**高二英语试卷**

**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。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 is Sonya responsible for?

A. Deciding on explorers. B. Looking up the dates. C. Doing some research.

2. What is the woman trying to do?

A. Make an appointment B. Cancel an appointment. C. Reschedule an appointment.

3. Who is the man?

A. A banker. B. A shopper. C. A cashier.

4. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a furniture store. B. In a restaurant. C. In a train station.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about

A. The man’s daughter. B. A birthday party. C. Something to drink

**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. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Hotel clerk and guest. B. House owner and renter. C. Gym clerk and customer.

7. What will the woman do?

A. Clean the room. B. Pack her suitcase. C. Have something to eat.

**听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。**

8. What did the speakers do just now?

A. They met a writer. B. They saw a doctor. C. They climbed a mountain.

9. What does the man think of the stories?

A. Boring. B. Interesting. C. Difficult.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10.What does the woman want to do?

A. Work out a plan. B. Look for an apartment. C. Ask the man for help.

11. What will the man do?

A. Move on to his new job.

B. Give new employees training.

C. Work on an important project.

12. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Turn to Mr. Cortez.

B. Extend the deadline.

C. Wait for him for two weeks.

**听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。**

13. What do the speakers agree about a GPS?

A. It is quite useless.

B. It is very convenient.as

C. It is not entirely reliable.

14. Why are some people better at finding their way?

A. They are more focused.

B. They were born with the skill.

C. They go to the place more frequently.

15. What helped the man find his friend’s place?

A. A street. B. A building. C. A tree.

16. What will the woman do next?

A. Take a look around. B. Share her experience. C. Visit her friend.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. What is the speaker?

A. A tour guide. B. A hotel clerk. C. A bus driver.

18. Where are the speaker and the listeners?

A. In a hotel. B. On a bus. C. On a bridge.

19. What do we know about Ibiza?

A. It is a coastal city.

B The death rate there is high.

C. It is famous for its restaurants.

20. What does the speaker remind the listeners to do in the end?

A. Drink some water.

B. Take care of their luggage.

C. Contact Manuel in advance.

**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**

**Wall Art For All**

Have you ever tried making your own wall art? You don’t need to be a master painter or illustrator to do so! I strongly believe that we all have the capacity to make art. Take this wall art piece, for instance.

**What to do**

Step 1: Cut out five or six large rectangles from your coloured card. Vary the sizes and the colors, so no two pieces are the same. These will be your base pieces.

Step 2: Put your poster board flat on the floor. Lay out your base pieces of card directly onto the poster board. Move each around until you’re happy. Try to overlap（重叠）at least two or three.

Step 3: Cut out some medium-sized pieces of card (a little smaller than your base pieces). As with the base pieces, these should be varying sizes and colors. Place these medium pieces over the base pieces, so they overlap slightly.

Step 4: One by one, measure the sizes of the overlapping sections with a ruler. Cut out a contrasting piece of card to the same dimensions, then glue them in place (covering the overlapping section, to create the effect of multiple tones).

Step 5: Stick down all of the base and medium-size pieces. Glue them directly onto the poster board with a glue stick. Take your time doing this—make sure that they’re all lined neatly with the edges of the poster board.

Step 6: Finally, fill in any gaps with smaller squares and rectangles of card. As with step 4, cover any overlapping sections with additional contrasting card.

1. Which of the following do you need to create the wall art?

A. Good painting skills. B. A glue stick and pins.

C. Colored cards of the same size. D. A poster board and a ruler.

2. What is the poster board used to do?

A. Draw pictures on. B. Act as a baseboard.

C. Cut out pieces of card. D. Fill in gaps between cards.

3. What should we pay attention to about the cards?

A. All cards are of the same size.

B. All cards have the same shape.

C. All cards overlap each other completely.

D. All cards parallel the edges of the poster board.

**B**

It’s hard to make generalizations about how adults and children look at art differently. But one thing I’ve noticed is that children tend to be slightly better readers of pictures, more patient, and with less theoretical expectation. They rarely ask what a picture means—they are too busy thinking about how it makes them feel, what it reminds them of. And that’s the perfect way to look at pictures.

They are also much better at noticing details. Perhaps my most telling experience here is with my book ***The Red Tree***. It’s more or less about depression, but hidden in every painting is a tiny red leaf, in a gutter, floating in the background, resting on a window frame. Most children notice it straight away. And they see it as a key connector between all pictures, a positive one. They intuitively(凭直觉地) make hopeful remarks about it. Many adults missed this vital connective thread and find the book a little puzzling and pretty miserable.

