**昆八中2017-2018学年度下学期月考三**

**特色高二英语试卷参考答案**

1—5 AABCC 6—10 BBACA 11—15 CCBAB 16—20 CACAB

21-25BDCBC 26-30BDABA

31-35 DBACA 36-40 DCBAB 41-45 GEADC

46-50 BCADB 51-55 DACCD 56-60 ADBCA 61-65 BCDAB

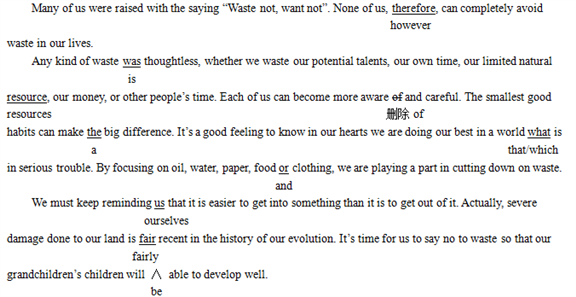
66．which 67．its 68．belief 69．to 70．will

71．recently 72．considerate 73．is reported 74．or/otherwise 5750．to be

76. convenient 77. distinguish 78. stable 79. passively 80. dizzy

81. sobbing 82. competence 83. caution 84. whistled 85. acute

短文改错：



Dear\_Jim，

How is it going? I know you show great interest in classical Chinese poetry. I warmly invite you to appreciate one episode of a TV program named *Everlasting Classics* on CCTV this week.

It helps people enjoy some beautiful classic Chinese poems performed in the form of popular songs. All exchange students are welcome to watch it at the lecture hall at 5 o’clock p.m. on Friday. It’s a good idea to learn some of classic Chinese poems in advance, which can help you understand them better then. After watching the program, we can share what impresses us most with others.

I sincerely expect you to come and see you then.

Best wishes,

Li Hua

答案详解：

**听力原文：**

**Text 1**

W: Do we have any Chinese homework for the weekend?

M: Nothing to do in the exercise book, but a book is recommended and we have to write a book review.

**Text 2**

M: Excuse me, I am looking for the science textbook for Grade Three.

W: Our computer says it’s sold out. I am afraid you’ll have to order it.

M: That’s OK.

**Text 3**

M: Home at last! That was the last time we had a holiday in the Lake District.

W: It was beautiful! At least it didn’t snow.

M: I would have preferred snow to constant rain. We had never seen the sun there!

**Text 4**

M: Hi, Grace. Can you tell me something about your hometown?

W: It’s so beautiful and peaceful and there are not so many people. But it’s really far away from everything.

**Text 5**

W: It usually takes 20 minutes to get to the cinema.

M: It’s about 5 o’clock. We are to meet Peter at the cinema15minutes before the film begins. Let’s go.

**Text 6**

W: Hey, look at this—six pandas will be put into a fenced forest in Sichuan.

M: What do you mean?

W: It’s a forest that has fences and is watched over by scientists. The pandas need to learn how to live in the wild, so this will be the first step.

M: Well, I am afraid since they grow up with humans, they will probably just starve to death when they face the hardships of a real forest.

W: That’s why they are going into the fenced forest first! And then our scientists will train them to survive in the forest.

M: That sounds reasonable.

**Text 7**

W: I’m glad that our company is starting to be more eco-friendly.

M: Yeah, it’s great.

W: My family has been trying to be more eco-friendly too, so we have started to recycle our plastic bottles and metal cans.

M: My family has also started bringing our own bags to the grocery store instead of using plastic bags. And we often go to work by shared bike.

W: Our company fixed a huge solar cell to power our head office.

M: Really? My uncle also put a big solar cell on the roof of his house.

W: That’s an interesting idea.

M: It’s hardly noticeable and it saves him money on the electric bill.

**Text 8**

M: Here with us is Marsha Ward, author of Save Your Child, which has been sold over ten thousand copies in Britain. Welcome, Marsha. Is there a lot to child safety in the home?

W: Certainly. Do you know that more than a million children in Britain every year require hospital treatment for accidents that happen in the home?

M: Really? I had no idea that the number was that high. I supposed it wasn’t up to one hundred thousand.

W: Yes. And almost all of those accidents could have been prevented. Parents can prevent children from falling down the stairs by fitting safety gates. They can use mats to prevent children slipping on floors, especially in the bathroom.

M: Is the bathroom the most dangerous room in the house?

W: No, the most dangerous room by far is the kitchen.

M: OK. Now it is time to answer some of our listeners’ questions.

**Text 9**

W: Hey, Peter. Your new shoes look amazing.

M: Yeah, you have noticed them.

