

2020-2021 学年黑龙江省大庆铁人中学高二下学期期末考试

英语试题

出题人：王颜 审题人： 车旭博

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I卷

第一部分：基础知识考查（每小题 1 分，共 30 小题，满分 30 分）

- A. deposit B. property C. curriculum D. graffiti E. function

1. Be careful not to damage other people’s _____.
2. Music is an essential part of the school’s _____.
3. Buildings, old and new, are thickly covered with _____.
4. The _____ of the heart is to pump blood through the body.
5. The initial _____ required to open an account is a minimum 100 dollars.

- A. circulate B. advocate C. distributed D. estimated E. occupied

6. It is _____ that the project will last four years.
7. The capital has been _____ by the rebel army.
8. The organization _____ food to the earthquake victims.
9. Many experts _____ rewarding your child for good behaviour.
10. Rumours（谣言） began to _____ about his financial problems.

- A. abrupt B. keen C. considerate D. subjective E. numb

11. My fingers are _____ with cold.
12. It was very _____ of him to wait.
13. I wasn't too _____ on physics and chemistry.
14. He caught me off balance with his _____ change of subject.

15. Sometimes our opinions are _____, so we'd better think twice before we make a decision.

- A. behalf B. pedestrian C. interval D. chaos E. agenda

16. The house was in _____ after the party.
17. For the government, education is now at the top of the _____.
18. The _____ between major earthquakes might be 200 years.
19. Ingrid was a walker, even in Los Angeles, where a _____ is a rare sight.
20. On _____ of the department I would like to thank you all.

- A. commercial B. hospitable C. isolated D. incredible E. tentative

21. I'm taking the first _____ steps towards fitness.
22. Elderly people easily become socially _____.
23. The local people are very _____ to strangers.
24. The pension funds are administered（管理） by _____ banks.
25. It seemed _____ that people would still want to play football during a war.

- A. leave out B. arise from C. broke down D. set foot on E. knock over

26. It was the first time I had _____ African soil.
27. Be careful not to _____ the flower vase.
28. Talks with business leaders _____ last night.
29. Emotional or mental problems can _____ a physical cause.
30. You can _____ the third sentence to make the essay shorter.

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，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Summer Boarding Courses

Summer Boarding Courses (SBC) is an award-winning UK summer school provider for international students aged 11-17. Please join the students from over 100 countries.

SBC Canford Summer School (Ages 11-15) is located at Canford School, Tatler School Awards Public School of the Year 2019. It is within easy reach of the coastal town of Bournemouth and is one of the most popular UK destinations for English language learning outside of London.

Dates: Monday 6 July-Monday 10 August 2020

Teaching Hours:15 Hours Per Week

Courses: General English, English Literature, Introduction to Business

Headington Oxford Summer School (Ages 13-16) is located in the beautiful city of Oxford, just a 30-minute walk from the city centre. It provides students with a wonderful setting in which to study and meet other students from around the world.

Dates: Saturday 4th July-Saturday 18th July 2020

Teaching Hours:20 Hours Per Week

Courses: General English, Summer Study, Global Young Leaders

SBC at Eton College (Ages 11-16), only 34 kilometers from London, provides students with the opportunity to study at one of the world's most famous schools. Founded in 1440 by King Henry VI, Eton College has educated 20 British Prime Ministers as well as many authors, scientists, actors and explorers.

Dates: Monday 13 July-Monday 24 August 2020

Teaching Hours:15 Hours Per Week

Courses: General English, Mathematics, STEM(Science, Technology, Engineering, Maths)

Oxford College Summer School(Ages 15-17) gives students the chance to experience the very best of what Oxford has to offer. Students live and study in the famous university city of Oxford. For over 800

years it has been home to the leading academic minds in scientific and cultural studies.

Dates: Monday 6 July-Monday 17 August 2020

Teaching Hours:15 Hours Per Week

Courses: Business & Leadership, Engineering, Medicine

31. Which school doesn't provide General English?

- A. SBC Canford Summer School.
- B. Headington Oxford Summer School.
- C. Oxford College Summer School.
- D. SBC at Eton College.

