

高二英语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the man looking for?
A. Vegetables. B. Orange juice. C. An employee.
2. What is Pat wearing?
A. A white hat. B. A white shirt. C. A brown shirt.
3. What did the man borrow from the woman?
A. Her iPhone. B. Her iPod. C. Her gym bag.
4. Who will the man call?
A. His wife. B. His boss. C. A taxi.
5. What happened to the woman?
A. She was late for school.
B. She got lost while driving.
C. She couldn't find a parking spot.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the woman say about puppies?
A. They are free. B. They need shots. C. They eat vegetables.
7. What does the boy offer to do?
A. Build a house for the puppy.

- B. Take good care of the puppy.
- C. Give the puppy some of his food.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Why does the man want the door oiled?
- A. It's very old.
 - B. It's hard to open.
 - C. It makes too much noise.
9. When does the woman usually come home?
- A. Late at night.
 - B. In the middle of the day.
 - C. Early in the morning.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What does the man expect for the year?
- A. It'll be fun.
 - B. It'll be difficult.
 - C. It'll be easy.
11. What does the man plan to do?
- A. Major in English.
 - B. Volunteer at the zoo.
 - C. Attend medical school.
12. How often will the woman be volunteering?
- A. Every day.
 - B. Every weekend.
 - C. Three days a week.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Who did the woman just meet?
- A. A psychologist.
 - B. Her doctor.
 - C. One of her friends.
14. What might be the cause of the woman's sleeping problems?
- A. Anxiety.
 - B. Too much work.
 - C. The pills she takes.
15. What does the man suggest?
- A. Exercising outdoors.
 - B. Talking more often to others.
 - C. Not using the computer for a while.

16. When does the man usually fall asleep?
- A. At 8:00 p. m.
 - B. At 9:00 p. m.
 - C. At 10:00 p. m.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. When did the storm start?
- A. This morning.
 - B. This afternoon.
 - C. Last night.
18. Who has been rescued by boat?
- A. People living in low areas.
 - B. People living near the hills.
 - C. People living near the ocean.
19. How many people are without power?
- A. Thousands.
 - B. Hundreds.
 - C. Several.
20. What does the Weather Service suggest people do?
- A. Not leave their homes.
 - B. Turn off their electricity.
 - C. Drive carefully through water.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Free Certification Course Title:

The Ultimate Python Guide for Beginners

This Python for Beginners Course teaches you the Python language fast.

What you'll learn:

- A fundamental understanding of the Python programming language
- How to create your own Python programs

Requirements:

Access to an Internet connection. Everything else we use in the course is publicly available and we'll guide you through getting it.

Who this course is for:

- Beginner coding students who want to start learning coding with Python
- Beginner Python developers
- Computer science students
- High school students

Description:

This course has been specifically designed for beginners who have been looking to obtain a hands-on learning experience with Python, teaching you concepts of programming right from the basics and Python being the simplest language for a beginner to start with.

It is the right time to start learning the in-demand Python language because of its gaining popularity in the fields of Data Science, Backend Development, Internet of Things, etc. Keep yourself equipped with the most sought-after skills!

A lot of exercise problems, programming lectures, PDF notes have been included to provide you with a great learning experience!

This course includes:

- 5 hours; on-demand video
- 33 downloadable articles
- Full lifetime access
- Access on mobile and TV
- Assignments
- Certificate(证书) of completion

How to subscribe to The Ultimate Python Guide for Beginners?

- Sign Up on [udemy.com](https://www.udemy.com)
- Subscribe Here (The Ultimate Python Guide for Beginners): [Click Here](#)

21. What is a must for your taking the course?
- A. A peaceful room. B. Access to the Internet.
C. An advanced computer. D. Basic knowledge of programming language.
22. What can we learn about the course?
- A. It focuses on foreign languages. B. It involves face-to-face activities.
C. It provides downloadable resources. D. It prepares students for university exams.
23. Where is the text most probably taken from?
- A. A report. B. A newspaper. C. A poster. D. A webpage.

B

It was December 2018. I was finishing up my Ph. D. in the United Kingdom, and a professor I admired invited me to interview for a position in his lab in Japan. The interview went well. I was sure everything would go well in 2019.