W: Some people are just looking at the design of shoes. They just want fashionable shoes. Some are seeking for famous brands. But to me, the material comes first. Good material makes comfortable shoes.

M: Can’t agree more. Mine are Tod’s shoes.

W: Tod’s? I know it’s an Italian brand.

M: Sure. It produces shoes and other leather goods. Dorino Della Valle started the shoemaking business out of a basement in the late 1920s. His son Diego Della Valle expanded the workshop and turned it into a factory that started producing shoes for American department stores in the 1970sbecauseofthe good quality. Diego brought in effective marketing tricks in the early1980s, which created a famous brand of life style named Tod’s.

W: So it’s a young brand.

M: Yes, though young, the brand has numerous stores around the world, in Europe, the U. S. , China and Japan and it attracts huge numbers of customers every day.

**Text 10**

When US spacewoman Joan Higginbotham is not flying and working in space, she might be giving speeches somewhere on earth. She gives about a dozen speeches a year. Each speech is different because she adapts her speeches to each audience. Through interviews and e-mails she finds out in advance her listeners’ educational level and what information they want to know. On the subject of space walks, for example, audiences vary in their interests and how much they can understand. To primary school children, Higginbotham may discuss a problem that many kids want to know about. “How do spacemen in a spacesuit eat, drink and go to the bathroom?” Her answer is “The spacesuit is really a small spacecraft with room for food and water-containers, and a waste-collection system.” To a high school audience, she may satisfy a curiosity from students who are fans of science fiction movies. “Do spacemen carry weapons in case they meet with enemies in space?” Her answer is “No”. To scientists, she may provide technical details on such topics as the design of spacesuits.

单选：

21. B 【解析】考查hesitate to do sth，意为“犹豫（不定）去做某事”。

22. D 【解析】考查疑问词。句意：我现在需要帮助。我不得不修理洗手间里一个正在漏水的管子，但是我不确定从何处着手。代入句子，只有D选项符合语境，是管子哪里漏水，表示地点，故选D。

23. C【解析】 that 作为代词,指代妈妈向我做出的承诺,而后面的内容就是承诺的内容

承诺的内容是『如果』通过考试，她就给我买MP4。

24. B【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：当暴露在阳光下的时候，维他命D自然就被皮肤制造出来了，它是健康的骨头，牙齿和肌肉所需要的。Vitamin D is needed for healthy bones, teeth and muscles是主句，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_naturally by the skin when exposed to sunlight是状语，Vitamin D和make之间是被动关系，故要用过去分词做状语。B选项正确。

25. C 【解析】考查句子结构和prove的用法。

26. B【解析】句意为“带些钱以防万一”，只能选择in case。引导的条件状语从句，后面省略了I need it。

27.D【解析】表示对过去情况否定的推测，应用couldn’t have done结构。

28. A【解析】本题考查过去分词作状语，if也可以省略；sleeping是现在分词作主语补足语，强调动作正在进行。

29. B【解析】考查词组辨析：A. get over克服B. get through通过C. get up起床 D. get away走开，句意：他尽力了，但去年还是没通过高考。选B。

30. A【解析】考查时态。根据语境“她从失业以后一直在找工作，但还没有找到。”可以推测她还会继续找下去，所以应用现在完成进行时。故选A。

**阅读理解**

**A 篇**

31．D 32．B 33．A

【解析】本文是一篇广告布告类阅读。本文介绍了博物馆的开闭馆时间、票价以及博物馆的具体展出情况。

31．细节理解题。由Admission & Opening Times中的Last admission to the museum and Collections Centre is 4:30 pm.可知，最后允许入馆的时间是下午4:30，所以你下午4:35去博物馆你将不被允许进入博物馆，故选D。

32．细节理解题。由Museum Admission中的Concession(优惠)(60 yrs+, unemployed, student) £12可知，一位65岁的老太太需要支付12美元的入场费，故选B。

33．细节理解题。由Show Days中的Advance discounted Show Day tickets are available online or via our Ticket Hotline 019-266 45033.可知，展出日的折扣票可以在线预定或通过热线电话来预定，所以通过手机预订折扣票是可以的，故选A。

**B篇**

34．C 35．A 36．D 37．C

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。作者以自己的经历告诉读者：女性也应该学习理科，不要拘泥于传统的性别观念。

34．词义理解题。由第二段中的“In fact, I was a victim of a gender stereotype made stronger since birth, that men do science and maths and women do arts or languages”可知，作者是“a gender stereotype”的受害者，that从句解释了“a gender stereotype”。a gender stereotype指的是男性学习理科和数学，女性学习艺术和语言。结合选项，很明显，a gender stereotype指的是人们传统的性别观念。故C选项正确。

