

## 2019 年福建省高等职业教育入学考试第二次质量检查

## 英语试卷

(面向普通高中考生)

本试卷分第 I 卷 (选择题) 和第 II 卷 (非选择题) 两部分, 考试时间 120 分钟, 满分 150 分。

## 第 I 卷 (选择题共 110 分)

## 第一部分 语音 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

从下列各组所给的 A.B.C.D 四个选项中, 找出其画线部分的读音与其它三个不同的选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- ( ) 1. A. map            B. traffic            C. value            D. place  
 ( ) 2. A. teaches        B. wishes            C. does            D. watches  
 ( ) 3. A. booth            B. sixth            C. theater        D. they  
 ( ) 4. A. cloud            B. sound            C. trouble        D. mouth  
 ( ) 5. A. shut            B. cut            C. put            D. rush  
 ( ) 6. A. match            B. watch            C. lunch            D. machine  
 ( ) 7. A. know            B. key            C. kind            D. kid  
 ( ) 8. A. miss            B. mind            C. smile            D. silent  
 ( ) 9. A. dead            B. cheap            C. leave            D. tea  
 ( ) 10. A. coffee        B. cage            C. club            D. city

## 第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

## 第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

从 A,B,C 三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: It \_\_\_\_\_ to rain heavily when I arrived at Fuzhou Railway Station.

- A. begins                                    B. began                                    C. has begun

答案是 B.

11. —May I borrow your knife? I have lost \_\_\_\_\_.  
 —Sure. Here you are.  
 A. me                                    B. mine                                    C. myself
12. —Have you found \_\_\_\_\_ orange blouse? —Not yet. I'm still looking for it.  
 A. a                                    B. an                                    C. the
13. —Most Chinese believed cold food and drinks might harm their health.  
 —That's why they \_\_\_\_\_ to drink cold things even in hot summer.  
 A. require                                    B. regret                                    C. refuse
14. —I think Liu Yunlon's TN play Fengzheng is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 —Me too. My eyes are full of tears when watching it.  
 A. moving                                    B. interested                                    C. excited
15. —What're you doing, Tom? —Look, mum. \_\_\_\_\_ ants are moving their homes.

- A. Two hundreds                      B. Hundreds of                      C. Hundred of
16. A kind of shared bike, \_\_\_\_\_ is called Blue gogo, is getting more and more popular in Chengdu.
- A. it    B. that    C. which
17. —The museum lies \_\_\_\_\_ the south of the post office, behind the school.  
—I see. The school is between the museum and the post office.
- A. to    B. on    C. in
18. — It is \_\_\_\_\_ known that more and more foreigners are learning Chinese culture now.
- A. politely                                      B. widely                                      C. loudly
19. —I can't do my work \_\_\_\_\_ it's raining hard.  
—How great! You can play chess with me at home, dad.
- A. because                                      B. unless                                      C. though
20. —Have you seen the movie Ready Player One ?  
—Sure . It \_\_\_\_\_ for several weeks .
- A. has come out                              B. has been on                              C . has put on
21. —Why are you so angry ?  
—My father \_\_\_\_\_ to buy me a new bike , but he didn't .
- A. failed                                      B. promised                                      C. forget
22. —Tom isn't here. What's up?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ to fetch a model rocket for us.
- A. was sent                                      B. sent                                      C. will be sent
23. —I like eating strawberries very much.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I think nothing is more delicious.
- A. So I do                                      B. So do I                                      C. So it is
24. — Doctor, I'm feeling much better . Must I go on taking the medicine ?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You'll get well soon .
- A. mustn't                                      B. can't                                      C. needn't
25. —Did you tell your mother \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Yes, I did.
- A. where will we leave                      B. when we will leave                      C. when we would leave

## 第二节 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A,B,C 三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A hot dog is one of the most popular American foods. It was named after frankfurter, a German food. You may hear “hot dog” 26 in other ways. People sometimes say “hot dog” to express 27. For example, a friend may ask 28 you would like to go to the cinema. You might say “Great! I would love to go.” Or, you could say, “29! I would love to go.”

