**2021学年第一学期期末调研测试卷**

**高二英语**

**本试卷分第I卷（选择题）和第II卷（非选择题）。第I卷1至8页，第II卷9至10页。满分150分。考试时间120分钟。**

**第I卷**

**注意事项：**

**1. 答第I卷时,考生务必用2B铅笔按“正确涂写”要求涂写答题卡。**

**2. 每小题选出答案后,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。不能答在试卷上。**

**3. 考试结束,考生将答题卡交回。**

**第一部分：听力（共两节,满分30分）**

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）**

**听下面5段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。**

1. What food does the woman suggest?

A. Sandwiches. B. Salads. C. Noodles.

2. What will the man do first with the woman’s car?

A. Fill up the tank. B. Wash the windows. C. Check the tire pressure.

3. What is the man doing right now?

A. Walking around. B. Watching TV. C. Eating snacks.

4. Where is the conversation probably taking place?

A. In an office. B. In a hospital. C. In a restaurant.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Different colors. B. A picture. C. Some flowers.

**第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分,满分22.5分）**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,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至7题。**

6. Who might the woman be?

A. A doctor. B. An assistant. C. A professor.

7. When will the man go to see the doctor?

A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What will the man do tomorrow?

A. Rest at home. B. Go shopping. C. Work.

9. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Co-workers. B. Mother and son. C. Husband and wife.

10. What will the man buy?

A. A hat. B. A necklace. C. A coat.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. What are the speakers doing?

A. Doing a test. B. Having an interview. C. Playing a puzzle game.

12. What is Jennifer bad at?

A. Focusing. B. Dealing with stress. C. Getting on with others.

13. How does Jennifer feel about the result?

A. Surprised. B. Disappointed. C. Worried.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. Why will the man miss the school dance?

A He won’t be in school. B. He doesn’t like dancing. C. He’s busy with other events.

15. When is the senior picnic?

A. In a week. B. In a month. C. In two months.

16. Which event is in June?

A. The photo day. B. The graduation party. C. The awards ceremony.

17. Which city are the speakers in?

A. Boston. B. New York City. C. Washington, D.C.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What will the weather be like today in the southeast of the country?

A. Rainy. B. Cloudy. C. Dry.

19. What will the highest temperature be in the north?

A. 15 degrees centigrade. B. 20 degrees centigrade. C. 23 degrees centigrade.

20. Which part of the country will likely be sunny tomorrow?

A. North. B. Southeast. C. South.

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分））**

**第一节（共10小题;每小题2.5分，满分25分）**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

A couple of weeks ago, my husband got a text asking him to help cut down a tree. “This is not the time of year to cut down trees,” I said to my husband, “They are full of birds’ nests. Wait until fall, until the baby birds have flown away.”

The tree didn’t seem like an urgent issue to me or my husband, but it was worrying our neighbor and she wanted it gone. So, with some unwillingness and a chainsaw (链锯), my husband and our sons headed to our neighbor’s house early Saturday morning. About an hour later, I got a phone call from my 14-year-old son. He spoke in a trembling voice, which made me worried. I grabbed my keys, expecting to be told to meet my husband and sons at the emergency room. But no, everyone was safe. My son said that birds’ nests had fallen out of the tree and some baby birds had been hurt. So, I grabbed an old towel and a laundry basket.

I put the birds in the basket and headed for the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center. The people there are not **astounded** to see worried people with laundry baskets containing injured animals. They sighed at my story — they had heard many stories like this. They knew exactly how to help these birds. I was relieved that the birds would be fine, but I was still upset they had been needlessly traumatized (使受精神创伤).

A lesson from this experience is that we need to look at the whole picture. We must behave in ways that help meet needs without causing harm to others, Our efforts to move through our lives with more gentleness and care may make a big difference for someone, whether it’s a baby bird or a person.

1. Why did the author disagree with cutting down the tree at first?

A. The tree was growing well.

B. The tree caused her no trouble.

C. The tree was home to some baby birds.

D. The tree played a part in the ecosystem.

2. The author’s son spoke in a trembling voice because

A. some little lives were hurt

B. he worried about his father’s safety

C. someone was sent to the hospital

D. he was unwilling to cut down the tree

3. What does the underlined word “astounded” in paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Frightened. B. Shocked. C. Prepared. D. Relaxed.

