

高二下学期期末调研考试 英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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。录音内容结束后,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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What will the weather be like in the afternoon?

- A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Windy.

2. What is Ted doing?

- A. Working on his report. B. Making a speech. C. Holding a meeting.

3. How did Mike feel about the opera?

- A. Confused. B. Satisfied. C. Disappointed.

4. When will Mary have a job interview?

- A. At 9:00 am. B. At 10:00 am. C. At 3:00 pm.

5. Who is the woman most probably talking to?

- A. A repairman. B. A customer. C. A car salesman.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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 will Paul do tomorrow morning?

- A. Take classes. B. Go on a field trip. C. Play a computer game.

7. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Mother and son. B. Father and daughter. C. Teacher and student.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In the supermarket. B. In the bank. C. On the phone.

9. Who might spend money on the account?

- A. The man's child. B. The man's wife. C. The woman.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the boy ask the woman to do?

- A. Help him find something to read.

- B. Check his reader's card.

- C. Look for his student ID card.

11. On which floor can the boy find music books?

- A. The 2nd one. B. The 3rd one. C. The 6th one.

12. How long can the boy keep magazines and newspapers at most?

- A. For about two weeks. B. For about two months. C. For about one month.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the watch look like?

- A. The face of it is black.

- B. It has a leather white band.

- C. The face of it is square.

14. Why is the watch special to Helen?

- A. It tells the right time.

- B. It reminds her of her grandfather.

- C. It is worth a lot of money.

15. What do we know about Helen's grandfather?

- A. He is still alive.

- B. He got the watch from his father.

- C. He went to England with a little money.

16. What will Helen do with the watch?

- A. Sell it. B. Continue to keep it. C. Give it to her father.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. An announcement. B. A playground. C. A notebook.

18. What is the main purpose of the speech?

- A. To discuss the weekday plans.

- B. To tell the history of a museum.

- C. To inform some changes of a visit.

- C. By recalling the past.
D. Through a T-shirt with the family names.

26. What's the probable reaction of people seeing the lost items again?
A. They feel at a loss. B. They clean them again.
C. They tend to remove them. D. They're filled with strong feelings.
27. What is a rule observed by the author?
A. Throwing the items into the rubbish.
B. Deleting the online posts if not permitted.
C. Returning lost items to social organizations.
D. Giving up social media as much as possible.

C

Over the past 50 years, it turns out that high-speed trains are not just reducing journey times, but most importantly, it's driving economic growth, creating job opportunities and bringing communities closer together.

Although Japan started the trend with its Shinkansen "Bullet Trains" in 1964, it was the coming of France's TGV in the early 1980s that really promoted a global high-speed train revolution that continued to speed up. China has built around 42,000 kilometers of high-speed railways since 2008 and plans to top 70,000 kilometers by 2035.

But the United States detoured the revolution. For the rich and economically successful nation on the planet, with an increasingly urbanized population of more than 300 million, it is increasingly difficult to give a good reason. Cars and airplanes have dominated long-distance travel in the United States since the 1950s. Now Americans still almost entirely depend on crowded highways or airline networks that are easy to collapse.

"Many Americans have no concept of high-speed rail and fail to see its value," says William C. Vantuono, editor-in-chief of *Railway Age*, North America's oldest railroad industry publication.

"It's logical that the United States hasn't yet developed a nationwide high-speed network," says Scott Sherin, chief commercial officer of train builder Alstom's US division. "For decades, traveling by car wasn't a hardship, but as highway congestion (堵塞) gets worse, we've reached a stage where we should start looking more seriously for the alternatives."

"The magic numbers are centers of population with around three million people that are 200 to 500 miles apart, giving a trip time of less than three hours—preferably two hours. Where those conditions apply in Europe and Asia, high-speed rail reduces air's share of the market from 100% to near zero. The model would work just as well in the USA as it does globally," adds Scott Sherin.

28. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?
A. The value of high-speed trains.
B. The growth of high-speed trains.

- C. The hardship of high-speed trains.
D. The revolution of high-speed trains.

29. What is the purpose of paragraph 2?
A. To introduce a new topic. B. To give a possible explanation.
C. To define a meaning. D. To draw a comparison.
30. What does the underlined word "detoured" in paragraph 3 mean?
A. Didn't get involved in. B. Didn't change.
C. Didn't give up. D. Didn't protest.
31. What does Scott Sherin think of the United States developing high-speed trains?
A. It is developing high-speed rail. B. It should be cautious.
C. It is losing its market share. D. It should be flexible.

D

Sleep is widely recognized as one of life's necessary processes. But do you know that sleepless nights can also lead to selfish behavior? Insufficient sleep affects how likely a person is to help someone, according to new research published in the journal *PLOS Biology*.

Researchers from the University of California, Berkeley, conducted three studies looking at this "selfish" effect, analyzing changes in neural (神经系统的) activity and behavior that benefit others, and found it was common even after a small loss of sleep.

