

浙北 G2 期中联考

2020 学年第二学期高一英语试题

考生须知：

1. 全卷分试卷和答卷。试卷 5 页，答卷1 页，共6 页。满分150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。2. 本卷的答案必须做在答卷的相应位置上，做在试卷上无效。
3. 请用钢笔或水笔将班级、姓名、试场号、座位号分别填写在答卷的相应位置上。
4. 本试题卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。

试 卷

选择题部分

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 are the speakers most probably doing?
- A. Taking a trip.                      B. Buying mirrors.                      C. Watching funny movies.
2. Where will the speakers meet Tony?
- A. In a concert.                      B. In a classroom.                      C. In a restaurant.
3. What does the woman fail to do?
- A. Do her work.                      B. Take care of her family.                      C. Join in different activities.
4. Why is John unhappy?
- A. He lost some pictures.                      B. His kids dirtied the walls.                      C. His business is doing bad.
5. How much should the woman pay?
- A. \$1.                      B. \$3.                      C. \$5.

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、7 题。

6. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. Donald’s house.                      B. Donald’s family.                      C. Donald’s homework.
7. What's the most probable relationship between the speakers?
- A. Teacher and student.                      B. Mother and son.                      C. Brother and sister.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does Ben want to do?
- A. Take part in a sport activity                      B. Organize a fun holiday.                      C. Have a good rest.
9. How does Ben feel in the end?
- A. Happy.                      B. Disappointed.                      C. Nervous.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?
- A. At home.                      B. In a store.                      C. In a classroom.
11. What will the woman write down in her notebooks?
- A. The key points of her lessons.                      B. The mistakes of her tests.                      C. The times of her classes.
12. What does the woman recommend to the man?
- A. A bookshelf.                      B. A notebook.                      C. A daily planner.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Whom did Mike go to Varadero with?
- A. His colleagues.                      B. His family.                      C. His friends.
14. What did Mike love doing best in Varadero?
- A. Fishing.                      B. Diving.                      C. Surfing.
15. Where did Mike live in Varadero?
- A. At a local family.                      B. In a hotel.                      C. In a tent
16. How many nights did Mike stay in Varadero?
- A. 2 nights.                      B. 3 nights.                      C. 4 nights.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What happened to the speaker’s flight?
- A. It was canceled.                      B. There was a four- hour delay.                      C. He bought the wrong flight ticket.
18. What did the speaker think of his room?
- A. Noisy.                      B. Just so-so                      C. Pretty.
19. What made the customer have a bad mood?
- A. The bad food.                      B. The speaker’s late arrival.                      C. The problem concerning the production

20. Why did the speaker go to the countryside?

- A. He wanted to see cows. B. He took the wrong train there. C. He went to meet his customer.

**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**

My presentation was horrible. I knew it before I heard “we'll be in touch” from the potential customer. Then the rest of my day was spent in relative silence -- I was left alone. Eventually, I left my air-conditioned office and outside there was a heat wave.

I boarded a bus but couldn't tolerate it as its air-conditioner wasn't working, so I got off at the next stop and walked home. I refused to take off my jacket because “when it rains let it pour” was my philosophy.

A block from my building, I heard the water splashing and kids screaming. As I turned the corner, there were kids playing in the water. When they saw me in my suit they stopped the water and when they saw my mean look, they even got quiet.

Then I noticed the youngest kid, no older than five, holding a water gun down by his side, eyeing me hard. I eyed him back. Suddenly, he shot his gun at me. As I took my first step toward him, another boy threw his water gun towards me. I caught it and pulled the trigger(扳机)toward the five-year-old. He fought back but his shooter was no match for my power, so instead, he turned his water gun on a few other kids who were shocked into stillness at what just happened. Then, I also turned my water gun on these kids and before long we were in all-out water warfare.

Needless to say, I was wet and laughed like I'd never done it before. I couldn't remember my last water fight and if I did, it couldn't have been as enjoyable as this one. It took a five-year-old to bring out the kid in me and help me realize that you may not be able to control disappointment but you can still welcome those things that make you happy.

21. Why did the author feel unhappy on the way home?

- A. He most likely lost a deal. B. He saw some annoying people.  
C. He had to bear the cold weather. D. He was caught in the heavy rain.

22. How did the older kids feel the moment they saw the author coming?

- A. Ashamed. B. Relieved. C. Excited. D. Frightened.

23. What does the author mainly intend to tell us to do?

- A. Surround ourselves with happy kids. B. Remember to let in joy in hard times.  
C. Let go of old memories and move on. D. Avoid feeling disappointed or upset.