4. What might be the best title for the text?

A. Treat Each Life Equally

B. Live in Harmony with Nature

C. Give Our Neighbors a Hand in Time

D. Help Others without Hurting Anyone

【答案】1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述作者邻居要求在不合时宜的时候砍树，导致安家在树上的幼鸟受伤的故事。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段末尾“ “This is not the time of year to cut down trees,” I said to my husband, “They are full of birds’ nests. Wait until fall, until the baby birds have flown away.””（“现在不是砍伐树木的时候，”我对丈夫说，“树上满是鸟窝。等到秋天，等到小鸟都飞走了。”）可知，作者不同意砍树是因为此时树上有一些小鸟的家，故选C。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“But no, everyone was safe. My son said that birds’ nests had fallen out of the tree and some baby birds had been hurt. ”（但是没有，每个人都很安全。我儿子说树上的鸟巢掉了下来，有几只雏鸟受伤了）可见，儿子说话声音颤抖是因为看到小生命受伤。故选A。

【3题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段“They sighed at my story—they had heard many stories like this. They knew exactly how to help these birds. ”（他们听了我的故事后叹了口气——他们听过很多这样的故事。他们很清楚如何帮助这些鸟）可知，在野生动物康复中心的人们听过相似的故事，因此不会感到惊讶，由此猜测划线词意为“惊讶的”，与shocked同义。故选B。

【4题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段“A lesson from this experience is that we need to look at the whole picture. We must behave in ways that help meet needs without causing harm to others, ”（从这次经历中我们得到的一个教训是，我们需要看到全局。我们必须在不伤害他人的情况下满足他人的需求）结合文章主要讲述作者邻居要求在不合时宜的时候砍树，导致安家在树上的幼鸟受伤的故事可知，作者通过讲述这个故事要告诉我们要在不伤害其他任何人的情况下帮助别人。故D项“帮助他人而不伤害任何人”可以作为本文的最佳标题，故选D。

**B**

The future of energy production is here and some of the materials used to supply the energy may surprise you! Companies have developed a way to tum plant wastes and other garbage into fuel. It has been called one of the most promising technologies in alternative energy. And the process is expected to become more common this year.

The American-based company, Fiberight, is taking the lead in this new form of energy production. A great deal of garbage is sent to Fiberight’s test plant in Southern Virginia. Old vegetables, cardboard boxes and other wastes become something much more valuable through the work done at the factory. The garbage is loaded into a huge pressure cooker. The material that comes out of the cooker is mostly cellulose (纤维素)，a substance that can be made into sugar. The sugar can then be turned into ethanol (乙醇).

This year, several other fuel production plants are expected to start making ethanol from the cellulose in plant materials. Madhu Khanna is an agricultural economist at the University of Illinois. She said, “Making cellulosic ethanol turned out to be harder than expected. We know how to do that in a lab. The main problem is doing that continuously and massively.”

Ethanol production from cellulose has yet to meet expectations. However, this year could be the turning point. But Madhu Khanna explained, “Our cars may limit how much the industry can grow. Only a few models of automobiles can operate on high-ethanol fuel. Without more of them, there is only so much gas made from garbage that will sell.”

5. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

A. The benefit of making fuel from garbage.

B. The great importance of alternative energy.

C. Fiberight’s way to turn wastes into ethanol.

D. Fiberight’s influence on the American energy market.

6. Which of the following is the difficulty of making cellulosic ethanol?

A. The high cost.

B. The low productivity.

C. The high pollution risk.

D. The long-term mass production.

7. What does Madhu Khanna think of ethanol fuel made from cellulose?

A. It is cheap for most people.

B. It is only suitable for cars.

C. It is hard to be used widely at present.

D. It is more environmentally friendly.

【答案】5. C 6. D 7. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。讲述美国的FiberRight公司把烂蔬菜、纸箱和其他废物变纤维素乙醇，从而创造出新能源。

