

高二期末联考 英语试题

本试题卷共 8 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上, 并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 选择题的作答: 每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑, 写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

3. 非选择题的作答: 用签字笔直接写在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

4. 考试结束后, 请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

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. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At the cleaner's.
- B. In a clothing shop.
- C. In the meeting room.

2. Which orchestra is the woman's daughter in?

- A. The white one.
- B. The blue one.
- C. The black one.

3. How does the woman sound?

- A. Grateful.
- B. Worried.
- C. Excited.

4. Who might the woman be?

- A. A waitress.
- B. A salesperson.
- C. A chef.

5. What will the woman do?

- A. Open the window.
- B. Turn off the air conditioner.
- C. Turn on the air conditioner.

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. How long has the woman been absent from the gym class?

- A. Three weeks.
- B. Two weeks.
- C. A week.

7. What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Pick up her son.
- B. Prepare dinner.
- C. Go shopping.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the man need to prepare a gift?

- A. For the woman's birthday.
- B. For the woman's future wedding.
- C. For the woman's victory in a contest.

9. What will the woman's grandma buy her?

- A. A watch.
- B. A schoolbag.
- C. A cake.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What are the speakers talking about at first?

- A. How to stay happy.
- B. How to keep secrets.
- C. How to get rid of tiredness.

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11. What is Cynthia's overall attitude towards life?
 A. Negative. B. Positive. C. Casual.
12. When does Cynthia start work?
 A. At night. B. In the afternoon. C. In the morning.
13. What does the man usually do at home?
 A. Get inspired in the morning.
 B. Work in the afternoon.
 C. Write novels at night.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
 A. Guide and tourists.
 B. Husband and wife.
 C. Attendant and customer.
15. What does the man ask the woman to do at first?
 A. Change his seat.
 B. Bring him some food.
 C. Open his window shade.
16. What do we know about the man?
 A. He has never flown before.
 B. He moved to Row 30, Seat A.
 C. His flight will last for 8 hours.
17. What will the man have?
 A. Tea and pasta.
 B. Soda and chicken salad.
 C. Coffee and a turkey sandwich.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What does Joe Brooks do?
 A. He's a sportsman. B. He's a fisherman. C. He's a politician.
19. What was *The American Sportsman* about?
 A. Different sorts of sports.
 B. Fishing and hunting experiences.
 C. Sportsmen's successful experiences.
20. How high is the Curt Gowdy State Park?
 A. About 1,972 feet. B. Over 6,450 feet. C. 11,000 feet.

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分50分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Treating Rarer Cases in First Aid Situations

Help someone who is having a seizure

Seizures (疾病突发) can be scary things for people who have never experienced them before. Luckily, helping people with seizures is relatively straightforward.

- Clear the surroundings to protect the person from hurting themselves.
- Activate (激活) emergency medical services if the seizure lasts more than 5 minutes or if the person is not breathing afterward.
- After this period of time has ended, help them to the floor and put something soft or flat under their head. Turn them onto their side to ease breathing, but do not hold the person down or try to stop their movements.
- Be friendly and reassure them as their consciousness (意识) returns and do not offer food or water until they are fully alert.

Help someone survive a heart attack

It helps to know the symptoms of a heart attack, which can include rapid heartbeat, pressure or pain in the chest, a sore throat, general unease, and

sweating. Rush the person to the hospital immediately while giving them an aspirin, which the person should chew.

Identify someone having a stroke

Again, knowing the symptoms of a stroke is important. They include temporary inability to talk or understand what is being said, confusion, loss of balance or dizziness, inability to raise their arms and severe headaches with no warning, among others. Rush a person that you suspect has had a stroke to the emergency room immediately.

21. Which of the following treatments is proper to save people with seizures?
- A. Protecting them against injuries from others.
 - B. Having them eat or drink nothing before recovery.
 - C. Keeping their face down to make sure of their breath.
 - D. Contacting doctors the moment the condition happens.
22. What is a symptom of a heart attack?
- A. Loss of balance.
 - B. Confusion.
 - C. Slow heartbeat.
 - D. A sore throat.
23. Where is the text most likely taken from?
- A. A magazine for seniors.
 - B. A website about health.
 - C. A brochure for visitors.
 - D. A guidebook about animals.