32. What makes SBC at Eton College different from the others?

- A. It has invited authors and scientists as educators.
- B. It has educated some leading academic minds.
- C. It has produced many heads of government.
- D. It has become a winner of Tatler School Awards.

33. Which age range is Headington Oxford Summer School for?

- A. Ages 11-15.
- B. Ages 15-17.
- C. Ages 11-16.
- D. Ages 13-16.

B

The Renaissance, considered by modern scholars to have been the time between 1300 and 1600, was a period of European history when many new inventions and beliefs came into being.

The Renaissance is traced back to rich Italian cities such as Florence, Milan, and Venice. In these cities businessmen started to spend their extra money on things like painting and education, and to consider new techniques of banking and systems of government. A new type of scholar, the humanist (人文主义者) arose. Humanism was concerned with humankind and culture. Latin and Greek, literature and

philosophy, music and mathematics were among the subjects humanists studied.

The Renaissance gave rise to new forms of painting and sculpture. During the Renaissance, artists were no longer regarded as mere artisans (工匠). Many artists drew on mathematics in order to become more accurate in their measurements and to make sure an object was presented in realistic proportions. They also studied the way light hits objects and the ways our eyes perceive it. A new kind of paint, called oil paint, was invented.

The Renaissance affected all of the society. Many people became interested in politics, and the world outside their towns. They became explorers, businessmen, etc. The effect on religion was especially strong. In the Middle Ages people were primarily concerned with serving the church and getting to heaven. But the increase in arts and education gave people things to look forward to in life, and made them lose interest in the church.

The Renaissance produced many great minds. Leonardo da Vinci was one of the greatest, although he was not regarded that way at the time. Among his many works of art were *The Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*. He is also regarded as a great inventor, and is credited for coming up with the idea of the helicopter.

34. According to the second paragraph, the Renaissance_____.

- A. occurred all over Europe
- B. started in Italy
- C. influenced art, finance, and physical education
- D. was the most popular in Florence

35. Which of the following took place during the Renaissance?

- A. People stopped going to church.
- B. New forms of painting emerged.
- C. Oil paint became very popular.
- D. The humanists disappeared.

36. We can learn from the passage that_____.

- A. during the Renaissance many explorers and businessmen appeared

- B. businessmen started the Renaissance
- C. people’s interest in education declined
- D. the humanists took power during the Renaissance

37. What does the author mainly talk about in this passage?

- A. The Renaissance in Europe.
- B. The birthplace of the Renaissance.
- C. The effects of the Renaissance.
- D. Some famous artists in Europe.

C

The shadow play is a typical traditional entertainment that has survived and thrived over the centuries. It is taken as an earliest ancestor of modern cinema.

Legend has it that more than 2,000 years ago, Emperor Wudi of the Western Han Dynasty was very depressed over the death of his favourite concubine (妃子). To help him get over his sadness, a minister made a puppet (木偶) out of cotton and silk in the likeness of the concubine and projected its shadow on a curtain for the emperor to see. The shadow brought the emperor some comfort. He somehow believed the shadow was his lover's spirit. This is thought to be the beginning of the shadow play.

One mouth tells stories of thousands of years; a pair of hands operates millions of soldiers. This is how the shadow puppeteer (操纵木偶的人) works. Nicknamed “the business of the five”, a shadow puppet group is made up of five people. One operates the puppets, one plays Suona and Yueqin, one plays the Banhu, one is in charge of percussion instruments, and one sings.

During performances, “actors” are held close to a white curtain with their coloured shadows cast on it by a strong light from behind. The operator plays five puppets at the same time, each of which has three threads. Ten fingers handle fifteen threads. Moved by guiding sticks, the puppets play roles with musical

accompaniment. The popularity of the shadow play in some way lies in the equipment being light and easy to carry, the small number of people needed for a performance, and the flexible requirements for performance places. The play can be quite dramatic and, when it comes to fairy tales or kungfu stories, the “actors” may be made to ride on clouds or perform unusual feats (特技), to the great enjoyment of the audience, especially children.

The design of the figures follows traditional moral evaluation. The audience can tell a figure’s character by seeing his mask. Like the masks in Beijing Opera, a red mask represents honesty, a black mask, loyalty, and a white one, betrayal.

