

大庆铁人中学 2021 级高二学年下学期期中考试

英语试题

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试题说明：1、本试题满分 150 分，答题时间 120 分钟。
2、请将答案填写在答题卡上，考试结束后只交答题卡。

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，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。

1. When might the man's train arrive?
A. At 7:00 pm. B. At 8:00 pm. C. At 9:00 pm.
2. What will the speakers probably do next?
A. Find a shelter. B. Fetch an umbrella. C. Hurry home.
3. What does the man probably do?
A. A salesman. B. An architect. C. A writer.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. How to make salad. B. Where to meet a friend. C. What to bring for camping.
5. Which restaurant is closed on Mondays?
A. The Sun Pizzeria. B. The Huge Hamburger. C. The Happy Dragon.

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. When will the woman go to the clinic?
A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Friday.
7. Who will the woman see?
A. Dr. Green. B. Dr. Smith. C. Dr. Jones.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the woman care most about the hotel?
A. Its location. B. Its size. C. Its price.

9. What is the woman going to do first?
A. Talk with her friends. B. Make a travel schedule. C. Consult her parents.
10. Which month is it now probably?
A. May. B. June. C. July.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When did the man first learn about *Little Women*?
A. In middle school. B. In high school. C. At college.
12. Which novel was written by Stephen Crane?
A. *Little Women*. B. *Gone with the Wind*. C. *The Red Badge of Courage*.
13. Why does the man suggest the woman give up *Gone with the Wind*?
A. It's very long. B. It's quite difficult. C. It's too boring.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Which position is available now?
A. A kitchen hand. B. An assistant cook. C. A cleaner.
15. How often should the man work for the job?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
16. How much will the man get for the job?
A. \$15 per hour. B. \$18 per hour. C. \$20 per hour.
17. What does the woman remind the man to do at last?
A. Offer a reference. B. Bring his passport. C. Fill in an application form.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Which job did Winfrey do in high school?
A. A news reader. B. An entertainer. C. A broadcast journalist.
19. What do known women do in the programme?
A. Read famous females' stories. B. Recommend books to listeners. C. Listen to stories from famous books.
20. Which characteristic of Winfrey does the speaker stress?
A. Humor. B. Confidence. C. Bravery.

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

Have you ever been really hungry, but there wasn't much to eat in your kitchen? Did you throw together a bunch of stuff you had on hand and were pleasantly surprised when it tasted good? You are not alone. Some of our favorite foods were created by accident. Here's a sample menu of some familiar foods that never would have happened if someone hadn't created them by mistake.

POTATO CHIPS

One of the world's favorite snacks is the result of a complaint. In 1853, a man was eating dinner at Moon's Lake House in Saratoga Springs, New York. He ordered fried potatoes, a particular side dish. But when they came out of the kitchen, he didn't think they were crispy enough. He sent them back to the kitchen, where Chef George Crum was so angry at having his cooking criticized that he sliced the potatoes really thin, put lots of salt on them, and fried them. Not only did the diner love them, but everyone else did, too. They soon became a specialty of the restaurant.

TOFU

Tofu, or bean curd, is made by curdling(使凝结) fresh soya milk, pressing it into a solid block, and then cooling it. Tofu was accidentally invented in China more than 2,000 years ago, when a cook added seaweed to soya milk, which made it curdle. This is the same process that is used for making cheese. Like cheese, tofu is a great example of how really messing up a recipe can create something unexpectedly good.

CHEESE PUFFS

Did you ever wonder who thought up cheese puffs? The company that invented them wasn't even trying to make food for people. It was trying to make animal feed. In the 1930s, the Flakall Company of Wisconsin made animal food from small, flaked pieces of grain. One day, an employee, Edward Wilson, watched workers pouring cornmeal(谷粉) into the flaking machine, wetting it to keep it from clogging(堵塞). Because the machine was very hot, the wet cornmeal came out of it in puffy(蓬松的) ribbons that hardened when they hit the air. Wilson took some of the ribbons home, added oil and flavoring to them, and voila! Cheese puffs!

21. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Seaweed is also used for making cheese.
- B. Chef George Crum didn't like to criticize others' cooking.
- C. Hot wet cornmeal hardened when they hit the air.
- D. Bean curd dates back 2,000 years in China.

22. What do the three foods have in common?

- A. They are the results of complaints.
- B. They were not created on purpose.
- C. They were not originally made for people.
- D. They are all popular throughout the world.

23. What's the purpose of the text?

- A. To compare the features of some foods.

- B. To inform readers of some foods.
- C. To recommend some foods.
- D. To introduce the origins of some foods.

