**安徽省六校教育研究会2021-2022学年第二学期高二期末联考**

**英语试卷**

**第Ⅰ卷(选择题)**

**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. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Where are the speakers?

A. In the house. B. At the park. C. At school.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Why wouldn’t the man let the woman drive?

A. He prefers to walk. B. She is not a good driver. C. She has got drunk.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What do we know about the speakers?

A. They live in California.

B. They’ve moved to a new state.

C. They ride bikes to work.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Where are the speakers possibly going?

A. To a bank. B. To a grocery store. C. To a farmers' market.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Why does the woman want to stop?

A. She doesn’t want the car to kill the cat.

B. She wants to find out where the cat will go.

C. She believes the black cat may bring her bad luck.

**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。**

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. What is special about the meal?

A. The amount of food. B. The price of food. C. The kind of food.

7. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Try a dessert. B. Try his favorite food. C. Eat as much as possible.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What did the man ask the woman to do?

A. Take a break. B. Take more pictures. C. Show him the photos.

9. Why did the man complain?

A. The beach was dirty.

B. There were no pictures of him.

C. The weather was bad.

10. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The woman is very selfish.

B. The man will copy his pictures into his PC.

C. The speakers are on vacation.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. Why does the man wish to break up with his girlfriend?

A. She is not as pretty as she once was.

B. They don’t get along well.

C. He will move soon.

12. What does the woman think of the matter?

A. The man should not take the job.

B. The man might be reasonable.

C. The man should maintain this relationship.

13. How does the man think his girlfriend will feel at his decision at first?

A. Sad. B. Calm. C. Happy.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

14. What is the woman looking for?

A. Some saucepans. B. Some frying pans. C. Some plates.

15. When did she first see them?

A. This morning. B. Yesterday. C. Some days ago.

16. What did the man ask the woman to do?

A. Have a look at the window display.

B. Check all the kitchenware in stock.

C. Describe the item she wanted.

17. How might the woman feel in the end?

A. Disappointed. B. Excited. C. Surprised.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

18. What happened to the elderly gentleman?

A. He got stuck in the doors of the train.

B. He missed the train.

C. He was seriously injured on the train.

19. What do we know about the gentleman’s wife?

A. She was in great panic. B. She cried for help. C. She remained calm.

20. Who offered to help solve the problem?

A. The speaker and two other men.

B. The conductor.

C. Nobody.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

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

**A**

**Melbourne, Australia**

Melbourne is a hot­spot travel destination, and it's easy to see why with its beautiful beaches and busy city life.

Why it's a great choice: Australia as a whole is considered a safe destination for international travel, and because of that, many solo travelers go there. As an English­speaking country, you won't be faced with any language barriers. Melbourne is easy to get around because you can walk or bike practically anywhere!

**Thailand**

Thailand is great for solo travelers—perhaps because it is one of the Buddhist mindsets, which promote equality among the sexes.

Why it's a great choice: Thailand is known for its friendly atmosphere, and as a travel hot­spot, there are plenty of chances to meet other like­minded travelers. Well known for being very cheap, especially in the north. A good choice if you want to get away on a budget. Thailand has a lot to offer, from the party­central Bangkok to beautiful beaches and tropical(热带)jungle.

**Hong Kong, China**

Hong Kong is a great place to relax for solo travelers as it is full of “Zen moments,” such as beautiful gardens and Tai Chi classes.

Why it's a great choice: Hong Kong is regarded as one of the safest cities in the world. If you're not well­traveled, or perhaps a bit tired of things like language barriers, Hong Kong is a great place to start, as it mixes both Eastern and Western at the same time.

**Bali, Indonesia**

Bali is a spiritual place with yoga spas, healthy food and beaches. The combination of friendly people and splendidly visual culture has made Bali Indonesia number one tourist attraction.

Why it's so great: You won't be the only solo traveler in Bali. Everyone is known for being extremely friendly and you're sure to meet some amazing characters along the way. As a Hindu island, Bali is the perfect place for a relaxing and spiritual retreat(静修). The Sacred Monkey Forest in Ubud is fantastic—if you like monkeys, anyway.

