**高中英语单元测试-Unit 2 English around the world**



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一、阅读理解

**A**

In 1810，during his first Grand Tour of Europe,Byron carved his name into a column base of the Temple of Poseidon on the Aegean coast.Although Byron himself might not have actually written the name that is left there,the story has become part of the history of the monument,searched for by his admirers among the hundreds of other names carved all over the temple.
Modern graffiti,however,is met with a very different reaction.In 2014 a Russian tourist was fined €20，000 for carving a large " K " on a wall of the Colosseum in Rome,the fifth such incident that year.
What is the thinking behind such acts？Are tourists aiming for ill fame to become part of the monument's history？Or is it simply part of the experience of visiting the site？And,further,why is historical graffiti,which was equally destructive,considered historic heritages？The motives behind them are,after all,probably the same,however,graffiti comes to tell us about lives and moments that might otherwise have been lost.
The earliest graffiti of a person's name on a monument has been identified by the historian Lionel Casson in a cave at Wadi Hammamat in Egypt in 2000 BC.The name of Hena is cut into the sandstone alongside a list of his achievements.In ancient Greece,too,stoas （柱廊） were the meeting places of philosophers and the places for school boys' lessons.We therefore often see alphabets and Homeric poems written on their walls.
And it is not just monuments and buildings：Miltiades,a general from the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC，carved his name into the helmet he wore.In the Athens,too,a Spartan shield （盾） was found with words noting that the Athenians captured it during the Battle in 425 BC.Without such graffiti,the objects would still be impressive,but far less useful for historians,as their writing provides an exact original place.
In the21st century,however,with the rapid increase in tourism,if everyone decided to leave their mark,these sites would be irretrievable （不可挽回地） destroyed.Perhaps Beijing's controversial new free graffiti zones on certain sections of the Great Wall of China will satisfy the desire to carve our own piece of history into the limited resource of the monument,though it seems unlikely that it will easily be contained to one area.Regardless,it is important that we protect these monuments — and the graffiti that some of them already contain.

1. Why is Baron's carving his name into the column base mentioned in the first paragraph？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. To introduce the related topic.
B. To attract more people to copy him.
C. To show his admirers to search.
D. To become part of the story of the monument.

1. What can we infer from the passage？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. It was actually Byron that wrote and carved his name there.
B. It was the fifth time that the Russian tourist had been fined that year.
C. Ancient graffiti was carved more than on monuments and buildings.
D. The motives behind ancient and modern graffiti are completely the same.

1. Where was the earliest graffiti of a person's name on a monument discovered？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. In a cave in Egypt.
B. In a temple on the Aegean coast.
C. On a wall of the Colosseum in Rome.
D. In an ancient meeting place in Greece.

1. Which of the following might be the best title for the text？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. What was the Earliest Graffiti？
B. What's the Way to Protect Graffiti？
C. What Can We Learn From Ancient Graffiti？
D. What was the Motivation of Ancient Graffiti？

**B**

    Sure, it's good to get along well with your teacher because it makes the time you spend in the classroom more pleasant.
    And yes, it's good to get along well with your teacher because, in general, it's smart to learn how to get along well with the different types of people you'll meet throughout your life.
    In fact, kids who get along well with their teachers not only learn more, but they're more comfortable about asking questions and getting extra help. This makes it easier for them to understand new materials and do their best on tests. When you have this kind of relationship with a teacher, he or she can be someone to turn to with problems, such as problems with learning or school issues.
    Here is a question: what if you don't get along well with your teachers? In fact, teachers want to get along well with you and enjoy seeing you learn. But teachers and students sometimes have personality clashes(个性冲突), which can happen between any two people. If you show your teacher that you want to make the situation better, he or she will probably do everything possible to make that happen. By dealing with a problem like this, you learn something about how to get along with people who are different from you.
    However, if a certain teacher isn't your favorite, you can still have a successful relationship with him or her, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Here are some of those responsibilities:
    Attend class ready to learn.
    Be prepared for class with the right pencils, books, and completed assignments.
    Listen when your teacher is talking.
    Do your best, whether it's a classroom assignment, homework, or a test.

