2010-2023历年浙江省金华一中高二月考英语试卷（带解析）

第1卷

一.参考题库(共25题)

1.— Do you know Laura’s address?
— _____. As a matter of fact, I don’t know any Laura, either.
A．I think so
B．I’m afraid not
C．I hope so
D．I’d rather not

2.There the mother waved goodbye to her daughter until the train was _____.
A．out of sight
B．out of reach
C．out of order
D．out of date

3.下面短文中有10处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

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。

One day, I was sitting in class taking notes then my teacher asked me to leave the classroom. I have no clue as to what was about to happen. I nervously walked out of the classroom and I saw my father being standing by the door. I asked him what was going. He just told me to get into his car immediately. When I got in, I found my grandparents were there, too. My grandfather told me that we were going to have dinner for mine birthday, which was actual in two days. Then, grandmother gave me a birthday card. I opened it quickly, which made everyone surprising. But they gave me a much big surprise! The card is said, "Happy birthday! We're going to Disney World, RIGHT NOW!"

4._____ I wrote a poem, I felt confident and placed it right on my father's plate before dinner.

A. At first
B. First of all
C. The first time
D. For the first time

5._____ pressure from France, Germany has finally adjusted its policies.

A. On
B. Over
C. In
D. Under

6.Gauri Nanda sees a wearable computer as a handbag — one that's built out of four-inch squares and triangles of fiber, with tiny computer chips embedded (嵌入) in it. It looks, feels and weighs like your typical leather purse.

That's where similarities end: This bag can wirelessly keep track of your belongings and remind you, just as you're about to leave the house, to take your wallet. It can review the weather report and suggest that you grab an umbrella. This purse can even upload your favorite songs onto your scarf.

Sure, a computing purse and scarf set may seem like the stuff of science fiction. But these devices, part of next generation of wearable computers, could become commonplace within a few years. DuPont created new super strong fibers that can conduct electricity and can be woven into ordinary-looking clothes. And the chipmaker developed chip packaging allowing wearable computers to be washed, even in the heavy-duty cycle.

As a result, these new wearable devices are different from the heavy and downright silly versions of the recent past, which often required users to be wrapped in wires and type on their stomachs. Unlike their predecessors, these new wearable computers also make economic sense. When her bag becomes commercially available in two to three years, Nanda expects it will cost around $150, which is the price of an average leather purse.

Here's how the bag works: You place a special radio-signal-transmitting chip on to your wallet. A similar radio in your purse picks up the signal and notifies you that

you've forgotten to take your wallet. In turn, sensors on your purse's handles will notify the computer that you've picked up the purse and are ready to go.
Already, these new kinds of wearable devices are being adopted for use in markets like auto repair, emergency services, medical monitoring — and even, increasingly, for consumers at large.Indeed, more people will want to cross that bridge in the coming years — making for a booming market for wearable computers that don't like something out of science fiction.

【小题 1】Which of the following describes a wearable computer?

A. It can be washed in a washing machine.
B. It is much heavier than a leather purse.
C. It can download songs from the Internet.
D. It is made of clothes conducting electricity.

【小题 2】According to the passage, these new wearable computers

_____.
A. require users to operate on the stomach
B. pick up the signals through wires and chip
C. are being applied in some different areas now
D. are smarter but more expensive than the old ones

【小题 3】What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?

A. These new wearable computers have become fashionable.
B. People would like to learn more about these new computers.
C. These new wearable computers promise to sell well in the future.
D. The idea of these purse-like computers comes from science fiction.

【小题 4】The purpose of the passage is

_____.
A. to introduce a new kind of computer
B. to explain the function of computers
C. to compare different types of computers
D. to show how high technology affects our life

7.If there is one thing I'm quite sure about, it is that in a hundred years from now we still be reading newspapers. Not those newspapers are a necessity. Even now some people get most of the news from the television or have the radio switched on in the background or in the car. Many buy a paper only on Saturday or Sunday. But for most people a newspaper has become a habit passed down from generation to generation. The basic British character won't change, and one of the characteristics of the British is that we don't much like talking to each other when we get up. So what better way is there to keep yourself thinking in the morning than to wrap yourself in a newspaper? Over the past couple of centuries, human beings have developed a close relationship with the newspaper. It has become as natural as breathing or enjoying the sun. And it is

not just the British who love newspapers. On suburban trains in Calcutta, for instance, just one person in the whole car will buy a newspaper and read aloud the best bits to his fellow passengers, much to everybody's enjoyment.