【5题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“The American-based company, Fiberight, is taking the lead in this new form of energy production. A great deal of garbage is sent to Fiberight’s test plant in Southern Virginia. Old vegetables, cardboard boxes and other wastes become something much more valuable through the work done at the factory. The garbage is loaded into a huge pressure cooker. The material that comes out of the cooker is mostly cellulose, a substance that can be made into sugar. The sugar can then be turned into ethanol.”（总部位于美国的FiberRight公司在这种新型能源生产中处于领先地位。大量垃圾被送往弗吉尼亚州南部的Fiberlight试验厂。通过工厂的工作，旧蔬菜、纸箱和其他废物变得更有价值。垃圾被装进一个巨大的压力锅里。从炉子里出来的材料主要是纤维素，一种可以制成糖的物质。然后糖可以转化为乙醇。）可知，本段主要是在讲Fiberlight将废物转化为乙醇的方法，怎样把废品变成乙醇。故选C项。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。由第三段中“Making cellulosic ethanol turned out to be harder than expected. We know how to do that in a lab. The main problem is doing that continuously and massively.”（生产纤维素乙醇比预期要难。我们知道如何在实验室里做到这。主要的问题是要持续大规模地做到这很难。）可知，制造纤维素乙醇主要的问题是怎样长期大量持续生产。故选D项。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“Our cars may limit how much the industry can grow. Only a few models of automobiles can operate on high-ethanol fuel. Without more of them, there is only so much gas made from garbage that will sell.”（我们的汽车可能会限制该行业的增长。只有少数车型可以使用高乙醇燃料。如果没有更多的高乙醇燃料，垃圾产生的汽油就只能销售这么多。）可知，现在由于很少车用高乙醇燃料，所以这种燃料还不能广泛使用。故选C项。

**C**

In October, temperatures across China begin to drop. Do you experience a mood shift as it turns to winter?

Many people do. For about one in 20 people in the northern half of the United States, cooling temperatures and shorter, darker days may signal the onset of seasonal affective disorder (季节性情绪失调), or SAD, a type of depression that typically arrives in the fall or winter, *The New York Times* reported.

Not every mild blue feeling in winter is SAD. SAD symptoms (症状) make it difficult for people to function. It tends to start with an increased appetite for foods like French fries or ice cream, the eagerness to sleep longer hours, difficulty getting up in the morning and feeling wiped out at work, according to *Wales Online*.

The exact cause of this disorder remains unknown. But the good news is that because SAD is tied to the changing seasons, “You can predict its onset and ward it off.” Michael Terman, a professor of clinical psychology at Columbia University, US, told *The New York Times*.

“There’s been a fair bit of research since about the 1980s supporting light therapy (疗法) as being effective for seasonal kinds of depression,” psychotherapist Rakhi Chand told *The Guardian*. But she also advised using this type of therapy under the guidance of a professional.

While light therapy is the first recommended treatment for SAD, getting outside regularly can offer other opportunities to sink in some light. “You might want to retreat like the hibernating bear, but don’t,” Norman E, Rosenthal, the psychiatrist (精神病学家) whose research team identified and named the disorder in the 1980s, told *The New York Times*. “Walking outside even 20 or 30 minutes each day could make a huge difference,” he added. Therefore, outdoor activities like skiing or hiking are highly recommended.

Also, instead of giving into sugar longing, it is important to choose foods that are known to boost mood such as dark chocolate, nuts, oatmeal and berries, according to *Egypt Today*.

Too nervous to enter winter? Remember, SAD is seasonal. If winter comes, can spring be too far behind?

8. Which of the following is a SAD symptom?

A. Having a reduced desire to eat.

B. Finding it difficult to fall asleep.

C. Waking up early in the morning.

D. Having low or no energy at work.

9. What is paragraph 6 mainly about?

A. The origin of light therapy.

B. The benefits of light therapy.

C. The definition of light therapy.

D. Alternatives to light therapy.

10. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. Seasonal sadness in winter.

B. Increased appetite in winter.

C. Longer sleep hours in winter.

D. Decreased temperature in winter.

【答案】8. D 9. D 10. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了随着冬季的到来，人们会变得抑郁，对此提出相应的疗法。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。由文中第三段“It tends to start with an increased appetite for foods like French fries or ice cream, the eagerness to sleep longer hours, difficulty getting up in the morning and feeling wiped out at work, according to Wales Online.”（据《威尔士在线》报道，这往往始于人们对薯条或冰激凌等食物的胃口增加、渴望睡更长时间、早上起床困难以及在工作中感到筋疲力尽）可知，SAD的症状包括让人们工作中感到筋疲力尽。故选D项。

【9题详解】

主旨大意题。由第六段“While light therapy is the first recommended treatment for SAD, getting outside regularly can offer other opportunities to sink in some light.”（虽然光疗法是SAD的首选治疗方法，但经常外出可以提供其它让自己沉浸在光线中机会）以及本段末“Therefore, outdoor activities like skiing or hiking are highly recommended.”（因此，强烈建议进行滑雪或徒步旅行等户外活动。）可知，本段主要讲户外活动也可有治疗作用，即光疗法的替代疗法。故选D项。