**B**

For many years, school children in the US have been taken on “field trips” to cultural institutions such as museums of art. Educators arrange them in the belief that schools exist not only to teach economically useful skills, but also to produce civilized young people who appreciate the art and culture. While there are parents who will take their children to cultural places in their free time, there are plenty of other children who will never have this kind of opportunity unless schools offer it. So you could say that taking school students on field trips is a means of giving everyone equal access to their cultural heritage.

However, the attitude towards field trips in recent years is changing, with the number of tours organized for school groups falling significantly in museums all around the country. The most obvious reason is the issue of finance. Because there are increasing demands on their funds, after all, computers and sports facilities aren't cheap, schools are forced to make a difficult choice about how to spend the limited money they have. Faced with this dilemma, field trips are an obvious thing to cut since they are seen by many as too expensive.

Additionally, the nature of these field days is also changing. Schools increasingly use trips to amusement parks or sporting events as a treat for students rather than an opportunity for cultural learning. This shift could have a basis in generational differences between teachers' reasons for organizing days out of school. A recent survey conducted among 500 Arkansas teachers showed that older teachers were significantly more likely to take the primary purpose of a field trip as a learning experience than younger teachers, who view it as fun.

Some evidence shows the trend of fewer trips may have a negative effect on children's development. A research led by Jay Greene at Arkansas University found that students who received a tour of an art museum greatly improved their knowledge of and the ability to think critically about art. They also display stronger historical interest and were more likely to visit cultural places in the future. The researchers warn that if schools cut field trips or switch to less educational destinations, valuable opportunities to broaden and enrich children's learning experiences are lost.

24. What is the original purpose of field trips to cultural institutions?

- A. To teach students useful skills in economics.  
B. To encourage parents to take their children there.  
C. To educate students to preserve cultural heritage.  
D. To make art and culture accessible to every student.

25. Which factor most probably leads to the trend of fewer field trips?
- A. The decrease in school funds.  
B. The lack of school funds.  
C. Students’ demand for fun.  
D. Teachers’ generational differences.
26. What does the underlined phrase “This shift” in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. The switch from old generations to young generations.  
B. The switch from sporting events to cultural experiences.  
C. The change from an opportunity for learning to a treat for entertainment.  
D. The change from educational destinations to unique attractions.
27. What can be inferred about field trips from the research by Jay Greene?
- A. Students are rewarded with more cultural awareness.  
B. Amusement parks enrich children’s learning experiences.  
C. Cutting field trips is critical to the future of the museum.  
D. Field trips ensure better future academic performance.

C

When a laptop or smartphone battery starts losing its power, the only options are to buy an expensive replacement or just keep it plugged in all the time. But a woman Mya Le Thai may have found the solution to this problem.

Thai was frustrated that the batteries for her wireless devices degraded (退化) over time, until they failed to charge fully. She did not like having to keep her laptop connected to an electrical outlet to keep it powered on. So, she decided to do something about that problem. At first, she and her team at UC Irvine thought about inventing a new battery. But as they experimented, Thai discovered something that might permit lithium-ion (锂离子) batteries to last forever.

Lithium-ion batteries power most wireless devices. Over time, the batteries lose the ability to hold a charge. Most of these batteries have a lifespan of about 7,000 charging cycles before they die. One of the reasons lithium-ion batteries degrade is their use of nanowires to carry electricity. Nanowires are extremely thin. A human hair is thousands of times thicker, for example. Nanowires are extremely efficient carriers of electricity, which makes them useful in batteries.

But, Thai had a theory — the nanowires might last longer if covered with a gel (凝胶). She and her team tested this theory. “It was a long process and a lot of work,” Thai said. The team tried many coverings for the wires. PMMA, a type of plastic, was one of them. The nanowires were coated with PMMA and cycled through charging 200,000 times. The PMMA-coated nanowires showed no

evidence of damage. The results suggest that batteries could last forever without losing charging ability.

Thai hopes to continue her research to understand why this gel works so well and to see if any other gel could create better results and she is enjoying the publicity about her discovery. She said she never expected her research to get media coverage. “It’s kind of cool,” she said. “I’m really glad people are showing interest in my work and not just in the work itself; but also in technology and energy.”

28. Why did Mya Le Thai work on lithium-ion batteries?
- A. She disliked the batteries for her laptop.  
B. Her team were ordered to invent a new battery.  
C. The batteries would soon fail to get fully charged.  
D. Many people thought batteries were too expensive.
29. What can we infer about nanowires?
- A. They are too weak to carry electricity.  
B. They are not suitable to use in batteries.  
C. They last exactly 7,000 charging cycles.  
D. Their thinness is a cause of batteries degrading.
30. What may be the best title for the passage?
- A. Mya Le Thai Discovered Nanowires                      B. A Woman Invents a Lasting Battery  
C. The Options of Batteries for Wireless Devices        D. The Reasons for Batteries Degrading

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。

*A Plastic Ocean* is a film to make you think. Think, and then act. We need to take action on our dependence on plastic. We’ve been producing plastic in huge quantities. Drinking bottles, shopping bags and even clothes are made with plastic.   31   What happens to all the rest? This is the question the film *A Plastic Ocean* answers.