B

A few weeks ago, someone posted a photo on my small town's community webpage. It was of the construction site of our new child-care facility, located at the elementary school. Crews had just finished fixing a very large, permanent sign. In all capital letters, it read: EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING CENTER.

My cheeks heated. Although I rarely post, my fingers itched. I had to comment. "Looks great," I wrote, "but it's spelled American! It should be 'centre'."

About 15 years ago in Calgary, my two children started attending a brand-new elementary school. The door plate on the counsellor's room read, "counselor". I frowned (皱眉) every time I passed by. At the same school, my kindergarten-age daughter was sent home with a list of words to learn, with at least one word incorrect. I corrected the teacher. I didn't bother correcting the "counselor". But as a daily defender of Canadianisms, inaccuracies like these scream out to me. Worse, they feel like a punch to the gut — especially when they're huge and can be clearly read from blocks away. We're practically American as it is. If we proudly announce new "centers", will our uniqueness continue to fade?

Languages are living things, always changing with the times. That is why educational settings must be careful — including a child-care facility being built by the school district itself. A habit set in childhood is a habit set for life. My own daughter, as she was about to graduate from high school, wrote an essay using "practice" as a verb. I tried to persuade her to change it to "practise". She refused. She said that spelling it like that would be strange.

That's the point. If becoming Americanized makes us "normal", I'm all for being strange. So whoever ordered the sign, please ask a worker to remove the final "e" and "r" and flip them the other way around. The effort would be slight but the impact would be grand.

24. Why did the author post comments about the school sign?
- A. It was put in a wrong place.
 - B. The words couldn't be read clearly.
 - C. Americans were confused by the words.
 - D. It used the American spelling for one word.

25. What can we learn from the third paragraph about the author?
- A. She liked English as an American Canadian.
 - B. She attached great importance to education.
 - C. She tried to keep Canadian English unique.
 - D. She hated correcting American spellings of words.
26. What does the author think educational settings should be careful about?
- A. Teaching the different spellings of words.
 - B. Making changes with the times in teaching.
 - C. Developing students' habit of writing correctly.
 - D. Requiring students to know about living languages.
27. What is the text mainly about?
- A. A trend for American English.
 - B. A defence of Canadian spelling.
 - C. A way to change Canadian English.
 - D. A struggle to use English correctly.

C

Humanity's impact on the environment is often framed in the context of the post-industrial era but new research shows how intensive land use by a medieval East African population changed their natural habitat forever.

Unguja Ukuu, a historic settlement located on Zanzibar Island, in Zanzibar, Tanzania, was a key port of trade in the Indian Ocean by the first millennium (一千年) AD when the island was populated by farming societies establishing trade links with the Indian Ocean, China and beyond.

"The islands of Zanzibar witnessed numerous environmental and cultural changes as the region became a center of maritime trade, cross-cultural interaction, and global exchange," says the study's lead author Dr. Ania Kotarba-Morley.

These changes resulted in the dumping of food remains, general waste and increased agricultural activity and land use, all of which negatively impacted sediment (沉淀物) build-up along the island. "Our study outlines clearly how human disturbance in a natural environment impacted coastal landforms and sediments on a remote East African island already over 1,000 years ago and directly changed the fortunes of the coastal inhabitants in the area as a result," says Dr. Ania.

The researchers applied a variety of standards and new techniques to find new patterns which improve our understanding of the changes in the make-up of the sediment along the coastline of local creeks (小海湾) and the bay on the island, directly impacted by human activity.

To help understand how and why these ancient ports thrived (繁荣) or declined, it is important to know how the coastal landscape influenced the way traders undertook their commercial activities, or drove decisions, including mooring (停泊) locations and investments of labour and capital by local communities and any central authorities.

The researchers say these processes might be responsible for the decline, and eventual abandonment of Unguja Ukuu at the turn of the second millennium AD — a period of regional socio-political and economic transformation of coastal African societies that marked the appearance of maritime Swahili culture.

28. What can we infer about Zanzibar Island in the first millennium AD?
- A. It had the biggest port of trade.
 - B. It had developed agriculture.
 - C. It was the center of the world industry.
 - D. It had the settlements of first Africans.