【10题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“For about one in 20 people in the northern half of the United States, cooling temperatures and shorter, darker days may signal the onset of seasonal affective disorder, or SAD, a type of depression that typically arrives in the fall or winter, The New York Times reported.”（在美国北半部，每20个人中就有一个人，气温下降，白天变短、变暗，这可能预示着季节性情绪失调，这是一种通常在秋季或冬季出现的抑郁症。《纽约时报》报道称）以及结合全文可知，文章主要讲冬季的季节性抑郁。故选A项。

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

**根据短文内容，从短文后的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。**

In recent years, thrift shopping (买二手货) has become quite trendy. It’s more than just a convenient way to keep costs down when it comes to shopping — “thrifting”is now considered cool. Read on to learn some benefits of thrift shopping.

▲\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_

It’s not uncommon for us to see someone wearing the same dress or shirt that we own. But there is generally a lot of variety when shopping for second-hand clothing. Thrift shopping is like a treasure hunt. \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ Sellers collect items from all over, so there is more diversity and a lot of options. You can even find one-of-a-kind items!

▲We can find genuine vintage (经典的) items.

Trends come and go, and often people buy clothing that is mass produced to look like it came from a different decade. \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ That means you can actually buy clothing that was made in that decade and happens to be coming back into style. You can also find things that are not made anymore!

▲It is environmental friendly.

\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ Thrifting is a great way to recycle. You can donate clothes you no longer wear and buy more clothes, eliminating waste in the process. It helps reduce the chemical pollution produced by creating and buying new clothes. It’s a simple and easy way to go green.

▲Your purchase may help fulfill a charity purpose.

Many thrift stores are non-profits that partner with local charities. So when you make a purchase from such stores, part of what you spend goes to a good cause. You can help local brands grow too. \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_

A. You never know what you might find!

B. One person’s trash is another person’s treasure.

C. Thrifting allows us to explore diverse and unique styles.

D. But when you shop at thrift stores, you can find the real deal.

E. In addition, vintage items are often better quality than new ones.

F. In this way, your shopping experience becomes more meaningful.

G. You can find clothing similar to what your favorite celebrities wear at half the price.

【答案】11. C 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. F

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是买二手货的好处。

【11题详解】

空格处是本段的小标题，根据空格下方的“Sellers collect items from all over, so there is more diversity and a lot of options. You can even find one-of-a-kind items!（卖家收集来自世界各地的物品，所以有更多的多样性和更多的选择。你甚至可以找到独一无二的东西！）”可知，本段主要讲的是二手货种类很多，且还可能会有独特的东西，C选项“Thrifting allows us to explore diverse and unique styles.（买二手货可以让我们探索多样化和独特的风格。）”概括了本段主题，可作为小标题，故选C。

【12题详解】

空格前说“Thrift shopping is like a treasure hunt.（买二手货就像寻宝。）”，寻宝就是不到最后一刻不知道自己会找到什么，A选项“You never know what you might find!（你永远不知道你会发现什么！）”中的“find”和前面的“hunt”相一致，且说明了寻宝就是你永远不知道你会发现什么，故选A。

【13题详解】

空格前说“Trends come and go, and often people buy clothing that is mass produced to look like it came from a different decade.（潮流来来去去，人们通常会购买大量生产的服装，让它们看起来像是来自不同的年代。）”，空格后说“That means you can actually buy clothing that was made in that decade and happens to be coming back into style.（这意味着你真的可以买到那个年代制造的衣服，而且这些衣服碰巧又重新流行起来了。）”，D选项“But when you shop at thrift stores, you can find the real deal.（但当你在旧货店购物时，你可以找到货真价实的东西）”说明买二手货可以买到真正以前制造的衣服，而不是像上文所说的只是“看起来像”，因此D选项承上启下，符合语境，故选D。

【14题详解】

空格后说“Thrifting is a great way to recycle.（买二手货是一种很好的循环利用方式。）”，B选项“One person’s trash is another person’s treasure.（一个人的垃圾是另一个人的宝藏。）”中的“trash”和“recycle”相互呼应，因此B选项引起下文，符合语境，故选B。

【15题详解】

空格前说“Many thrift stores are non-profits that partner with local charities. So when you make a purchase from such stores, part of what you spend goes to a good cause. You can help local brands grow too.（许多旧货店是与当地慈善机构合作的非营利组织。因此，当你在这些商店购物时，你所花的钱的一部分将用于慈善事业。你也可以帮助本土品牌成长。）”，这说明买二手货是有意义的，F选项“In this way, your shopping experience becomes more meaningful.（这样，你的购物体验就会变得更有意义。）”说明了买二手货更有意义，因此F选项承接上文，符合语境，故选F。

**第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1. 5分，满分30分）**

**阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。**

This time last year I had a bit of a crisis. I left the company where I’d worked for 23 years. My child applied for university and the \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ of an empty nest unfolded before my eyes.

