**高二年级学情调查考试**

**英语试题**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps1.jpg

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps2.jpg

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。

1. What does the man offer the woman?

A. A card. B. Coins. C. A note.

2. How does the man prefer to travel?

A. On foot. B. By subway. C. By bus.

3. How does the woman feel about her time abroad?

A. She is ready for it to end.

B. She is proud of the accomplishment.

C. She can’t wait for another similar opportunity.

4. Where are the speakers?

A. In a living room. B. In a classroom. C. In a garage.

5. Why won’t the woman go skiing recently?

A. She hurt her arm.

B. She wants to rest her injury.

C. She needs to practice playing baseball.

**第二节（共15小题，每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps3.jpg

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 meat is the woman eating now?

A. Beef. B. Chicken. C. Fish.

7. What does the woman want to do?

A. Lose weight. B. Try different foods. C. Run in a competition.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What does the man think of the medicine?

A. It can treat illness. B. It is useless. C. It needs testing.

9. Who does the man say is most responsible for the problem?

A. The hunters. B. The government. C. The customers.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. How old is the man?

A. 55 years old. B. 60 years old. C. 65 years old.

11. Which month is it now?

A. March. B. April. C. December.

12. What is the man doing?

A. Moving to a new place. B. Planning a birthday party. C. Filling out a form.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleagues. B. Tour guide and tourist. C. Teacher and student.

14. What mistake did the woman make?

A. She got the man’s names in the wrong order.

B. She didn’t know the man’s name.

C. She didn’t tell the man her name.

15. Where does the man live now?

A. In a hotel. B. In his apartment. C. In the woman’s house.

16. What impressed the man in the park?

A. Huge statues. B. The beautiful scenery. C. People dancing in public.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is Venice most famous for?

A. Its history. B. Its economy. C. Its scenery.

18. What was the highest flood water level in more than 50 years?

A. 80 centimeters. B. 154 centimeters. C. 187 centimeters.

19. How many tourists go to Venice every year?

A. About 50 thousand. B. About 20 million. C. About 80 million.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. A disaster. B. An accident. C. A mistake.

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps4.jpg

**第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps5.jpg

**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。**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps6.jpg

**A**

**Six annoying “facts” people have to finally stop believing in**

1. **Walt Disney did not create Mickey Mouse.**

His close friend and collaborator Ub Iwerks did, though he was “denied credit” for creating this major piece of pop culture history. Iwerks came up with the character in 1928.

1. **Albert Einstein never flunked a math class as a child.**

When the adult Einstein was shown a newspaper article claiming he had, he replied, “Before I was 15, I had mastered differential and integral calculus.(微积分)” While Einstein achieved high grades throughout his childhood education, he “hated the strict protocols followed by teachers and rote learning demanded of students” at the schools he attended.

**3**. **Napoleon Bonaparte was not short**.

Despite the fact that his name has become synonymous with “angry short man,” Napoleon Bonaparte was actually of average height for the time period in which he lived. His contemporaries described him as being 5'2", but the French measured height differently back in the day, so he was actually around 5'5". That made him just “an inch or so below the period’s average adult male height.”

**4. Isaac Newton didn't discover gravity because an apple struck him on the head**.

Rather, he witnessed an apple falling and wondered why objects always fall down instead of up or sideways, a thought that inspired his Law of Universal Gravitation.

**5. Bats are not blind**.

No, bats are not blind. Bats have small eyes with very sensitive vision, which helps them see in conditions we might consider pitch black. They don't have the sharp and colorful vision humans have, but they don't need that.

6. **Black holes.**

Not really “holes,” but rather hugely dense objects with massive gravitational pull.

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

A. Unable to achieve high grades at school, Einstein hated the rigid rules.

B.Bats have small eyes but with the same sharp and colorful vision as humans.

C**.** Newton discovered gravity out of curiosity but by accident.

D. Black holes are huge objects with massive gravitational push.

22. The text is written here in order to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. present some common beliefs. B. clarify some popular myths.

C. relate some interesting stories. D. list some historical facts.

23. Which section of a magazine may this text be found in?

A. Entertainment B. History C. Education D. Popular science

**B**

We all know that a healthy life means getting both plenty of exercise and enough good-quality sleep, but reality often gets in the way. The new research indicates that doing enough exercise could make up for some of the unhealthy impacts of bad sleep. While the health benefits of exercise and sleep are nothing new, it's the relationship between them that is interesting in this particular study — it could even give doctors another option to suggest for patients dealing with sleep problems.

“We found those who had both the poorest sleep quality and who exercised the least were most at risk of death from heart disease, stroke, and cancer,” says epidemiologist Bo-Huei Huang, from the University of Sydney in Australia.

