# 2021学年第一学期浙江省9+1联盟高二英语期中试题



**第一部分 听力（共20小題；每小題1分，满分20分）**

**第一节** **请听下面**5**段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的**A**、**B**、**C**三个选项项中选择出最佳选项，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 was the weather like yesterday?  
A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Windy.

2. What does the man's sister think about art?  
A. She likes to create things.

B. She can appreciate it.  
C. She enjoys criticizing it.

3. Why do the speakers like the area?  
A. The shops are nearby.  
B. Their office is not far.  
C. The school is a good one.

4. What is the man looking for?  
A. A shirt.

B. Shoes.

C. A hat.

5. What kind of cover does the woman have on her project?  
A. Silver paper.  
B. White plastic.

C. Brown paper.  
**第二节 听下面5段对话或独白。毎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罝。听毎段对话成独白前，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。每段对话读或独白两遍。**

### **听第**6**段材料，回答第**6、7 题。

6. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Friends. B. Strangers. C. Neighbors.

7. What does the man agree to do?  
A. Go to a museum.  
B. Go to the movies.  
C. Go to an exhibition.

**第7段材料，回答第8、9题。**

8. What does the man need money for?

A. Some food.  
B. A ticket.

C. A bike.

9. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a store.  
B. On a beach.  
C. Outside a park.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10. What is the topic of the conversation?  
A. Planning an adventure.  
B. Doing a survey of animals.  
C. Taking photography classes.

11. Why is the man taking pictures?  
A. For a school project.

B. For his job.

C. For fun.

12. What does the man want to take pictures of?

A. Mountains B. People. C. Bears.

**听第9段材料.回答第13至16题。**

13. Where is the man studying?  
A. In London.  
B. In Paris.  
C. In Amsterdam.

14. What is the man's problem living in the city?  
A. It is expensive.  
B. He misses home.  
C. His friends are not here.

15. Which subject is the man Studying?

A. Math.  
B. English.  
C. Science.

16. What do the speakers talk about in the end ?  
A. The man's hobbies.  
B. The man's schoolwork.  
C. The man's future career.

**听笫10段村枓，回答第17至20题。**

17. What does Keanu do?  
A. He is an actor.  
B. He is a social worker.  
C. He is a computer programmer.

18. What did Keanu say about money in a 2003 interview?  
A. He has enough of it.  
B. He wants to give it all away.  
C. He doesn't want to make any more.

19. When did Keanu set up the charity?  
A. In   
B.   
C. In 2004

20. What do many people think of Keanu?  
A. He acts like a hero.  
B. He acts like a big star.  
C. He acts just like a normal person.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节（共10个小题：每小題2.5分，满分25分）**

# **阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。**

A

Chinese young gun Yang Qian claimed the first gold of the Tokyo Olympics with a victory in

women's air rifle (气步枪) on July 24 in Tokyo, Japan. Russian markswoman Anastasia Galashina took the silver and Nina Christen of Switzerland bagged the bronze. Yang, who was ranked sixth in the qualification, scored points in the final, beating Galashina to set off Team China to a fine start in Tokyo.  
 **Trailing** by a mere point ahead of the final two shots, Yang saw the gap widen despite a -point shot, as her rival made an impressive . However, when it came to the last shot, Galashina surprisingly shot for points, and lost the Olympic title to Yang, who had a

"I am very happy and proud to win this gold," said the 21 -year-old in a calm tone. The result set the bar for future Olympic competitors as Tokyo 2020 is the first games under new competition rules for the event. "I was extremely nervous before the final shot, and all I could do was to calm down," the young Olympic champion recalled. "I wasn't as calm as I appeared to be. During the qualification and the final I kept adjusting my mentality gradually, trying to shake the pressure off me, and I think I did well in doing so."

Yang had to stand up to a long wait for other shooters to finish their shots before reaching the final. The favored Indian duo, world record holder Apurvi Chandela and world No. 1 Elavenil Valarivan, bowed out after the 60-shot qualification round. Norwegian Jeanette Hegg Duestad was the dark horse in the qualification, setting an Olympic record of points. But the 22 -year-old narrowly missed the medals in the final.

21. What is mainly talked about in Paragraph 1 ?  
A. The course of the shooting event.  
B. The arrangement of the shooting event.  
C. The result of the shooting event.  
D. The competition rules of shooting event.

22. What does the underlined word "Trailing" probably mean in paragraph 2 ?  
A. Scoring. B. Measuring, C. Multiplying. D. Losing.

23. From Yang's words, we can learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nervousness is easy to get rid of  
B. keeping calm is crucial to success  
C. it was difficult to defeat her opponents  
D. she narrowly won the gold due to good luck

B  
Way back in 1965. Seiichi Miyake spent his own money to try and come up with an invention

that would help a friend who was suffering vision loss move through the city easily. He came up with the idea of tactile blocks (导盲砖). you will have seen these at crosswalks all over the world, small raised blocks that warn people with low vision or blindness of coming danger and also safety.

Miyake designed the blocks in two ways. The dotted blocks warn the visually disabled that they are approaching danger. This type is most commonly found on the edge of pavement and railway platforms. A block with a barred pattern warns the pedestrians (行人) that they are following a safe path. Pedestrians can recognize these blocks and their patterns with either their vision walking stick, their feet or with the help of a vision assistance animal.