The film begins as a journey to film the largest animal on the planet, the blue whale. But during the journey the filmmakers make the shocking discovery of a huge, thick layer of plastic floating in the Indian Ocean.   32   In total, they visited 20 locations around the world during the four years to make the film.

In the film there are beautiful shots of the seas and marine life.   33   We see how marine species are being killed by all the plastic we are dumping in the ocean. The message about our use of plastic is painfully obvious.

  34   In the second half, the filmmakers look at what we can do to deal with the problem.

They present short-term and long-term solutions. These include avoiding plastic containers and recycle as much as you can. The filmmakers also stress the need for governments to work more on recycling programmes.

We make a shocking amount of plastic. Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced every year, and at least 8 million of those are dumped into the oceans. The results are disastrous, but it isn't too late to change. 35

- A. These are contrasted with dumps of plastic rubbish.
- B. This causes them to travel around the world to look at other affected areas.
- C. Once you've seen the film, you'll realize it is time to do our part.
- D. It has raised public concern all over the world.
- E. We live in a world full of plastic, and only a small amount is recycled.
- F. But the film doesn't only present the negative side.
- G. In conclusion we only have one earth to live on.

第三部分：语言应用（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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Growing up in a military family, I moved a lot. I 36 went to school with other kids whose parents were also in the military. But when my dad 37 from the army after twenty years of service, I found myself attending a civilian school with twelve-year-olds who 38 no similar life experience with me. I was a stranger in a strange land. Everyone in my class had grown up together, and they had no room to 39 for a newcomer. I wore different clothes, had different thoughts, and spoke with an accent. I 40 for the first few weeks of school. I had no friends, no activities, and no 41 of a bright future. To deal with it all, I began 42 everything in my diary — stories of adventure, of old friends, of feelings that I could not speak. I wrote as if my life depended on it, as if the very next breath I took could not happen 43 I wrote down words.

One day, my teacher, Mrs. Bush, came to me and asked why I always sat there writing instead of playing with others. I told her I enjoyed writing and 44 writing to playing. She smiled at me and walked away. About three weeks later, Mrs. Bush gave us a writing assignment. I was 45 that I could now participate in something I knew I excelled in. That night I worked and worked on the essay. I wrote with great 46. It was my one chance to feel important and 47 by the class.

A few days after we handed in our assignments, Mrs. Bush called me up to the 48 of the classroom. I stood before thirty pairs of eyes looking at me, and I got 49. Was I in trouble? Did I do something wrong? Then Mrs. Bush told the class how much she 50 all the work that went into the essay and everyone had done a great job. But, she said, one student stood 51 as an excellent writer, one with imagination, creativity, and word mastery. That student was me! The class clapped politely and Mrs. Bush handed me my paper, with the following 52 on it: “Malinda, you are an excellent writer. You fill your paper with the breathing of your heart. Please keep on writing and share your 53 of writing with the world. I am proud of you and glad you are in my class.”

Mrs. Bush helped me feel a sense of 54, a place of purpose, and a way to survive a transition in life. She helped me gain 55 in myself that stayed with me beyond sixth grade.

- |                       |                 |                 |                  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. gradually      | B. mostly       | C. particularly | D. immediately   |
| 37. A. separated      | B. removed      | C. quit         | D. retired       |
| 38. A. featured       | B. shared       | C. offered      | D. enhanced      |
| 39. A. build          | B. preserve     | C. take         | D. spare         |
| 40. A. struggled      | B. froze        | C. fought       | D. battled       |
| 41. A. impact         | B. control      | C. promise      | D. command       |
| 42. A. setting up     | B. setting down | C. setting out  | D. setting about |
| 43. A. unless         | B. once         | C. while        | D. after         |
| 44. A. compared       | B. applied      | C. turned       | D. preferred     |
| 45. A. inspired       | B. satisfied    | C. excited      | D. embarrassed   |
| 46. A. anxiety        | B. curiosity    | C. wonder       | D. enthusiasm    |
| 47. A. impressed      | B. accepted     | C. challenged   | D. envied        |
| 48. A. front          | B. corner       | C. door         | D. outside       |
| 49. A. annoyed        | B. disappointed | C. worried      | D. surprised     |
| 50. A. appreciated    | B. expected     | C. recognized   | D. enjoyed       |
| 51. A. out            | B. up           | C. by           | D. off           |
| 52. A. descriptions   | B. remarks      | C. suggestions  | D. accounts      |
| 53. A. advantage      | B. purpose      | C. gift         | D. idea          |
| 54. A. responsibility | B. devotion     | C. belonging    | D. relief        |
| 55. A. reflection     | B. imagination  | C. creativity   | D. faith         |

