. What can we learn about Katharine Graham from Paragraphs 4 and 5?

A. Her determination and bravery led to the success of the newspaper.

B. Her father laid a solid foundation for her success.

C. She was good at working with the government.

D. She was born a great leader.

7. Which might be the best title for the passage?

A. The Rise of The Washington Post B. The Making of a Great Newspaper

C. Great Newspapers of the United States D. A Powerful Media Leader in America

 **C**

A scientist turned out to be able to see the future by offering each of some four-year-olds a piece of candy and watching how he or she dealt with it. Some children reached eagerly for the candy they saw. Some lasted a few minutes before they gave in. But others were determined to wait until the last moment.

By the time the children reached high school, something amazing had happened. A survey found that those who were four-year-olds having enough self-control to hold out generally grew up to be more popular, adventurous, confident and dependable. The children who gave in to temptation（诱惑）early were more likely to be lonely, easily upset and inflexible.

Actually, the ability to delay reward is a sign of emotional intelligence which doesn't show up on an IQ test.

The hardware of the brain and the software of the mind have long been scientists' concerns. But brain theory can't explain what we wonder about most, like the question why some people remain upbeat in the face of troubles that would sink a less resistant（有抵抗力的）soul.

Here comes the theory of Daniel Goleman, writer of Emotional Intelligence: when it comes to predicting people's success, brain ability measured by IQ may actually matter less than the qualities of mind once thought of as "characters".

EQ is not the opposite of IQ. What researchers have been trying to understand is how they work together and how one's ability handles stress, for instance, affecting the ability to concentrate and putting intelligence to use. Among the ingredients（要素）for success, researchers now gradually agree that IQ counts for about 20%, the rest depends on everything from social class to luck.

While many researchers in this relatively new field are glad to see emotional issues are finally taken seriously, some few fear EQ invites misuse.

8. Why does the author mention the experiment at the beginning of the text?

A. To make the readers amused. B. To prove the scientists\* wisdom.

C. To introduce the topic of the text. D. To show us how to do an IQ test.

9. The experiment with the four-year-olds shows us that .

A. the age of 4 is a proper time for scientific experiment

B. the ability of sell-control plays a role in personal success

C. emotional intelligence won't show up until teen years

D. candy can be used to measure a person's emotional intelligence

10. The underlined word "upbeat” in Paragraph 4 probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Positive B. negative C. impatient D. friendly

11. From the passage we learn that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. EQ does not have any connection with IQ

B. the higher a person's IQ is, the higher his or her EQ is

C. brain theory is able to explain what we wonder about most

D. scientists haven't discovered the way EQ and IQ work together.

 **D**

The Education Secretary Michael Gove said all schools should follow the example set in the Far East where pupils are expected to follow a longer day and get less time off. In a speech, he warned the current shape of the academic year was created to fit the needs of an agricultural economy, with pupils taking time off in October to help harvest. The lack of time spent in the classroom is particularly damaging to children from poor backgrounds, Mr. Gove said.

Some of the Government's flagship academies---state schools run independent of local council controls---are using their independence to reform the school day, he said. Some open at 8:30 am and expect children to remain until at least 4:30 pm to undertake sport, music and other extra-curricular activities. Other schools such as David Young Community Academy operate four-week summer holidays for fear that children suffer an academic fall during the traditional six-week break.

Mr. Gove suggested all schools should follow a similar model to enable the nation to catch up with education systems elsewhere in the world. But his suggestions are likely to cause anger among teachers who are fiercely protective of the six-week summer break which they claim is vital for them to recharge their batteries.

Earlier this month, the National Union of Teachers actually called for a shorter school day. But addressing the Spectator Education Conference in central London, Mr. Gove said a "higher level of effort is expected on behalf of students, parents and teachers" in nations such as Singapore and elsewhere in the Far East.

He insisted the Government was changing teachers' pay and working conditions which meant they could be paid more for taking on extra duties, allowing heads to organize their staff "in a way to get more out of young people".

"The expectation is that to succeed, hard work is at the heart of everything," he said. "If you look at the length of the school day and summer holiday in England---and we compare it to the extra tuition and support children are receiving elsewhere---then we are fighting or actually running in this global race in a way without doubt we start with a significant obstacle."

12. Which of the following is right according to the passage?

A. Some schools in the UK have prolonged the school day.

B.A shorter school day helps employ more young teachers.

C. Teachers in the Far East long to have a longer holiday.

D. A longer school day makes no difference to poor children.

13. Why are teachers against Mr. Gove’s suggestions?

A. They will get less pay if the holidays are shorter

B. Children’s performance will be worse if holidays are shorter

C. They will not have enough time to relax

 D. Children will have fewer after-school activities.

14. What can we infer from the last two paragraphs?

A. The length of holidays should be increased.

B. The length of the school day is disadvantageous to England.

C. England has lost the global race in education.

D. The government offers a higher pay to attract more teachers.

15. Where is the text most likely from?

A. An agricultural book. B. A notebook.

C. A diary. D. A newspaper.

**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。

Ways to improve your mental health in 2020

Looking on the bright side of life really is beneficial. Optimists have a less chance of having a heart attack or stroke, a bigger chance of a healthy and long life. However, being an optimist doesn't mean you ignore the stress of daily life. 16 . How to do that?