Nowadays, the shadow play has been industrialized and developed a series of tourist products for the promotion of Chinese culture and tourism.

38. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. A love story of Emperor Wudi.
- B. How to please an emperor.
- C. The origin of the shadow play.
- D. How to make a cotton puppet.

39. According to the author, the audience may take great pleasure _____.

- A. when roles are played without music
- B. because the equipment is light to carry
- C. when the puppets give lively performances
- D. because the number of the operators is small

40. What is the best title for the text?

- A. The rapid development of Beijing Opera

B. Shadow puppetry: traditional art and craft

C. The business of the five: a Shadow puppet group

D. Traditional characters and masks in Beijing Opera

41. What is the author's attitude towards the future of the shadow play?

- A. Negative.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Positive.
- D. Unconcerned.

D

While the human world is suffering from the novel coronavirus outbreak, our planet is actually showing certain signs of “recovery” from the damage caused by human activity. According to the BBC, new satellite images released by the European Space Agency showed that levels of air pollutants and greenhouse gases have “fallen sharply” in major cities in Europe and the United States since the lockdown started.

This is what happened after recent discoveries in Antarctica. An international team of 89 scientists found that the ice in Greenland and Antarctica is melting six times faster in the 2010s than it was in the 1990s. And in February, Argentina’s Marambio research station in Antarctica recorded a record high temperature of 20.75 °C on the continent.

So what exactly will happen if the temperature keeps rising and the ice keeps melting? A third study might give you an idea. A team of scientists drilled a hole into the seafloor in west Antarctica and extracted (提取) material from underground, in which they found traces of roots, spores (孢子) and pollen —typical products of a rainforest—that dated back 90 million years ago. In other words, Antarctica was very likely a rainforest back when the dinosaurs walked on Earth. But given the fact that the South Pole has four months of darkness during winter—even millions of years ago—scientists believe that the

rainforest could only exist if the greenhouse gas concentrations were extremely high back then to keep the continent warm when there was little or no sunlight.

“We didn’t know that this Cretaceous (白垩纪的) greenhouse climate was that extreme,” Johann Klages of the Alfred Wegener Institute in Germany and a co-author of the research told the Guardian. “It shows us what carbon dioxide is able to do.”

Ice or no ice, Antarctica will be—and has always been—fine with extreme changes. The human world, however, may not be.

Now, during the coronavirus lockdown, we’ve seen the changes resulting from less human activity. Hopefully, we’ll hold on to those changes—not for Antarctica or the planet, but for ourselves.

42.What does Paragraph 1 mainly tell us?

- A. Our planet is returning to its original state due to the novel coronavirus outbreak.
- B. The lockdown of major cities contributed to the decrease of greenhouse gases.
- C. The novel coronavirus has a positive effect on the human beings.
- D. The novel coronavirus outbreak resulted from human activity.

43.What do we learn from the third study?

- A. Typical products of a rainforest were dug out in Antarctica.
- B. There was a good possibility of high greenhouse gas concentrations in Antarctica.
- C. Traces of dinosaurs living in rainforests were spotted in Antarctica.
- D. There used to be enough sunlight for the rainforest in the Cretaceous Antarctica.

44.Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. We should reduce carbon dioxide emissions for our own sake.

B. The ice in Antarctica is melting faster in the 2010s than now.

C. Human activity doesn’t threaten life in Antarctica.

D. The lockdown can be carried on to slow down global warming.

45. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To encourage us to defeat the novel coronavirus.
- B. To explain the effects of greenhouse gases.
- C. To draw our attention to ecosystem in Antarctica.
- D. To call on us to reduce human impact on the environment.

第二节（共 5 个小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文，从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。

How do languages die?

How many languages do you think there are in the entire world? Altogether, people around the world speak about 6000 languages. Does that surprise you? 46. _____ Today, about half the world’s spoken languages are endangered. Experts say that another language becomes extinct every two weeks.

How do languages die? They die when people stop using them. But most people don’t just stop speaking their native language. It’s more complex than that. More often, they’re either pressured or forced to do so. 47._____ They are often pressured to speak the area’s main language instead of their own. This leads many immigrants to stop using their native language. They might not even teach it to their children.