B

My mother is the most important person in my life and she means the whole world to me. She was a nurse at Stony Brook University Hospital and she always took the night shift so that she could come home in time to drive me to school. She'd sleep during the day and be ready when I returned home before heading out again in the evening. This went on for 23 years. She never complained. No matter how tired she was, she always had enough energy to be my mum.

She often had to work on Christmas, Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve, and sometimes Thanksgiving, which made me upset. However, before holidays she always decorated the inside and outside of our house. She'd also have cookies baking in the oven, a holiday-themed movie in the VCR, and music playing throughout our house for me. But when it was time to go to work, there was no room for debate. "Why do you have to work on this day of all days?" I'd ask sadly. "They need me, too, dear son," she'd respond, compassion in her tone.

For a long time I didn't understand why she should care so much about those sick strangers. Recently, my grandmother became ill and I found myself spending more time in hospital. The scenes I saw in the hospital made me see the different side of my mother. The nurses checked heart, blood and oxygen levels, and made sure patients were comfortable. They lifted patients in and out of bed and helped them to the bathroom. Beyond their duties, the nurses displayed consideration for each patient.

What I saw helped me to understand why my mother was devoted to her occupation. I was filled with more admiration for my mother.

24. Why did the author's mother work at night?

- A. To earn more money.
- B. To take care of her kid.
- C. To sleep during the day.
- D. To attend school in time.

25. What made the author annoyed?

- A. Spending holidays in the hospital.
- B. Too much housework during holidays.
- C. His mother's absence on holiday nights.
- D. His mother's concern about her patients.

26. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. How the author came to understand his mother.
- B. What qualities are required to be a good nurse.
- C. How challenging it is to work as a nurse.
- D. Why the author's mother loved her work.

27. Which of the following may best describe the author's mother?

- A. Hard-working and cautious.
- B. Devoted and humorous.
- C. Loving and responsible.
- D. Patient and ambitious.

C

If you start a sentence with, "If I were you..." or find yourself scratching your head over a decision when the answer is crystal-clear, there's a scientific reason behind it. Our own decision-making abilities can become exhausted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices, but choosing on behalf of someone else is an enjoyable task that doesn't suffer the same difficulties.

"The problem is decision fatigue(疲劳), a psychological phenomenon that causes harm to the quality of your choices after a long day of decision making," says Evan Polman, a leading psychologist.

Physicians on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics(抗生素) to patients when it's unwise to do so. "Presumably(可能) it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else. When people imagine themselves as advisers, they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts. "By taking upon the role of adviser rather than decision maker, one does not suffer the consequences of decision fatigue," he says. "It is as if there is something fun about making someone else's choice."

"Getting input from others offers a fresh perspective and thought process, but it often includes riskier choices. While this sounds undesirable, it can be quite good. When people experience decision fatigue, or are tired of making choices, they have a tendency to choose to go with status quo(现状)," says Polman. "But it can be problematic since a change in the course of action can be important and lead to a positive outcome."

To achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential. "People who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something," he says. "That's not to say risk is always good, but it is related to taking action, whereas decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction and the possible chagrin(懊恼) of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered(阻碍)."

"That you can make good choices for others doesn't mean you will do the same for yourself," Polman cautions. "Research has found that women negotiate higher salaries for others than they do for themselves," he says, adding that people slip in and out of decision roles.

28. What does the author say about people making decisions?

- A. They tend to make decisions the way they think advantageous to them.
- B. They may become exhausted making too many decisions for themselves.
- C. They show considerable differences in their decision-making abilities.
- D. They are more cautious in making decisions for others than for themselves.

29. When do people feel less decision fatigue?

- A. When they take decision shortcuts.
- B. When they have advisers to turn to.
- C. When they have major decisions to make.
- D. When they help others to make decisions.

30. What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in?

- A. They avoid trying anything new.
- B. They turn to physicians for advice.
- C. They tend to make risky decisions.
- D. They adopt a totally new perspective.

31. What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making?

- A. It will enable people to be more creative.
- B. It will more often than not end in regret.
- C. It is vital for one to reach the goal desired.
- D. It is likely to bring about serious consequences.

D

A magnitude-7.8 earthquake hit southeastern Turkey and parts of Syria in the early hours of the morning of 6 February. At least 41,000 people are known to have lost their lives. Erdogan declared a three-month state of emergency in 10 southern provinces. Flags were lowered to half-staff as the country observed seven days of national mourning. He said 13 million of the country's 85 million people were affected in some way by the disaster.

