

# 2010-2023 历年江苏省无锡江阴市高二下学期期中考试英语试卷（带解析）

## 第 1 卷

### 一. 参考题库(共 20 题)

1. She had wanted to go to the west part of China in search of \_\_\_ better view. But she turned \_\_\_ \_\_\_ voluntary teacher there.

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

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ on the program for almost one week before I joined them, and now we \_\_\_\_\_ on it as no good results have come out so far.

- A. had been working; are still working
- B. had worked; were still working
- C. have been working; have worked
- D. have worked; are still working

3.—Daddy, which of these smart kids do you like best in last night's TV show?

— \_\_\_\_\_. They are all proud and selfish.

- A. Either
- B. Nothing
- C. Neither
- D. None

### 4. 句子转换和完成句子（满分 10 分）

【小题 1】 Many people consider acupuncture to be a good treatment for a lot of medical problems.

Acupuncture \_\_\_\_\_ by many people \_\_\_\_\_ a good treatment for a lot of medical problems.

【小题 2】 Every student in the school has access to the school library.

The school library is \_\_\_\_\_ every student in the school.

【小题 3】 Generally speaking, it's quite necessary to check the source of information you find on the Internet.

As \_\_\_\_\_, it's quite necessary to check the source of information you find on the Internet.

【小题 4】 You have the right to make a decision. It's \_\_\_\_\_ you to make a decision.

【小题 5】 有了移动电话， 无论在哪里， 我们都可以与别人保持联系。

With mobile phones, we can \_\_\_\_\_ others wherever we are.

【小题 6】 直到她摘下墨镜， 我才认出她是一位著名的影星。

\_\_\_\_\_ she took off her dark glasses that I realized she was a famous film star.

【小题 7】 因缺乏交流而引发的家庭问题越来越多。

There are more and more family problems \_\_\_\_\_ lack of communication.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ at the cafeteria before, Tina didn't want to eat there again.

- A. Having eaten
- B. To eat
- C. Eat
- D. Eating

6. 中央号召创建节约型社会，可是许多校园内部浪费现象严重。请你在班会课上发表演讲，号召同学们从我做起，杜绝浪费。

注意：1. 词数 150 左右；演讲的开头和结尾已写好，不记入总词数。

2. 不要逐字逐条翻译，要组成一篇通顺连贯的短文。

浪费现象

危害

措施

1. 水、电。



and introduce myself among its strange people. But how was it to be done? True, I was near nineteen; but, thanks to the protecting care of my mother and sister, I well knew that many a girl of fifteen, or under, was gifted with a more womanly address, and greater ease and self-possession, than I was. Yet, anyway, I would do very well, after all; and the children, of course, I should soon be at ease with them.

“Be calm, be calm, whatever happens,” I said within myself; and truly I was so fully absorbed in steadying my nerves and keeping down the rebellious beat of my heart that when I was admitted into the hall and into the presence of Mrs. Bloomfield, I almost forgot to answer her polite greeting; and it afterwards struck me that the little I did say was spoken in the tone of one half-dead or half-asleep.

With due politeness, however, she showed me my bedroom, and left me there to take a little refreshment for a little while and led me into the dining-room. Some beefsteaks and potatoes were set before me; and while I dined upon these, she sat opposite, watching me (as I thought) and trying to keep something like a conversation—consisting chiefly of commonplace remarks. In fact, my attention was almost wholly absorbed in my dinner: not from appetite, but from the toughness of the beefsteaks, and the numbness of my hands.

“I have had so little time to attend to their education myself, but I think they are clever children, and very willing to learn, especially the little boy; he is, I think, the flower of the flock—a generous, noble-spirited boy, one to be led, but not driven, and remarkable for always speaking the truth.” “His sister Mary Ann will require watching,” continued she, “but she is a very good girl on the whole, though I wish her to be kept out of the nursery as much as possible, as she is now almost six years old, and might acquire bad habits from the nurses. I have ordered her bed to be placed in your room, and if you will be so kind as to look after her washing and dressing, and take charge of her clothes, she needs to have nothing further to do with the nursery maid.” I replied I was quite willing to do so; and at that moment the children entered the room. Tom Bloomfield was a well-grown boy of seven. Mary was a tall girl, for her age of six, somewhat dark like her mother. The second sister was Fanny, a very pretty little girl, looking little younger than Mary. The remaining one was Harriet, a little broad, fat, merry, playful thing of scarcely two, whom I had more desire for than all the rest—but with her I had nothing to do.