The nature of what is news may change. What essentially (本质上) makes news is what affects our lives and the big political stories, the coverage of the wars, earthquakes and other disasters, will continue much the same. I think there will be more coverage of scientific research, though. It's already happening in areas that may directly affect our lives, like genetic engineering. In the future I think there will be more coverage of scientific explanations of why we feel as we do, whether it's love or depression. We develop a better understanding of how the brain operates and what our feelings really are.

It's quite possible that in the next century newspaper will be transmitted electronically from the national equivalents of Fleet Street (伦敦的舰队街, 以报馆集中而著称) and printed out in our own homes. In fact, I'm pretty sure that that is how it will happen in future. You'll be probably selecting from a menu, making up your own<u>bespoke newspaper</u>by picking out the things you want to read and say. You might even have an intelligent screening device (装置) to do the job for you.

I think people have got it wrong when they talk about the competition between the different media. They actually have a relationship, feeding off each other. It was once predicted that television would kill off newspapers, which hasn't happened. What is read on the printed page is more enduring (持久的) than pictures on a flickering screen or sound lost in the sky. And as for the Internet, it's never really satisfying to read something just on a screen.

【小题 1】The author of the passage is most probably from _____.

A. Russia
B. India
C. Britain
D. America

【小题 2】According to the passage, the future of newspapers _____.

A. will be mainly connected with scientific research
B. will report more important political activities
C. will directly cover more on scientific research
D. will build a bridge between different people

【小题 3】The underlined part "<u>bespoke newspaper</u>" of the passage probably refers to _____.

A. a newspaper which dares to report the truth
B. a newspaper edited to one's own interest
C. a newspaper edited and published for the public
D. a newspaper which only covers the life of family members

【小题 4】Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A．It was centuries ago that newspapers came into being .
B．Televisions have taken the place of newspapers .
C．The Internet will gradually take the place of newspapers.
D．The nature of news may remain the same over generations.

8._____ from the top of the hill, the town looks like a diamond.
A．Having seen
B．Seeing
C．To see
D．Seen

9.We believe there is a strong _____ that they will fly to Guangzhou next week.
A．responsibility
B．possibility
C．creativity
D．electricity

10.We have two daughters: Kristen is seven years old and Kelly is four. Last Sunday evening, we invited some people home for dinner. I dressed them nicely for the party, and told them that their job was to join Mommy in answering the door when the bell rang. Mommy would introduce them to the guests, and then they would take the guests' coats upstairs and put them on the bed in the second bedroom.
The guests arrived. I introduced my two daughters to each of them. The adults were nice and kind and said how lucky we were to have such good kids.
Each of the guests made a particular fuss over Kelly, the younger one, admiring her dress, her hair and her smile. They said she was a remarkable girl to be carrying coats upstairs at her age.
I thought to myself that we adults usuallymake a big "to do" overthe younger one because she's the one who seems more easily hurt. We do it with the best of intentions. But we seldom think of how it might affect the other child. I was a little worried that Kristen would feel she was being outshined. I was about to serve dinner when I realized that she had been missing for twenty minutes. I ran upstairs and found her in the bedroom, crying. I said, "What are you doing, my dear?"
She turned to me with a sad expression and said, "Mommy, why don't people like me the way they like my sister? Is it because I'm not pretty? Is that why they don't say nice things about me as much?"
I tried to explain to her, kissing and hugging her to make her feel better.
Now whenever I visit a friend's home, I make it a point to speak to the elder child first.

【小题 1】 The underlined expression "make a big 'to do' over" (paragraph 4) means _____.
A．pay much attention to

B．have a special effect on
C．list jobs to be done for
D．do good things for

【小题 2】We can conclude from the passage that

_____.
A．parents should pay more attention to the elder children
B．the younger children are usually more easily hurt
C．people usually like the younger children more
D．adults should treat children equally

【小题 3】The guests praised Kelly for carrying coats upstairs because of her

_____.
A．beautiful hair
B．pretty clothes
C．lovely smile
D．young age

【小题 4】Kristen felt sad and cried because _____.