29. What did Dr. Ania's research find out?
- Agricultural activities promoted global exchange.
 - The building of Unguja Ukuu destroyed the shoreline.
 - The Indian Ocean was the birthplace of globalization.
 - Ancient humans influenced African island environment.
30. What did the researchers focus on in the study?
- The fish numbers.
 - The bay on the island.
 - The changes of coastal landscape.
 - The make-up of the local creeks.
31. What happened at the turn of the second millennium AD?
- Unguja Ukuu was deserted.
 - The Swahili culture disappeared.
 - The cross-cultural interaction started.
 - The trade links were established in the world.

D

An antibacterial drug obtained from the liquid of an Australian tree has shown promise for treating chronic (慢性的) wounds in animal tests.

Chronic wounds are common in people with diabetes (糖尿病), because poor circulation and other symptoms slow down healing. Such wounds are painful and have a high risk of infection.

Doctors increasingly want to control the use of antibiotics (抗生素) in order to minimize the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. To look for alternatives, David Thomas at Cardiff University in the UK and his colleagues investigated chemicals obtained from the liquid of the blushwood tree, which grows in Australia.

They tested a gel containing a promising chemical called EBC-1013 in two animals: mice used to model diabetes, with chronic wounds, and milk cows. All milk cows have their horns taken off, so the researchers applied the treatment to this wound.

In the cows treated with EBC-1013, 75 percent of the wounds were recovered after 28 days, compared with just 25 percent of untreated wounds. In the mice, complete wound recovery was observed in five of the seven animals studied, whereas none of the seven wounds was recovered in the control group.

Bacteria in chronic wounds are more likely to form a sticky material called a biofilm. They are resistant to antibiotics, making such wounds difficult to treat. The new drug appears to disrupt the structure of biofilms and cause the production of cells and proteins that promote recovery.

“The next challenge will be to show that these preclinical findings translate into the clinic and that they can be developed into a safe and cost-effective treatment for chronic wounds,” says Matthew Hardman at the University of Hull, UK.

32. What's the purpose of the research on the tree liquid?
- To increase the use of antibiotics.
 - To find replacements for antibiotics.
 - To reduce the growth of the bacteria.
 - To strengthen the circulation of patients.
33. What does the underlined word “disrupt” in the sixth paragraph mean?
- Treat.
 - Destroy.
 - Improve.
 - Arrange.
34. What do we know about the findings?
- They cause safety concern.
 - They enjoy praise from doctors.
 - They remain to be further developed.
 - They have offered affordable treatment.

35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. People with diabetes are sure to recover
- B. Tree liquid attracts researchers' attention
- C. Antibiotics lead to antibiotic-resistant bacteria
- D. Drug from the liquid could treat chronic wounds

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Here is a list of the best ways to learn a new language.

Plan your journey with realistic goals. When starting a journey to learn a language, pacing yourself is important. 36 Instead, consider setting small and manageable goals that can be achieved more easily. Start with identifying your goal.

37 You don't want to overwhelm (压垮) yourself with new information, and make unrealistic jumps from learning the letters to sentences. Slowly build from letters, to words, to sentences and take your time in each step. Learn commonly used words first and those relevant to you, and then slowly build from there.

Make it a daily habit. Sometimes 24 hours can seem like not enough time in the day, but in order to achieve your new goal, you need to make a commitment. 38 It states that you do one small thing every day for half an hour and you will gradually improve. So, even if you're really busy, set at least half an hour to sit down and study.

Expose yourself to media. If you're in the living room watching TV, switch to a channel in the language you want to learn. On the road commuting (通勤)? Listen to podcasts speaking that language or even a language learning podcast. 39 That's why it's a good idea to follow people tweeting in that language.

Pick up new words in your own way. If there's a show in the language you're learning, watch it once with subtitles then once without. This way you can pick up new words. If there's a song you like, print out the lyrics and translate it for fun. Do you enjoy cooking? 40

- A. Start with the basics.
- B. We are always on social media.
- C. You need confidence in speaking.
- D. Try reading a recipe in that language.
- E. You cannot expect to be fluent instantly.
- F. We should quit our interaction with others.
- G. There's a theory called "half hour theory".

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Masako Wakamiya, a native of Kanagawa, Japan, saw a need in her community. There were no good mobile apps for people of her 41. So at 81, she 42 and said firmly, "I'll do it myself!" Her story 43 us all that we're never, not ever, too old to try something 44.