21. What do the four places have in common according to the text?

A. They're cheap to travel around. B. They're great for solo travelers.

C. They offer good spas and yoga. D. There're no language barriers.

22. Where can you enjoy both convenient transport and beautiful beaches?

A. Melbourne, Australia. B. Thailand.

C. Hong Kong, China. D. Bali, Indonesia.

23. What has made Bali Indonesia a top tourist attraction?

A. Yoga, spas, healthy food and beaches.

B. Friendly people and splendidly visual culture.

C. Meeting some amazing characters along the way.

D. Fantastic monkeys in the Sacred Monkey Forest.

**B**

In the fall of 1985, I was a bright-eyed girl heading off to Howard University, aiming at a legal career and dreaming of sitting on a Supreme Court bench somewhere. Twenty--one years later I am still a bright¬-eyed dreamer and one with quite a different tale to tell.

My grandma, an amazing woman, graduated from college at the age of 65. She was the first in our family to reach that goal. But one year after I started college, she developed cancer. I made the choice to withdraw from college to care for her. It meant that school and my personal dream would have to wait.

Then I got married with another dream: building my family with a combination of adopted and biological children. In 1999, we adopted our first son. To lay eyes on him was fantastic—and very emotional. A year later came our second adopted boy. Then followed son No.3. In 2003, I gave birth to another boy.

You can imagine how fully occupied I became, raising four boys under the age of 8! Our home was a complete zoo—a joyous zoo. Not surprising, I never did make it back to college full¬time. But I never gave up on the dream either. I had only one choice: to find a way. That meant taking as few as one class each semester.

The hardest part was feeling guilty about the time I spent away from the boys. They often wanted me to stay home with them. There certainly were times I wanted to quit, but I knew I should set an example for them to follow through the rest of their lives.

In 2007, I graduated from the University of North Carolina. It took me over 21 years to get my college degree!

I am not special, just single-minded. It always struck me that when you’re looking at a big challenge from the outside it looks huge, but when you’re in the midst of it, it just seems normal. Everything you want won’t arrive in your life on one day. It’s a process. Remember: little steps add up to big dreams.

24. Why did the author quit school in her second year of college?

A. She suffered from a serious illness.

B. She wanted to study by herself.

C. She decided to look after her grandma.

D. She fell in love and got married.

25. What can we learn about the author from Paragraphs 4 and 5?

A. She wanted to remain a full¬time housewife.

B. She was too confused to make a correct choice.

C She was busy yet happy with her family life.

D. She ignored her guilty feeling for her sons.

26. What does the author mostly want to tell us in the last paragraph?

A. Every coin has two sides.

B. Failure is the mother of success.

C. Well begun, half done.

D. Little by little, one goes far.

27. Which of the following can best describe the author?

A. Ambitious and sensitive.

B. Caring and determined.

C. Innocent and single¬minded.

D. Honest and responsible.

**C**

Doctors have a new weapon in the battle against obesity (过度肥胖) — a talking plate that tells people not to eat too quickly. The Mandometer monitors the amount of food leaving the plate, and tells users, “Please eat more slowly.”

The ￡1,500 Swedish device is to be used in a National Health Service plan to help hundreds of obese families lose weight. It comes in two parts — a scale placed under the plate and a small computer screen showing a graphic（图表） of the food gradually disappearing as the user eats. A red line on the screen shows the user’s eating speed, while a blue line shows a healthy rate. If the user eats too fast, the red line angles away from the blue one, warning him or her to ease off. If the lines deviate (偏离) too much, the computer voice comes on, and the screen flashes the message “Are you feeling full yet?” to remind users to think about whether they have had enough.

Britain has an increasingly serious obesity problem, with one in four adults and one in seven children classed as obese. After a recent trial using the device, experts believe teaching obese people to eat more slowly will help them know when they are full. Around 600 families with at least one obese parent and child (aged five or older) were targeted in the project by Bristol University, along with GPs and nurses.

Professor Julian Hamilton-Shield, who is leading the plan, says obese children and adolescents using the Mandometer ate from 12 to 15 percent less per meal at the end of the 12-month trial. Six months after they stopped using the device they still ate less, and continued to lose weight. “It will be a powerful tool to help families retrain their eating habits,” he says.

28. What does the red line on the screen show?

A. A healthy rate of eating. B. Too much food is left.

C. The user’s eating speed. D. The user is full.

29. What can we infer from the text?

A. The device can help obese people form good eating habits.

B. Every family will have such a device soon.

C This device is the best way to lose weight.