A．the guests gave her more coats to carry
B．she didn’t look as pretty as Kelly
C．the guests praised her sister more than her
D．her mother didn’t introduce her

11.To our surprise, we found the Queen’s jewels _____ by special royal soldiers.
A．guarded
B．trained
C．impressed
D．absorbed

12.假设你是校报英文版的编辑李华。上周，你校心理俱乐部进行了一场活动，

调查同学们遇到不开心的事情时一般向谁倾诉。请你用英语写一篇短文把这次调

查情况刊登在你所负责的栏目中。调查结果如下表：

倾诉对象

比例
理由
朋友、同学
55%

同龄人容易沟通

网友、笔友
15%

现实生活里没见过，有安全感

老师、父母

25%

有经验，能提供好的建议

无
5%

不想告诉任何人

注意：1. 词数 120 左右； 2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；3. 开头已写好。

Last week, the psychological intervention club in our school carried out a survey about _____.

13.单词拼写（每空一词，共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

【小题 1】The young children f_____ ill because the water and food here disagreed with them.

【小题 2】After the prince started dancing with a lady, more people j_____ in.

【小题 3】It was not until midnight that they r_____ an agreement.

【小题 4】Laws on pollution d_____ widely from one country to another .

【小题 5】J_____ from your accent, you must be from the north.

【小题 6】As we all know, air is a m_____ of gases

【小题 7】Many people won't feel c_____when laughed at.

【小题 8】We just learned that Mr White had got b_____ injured in the accident.

【小题 9】Luckily the two pilots s_____the aircrash while the plane broke into pieces.

【小题 10】When they were trapped on the island, the police came to their r_____ very soon.

14.The fashion show came to _____ end at 5:00 pm, and it was _____ great success.

A．the ; a

B．an ; a

C．an ; the

D．the; /

15.It was the summer of 1965. DeLuca, then 17, visited Peter Buck, a family friend. Buck asked Deluca about his plans for the future. “I’m going to college, but I need a way to pay for it,” Deluca recalls saying. “Buck said, ‘you should open a sandwich shop.’ ”

That afternoon, they agreed to be partners. And they set a goal: to open 32 stores in ten years. After doing some research, Buck wrote a check for $ 1,000. DeLuca rented a storefront (店面) in Connecticut, and when they couldn’t cover their start-up costs, Buck kicked in another $1,000.

But business didn’t go smoothly as they expected. DeLuca says, “After six months, we were doing poorly, but we didn’t know how badly, because we didn’t have any financial controls.” All he and Buck knew was that their sales were lower than their costs.

DeLuca was managing the store and going to the University of Bridgeport at the same time. Buck was working at his day job as a nuclear physicist in New York. They’d meet Monday evenings and brainstorm ideas for keeping the business running. “We convinced ourselves to open a second store. We figured we could tell the public, ‘ We are so successful, we are opening a second store.’” And they did — in the spring of 1966. Still, it was a lot of learning by trial and error.

But the partners’ learn-as-you-go approach turned out to be their greatest strength. Every Friday, DeLuca would drive around and hand-deliver the checks to pay their suppliers. “It probably took me two and a half hours and it wasn’t necessary but as a result, the suppliers got to know me very well, and the personal relationships established really helped out,” DeLuca says.

And having a goal was also important. “There are so many problems that can get you down. You just have to keep working toward your goal,” DeLuca adds.

DeLuca ended up founding Subway Sandwich, the multi-million-dollar restaurant chain.

【小题 1】Deluca opened the first sandwich shop in order to

_____.

A．support his family

B．pay for his college education

C．help his partner expand business

D．do some research

【小题 2】Which of the following is true of Buck?

A．He put money into the sandwich business.

B．He was a professor of business administration (管理).
C．He was studying at the University of Bridgeport.
D．He rented a storefront for DeLuca.

【小题 3】What can we learn about their first shop?

A．It stood at an unfavorable place.
B．It lowered the prices to promote sales.
C．It made no profits due to poor management.
D．It lacked control over the quality of sandwiches.

【小题 4】They decided to open a second store because they

_____.
A．had enough money to do it
B．had succeeded in their business
C．wished to meet the increasing demand of customers
D．wanted to make believe that they were successful

【小题 5】What contributes most to their success according to the author?