The other thing about that book is that many adults thought it was not suitable for younger readers and that it presented a bent view of reality. I myself wasn’t sure if they were right or wrong about that. I don’t really write and illustrate specifically for young readers anyway. But then I discovered that children, when asked, actually found it very entertaining and fun. They deeply identified with it, often saying it felt “real.” They also commented that the book feels extremely hopeful to them, largely because they connect all positive feelings to the little red leaves.

As someone who is a pretty pessimistic adult much of the time, I’ve learned a lot from seeing how younger readers respond to my work. They’ve taught me new ways to look, think, and feel.

4. What might be the writer’s career?

A. A news reporter. B. A comic book writer.

C. A book reviewer. D. An early childhood educator.

5. According to the writer, what matters to interpreting an artwork?

A. Explore themes of the artwork. B. Refer to comments on the artwork.

C. Treat the artwork with fixed values. D. Relate the artwork with personal experience.

6. What do we know about the book ***The Red Tree***?

A. It’s intended for young readers. B. It’s an objective description of reality.

C. It’s connected by a thread - a red leaf. D. It’s all about depression and hopelessness.

7. What has the writer learned from children

A. Hope for life. B. Patience with work.

C. Passion for art. D. Confidence in oneself.

**C**

Conner Sessions’s decision to combine his love of science and animals nearly destroyed him. After graduating from the University of Washington (UW), Seattle, in 2016, he took a job as an animal technician, someone to clean and feed mice, pigs, dogs, and other creatures used in biomedical research at the university.

Sessions had grown up around farm animals and considered himself an animal lover. That became his Achilles’ heel. During his work, he raised the puppies from birth, sometimes tube feeding those that had trouble nursing. And then he was required to euthanize (使安乐死) massive numbers of them—more than 13,000 a year. The work eventually helped the research, but he couldn’t shake feelings of anxiety, sadness and regret.

Sessions began to struggle with a heavy depression and guilt. Yet he didn’t feel like he could talk to anyone about it. Instead, Sessions found himself sneaking into the employee locker room and crying.

Sessions’s condition also strikes a shocking number of lab animal workers. Yet few of them want to talk about the problem. Unlike doctors, they aren’t just surrounded by pain and death—they ‘re often the ones causing it.

That’s made those in this field loath to reach out for help. At best, friends and family don’t understand what they do, or why. At worst, animal rights groups viewed them as murderers. Institutions avoid discussing the problem, often hidden from public view in university basements, for fear of attracting negative attention to their animal research programs. So those who tend to lab animals have largely suffered in silence.

Some at UW are trying to change this. A small group of volunteers has launched a program called Dare 2 Care. Dare 2 Care set up a “crisis” phone line and email for those who are struggling, hoping to make the university’s invisible population feel seen instead of hiding themselves in the shadows. Yet it’s unclear whether their approaches will help.

8. What does Sessions’s Achilles’ heel refer to?

A. His affection for animals. B. His work at the university.

C. His guilt about animals’ fate. D. Great progress in the research.

9. The caregivers like Sessions keep silent about their experience because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they attempted to hide the truth. B. they were afraid of losing their jobs.

C. they tried to avoid negative attention. D. they blamed what happened on themselves.

10. What does the underlined word “loath” mean in the fifth paragraph?

A. hesitant B. willing C. desperate D. ambitious

11. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. Ceasing the killing. B. Suffering in silence.

C. Fighting against anxiety. D. Speaking up for animals.

**D**

Microplastics, or tiny plastic particles - have been found in human blood for the first time.

In a paper published in Environment International, researchers in the Netherlands analyzed 22 blood samples from healthy donors and found that 17 or almost 80% contain microplastics.

The team tested for five types of plastics. Polyethylene terephthalate (PET), commonly used in disposable water bottles, was the most common plastic type and found in about 50 percent of the donors. The second most common, polystyrene (PS) which is used for food packaging, was found in about 36 percent. Alarmingly, the researchers found up to three different types of plastic in a single blood sample.

Previously, microplastic pollution has been recorded to the summit of Mount Everest, oceans, seafood, water and air. It is the first study to find such tiny particles in human blood. “The particles are transported throughout the body and stay in internal organs,” study author Dick Vethaak, an ecotoxicologist in the Netherlands says to the Guardian.