D. People will no longer worry about obesity.

30. The underlined phrase ease off is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to become less tense B. to eat more slowly

C. to remove gently and slowly D. to stop

31. Which of the following is TRUE, according to the text?

A. 25% of children are obese in Britain.

B. One in seven adults is obese in Britain.

C. Children using the Mandometer ate less after the trial.

D. Six months after the trial obese people are still eating a lot.

**D**

We know more about the surface of the planet Mars than we know about what is at the bottom of Earth’s oceans.

Until recently, scientists had mapped only about 20 percent of the sea floor. But our knowledge of the deep seas is changing because of information from satellites. Scientists have produced a new map that provides a detailed picture of the oceans. The map is expected to help oceanographers, industry and governments.

The new map is twice as detailed as the map made 20 years ago. David Sandwell is a geophysics professor at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California. He and other scientists worked on the mapping project. He says they turned to space to look deeper into the ocean. He spoke to VOA on SKYPE.

“The way we’re doing that is to use a satellite altimeter (高度计), a radar to map the topography (地貌) of the ocean surface. Now that seems sort of strange that you’d map the topography of the ocean surface when you really want to get at the sea floor. But, the ocean surface topography has these bumps and dips due to gravitational effects that mimic what’s on the sea floor.”

The scientists collected and studied information from two satellites. Some of the data came from the European Space Agency’s Cryo-2 satellite. It was placed in Earth’s orbit to watch sea ice. The other satellite is the American space agency’s Jason-1. It is studying the surface of the oceans. Scientists combined the satellite data with images gathered by sonar ( 声呐：利用声波探测水下物体的装置或系统) equipment on ships. Sonar works by sending sound waves through the water. When the sound waves hit an object, its presence is confirmed.

“That enables us to look at smaller-scale features and also features that are buried by sediments in the ocean basins.”

The new map shows the sea floor as it has never been seen before. It shows thousands of underwater mountains and places where continents pulled apart. It shows where earthquakes were active many years ago. They all are buried deep underneath the ocean floor.

In one place, three mountain ridges join at the same area. Huge tectonic (构造的) plates can be seen clearly there.

32. The passage is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. be an advertisement B. appear on VOA

C. make a comment on radar D. appear on SKYPE

33. What will be mentioned in the following paragraph, according to the last paragraph? \_\_\_\_\_.

A. The detailed information about the place.

B. The more important thing in the ocean.

C. The things buried in the ocean.

D. Scientists told SKYPE they will explore at the same area.

34. Scientists collected and studied information by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the European Space Agency’s Cryo-2 satellite

B. the American space agency’s Jason-1

C. sonar equipment on ships

D. the Cryo-2 and the Jason-1

35. What’s the best title of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Scientists Create New Maps of Ocean Floor

B. Scientists Knows More Oceans Than Mars

C. Oceans Will Provide Us With Maps

D. People Knows Easily About Mars

**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。**

Teenagers are especially likely to suffer loneliness. Here are some suggestions for speeding a recovery from loneliness.

Reach out to others, but start small. A smile and a friendly greeting for the student behind you in line at the cafeteria won’t make you best friends. \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ It also can make it easier to interact the next time.

Find a safe place to make connections. If going to the school dance makes you feel like you just don’t belong, try joining a special­interest group. Maybe it’s the drama club or the marching band. \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_

Find other ways of making connections. Lonely people hunger for acceptance and friendship. Sometimes feeling accepted and liked comes more easily when you do something for others. \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ Teach a child in reading. Take notes for a disabled classmate. You might be surprised at the connections you make after reaching out in these ways.

\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ Loneliness is an absence of quality friendships, not of a particular quantity of friends. That’s why it’s important to know how to select a friend. The best friendships are those based on similar values and attitudes.

You get what you expect, so expect the best. If you expect others to be friendly, you will behave in similar ways.

\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ It goes away as teens learn how to find their way through their social world and connect with others.

A. But it will make you both feel pretty good.

B. So consider becoming a volunteer.

C. Some teens aren’t so adaptable, however.

D. Encourage people to be friendlier to you.

E. Choose the right people.

F. For most young people, loneliness is only temporary.

G. Look for a group that allows you to join in gradually and cheerfully.

**第三部分 语言知识运用（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。**

No matter how small an act of kindness is, it can make a difference in someone’s day. That was just the case for Alina when she \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ a bumper sticker (车贴) on her car reading: You Matter.