A．Learning by trial and error.
B．Making friends with suppliers.
C．Finding a good partner.
D．Opening chain stores.

16._____ final competitors is limited though _____ people have signed up for the short list.
A．The number of; a number of
B．The number of; the number of
C．A number of; a number of
D．A number of; the number of

17.Stanford University was founded by Leland Stanford in 1884, _____ his son who had died before.
A．in spite of
B．in case of
C．in memory of
D．in search of

18._____ the weather has improved, the game will be held as planned.
A．While
B．Since
C．If
D．Unless

19.For most people, shopping is still a matter of wandering down the street or loading a cart in a shopping mall. Soon, that will change. Electronic commerce （trade） is growing fast and will soon bring people more choices. There will, however, be a cost: protecting the consumer from being cheated will be harder. Many governments therefore want to apply street regulations to the electronic world. But politicians would be wiser to see cyberspace as a basis for a new era of corporate self-regulation.
Consumers in rich countries have grown used to the idea that the government takes responsibility for everything for the stability of the banks to the safety of the drugs or their rights to refund when goods are faulty. But governments cannot enforce national laws on businesses whose only presence is on the screen. Even in a country where a clear right to compensation exists, the on-line customer in Tokyo, say, can hardly go to New York to get a refund for a clothes purchase.
One answer is for government to cooperate more: to recognize each other's rules. But that requires years of work and volumes of detailed rules. And plenty of countries have rules too fanciful for sober countries to accept. There is, however, another choice . Let the electronic businesses do the regulation themselves. They do, after all, have a self-interest in doing so.
In electronic commerce, a reputation for honest dealing will be a valuable competitive asset. Governments, too, may compete to be trusted. For instance, customers ordering medicines on-line may prefer to buy from the United States because they trust the rigorous screening of the Food and Drug Administration; or they may decide that the FDA's rules are too strict, and buy from Switzerland instead.
Customers will still need to use their judgment. But precisely because the technology is new, electronic shoppers are likely for a while to be a lot more cautious than customers of the normal sort. And the new technology will also make it easier for them to complain when a company lets them down. In this way, at least, the advent of cyberspace may argue for fewer consumer protection laws, not more.

【小题 1】According to the author, what will be the best policy for electronic commerce?

A. Self-regulation by the business.
B. Strict consumer protection laws.
C. Close international cooperation.
D. Government protection.

【小题 2】In case an electronic shopper bought faulty goods from a foreign country, what could he do?

A. Refuse to pay for the purchase.
B. Go to the seller and ask for a refund.
C. Appeal to consumer protection law.
D. Complain about it on the Internet.

【小题 3】In the author's view, businesses would place a high emphasis on honest dealing because in the electronic world _____.

A．international cooperation would be much more frequent
B．consumers could easily seek government protection
C．a good reputation is a great advantage in competition
D．it would be easy for consumers to complain

【小题 4】We can infer from the passage that in licensing new drugs the FDA in the United States is _____.
A．very quick
B．very cautious
C．very slow
D．rather careless

【小题 5】If a customer buys something that does not meet his expectation, what is the advantage of dealing through electronic commerce over the present normal one?
A．It will be easier for him to return the goods he is not satisfied with.
B．It will be easier for him to attain the refund from the seller.
C．It will be easier for him to get his complaints heard by other consumers.
D．It will be easier for him to complain about this to the government.

20.The command has just arrived that all employees _____ in their proper uniforms before 7:00 pm.
A．will be dressed
B．must be dressed
C．were dressed
D．be dressed

21.Yesterday my mother’s sleeve caught _____ fire while she was cooking us a delicious meal in _____ kitchen.
A．a ; the
B．a ; /
C．the ; a
D．/ ; the

22.Getting rid of dirt, in the opinion of most people, is a good thing. However, there is nothing fixed about attitudes to dirt.
In the early 16th century, people thought that dirt on the skin was a means to block out disease, as medical opinion had it that washing off dirt with hot water could open up the skin and let ills in. A particular danger was thought to lie in public baths. By 1538, the French king had closed the bath houses in his kingdom. So did the king of England in 1546. Thus began a long time when the rich and the poor in Europe lived with dirt in a friendly way. Henry IV, King of France, was famously dirty. Upon learning that a nobleman had taken a bath, the king ordered that, to avoid the attack of disease, the nobleman should not go out.