1. The passage is written for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. teachers B. advisers C. students D. parents

1. According to the passage, getting along well with your teachers will make you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have no problems with study
B. have more pleasant time in the classroom
C. get the best scores in the exams
D. get a better seat in the classroom

1. The underlined word "that" in the fourth paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the happy time you have in the classroom
B. getting along very well with classmates
C. a better relationship between you and your teacher
D. the disappearance of personality differences

1. Which of the following can be filled in the blank.

A. if you fulfill(履行) your basic responsibilities as a student
B. if you are thought of as a good student
C. if you know some basic social skills
D. if you are easygoing and helpful

**C**

Why do some parents tend to hold back their disabled children from experiencing life？Even when they are grown,the parents will not allow certain things to happen.It's true that they do have a certain amount of responsibility in protecting their severely disabled adult child,but at what point do they become overly protective？
Parents want to create a safe haven,a place where they know that nothing bad will happen to their beloved child.This seems to be a respectable and notable act in caring for a person with a disability,but it can have a side effect.When protecting their child from suspected hardships,not wanting anything bad to happen to them,they very well may be preventing good things from happening to them.
In life we all make mistakes,it is how we are able to grow and strengthen our character.Parents may feel that in certain instances their child will get hurt or mistreated in some way,so they build walls in their own minds convincing themselves of the need to shelter.However,the disabled,yes even the "severely disabled" deserve to make personal mistakes as well.Even more,they have the right to succeed.
Parents should do everything and anything within their power to see their disabled children lead a somewhat "normal" life.Parents should help their children,not hold them down.This could make them think they are unworthy and that their parents do not believe in them.
Whatever it may be,let them at least try.If they want to attend college,so be it.Parents should find out all they can,and be involved in every detail.Get to know the aides,experience it with them.If they want to dare and someday marry,so be it.Don't shut them out and form bad or critical opinions about them just because you are afraid.Unite as a family and make it work.

1. According to the passage,if the parents overprotect their disabled children,the children will \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. never grow up in the future
B. find no shelter when they grow up
C. become less confident when facing troubles
D. less likely meet with good things happening to them

1. What attitude does the author hold towards the parents？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Supporting. B. Depressed. C. Critical. D. Uninterested.

1. The suggestions in the last paragraph imply that parents should \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. be a bridge,not a brick wall
B. act as their children's best friends
C. encourage their children to get married
D. live in harmony with their disabled children

1. What is the best title of this passage？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Living Within The Parents' Power.
B. Letting Your Disabled Child Succeed.
C. Getting Out Of A Brick Wall In Their Life.
D. Helping Your Disabled Child Out Of Trouble.

**D**

    It is well known that the United States' population come from all over the world. The immigrants (移民) can learn the language, English, to keep this country united, but it is unnecessary to change their culture for an American way of life.
    I believe that recent immigrants should learn English in order to live in the country. They should learn the "public language". If they don't learn English, they won't be able to communicate and do what they want. For example, my mother's friend came to the United States from Ecuador three years ago. She doesn't speak English. One day, her daughter, Anita, couldn't breathe. Anita didn't know what was going on, but she told her mother to call an ambulance. When her mother called the hospital, she couldn't communicate. The operator couldn't understand what Anita's mother was saying. Fortunately, her mother's sister arrived and called the ambulance. The doctor told her sister that if she hadn't arrived at the hospital on time, Anita could have died. A pill had gotten stuck in her throat.
    Immigrants should learn English to speak with the public, but they can also keep their language at home. The children of immigrants should learn how to speak their parents' language. It is very important to communicate with our relatives and family. If we learn English only and forget our private "language", we won't be able to communicate with our parents. For example, Florence, my co-worker, speaks English only. Her mother didn't teach her Spanish (her mother's mother language). Now, Florence can't communicate with her grandparents or other relatives in Puerto Rico. She has lost her mother's mother language, tradition and culture.
    Immigrants have the freedom to keep their culture and values. Immigrants should know where they come from and what their family's culture is. In this way, they can transmit it to future generations.
    In conclusion, immigrants should learn English in order to communicate with the public and to keep the country united, but they shouldn't give up their own culture.

1. Who played the most important part in calling an ambulance for Anita?

A. Anita's aunt. B. Anita's mother. C. The operator. D. The doctor.

1. If immigrants in the United States can't speak their parents' language, what trouble might they have?

A. They can't ask for help when they get lost in the United States.
B. They can't call police for help when they are in trouble in the United States.
C. They can't make themselves understood while in their original country.
D. They can't go shopping by themselves conveniently in the United States.

