

考号

姓名

班级

学校

英语试卷

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 would the man like to order?
A. A cup of tea. B. Some apple juice. C. Some coffee.
2. Which program does the man like best?
A. News. B. History. C. Sports.
3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Salesgirl and customer. B. Passenger and driver. C. Wife and husband.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a bank. B. In a department store. C. In a ticket office.
5. When did the fire probably break out?
A. At about 7. B. At about 8. C. At about 9.

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 does the man's friend want to drink?
A. Milk with sugar. B. Orange juice. C. Coffee with milk.
7. How much should the man pay?
A. 10 yuan. B. 90 yuan. C. 100 yuan.

【▶高二英语 第1页(共10页)▶】

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Who did Fred have a fight with last night?
A. A storekeeper. B. A policeman. C. His brother.

9. Where is Fred now?

- A. In the police station. B. In the hospital. C. At home.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Whose house is the girl going to on Sunday?

- A. Mary's. B. Susie's. C. Jenny's.

11. What will the girl probably do on Friday?

- A. See a movie.
B. Go shopping.
C. Watch a basketball game.

12. Why does the girl want her father to buy a new backpack for her?

- A. Her backpack is lost.
B. Her backpack is broken.
C. Her backpack is full of books.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. In which place did Lisa find the wallet?

- A. A park. B. A parking lot. C. A shopping mall.

14. What is inside the wallet?

- A. A photo of a person.
B. Some paper and an ID card.
C. Some money and business cards.

15. Who does the wallet probably belong to?

- A. A businessman. B. An old lady. C. A school boy.

16. How will Lisa get in touch with the wallet's owner?

- A. By asking the police for help.
B. By making a telephone call.
C. By waiting where she found the wallet.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Who mentioned in the speech use camels in their sports?

- A. Americans. B. The Arabs. C. Chinese people.

18. Which sport has the longest history?

- A. Volleyball. B. Basketball. C. Running.

19. How old is volleyball sport?

- A. Below 200 years. B. About 300 years. C. Over 1,000 years.

20. What often comes out of a game in the speaker's opinion?

- A. Friendship. B. Indignity. C. War.

【▶高二英语 第2页(共10页)▶】

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

Four Inventions That Changed the World

The course of human evolution has been filled with inventions. The following inventions changed the world in one way or another.

Match

Many of us wonder what life was like before matches. We can thank a British pharmacist and his dirty mixing stick. In 1820s, John Walker noticed a dried lump on the end of a stick while he was stirring a mix of chemicals. When he tried to scrape (刮掉) it off, flames appeared. The initial matches were made of cardboard but soon the matches came in a box equipped with a piece of sandpaper for striking.

Penicillin

Penicillin was discovered in 1928 when a young bacteriologist, Alexander Fleming, was tidying up his lab. After having been on vacation, he returned to work to find that a dish of Staphylococcus bacteria had been left uncovered, and he noticed that mould (霉菌) on the culture had killed many of the bacteria. His further research found that it could kill other bacteria.

Microwave Oven

Of all the sci-fi kitchen appliances, the microwave oven really relieves the load on housewives. It was discovered in the 1940s. When Percy Spencer, an engineer, was working on a magnetron (磁控管), he noticed that a chocolate bar in his pocket had started to melt due to the microwaves. Spencer found that indeed, when food was placed in the box with the microwave energy, it cooked quickly.

Plastic

The first plastic was invented in 1907 by Leo Hendrik Baekeland. His initial quest was to invent a ready replacement for shellac (虫胶), an expensive product got from lac beetles. Baekeland combined formaldehyde (甲醛) with a waste product of coal, and heated the mixture. Rather than a shellac-like material, he created a substance that didn't melt under heat and stress.

21. Who invented matches?

- A. John Walker. B. Alexander Fleming.
C. Percy Spencer. D. Leo Hendrik Baekeland.

22. What had Leo Hendrik Baekeland originally intended to invent?

- A. A shellac-like material. B. A product from lac beetles.
C. A replacement for shellac. D. A waste product of coal.

【高二英语 第3页(共10页)】

23. What do the four inventions have in common?

- A. They were the results of joint efforts.
B. They were the accidental discoveries.
C. They were the fruits of years of research.
D. They were unaccepted when coming out.

B

It was 1963 in the Toronto suburb. I was eight years old and hockey (冰球)-crazy. My next-to-zero skills had not stopped my passion for the game. The players of the great hockey club Toronto Maple Leafs were of course my heroes, and their posters and photos covered the walls of my room.