We often think of programming as 45 — at least I know I do. But Masako had a different 46 — she thought it could be 47. Programming can take anywhere from a few months to multiple years to 48, depending on how complicated your end goals are, the type of work you want to do and how long you 49 on it every week.

Masako never used a computer until she was 58 years old. Having no 50 with technology, she originally asked some younger 51 to make

something for her. But when they said that they didn't know what seniors 52 in an app, she took matters into her own hands. That day, her app story was 53. Masako made it her mission to help senior citizens get engaged with technology so they can stay 54 and lead more fulfilling lives, 55 the separation that often comes with aging.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. age | B. gender | C. character | D. status |
| 42. A. brought about | B. came across | C. gave up | D. looked around |
| 43. A. warns | B. teaches | C. guarantees | D. informs |
| 44. A. magic | B. basic | C. new | D. available |
| 45. A. complex | B. special | C. accurate | D. automatic |
| 46. A. job | B. life | C. view | D. way |
| 47. A. pain | B. fun | C. sorrow | D. tension |
| 48. A. arrange | B. control | C. analyze | D. learn |
| 49. A. spend | B. waste | C. need | D. save |
| 50. A. determination | B. combination | C. experience | D. patience |
| 51. A. app developers | B. computer users | C. job applicants | D. product sellers |
| 52. A. discovered | B. downloaded | C. stored | D. wanted |
| 53. A. caught | B. born | C. finished | D. paused |
| 54. A. devoted | B. delighted | C. connected | D. satisfied |
| 55. A. preventing | B. causing | C. suffering | D. leading |

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内单词的正确形式。

Lai Xuanzhi graduated from Wuhan Sports University, majoring in basketball. In 2010, the new graduate 56 (employ) as a PE teacher at a village school. Back then, it was challenging for him. Lacking facilities and funds, the school wasn't set up 57 (hold) ordinary PE courses, such as basketball, soccer and track and field, so the 58 (ambition) young teacher had to shift his focus to something that was cheaper and easier to organize.

He discovered rope-jumping. With it, he led the students from a village school to participate in many highly competitive international competitions. The very beginning was 59 first World Inter-School Rope Competition, which took place in Dubai in 2015. Lai's team skipped through, winning 27 of the total of 28 gold 60 (medal). Lai watched the teens standing on the podium (领奖台) singing the national anthem with tears 61 (run) down their faces. It was at that moment 62 Lai came to realize that for students who are educated in a village school, rope-jumping could not only be part of physical education but also provide access 63 more opportunities.

Now, Lai's jump-rope team has over 200 members. "Children are the future of the country and the hope of the nation," Lai says. "I hope the effort I 64 (put) into physical education can help them to gain a much 65 (bright) future."

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你想在班上举办一场有关人工智能的辩论 (debate), 请给你的外教 Kevin 写一封信, 内容包括:

1. 告知辩论的主题和安排;
2. 询问外教的看法。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Kevin,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

When I was little, I left Germany with my family and moved to the Netherlands. For months, my main company had been my mother or other adults. I could only speak German and hardly spoke a word of Dutch. I only met one girl who also spoke German in the neighborhood grocery store.

I was shy, so when I set off for my first day of a new school, I was really terrified. I cried leaving our apartment. I entered a classroom where there were about 20 children who looked extremely busy. Suddenly, I saw a girl with dark hair. I couldn't see her face, as her back was turned towards me. In that moment, she turned around and looked at me. In a flash, we recognized each other. It was the girl from the corner grocery store! We instantly rushed into each other's arms like long-separated sisters, sentences in German flowing between us. I smiled and my anxiety disappeared immediately.

"My name is Annelies. You can call me Anne," she said smilingly. As two little girls who didn't know Dutch, we were excited to find each other.

I was attracted by Anne immediately. Apart from being outgoing and kind, Anne was confident enough to get close to others though they spoke Dutch. Soon I also began to play with other children.

When we went home after school, Anne and I were glad to discover we were also next-door neighbors. Anne's apartment was a floor above mine. After that, every day she came to knock at my door and then we walked to school together.

Soon we became inseparable friends and I knew more about her. She liked seeing films and her father even rented a film projector (放映机) on her birthday every year, which made her very happy. But she still felt she had difficulty integrating (融入) fully into the lives of local people.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

With the desire to fit in, Anne and I began to learn new Dutch words and phrases.

Here came Anne's birthday again and in our hands were many invitations.