**Practice optimism**

Faced with a challenge, optimists more often see it as temporary or even positive, allowing themselves to learn and grow. 17 . Imagining yourself with all of your problems solved in a future may work.

 18

Studies have shown putting the well-being of others before our own without expecting anything in return is useful. Even if you have little time to offer, just the act of giving has been shown to improve our health, possibly by temporarily reducing our sense of pain.

**Be grateful**

Being thankful protects us against anxiety and depression and boosts optimism. 19 . Before going to bed, write down any positive experience you had that day, however small.

**Improve your social connections**

Good relationships keep us happier and healthier. 20 . Instead, it's the quality of the relationship that matters. High-conflict marriages, for example, without much affection, turn out to be had for our health, perhaps worse than getting divorced, though it's not right to make light of divorce..

A. Start volunteering

B. Find your purpose

C. And you don't have to have scores of friends to get this benefit

D. One of the best ways to make it a part of your life is to keep a daily journal

E. It simply means when unpleasant things happen, don't blame yourself unnecessarily

F. People who are more socially connected to family, to friends, or to community, are happier

G. They also believe they have control over their fate and can create opportunities for good things to happen

**第二部分 英语知识运用**（共两节；满分40分）

**第一节 完形填空（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四个选项（A、B、C和D）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。

 I met my wife at a party when I just finished my master's degree. A friend introduced me to her and we had a(n) 21 talk at the party. I was quite 22 that she had written a novel. I said,“I always admire those who are good at 23 novels but I'm just 24 .” To my surprise, she replied,“How can you know it if you don't have a 25 ?”

We kept in touch after the party and she 26 me to try my hand, 27 all I had ever written were scientific papers and articles on butterflies. I was 28 Alexander the Great, but there were already some wonderful novels about the man. I did not feel I could 29 with those, so I took a side step.I invented a junior officer in his army, had him wounded in Scythia and left behind as the 30 headed east, out of which came my book *Lion of Scythia*! My wife corrected my first 31 .There was more 32 on the page than black. 33 , I didn't give up and sent the book to the same publisher that my wife used to send her books to. Many days passed by and I didn't 34 anything back. So I completely forgot it and got back to my 35 on butterflies. However, the life-changing day came,18 months after I had started writing, I got an email saying that my book had been 36 and was to be published.

That was twenty years ago. I'm 37 writing and I'm about to start my 37th novel (29 published so far). It is now a part of my life. I can't let one single day go 38 writing and I set myself a goal of at least 1,000 words a day. I push the 39 forward, even if I write rubbish. I can always go 40 and rewrite or edit, but I have never suffered from writer's block.

21. A. hard B. great C. empty D. secret

22. A. moved B. worried C. impressed D. frightened

23. A. writing B. reading C. editing D. reviewing

24. A. hopeless B. harmless C. careless D. endless

25. A. break B. try C. name D. call

26. A. permitted B. forbade C. encouraged D. promised

27. A. because B. unless C. if D. though

28. A. sure of B. proud of C. worried about D. interested in

29 A. protect B. talk C. compete D. play

30. A. community B. committee C. army D. family

31. A. work B. report C. magazine D. diary

32. A. red B. yellow C. brown D. blue

33. A. Therefore B. However C. So far D. In all

34. A. pay B. teach C. hear D. send

35. A. news B. opinion C. dependence D. research

36. A. discussed B. inspired C. challenged D. accepted

37. A. still B. even C. ever D. also

38. A. into B. without C. for D. after

39. A. theory B. story C. business D. speech

40. A. away B. off C. out D. back

**第二节 根据句意和括号内的提示，写出每个句子中划线部分单词的正确形式（每小题1分；共10小题，共10分）。**

1. The drug is s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of causing over 200 deaths. (to have an idea that sb is guilty of sth, without having evidence)
2. Medical negligence (疏忽；过失) was said to have c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her death. (to be one of the causes of sth.)
3. She seemed totally a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her book. (very interested in sth/sb)
4. I have some urgent business to a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to. (to deal with sb/sth)
5. I hope this c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my position. (to make sth clearer or easier to understand)
6. There is now no p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that she will make a full recovery. (the fact that sth might exist or happen, but is not certain to)
7. He f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the map up and put it in his pocket. (to bend sth, especially paper or cloth, so that one part lies on top of another part)
8. She won the game easily, to the d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all her fans. (a feeling of great pleasure)
9. She gives the i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of being very busy. (an idea, a feeling or an opinion that you get about sb/sth, or that ab/sth gives you)
10. The building had p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ been used as a hotel. (happening or existing before the event or object that you are talking about)

**第Ⅱ卷（非选择题共40分）**

注意事项：

1. 用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔将答案写在答题纸上，直接答在试卷上不得分。
2. 答卷前将密封线内的项目填写清楚。

**第三部分 写作（共三节，满分40分）**

1. **语法填空（共10小题，每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Kyrgyzstan（吉尔吉斯斯坦）is a mountainous country where nearly two thirds of the people live in rural areas. The UN notes that the local economy depends 1 (heavy) on farming. So it is rare for any Kyrgyz to choose technology 2 a career path.