### 非选择题部分

(请在答题卷上作答)

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

Each time I take the underground I find myself 56 (surround) by dozens of passengers playing smartphones. They almost won't even give a glance at the outside world. You may think it is normal to play smartphones 57 (kill) time. What's worse, when I talk with some of my friends, they talk as playing, which is really an 58 (annoy).

I really miss the old days when I 59 (chat) with some passengers on the train. Now things are different. Everyone just concentrates 60 their smartphones. When talking with them, 61 seems that you are disturbing their playing smartphones. I could not just blame them for I am moving to be one like them. Sometimes I just feel we 62 (large) ignore our neighbors and want to keep in touch with 63 (distance) strangers through the Internet. We care about the things far away but pay no attention to the needs nearby. 64 awkward the situation is! In a way we 65 (control) by smartphones now. Are you experiencing the same situation like me? Do you have any ways to avoid that?

**第四部分：写作（共三节，满分 40 分）**

### 第一节 单句词语填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

根据首字母、中文或用括号中词语的正确形式完成句子（每空限填一词，请用单词的完整形式）。

66. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (证实) that the election would take place on June 20<sup>th</sup>.

67. Jack takes regular exercise, so he is full of e\_\_\_\_\_.

68. \_\_\_\_\_(方便的) as plastic bags are for people, they will cause white pollution.

69. For some special o \_\_\_\_\_, like a wedding, people will formally dress up.

70. The teachers make every effort to \_\_\_\_\_(确保) that all students will be given an equal chance.

71. The doctors are determined to devote themselves to finding a new c\_\_\_\_\_ for the lung cancer.

72. Much to our \_\_\_\_\_ (满意), the hotel will compensate us for our loss.

73. How much do you c\_\_\_\_\_ for a single room with breakfast?

74. It is t \_\_\_\_\_ of Jack to keep us waiting for a long time. He is always doing things like that.

75. The competition attracted over 500 competitors \_\_\_\_\_ (代表) 8 different countries.

### 第二节 单句语法填空 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据首字母、中文或用括号中词语的正确形式完成句子 (每空填词数量不限)

76. \_\_\_\_\_(既然) none of us knows her telephone number, we will have to send someone to deliver the message.

77. They soon became good friends since they \_\_\_\_\_ (有很多共同之处).

78. \_\_\_\_\_(尽管) the heavy traffic, he managed to arrive on time.

79. As a doctor, Brooks has to \_\_\_\_\_ (掌握最新发展动态) in medicine.

80. Problems, \_\_\_\_\_ (如果有的话, 省略句), should be solved without delay.

### 第三节 应用文写作（满分 20 分）

联合国教科文组织 (UNESCO) 在 1995 年宣传每年的 4 月 23 日为 “世界读书日” (World Book Day)。假设你是你们学校的学生会主席, 请你写一篇讲稿, 向全校同学简要介绍 “世界读书日” 并呼吁同学们多读书。

内容包括:

1. 简述“世界读书日”（发起时间及目的）；
2. 讲述读书的益处；
3. 呼吁同学们多读书，读好书。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. On the left side, there are short vertical segments of each line, suggesting where the paper might have been bound or folded. The overall appearance is that of a clean, unused piece of stationery.

班级：\_\_\_\_\_ 学号：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

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

56. \_\_\_\_\_
57. \_\_\_\_\_
58. \_\_\_\_\_
59. \_\_\_\_\_
60. \_\_\_\_\_
61. \_\_\_\_\_
62. \_\_\_\_\_
63. \_\_\_\_\_
64. \_\_\_\_\_
65. \_\_\_\_\_

根据首字母、中文或用括号中词语的正确形式完成句子 (每空限填一词, 请用单词的完整形式)。

66. \_\_\_\_\_
67. \_\_\_\_\_
68. \_\_\_\_\_
69. \_\_\_\_\_
70. \_\_\_\_\_
71. \_\_\_\_\_
72. \_\_\_\_\_
73. \_\_\_\_\_
74. \_\_\_\_\_
75. \_\_\_\_\_

根据首字母、中文或用括号中词语的正确形式完成句子 (每空填词数量不限)

76. \_\_\_\_\_
77. \_\_\_\_\_
78. \_\_\_\_\_
79. \_\_\_\_\_
80. \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]