There is always some price to pay for maintaining a love. I raised funds in an old-fashioned way, selling something the public could actually sink their teeth into. I joined the local annual event—Margaret's Doughnuts (甜甜圈) to sell doughnuts, which offered choices of honey-glazed or chocolate-glazed.

Door-to-door I went, notebook in hand to record. I sold dozens of dozens; hardly a soul turned me down. My notebook was almost full, and my stomach was almost empty when I went up the last house on the south side.

I rang the doorbell and went over my speech while staring at the screen door. Suddenly, the door opened. My unforgettable memory was looking up from a large pair of fuzzy slippers, way up, to the face staring down. I stood there speechless for what seemed 10 years, opening and closing my mouth like a fish out of water. Collecting my calmness, but still unable to go into doughnut-promoting overdrive, I told him something he seemed have already known and he replied with a nod and a smile.

I have an unclear memory of murmuring through my speech "Please buy some doughnuts", and then a vivid memory of him taking the notebook from my hand. I followed with new information—that we shared our given name. With pride from our first-name-basis farewells, I flew home holding the notebook tightly to my chest.

The next morning before the school bell, I cautiously showed off the precious paper. It is surely mine alone to claim: I sold a dozen doughnuts to Tim Horton, one of my most respected players who lived a mere three blocks away!

24. What can we know about the author?

- A. He obtained posters and photos from a star team.
B. He joined Toronto Maple Leafs as a young child.
C. He was not much of an experienced hockey player.
D. His love for hockey was influenced by a star team.

25. Why did the author sell doughnuts?

- A. To follow the fashion. B. To respond to an event.
C. To taste more flavors. D. To pursue his hobby.

【高二英语 第4页(共10页)】

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26. What happened to the author when he met the owner of the last house?

- A. He was so speechless with astonishment.
- B. He was looked down upon by the owner.
- C. He was scared by the owner's appearance.
- D. He forgot his speech for selling doughnuts.

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

- A. A Successful Sale Promotion Of Doughnuts
- B. An Amazing Journey To Following My Dream
- C. A Grateful Doughnut Helping Awaken My Dream
- D. An Unexpected Meeting With My Favorite Hockey

C

Fresh fish should have a mild smell. Strong fishy smells are the first signs to go bad. How do the fishy smells come from?

It can be several days from when the fish are caught to when they reach the supermarket. In that time, bacteria that grow naturally in fish start to consume a substance called trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO) in fish. These bacteria change TMAO into trimethylamine (TMA), the substance responsible for the fishy smells. Bacteria in fish can also change lysine (赖氨酸) into cadaverine (尸胺), a substance that's associated with breaking down the fish once they are caught and giving off fishy smell.

Chemical reactions can also lead to fishy smells. This happens through the oxidation (氧化) of fat. Fish are an important source of omega-3 fatty acids. When these fats are exposed to oxygen, they oxidize and break down into the substance that you can smell.

To slow down the fishy smell, what is beyond question is that the less time between when the fish are caught and when they reach the kitchen, the better. But today, fish are often flown across the globe. To keep smell-producing bacteria at bay, the fish must be frozen or kept at the low temperature possible as soon as they are caught and cleaned.

Controlling fat oxidation can function as well, especially for fattier fish species. While freezing slows bacterial growth, it does not stop fat oxidation. This reaction will occur as long as oxygen is present. Fatty fish are usually not frozen because, despite the cold temperature, they're going to oxidize pretty fast unless they are stored in a low oxygen container. That's why those species are often canned.

It's also important to remember that smell is not always an indicator of safety, especially in processed fish products. "What you might consider the fishy smell may be a delicacy in another culture," said Carl A. Batt, a professor of food science at Cornell University.

28. Which of the following has the fishy smell?

- A. Fish fat.
- B. TMAO.
- C. Cadaverine.
- D. Lysine.

29. What is the best way to reduce the fishy smell of fat fish species?

- A. Drying them in the air.
- B. Storing them in closed containers.
- C. Carefully cleaning them.
- D. Exposing them to rich oxygen.

【高二英语 第5页(共10页)】

30. What is Carl A. Batt's attitude to the fishy smell?

- A. Objective.
- B. Negative.
- C. Acceptable.
- D. Unclear.

31. How is the text organized?

- A. Topic—Example—Conclusion.
- B. Topic—Comparison—Opinion.
- C. Question—Cause—Solution.
- D. Question—Effect—Opinion.

D

Atomic shapes are so simple that they can't be broken down any further. Mathematicians are trying to turn to artificial intelligence (AI) for help to build a periodic table of these shapes, hoping it will assist in finding yet-unknown atomic shapes.

