昆八中2020-2021学年度上学期月考二

平行高二英语试卷 答案

第一部分 听力（每题1.5分，共30分）

1－5.ACCBA　6－10.CBABB　11－15.CAABB　16－20.CABCB

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，每题2分；满分40分）

**第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

**A篇** 21-23： ABC

这是一篇应用文。文章推荐了四本在20多岁时要读的书。

21．细节理解题。根据The Kite Runner中By Khaled Hosseini由Khaled Hosseini创作。可知，《追风筝的人》这本书的作者是Khaled Hosseini。故选A项。

22．细节理解题。根据Firefly Lane中It is a story about friendship, love and life lessons.这是一个关于友谊、爱情和人生教训的故事。可知，《萤火虫巷》这本书讲述了一个关于友谊、爱情和人生教训的故事。故选B项。

23．细节理解题。根据Half the Sky中It describes the struggle of women and the most pressing human rights problems of our time: the common oppression of women and girls. 它描述了妇女的斗争和我们时代最紧迫的人权问题：对妇女和女童的普遍压迫。可知，如果你想了解人权问题，你可以读《半边天》这本书。故选C项。

**B篇** 24-27 DCCB

本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了亚健康的症状、原因及治疗的对策。

24．细节理解题。根据全文及第五、六段可知处于亚健康状态不是待在家里、不是去看医生、也不是到国外去检查，而应该找到症状出现的原因、养成良好的生活习惯，故答案为D。

25．推理判断题。根据第四段及常识可推知中年人易处于亚健康状态是因为来自生活和工作的压力更大，故选C。

26．细节理解题。根据倒数第三段“The key to preventing and recovering from subhealth...is to form good living habits...”可知答案为C。

27．细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“As for meals....They should also eat more fresh vegetables...”可知要吃不同种类的食物，所以B为正确答案。

**C篇**  28-31 CDBC

28:细节题：从第二段的句子：Quarrels between her parents also put the girl into a coma . It is because she is suffering from depression, caused by bad relations at home, doctors explained.可知她晕倒是因为父母的关系不好。选C。

29:细节题:从第四段的句子：Ferrer’s research also found that if teenagers feel they are ignored or unimportant at home they are more likely to get sick.可知被忽略的孩子有可能会多的病。选 D

30:细节题：从第二段的单词fainted (晕倒)可知这个单词是“晕倒”，选B

31:主旨题：从第一段的主题句：it’s true. Family matters including living habits and even the way we speak have a big effect on our health,可知答案是C。

**D篇** 32-35 DACA

本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了海啸是如何形成的以及海啸会造成什么样的损害和如何避免海啸等。

32．考查细节理解。结合第二段的第一句话和第三段的第一句话可知，A、B、C三项都能引起海啸，而D项文中没有提及。故选D。

33．考查细节理解。根据第三段中的“They may even be launched, as they frequently were in Earth’s ancient past, by the impact of a large meteorite (陨石) falling into an ocean.”可知，在远古时期，由陨石的降落而造成的海啸是经常性的，所以A项正确。

34．考查细节理解。根据第六段中的“A tsunami is usually composed of a series of waves, called a wave train”可知，海啸之所以被称为“波列”是因为海啸由一系列的波浪组成，所以选C。

35．考查推理判断。根据最后一段中的“The best defense against any tsunami is early warning”可知，防止海啸的最好的方法是建立预警机制，所以选A。

第二节 七选五（每题2分，共10分）

36-40 FECDB

这是一篇说明文。本文针对如何帮助自己的孩子选择朋友这一问题，给家长们提出了一些建议。

36．这篇文章是总分结构，文章第一段是全文的总结。第一句中提到你可以帮助孩子学会明智地选择朋友，该空则应当点明你可以教给孩子一些方法以帮助他找到对他有积极影响的朋友，从而引出下文中的具体建议和方法。故F选项“你可以教他如何找到对他有积极影响的朋友”切题。故选F。

37．上一句中讲到了当孩子取得了成功或做出了明智的选择时家长应该怎么做，该句应当顺承上文，介绍当孩子没有取得成功时家长应当怎么做，故E选项“当他没有成功时，帮助他感觉好一点，鼓励他继续努力”切题。故选E项。

38．根据该小标题下的一句可知，本段中给出的建议是要多跟孩子交谈，注意倾听孩子的心声。C项“每天都要和孩子交谈并倾听他所关心的事” 切题。故选C项。

39．本段的标题是多了解孩子的朋友。故D项“不要从孩子朋友们的穿着来判断他们”切题，呼应标题 。故选D项。

40．最后一段中提到要让孩子多参加课外俱乐部和体育活动，使孩子通过参加不同的活动认识新的朋友。所以这一段的标题应该是介绍你的孩子去新的人群。故B选项“把你的孩子介绍给新的人群”切题。故选B。