A friend asked how I was. I tried to say “fine”, \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ the word stuck in my throat. I felt like I’d been \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ a roof and was in free fall. The scaffolding (脚手架) of my life had gone：the status of my job, my role as a \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_, my youth. I felt sad. “\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ is difficult,” she said. That \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ me in the heart. It allowed me to \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ to myself I was in trouble.

I sat down at my computer, searching for a site that might give me \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_: a story of someone who had walked this path and found a way \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_. Some advice or a community that might help me work out what my next \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ might look like. There was nothing. I shouldn’t have been \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. During my years as an editor, I’d had trouble getting stories about women in midlife, or older, into the magazine.

Women are fed a fixed \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ of their lives: get educated, get a job, find a \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ and have some kids and that’s where the story stops. The \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ parts of women’s lives are unmapped, undiscussed.

So I’ve set up an online \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ for women in midlife. It’s called Noon and it helps women \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ their next act. We tell stories of transformation — a woman who became a comedian at 60 and a housewife who became a doctor at 50. We offer \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ advice to get women through tough times.

So why shouldn’t younger women look forward to their Noontime, a period of \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ and purpose?When having broken through the\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ society sets up for us, we can finally \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ our own dreams. We are here and we have power as well as the knowledge that there is so much more to come.

16. A. imagination B. prospect C. construction D. principle

17. A. if B. and C. so D. but

18. A. pushed off B. turned off C. frightened off D. cut off

19. A. hostess B. wife C. mother D. model

20. A. Employment B. Parenting C. Marriage D. Change

21 A. beat B. hit C. appealed D. blessed

22. A. permit B. ignore C. admit D. commit

23. A. dilemma B. innovation C. leisure D. comfort

24. A. in B. across C. through D. up

25. A. stage B. income C. conclusion D. mission

26. A. anxious B. concerned C. surprised D. devoted

27. A. alternative B. pattern C. conclusion D. potential

28. A. friend B. colleague C. penpal D. partner

29. A. earlier B. chief C. secret D. later

30. A. community B. education C. entertainment D. escape

31. A. cut out B. point out C. figure out D. put out

32. A. moral B. expert C. financial D. medical

33. A. wisdom B. confusion C. mystery D. hesitation

34. A. traps B. limits C. objectives D. occupations

35. A. pursue B. remember C. tackle D. estimate

【答案】16. B 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. D 21. B 22. C 23. D 24. C 25. A 26. C 27. B 28. D 29. D 30. A 31. C 32. B 33. A 34. B 35. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲的是作者辞了工作，孩子也要去上大学了，作者不知道该如何面对接下来的“空巢”阶段，作者后来在网上建了一个社区，为处于相同阶段的妇女提供建议。

【16题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的孩子申请了大学，空巢的前景展现在我眼前。A. imagination想象力；B. prospect前景；C. construction建设；D. principle原则。由后面的“empty nest”可知，孩子去上大学后才会出现空巢这个情况，因此这是一种前景，故选B。

【17题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：我想说“很好”，但这个词卡在我的喉咙里。A. if如果；B. and和；C. so因此；D. but但是。由上文的“I tried to say”及后文的“stuck in my throat”可知，前后是转折关系，因此空格处是“但是”，故选D。

【18题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我感觉自己像是被人从屋顶上推下来，正在自由落体。A. pushed off从......推下；B. turned off关闭；C. frightened off吓跑；D. cut off切断。由后文的“in free fall”可知，作者是感觉自己在自由落体，因此是好像被人从屋顶上推下去，故选A。

【19题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我生命的脚手架已经消失了：我的工作地位，我作为母亲的角色，我的青春。A. hostess女主人；B. wife妻子；C. mother母亲；D. model模特。由第一段的“My child applied for university”可知，作者的孩子要去上大学了，不需要作者照顾了，因此作者作为母亲的角色消失了，故选C。

【20题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“改变是困难，”她说。A. Employment就业；B. Parenting育儿；C. Marriage婚姻；D. Change改变。由第16空后的“We tell stories of transformation”可知，此处那个人说的是“改变是困难的”，故选D。