1. The author develops the passage mainly by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. following the natural time order
B. providing typical examples
C. comparing opinions from different people
D. presenting a cause and analyzing its effects

1. By writing the passage, the author mainly wants to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. show that the United States is a multi-cultural country
B. advise immigrants to learn English and keep their own culture
C. explain why so many people move to the United States
D. describe the difficulties immigrants meet in a new country

二、完形填空

    Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It speaks   (17)   than words. According to specialists, our bodies send out more   (18)   than we realize. In fact, non-verbal communication (非言语交际) takes up about 50% of what we really   (19)  . And body language is particularly   (20)   when we attempt to communicate across cultures (文化). Indeed, what is called body language is so   (21)   a part of us that it's actually often unnoticed. And misunderstandings occur as a result of it.   (22)  , different societies treat the   (23)   between people differently. Northern Europeans usually do not like having   (24)   contact (接触) even with friends, and certainly not with   (25)  . People from Latin American countries,   (26)  , touch each other quite a lot. Therefore, it's possible that in   (27)  , it may look like a Latino is   (28)   a Norwegian all over the room. The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving   (29)  . The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep   (30)  —which the Latino will in return regard as   (31)  .
    Clearly, a great deal is going on when people   (32)  . And only a part of it is in the words themselves. And when parties are from   (33)   cultures, there's a strong possibility of   (34)  . But whatever the situation, the best   (35)   is to obey the Golden Rule: treat others as you would like to be   (36)  .

1. A. straighter B. louder C. harder D. further
2. A. sounds B. invitations C. feelings D. messages
3. A. hope B. receive C. discover D. mean
4. A. immediate B. misleading C. important D. difficult
5. A. well B. far C. much D. long
6. A. For example B. Thus C. However D. In short
7. A. trade B. distance C. connections D. greetings
8. A. eye B. verbal C. bodily D. telephone
9. A. strangers B. relatives C. neighbors D. enemies
10. A. in other words B. on the other hand C. in a similar way D. by all means
11. A. trouble B. conversation C. silence D. experiment
12. A. disturbing B. helping C. guiding D. following
13. A. closer B. faster C. in D. away
14. A. stepping forward B. going on C. backing away D. coming out
15. A. weakness B. carelessness C. friendliness D. coldness
16. A. talk B. travel C. laugh D. think
17. A. different B. European C. Latino D. rich
18. A. curiosity B. excitement C. misunderstanding D. nervousness
19. A. chance B. time C. result D. advice
20. A. noticed B. treated C. respected D. pleased

三、语法填空

1. Before the 17th century, most of the native English speakers lived in England. After the 17th century, British people began to move to other   (1)   (country). Gradually, English was spoken there. At present more people speak English as   (2)  first, second or a foreign language than ever before.   (3)   (luck) , native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English.

    English  (4)   (change) and developed when cultures met and communicated with each other over the past centuries. The English  (5)   (speak) in England between about AD 450 and 1150 was very different   (6)  the modern English we speak today. It was the new settlers that enriched the English language and   (7)   (especial) its vocabulary. The English language was settled by the 19th century   (8)   two big challenges in English spelling happened. English now is also spoken as a foreign   (9)   second language in South Asia. China may have the  (10)   (large) number of English learners.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

四、短文改错

1. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

   增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（ ^   ），并在其下面写出该加的词。

   删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

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。

    When you abroad, you may find many things are different – the food, the customs, and the language. The last of these is the most important, as you need communicate with the people there to make the more of your stay. So I advise you to find the good school, which you’ll meet people and improve your language skills. I found things got a lot of better for me once I’d joined a local tennis club. I really enjoyed it, and I made plenty of friend there. I am not homesick any more but I began to find my way around. All in all, I’d say it’s essential to have a positive attitude, and then you’ll certain enjoy yourself.

五、书面表达

1. 假设你是李华，你们班下周五将举行以“我们为什么学英语”为主题的英语演讲比赛，请写一篇英文演讲稿。

假设你是李华，你们班下周五将举行以“我们为什么学英语”为主题的英语演讲比赛，请写一篇英文演讲稿，内容包括以下要点：

1、考取理想大学，实现人生价值

2、增强竞争力，找到满意工作

3、了解外国文化，学习先进技术

4、丰富生活，例如听英文歌曲、看英文电影、交朋友

注意：

1、词数100左右

2、可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯

3、开头结尾已给出

4、参考词汇：理想的 ideal；有竞争力的 competitive；先进的 advanced

作文开头：

Dear friends,

It's known to us that English is the most widely used language in the world. There are many advantages for us to learn English.

…

In brief, learning English is necessary and we should learn English.

That's all. Thank you.