第三部分 英语知识运用（共3节，满分55分）

**第一节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

41-45 ABCDA 46-50 CBADB 51-55 DBCAC 56-60 DACBD

这是一篇夹叙夹议文，讲述了作者从为父亲订机票这件事中明白了父母对儿女的无私付出。

41．考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的父亲上个月退休了，以前从来没有坐过飞机旅行，所以我就抓住这个机会让他的经历变得美好。A. chance机会；B. holiday假日；C. challenge挑战；D. advantage优势。依据上文可知，父亲刚刚退休，因此“我”想利用这个机会让父亲旅行愉快，故选A项。

42．考查动词词义辨析。句意：尽管他们要求我订火车票，我还是给他们订了飞机票。A. sell出售；B. book预订；C. expect期待；D. order订购。依据下文中的“I got them tickets on Jet Airways”可知，尽管被要求订火车票，但“我”还是为父母订了飞机票，故选B项。

43．考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我把票递给他的时候，他惊讶地看到我为他们订了两张机票。A. sent发送，邮寄； B. posted邮寄； C. handed交，递；D. threw扔。依据下文中的“see that I had booked two plane tickets for them”可知，此时“我”把票递给了父亲。hand sth.to sb.“把某物递给某人”，故选C项。

44．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当我把票递给他的时候，他惊讶地看到我为他们订了两张机票。A. frightened害怕的；B. disappointed失望的；C. worried担忧的；D. surprised惊讶的。依据语境可知，父亲没有想到“我”给他们订了机票，因此看到机票感到吃惊，故选D项。

45．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他非常激动，期待着旅行。A. excited激动的；B. calm镇定的；C. nervous紧张的；D. tired累的。依据下文中的“He was enjoying himself”可知，父亲很激动，期待着旅行，故选A项。

46．考查名词词义辨析。句意：他玩得很开心，我也很开心，看着他经历所有这些事情。A. anger生气； B. wonder惊奇；C. happiness高兴；D. fear害怕。依据上文中的enjoying himself和too可知，“我”也很快乐，故选C项。

47．考查动词词义辨析。句意：当他们要离开的时候，他双眼含泪走到我跟前，向我道谢。A. listened听；B. walked走；C. explained解释；D. responded响应。依据句中的“they were about to leave”，可知，父亲双眼含泪走向“我”，并表示感谢，故选B项。

48．考查名词词义辨析。句意：这不是因为我做了一些伟大的事情，但事实是这对他来说是一件大事。A. fact实施；B. promise诺言；C. suggestion建议；D. doubt疑惑。不是因为“我”做了什么伟大的事，而是“我”给父亲买机票这一事实对父亲意义重大，让父亲很感动，故选A项。

49．考查动词词组辨析。句意：我回想起自己的生活，想起整个事件。A. looked forward to期盼；B. looked up to另眼看待；C. looked out for寻求；D. looked back on回顾。依据下文中的“We, as children…”可知“我”在回忆自己小时候的故事，look back on表示“回顾”，故选D项。

50．考查动词词义辨析。句意：作为孩子，我们索要板球棒、服装、玩具、郊游等。A.bought买；B. asked问，请求；C. searched调查；D. thanked感谢。依据下文中的“our parents 12 almost all our needs”可知，我们小时候向父母索要东西。ask for “要求，请求”，故选B项。

51．考查动词词义辨析。句意：无论他们是否负担得起，我们的父母几乎满足了我们的所有需求。A. reach到达；B. catch赶上；C. possess占有，拥有；D. afford支付得起。依据下文谈到的父母对子女的无私牺牲可知，此处表示不管父母能否支付得起（我们所要求得到的东西）。afford常与can/could连用，表示“付得起”，故选D项。

52．考查动词词义辨析。句意：无论他们是否负担得起，我们的父母几乎满足了我们的所有需求。A. finished结束，完成；B. satisfied使满意；C. reduced减少；D. completed完成。由语境可知，此处表示我们的父母几乎满足我们所有的需求。satisfy表示“满足（要求、需求等）”，故选B项。

53．考查副词词义辨析。句意：相似地，无论花费多少，我们都会确保我们将为孩子提供最好的服务。A. Strangely奇怪地；B. Luckily幸运地；C. Similarly相似地；D. Finally最终。上文讲我们的父母竭尽全力满足我们的需求，下文讲我们对待自己的孩子也是一样的，故选Similarly“相似地”，故选C项。

54．考查名词词义辨析。句意：相似地，无论花费多少，我们都会确保我们将为孩子提供最好的服务。A. expense花费；B. time时间；C. memory记忆；D. work工作。依据上文中的“We, as children, 10 for cricket bats, dresses, toys, outings”可知，这里指花费，故选A项。

