**东华高级中学2020—2021学年第二学期期末考试**

**高二英语试题**

（本试卷共三部分，满分130分，考试时间120分钟）

**第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）**

阅读下面四篇短文，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**

Spring is the perfect time to enjoy a stay at some historic house hotels and enjoy their superb gardens in bloom.

|  |
| --- |
| **Middlethorpe Hall Gardens—York**  Middlethorpe Hall is set within 20 acres of gardens and parkland, which have been extensively restored and replanted since the 1980’s.  Walks were re-created providing paths, allowing guests to discover wildlife including roe deer and various nesting birds around the lake.  The kitchen garden produces not only a beautiful display of flowers but holds herb beds which have been planted for fruits: apples, pears, plums and peaches, all of which are used by the chefs to create wonderful puddings.  The team of gardeners has also created an organic “potager”，producing a wide selection of vegetables. Guests can follow a special tree trail around the grounds of Middlethorpe Hall, with a copy of their “The Gardens and Trees of Interest” Guide and Map to identify specimens（标本）. Guests should head toward the English Oak, a tree planted some 200 years ago. |
| **Hartwell House Gardens—Buckinghanshire**  Designed at the start of the 18th century and landscaped by Richard Woods, the gardens at Hartwell House offer guests plenty to explore.  You can spend hours discovering the grounds which include a Gothic Tower, a Statue of Hercules, a mile-long avenue and the Canal Temple home to 10,000 daffodils.  A kitchen garden used by the chefs features peach, pear and plum trees. Guests can follow a trail around the grounds with a copy of their Tree Map to identify 10 specimens. Several tennis courts are also available for guest use. |

1. At Middlethorpe Hall Gardens, the guests can \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. plant English oak trees B. grow fruits in the garden

C. make puddings in the kitchen D. get close to wild animals

2. What do these two gardens have in common?

A. Both were designed in the 18th century. B. Both are equipped with sports facilities.

C. Both have specimens for guests to explore D. Both provide the freshest vegetables to guests.

3. What type of writing is the text?

A. A hotel review. B. A travel guide. C. A research journal. D. A historical document.

**B**

Friday night, I was struggling to choose a good movie to watch. I spent 20 minutes looking through hundreds of choices at Amazon Video and still couldn’t decide. In the back of my mind, I was thinking that I had to choose a great movie to watch, because if didn’t I would be wasting my time. I thought that instead of watching a bad movie, I would be better off using my time in a more meaningful way (I see this as an opportunity cost). After seeing the reviews and asking around for suggestions, ended up watching *LaLa Land*, a popular movie that most of my friends have seen recently.

The next day I went to Duane Reade to buy toothpaste and was confused again by the large quantity of the choice. I started wondering if more choices empower consumers or just make them think they are empowered, when in reality they are just at a loss.

From finding a good restaurant to searching for your life partner, everything is all about choices; big or small, they are all related. Take dating life in New York for example. There are an endless range of choices which can lead to many New Yorkers finding it hard to make a decision. It is a big city with a lot of lonely “I could do better” people that are constantly searching for the next best one.

It doesn’t contradict with providing people choices and information to empower them, as there is difference between having a reasonable number of choices and an overwhelming amount. When we are overwhelmed with the number of choices we have, we end up less satisfied with the choice we make. You might calculate the opportunity cost and think about “what if”.

I’ve started to realize that living a life with simplicity can sometimes be a challenge, but it is certainly worth it.

4. Why did the writer find it hard to choose a movie to watch?

A. He thought watching a bad movie wasn’t meaningful.

B. He didn’t know which movies were popular among his friends.

C. He found it challenging to choose from so many choices

D. He believed it a waste of time to look through hundreds of choices.

5. What can be inferred from the text?

A. Living a simple life is always challenging.

B. More choices may lead to dissatisfaction with our decision.

C. New Yorkers tend to be discontented their dating partner.

D. Opportunity cost is what we should consider when making a decision.

6. What’s the author’s attitude towards the endless choices presented to him?

A. Positive. B. Neutral. C. Unconcerned. D. Negative.

7. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. Less is Better B. Make Your Choice Better

C. More Choices, More Opportunities D. Simple is Better, Less is More

**C**

With intelligent systems and new-age transit networks, life in the big cities will likely be happier and more efficient.