The health effects of taking in microplastics are currently unclear. Today, the only data available are laboratory studies that show its unfavorable effects on mice or rats when given large quantities of microplastics. As Professor Mark Taylor of Macquarie University in Sydney told The Guardian last year, “nobody really knows.” However, as he stressed., “Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.” If we’re to understand the effects, the first step underway at the moment is understanding levels of exposure.

It is estimated that since the 1950s, more than 70 million tons of microplastics have been dumped into the oceans due to industrial manufacturing processes. A WWF report also suggested we’re all unintentionally taking in 125 grams of plastic every 6 months. Despite the small number of donors in the study, pollution expert Fay Couceiro of the University of Portsmouth, who was not involved in the study, tells the AFP that the study was “solid and will stand up to examination.” Now, many countries are taking action to reduce microplastics in the environment.

12. What did scientists find in the study of 22 donors’ blood samples?

A. Half the blood samples contained microplastics.

B. PET was the most common plastic in the samples.

C. Altogether three types of plastics are detected in samples.

D. Donors were healthy despite microplastics in their blood.

13. What concerned scientists in the Netherlands?

A. Microplastics can damage human internal organs.

B. Microplastics have unfavorable effects on humans.

C. Multiple types of plastic were found in one sample.

D. Microplastics have polluted the peak of Mount Everest.

14. What does Mark Taylor’s words concerning microplastics mean?

A. Their effect is too weak to note.

B. Evidence shows no health impacts.

C. Lots of more study about them is needed.

D. Levels of exposure to microplastics matter.

15. What will the writer focus on in the following paragraph?

A. How microplastics get into the food chain.

B. How widespread microplastics have become.

C. Distribution of microplastics in the ecosystem.

D. Effective measures taken to restrict microplastics.

**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。**

As a person with ADHD (注意力缺陷多动障碍), I found the slides were difficult for me to process while I tried to focus on what the presenter had to say. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ But it also helped me think about how I can craft my own presentations to interest all the audience—including those with ADHD.

People are easily distracted and often find it challenging to keep their attention focused on a stream of thought. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ Visual information gives the audience an opportunity to be focused on what I am explaining.

\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ So the start and structure of a presentation are key. I try to craft introductions to highlight why the study is important and what gap in knowledge I’m trying to fill. If I have a surprising finding. I leave it for last. In this manner, the audience can follow me to a noteworthy conclusion.

A slide full of results will get my mind racing as it tries to process everything at the same time. To avoid that problem I often start with relatively blank results slides, gradually adding more figures along with my explanations. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_

One of my favorite comedians, Chris Rock, once said that at the beginning of his career be would repeated the premise (前提)of a joke multiple times just in case the audience forgot it. This developed into his signature delivery style. I’ve used that approach in my own presentations—restating my main points. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_

Humans love to hear interesting, easy-to-follow tales—so give your audience a story to remember.

A. My mind began to wander.

B. The experience was frustrating.

C. Guide your audience through the findings one step at a time.

D. The audience will be engaged if you’re telling an absorbing story.

E. Vary the tone and pace of my voice, using pauses to build tension.

F. Therefore, I use minimal text and insert graphs and photos to illustrate my points.

G. This ensures the audience will still leave with the key takeaway message even if their mind wandered.

**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。**

Ben raced out of school. He jumped over piles of snow on the road and \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ down a toboggan (雪橇) run in the park. Looking \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ the mountain he saw something moving. Could it be a horse?

At dinner Ben said firmly, “I saw horses on the mountain today.” “Then they must be \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ by all this snow,” his father said. “We have to do something.” Ben said \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_. But how could they get horses down through the deep snow? The family had a \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ meeting. Someone suggested using a helicopter to lift horses out. But they’d probably break their legs when \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. Finally Ben said “We’ll just have to dig a tunnel.” “Then we need a lot of people shoveling (用铁锹铲).” Dad said. Ben could \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ he was warming to the idea.

“We’ll find some!” said Ben. He \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ his coat and boots.

Ben went from door to door asking everyone to come and help. Then the family took the snowmobile up the mountain. On the remote mountain path was \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ and deep snow. At last they reached the \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ where the horses stood. The two horses looked pretty bad. Ben \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ them a sugar cube from his pocket. They started shoveling, \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ temperatures reaching -40°F. Ben’s fingers were frozen, and his nose felt numb. Suddenly, a group of snowmobilers with shovels and hot chocolate followed Ben and his father’s \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ up the mountain. For the next week, people came and shoveled every day, and a deep, narrow path very slowly \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ down the mountain. The abandoned horses were \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_.

