

2010-2023 历年江苏连云港灌云高二上期中 英语试卷（带解析）

第 1 卷

一. 参考题库(共 20 题)

1. The other day, my friend Jane was invited to a 40th birthday party. The time printed on the invitation was 7.30pm. Jane went off with her husband, expecting a merry evening of wine, food, and song.

By 9.45, everybody was having great fun, but no food had appeared. Jane and David were restless. Other guests began whispering that they, too, were starving. But no one wanted to leave, just in case some food was about to appear. By 11.00, there was still no food, and everyone was completely off their heads. Jane and David left hungry and angry.

Their experience suggests that the words on the printed invitations need to be made clearer. Everyone reads and understands the invitations differently. Most of us would agree that 6.30-8.30pm means drinks only, go out to dinner afterwards; 8.00pm or 8.30pm means possible dinner, but 9.30pm and any time thereafter means no food, eat beforehand, roll up late.

But this is not always the case. If asked to a students' party at 6.30pm, it is normal for guests not to appear before midnight, if at all, and no one cares. Being the first to arrive-looking eager-is social death. When my mother is asked to a party for 6.30, she likes to be there, if not on time, then no later than seven. My age group (late thirties) falls somewhere between the two, but because we still think we're young, we're probably closer to student-time than grown-up time.

The accepted custom at present is confusing(混乱的), sometimes annoying, and it often means you may go home hungry, but it does lend every party that precious element(成分) of surprise.

【小题 1】 The underlined words "off their heads" probably mean_____.

- A. tired
- B. crazy
- C. curious
- D. hopeless

【小题 2】 Jane and David' s story is used to show that_____ .

- A. petty-goers usually get hungry at parties
- B. party invitations can be confusing
- C. people should ask for food at parties
- D. birthday parties for middle-aged people are dull

【小题 3】 For some young people, arriving on time for a students' party will probably be considered_____.

- A. very difficult
- B. particularly thoughtful
- C. friendly and polite
- D. socially unacceptable

【小题 4】 According to the writer, people in their late thirties_____.

- A. are likely to arrive late for a party
- B. care little about the party time
- C. haven' t really grown up yet
- D. like surprises at parties

【小题 5】 What is the general idea of the text?

- A. It' s safe to arrive late just when food is served.
- B. It' s wise to eat something before going to a party.
- C. It' s important to follow social rules of party-going.
- D. It' s necessary to read invitations carefully.

2.be based on let off cut back on get through regardless of

【小题 1】 I rang you several times but couldn't_____.

【小题 2】 A good marriage_____ trust.

【小题 3】 I'll take the job_____ the pay.

【小题 4】 The children are_____ firecrackers.

【小题 5】 Won't skipping meals help me_____ calories and lose weight?

3.Joe just wanted to play a joke on her. He did not mean ____ Sarah.

- A. hurting
- B. to hurt
- C. hurt
- D. hurts

4.He was determined not to be the first ____ it.

- A. say
- B. saying

- C. to say
- D. says

5. When I was passing by, I saw them _____ at the nursery.

- A. play
- B. to play
- C. playing
- D. played

6. This book tells _____ life story of John Smith, who left _____ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16.

- A. the; 不填
- B. the; the
- C. a; the
- D. a; 不填

7. Do fight against painting pollution

Do you know what kind of things the young people are reading? More and more ___ and teachers have noticed another kind of pollution, which comes from the printed papers ___ on streets.

These printed things ___ newspapers but have hardly anything to do with ___. You can only find reading materials badly made up there—some are too strange for anyone to ___; others are frightening stories of something ___. However, many of the young readers are getting interested in such ___ reading, which ___ them what they should pay for their breakfast and brings them nightmares and immoral ideas in ___. Homework is left ___ and daily games lost.

These sellers stand about on streets selling their papers well. The writers, publishers and printers, ___ they are, we never know, are ___ their silent money.