How big is a 7.8 quake on the local magnitude scale? The number attributed to an earthquake represents a combination of the distance the fault line(断层) has moved and the force that moved it. A quake of 2.5 or less usually cannot be felt, but can be detected by instruments. Quakes of up to five are felt and cause minor damage. An earthquake at 7.8 is classified as major and usually causes serious damage, as it has in this instance. Anything above 8 causes catastrophic damage and can totally destroy communities at its centre. While the magnitude of an earthquake denotes(表示) its size and strength, the potential damage caused by a quake is also determined by its depth (the shallower the quake, the more damaging) and its proximity to population centers.

Turkey is in an active earthquake zone. Most of Turkey sits on the Anatolian plate between two major faults: the North Anatolian Fault and the East Anatolian Fault. "Turkey is moving west about 2 centimeters per year along the East Anatolian Fault," says David Rothery, a geoscientist. "Half the length of this fault is lit up now with earthquakes," he adds.

The horror of the near-instantaneous destruction raises a question: why didn't anyone know the earthquake was coming? The answer is tricky. Although scientists can predict disasters like hurricanes or floods, they cannot yet do the same with earthquakes. Earthquakes account for nearly half of all deaths from natural disasters over almost two decades, according to the World Health Organization. Many

geologists say it's nearly impossible to perfectly predict an earthquake, given the sheer complexity of analyzing the entirety of the planet's crust(外壳).

32. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

- A. The two countries affected by the earthquake.
- B. The background information of Turkey's earthquake.
- C. People's response to Turkey's earthquake.
- D. The effects of Turkey's earthquake.

33. What do the underlined words "lit up" mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Brightened.
- B. Activated.
- C. Relieved.
- D. Worsened.

34. What can we learn about earthquake from the passage?

- A. Turkey is moving west about 2m along the East Anatolian Fault yearly.
- B. We usually cannot feel a magnitude-2.0 earthquake.
- C. A magnitude-7.0 earthquake can totally destroy cities at its centre.
- D. Earthquakes account for nearly half of all deaths in the world over almost two decades.

35. What is the text?

- A. A news report.
- B. A personal story.
- C. A diary entry.
- D. A scientific report.

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。

Your immune system is the body's personal army. 36 A healthy immune system can defeat invading disease-causing germs(病菌), such as bacteria, viruses, parasites – as well as cancer cells – while protecting healthy tissue.

37 The body's natural barriers against disease-causing germs – for example, our skin, the hairs in our nose, and the acid in our stomachs – are part of our innate immune systems. Innate immunity is the immune system that you inherit and it's active as soon as you're born. 38 Instead, it attacks broadly, which is why it is unable to get rid of all germs.

The immune system also learns things – this is called adaptive immunity. When your immune system is exposed to a new germ for the first time, it responds by trying to fight it off – which means you may become sick. 39

Experience makes your immune system stronger. The first time your body comes into contact with a certain type of germ, your immune system response may take a while. You might need several days to make and use all the germ-fighting parts you need to get rid of your infection. It takes time to hack the

germ's code and destroy it. 40 Mission accomplished!

- A. It does not recognize specific bacteria or viruses.
- B. It releases white blood cells and other chemicals that destroy these threats.
- C. It is a vast and complex interconnected network of many different organs, cells and proteins that work together to protect the body from illness.
- D. The main feature of the innate immune system is to respond quickly, which can lead to fever.
- E. But afterward, the immune cells will remember the invader and be better equipped to fight it, should it return.
- F. The system has two types of response: innate(先天性反应) and adaptive.
- G. If you come across that same germ later on, your body will remember and fight it off faster, so you can get over the infection and feel better.

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 四个选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My wife, Hannah, and I don't usually keep houseplants. Anything in pots gets either overwatered or underwatered. But after my 41 with glioblastoma, a terminal brain cancer, I loved the idea of having something new and green around.

At this moment, my friend Mitch gave me what he said was a lucky bamboo plant in a deep-green pottery bowl. I told Hannah I wanted to 42 the plant myself. When it didn't immediately turn yellow or brown or lose all its leaves, I was pleasantly 43.

Tending to the plant gave me a sense of accomplishment at a time when I sometimes felt 44. Since my diagnosis, I had to rely on help from other people. Glioblastoma 45 my ability to walk, and the treatment left me exhausted, making it hard for me to 46 everyday tasks. As a family physician, I was used to being the one who provided care, not the one who 47 it.

48, mysteriously, the plant began to show signs of stress. No matter what I did, the leaves kept browning and dropping to the floor. I grew more and more frustrated and uneasy.

"I can't even care for a simple plant!" I yelled. "I'm failing. If my lucky bamboo dies, I might die too!"