Participants were grouped into three levels of physical activity (high, medium or low) and were also given a sleep quality score from 0-5 based on the amount of shut-eye they got, how late they stayed up, insomnia, snoring and daytime sleepiness.

Those with the highest risk of dying from cancer or heart disease during the study period were those with the worst quality sleep and who didn't meet the WHO recommended guidelines for exercise. That risk went down for people with poor quality sleep but who did meet the exercise guidelines.

In the case of all forms of cancer, for example, those at the unhealthiest end of the sleep and exercise scale had a 45 percent higher risk of dying from cancer than those with good sleep scores who kept physically active. However, that risk just about disappeared for those who didn't score well on sleep but did score well on physical activity.

For now it's not clear why more exercise might make up for poor sleep, as far as our health goes. It could be that the increased activity is counteracting inflammation（炎症）, or reducing irregularities in glucose metabolism, suggest the researchers.

“Considering that physical activity is perhaps more modifiable than sleep, our study offers people more health incentives to be physically active.” says population health researcher Emmanuel Stamatakis, from the University of Sydney.

24. This research is of particular interest in that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it’s in this study that exercise is known to be beneficial to sleep.

B. this study offers people more health treatments to be physical active.

C. it could enable doctors to cure patients of their sleeping condition.

D. the relationship between exercise and sleep is updated in this study.

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

A. Those who had the poorest sleep quality were most at risk of death from heart disease.

B. Those scoring lowest on sleep and exercise scale were more likely to die from cancer.

C. There’s no risk of cancer for those who didn't sleep well but did score well on physical activity.

D. It's evident that in terms of health more exercise could make up for poor sleep.

26. What does the underlined word in Paragraph 6 mean?

A. interacting B. increasing C. preventing D. causing

1. Where can this passage most probably be taken from?

A. A research findings report B. A medical examination report

C. A poor sleep study report D. A physical activity study report

**C**

A growing body of research is revealing associations between birth defects(缺陷) and a father's age, alcohol use and environmental factors, say researchers at Georgetown University Medical Center. They say these defects result from epigenetic changes that can potentially affect multiple generations.

The study, published in the *American Journal of Stem Cells*, suggest both parents contribute to the health status of their offspring------a common sense conclusion which science is only now beginning to demonstrate, says the study's senior investigator, Joanna Kitlinska, PhD, an associate professor in biochemistry, and molecular and cellular biology.

“We know the nutritional, hormonal and psychological environment provided by the mother permanently influences organ structure, cellular response and gene expression in her offspring,” she says.

“But our study shows the same thing to be true with fathers— his lifestyle, and how old he is, can be reflected in molecules that control gene function,” she says. “In this way, a father can affect not only his immediate offspring, but future generations as well.”

For example, a newborn can be diagnosed with fetal(胎儿的) alcohol spectrum disorder(FASD), even though the mother has never consumed alcohol, Kitlinska says. “Up to 75 percent of children with FASD have biological fathers who are alcoholics, suggesting that preconceptual paternal alcohol consumption negatively impacts their offspring.”

Advanced age of a father is correlated with elevated rates of certain diseases, and birth defects in his children. A limited diet during a father’s preadolescence has been linked to reduced risk of cardiovascular death in his children and grandchildren. Paternal obesity is linked to enlarged fat cells, changes in metabolic regulation, diabetes, obesity and development of brain cancer. Psychosocial stress on the father is linked to defective behavioral traits in his offspring. And paternal alcohol use leads to decreased newborn birth weight, marked reduction in overall brain size and impaired cognitive function.

“This new field of inherited paternal epigenetics needs to be organized into clinically applicable recommendations and lifestyle alternations,” Kitlinska says. “And to really understand the epigenetic influences of a child, we need to study the interplay between maternal and paternal effects, as opposed to considering each in isolation.”

28. What’s the message the writer conveys in the passage?

1. Both parents contribute to the health status of their offspring.
2. Father’s age and lifestyle are tied to birth defects.
3. Father plays a more critical role in birth defects.
4. Birth defects can potentially affect multiple generations.

29. What can we infer from the example in Paragraph 5?

1. FASD can only be diagnosed in a newborn whose father is addicted to alcohol.
2. A newborn will not contract FASD if his mother has never consumed alcohol.
3. A father’s lifestyle can negatively impact his offspring.
4. Most children have biological fathers who are alcoholics.

30. Which of the following situations is less likely to lead to children’s birth defects?

A. Having a father with a limited diet. B. Having a father who is an alcoholic.

C. Having an overweight father. D. Having a father with psychosocial stress.

31. What will the research probably continue to focus on in the part that follows?

1. The maternal epigenetic influences of a child
2. The ways to avoid negative paternal influence on children.
3. The clinical application of the research findings.
4. The interaction between maternal and paternal effects.