Several years ago, Alina started to do this. At first, she wondered if people would \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ it. However, much to her \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_, she began seeing a flood of attention every time she \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ the road. As often as not, people \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ slowly near her car would roll down their windows, raising their \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_, waving and smiling. Sometimes, she even found some sticky \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ left on her windshield saying things like “You \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ too!” Last year, someone \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ her car while she was waiting for her friend in the car by the roadside, saying to her, “It is a(an) \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ sticker. I’ve seen various stickers before, but none of them have \_\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_\_ me as your sticker has done. “The two small \_\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_\_ on the sticker seem simple enough, but they really \_\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_\_ a chord with many complete strangers who \_\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_\_ to catch sight of the sticker.”

\_\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_\_ like Alina’s really inspire the rest of us. Sometimes a kind word or gesture may lift our \_\_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_\_ and it costs nothing except for a little extra \_\_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_\_. Maybe it means offering a friend a hug, praising the children when their children \_\_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_\_ well in school, helping someone out or volunteering at animal shelters or shelters for the homeless. Acts of \_\_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_\_ are waiting everywhere. Small as they seem, they can make a \_\_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_\_ influence on the world, and help form general goodness.

41. A. tore down B. put up C. hung on D. stuck to

42. A. watch B. overlook C. notice D. neglect

43. A. surprise B. satisfaction C. confusion D. shock

44. A. started B. hit C. launched D. set

45. A. running B. driving C. walking D. riding

46. A. thumbs B. hats C. shoulders D. voices

47. A. signs B. notes C. papers D. pictures

48. A. count B. share C. value D. matter

49. A. repaired B. blocked C. approached D. stopped

50. A. important B. special C. typical D. skeptical

51. A. moved B. taught C. helped D. aroused

52. A. stickers B. messages C. labels D. words

53. A. hit B. beat C. broke D. touched

54. A. occurred B. managed C. happened D. offered

55. A. Stories B. People C. Incidents D. Women

56. A. feelings B. spirits C. brains D. minds

57. A. look B. effect C. thought D. contribution

58 A. work B. exercise C. behave D. conduct

59. A. carefulness B. generosity C. patience D. kindness

60. A. positive B. subjective C. reliable D. brief

**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。

Today, people hold the race \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ (different) from place to place. Along the Miluo River in Hubei Province, a grand opening ceremony is held before the race starts. At the ceremony dozens of men in new clothes, with \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ (burn) candles in hands, walk around boats three times to show worship of Lu Ban, the master craftsman; then they carry, on their shoulders, \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ image of dragon’s head to the Temple of Qu Yuan, \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ they pay their respect to this saint; finally they tie red ribbons \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ the boats and pull them into the river for the race. At the crack of signal gun, the boats race ahead like discharged arrows \_\_\_\_66\_\_\_\_ (fit) to bowstrings while both banks are a hubbub of voices, a babel of firecracker explosions and a scene of fluttering colored banners. In Sichuan’s Luzhou and \_\_\_\_67\_\_\_\_ (it) nearby regions, the racers in a dragon boat include a commander, a drummer and some rowers. The commander, standing on the bow, waves a flag and sings a race song to synchronize (使同步) rowing movements while the drummer beats a drum with all his strength \_\_\_\_68\_\_\_\_ (cheer) the rowers on. In the areas of Xiamen and Zhangzhou of Fujian Province, a big \_\_\_\_69\_\_\_\_ (wood) boat is arranged lying at the finishing line. When race boats reach the line, a number of ducks \_\_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_\_ (release) from the big wooden boat into the river for all the racers to catch amid thunderous cheers of spectators on the banks.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节 短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

71. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Out of all the people I have met, my father is the most influential in my life. He has made an impact in me through both his word and his actions.

When I was very young, my father took an interest in which I did. In addition, he taught me to work hard. Once I took part in music competition, but I had to practice playing the piano for weeks and weeks. I became discouraging, but my father sits with me each evening and helped me learn my songs well. What’s more, my father has been influenced me by his example, work hard to do his best in everything.

I am thankful and I hope I can make him proud of his life.

**第二节 书面表达（满分25分）**

72. 请你观察下面这幅图，写一篇100词左右的英语短文投给校报，谈谈你对读图后的感受和对劳动的看法。