21. A. walked B. travelled C. slid D. wandered

22. A. into B. up C. across D. over

23. A. panicked B. delayed C. surrounded D. trapped

24. A. directly B. frankly C. urgently D. patiently

25. A. dull B. special C. planned D. hurried

26. A. crashing B. landing C. climbing D. skipping

27. A. declare B. guarantee C. convince D. see

28. A. grabbed B. removed C. wrapped D. examined

29. A. artificial B. little C. fresh D. permanent

30. A. habitat B. platform C. ending D. clearing

31. A. recovered B. fed C. rewarded D. fuelled

32 A. braving B. predicting C. estimating D. measuring

33. A. tips B. tracks C. signals D. strategies

34. A. worked its way B. set up C. set off D. pushed its way

35. A. refreshed B. abused C. freed D. cured

**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。

While athletes were racing to realize their dreams during the Beijing 2022 Winter Paralympics, Ding Jiao kept \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ close watch on them, hoping to capture their most inspiring and \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ (happy) moments through her comics.

Ding, a physically challenged artist created 96 comics for the Chinese athletes in the Tokyo Summer Paralympics last year. These comics were popular, with \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (view) surpassing 100 million on social media.

The 31-year-old Ding says: “I’m physically challenged, so I know how hard it is for physically challenged people \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (fight) for their dreams.”

Ding recalls when she watched Chinese athletes coming into sight at the opening ceremony, tears \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (course) down her face.

She spent around five hours drawing a comic piece, describing the Chinese athletes at the opening ceremony. The work \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (post) by Zhou Jiamin, the flag bearer of Chinese team, to her Sina Weibo account, which encouraged Ding to continue creating more comics for Chinese athletes.

Every time she drew an athlete, she watched the athlete’s race \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (repeat）.

Ding finished 96 comics within one month. “I worked overtime, but it is worthy \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ the efforts, especially when I read the messages left by the athletes and their relatives,” she says.

Officially \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (invite) by the IPC, Ding was busy creating comics for athletes at the Beijing Winter Paralympics. “I’d like to create a comic, through \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_viewers can feel the athlete’s positive attitude that encourages people to go on and enjoy life,” she says.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

46. 假定你是李华，上周三你校举办了庆祝五四青年节（China’s Youth Day）学生书画作品展。请你为校英文报写篇报道，内容包括：

1. 画展时间、地点与目的；

2. 画展内容和反响。

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。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**第二节（满分25分）**

47. 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 creating a picture book for my dad’s birthday about our family’s fruit store. I worked hard making pictures of big apples, peaches, plums, and oranges. Every time I messed up, I started all over again, so the floor under the kitchen table was covered with half-finished drawings.

“Dad’s going to love this” Mom said as she looked over my shoulder.

I zipped through the cleaning and moved those waste papers from the floor to the recycling bin as fast as possible. Just as I was about to get back to the birthday book. my friend Mareya showed up and invited me to go play in the park. It’s freezing outside, not good for a walk. But Mareya insisted that it’s the perfect weather for not getting overheated. That’s a cool thing about Mareya. She had this way of looking on the bright side of pretty much anything.

So, after checking with my mom, we put Mareya’s guitar inside and headed to the park. But as soon as we arrived there, the sky filled with giant gray clouds and rain started pouring down. We laughed as we headed back home, dripping wet. Mareya was right about one thing. We definitely didn’t get overheated!

We were just arriving at the driveway and that’s when my heart pretty much stopped. Right there, in front of the recycling bin, were pieces of soaking-wet papers. And not just any papers…

I ran to rescue my birthday book drawings. But it was too late. As I picked up my once-perfect pictures, they were a wet, useless mess!

My drawings were gone forever! The cats had jumped up and knocked papers off the table. Then after being played with by the naughty cats, they ended up in the rain water. What could I do without the present for dad? I was in despair.

“We can do something...” said Mareya.

“What?” I sniffled.

“Remember those paper pumpkins we made in third-grade art class?” she said. “And we covered balloons with wet paper and flour to make paper pumpkins.”

Having no better alternative, we decided to give it a try though we were not sure whether this mess could work.

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。

***My mom was very understanding, preparing balloons and flour for us***.

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***Finally we got the present ready — a big basket of paper fruit.***

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**听力**1—5 CACBB 6—10 ACABC 11—15 BACAC 16—20 BABAB

**高二英语试卷**

**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。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 is Sonya responsible for?