Then, in April, my mother told me about some strange *symptoms* (症状) she was experiencing. “Have you submitted your *thesis* (毕业论文) yet?” she asked me. “Almost, Mom,” I said. She seemed to be holding back. But I was focused on finishing my experiments, so I brushed away my concern.

A week later, the doctors had an update: It was lung cancer. During the next 2 months I was torn between my research and my family as I prepared for my defense, scheduled for mid-July. My Ph. D. *supervisor* (导师) encouraged me to take all the time I needed to be with my mom, but my expectations for myself always pulled me back to the lab. In the meantime, cancer had spread throughout my mother’s body.

Yet my scientific commitments still held me. I was set to attend a conference in New Zealand in early July. But on my way to the airport, I got the news that my mother had 1 or 2 years left. So I flew back to Madrid instead. I postponed my Ph. D. defense. Meanwhile — in just 3 weeks — the rest of my mother’s life was changed to 1 year, then months, weeks, days. Cancer beat my mother at the end of July.

I am always sorry for losing precious time with my mother. I had never slowed down before, knowing what it takes to secure an academic position. Losing my mother put things into perspective for me. I saw the humane side of science in the understanding and flexibility offered by my Ph. D. supervisor. And the work I missed felt insignificant. I defended my thesis in September and moved to Tokyo later.

I know that many people’s 2021 may feel like my 2019, with struggles and losses competing with career goals. Please, take my advice: If your loved ones need you now, be there for them. Science will be waiting when you return.

24. What does the underlined word “concern” in paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. The result of the interview. B. The health of the author’s mother.
C. The schedule of the author’s thesis. D. The problem in the author’s research.

25. What did the author do in early July 2019?
- A. She returned to Madrid. B. She submitted her thesis.
C. She had an interview in Japan. D. She attended a conference in New Zealand.
26. Which of the following best describes the author's Ph. D. supervisor?
- A. Curious. B. Caring. C. Ambitious. D. Demanding.
27. What does the author want to tell us through her experience?
- A. Better late than never. B. Don't dream away your time.
C. Give priority to your loved ones. D. A strong-willed soul can reach his goal.

C

Moving a step closer to a world that depends less on fossil fuels, Swedish manufacturer, Volvo has exhibited a load carrier made out of fossil-free steel. The vehicle operates autonomously and can follow a pre-defined path at a job site. Its electric motor ensures that the operations do not generate any emissions.

According to a report, every ton of steel produced generates an average of 1.85 tons of carbon dioxide. Steel production accounts for eight percent of annual carbon emissions in the world and decarbonizing the production is a major challenge for countries promising zero emissions by 2050.

"Having the world's first actual vehicle made using SSAB's fossil-free steel is a true *milestone* (里程碑)," said Martin Lindqvist from steel company SSAB. "Our cooperation with Volvo Group shows that green transition is possible and brings results." The technology replaces the fossil fuels used in steelmaking with fossil-free electricity and *hydrogen* (氢).

However, the electric motor on the carrier is not entirely made from fossil-free steel, therefore the company cannot claim to have made a completely emission-free vehicle. To answer the claims, Volvo Chief Technical Officer, Lars Stenqvist said that three tons of green steel were used to make the load carrier while the vehicle's weight is over eight tons. However, the total weight also includes heavier parts like massive *tires* (轮胎) with high load-bearing capacities.

"This initiative with SSAB sets the standard for a fossil-free future," said Martin Lundstedt from Volvo Group. "Just as the nations of the world get together to address climate change, so too must organizations and industries work in collaboration to develop innovative new solutions for a greenhouse gas emission free future."

28. What can be learned about the load carrier?
- A. It can drive itself.
B. Its tires weigh more than five tons.
C. Its electric motor is free of fossil fuels.
D. It is intended to transport steel at a job site.

29. Why is the report in paragraph 2 mentioned?
- A. To advocate a low-carbon lifestyle.
 - B. To criticize the less-developed steel production.
 - C. To highlight the threat caused by carbon emissions.
 - D. To stress the necessity of the use of fossil-free steel.
30. What does Martin Lindqvist think of the load carrier?
- A. It is a major breakthrough.
 - B. It appeals to the public interest.
 - C. It has promoted the advance of technology.
 - D. It has strengthened the two companies' friendship.
31. What do Martin Lundstedt's words in the last paragraph show?
- A. More green vehicles are to be made.
 - B. Cooperation is the key to a green future.
 - C. The load carrier is far from satisfactory.
 - D. SSAB takes the lead in steel production.