The sheep-skinned wolf's story seems to have been forgotten once again. Why not ___ this kind of thing? Yes, both teachers and parents have asked each other for more strict control of the young readers. ___, the more you want to forbid it, the more they want to have a look at it. ___ you may even find several children, driven by their curious natures, ___ one patched paper, which has traveled from hand to hand.

It really does ___ to our society. It has already formed a sort of moral pollution.

The ___ teachers and parents need more powerful support in their protection of the young generation. At the same time, the young ___ need more interesting books to help them ___ those ugly paper.

【小题 1】

- A. writers
- B. readers
- C. students
- D. parents

【小题 2】

- A. sold
- B. printed
- C. put
- D. found

【小题 3】

- A. work out
- B. look like
- C. act as
- D. depend on

【小题 4】

- A. them
- B. children
- C. young people
- D. it

【小题 5】

- A. think
- B. believe
- C. know
- D. understand

【小题 6】

- A. still worse
- B. even better
- C. very good
- D. more important

【小题 7】

- A. wonderful
- B. interesting
- C. useful
- D. poisonous

【小题 8】

- A. spends
- B. costs
- C. pays
- D. takes

【小题 9】

- A. sight
- B. common
- C. return
- D. use

【小题 10】

- A. unknown
- B. much
- C. less
- D. undone

【小题 11】

- A. what
- B. whoever
- C. whatever
- D. who

【小题 12】

- A. making
- B. spending
- C. wasting
- D. using

【小题 13】

- A. forbid
- B. separate
- C. leave
- D. stop

【小题 14】

- A. Luckily
- B. Unfortunately

- C. Badly
- D. Happily

【小题 15】

- A. Always
- B. Hardly
- C. Sometimes
- D. Seldom

【小题 16】

- A. sharing
- B. getting
- C. holding
- D. taking

【小题 17】

- A. good
- B. favor
- C. wrong
- D. harm

【小题 18】

- A. puzzled
- B. surprised
- C. disappointed
- D. worried

【小题 19】

- A. teachers
- B. parents
- C. readers
- D. writers

【小题 20】

- A. come into
- B. break down
- C. get rid of
- D. get off

8. Christian Eijkman, a Dutch doctor, left the Netherlands for the island of Java. Many people on the island had a disease called beri-beri. He was going there to try and find a cure. At first, Eijkman thought some kind of germ (细菌) caused beri-beri. He raised some chickens. He didn't eat them, but made experiments on them. The local people were quite surprised at that. One day he noticed that his chickens became sick when they were fed the food most Javanese ate-refined white rice (精炼米). When he fed them with unrefined rice, also known as brown rice, they recovered. Eijkman realized that he had made an important discovery-that some things in food could prevent disease. These things were named vitamins (维生素). The Javanese were not getting enough vitamins because they had actually removed the part that contains vitamins. Later, other diseases were also found to be caused by the lack of vitamins in a person's food.

Today many people know the importance of vitamins and they make sure they have enough vitamins from the food they eat. If they don't, they can also take vitamin pills.

【小题 1】 The underlined word “cure” in Para 1 probably means _____.

- A. a medical treatment
- B. a kind of vitamin
- C. a kind of germ
- D. a kind of rice

【小题 2】 Christian Eijkman went to the island of Java to _____.

- A. spend his holiday
- B. find ways to grow better crops
- C. do some research about the island
- D. help the Javanese with their illness

【小题 3】 Why did Christian Eijkman raise some chickens?

- A. To eat them.
- B. To carry out his experiments.
- C. To give the Javanese a surprise.
- D. To make money by selling them.

【小题 4】 If a person doesn't get enough vitamins in his diet, he'd better _____.