The UN Development Programme studied records about the country’s college 3 (graduate) in science, technology, engineering, mathematics, construction and manufacturing. It found that women make up less than 10 percent of those graduates.

Nineteen-year-old Alina Anisimova, 4 is a computer programmer, says some girls don’t have the courage to take on such studies because it is not common in their country. And, she also says a majority of parents discourage their daughters from 5 (study) these subjects. Girls in her country are expected 6 (marry) instead of having careers. Nearly one in 10 girls in Kyrgyzstan is married before the age of 18, notes the international aid group Girls Not Brides. She wishes that in the future people will not consider it so 7 (surprise) to see young women get involved in engineering and metal working.

Actually, the number of women in science, technology, engineering and math areas 8 (increase) in recent years. For example, in the US, there has been a push to get more girls interested in such subjects at 9 early age. Still, the UN’s cultural agency UNESCO notes that only about 30 percent of the world’s researchers 10 (be) women.

1. **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，请你修改你同学写的以下作文。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。

Last week our teacher announced that a Chinese Character Dictation Competition will be held in the auditorium on July 3. Many of us were interested and hoped to join in it, and only one competitor was allowed for each class. Luckily, I got chance.

In the following days, I busied me preparing for the competition. My classmates gave me a lot of good advices. As the competition was approaching, I felt more and more confident. The day finally came. Some characters were very challenging that many of the competitors got stuck while I succeeded on writing down most of them and won the first prize. When I was standing excited on the stage, pictures of my classmates helps me flashed into my mind. The victory and honor were belonged to all of us.

**第三节 书面表达（满分15分）**

假设你是李华，两周前你从网上订购一套书虫系列读物(Bookworm Series)昨天才到货，且包装破损，数量不足。请就此向网店客服写邮件投诉。
　　要点如下：①介绍购物情况; ②反映存在问题; ③提出解决方案
注意：① 词数100词左右; ②可适当增加细节，使行文连贯;
 ③开头结尾已给出，不计入总词;
To whom it may concern,
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 Yours sincerely,

 **2020. 9月月考答案**

 1-3. CCA 4-7. BCAD 8-11. CBAD 12-15. ACBD

 **16-20. EGADC 21. B C A A B 26. C D D C C 31. A A B C D 36. D A B B D**

1. suspected 2. contributed 3. absorbed 4. attend 5. Clarifies

6. possibility 7. folded 8. delight 9. impression 10. previously

1. heavily 考查副词。空处修饰动词短语depends on, 故应用副词修饰。

2. as 考查介词。由语境可知，空处表示“作为”，故填as。

3. graduates 考查名词复数。 graduate 意为“大学毕业生”，为可数名词，此处表示复数意义，故应用其复数形式。

4. who 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为人，从句中缺少主语，故填who。

5. studying 考查非谓语动词。discourage sb. from doing sth. 意为“打消某人做某事的念头”，是常用搭配。

6. to marry 考查非谓语动词。此处是expect sb. to do sth.的被动形式，故填to marry.

7. surprising 考查词形转换。分析句子结构可知，空处作宾补，应填形容词，结合语境可知，此处表示“令人吃惊的”，故填surprising。

8. has increased 考查时态和主谓一致。根据in recent years可知空处应用现在完成时。the number of ... 意为“……的数量”，作主语时后面的谓语动词用单数形式。

9. an 考查冠词。此处为不确指；又因early 的发音是以元音音素开头，故填an。

10. are 考查时态和主谓一致。根据语境可知此处表示客观事实，故应用一般现在时；主语为only about 30 percent of the world’s researchers, 故填are。

**1.will改would 2.and改but 3.got后加the 4.me改myself**

**5.advices改advice 6.very改so 7.on改in 8.excited改excitedly 9.helps改helping 10.were删掉**

Li Hua
To whom it may concern,
　　My name is Li Hua, one of your customers. I ordered a set of Bookworm Series on your website two weeks ago, but I didn’t receive them until yesterday. And much to my disappointment, the books were so poorly packed up that the cover of one book was torn. To make matters worse, with one book missing, it is not a complete set.
　　I am sorry to have received such poor service, and I believe I have every right to ask you to deal with this problem. I’ll appreciate it if you return my money or better deliver a new set of books to me. Besides, I hope you’ll value your customer and pay necessary attention to my complaint.
　　Looking forward to your early reply.