35．细节理解题。由第三段中的“Reality struck hard when I began attending job interviews and interviewers would say: “It’s great that you speak foreign languages, but what else do you do?” Nobody asked my friends who had studied science or technology those questions.”可知，当作者参加工作面试的时候，面试官经常问她：“你会说外语这很棒，但是你还会做什么呢？”但是对于作者那些学理科的朋友，面试官从来没有问过他们这样的问题。很明显，学习艺术、语言影响了作者找工作。由此可以推知，学理科在找工作时比较有优势。故A选项正确。

36．推理判断题。由倒数第二段中的“I’ve realized that at university I’d achieved the wrong kind of literacy”可知，作者认识到自己在大学里选择语言学习是错误的，由此可以推知她很后悔自己的选择。故D选项正确。

37．标题归纳题。作者在文中以自己的经历告诉读者：女性不应该只学习艺术或语言。女性也应该学习理科。最后一段作者以自己的女儿为例，进一步强调女性要学习理科，这样才会有更好的未来。故C选项是最佳标题。

**C篇**

38．B 39．A 40．B

【解析】这是一篇介绍说明类文章。文章按时间顺序，介绍了平遥古城的发展变化。

38．细节理解题。由第三段中的“Through the efforts of the city government, Pingyao earned its place on the UNESCO World Heritage list, which caused the entire world to take notice of the city”可知，通过市政府的努力，平遥成功被列为世界文化遗产，这引发了全世界对平遥的注意。所以，被列为世界文化遗产，得到UNESCO的认可使得平遥受到全世界的欢迎。故B选项正确。

39．细节理解题。由最后一段中的“Currently, the city is focused on establishing a sustainable industry that will enable it to continue to grow while also protecting its relics and introducing them to the world”可知，目前，平遥正在努力建立可持续发展的产业，该产业使得平遥可以持续发展，同时又可以保护它的遗产，将它们介绍给全世界。故A选项正确。

40．推理判断题。根据第二段中的“in 1949, in the 1980s”，第三段中的“in the winter of 1997”，第四段中的“Since the city’s fame has risen”和最后一段中的“Currently”可知，该文按时间顺序介绍了平遥的发展变化。故B选项正确。

**七选五**

41．G 42．E 43．A 44．D 45．C

【解析】许多学生在课堂上总是注意力不集中。本文介绍了一些避免课上走神的技巧。

41．上一句提到“有些学生上课走神，结果，他们服用学习类药品为了课上注意力集中。”承接上文，G选项“然而，还有一些天然的方法来帮助大家课上注意力集中。”切题。该选项中的all-natural对应上文中的study drugs。故选G。

42．该段标题建议我们要睡觉，和这个主题呼应，E选项“学生们应该有固定的睡觉时间。”切题。故选E。

43．由下文中的“Eating first thing in the morning provides fresh energy throughout the day”本段标题是：建议大家不要错过早餐，可知故选A。

44．该段标题建议大家要关掉手机，和这个主题呼应，上一句提到“很显然的解决上课走神的方法是拿走让大家分心的东西。”承接上文，D选项“也许最让大家分心的是智能手机。”切题。故选D。

45．上一句提到“早上做锻炼可以让血液不断流向大脑。”承接上文，C选项“这样有助于加强大家的大脑。”切题。该选项中的strengthen对应上文中的flow。故选C。

**完形填空**

46．B 47．C 48．A 49．D 50．B

51．D 52．A 53．C 54．C 55．D

56．A 57．D 58．B 59．C 60．A

61．B 62．C 63．D 64．A 65．B

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者八岁时一次借钱的经历。本来作者只借了姐姐10美元，可是最终作者的债务累加到了21.43美元。经过这次经历，作者明白了借钱可能会给自己带来双重麻烦这个道理。

46．考查动词词义辨析。blame责备；beg恳求；search搜索，搜寻；prepare准备。我需要钱，去恳求姐姐借钱。B选项正确。

47．考查动词词义辨析。pay付钱；send送，派；lend借给；hand递。姐姐同意借给我钱。C选项正确。

48．考查名词词义辨析。month月；year年；week周；day日。由第三段中的“To repay the loan, you will need to give me $11 after one month”可知，姐姐答应借给我钱，但是要作者每个月付10%的复利。A选项正确。

49．考查形容词词义辨析。little不多的，小的；same同样的；enough足够的；extra额外的。利息是借钱人在归还贷款时额外付的钱。D选项正确。

50．考查形容词词义辨析。short短的；long长的；much很多的；little不多的，小的。归还贷款需要的时间越长，所需支付的利息就越多。B选项正确。

51．考查名词词义辨析。cash现金；saving积蓄；note钞票；debt债务。姐姐告诉我：“如果你等两个月归还我的钱，那么，你的债务将从10美元增加到11美元。” D选项正确。