People 30 use the expression to describe (描写) someone who is a “show-off”, who tries to show everyone else how 31 he is. You often hear such 32 called a “hot dog”. He may be a baseball player, for example,

who 33 the ball with one hand, making a (n) 34 catch seem more difficult. You know he is a hot dog because when he makes such a catch, he bows (鞠躬) to the crowd, hoping to win their 35.

- |                 |                |               |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 26. A. eaten    | B. used        | C. cooked     |
| 27. A. strength | B. practice    | C. pleasure   |
| 28. A. if       | B. how         | C. when       |
| 29. A. Hot dog  | B. Don't worry | C. Never mind |
| 30. A. ever     | B. also        | C. still      |
| 31. A. hopeful  | B. great       | C. kind       |
| 32. A. a dog    | B. a land      | C. a person   |
| 33. A. catches  | B. plays       | C. passes     |
| 34. A. hard     | B. funny       | C. easy       |
| 35. A. thanks   | B. cheers      | C. medals     |

第三部分 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A,B,C 三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

What's going to happen in the future? Will robots control our planet? Will computers become smarter than us? Not likely. But here are some things that scientists say are most likely to happen in 10 to 30 years from now, according to the BBC.

#### Digital money

We used to pay with cash(现金) for everything we bought. Now when we use a credit card(信用卡) to shop online, money is spent without us seeing it. That means we are already using digital money. Using a card is much easier than searching our pockets for change. It is also safer than carrying a lot of cash.

When ATM cards were first introduced, they were not accepted everywhere. But now it's hard to live without them. It's reported that people in Sweden completely stopped using cash last year, and the US might be next.

#### Bionic(仿生的)eye

It's no longer something only in a science fiction movie. People who are blind may have a chance to get their sight back—by wearing bionic eyes.

A blind eye can no longer sense light, but a bionic eye can use a camera to “see” the environment and send data(数据) to the mind. Now the bionic eye only allows patients to see lights and unclear shapes. A high resolution(高清的) image could be just a few years away.

#### Self driving cars

Unlike a human driver, a self-driving car won't get distracted(分散) by a phone call, the radio or something outside the window. Sensors(探测器) and cameras on the car would allow it to stick strictly to the rules of the road and keep a safe distance from other cars. This would greatly reduce the number of road accidents. You could even take a nap while the car drives itself. In the future, driverless cars would be widely accepted.


36. \_\_\_\_\_ has stopped using cash completely.  
A. Sweden      B. ATM      C. BBC      D. America
37. What does the writer mainly tell us about digital money?  
A. We use digital money to shop online without paying money.  
B. Digital money is most likely to be used instead of cash.  
C. Using cash is easier and safer than a credit card.  
D. ATM cards are always popular.
38. Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A. Bionic eyes only appear in the science fiction film.  
B. Human drivers won't get distracted by something outside.  
C. The blind wearing bionic eyes may see clearly in the future.  
D. There will be no road accidents at all if self-driving cars are used.
39. From the report, we can learn some information about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. culture and art      B. industry and farming  
C. science and technology      D. traffic and journey
40. Which of the following can be predicted (预测) from the passage?  
A. There would be a number of self-driving cars.  
B. The blind could use cameras to see things around.  
C. We would live a hard life with digital money.  
D. Robots would control the world.

## B

**It's not WASTE until it is WASTED!**

With the World Environment Day coming, our school is now requiring every student to form a habit of sorting (分类) the waste. Here in our schoolyard we lay four different colors of rubbish bins (垃圾桶) for different kinds of rubbish. The red is for harmful waste; the blue is for waste that can be recycled (循环再用); the green is for kitchen waste; the yellow is for other waste. The followings are some instructions for you.

**Glass:** Empty bottles without caps can be recycled to make new glass bottles.  
**Warning:** Mirrors and light bulbs must not be included in the glass waste.

