宾县第二中学2020-2021学年度下学期第三次月考

高二英语试卷

考试时间：100分钟；总分：150分

注意事项:

1.答题前填写好自己的姓名、班级、考号等信息

2.请将答案规范填写在答题卡上

**一、阅读理解（共20小题，每题2分，总分40分）**

**A**

The London Travelcard is a paper ticket that is valid on all London public transport.

**Online exclusive:** you can not buy a paper 7 Day Travelcard from Underground stations in London — it can only be bought in advance.

Unlimited travel: the Travelcard gives you unlimited travel on London’s public transport

network.

**No queuing:** while other visitors wait in line at the train station with their heavy bags, you’ll be ready to travel as soon as you arrive in London.

**Low prices:** a Travelcard is of great value, and you get a discount on the Tames Riverboats and Emirates Air Line cable car.

**Should I buy an Anytime Travelcard or an Off Peak Travelcard?**

It depends on what time of the day you will be travelling:

Anytime Travelcards can be used at any time; Off Peak Travelcards are cheaper, but cannot be used on Monday to Friday before 9:30 am.

**Which zones do I need a Travelcard for?**

The center of London, including most major attractions, is in Zones 1–2. Most suburban (郊区的) areas of London, including Wembley Stadium and Wimbledon Tennis Club, are within Zones 1-4. Almost the whole of London, including Heathrow and London City Airports, is in Zones 1-6.

To check which zones the areas you want to visit are in, see the full map of the London transport network.

**Tickets prices:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Zones 1–2 | Zones 1–3 | Zones 1–4 | Zones 1–3 | Zones 1–6 |
| 1 Day Anytime | N/A | N/A | Adult: 12.10  Child: 6.00 | N/A | Adult: 17.20  Child: 8.60 |
| 1 Day Off Peak | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Adult: 12.10  Child: 6.00 |
| 7 Day Anytime | Adult: 32.40  Child: 16.20 | Adult: 38.00  Child: 19.00 | Adult: 46.30  Child: 23.30 | Adult: 33.20  Child: 27.60 | Adult: 39.10  Child: 29.60 |
| Single Journey | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Adult: 6.00  Child: 3.00 |

 N/A: Not applicable

Adult: (16+)

Child :(11-13)—Under 11 travel free, 11+ need their own travel ticket.

N/A: Not available

1. What ‘s the advantage of using London travelcard？

A. You can travel more places in London

B. You can avoid the peak time

C. You may get a discount on all transport in London

D. It saves you a lot of time waiting in line to get a ticket

2. What is your best choice if you want to travel from central London to Heathrow？

A. A London Travelcard for zones 1-2

B. A London Travelcard for zones 1-3

C. A London Travelcard for zones 1-4

D. A London Travelcard for zones 1-6

3. How much should be pay if Jack is planning to take his two kids aged 10 and 12 to travel in zones 1-2 with the 7day anytime tickets？

A. 32.40 B. 64.80 C. 48.60 D. 81.00

4. What’s the purpose of this passage?

A. to guide how travel in London

B. to introduce the London Travelcard

C. to introduce the public transport in London

D. to compare the different transportation means in London

**B**

I was in a charity shop looking at the second hand books. It just so happened that the book shelves were next to the toy section. After a few minutes I became aware of a group of women standing behind me. They were poorly dressed and spoke in what sounded like an eastern European language. As they looked through the clothes rails a little girl, about three years old, came over to the toy section. Immediately her attention was caught by a toy pram（婴儿车）. What is it about little girls and toy prams? I don't know, but whatever it is its incredibly cute!  
 She spoke to her mother and, in halting English her mother asked the shop assistant how much it cost. Three pounds was the answer---about five dollars. The mum looked down at her child, perhaps calculating what she still had to buy and how much money she would have left. Then she simply shook her head.    
 The child didn't react badly as some might. Being told “no” was obviously not a new experience for her. But she couldn't keep the disappointment from her face.  
  I had the grand total of four pounds in my pocket, two two-pound coins. A moment later I tapped the mother on the shoulder, pointed to the coins which I had left in the pram and said, "Buy her a dolly too."  
  I didn't hang about to see the end result. After all, it's not about being thanked. I made my way out of the shop and into the sunshine.  
  The money was an investment in the happiness of the world. Was there any better way, I wondered, to get so much happiness for so little money than to buy a little girl a toy pram? And a dolly to sit in it!