【21题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这句话击中了我的心。A. beat打败；B. hit打击；C. appealed呼吁；D. blessed保佑。根据后文的“It allowed me to \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ to myself I was in trouble”可知，那个人的话击中了作者的心，所以作者承认自己有麻烦了，故选B。

【22题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：它让我承认我有麻烦了。A. permit允许；B. ignore忽视；C. admit承认；D. commit承诺。由后文的“I was in trouble”可知，这是作者在承认自己的情况，故选C。

【23题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我坐在电脑前，寻找一个能给我安慰的网站：一个曾经走过这条路并找到了一条路的人的故事。A. dilemma两难的境地；B. innovation创新；C. leisure休闲；D. comfort安慰。由上文的“I was in trouble”和“\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ is difficult”可知，作者处于转变期，有麻烦，所以需要安慰，故选D。

【24题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意：我坐在电脑前，寻找一个能给我安慰的网站：一个曾经走过这条路并找到了一条路的人的故事。A. in在......里；B. across在……对面；C. through穿过；D. up往（河，溪）上游。由第17空后的“get women through tough times”可知，句子表示“找一条渡过困难时期的路”，因此空格处是“穿过”，故选C。

【25题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：一些建议或社区可能会帮助我搞清楚我的下一个阶段可能会是什么样子。A. stage阶段；B. income收入；C. conclusion总结；D. mission任务。由后文的“The \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ parts of women’s lives are unmapped, undiscussed”可知，由于女人在后面的阶段没有人描绘出来，所以作者想找可以帮助作者搞清楚她下一个阶段是什么样子的建议或社区，故选A。

【26题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我不应该感到惊讶。A. anxious担心的；B. concerned关心的；C. surprised惊讶的；D. devoted忠诚的。由后文的“During my years as an editor, I’d had trouble getting stories about women in midlife, or older, into the magazine”可知，在作者做编辑的那些年里，都很难把关于中年或中年以上女性的故事放进杂志，因此在网上找不到这样的建议或社区是正常的，作者不应该觉得惊讶，故选C。

【27题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：女性被灌输了一种固定的生活模式：受教育、找工作、找伴侣、生孩子，到此为止。A. alternative可供选择的事物；B. pattern模式；C. conclusion总结；D. potential潜力。由后文的“get educated, get a job, find a \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ and have some kids”可知，受教育、找工作、找伴侣、生孩子是女性固定的生活模式，故选B。

【28题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：女性被灌输了一种固定生活模式：受教育、找工作、找伴侣、生孩子，到此为止。A. friend朋友；B. colleague同事；C. penpal笔友；D. partner伴侣。由后文的“have some kids”可知，在生孩子之前当然要先找伴侣，故选D。

【29题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：女性生活的后期部分没有被描绘出来，也没有被讨论。A. earlier更早的；B. chief主要的；C. secret秘密的；D. later较晚的。由上文的“that’s where the story stops”可知，女性生活的后期部分没有被描绘出来，故选D。

【30题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：所以我为中年女性建立了一个在线社区。A. community社区；B. education教育；C. entertainment娱乐；D. escape逃跑。由上文的“Some advice or a community that might help me work out what my next \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ might look like”可知，作者需要的是建议或者社区，因此作者为中年女性建立了一个在线社区，故选A。

【31题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：它叫“正午”，它能帮助女性搞清楚下一步该怎么做。A. cut out删去；B. point out指出；C. figure out搞清楚；D. put out扑灭。由上文的“work out what my next \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ might look like”可知，这个社区是帮助女性搞清楚下一步该怎么做，故选C。

【32题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我们提供专业建议帮助女性渡过难关。A. moral道德的；B. expert专业的；C. financial财政的；D. medical医疗的。由后文的“get women through tough times”可知，我们是提供专业的建议来帮助女性渡过难关，故选B。

【33题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意： 那么，为什么年轻女性不应该期待她们的“正午时光”呢？这是一个充满智慧和目标的时期。A. wisdom智慧；B. confusion困惑；C. mystery神秘的人（或事物）；D. hesitation犹豫。由后文的“We are here and we have power as well as the knowledge”可知，这个阶段是充满智慧的，故选A。

【34题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我们突破了社会为我们设置的限制，我们终于可以追求自己的梦想。A. traps陷阱；B. limits限制；C. objectives目标；D. occupations职业。由上文的“Women are fed a fixed \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ of their lives”可知，女性被灌输了固定的模式，因此此处表示“突破社会为我们设置的限制”，故选B。

【35题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我们突破了社会为我们设置的限制，我们终于可以追求自己的梦想。A. pursue追求；B. remember记得；C. tackle解决；D. estimate估计。由“our own dreams”可知，是追求梦想，故选A。

**第II卷**

**注意事项：**

**第II卷共2页,用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，答在试题卷上无效。**

**第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1. 5分,满分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。

People around the globe have been mourning the death of Chinese scientist Yuan Longping, \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ lifelong research in hybrid rice helps feed more people around the world.