55．考查动词词义辨析。句意：但我们往往忘记，我们的父母为使我们幸福付出了很多，所以我们有责任确保他们能够体验到他们年轻时没有经历的一切。A. replaced代替；B. recovered恢复；C. offered提供；D. planned计划。依据上文内容和本句中的“a lot to make us happy”可知，我们的父母为了让我们快乐，提供了很多，故选C项。

56．考查名词词义辨析。句意：但我们往往忘记，我们的父母为使我们幸福付出了很多，所以我们有责任确保他们能够体验到他们年轻时没有经历的一切。A. idea想法，主意；B. dream梦想；C. reason理由；D. duty职责。空后的they指父母，因此指我们有责任让父母的梦想成真，故选D项。

57．考查动词词义辨析。句意：但我们往往忘记，我们的父母为使我们幸福付出了很多，所以我们有责任确保他们能够体验到他们年轻时没有经历的一切。A. failed失败；B. pretended假装；C. managed设法；D. ignored忽视。依据本文的故事可知，我们有责任确保父母能体验到他们年轻时没有经历的一切。see在此意为“经历”，故选A项。

58．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：就像我们照顾我们的孩子一样，我们也需要给予父母同样的照顾和关注。A. active积极的；B. helpful有帮助的；C. same同样的；D. grateful感恩的。正如我们照顾我们的孩子那样，我们的父母也需要同样的照顾和关注，故选C项。

59．考查动词词义辨析。句意：我确实意识到他们为我牺牲了很多。A. regret后悔；B. realize意识到；C. complain抱怨；D. forget忘记。正依据上文中的“the 18 care and attention needs to be given to our parents”可知，“我”的确意识到了父母对“我”的牺牲，realize，表示“意识到”，故选B项。

60．考查动词词义辨析。句意：我确实意识到他们为我牺牲了很多。A. belief信任；B. strength力量；C. requirements要求；D. wishes愿望。由空后的dreams, too可知，这里指父母也有他们的愿望和梦想，故选D项。

**第二节语法填空（共10小题，每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

61．to 62．that63．to produce64．a 65．called

66．cooler 67．quantities 68．have increased69．completely 70．opposed

**第三节 单词拼写（共10小题； 每小题1分，满分15分）**

71. refreshing 72. advocates 73. trembled 74. panic 75. guarantee

76. appreciation 77. survival 78. awkward 79. adolescent 80. mental

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分25分）

第一节 短文改错（10分）

81.考查名词的复数。one of后接可数名词的复数形式。故将thing改为things。

82.考查动词原形。短语would like to do sth.“想要做某事”，to后接动词原形。故将sharing改为share。

83.考查时态。根据时间状语During this summer holiday可知，此处时态是一般过去时，take的过去式是took。故将take改为took。

84.考查定语从句的关系代词。句意：今年暑假，我参加了我市举办的青少年钢琴比赛，并获得了一等奖。此处为定语从句，先行词是a youth piano competition，指物，在从句中作主语，what不能引导定语从句。故将what改为which/that。

85.考查形容词。根据I可知此处表示“我很兴奋”，excited修饰人，译为“感到兴奋的”；exciting令人兴奋的，修饰物。故将exciting改为excited。

86.考查定冠词。短语in the end“最后”，是固定搭配。故在end前加the。

87.考查非谓语动词。I与ask之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，此处要用过去分词的形式作状语。故将asking改为asked。

88.考查连词。句意：我回答说，这主要是由于父母和老师的帮助，而不是我个人的成功。根据前后句句意可知，前后句是并列关系。故将but改为and。

89.考查介词。短语be proud to do sth.“做某事很自豪”，是固定搭配。故将of去掉。

90. 考察代词，he改为 I.

第二节 书面表达（15分）

(参考范文)

Dear Tom,

Low-carbon life is becoming more and more popular around the world, so my school also asks us to have a low-carbon life. Last week is our Environmental Protection Week. Let me introduce something about it.

First, we go to school by bike or on foot instead of taking a car, which can help reduce carbon dioxide. Besides, we are encouraged to save paper. So we write on both sides of paper. In addition, our school stores use reusable shopping bags rather than plastic bags. All of these actions have a great effect on students. Now, more and more students are willing to protect environment through small actions in daily life.

I’m looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

附 听力材料

(**Text 1**)

W：**I heard there was a flood in that small country last month.**①

M：Yes. **It killed a lot of people.**①

(**Text 2**)

M：You should go right now and pick up your clothes from the laundry. You need them tomorrow for your graduation ceremony.

W：**I’ll just ask my brother to get them on his way home.**②

(**Text 3**)

M：Does your vacation start on Friday or Saturday?