Research scientists Eti Ben Simon and Matthew Walker told that this finding was most surprising. "Even if we only sleep one less, it is enough to influence the choice to help another and hit our natural human kindness and our motivation to help other people in need," said Ben Simon.

In the first study, by looking at a database of 3 million charitable donations between 2001 and 2016, Eti Ben Simon, Matthew Walker and their colleagues saw a 10% drop in donations following Daylight Saving Time (夏令时). This drop was not seen in states that don't follow the one-hour forward. In the second study, the researchers looked at the brain activity of 24 people after eight hours of sleep and after a night of no sleep. The areas of the brain associated with theory of mind were less active after sleep loss, this study found. In the third study, which measured the sleep of more than 100 people across three to four nights, researchers unexpectedly found that sleep quantity and quality both typically influenced emotional and social behavior. "These findings could suggest that once sleep time rises above some basic amount, sleep quality is the most critical factor that influences desire to help other people," Dr. Ivana Rosenzweig, a sleep physician said.

Ben Simon and Walker hope their research will allow people to regain a full night of sleep if necessary. "Sleep loss fundamentally changes the way we are social and emotional creatures," Walker said.

32. What will happen if people lack sleep according to new research?
A. It makes them kind and motivated.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 48. A. blamed | B. purchased | C. separated | D. caught |
| 49. A. examine | B. protect | C. emphasize | D. applaud |
| 50. A. explore | B. polish | C. connect | D. free |
| 51. A. Suddenly | B. Fortunately | C. Gradually | D. Secretly |
| 52. A. afraid | B. proud | C. aware | D. anxious |
| 53. A. wound | B. head | C. illness | D. tail |
| 54. A. shelter | B. forest | C. market | D. kitchen |
| 55. A. assessed | B. challenged | C. changed | D. invested |

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。

Tang suit often refers to a type of Chinese jackets. The word of Tang suit was created by the overseas Chinese people.

Tang suit has two 56 (vary) in Chinese culture, which are 57 (striking) different from each other in style. One refers to the real Tang-era clothes developing from Hanfu, 58 (give) a free and easy and elegant impression; 59 other refers to the Manchu male's jacket developing from *magua* of the Qing Dynasty, and it is made by absorbing a Western-style suit cutting method. A typical design of a Tang suit employs the Chinese characters, such as Fu and Shou 60 (express) good fortune and best wishes, 61 is extremely popular among the Chinese people.

Tang suit 62 (have) a great influence on the clothing styles of other countries up till now. The Japanese kimono (和服) is made 63 the basis of *pao* of the Tang Dynasty, and it has become the national clothing of Japan. As an essential part of 64 (tradition) Chinese culture, Tang suits 65 (wear) by overseas Chinese people during the Spring Festival each year, appealing to many foreigners to wear them. More and more young Chinese people are inclined to wear Tang suits instead of Western-style suits and dresses on their big days.

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,你报名参加了国外的一项夏令营活动,下个星期要进行面试。请你用英语给交换生 James 写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 咨询面试技巧;
3. 期待回复。

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 James,

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。

"Hey, Adam. I'm sorry I'm not there with you right now. Happy birthday."

"Thanks, Dad. Are you coming home later for the party?"

"Um, well, something's come up, darling. I might not be able to make it, but I'll have Rose get you the best cake. Just tell her what you need, OK? Sorry, I really want to be there, but you know how busy my work is right now... I'm really busy."

The call went silent. "Hey, Adam. You there? I'll try to make time, OK? Hello?..."

Jaden removed the phone from his ear and realized the call was disconnected. Adam had hung up.

Jaden let out a sigh. "I'm sorry, this is something I'm doing for you."

Jaden owned a million-dollar farm business, and he was planning on expanding it. For that very reason, he was several miles away from his son, traveling to a village.

He pulled the car near the roadside and dialed his son immediately. But clearly, the call didn't go well. Like several other times, Adam was disappointed that Jaden wasn't there for him.

When Adam was a child, Jaden could easily ask him for forgiveness by getting him toys, chocolates and anything the boy loved.

But as an 11-year-old boy, Adam had started comprehending things. He was becoming curious and knew his dad was putting work before him. That hurt the youngster in many ways, and since Jaden's wife passed away and he wasn't always there for Adam, the boy was being looked after by his aunt, Rose.

As Jaden was driving along the rough road, suddenly he found a car stopped there and the driver was waving to him. Jaden stepped out of his car and approached the driver, "What's up, sir?"

"I'm Paul, sorry to interrupt you. I'm driving a long way here to meet a client, but the battery of my smartphone runs out and my GPS doesn't work, so I can't figure out the route. I regret not bringing my driver for his wife was ill and I think he needs more time to accompany his wife," the man said anxiously. After guiding Paul to his client, Jaden was lost in thought.

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。

Jaden changed his idea, thinking it was the most important to celebrate his son's birthday.

After running for fifteen minutes, Jaden was out of breath when he reached home.