- A. eat more rice
- B. eat more meat
- C. eat some chicken
- D. eat vitamin pills

【小题 5】 We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. Beri was caused by chickens
- B. the Javanese didn't like vitamins
- C. Christian Eijkman's experiment was successful
- D. the Javanese's disease was caused by a kind of germ

9.请你根据下列表格中的内容以“Water Conservation”为题写一篇英语短文，号

召同学们节水护水。

Importance

水是大自然赐予的珍贵礼物；

无水则无生命；

Current situation

因工业发展而受污染的水域增多；

人们缺乏节水意识 (举一例)；

据报道，20年来缺水的国家已上升至100多个。

Future situation

爆发战争；泪水将是地球上的最后一滴水。

Things we can do

做节水表率；……。

注意：

- 1、短文必须包括以上要点，适当发挥；
- 2、词数：120左右；
- 3、提示词：珍贵的 precious 缺水 water shortage

Water Conservation

Water is of great importance to human beings. _____

10.Americans eat _____vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.

- A. more than twice as many

- B. more than twice
- C. twice as many as
- D. as twice as much

11.--Go for a picnic this weekend, OK?

-- _____. I love getting close to nature.

- A. I couldn't agree more
- B. I afraid not.
- C. I believe not
- D. I don't think so.

12.--Can you help me with the maths homework, mom?

--You can't always _____ other's help for your homework. Do it by yourself this time, Dear.

- A. wait on
- B. rely on
- C. insist on
- D. turn on

13.The student _____ in the games on the MP4 during class did not notice his teacher behind him.

- A. absorbing
- B. to absorb
- C. be absorbed
- D. absorbed

14.Bored at school now? How do you think it will look in the future? Last week, about 600 teenagers in the U.S. imagined a future changed by technology in which their lessons are taught by robots and they learn about celebrities and alien languages. According to a survey published last week by the U.S. Internet service provider American Online(AOL), only one in 100 thinks that in the future they will walk from home to school; the rest believe they will use jet packs, and hover boards(滑板) as everyday transport.

All the participants of the survey are teenagers born into the Internet age. The study is to show how the first cyber generation dream about a future life created by advanced technology.

Most believe there will still be schools to go to, but that technology will play an increasingly important role in learning. The 600 teens surveyed think there will still be teachers, but 37 percent imagine them to be robots. Some 24 percent believe that teachers will still be human but they will have inter-changeable microchips so that one person can teach all subjects.

More than one in two believe hover boarding will be popular, while one-third say that wearing rocket boots will be their favorite activity. Another third think jet packs will be popular. Nearly 30 percent think playing football and bike-riding will remain popular.

When it comes to the curriculum, they think future generations will be learning about robot building(63 percent), alien languages(47 percent) celebrities(26 percent) and R'n'B music(22 percent).

Children will wear virtual reality helmets to bring lessons to life, say 40 percent, while over 20 percent believe they will not need lessons because microchips implanted in their head will send relevant information into the brain. Matt Whyman, adviser to the chief medical officer on youth issues of AOL, said: “ The kids seem very aware of the liberation qualities of technology.”

Title : ___ 【小题 1】 ___ school

Changes in the way of ___ 【小题 2】 ___ traveling

At present, most students walk to school. In the future, students will use jet packs, and hover boards.

Changes in the way of ___ 【小题 3】 ___

In the future, robots will ___ 【小题 4】 ___ as teachers and human teachers should be ___ 【小题 5】 ___ with inter-changeable microchips so that one person can teach all subjects.

Changes in the way of ___ 【小题 6】 ___

Virtual reality helmets can bring ___ 【小题 7】 ___ lessons to them and with the help of microchips implanted in their head, they will not need lessons.

Changes in ___ 【小题 8】 ___

Most students will ___ 【小题 9】 ___ hover boarding, wearing rocket boots and jet packs while a small ___ 【小题 10】 ___ of students think playing football and bike-riding will remain popular.

15. After a long _____, the bill was passed by the House of the Commons.

- A. argue
- B. debate
- C. discuss
- D. quarrel

16. Nobody will be _____ about what he eats in time of great hunger.

- A. special
- B. particular

C. unusual

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