**D**

Ivy League schools are considered to be the most prestigious of all colleges in the United States. These schools are primarily located in the Northeastern part of the country. There are eight total colleges that are considered to be Ivy League. These schools are Brown, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Dartmouth, Yale, and Columbia universities and the University of Pennsylvania. Of all institutions of higher learning, these elite schools are considered to be the most outstanding and the most sought-after in terms of acceptance and graduation.

The term “Ivy League” came about in 1954 when the NCAA athletic conference for Division I was formed. At the time, the elitism of these schools was really due to their prestige in the realm of sports like basketball. Although the term “Ivy League” was not created until the 1950s, many of these schools were in existence as far back as 1636, when John Harvard became the first benefactor of Harvard University.

Although this group of elite schools is considered to be part of one big league of the elite, there have been plenty of internal rivalries over the years. The sports that these colleges play were so popular that some teams began playing games in New York City so spectators could come from far away and watch the games. The popularity of both the athletes who played and the college team rivalries brought in a good deal of attention to the schools as well as revenue from ticket sales. There have also been academic rivalries between schools. Mostly, these rivalries are a matter of opinion in terms of which school has the most honor graduates, which schools offer the most prestigious scholarships, and what famous graduates have come from each school.

Each Ivy League college has its own unique accomplishments that make it important. All carry a certain reputation with them, and each school has programs that excel primarily in the medical and law fields, making them some of the most sought-after schools in the world. Their admission process is very selective, which helps the schools ensure that they only accept the best and brightest. Many famous people have graduated from Ivy League schools, including recent presidents George W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama. This prestige leads many to believe that these colleges are only for the wealthy and elite. Often, companies look for Ivy League graduates as potential employees, usually preferred by law firms, medical facilities, and large corporations. It has long been coveted to have earned a degree from an Ivy League school. Today, the Ivy League schools are still excellent in both academia and in sports, and they have left a legacy of higher education with an exceptional track record and reputation to go along with them.

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

A. Ivy League schools were initially famous for their reputation in sports.

B. Ivy League schools didn’t come into existence until the 1950s.

C. Ivy League schools do not compete with each other within the league.

D. Ivy League schools are most popular for their excellence in the medical and law fields.

33. Which of the following aspects is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. The history of the Ivy League

B. The rivalry of the Ivy League

C. The accomplishments and cultural impacts of the Ivy League

D. The future development of the Ivy League

34. Why do many people believe that Ivy League colleges are only for the wealthy and elite?

A. Because they are the most sought-after schools in the world.

B. Because they have selective admission process to help ensure the quality of their students.

C. Because many famous people have graduated from Ivy League schools.

D. Because many companies look for Ivy League graduates as potential employees.

35. What does the underlined word “coveted” in the last paragraph probably mean?

A. advocated B. desired C. restricted D. sponsored

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps7.jpg

**阅读下面短文，从短文后选项中选出可填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps8.jpg

**Mindless Eating :You may also be a mindless eater!**

Every one of us has moments of mindless eating. For example, you may unintentionally munch through a whole bag of chips while watching TV.\_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_. People tend to reach out for food as an easily available when they are upset, bored or stressful. However, when we consume various snacks mechanically, we end up feeling more unhappy and even guilty.

**Mindful eating: enjoy your food!**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_\_. It means paying attention to the present moment with curiosity, openness as well as kindness.It means being present with your food and eating process with all your consciousness and awareness.

Before eating, you should assess whether you are hungry or not. Ask yourself honestly: Am I truly physically hungry or do I just want to use food as a way to escape the unwanted feelings hidden in the depth of my heart? If it is so, what are they? Boredom, depression, stress or fear? \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_.

You should eat only when you are hungry.

During the eating process, you should eat slowly without distractions of any kind. Don't watch TV or be glued to your cell phone screens.\_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_\_.Chew and savor each and every bite and fully appreciate this moment.

It is also very important that you should never lose track of your feelings: feel the decrease in hunger and increase in fullness of your stomach. About halfway through the meal, you need to check in with yourself and ask the question: Am I satisfied? Do I need to keep eating? Stop when you are satisfied and no longer hungry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Start practice mindful eating now and you will benefit a lot from it!

1. Always remember those negative emotions will never get handled by simply eating food.

B. Instead, you should direct all your attention to the food in front of you.

C. This conscious check-in and honest self-inquiry have proved to be effective in preventing overeating.

D. Mindfulness is exactly the opposite of mindlessness.

E. You should often keep in mind you must feel your level of hunger.

F. However, you should choose those healthier stuff that can energize your body.

G. More often than not, we eat not because of hunger but for comfort.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps9.jpg

**第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps10.jpg

**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。**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps11.jpg

Chad is an English Lop Rabbit who believes he is a dog. He eats from dog bowls, sleeps in the dog’s bed, and \_\_\_41\_\_\_\_us around like a dog. \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_, his best friend is our dog, Jeannie.