5.What did the little girl say to her mother according to the second paragraph?  
A. She asked her mother to calculate her money.  
B. She asked her mother to buy the toy pram for her.  
C. She asked her mother to borrow money from the author.  
D. She asked her mother to ask the shop assistant the price of the toy pram.  
6. The mother shook her head because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she thought the toy wasn’t worth the money.  
B. she found it difficult to calculate her money.  
C. she found she didn’t take enough money with her.  
D. she thought the toy was not suitable for her daughter.  
7. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. the girl usually behaved badly.  
B. the mother usually treated her daughter badly.  
C. the mother was not rich enough to meet her daughter’s need often.  
D. the little girl was often refused because she asked for too many toys.  
8. What words can be used to describe the author?  
A. Optimistic and energetic.  
B. Pleasant and grateful  
C. Wealthy and healthy.  
D. Sympathetic and helpful

**C**

The sun was slipping down through the trees and it was time to go home. Time was running out. His mother would look at him and she would know. She always knew. A hot tear ran down his cheek. She trusted him. This was the first year she had left him alone for three hours between school and the time she got home from work. She had to work to buy his clothes and to pay for their food and for a place to live. He remembered the nice way she said, “You are a little man now, Joy.” It made him sad when his mother’s words came back to him. She trusted him.

Remembering this, he felt as if someone had stuck a sharp stick into his side. Her trust in him was all he could think about now. It drove everything else from his mind. “She trusted me.” He kept saying to himself. “She trusted me.” This was most important. Next to this, the pipe(烟斗) and its magic power meant nothing.

Joy looked at the long shadows coming toward him. He now knew what he had to do. And he was in a hurry to get it done. When he took the pipe, he left the store with slow unsure steps. Now his feet were quick, decisive, taking him straight back to the store like an arrow. He was out of breath when he reached the store.

Mr. Dow was just inside the door. The big man smiled. Joy wished he had not. Somehow, a bad friendly smile made it more difficult for Joy to do what he wanted to do. Joy was lost for a moment. His feet felt heavy. Suddenly, blindly, he held out the pipe. His voice struggled to come out from deep inside of the painful chest.

“Mr. Dow,” he said at last, “I didn’t mean to take it.”

“Thanks, Joy.” Mr. Dow said as he gently took the pipe from the boy’s hand. “How about staying around and helping me close up the shop?”

Joy felt Mr. Dow’s big hand on his shoulder. And Joy felt his shoulders had become a little broader and stronger.

9. What kind of a life did Joy and his mother live?

A. A poor life. B. A new life.

C. A happy life. D. A modem life.

10. Why did Joy feel like being hurt by something sharp?

A. He felt sorry for his mother.

B. He couldn’t help the family.

C. He had run away from school.

D. He disappointed his mother’s expectations.

11. What do we know about Mr. Dow’s smile to Joy?

A. It’s broad. B. It’s warm.

C. It’s false. D. It’s secret.

12. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Magic Trust B. A Powerful Smile

C. Unconditional Love D. An Interesting Pipe

**D**

The Indian government may use 3D paintings as virtual speed breakers（减速带） on major highways and roads, in order to check speeding and careless driving, and finally make its deadly roads a little safer. "We are trying out 3D paintings used as virtual speed breakers to avoid unnecessary requirements of speed breakers," India's transport minister Nitin Gadkari wrote.

The optical illusions(视觉错觉) are supposed to encourage drivers to slow down automatically. Earlier, India had ordered the removal of all speed breakers from highways, which are considered to be a safety hazard for high-speed vehicles. India has the highest number of road accident deaths in the world. According to the World Health Organisation, over 200,000 people are killed by road accidents.

The use of optical illusions as speed breakers was first pioneered in the American city of Philadelphia in 2008, as part of a campaign against speeding motorists. The technique has also been tried out in China to create floating 3D crossings. In India, cities such as Ahmedabad and Chennai have already experimented with 3D zebra crossings in the last one year. In Ahmedabad for instance, a mother and her daughter, both artists, have painted 3D crosswalks in the first few months of 2016. The artists say their motto is "to increase the attention of drivers", and that the concept has been successfully tested in accident-prone zones on a highway.

However, critics argue that once drivers know that these speed breakers are visual illusions, they may ignore them. Others also point out that India's decision does not consider the safety of a large number of pedestrians. In the end, the new policy may be just one step towards improving road safety.