Though the belief in the merit (优点) of dirt was long-lived, dirt has no longer been regarded as a nice neighbor ever since the 18th century. Scientifically speaking, cleaning away dirt is good to health. Clean water supply and hand washing are practical means of preventing disease. Yet, it seems that standards of cleanliness have moved beyond science since World War II. Advertisements repeatedly sell the idea: clothes need to be whiter than white, cloths ever softer, surfaces to shine. Has the hate for dirt, however, gone too far?

Attitudes to dirt still differ hugely nowadays. Many first-time parents nervously try to warn their children off touching dirt, which might be responsible for the spread of disease. On the contrary, Mary Ruebush, an American immunologist (免疫学家), encourages children to play in the dirt to build up a strong immune system. And the latter position is gaining some ground.

【小题 1】The kings of France and England in the 16th century closed bath houses because _____.

A. they lived healthily in a dirty environment.
B. they thought bath houses were too dirty to stay in
C. they believed disease could be spread in public baths
D. they considered bathing as the cause of skin disease

【小题 2】Which of the following best describes Henry IV's attitude to bathing?

A. Afraid.
B. Curious.
C. Approving.
D. Uninterested.

【小题 3】How does the passage mainly develop?

A. By providing examples.
B. By making comparisons (比较).
C. By following the order of time.
D. By following the order of importance.

【小题 4】What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A. To stress the role of dirt.
B. To introduce the history of dirt.
C. To call attention to the danger of dirt.
D. To present the change of views on dirt.

23.The strange-looking museum, _____ in the early 20th century, attracts about a million visitors from all over the world every year.

A. build
B. building

C. built
D. builds

24.My father was in the navy, which meant that my mother was married to both my father and the sea. As was often the case, we had to pack our belongings into boxes and_36_ those we had grown to love. We would arrive at our new home and find ourselves once again_37_ at the pier（码头）waving good-bye to my father as his_38_ pulled him away from us. My mother would turn my brother and me around before the ship was out of_39_, wipe our tears, and take us back home to start the process of_40_ in the new environment again.

Throughout the years of changing_41_, schools and friends, there remained one constant in my childhood — my mother. For both my_42_ and me, she was the cook, maid and teacher. She played these roles while_43_ some type of part-time job. Leaving a promising career is just one of the_44_ which my mother made for my family as we moved around the world with our father every three years or so._45_ she had to deal with only a small budget, my mother_46_ managed to make each house to be the very home that is safe and_47_.

This probably sounds like a depressing way to live,_48_ with two small children: "single" parenthood, short-term friendships, and the inability to_49_ a career or establish a home. But it was not for my mother. She turned this_50_ into adventure for us all! Each relocation was a chance to_51_ another part of the world. My mother greeted each new culture, climate and neighborhood. Each new house was a_52_ to rearrange furniture, make curtains and_53_ pictures. Every part-time job was an opportunity to learn something new and work with interesting people.

No matter how difficult the life was, she was always having a_54_ attitude. She always had strength in the face of struggle and change. My mother was so_55_ all those years of my childhood — she was my island in a sea of change. She is my hero.

【小题 1】

A. leave behind
B. leave out
C. leave off
D. leave for

【小题 2】

A. living
B. staring
C. standing
D. going

【小题 3】

A．car
B．ship
C．train
D．plane

【小题 4】

A．range
B．shape
C．sight
D．control

【小题 5】

A．adapting
B．suiting
C．matching
D．fitting

【小题 6】

A．names
B．jobs
C．addresses
D．directions

【小题 7】

A．father
B．classmates
C．brother
D．relatives

【小题 8】

A．performing
B．seeking
C．waiting
D．applying

【小题 9】

A．programs
B．sacrifices

C．contribution
D．cooperation

【小题 10】

A．Once
B．While
C．When
D．Unless

【小题 11】

A．somewhere
B．somewhat
C．sometime
D．somehow

【小题 12】

A．romantic
B．comfortable
C．mysterious
D．wealthy

【小题 13】

A．generally
B．actually
C．especially
D．unfairly

【小题 14】

A．desert
B．pursue
C．affect
D．limit

【小题 15】

A．lifestyle
B．value
C．journey

D. opportunity

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