D

In the pre-COVID-19 era, children's personalised books used to be a *niche market* (小众市场). Far from their early version that merely had the child's name stuck on the book cover, today's personalised books feature entire families — including pets. Instead of meeting unknown characters and new story worlds, the readers meet themselves. With the persuasive power of personalisation, publishers find their way into children's inner worlds quicker than with non-personalised books.

Well-designed personalised books can enhance children's vocabulary learning. However, it's also been found that in their talk about the story of a personalised book, they talk about "me, me, me". Part of this self-centredness is natural at a young age, but part of it is caused by the personalised character of the book. In a recent study, personalised books, as opposed to their non-personalised versions, do not help children understand the moral of a story or apply it to their own lives.

In most popular personalised books, children are pictured as the heroes and stars of their own stories. What is certain is that in addition to personalised hero books, we need personalised books where the child is a minor character or a character who experiences depression. The problem is that such books are unlikely to be popular and are therefore unlikely to be written. We are thus heading towards a situation where children see themselves in a positive light in their own personalised books and where they see others as failures in non-personalised books. It introduces children to a culture of "me vs you" where shared humanity is replaced by a false narrative of "I am the best!"

The most powerful children's books are those that hit the sweet spot of personalisation and

diversity. Such books teach children out-group *empathy* (同感) that occurs with story characters whose experiences are different from their own. Authors can convey such out-group empathy by constructing strong plots that *immerse* (使沉浸) children in the story, but also challenge them to think beyond their comfort zone. The current personalised books take us from this ideal. They represent an economic interest in individualisation, and might ill prepare young minds for an uncertain future.

32. What makes current children's personalised books different from their earlier versions?

- A. Children can see their own name on the cover.
- B. More family members are included in the books.
- C. More new story worlds are introduced to children.
- D. Publishers give up supplying them to the niche market.

33. What happens when children talk about a personalised book?

- A. They tend to focus on themselves.
- B. They relate it to their own lives.
- C. They can understand its morals better.
- D. They tend to use new words they've learnt.

34. What is the problem of most popular personalised books?

- A. They fail to show common humanity.
- B. They are characterised by happy endings.
- C. They make children give in to defeat easily.
- D. They fail to impress children with depression.

35. What does the author want to stress in the last paragraph?

- A. The reasons for reading personalised books.
- B. The reasons for standardising the publishing market.
- C. The necessity of raising the quality of children's books.
- D. The necessity of developing empathy among young readers.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Wanting to be more responsible is admirable. Being responsible can seem hard at first, but if you keep at it, it will become second nature to you! Below are some tips on how to become responsible.

Place others' needs before your own. When you have a family, friends, and / or pets, being responsible may mean placing their needs above your own. That doesn't mean you don't take care of yourself. 36

Learn to think about other people's thoughts and feelings. Empathy is feeling what other people feel. When you say something or do something, think about how it will make the other person feel. If you're not sure, consider how it would make you feel. 37

Make a schedule to plan your time. Whether you have a daily planner or use a phone app, a schedule helps you stay on top of your responsibilities. It reminds you of what you need to be doing. 38 Write out the appointments you have, the places you go every day, and the chores you need to get done each day.

39 One aspect of being responsible is not putting off your tasks until after you've had fun. Start by doing what you need to get done first, and then you can relax and have fun afterward.

Keep your long-term commitments. When something is fun and new, it's easy to be committed to it. 40 Whether it's being in a club, taking a leadership role in a community organization, or volunteering, you have to be in it for the long term.

- A. Your personal feelings aren't an issue.
- B. Take care of your tasks before having fun.
- C. Pick a few goals that you want to achieve.
- D. In addition, it shows you where you're spending your time.
- E. However, it becomes a little more difficult when the novelty wears off.
- F. If it would make you feel bad, reconsider what you were thinking about doing or saying.
- G. It does mean you may need to take care of yourself later if someone you love has a need now.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

"For the final exam, instead of a written test, everyone will be required to give a ten-minute presentation on one of the science topics we covered this year," Mr. Marx announced.