"But you are 49 the life of the plant, yourself and even the people who have cared for and 50 you. That really matters." Hannah said.

Suddenly, I realized that 51 the plant, as small an act as it was, connected me to my old 52 and taught me I could still be a caregiver. Plants and people could still depend on me. As my anxiety 53, I began to look for online instructions to 54 the tree to a larger pot, untangling its roots to give it room to grow. When it was back in the sunny window, we both began to 55 again.

- 41. A. notice B. prediction C. diagnosis D. declare
- 42. A. care for B. turn back C. take care D. check out

43. A. pleased
44. A. useless
45. A. removed
46. A. arrange
47. A. withdraw
48. A. Besides
49. A. fighting for
50. A. understood
51. A. nurturing
52. A. ability
53. A. lessened
54. A. transport
55. A. change
- B. excited
B. tireless
B. found
B. accomplish
B. receive
B. Therefore
B. trying out for
B. missed
B. decorating
B. belief
B. worsened
B. transplant
B. sicken
- C. worried
C. doubtful
C. limited
C. record
C. donate
C. Otherwise
C. setting out for
C. abandoned
C. observing
C. identity
C. increased
C. transform
C. flourish
- D. surprised
D. patient
D. required
D. cancel
D. appreciate
D. However
D. making up for
D. supported
D. guarding
D. purpose
D. calmed
D. translate
D. fade

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。

Car registration plates(汽车牌照) are just a series of numbers and letters, right? Well, yes, but not for everyone.

France was the first country 56. (introduce) the number plate in 1893. Early number plates differed 57. shape and size, and were made of lots of different materials, including iron and cardboard(硬纸板). In fact, it was not until 1957 58. car producers and the governments agreed on standardized plates. 59. was first registered in the UK was AI. The letter “A” showed the number was from London, while the number “1” showed it was the first number issued. At the moment, number plates 60. (consist) of a sequence of letters and numbers are applied in the UK.

Different EU countries also use different arrangements of 61. (number) combined with letters, and 62. (they) systems have changed many times because these letter-number combinations keep running out. In the past decades, some number plates 63. (become) extremely valuable, particularly those that spell out words. 64. (basic), numbers on the plates can be used to represent words or parts of words. For example, “NVERLA8” means “Never Late”. And the most 65. (expense) number ever was “M1” which a buyer has acquired for £331,000.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假设你是李华，刚从敦煌莫高窟旅游回来，你看到莫高窟受到了自然和人为的破坏，为此感到心痛。因此，你给当地政府写了封邮件，希望当地政府能够采取措施保护这宝贵的文化遗产。内容包括：

1. 莫高窟现状 – 受到破坏；
2. 保护文化遗产的重要性；

3. 你的建议。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：敦煌莫高窟 Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes 文化遗产 cultural heritage

Dear Sir,

I have just finished traveling in Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes. _____

I would appreciate it if my suggestions were accepted.

Yours sincerely,

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。

I was walking on the pavement when a bus racing by took me back to a memory of the priceless gift given by a complete stranger five years ago.

It was a warm March evening, and I’d just taken a seat on the bus that would take me home. It was nearly 6:00 p.m., but the bus was not yet full. A middle-aged woman took a seat opposite me. She was crying. Not speaking to anyone in particular, she tearfully narrated her story. She had come to the city to visit her daughter. On the way to the terminal, a thief had snatched one of her bags. It had contained half of the money she’d brought with her. The other half was rolled in a handkerchief and hidden under her shirt, so she fortunately still had some money left. The driver and other passengers listened to her tale. After a few minutes, she stopped crying, removed some cheese bread from her bag, and began to eat, worry still knitting her brow.

An old man in worn clothes got on the bus. He sat in the seat directly in front of the woman.

After a few minutes, all seats were taken. The driver collected tickets and began asking us where we were getting off. When he came to the old man’s seat, he became suspicious and asked the old man whether he had any money. The old man admitted that he did not. He explained that he had spent all his money this morning when he’d accidentally got on the wrong bus and now he was trying to go home. Upon hearing this, the driver ordered the old man to get off the bus. The old man was almost in tears as he begged the bus conductor to let him take that bus so he could get home before dark.

The woman seated behind the old man was also listening and observing the incident. When the bus driver raised his voice at the old man, she interfered, “Stop forcing him! Can’t you see he’s only trying to get home?”

“He doesn’t have any money!” the driver shouted.
“Well, that’s no reason to throw him off the bus,” she insisted.

注意：续写词数应为 150 左右。
Then she said, “How much is his fare?” _____

Everyone stared surprisingly at the woman, who, just minutes before, had been crying over the money she’d lost. _____