Funnily enough, Jeannie loves to run after wild rabbits but she never \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ Chad . When we let them out in the yard together, they each do their own thing at first. But \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_, Jeannie will come back to find a spot in the shade, and Chad will lie next to her .

On one \_\_\_45\_\_\_, Chad and Jeannie’s friendship had \_\_\_46\_\_\_ consequences. Chad was jumping around the grass in the backyard one afternoon \_\_\_47\_\_\_ my parents visited with their dog, Bradley. Since Chad’s best friend is a dog, he had no \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_ of hopping over to 68-pound Bradley to say hello. But Bradley \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_by grabbing him by the face and shaking him. Jeannie ran across the yard and chased Bradley away, but by the time we got to Chad, he was lying on the grass with blood pouring from his mouth. We \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ our beloved rabbit to the vet. Chad had a broken jaw and a low chance of \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_. We gave antibiotics（抗生素） to him for weeks, \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_\_he would be completely well.

Jeannie was his watchful \_\_\_53\_\_ the entire time. She’d stand next to us and wag her tail while we sat down with Chad to feed him. He did eventually \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_fully, with Jeannie by his side. She was always \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_\_and so gentle.

41. A. barks B. follows C. leads D. watches

42. A. Gradually B. Occasionally C. Naturally D. Originally

43. A. chases B. crashes C. challenges D. confirms

44. A. fortunately B. frequently C. definitely D. eventually

45. A. situation B. case C. occasion D. process

46. A. time-killing B. life-saving C. peace-loving D. breath-taking

47. A. while B. as C. until D. when

48. A. desire B. ambition C. fear D. affection

49. A. responded B. remarked C. rescued D. recommended

50. A. dashed B. rushed C. ran D. devoted

51. A. injury B. survival C. death D. stretch

52. A. predicting B. doubting C. claiming D. hoping

53. A. companion B. colleague C. conductor D. comforter

54. A. regret B. reflect C. recover D. represent

55. A. precious B. protective C. professional D. practical

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps12.jpg

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。C:\Users\Acer\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml10852\wps13.jpg

One aspect of the COVID-19 pandemic that \_\_\_56\_\_\_（keep）us guessing since the early days is why some people who get the virus don’t suffer much and others become desperately ill. All the more, while the elderly, some—even centenarians— survive, whereas countless younger people, \_\_\_57\_\_\_\_immune systems are supposed to be stronger, have been seriously \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_(affect). So what factors give some people \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ stronger immune system than others, regardless \_\_\_60\_\_\_age?

Our immune systems slowly decline as we age. Think of a photo of yourself from ten years ago versus one \_\_\_61\_\_\_\_(take) this afternoon. “You see changes in your face, skin, and hair color,” says Insoo Kang, MD, director of allergy and immunology at the Yale School of Medicine. “It takes time. Same process with your immune system.”

The difference in the rate of decline between individuals is one of science’s big \_\_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_(mystery). The immune system is complex, but most of us understand the basics. \_\_\_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_(fortune), we won’t always be in a pandemic. But we can use this one to gain an \_\_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ (understand) of how the immune system changes with age and how we might slow the decline and \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_ (strong) our immune system in the future.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

66. 请以Tokyo Olympics and me为题写一篇短文，内容包括：

1. 你观看过的比赛；2. 你最喜爱的运动员或者运动队；3. 你的感受。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；

2. 请按如下格式写字答题卡的相应位置作答。

Tokyo Olympics and Me

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

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

When I first got the bird, it must have only just been hatched. Its mother had disappeared, leaving it alone and shivering in the face of the north wind. I decided to take it straight back and build it a new home.

At that time, we grew a great many flowers in our house. Next to one hanging orchid (兰花) I hung another empty flowerpot and it was in this pot that the bird was to have its new home. When Dad got home, he immediately discovered the new addition to our family. Without saying a word, he turned around and left the house. After some time, he returned and I saw that he had a handful of grass and pine needles. Obviously, Dad thought the nest I had made was far too rough and so he had decided to decorate it himself.

“A bird born at this time of year won't survive the winter.” In spite of this prediction on the bird's future, Dad very carefully fashioned the nest himself. Soon I found “Nuo Nuo” (Dad had named him) had started to grow feathers. They looked like such fine little hairs that you could only notice them if you looked really closely. I only discovered them because every day I would cup him in my hands and look at him.

Dad probably realized that he had been a little cruel in his prediction. You see, he had already started training Nuo Nuo to walk. As you know, Nuo Nuo lived in a flowerpot, not a cage or anything. When he had nothing else to do, he walked around his little home. There were times when he was a bit naughty too and he jumped down onto our dining table.

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。

**It was obvious that Nuo Nuo didn't realize he was a bird.**

**The flying lessons went on regardless.**