After all, more than 60 percent of the world’s population is expected to live in cities by 2050, according to a UN report. The answer to making these cities more livable for so many people lies in creating “smart” cities. These cities will use 5G networks and the “internet of things” (IoT) to make everyday life safer and more convenient. Some cities are already using smart technology to improve the lives of residents.

But what exactly does a smart city do? In the United States cities of Boston and Baltimore, smart trash cans can sense how full they are and inform cleaning workers when they need to be emptied. In Amsterdam, the Netherlands, traffic flow and energy usage are monitored and adjusted according to real-time data gathered from sensors（传感器）around the city. And in Copenhagen, Denmark, a smart bike system allows riders to check on air quality and traffic condition as they ride.

Smart cities will be interactive, allowing their residents to feel like they’re truly shaping their environment, instead of merely existing in it. “One of the most important reasons to have a smart city is that we can actually communicate with our environment in a way that we never have in the past,” said Mrinalini Ingram, head of a telecom company.

“Smart cities will also allow us to save resources.” said Mrinalini Ingram. “By using sensors and 5G networks to monitor the use of water, gas and electricity, city managers can figure out how to distribute and save these resources more efficiently. Emissions of carbon dioxide and other air pollutants can be more closely monitored in smart cities as well.”

Of course, it will take time and money to turn our current cities into the smart cities of the future. But as we’ve already seen, more cities around the world are already adopting smart technology in small ways. China, for instance, is making investments in big cities like Shanghai and Guangzhou to make them “smarter”. It won’t be long until even more cities start to develop their own smart infrastructure（基础设施）.

8. What calls for the development of smart cities?

A. The rapid progress in 5G networks.

B. The sharp increase in world population.

C. The growing number of residents living in cities.

D. The major concern over the safety of living in cities.

9. How does the writer illustrate the way smart cities work?

A. By making a contrast. B. By telling a story.

C. By listing figures. D. By giving examples.

10. What can we learn from Mrinalini Ingram about smart cities?

A. People will be able to make the most of our environment at will.

B. Resources can be saved by keeping track of how they are used.

C. People will be better aware of environmental protection.

D. Air pollution will be stopped in its track.

11. What is the author’s attitude toward smart cities?

A. Positive. B. Critical. C. Doubtful. D. Indifferent.

**D**

In 2016, the world’s population cast aside 49 million tons of electronic waste, known as e-waste. It has been calculated that this number will grow to more than 60 million tons by 2021.

What is causing the upsurge（激增）in e-waste? Technology is becoming more and more widespread, covering almost every aspect of our lives. Meanwhile, the lifespan of devices is getting shorter—many products will be thrown away once their batteries die, to be replaced by new devices. Companies intentionally plan the obsolescence（过时）of their goods by updating the design or software and discontinuing support for older models, so that now it is usually cheaper and easier to buy a new product than to repair an old one. Since prices are falling, electronic devices are in demand around the world.

As more people buy electronic equipment, manufacturers（制造商）are beginning to face shortages of the raw materials needed to make their products, so recycling and reusing materials from discarded products and waste makes economic and environmental sense.

Recycling e-waste is practiced both formally and informally. Proper or formal e-waste recycling usually involves taking apart the electronics, separating and sorting through the materials and cleaning them. Companies must obey health and safety rules to reduce the health and environmental **hazards** of handling e-waste by using pollution-control technologies. All this makes formal recycling expensive. Informal recycling is typically unlicensed and uncontrolled. At informal recycling workshops, men and women recover valuable materials by burning devices to melt away non-valuable materials. Usually they do not wear protective equipment and lack any awareness that they are handling dangerous materials.

With the amount of e-waste growing around the world, recycling alone will not be enough to solve the problem. In order to reduce e-waste, manufacturers need to design electronics that are safer, and more durable, repairable and recyclable. The best thing you can do is resist buying a new device until you really need it. Try to get your old product repaired if possible and, if it can’t be fixed, resell or recycle it responsibly. Before you recycle your device, put any broken parts in separate containers and close these tightly to prevent chemicals from leaking. Wear latex（乳胶）gloves and a mask if you’re handling something that’s broken.