 **Paper:** Newspapers, magazines, boxes must be clean enough to be recycled.  
**Warning:** Paper tissues and wallpaper are not recyclable as paper and should be kept separately.

**PMD waste:** *Packaging made of Plastic or Metal and Drink* boxes are used to make new packaging.  
**Warning:** Plastic pots (e.g. yoghurt pots), plastic bags must not be included with the PMD waste.

**Harmful waste:** out-of-date drugs, used batteries (电池), paint and oil ...

Besides, if you don't need your old bikes at all, our school volunteers will collect them. We're going to fix them up and then give them away to kids who don't have enough money for a bike.

To find out more about recycling, you can visit our school website.

41. According to the passage, the fish bones (骨) should be thrown in the \_\_\_\_\_ bin.

- A. red                      B. blue                      C. green                      D. yellow
42. From the passage, we can see that \_\_\_\_\_ do harm to the environment.  
A. paper tissues      B. empty bottles      C. drink boxes      D. out-of-date drugs
43. Which of the following is true?  
A. All kinds of paper can be recycled.  
B. Used batteries should be thrown into the blue bins.  
C. There is information about recycling on the school website.  
D. Mirrors and light bulbs can be made into new glass bottles.
44. If you give your old bike to the volunteers, it will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sold to collect money for the poor kids  
B. given away immediately to the poor kids  
C. fixed up and given back to you for free  
D. fixed up and given away to the poor kids
45. The main purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to introduce **waste** sorting to the students  
B. to look for volunteers for **waste** sorting  
C. to introduce the World Environment Day  
D. to advertise glass, paper and plastic products

C

Tea is an important part of Chinese tradition. Tea has very close relationship to Chinese culture. It is said that Chinese tea was discovered by King Shen Nong. People say that he lived 5, 000 years ago. One summer day, while he was visiting a faraway part of his country, he felt very thirsty. The servants began to make water hot enough to turn into gas for him to drink. Dried leaves from a near plant fell into the water. The king drank some, and found it could make him feel less tired. Also as a scientist, Shen Nong was interested in the new drink. And so, tea was created in 2737BC.

Drinking tea has many advantages. It makes people feel less tired, clears heat inside the human body and helps people lose weight. As you add a cup of tea to your daily life, please check the following helpful advice.

Drink it hot. Tea oxidizes (氧化) quickly, so it is suggested that you drink it hot.

Do not drink too much strong tea. It will probably be harmful to your stomach and make you feel sick if you make the tea too strong.

The best time to drink tea is between meals. It may not make you have a strong wish to eat when your stomach is full.

Do not drink with medicine. It may change the medical result. You can drink tea two hours after you take medicine.

Green tea is the best choice for office workers. Why? Because green tea helps stop the bad result of the computer.

46. Paragraph 1 is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when King Shen Nong lived                      B. where Chinese tea was created  
C. How Chinese tea was discovered                      D. why King Shen Nong drank tea
47. Drinking tea has lots of advantages EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. helping you lose weight                      B. letting you feel less tired

C. having a strong wish for food D. clearing heat inside your body  
48. Mr. Brown is a computer programmer (程序设计员). He'd better drink \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. Green tea B. black tea C. strong tea D. coffee with milk

49. What can we infer (推断) from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Don't drink too much strong tea.  
B. Not all office workers drink green tea.  
C. Tea is connected with Chinese culture closely.  
D. King Shen Nong loved creating new things.

50. The passage is mainly written to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. let us know tea was discovered B. give some advice about drinking tea  
C. tell people the history of tea D. advise people to drink green tea.

D

If English means endless new words, difficult grammar and sometimes strange pronunciation, you are wrong. Haven't you noticed that you have become smarter since you started to learn a language?

According to a new study by a British university, learning a second language can lead to an increase in your brain power. Researchers found that learning other languages changes grey matter (灰质). This is the area of the brain which processes information. It is similar to the way that exercise builds muscles (肌肉).