**【小题 1】** Which of the following statements best describes how the writer felt when she entered Mrs. Bloomfield’s home?

- A. She was nervous, dissatisfied with her manners but still confident.
- B. She was cold, hungry but eager to see all the children in the family.
- C. She was frightened, nervous and regretful about her decision.
- D. She was calm, confident and very happy with all the family.

**【小题 2】** What job would the writer take in Mrs Bloomfield’s home?

- A. A nursery maid.
- B. A house cleaner.
- C. A home cook.

D. A family teacher.

【小題 3】 Which of the following was TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The writer had some difficulty with her lunch because of the tough food and the cold.
- B. The delicious food took the writer's attention away from Mrs. Bloomfield's words.
- C. All the children were well educated before the writer came to the family.
- D. All the children in the family were looked after by Mrs Bloomfield herself.

【小題 4】 From the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mrs Bloomfield would treat the writer kindly and help her a lot
- B. The youngest girl Harriet would be the writer's favorite student
- C. the writer would take on more responsibilities than she should
- D. Tom Bloomfield would be the cleverest of all the children

8.The Chinese abacus(算盤), officially \_\_\_\_\_ as a cultural heritage at the 8th Annual UNESCO World Heritage Congress, is another symbol of Chinese wisdom.

- A. having listed
- B. listed
- C. having been listed
- D. listing

9.“Only two centimeters higher, \_\_\_\_\_ break the world record,” encouraged the coach.

- A. you will
- B. and you will
- C. or you will
- D. will you

10.— 2013 was a successful year for us China.

— \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So it was; so 2014 will
- B. So was it; so 2014 will
- C. So was it; so will 2014
- D. So it was; so will 2014

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is it \_\_\_\_\_ has made Peter \_\_\_\_\_ he is today?

- A. What; that; that
- B. That; that; what
- C. What; what; that
- D. What; that; what

12. This nationwide smog should serve as a reminder to all, indicating a high time that we \_\_\_\_\_ on what we've done to the environment.

- A. have reflected
- B. are reflecting
- C. will reflect
- D. reflected

13. Malaysia Airlines Flight 370 \_\_\_\_\_ course and turned back toward Kuala Lumpur -- but there were no indications from the pilot that he was doing so.

- A. must have changed
- B. could have changed
- C. might have changed
- D. should have changed.

14.—Why are you crying? Today is your birthday!

—\_\_\_\_\_. I am so excited with so many friends surrounding me.

- A. Just can't help it
- B. Don't mention it
- C. None of your business
- D. That's all right

15. English was always my favorite subject. In my freshman year of high school, I could write a killer composition. In my second year, my teacher \_\_\_ me to give spelling tests to the class. I had a \_\_\_ time of my junior year. Mrs Alexander \_\_\_ me to sit at her desk and take over the class when she had to leave the room. Only my senior English class was \_\_\_, as we had a teacher right out of college who expected \_\_\_ work. Every student received a "C" or "D" grade the first quarter. But English was still my favorite subject. I graduated from high school, \_\_\_ early and had children. \_\_\_ about my English, I often helped my kids with their English homework. And I wrote long articles and beautiful poetry as a columnist for a newspaper. Fifteen years later, I went to college, and because I had been an "A" student, I remained an "A" student. I \_\_\_ up to my own expectations.

Yesterday, I \_\_\_ my high school report cards when I was reading old papers. That bundle of report cards \_\_\_ back the old days. I remembered sitting in my advisor's office, explaining that I had always be \_\_\_ at English, and recommending that I did not deserve a "'D" from that inexperienced teacher of my senior year. The advisor was \_\_\_ but unable to change a (an) \_\_\_. Reading through my old report cards revealed something else too. I wanted to \_\_\_ them or hide them. I was not an "A" student in high school English! Somehow, I had \_\_\_ myself of this, when the grades clearly reflected an average student with an \_\_\_ "A" or "B" but mostly "C" s. Had I lived up to those grades and \_\_\_ myself according to those letters, I would have never confidently sought my writing career. Had I \_\_\_ my early grades instead of myself, I would have allowed my fear of failure to \_\_\_ enthusiasm and damage my

creativity. Instead, I \_\_\_ my younger self as an "A" English student, except for that undeserved "D".