12. How do companies contribute to the rapid growth of e-waste?

A. They sell their new products at extremely low price.

B. They plan a short lifespan for the batteries intentionally.

C. They do not provide support for old model on purpose.

D. They update the design and software to cover every aspect of our lives.

13. The underlined word “hazards" in paragraph 4 probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. harm B. problems C. concern D. protection

14. The passage is intended for

A. manufacturers B. consumers C. managers D. salesmen

15. The purpose of the article is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to call for everyone to play a part in reducing e-waste

B. to promote a style of living without electronic devices

C. to explain why manufacturers need to recycle e-waste

D. to appeal to the companies to sell less devices

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

**How to Understand the Mind of an Interviewer**

Getting inside an interviewer’s head can be hard, as their perspective will change according to personality type, professional role, and personal experience. 16

Research the company to determine what the interviewer is looking for. Company culture (work-life balance, atmosphere, etc.) is a great indicator of what your interviewer will want to see in candidates. 17 You can look for company mission statements for a better understanding of company culture, or quotes from top-level executives, like CEOs, which often set the tone for company culture.

Look up the interviewer when possible. 18 This is the perfect chance to look up background information on the interviewer on the company’s website. Professional and social media platforms can also help you better know what to expect from an interviewer.

19 Many interviewers determine the truthfulness of your resume this way. If you respond with answers that are inconsistent with what you wrote in your resume, many interviewers will interpret it as a red flag. Thus, remember to review the start and end dates of positions listed on your resume and try not to take offense to this kind of fact checking.

Identify how the interviewer’s position will influence expectations. The role of your interviewer usually has an impact on what that person expects from a candidate. An HR representative, for example, will want to know you’re a good fit with the company culture and values. A direct manager, however, would be most interested in your practical ability to do the job. Regardless of their roles, most interviewers will want to know you’ll make their lives easier. 20

A. Be consistent with what you wrote in your resume.

B. Expect the interviewer to quiz you on your resume.

C. Therefore, it’s not an easy job to understand their mind.

D. So try to make a point of addressing this during the interview.

E. Usually, you’ll be informed of your interviewer’s name before you meet them.

F. However, you can research on the interviewer and tailor your answers to stand out.

G. In most situations, interviewers will expect you to share similar values with the company.

**第二部分 英语知识运用（共三节，满分40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。

Last Friday, Emma, my 11-year-old, decided to thank our local mailman Doug, for the service he provides for us.

Usually, a letter from her is likely to 21 some art, a joke or two, a mention of her younger brother, her cat… So, in her note to Doug, she 22 nothing out. “Dear sir, I’m Emma… Thank you for taking my letters and 23 them. You are very 24 to me. I make people happy with my letters, but you do, too.” Emma wrote. That afternoon, Doug took it when she smiling 25 it which was enough to him.

Saturday, Doug 26 at our house with a thank-you note. Then two days later, an unexpected package, full of 27 and letters from Doug’s colleges in USPS 28 with him again.

To our amazement, these letters are so deeply human, filled with family 29 , pets… and an overwhelming sense of 30 . A Tracy wrote. “Your letter 31 made a difference! Not many understand how hard we work…” Another, “I work alone here. And you 32 me of my son of your age…” Some Michael, to inspire Emma to start collecting stamps, even sent two special ones from his 33 while the rest were mailed for her to write back or to others.

With dozens of 34 pen-pals, Emma did what she does best. She wrote the dad. She wrote his son… She shared her time to give others the one thing they need to be well—human 35 .

21. A. enjoy B. provide C. include D. admire

22. A. gave B. left C. work D. pick

23. A. delivering B. reading C. protecting D. receiving

24. A. honest B. polite C. important D. familiar

25. A. returned B. handed C. accepted D. mailed

26. A. came out B. got off C. slowed down D. showed up

27. A. flowers B. toys C. notes D. stamps

28. A. arrived B. traveled C. disappeared D. went

29. A. photos B. hobbies C. books D. jokes

30. A. kindness B. humor C. justice D. duty

31. A. hardly B. slightly C. mildly D. really

32. A. inform B. convince C. remind D. warn

33. A. collections B. workplaces C. colleges D. friends

34. A. strange B. familiar C. new D. close

35. A. nature B. connection C. life D. contribution

**第二节 语法填空（共10小题，每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

根据句子结构的语法性，使用括号中的适当形式填空，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为36-45的相应位置。

To promote various applications of Dunhuang art patterns in daily life design and achieve the development of cultural heritage represented by Dunhuang art patterns, the Chang Shana Design Award in 2021 36 (announce) on January 21.