Born in Beijing in 1930, Yuan devoted his entire life \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ the study of hybrid rice. With his tireless efforts, he finally \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (overcome) numerous difficulties and cultivated the world’s first hybrid rice strain in 1973, which was planted first in Hunan province in the following year. It was the first time that a hybrid rice \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (use) for farming.

Having spent over five decades in hybrid rice research, Yuan has helped China work a great wonder— \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (feed) nearly one-fifth of the world’s population with \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (little) than 9 percent of the world’s total land. Moreover, Yuan’s team has also offered training \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (course) in dozens of countries to help them address the problem of food \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (short). However, \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ impressed the world most was that despite such great contributions he made, he still considered himself \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ farmer and cared little about money or fame. Yuan is surely a great figure to be remembered.

【答案】36. whose

37. to 38. overcame

39. had been used

40. feeding

41. less 42. courses

43. shortage

44. what 45. as

【解析】

【分析】本文是记叙文。文章讲述中国科学家袁隆平的逝世以及他的贡献。他发明了杂交水稻救了数以百万计的处于饥饿中的人。

【36题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：世界各地的人们都在哀悼中国科学家袁隆平的逝世，他毕生致力于高产水稻品种的研究，为世界各地更多的人们提供粮食。分析句子可知，空处引导定语从句，修饰Yuan Longping，故此处用who的所有格whose，作定语，表示“……的”，故填whose。

【37题详解】

考查介词。句意：袁隆平1930年出生于北京，毕生致力于杂交水稻的研究。devote …to…“致力于”固定短语，根据句意，故填to。

【38题详解】

考查动词时态语态。句意：经过不懈的努力，他终于在1973年成功培育出世界上第一个杂交水稻品种，并于次年在湖南省首次种植。分析句子可知，此处overcome与后面的cultivated并列，作并列谓语，描述过去发生的事情，故同样使用一般过去时，故填overcame。

【39题详解】

考查动词时态语态。句意：这是杂交水稻第一次被用于农业。 “it is/was the +序数词+ time+完成时” 是固定句型，因为此处前面的be动词是was，所以后面使用过去完成时，use是从句谓语动词，与主语a hybrid rice是被动关系，故填had been used。

【40题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：他花了50多年的时间研究杂交水稻，帮助中国创造了一个伟大的奇迹——用不到世界总面积9%的土地养活了将近世界五分之一的人口。分析句子可知，破折号后的内容解释说a great wonder，feed与逻辑主语wonder是主动关系，使用现在分词形式。故填feeding。

【41题详解】

考查形容词比较级。句意同上。根据后面的than可知此处要用比较级，little的比较级是less。故填less。

【42题详解】

考查名词。句意：此外，为了帮助解决粮食短缺问题，袁的团队在数十个国家提供培训。course“课程”可数名词，此处意为“几十个国家的培训课程”，肯定不只一门课程，因此要用复数形式。故填courses。

【43题详解】

考查名词。句意同上。意为食物短缺，因此要使用名词形式shortage，作介词宾语，shortage此处用作不可数名词，food shortage“食物短缺”。故填shortage。

【44题详解】

考查主语从句。句意：然而，让世界印象最深刻的是，尽管他做出了这么大的贡献，他仍然认为自己是一个农民，很少关心金钱和名声。分析句子可知，“\_\_impressed the world most”是主语从句，从句缺少主语，用连接词what，在该主语从句中作主语，意为“……的（东西）” 故填what。

【45题详解】

考查固定短语。句意同上。固定词组“consider sb. as…”，意为“认为某人是”，此处意为：袁隆平认为自己是农民。故填as。

**第四部分：写作（共两节；满分40分）**

**第一节：应用文写作（满分15分）**

46. 假定你是某国际学校的学生李华，你校正在开展“健康饮食”的活动，请你代表学校用英语写一封倡议书。内容包括；

1.健康饮食的重要性；

2.如何健康饮食；

3.发出倡议。

注意：

1.词数80左右

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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

【答案】  
  
At present, due to the improvement of people's living standards, people's eating habits have changed greatly. Many people eat high-fat foods, leading to obesity and different diseases. In view of this phenomenon, it is time for us to improve our diet habits.