The study also found the effect is greater when the younger people learn a second language. A team led by Dr. Andrea Mechelli, from University College London, took a group of Britons who only spoke English. They were compared with a group of "early bilinguals" who had learnt a second language before the age of five, as well as a number of later learners.

Scans showed that grey matter density (密度) in the brain was greater in bilinguals than in people without a second language. But the longer a person waited before mastering a new language, the smaller the difference was.

"Our findings suggest that the structure of the brain is changed by the experience of learning a second language," said the scientists.

It means that the change itself increases the ability to learn.

Professor Jones of the University of Wales, has researched the link between bilingualism and maths skills. "Having two languages gives you two windows on the world and makes the brain more flexible (灵活的)," he said. "You are actually going beyond language and have a better understanding of different ideas."

The findings were matched in a study of native Italian speakers who had learned English as a second language between the ages of two and thirty-four. Reading, writing, and comprehension were all tested. The results showed that the younger they started to learn, the better. "Studying a language means you get an entrance to another world," explained the scientists.

51. In the second paragraph, the writer mentions "exercise" in order to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. say language is also a kind of physical labor  
B. make people believe language learning helps grey matter work well  
C. show the importance of using the language when you learn the language  
D. prove that one needs more practice when he/she is learning a language

52. What will change more when a person studies a second language? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Mental system.
  - B. Muscles.
  - C. Grey matter density.
  - D. The appearance.
- 53: The underlined word “bilinguals” in Paragraph 4 probably means
- A. people who can speak two languages
  - B. second language learners
  - C. researchers on language learning
  - D. active language learners
- 54: What does the writer want to tell us in the last two paragraphs? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Italian is the best choice for you as a second language.
  - B. Learning a second language is the same as studying maths.
  - C. You'd better choose the ages between 2 and 34 to learn a second language.
  - D. Early learning of a second language helps you a lot in studying other subjects.
- 55: What's the main subject talked about in this passage? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Language can help brain power.
  - B. Language learning and maths study.
  - C. Science on learning a second language.
  - D. Man's ability of learning a second language.

第 II 卷

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 短文填词（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文意思，从方框中选择一个适当的词填入短文的相应空格处，使短文意义准确，内容连贯，并把该词完整地填写在短文下方相对应的横线上。然后将答案转填到答题卡上。

fast, you, watched, from, once, eating, river, save, the, June

Dear Anne,

How are you? I had great fun last Wednesday, 56 12th, 2013. It was a traditional Chinese festival called Dragon Boat Festival that day.

This festival is in memory of Qu Yuan, one of 57 greatest Chinese poets. He killed himself by jumping into the Miluo River on May 5th of the lunar calendar (阴历), 278 BC. People there rowed the boats to 58 him. But it was too late. They were very sad and then threw rice into the 59 to feed the fishes so that they would stay away from his body.

60 then on, every year on this day, people enjoy 61 Zongzi which is made of rice with meat, eggs and so on. In the past we ate it only 62 (one) a year, but now we regarded it as our daily food. We can have it any time we like.

Have you ever 63 the dragon boat race on TV? It is another important part of this festival. Several teams row their dragon-shaped boats as 64 as they can. The first team to reach the finish line wins.

If you have a plan to visit China next year, would 65 like to spend this festival with us?

Best wishes,

- 56 \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_
- 61 \_\_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_\_\_

第二节 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

一个英文网站面向中学生征稿, 请你写一篇英文稿件, 介绍“中秋节”及这个节日里的主要活动。要点:

1. 它是中国传统节日之一;
2. 家人团聚;
3. 赏月、吃月饼;
4. 还有旅游、访友等其他活动

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使文章连贯;
3. 短文开头已给出, 不计入总词数;

4. 参考词汇: 中秋节 the Mid-Autumn Festival;  
农历 lunar calendar;  
赏月 enjoy the full moon;  
月饼: moon cake

The Mid-Autumn Festival

The Mid-Autumn Festival falls on the 15th of the eighth month of Our Chinese lunar calendar . \_\_\_\_\_

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