Slowly, the native language dies out.

Sometimes, languages shift or develop instead of becoming extinct. Have you ever heard that Latin is a dead language? In a way, it is. No one today speaks Latin as their native language. 48._____

People still use Latin in many ways. Scientists use it to name plants and animals.

49._____ That means the death of a language hurts people’s ability to take part in cultural traditions. They might lose access to stories and knowledge that were passed down for many years. This is one reason why many people today are working to save dying languages.

How can languages be saved? Some young people learn the language of their ancestors as adults.

Linguists travel the world to record the last native speakers of dying languages. Some native speakers write dictionaries in their language. They do so in the hope that future generations will bring the languages back to life. 50._____

- A. There used to be many more!
- B. You may have use it in school.
- C. Language is extremely closely tied to culture.
- D. But that doesn’t mean it disappeared completely.
- E. One example is when people move to a different country.
- F. Many programmes also work to help preserve native language and cultures.
- G. There are plenty of things to do to help protect language.

第三部分 英语知识运用

完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题中所给的四个选项（ABCD）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Ketaki Kale, who is now 33, started her career as a nurse nine years ago. At that time it was impossible for her to ____51____ she would be sent off to the front line to ____52____ against a pandemic(流 行 病). Kale trembled within, as she broke the news to her ____53____— she had

been sent to the COVID-19 ward(病房) at Naidu Hospital, Pune.

Kale’s mother-in-law, a retired nurse, who ____54____ Ketaki to take up nursing, reminded her of the spirit of service that nurses must be ____55____ to. “You go,” she said, “I will look after the kids.” There were 15 COVID special patients under her ____56____. Kale says with____57____, “During their hospital stay, they have formed ____58____ with us and we become their families away from home.” But the hospital staff are extremely ____59____ when they are able to send the patients home after their recovery.

In fact, an 85-year-old lady ____60____ about a month ago. This incident has, ____61____, cast a shadow over the ward. To make sure other patients are not____62____, Kale cheers them up with jokes ____63____ possible. But there are a variety of duties they need to ____64____: giving medicines and injections to patients and helping them with____65____. Serving the doctors with patients’____66____ is also an important task.

“I am concerned about my____67____,” says Kale, who hasn’t gone home for two months. Kale’s husband, Ganesh, has to help to do ____68____ and look after their sons though he is busy with his work. “No matter how ____69____you are, the risk remains,” says Kale. However, being on the front line, and ____70____ the disease, has made her strong and even more committed. “Our patients come first, before anything else,” she says.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 51. A. persuade | B. imagine | C. judge | D. forecast |
| 52. A. compete | B. guard | C. protect | D. fight |
| 53. A. family | B. friend | C. partner | D. colleague |
| 54. A. forced | B. informed | C. inspired | D. warned |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 55. A. familiar | B. open | C. accustomed | D. committed |
| 56. A. watch | B. care | C. control | D. leadership |
| 57. A. pity | B. confidence | C. warmth | D. surprise |
| 58. A. bonds | B. organizations | C. units | D. teams |
| 59. A. calm | B. shocked | C. funny | D. happy |
| 60. A. broke down | B. left off | C. passed away | D. gave out |
| 61. A. slowly | B. obviously | C. randomly | D. exactly |
| 62. A. affected | B. involved | C. ignored | D. infected |
| 63. A. whichever | B. however | C. whatever | D. whenever |
| 64. A. take off | B. look for | C. focus on | D. jump at |
| 65. A. fruits | B. meals | C. studies | D. jokes |
| 66. A. condition | B. appointment | C. experience | D. advice |
| 67. A. relatives | B. boys | C. patients | D. parents |
| 68. A. schedules | B. operations | C. research | D. housework |
| 69. A. powerful | B. intelligent | C. careful | D. determined |
| 70. A. battling | B. noticing | C. examining | D. following |

第II卷

第一节：语法填空（共 10 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

It's now been over two decades since scientists in Scotland successfully cloned a sheep and named the newborn Dolly. Ever since, the technology that powers cloning 71 (advance) slowly but steadily. Recently, scientists in China have cloned two bouncing baby monkeys, theoretically (理论上) 72 (open) the door for the cloning of humans. 73, the researches stress that they have no intention of cloning humans. They think that the general public and the government will not allow the extension of c 74 (apply) of these methods from non-human primates to humans. Instead, the ultimate goal is to create cloned monkeys that can be used to test new treatments for diseases 75 (associate) with human genes. The research is greatly 76 (benefit) to the medical development.

