

上海市高二英语2022年上册期中考试在线免费考试

1. 短文填空

A. add	B. pass	C. positive	D. form	E. fascinating	F. frightening
G. progress	H. enthusiasm	I. mood	J. improve	K. familiar	

The term “culture shock” describes the emotional upheaval many people experience when they move to a country with a different culture from what they are used to. Here is how culture shock can 【1】.

When you first arrives in a foreign country, you will probably be excited about living in a new place, meeting new people and starting your new course or job. Everything will seem fresh and 【2】.

After this initial 【3】 wears off, all the new experiences may begin to overwhelm you. Things that you found exciting at first may now seem strange and a little 【4】. Even minor differences such a being unable to buy your usual kind of soap, can 【5】 to the sense of strangeness. You may experience sudden 【6】 changes and strong reactions, feeling lost, disoriented, and even irritated and resentful. Above all, you may wish you were back among the 【7】 people and places at home.

All international students or workers can experience culture shock in some 【8】 --even those coming from countries with very similar lifestyles.

So it is important to understand that this reaction of “culture shock” is entirely normal and that it will 【9】. Don't worry too much and try to look at everything different in a 【10】 way. Take it easy and then you will enjoy the new environment soon.

2. 短文填空

A. arise	B. border	C. tendency	D. assume	E. attitude	F. boundaries
G. cause	H. point	I. minor	J. sensitive	K. command	

For many parents, raising a teenager is like fighting a long war, but years go by without any clear winner. Like a 【1】 conflict between neighboring countries, the parent-teen war is about 【2】: Where is the line between what I control and what you do?

Both sides want peace, but neither feels it has any power to stop the conflict. In part, this is because neither is willing to any responsibility for starting it. From the parents' point of view, the only 【3】 of their fight is their adolescents' complete unreasonableness. And of course, the teens see it in exactly the same way, except oppositely. Both feel trapped.

In this article, I'll describe three no-win situations that commonly 【4】 between teens and parents and then suggest some ways out of the trap. The first no-win situation is quarrels over 【5】 things.

Examples include the color of the teen's hair, the cleanliness of the bedroom, the preferred style of clothing, the child's failure to eat a good breakfast before school, or his 【6】 to sleep until noon on the weekends. Second, blaming. The goal of a blaming battle is to make the other admit that his bad 【7】 is the reason why everything goes wrong. Third, needing to be right. It doesn't matter what the topic is--politics, the laws of physics, or the proper way to break an egg--the 【8】 of these arguments is to prove that you are right and the other person is wrong, for both wish to be considered an authority--someone who actually knows something--and therefore to 【9】 respect. Unfortunately, as long as parents and teens continue to 【10】 that they know more than the other, they'll continue to fight these battles forever and never make any real progress.

3. 完形填空

The Human Development Report, published annually since 1990, seeks to ____ “human development”