To achieve a healthy diet, we must first realize the importance of a balanced diet. Secondly, try to eat less fatty and high calorie foods and eat more vegetables and fruit. These foods not only provide the rich vitamins which are needed by the human body, but also contain many minerals. Thirdly, don't overeat, and reasonably arrange the amount of food for three meals a day.

I hope you can have a healthy eating habit, which is more beneficial to your future life and study. I would appreciate it if you could accept my suggestions.

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文。假定考生是某国际学校的学生李华，你校正在开展“健康饮食”的活动,要求考生代表学校用英语写一封倡议书。

【详解】1.词汇积累

由于：due to→ owing to

导致：lead to→ result in

安排：arrange→plan

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Many people eat high-fat foods, leading to obesity and different diseases.

拓展句：Many people eat high-fat foods, which lead to obesity and different diseases.

【点睛】【高分句型1】These foods not only provide the rich vitamins which are needed by the human body, but also contain many minerals. （运用了which引导的定语从句）

【高分句型2】I hope you can have a healthy eating habit, which is more beneficial to your future life and study. （运用了which引导的非限制性定语从句）

**第二节：读后续写（满分25分）**

47. 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。

It was the end of the summer holiday, and school would open in two weeks, which means we kids only had a very short period of time to enjoy. However, the holiday was so boring that it was impossible for me to find something fun to do. When I had successfully contacted all of my friends, one of them suggested that we all should go down to the sea and just relax.

It wasn’t fun at first, just relaxing on the beach, seeing an old man repair an ancient-looking boat, but it was clearly on our minds to jump into the sea and just take a swim in the clear cold water because it was getting so hot. So we stripped off our clothes and dived into the water. The salt water was so truly cool and refreshing that we splashed cold water in each other’s faces.

“You shouldn’t swim that day,’’ The old man advised. “There is a storm coming up.” Enjoying the soft sea wind, I didn’t take it seriously. “If you go further there you’ll be sorry,” the old man called after me. “Thanks for your reminding, we know very well in our heart.” I replied and walked into the gentle waves. We were having so much fun that I didn’t notice how far I had reached into the sea as the water had almost reached my chest.

Suddenly, a gust of wind lifted a huge wave over me and threw me further away. My friends failed to reach me so they swam ashore and screamed for help. Then white caps began rolling in and it became harder to swim against the currents. Before I knew it, before I could do anything to maintain my balance in the deep water, I was bringing my whole entire body into the sea.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2. 至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Frightened, I tried to resurface from the water.

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

Then, just as it seemed as if I would sink into the sea, I heard a loud voice.

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【答案】Frightened, I tried to resurface from the water. I spared no effort to resurface. However, it didn't work.The storm was so huge that couldn't pull myself out of the water. After a while, I felt rather tired and out of breath.I almost gave up thought I would lose my life in the sea also felt regret that I didn't listen to what the old man told me before.I felt deeper and deeper into the wave.  
Then just as it seemed as if I would sink into the sea, I heard a loud voice. It was the old man who was rowing his boat to me. And he shouted as loudly as possible, so I could hear him.Then I screamed to him and waved my hand quickly. I was saved at last. How lucky I was. I was saved by the old man.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者和朋友们去海边放松，因为天气太热，所以他们决定下水游泳，海边的一位老人建议他们不要下水，因为暴风雨马上就来了。他们没有听劝告，往海里走的越来越远，结果一阵风掀起一个巨浪，让作者陷入了危险中。

【详解】1.段落续写

①由第一段首句内容“我很害怕，试图从水里浮出水面。”可知，第一段可描写作者努力从海里逃出来，但是失败了。

②由第二段首句内容“就在我似乎要沉入大海的时候，我听到了一个响亮的声音。”可知，第二段可描写老人设法救了作者。

2.续写线索：去游泳——被警告——掉进海里——努力挣扎——得救

3.词汇激活

行为类

①努力做某事：spare no effort to do sth./make an effort to do sth.

②放弃：give up/abandon

③ 拯救：save/rescue

情绪类

①feel tired/feel exhausted

② scream to him/cry out to him

【点睛】【高分句型1】The storm was so huge that couldn't pull myself out of the water. （由so…that引导的结果状语从句）

【高分句型2】It was the old man who was rowing his boat to me.（运用了强调句型）

听力答案：1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. C 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. A