52．考查名词词义辨析。total总数；cost花费，成本；number数目；bill账单。如果作者两个月才归还姐姐的钱的话，那么，利滚利，最终作者要归还的总数为12.10美元。A选项正确。

53．考查形容词词义辨析。encouraged受到鼓励的；shocked震惊的；confused困惑的；satisfied满意的。根据though可知，我告诉姐姐我明白了。但是，说实话，我很困惑。C选项正确。

54．考查副词词义辨析。gradually逐渐地；obviously明显地；unfortunately不幸地；hopefully充满希望地。我生日那天，妈妈给了我10美元，不幸地是，那笔钱恰恰就是我买另一个玩具所需要的钱。C选项正确。

55．考查副词词义辨析。seriously严肃地，认真地；anxiously焦虑地；secretly秘密地；desperately极度地。作者特别想要再买一个礼物。D选项正确。

56．考查动词词义辨析。forget忘记；know认识，知道；talk交谈；care在意。由下文中““Huh?” Then I remembered the loan”可知，又过了一个月，作者忘记了自己借的钱，到了圣诞节经姐姐提醒才想起来。A选项正确。

57．考查连词词义辨析。after在……之后；until直到……；while当……时候；when当……时候。作者正要把20美元放到自己的口袋里，这时候姐姐拍了拍他的肩膀。be doing…when…意为“正要做某事这时突然……”。D选项正确。

58．考查动词词义辨析。carry携带，运送；collect收取；rely依靠；focus（使）集中。姐姐告诉作者：“我要收债了”。B选项正确。

59．考查副词词义辨析。normally正常地；nearly几乎；only仅仅；really的确，确实。作者经过姐姐提醒，记起了自己的债务。但是他认为自己没借那么多钱，他只借了10美元。C选项正确。

60．考查动词词义辨析。owe欠；offer（主动）提供；take带走；give给。姐姐告诉作者，过了八个月，作者欠她21.43美元。A选项正确。

61．考查动词词义辨析。decide决定；refuse拒绝；pretend假装；manage设法做到。作者不相信10美元的借款会这么快就会加倍。B选项正确。

62．考查名词词义辨析。relief缓解；delight高兴；annoyance恼怒；regret后悔，遗憾。令作者感到生气的是，姐姐拿来铅笔和便签簿，向作者展示这个钱数是怎么来的。C选项正确。

63．考查动词词义辨析。turn转动；nod点头；stick粘贴，粘；hurt疼痛。当作者努力地想弄清楚姐姐的计算时，作者很头疼。D选项正确。

64．考查名词词义辨析。calculation计算；excuse借口，理由；direction方向；discovery发现。由上面的“my sister got her pencil and tablet and showed me exactly how it all added up”可知，姐姐给作者计算这个钱数是怎么来的。故A选项正确。

65．考查动词词义辨析。explore探索；learn学会；explain解释；question询问，质疑。作者通过这次经历学会了借钱可能会给自己带来双重麻烦这个道理。B选项正确。

语篇填空

【解析】瑞士是世界上最著名的手表制作方，因此瑞士从个人到交通工具都是非常准时的，这一宝贵的品质有时也有弊端，就是会造成中午就餐时间人满为患。

66．考查关系代词。空格处指代前面整件事，同时定语从句中缺少主语，所以用关系代词。当定语从句中缺少主语而且先行词又是指物的时候是定语从句，逗号后用which。故填which。

67．考查代词。代词指代瑞士的，它的，后面有名词，用形容词性物主代词。故填its。

68．考查名词。形容词后用名词，a strict一个严格的。故填belief。

69．考查介词。from…to是固定短语“从…到…”的意思。这句的意思是：在瑞士，从火车、公交车到个人会面都是准时的。故填to。

70．考查动词时态。主将从现原则：if从句用现在时，主句用一般将来时。故填will。

71．考查副词。副词修饰动词，美国作家艾里克最近到瑞士旅游。故填recently。

72．考查形容词。形容词修饰代词。这句的意思是：守时的人是一个考虑周到的人。故填considerate。

73．考查动词时态语态。空格处缺少谓语动词，宝贵的品质和报道是被动关系，通篇是一般现在时。故填is reported。

74．考查连词。前后表示条件关系时,意为“否则,要不然”。这句的意思是：由于糟糕的天气，人们必须按时种植和收获庄稼，否则就没有饭吃。故填or/otherwise。

75．考查非谓语动词。tend to do是固定短语“易于..”的意思。这句的意思是：在中午12点电梯和咖啡馆都同时人满为患。故填to be。