Tom Coates at Imperial College London and his colleagues are working to classify atomic shapes known as Fano varieties, which are so simple that they can't be broken down into smaller components. Just as chemists arranged elements in the periodic table by their atomic weight and group to reveal new insights, the researchers hope that organizing these atomic shapes by their various properties will help in understanding them.

The team has given each atomic shape a sequence of numbers based on its features such as the number of holes it has or the extent to which it bends around itself. This acts as a bar code (条形码) to identify it. Coates and his colleagues have now created an AI that can predict certain properties of these shapes from their bar code numbers alone, with an accuracy of 98 percent.

The team member Alexander Kasprzyk at the University of Nottingham, UK, says that the AI has let the team organize atomic shapes in a way that begins to follow the periodic table, so that when you read from left to right, or up and down, there seem to be general patterns in the geometry (几何) of the shapes.

Graham Niblo at the University of Southampton, UK, stresses that humans will still need to understand the results provided by AI and create proofs of these ideas. "AI has definitely got unbelievable abilities. But in the same way that telescopes (望远镜) don't put astronomers out of work, AI doesn't put mathematicians out of work," he says. "It just gives us new backing that allows us to explore parts of the mathematical landscape that are out of reach."

The team hopes to improve the model to the point where missing spaces in its periodic table could point to the existence of unknown shapes.

32. What is the purpose of building a periodic table of shapes?

- A. To gain deeper insights into the atomic shapes.
- B. To create an AI to predict the unknown shapes.
- C. To break down atomic shapes into smaller parts.
- D. To arrange chemical elements in the periodic table.

【高二英语 第6页(共10页)】

33. What can the bar code of each atomic shape tell us?
A. Its holes. B. Its bends.
C. Its atomic weight. D. Its properties.
34. What does the underlined word "backing" in paragraph 5 mean?
A. Design. B. Help. C. Duty. D. Threat.
35. What is the main idea of the text?
A. Thanks to AI, new atomic shapes have been discovered.
B. Mathematicians turn to AI to create more atomic shapes.
C. AI helps build a relationship between chemistry and maths.
D. A periodic table of shapes can be built with the help of AI.

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。

How to Design a Small Garden

Even if you don't have a large area in your yard, you can still make a beautiful garden that maximizes the space you have by following tips.

36. Look for a place in your yard where you can see your garden from a window or a spot in your yard so that you're able to enjoy it. Make sure you can walk into your garden with ease to make it easier to take care of your plants. 37.

Plan the layout for your garden by drawing the outline on the paper. Start by sketching longer rectangles (矩形) for your garden beds so they're to scale for the actual size you want them. 38. Be sure to leave an 18-inch space between garden beds so you can easily walk between them and care for your plants.

Arrange your design so there are focal points. Aim to have several aspects of your garden design unique so they stand out from the rest of your plants. 39. Take into consideration where you want people to focus or have their attention drawn to when they look at your garden, and plan your design around those spots. Focal points help your garden feel more inviting and make it more visually pleasing.

Put similar plants across from one another to create rhythm and symmetry (对称). Rather than put different plants in each of your garden beds, choose to use the same plant or ones that have similar textures or colors so they're across from one another. 40.

- A. And avoid any inconvenience caused by difficult access
B. Try to position smaller plants in between larger ones
C. Pick a place where you can easily get to your garden
D. You may still be able to measure the length of the rectangles
E. Then divide the rectangles into smaller sections for different plants
F. This could be a statue or a fountain placed in the center or on either side
G. That way, when you look at your garden, it will look inviting and make the area feel more balanced

【高二英语 第7页(共10页)】

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。

My world changed when I was visiting my best friend Becky three years ago. Her dog had 41 a litter of pups and there was one puppy left when I arrived.

The puppy was so 42 that I still remember Becky saying, "Don't get too 43, and I know you aren't into a dog." Unexpectedly, a few days into my visit, it 44 that this little puppy was coming home with me! I called him Timmy.

When getting home, it was very clear that my two cats were not so enthusiastic about the new 45 to our family. It took a while for the three of them to find their 46, and, for me, having a puppy really took some time to adapt to, who was always so 47 and wanted to be everywhere I was. I couldn't believe how 48 this little puppy was on my time and love. In spite of that, there were 49 times when I wondered if I'd made the wrong decision—especially when he put 50 in my clothes. I soon learned that I couldn't 51 things on the floor—nothing was safe from those little teeth!