W：Neither. **It doesn’t start until the following Tuesday**.③

M：Oh, I thought it started sooner.

(**Text 4**)

W：**Could you change the channel, please**？④

M：What? You don’t like music shows?

W：I do, but if I hear one more stupid pop song, I think I’m going to go crazy!

M：**OK, well**，**change the channel yourself.**④ I need to go to the store，anyway.

(**Text 5**)

W：Good morning! I have an appointment for 11：00.

M：Good morning. Please sit down over here. How can I help you?

W：**I love that movie star Jennifer Aniston’s hair, can you make me look like her?**

M：**I can cut your hair**，⑤ but I can’t change your face.

(**Text 6**)

W：Hello, Jack！It’s Emily.

M：Hi, Emily! How has your dress designing been going in London?

W：Pretty good. And how was your football game in Paris?

M：It was great. We won and I was named the best player of the game.

W：Congratulations！You’re always the best.

M：Thanks. **Oh, did I tell you about my trip to London**？⑥

W：Yes. When are you coming?

M：I will be arriving at around 3 o’clock tomorrow afternoon.

W：Oh, dear. I can’t meet you at the airport because I have an appointment with my son’s headmaster then, **but I can ask my brother Bob to pick you up.**⑦

M：That’s good. Thanks a lot!

(**Text 7**)

W：I am sorry, but I cannot stay for the rest of class today.

M：Why do you need to leave early?

W：I don’t feel so good.

M：What seems to be the matter?

W：**I feel sick to my stomach.**⑧

M：Perhaps you should get checked out at the Student Health Center before you go home.

W：I have some medicine at home that I could take.

M：**Would you like me to give you a ride**，⑨or would you like someone to go with you?

W：Thank you, but the bus stop is right beside my house.

M：I hope that you feel better soon. Email me if you have any questions. Make sure you check the website for your homework.

(**Text 8**)

M：Do you realize what time it is? I’ve already finished a whole movie.

W：I’m sorry. I didn’t realize that it was so late. **We were enjoying ourselves at the party and...and I forgot the time.**⑩

M：**Do you honestly believe that is a good excuse**？⑪

W：Not really. I’m telling the truth. I think most of my friends got home late.

M：Haven’t I asked you to call if you’re going to be home late?

W：Yeah, you did. **I just forgot to call**.

M：**That’s beside the point. You still should have called.**⑫

W：You’re right. I’m sorry.

M：**Next time you come in late without calling, don**’**t even bother coming home.**⑪

W：You would really make me spend the night outside?

M：Yes. Maybe then you’ll figure out how to follow the rules.

W：Dad, I promise this won’t happen again.

(**Text 9**)

W：Welcome to England, and I hope your visit here will be a pleasant one. I’d like to draw your attention to a few of our laws.

M：Thanks.

W：**UK drinking law forbids people under the age of 18**⑬⑮ from buying alcohol, as well as friends from buying it for them.

M：Ah, yes. **It’s the same in our country.**⑬ What about smoking?

W：**It is against the law to buy cigarettes or tobacco if you’re under 16**.⑮

M：That’s a good law. Most countries have many teens that smoke.

W：Yes, it has actually become a serious social problem for us here. **Okay, the biggest thing you**’**ll need to watch out for is our traffic**，⑮ as it’s quite different from that in other countries. You should be careful when crossing the road, as the traffic moves on the left side of the road here. Always use the crossings for walking.

M：**Yes, it**’**s really unique**！⑭

W：And don’t take any chances when crossing the road. **I think the last thing you should be aware of is littering. It is against the law to throw away rubbish on the streets or in other public places.**⑮⑯ Whenever you have something to throw away, just put it in one of the litter bins along the road, or just put it in your pocket and throw it away at home.

M：Thanks so much for telling us all this.

(**Text 10**)

Hello, everyone. Today, I’m going to share with you a little about the kinds of foods that English people eat.

A traditional English breakfast consists of eggs, fried bread, mushrooms, bacon, tomatoes and baked beans, **but most English people today prefer a breakfast of hot or cold grain, juice, and a warm drink of either tea or coffee.**⑰

**The English lunch is normally eaten between 12**：**00 noon and 1**：**30 pm**，⑱and most often consists of a sandwich. Along with the sandwich, an English person might have a bag of potato chips, fruit or biscuits. A glass of beer might also be added to lunch if the person eats in one of the many pubs; otherwise，a tea or coffee. **Fish and chips, often wrapped in a piece of paper, are still a favorite among English dinners.**⑲

The afternoon tea is simply a time to snack on a bag of potato chips or a few biscuits, and drink a quick cup of tea or coffee. Tiny cakes and sweets are often eaten as well. **Tea is also an old­fashioned term for dinner, some English people still say** “**tea**” **when they mean the last main meal of the day.**⑳