A. Deciding on explorers. B. Looking up the dates. C. Doing some research.

2. What is the woman trying to do?

A. Make an appointment B. Cancel an appointment. C. Reschedule an appointment.

3. Who is the man?

A. A banker. B. A shopper. C. A cashier.

4. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a furniture store. B. In a restaurant. C. In a train station.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about

A. The man’s daughter. B. A birthday party. C. Something to drink

**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. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Hotel clerk and guest. B. House owner and renter. C. Gym clerk and customer.

7. What will the woman do?

A. Clean the room. B. Pack her suitcase. C. Have something to eat.

**听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。**

8. What did the speakers do just now?

A. They met a writer. B. They saw a doctor. C. They climbed a mountain.

9. What does the man think of the stories?

A. Boring. B. Interesting. C. Difficult.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10.What does the woman want to do?

A. Work out a plan. B. Look for an apartment. C. Ask the man for help.

11. What will the man do?

A. Move on to his new job.

B. Give new employees training.

C. Work on an important project.

12. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Turn to Mr. Cortez.

B. Extend the deadline.

C. Wait for him for two weeks.

**听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。**

13. What do the speakers agree about a GPS?

A. It is quite useless.

B. It is very convenient.as

C. It is not entirely reliable.

14. Why are some people better at finding their way?

A. They are more focused.

B. They were born with the skill.

C They go to the place more frequently.

15. What helped the man find his friend’s place?

A. A street. B. A building. C. A tree.

16. What will the woman do next?

A. Take a look around. B. Share her experience. C. Visit her friend.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. What is the speaker?

A. A tour guide. B. A hotel clerk. C. A bus driver.

18. Where are the speaker and the listeners?

A. In a hotel. B. On a bus. C. On a bridge.

19. What do we know about Ibiza?

A. It is a coastal city.

B. The death rate there is high.

C. It is famous for its restaurants.

20. What does the speaker remind the listeners to do in the end?

A. Drink some water.

B. Take care of their luggage.

C. Contact Manuel in advance.

**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**

【1~3题答案】

【答案】1. D 2. B 3. D

**B**

【4~7题答案】

【答案】4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A

**C**

【8~11题答案】

【答案】8. A 9. D 10. A 11. B

**D**

【12~15题答案】

【答案】12. B 13. C 14. C 15. D

**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。**

【16~20题答案】

【答案】16. B 17. F 18. D 19. C 20. G

**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。**

【21~35题答案】

【答案】21. C 22. B 23. D 24. C 25. D 26. B 27. D 28. A 29. C 30. D 31. B 32. A 33. B 34. A 35. C

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

【36~45题答案】

【答案】36. a 37. happiest

38. views 39. to fight

40. coursed

41. was post

42. repeatedly

43. of 44. invited

45. which

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

【46题答案】

【答案】 Aimed at celebrating China’s Youth Day, an exhibition of student paintings and calligraphy was held in the school hall last Wednesday.  
 With great passion, most of students in our school got involved in the exhibition. The works of calligraphy and painting were presented by our students and teachers who showed their great talents. So marvelous were their works that teachers from other schools also came here for a visit. It was a huge success and had a positive effect on everyone involved.  
 Everyone here thought highly of the exhibition, for it was really a good chance for people to appreciate the charm of traditional culture.

**第二节（满分25分）**

【47题答案】

【答案】My mom was very understanding, preparing balloons and flour for us. Since my birthday book was supposed to be about the grocery store, and the balloons were the perfect shape for big apples, peaches, plums and oranges. We decided to make one big present — a basket of paper fruit. Mixing water with flour, covering balloons with sticky wet paper, we tried to turn what was a mess into colorful fruit. It turned out to be really fun and messy, with floury paste everywhere, including all over our kitty cats’ paws!

Finally we got the present ready — a big basket of paper fruit. After what seemed to be a century, Dad’ birthday came. With butterflies in the stomach, I presented dad with my gift, “Happy birthday! Dad.” I could feel Dad was in amazement. My dad loved his big basket of paper fruit so much that he kept it right next to the checkout counter in the store, for everyone to see. So, Mareya’s “every cloud has a silver lining” way of looking at things really did help. There’s a pretty happy ending to what was almost a sad story.

**听力**1—5 CACBB 6—10 ACABC 11—15 BACAC 16—20 BABAB