Chang Shana, an outstanding designer and educator in China, was just 13 when her love affair with Dunhuang 37 begin. Born in France, she returned from Paris with her father and involve 38 (they) in the cause of cultural heritage. She was much 39 (young) than the other members in the conservation and research team at the Mogao Caves, 40 leader was her father Chang Shuhong (1904-1994), 41 noted painter and director of the Dunhuang Academy. Chang has spent her entire life carrying on her father’s 42 (devote) to Dunhuang. She applied the classic patterns 43 her own modern designs in a creative way after conducting research into the variety of patterns 44 (find) on the murals（壁画）.

In the hope that more designers can understand and use the Dunhuang art patterns 45 (appropriate), the competition is also meant to spread Dunhuang culture practice the “Silk Road Spirit” and promote cultural exchanges along with the Belt and Road Initiative.

**第三节 单词考查（共10题，每小题1分，满分10分）**

根据下列句子的句意和所给的中文提示，写出单词的正确形式，每空一词。

46. My friend Jay knows where he can pick up a good used car for you at a \_\_\_\_\_\_（合理的）price.

47. Some people are bound to fail because they are \_\_\_\_\_\_（缺乏的）in diligence and perseverance.

48. He made an \_\_\_\_\_\_（道歉）to me for what he said.

49. The survey shows that the \_\_\_\_\_\_（大多数）of the students are in favour of the teaching reform.

50. David is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_（有雄心的）young manager.

51. She \_\_\_\_\_\_（陪伴）her friend to the concert last night.

52. The Oscar is awarded \_\_\_\_\_\_（每年）by the academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for the achievement in movies.

53. Liz \_\_\_\_\_\_（调整）her mirror and then edged the car out of its parking space.

54. His conclusion was based on a series of wrong \_\_\_\_\_\_（猜想）.

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_（精确的）measurement is required in scientific research.

**第三部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 应用文（满分15分）**

热爱劳动是中华民族的美德，你校正在开展劳动教育活动。你是学生会主席李华，为呼吁大家的劳动热情，准备对全体师生发表以“The Fruit of Labor is Sweetest”为主题的英文演讲。演讲内容包括：

1、劳动的益处；

2、自己的劳动体验；

3、呼吁大家热爱劳动。

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。

**The Fruit of Labor Is Sweetest**

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen!

Thanks for listening!

**第二节：读后续写（满分25分）**

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

**Father’s Day Chess**

It was Dale’s third Sunday volunteering at the retirement home（养老院）. He had thought it would be a good way to give back. But today he just felt tired. While on a short break, Dale took a walk through the garden. There were people sitting on benches, chatting together. A woman sat knitting, looking very pleased with herself. The strands of brightly-colored yarn（纱线）disappeared quickly through her hands.

Across the courtyard, there was a man sitting alone at a table with a chessboard in front of him. Dale watched with curiosity as the man would stare at the pieces（棋子）, then move them, and then would do the same from the other side of the board. On his way home after the day had ended, Dale found himself thinking about the man. How he was hunched（弓背）over in deep thought, playing a game against himself. How odd, he thought.

Each Sunday, Dale would see the man doing the same thing. While everyone else talked with one another or happily carried on, the man would sit, slightly bent over and scratching his chin. His eyes rarely came off of the chessboard. One Sunday Dale went to the garden on his break expecting to see the man at his normal spot. But he wasn’t there. It was Father’s Day and there were many visitors at the home. Dale shrugged and thought the man must be busy with his family.

That afternoon, Dale was mopping the hallways when he happened to pass by the man’s room. The door was slightly open and he could see the man sitting in a chair next to the window, peering out at the courtyard. Dale knocked lightly and asked to come in.

The man nodded. Dale saw a collection of framed photographs on the bedside table. “Are those your children?” he asked.

“Yes, they’re all grown and live far away. They have their own kids now,” he replied.

Dale, not wanting the man to be alone on Father’s Day, had an idea.

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。

Para 1: He went outside and got the chessboard from the table.

Para 2: Dale was glad that he volunteered.