Angela 41. When Mr. Marx passed around a sign-up sheet, Angela chose the topic of tadpoles, but also made sure she picked the very 42 time slot (时间空档) for presentation days. She wanted to put as much distance as possible between now and the moment she would have to speak 43 the class.

Angela began having 44 in sleeping at night. She dreamed of 45 the final exam because she froze and 46 her speech. Every classmate's 47 meant she was one step closer to having to present herself.

When the day 48, Angela couldn't eat breakfast; and she had to 49 math before science. She couldn't 50 at all. Her heart pounded as Mr. Marx 51 her name. She

gathered her notecards with shaking hands and 52 walked to the front of the room.

“Tadpoles,” she began, “are frogs or toads at the beginning of their life cycle.” The first sentence 53. Then, something happened that she did not 54 at all. She relaxed. Once she began, the words 55 smoothly. She could see Mr. Marx start to smile and nod 56. After weeks of 57 this moment, she couldn’t believe how quickly the presentation passed.

“So,” she said 58, after her presentation 59, “does anyone have any questions about tadpoles?”

“60 to do something can be worse than actually doing it,” Angela thought.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. faced the music | B. turned a deaf ear | C. had green fingers | D. got butterflies |
| 42. A. rare | B. last | C. reliable | D. practical |
| 43. A. in honor of | B. in front of | C. in place of | D. in favor of |
| 44. A. experience | B. success | C. difficulty | D. interest |
| 45. A. failing | B. taking | C. preparing for | D. cheating in |
| 46. A. missed | B. forgot | C. changed | D. delivered |
| 47. A. expression | B. introduction | C. invitation | D. presentation |
| 48. A. arrived | B. passed | C. continued | D. cooled |
| 49. A. pick up | B. get through | C. talk through | D. hold up |
| 50. A. remember | B. speak | C. concentrate | D. imagine |
| 51. A. called | B. noticed | C. found | D. declared |
| 52. A. briefly | B. directly | C. angrily | D. slowly |
| 53. A. let out | B. gave out | C. came out | D. set out |
| 54. A. expect | B. promise | C. realize | D. understand |
| 55. A. spelt | B. flowed | C. struck | D. rang |
| 56. A. violently | B. respectfully | C. encouragingly | D. thoughtfully |
| 57. A. fearing | B. desiring | C. doubting | D. ignoring |
| 58. A. normally | B. brightly | C. gradually | D. peacefully |
| 59. A. ended | B. began | C. disappeared | D. followed |
| 60. A. Refusing | B. Waiting | C. Attempting | D. Deciding |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号中单词的正确形式。

Marine biology is the study of the ocean’s plant and animal life. Marine life gives us food, medicine and other raw materials we need. It also supports tourism and provides us with an area of recreation.

61 (difference) forms of life live in various areas of the ocean. Some are limited to coastal and shelf areas, while others live in the open sea.

Coral reefs 62 (find) in the tropical areas of the world, but they can also exist in colder water. Reefs are built by corals and other 63 (animal) that leave calcium on rocks. They are home to 64 vast variety of life forms. About half of the world's coral reefs, however, are 65 danger because of global warming and a rise in sea temperatures.

Although we do not know very much about 66 kind of life forms exist in *deep ocean trenches* (深海沟), marine scientists have found a certain type of *jellyfish* (水母) in the Mariana Trench, the world's 67 (deep) ocean area. These parts of the ocean 68 (usual) have little or no sunlight and many *organisms* (生物) here have to produce light 69 (they).

Marine scientists also study how waves and currents affect organisms 70 (live) in the oceans.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。错误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 (Λ), 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, 并在其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。

Yesterday, my father and I were walking on the road when we noticed the man driving by very slowly. Suddenly, his car ran off the road into a tree. We immediate reached through the broken window and turned the engine. We tried talking to him but getting no response. Fearing he might be choking, we struggle to get him out of the car. As soon as we got him out, we laid him on his sides and he started shaking. Then, I called 120 while my father continued trying to talk to me. After the ambulance arrived, and the staff took him to hospital. My father said what proud he was of me for not be afraid to help.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

你校最近将举办一场主题为“拒绝浪费粮食”的英语演讲比赛。请你用英语写一篇演讲稿参赛, 内容包括:

1. 浪费粮食的现象;
2. 制止粮食浪费的做法;
3. 发出呼吁。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。