13. Why are 3D paintings used on main highways and roads?

A. To attract the attention of tourists.

B. To show the advanced technology.

C. To reduce the rate of traffic accidents.

D. To make the surroundings more beautiful.

14. What can we learn from Paragraph 3 and 4?

A. The idea tested in Ahmedabad recently has been a failure.

B. The new policy of 3D zebra crossings must be carried out smoothly.

C. The use of optical illusions as speed breakers is controversial in India.

D. Philadelphia, the U.S.A is th second place to use virtual speed breakers in the world.

15. What do we know about 3D zebra crossings from the passage?

A. They can vastly lower the death rate in India.

B. They are designed to increase drivers’ attention.

C. They are welcomed by both drivers and pedestrians.

D. They have been widely used in India so far.

**七选五**

Sometimes you may want to start a new good habit and it's difficult to do. You 've made good plans, but your body just doesn't do what you want it to do. On the other hand all bad habits started innocently enough,\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_\_\_Then, over time, as you practiced the habit over and over again, they seemed like they were a natural way to behave. Here are some tips for doing away with bad habits,

Create or change one habit at a time.

When you want to change a bad habit don't try to work on more than one at a time.\_\_\_17\_\_\_You may want to start with a smaller habit first, and once you' ve mastered it then you can move on to another habit that's more difficult for you.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_

Tell your commitment to create a new habit to your family, friends and co-workers. The more people, the better. Make a promise to text them, call them or con-tact them online as soon as there's a problem. Keep all these people updated on your progress to make you responsible to them.

Communicate with yourself too.

Remind yourself often of your commitment.\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_.Write down every day what happens, what your feelings are, and how you'll continue to create the new habit or change this bad habit. The journal helps you stay motivated, especially if you can see your progress every day.

Deal positively with relapse( 退步).

If you relapse, don't give up. First, figure out what happened what thoughts went through your mind and what to do or think differently next time.\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_\_ Learn from your failure so that your failure becomes a positive thing that helps you to succeed.

A. Share with others.

B. Keep focused on improving.

C. You know what you want to do, but doing it isn't easy.

D. They started as things you learned to do or enjoyed doing.

E. Then be consistent from that time forward in creating the new habit.

F. Devote all of your time and energy to working on that one habit first.

G. Keep a journal of everything that is relevant to making your change day by day.

**二、完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

Walking across campus(校园) with every pair of eyes on you can be embarrassing, especially when you’re 13 years old. I looked around me in 21 of a friendly face, a smile, anything. I was quite disappointed. And I, 22 , felt somewhat foolish, walking across campus 23 with a false smile plastered (粘贴) across my face. I was simply 24 to follow the advice my mother had given me years before: when things get 25 , smile. No matter where you are, a smile will always be understood. A smile is 26 . At that very moment, however, I felt my mother’s advice didn’t 27 .

When the teacher 28 me to the class as the “American girl”, 10 sets of hands immediately shot up. Some students had 29 ; others wanted to practice their English with me. Because I couldn’t speak much Chinese 30 , I communicated with them via（通过） gestures mixed in with 31 English and Chinese. Although I was 32 , I wasn’t sure how much of it was 33 . It was almost as if they were 34 about me and I was being examined. 35 , who could blame them? After all, I was the first American ever to 36 the school.

Then, from across the room, a Chinese classmate suddenly 37 at me, and my nerves were instantly 38 . Though there are cultural and language 39 , we were sharing something in common. And as usual, my mother was right. A smile does make a 40 .