**高二英语答案**

**第一节 阅读理解**

1-3DCB 4-7 CBDD 8-11 CDBA 12-15 CABA

**第二节**

16-20 FGEBD

**完形第一节**

21-25 CBACB 26-30 DDABA 31-35 DCACB

**第二节 语法填空**

36. was announced 37. began 38. themselves 39. younger 40. whose

41. a 42. devotion 43. to 44. found 45. appropriately

**第三节 单词考查**

46. reasonable 47. lacking 48. apology 49. majority 50. ambitious

51. accompanied 52. annually 53. adjusted 54. assumptions 55. Accurate

**第一节 应用文**

*Good morning, ladies and gentlemen!* I’m Li Hua, chairman of the Student Union. Today, I’m so honored to be here and deliver the speech titled “The Fruit of Labor Is Sweetest”.

Since labor creates health and wealth, Chinese people place a high value on it. For us students, labor can also help build up our body, cultivate our awareness of independence and even strengthen the bond with our peers and families. I believe everybody present will never forget the time that we spent together doing the laborious work on the farm. Worn out as we were, we felt a strong sense of achievement after the work was accomplished. In my daily life, I often do some housework that I can afford, such as cleaning the rooms, washing the dishes. I’m proud to be able to help my parents and happy to enjoy “the fruit of labor grown by myself”.

The fruit of labor is sweetest! I’m calling for your devotion to labor and let’s shoulder the responsibility.

*Thanks for listening!*

**第二节：读后续写**

**Possible version 1**

He went outside and got the chessboard from the table. “Shall we play chess together?” The man hesitated. He stared at the chessboard sinking into his thoughts. It took a while before the old man finally shared his thoughts with Dale. In the past, he often played chess with his children, which were some of his fondest memories. However, they all died because of a car accident and the old man has been alone ever since. “Sorry, I lied to you,” the man choked, eyes brimming with tears. “Thank you for your kind help.”

*Dale was glad that he volunteered.* Deeply touched, he now understood why the man preferred to play chess alone, and why he sat silently in his room on Father’s Day. He carefully placed all the pieces on the chessboard and said, “Sir, I’m sorry for your loss. But as you may notice, I come here every Sunday. If you wish, you can play chess with me, as you did with your children. A flicker of a smile crossed the man’s face. Taking a deep breath, he settled himself opposite to Dale and moved a piece.

**Possible version 2**

*He went outside and got the chessboard from the table.* Considering the old man’s particular situation, Dale invited him to play a game of chess. The old man seemed a little sad because of the absence of his children, staring at the photographs in silence instead of responding. So Dale asked again. The old man accepted and moved the pieces on the chessboard. Dale took his time with every move in order to spend more time with the old man. The old man smiled, his eyes shining like diamonds when he won. “This is the best Father’s Day I have ever had!” he said.

*Dale was glad that he volunteered.* This volunteering experience at the retirement home was not only valuable but also unforgettable. Above all, helping others had enriched his life. If he had not been a volunteer, he wouldn’t have known the meaning of helping others. When he looked back on his experience, he hoped that in the future he could do more to make the world full of love and warmth.

**C篇答案**

8. C. 根据第二段more than 60 percent of the world’s population is expected to live in cities by 2050, according to a UN report. The answer to making these cities more livable for so many people lies in creating “smart” cities。“根据联合国的一份报告，预计到2050年，全球60%以上的人口将居住在城市。让这些城市更适合这么多人居住的答案在于创建智能城市”可知，发展智能城市的原因是人口的快速增长。学生容易误选A，第二段提到智能城市会使用5G网络，但并未说5G网络的快速发展导致了智能城市的发展。

9. B. 文章第二段通过三个例子in the United States cities of Boston and Baltimore…; In Amsterdam, the Netherlands…; And in Copenhagen, Denmark…来阐述智慧城市的运作方式，故选B。

10. B. 根据第五段By using sensors and 5G networks to monitor the use of water, gas and electricity, city managers can figure out how to distribute and save these resources more efficiently. Emissions of carbon dioxide and other air pollutants can be more closely monitored in smart cities as well可知，城市通过传感器和5G网络来监控和分配资源的使用，从而帮助我们更高效地生活，故选B。原文说智慧城市可以“communicate with our environment”而不是随意利用环境，故A错。C选项文章没有提及。选文说air pollutants的排放量会减少，而不是没有，故D错。

11. A. 根据文章最后一段“But as we’ve already seen, more cities around the world are already adopting smart technology in small ways.”和“It won’t be long until even more cities start to develop their own smart infrastructure”可知，作者对智能城市的态度是积极乐观的。