Timmy is now three years old and I love 52 at the parks with my best buddy. He still follows me around like a 53. Wherever I go, my little man, who has got the best 54 that wins everyone over. I can't 55 him not being right at my heels now.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. abandoned | B. identified | C. seen | D. had |
| 42. A. puzzling | B. fascinating | C. depressing | D. uplifting |
| 43. A. attached | B. occupied | C. frightened | D. amused |
| 44. A. witnessed | B. reported | C. happened | D. implied |
| 45. A. contribution | B. generation | C. combination | D. addition |
| 46. A. shelter | B. rhythm | C. feature | D. manner |
| 47. A. energetic | B. generous | C. brilliant | D. considerate |
| 48. A. precious | B. significant | C. dependent | D. essential |
| 49. A. hopefully | B. fortunately | C. rarely | D. definitely |
| 50. A. patterns | B. holes | C. buttons | D. paints |
| 51. A. leave | B. seek | C. tailor | D. drag |
| 52. A. cutting in | B. fading out | C. showing up | D. hanging out |
| 53. A. shadow | B. dog | C. friend | D. thief |
| 54. A. capability | B. position | C. personality | D. diversity |
| 55. A. cheat | B. picture | C. reflect | D. suggest |

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。

"China would always provide important opportunities for global development, and the

【高二英语 第8页(共10页)】

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nation would remain committed to 56 (drive) economic globalization in a more open, balanced and win-win direction,” an official said on the sixth China International Import Expo (CIIE) on Sunday. In his speech on the CIIE, which opened in Shanghai, he mentioned that various nations should 57 (joint) seek development in the sluggish (迟缓的) global economic recovery.

“The CIIE, first 58 (hold) in 2018, serves as a platform for international procurement (采购), investment promotion and people-to-people exchanges, 59 has contributed to encouraging a new development pattern and global economic growth,” the official noted. He also expressed the 60 (expect) that the annual expo could function as a gateway to the new development pattern and presented new opportunities to the world with China's fresh development. Additionally, he said the expo should fully play 61 (it) role as a platform for facilitating high-level opening-up and make the Chinese market 62 major one shared by the world, so that the whole world could benefit 63 win-win cooperation.

The official also 64 (stress) Beijing's efforts to advance opening-up with greater market opportunities, 65 (far) creating immense economic growth for the world.

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,目前你校餐厅存在浪费食物的现象。为了杜绝该不良现象,你校英语俱乐部组织了主题为“珍惜食物,杜绝浪费”的演讲活动。请你写一篇演讲稿参加此次活动,内容包括:

1. 浪费食物的现象;
2. 浪费食物的原因;
3. 杜绝浪费食物的措施。

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。

Hello, everyone!

That's all, thank you!

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。

An old and fragile woman approached a very busy road intersection. She stepped slowly forwards. She paused at the sidewalk's edge, grasping a heavy bucket filled with fresh red apples. She aimed to cross the street.

【高二英语 第9页(共10页)】

The way to the intersection before her seemed like a tough journey. The traffic lights changed regularly, and the flow of cars seemed to be non-stop for the old woman. She knew she had to cross the street to reach her destination, a small grocery store on the other side, where she sold her apples to make ends meet.

As she slowly made her way to the crosswalk, she held the handle of the bucket. A kind-hearted driver in the first car, recognizing her struggle, stopped well before the sidewalk, allowing her to cross safely. Grateful for this act of kindness, the old woman nodded and offered the driver a slight smile as she inched forward.

A second car, in the next road, also came to a stop. Its driver also witnessed the old woman's slow progress. The kindness of strangers warmed her heart, and with their help, she moved another step closer to her destination.

However, the third road was a different story. As the old woman moved carefully further into the road, a speeding car approached, its engine making loud sound like a beast. Panic flowed through the old lady as she realized the approaching danger. The driver of the third car had not noticed her until the very last moment.

With a jolt (颠簸) of terror, the old woman's holding on the bucket weakened, and the bucket slipped from her weak grasp. The bucket fell to the ground, releasing its goods of apples, which scattered (散开) in all directions. The sound of the crashing bucket and rolling apples echoed through the busy city traffic.

In the emergent time, the driver of the speeding car stepped on the brake to a stop just inches from the old woman. The drivers' heart pounded in their chest as they realized how close it had come to a tragedy.

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。

Shaken but unharmed, the old woman stood frozen, her eyes wide open with fear.

Eventually, with all the apples collected, the three drivers helped the old lady cross the road.

【高二英语 第10页(共10页)】

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