The monkeys, both female, are named Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua, from the word “Zhonghua”, 77 meaning is “Chinese nation”. They were produced effectively using some of cloning that created Dolly 22 years ago. The researchers plan to continue improving 78 technique called somatic cell nuclear transfer (体细胞核移植) 79 (increase) the efficiency of cloning. The same technique has been used to clone 23 different mammal 80 (species) so far, including sheep, mice, cattle, pigs, cats and dogs.

第二节：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,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅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(∧),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,并在该词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。

My classmates Han Mei and I went to the Palace Museum by taxi on last Saturday. On arrival, I reached for my mobile phone, and I couldn't find it anywhere. Han Mei thought I must have left it in a taxi. Immediate she dialed my number and the taxi driver answered it. He said my mobile phone had left on the back seat of his car and he would drive back to return them. Twenty minutes late, when the driver handed me the phone, I was too grateful that I offered him an extra fee. But he refused with a smile, say that he was very pleased to have helped me.

第三节 写作（满分 25 分）

假设你是李华，你的美国笔友 John 刚转入一所寄宿学校，他发来电子邮件向你询问如何与室友融洽相处。请根据以下内容，给他回一封电子邮件。要点：

- 1.你的建议；
- 2.说明理由；
- 3.表达祝愿。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右，开头和结尾已给出，但不计入总词数；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear John,

I'm very glad to hear you're studying at a new boarding school.

Yours,

Li Hua

英语试题答案

第I卷

第一部分：基础知识考查（每小题 1 分，共 30 小题, 满分 30 分）

1—5 BCDEA 6—10 DECBA 11—15 ECBAD

16—20 DECBA 21—25 ECBAD 26—30 DECBA

第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，满分 40 分)

31—33 CCD 34—37 BBAC 38—41 CCBC 42—45 BBAD

46—50 AEDCF

第三部分 英语知识运用

完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

51—55 BDACD 56—60 BCADC

61—65 BADCB 66—70 ABDCA

第II卷

第一节：语法填空（共 10 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

71. has advanced/has been advancing 72. opening 73. However

74. application 75. associated 76. beneficial 77. whose

78. the 79. to increase 80. species

第二节：短文改错（满分 10 分）

My classmates Han Mei and I went to the Palace Museum by taxi o \n last Saturday.
classmate

On arrival, I reached for my mobile phone, and I couldn't find it anywhere. Han Mei thought
but/yet

I must have left it in a taxi. Immediate she dialed my number and the taxi driver answered

the Immediately
it. He said my mobile phone had ^ left on the back seat of his car and he would drive
been
back to return them. Twenty minutes late, when the driver handed me the phone, I was too
it later so
grateful that I offered him an extra fee. But he refused with a smile, say that he was very
saying
pleased to have helped me.

- 第一处：第一句话里的classmates改成classmate
第二处：第一句话里的 on last Saturday去掉
第三处：第二句话里的and改成but或yet
第四处：第三句话里的a改成the
第五处：第四句话里的Immediate改成Immediately
第六处：第五句话里的had和left之间加been
第七处：第五句话里的them改成it
第八处：第六句话里的late改成later
第九处：第六句话里的 too 改成 so
第十处：第七句话里的say改成saying

第三节 写作（满分 25 分）

Dear John,

I'm very glad to hear you're studying at a new boarding school. I'd like to
give you some advice about how to get along well with your roommates.

Communication plays a very important part in keeping a healthy
relationship. When your roommates and you face some problems, do not
choose to keep everything to yourself. You should discuss the problems and
solve them together. Besides, cooperation is also of great significance/of vital
importance for a good relationship. Your roommates and you should work out a

timetable. Share the chores equally based on your abilities.

Hope my advice will be helpful and I wish you a happy life in your new
school!

Your

S,

Li

Hua