【小题 1】

- A. scolded
- B. allowed
- C. ordered
- D. reminded

【小题 2】

- A. bad
- B. complex
- C. terrible
- D. wonderful

【小题 3】

- A. approve
- B. appointed
- C. expected
- D. urged

【小题 4】

- A. flexible
- B. creative
- C. disappointing
- D. controversial

【小题 5】

- A. college-level
- B. based
- C. difficult
- D. easy

【小题 6】

- A. married
- B. worked
- C. succeeded
- D. progressed

【小题 7】

- A. Sad
- B. Confident
- C. Anxious
- D. Curious

【小题 8】

- A. added
- B. lived
- C. grew
- D. went

【小题 9】

- A. counted
- B. remembered
- C. approached
- D. discovered

【小题 10】

- A. brought
- B. turned
- C. held
- D. kept

【小题 11】

- A. nervous
- B. excelled
- C. poor
- D. terrible

【小题 12】

- A. impolite
- B. impatient
- C. inexperienced
- D. sympathetic

【小题 13】



- A. grade
- B. figure
- C. paper
- D. entry

【小题 14】

- A. tear
- B. fire
- C. cry
- D. escape

【小题 15】

- A. warned
- B. reminded
- C. informed
- D. convinced

【小题 16】

- A. average
- B. enthusiastic
- C. outstanding
- D. occasional

【小题 17】

- A. considered
- B. defined
- C. reflected
- D. described

【小题 18】

- A. abandoned
- B. given
- C. believed in
- D. doubted

【小题 19】

- A. change
- B. risk

- C. defeat
- D. reminded

【小题 20】

- A. looked
- B. viewed
- C. sang
- D. criticized

16.— Tom seems not so enthusiastic as he was two years ago.

— Yes. He’s really reached a point in his career \_\_\_\_\_ he has to decide what to do next.

- A. that
- B. when
- C. where
- D. which

17.动词填空 (满分 5 分)

【小题 1】 Technology \_\_\_\_\_(see) some amazing developments in the last few decades.

【小题 2】 With the great weight \_\_\_\_\_(take) off her mind, she passed the text successfully.

【小题 3】 I’m sorry, by then my lecture will have ended and I \_\_\_\_\_(meet) my guests.

【小题 4】 If penicillin had not been available, many people \_\_\_\_\_(die) from sickness or even small wounds.

【小题 5】 Sarah, hurry up, I’m afraid you won’t have time to get \_\_\_\_\_(change).

【小题 6】 The bell \_\_\_\_\_(indicate) the end of the period rang, interrupting our heated discussion

【小题 7】 \_\_\_\_\_(not complete) the program, they have to stay there for another two weeks.

【小题 8】 Wherever you go, you can see the product \_\_\_\_\_(advertise).

【小題 9】 The project is so designed that once \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) nothing can be done to change it.

【小題 10】 The suggestion that the plan \_\_\_\_\_ (delay) will be discussed tomorrow.

18. How do you design a pay plan that motivates people to do their best work? A new study by three Harvard researchers suggests a novel answer: Shortly after you hire new workers, give them a raise.

"Previous research has shown that paying people more than they expect may elicit reciprocity(相互作用) in the form of greater productivity," notes Deepak Malhotra, a Harvard business-administration professor who worked on the study. What he and his colleagues found, however, was that the connection between more pay and extra effort depends on presenting the increase "as a gift—that is, as something you've chosen to do purely as a nice gesture, with no strings attached."

Malhotra and his team studied 267 people hired by oDesk, a global online network of freelancers, to do a one-time data-entry project for four hours. All of the new hires were people in developing countries, for whom hourly wages of \$3 and \$4 were higher than what they had been making in previous jobs.

The researchers split the group up into three equal parts. One group was told they would earn \$3 an hour. A second group was initially hired at \$3 an hour but, before they started working, they got a surprise: The budget for the project had expanded unexpectedly, they were told, and they would now be paid \$4 an hour. The third group was offered \$4 an hour from the start and given no increase.

Even though the second and third groups were eventually paid the same amount, the second group worked harder and produced more—about 20% more—than either of the other two. People in the second group also showed the most stamina, maintaining their focus all the way through the assigned task and performing especially well toward the end of the four hours. Interestingly, the more experienced employees in the high-performing group were the most productive of all, apparently because their previous work experience led them to appreciate the rarity of an unexpected raise.

Contrary to conventional wisdom, Malhotra points out that higher pay, in and of itself, didn't promote productivity: People who made \$4 an hour from the beginning worked no harder than those who were hired at \$3 and were then paid \$3.

To get the most impact from their pay plans, he adds, companies might consider not only what to pay new hires, but when to pay it.

"The key thing is how you present [the reason for an increase]," he says. Doling out extra money could promote productivity most "if you make it clear that the pay raise is something you're choosing to do just because you can. Our theory is that people will reciprocate. If you do something nice, they'll do something nice back."

【小題 1】 What does the underlined word “stamina” most probably mean?

A. The quality of being intelligent or clever.

B. The quality of doing something difficult or dangerous.

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