21. A. favor B. memory C. place D. search

22. A. in turn B. in return C. in addition D. in vain

23. A. steadily B. attractively C. alone D. unwillingly

24. A. helping B. trying C. pretending D. undertaking

25. A. awkward B. smooth C. ready D. reachable

26. A. ordinary B. small C. universal D. traditional

27. A. last B. change C. exist D. work

28. A. led B. introduced C. took D. invited

29. A. examinations B. explanations C. questions D. thrills

30. A. either B. often C. sometimes D. yet

31. A. broken B. standard C. fluent D. everyday

32. A. spotted B. focused on C. ignored D. watched out

33. A. positive B. direct C. interesting D. open

34. A. hopeful B. nervous C. worried D. curious

35. A. Above all B. Once more C. Then again D. As usual

36. A. attend B. leave C. study D. explore

37. A. shouted B. smiled C. nodded D. waved

38. A. felt B. touched C. calmed D. tested

39. A. similarities B. barriers C. links D. connections

40. A. fortune B. noise C. deal D. difference

**三、语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

It’s hard to imagine two societies that deal with their elders as differently as the U. S. and China. And I am pretty sure about that. My wife Junling is a Shanghai native. Last month   41    the first time we visited my father at a nursing home in the U. S. She    42   (shake) by the experience and later told me, “You know, in China, it’s a great shame    43   (put) a parent into a nursing home.” In China the tradition has been straightforward for centuries: parents raise children; then the children care for the parents as they become old. For example, Jiang Xiaoli, a high school teacher, and his wife recently bought    44    new, larger apartment in Shanghai. They did so    45   (part) because they know that in a few years, his parents will move in with them. Jiang’s parents will help take care of Jiang’s daughter, and as they age, Jiang and his wife will help take care of    46  (they). As China slowly develops a better and  47  (reliable) social – security(社保) system for retirees,    48    it has begun, the economic necessity of   49   (generation) living together will reduce a bit. But no one    50   (believe) that as China gets richer, the family affection will change too much.

1. **词汇应用（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**
2. The drug is so\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(addict) that he is addicted to it.
3. The dictionary \_\_\_\_\_\_(belong to) me is worth 20 dollars.
4. Because of the heavy fog, Mr Smith is likely \_\_\_ (arrive) a bit late.
5. The shop was broken\_\_\_ and a lot of jewels were stolen last night.
6. ---The weather is really changeable.----I can’t agree\_\_\_\_\_(much).
7. No matter \_\_\_ happened, I will trust you.
8. By the time you receive the letter, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the city for my hometown.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(finish) his homework, the boy went to play football.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_(lose) in deep thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ the influence of his father, he decided to be a teacher.
12. It was because I was stuck in the traffic \_\_\_\_ I came late.
13. The little boy went \_\_\_\_\_(hunger) after finishing his homework.
14. I must admit that I have \_\_\_\_\_(mix) feelings about my deskmate.
15. The girl did well in all her subjects and had a talent \_\_\_ singing, dancing and drawing.
16. Last night Bruce was observed\_\_\_\_\_\_(leave) the building with two young men.
17. She treated her\_\_\_\_\_(adopt) son as if he were her own child.
18. A teacher can’t stand \_\_\_\_\_(cheat) by his students.
19. I would be grateful if you would consider \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(employ) me in your company.
20. To my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(delight), all the judges are satisfied with my behaviour.
21. My grandfather always forget \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(take) the keys when he leaves home.

**五、短文改错（共10处错误，总分10分）**

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am glad that you’ll come to our school and teach us oral English. I am eagerly to improve my

spoken English. But I hope in class we’ll have a lot of chance to speak English. I think our English

class must be lovely and interested.

Besides, I preferred to learn more about American culture. So if you show to us some pictures

or films about American society and life, I believe all of them will like it. At ^ same time, I find

American idioms are difficulty to understand. Will you explain some of them to us?

Looking forward to learn English with you!

Yours,

Li Hua

1. **书面表达：（总分25分）**

假如你是学校学生会主席，你所在的学年决定举行“Vocabulary Day by Day”英语单词竞赛，请你写一份书面通知要求全年级学生积极参加，内容包括:

1、竞赛的目的和方式

2、考核的主要内容和要求

3、号召同学们积极参加

要求:

1、词数100左右

2、可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

**高二英语第三次月考答案21-06**

1-4 DDCB 5-8 BCCD 9-12 ADBA 13-15CCB 16-20 DFAGE

21-25 DACBA 26-30 CDBCD 31-35 ABADC 36-40 ABCBD

41.for 42.was shaken 43.to put 44.a 45.party

46.them 47.more reliable 48.which 49.generations 50.believes

51-70(略)

改错

eagerly →eager But→So chance→chances

interested→ interesting preferred →prefer show to →去掉to them →us At ^ the difficulty →difficult learn→learning

书面表达

Notice

In order to create a good English learning atmosphere and improve students' interest and enthusiasm in English learning，We decide to organize an English word competition —Vocabulary Day by Day. Now let me briefly introduce the relevant details to you.

The first season of the contest lasts four weeks in total, including two parts—test 10 words on the test page every day and accumulate up to 70 words per week for weekly quizzes.

All the students among Senior 2 are welcome to join in the contest. Those who want to take part in are supposed to prepare for it carefully. The first ten winners will be given prizes. Please try your best and get ready in time.Trust yourself , and you can make it!

Wish you success!

The students’ Union