His block designs were first adopted by the city of Okayama on March 18,1967 , next to a school for the blind. In the 1970 s, the blocks were installed across all Japanese railway stations.  
 Since their invention, the tactile blocks have had a few changes including a pattern with smaller raised dots or more pill-shaped raised blocks indicating different directional cues around the world. For example, when the dots are raised in lines in the direction of movement, it might mean steps ahead. For those without vision loss, the blocks may simply blend (融合) into the urban environment but they play a critical role in giving more independence to those with a disability in vision.

However, the tactile blocks have their critics too. Some argue that they might do more harm than good to those with mobility difficulties such as the elderly who may trip on the uneven surface. Moving forward into a world that is more accessible to people with disability, cities are turning to designers who have vision disability themselves.  
24. What can we learn from the passage?  
A. Seiicbi Mipake, who was suffering vision loss, came up with the invention.  
B. The visually disabled benefit a lot from the invention in their daily life.  
C. A block with a barred pattern warns the pedestrians of the danger ahead.  
D. The tactile blocks were originally intended to blend into the urban environment  
25. Why have some changes in tactile blocks taken place according to paragraph 4 ?  
A. To guide the visually disabled more accurately.  
B. To prevent pedestrians from tripping over the blocks.  
C. To make the tactile blocks better integrate in the surroundings.  
D. To help people with visual disability to walk in a line.

1. Why are cities turning to designers who have Vision disability?  
   A. They are better designers.  
   B. They are more sympathetic.  
   C. They know better about their world.  
   D. They demand less from the government.  
    C

Carmakers, including BMW, Fiat, Chrysler and Peugeot, warned hat the worldwide semiconductor processor (半导体处理器) shortage will continue in 2021 and beyond. The shortage has affected both production and sales of automobiles.  
 Automobiles have become increasingly dependent on processors, also known as chips. They are needed for computers to help engines with better fuel economy and assist drivers in emergency braking (刹车). Without a good supply of chips, carmakers have centered production on higher-profit models. The higher prices keep their businesses going even though they are selling fewer cars.

Richard Palmer is the chief financial officer of Stellantis. The company sells cars, under 14 brands including Fiat, Chrysler and Peugeot. He said the company did not expect chip supply to improve before the last three months of the year. That would mean a production loss of around million vehicles for 2021 .

The German carmaker warned that there will be more problems during the second half of this year. "The longer the supply bottlenecks last, the more tense the situation is likely to become," BMW chief financial officer Nicolas Peter said in a statement. "We expect production restrictions (限制) to continue in the second half of the year. Those restrictions will cause a lower number of sales, "he added.

German chipmaker Infineon Technologies confirmed the shortage. The company said the latest wave of COVID-19 cases slows the production of materials in Asia. And the amounts of goods available have now hit all-time lows. Reinhard Ploss is the Chief Executive Officer of Infineon. He told economists that a sharp limit of supplies is hurting the recovery of worldwide car markets. He observed that "it will take time to get back" to a balance between supply and demand. "In our view, this will take until well into he added.

27. How do carmakers deal with reduced sales?  
A. By improving production technology.  
B. By selling cars with lower fuel consumption.  
C. By offering better emergency braking systems.  
D. By producing high-priced cars.

28. Why does the author mention Richard Palmer and Nicolas Peter?  
A. To stress the seriousness of the present situation.  
B. To provide a solution to the reduced sales.  
C. To convey their expectation of the car production.  
D. To highlight the importance of chips for carmakers.

29. What's Reinhard Ploss' attitude towards car production and sales?  
A. Hopeful. B. Indifferent. C. Worried. D. Doubtful.

30. What is the best title of the passage?

A. The Decline of Car Sales.  
B. Chip Shortage and its Influence.  
C. The Restrictions of Production  
D. The Balance between Supply and Demand.

## **第二节 (共5个小题，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。**

Have you ever heard of the pawpaw (番木瓜)? If not, do not feel bad. Most Americans do not know of the fruit, although it is native to the US. Once, however, it was one of the most popular fruits in North America. \_\_31\_\_

A pawpaw is a tropical-like fruit that grows on trees found all over the eastern US. It's also the largest edible (可食用的) fruit native to the US. It is similar to a typical mango in size and has a dull green-colored skin. Most people agree that the pawpaw tastes like a combination of a banana and a mango. \_\_32\_\_  
 At one time, it could be found as far west as Nebraska. \_\_33\_\_ The fruit has a very short harvest season, from two to three weeks in September and October.  
 \_\_34\_\_ It requires a very special environment---low, wet areas that sometimes flood. In addition, the fruit is good to eat for only two to three days after harvest. This makes it hard to sell anywhere distant from the pawpaw tree it came from.

Planters are again growing pawpaw trees and harvesting the fruit. \_\_35\_\_ At a recent festival in Maryland, farmers showed different products, such as pawpaw jams, pies and beer.  
A. The pawpaw has never been sold commercially.  
B. Most people are very surprised by its sweet taste.  
C. Maybe the pawpaw will show up soon at a market near you.  
D. It also grows along the East Coast from New York to Florida.  
E. Happily, some people are trying to return it to its former position in American foods.  
F. In several states, Farmers have organized "pawpaw festivals" to reintroduce people to the food.  
Q. Farmers are trying to grow kinds of pawpaw that will be easier to ship and sell commercially.

**第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 完形填空（共20小觐：每小題1.5分，满分30分)**

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

When I was 12, I went on a 720-mile cycling trip with my brother and father. Before the trip, we prepared for the journey by having smaller \_\_36\_\_. We were all \_\_37\_\_ cyclists, even though my brother and I were so young. I can say I felt like I was born on a bike, despite \_\_38\_\_ a mailbox the first time I rode one without training wheels. When setting out, I \_\_39\_\_ for an adventure and wanted to see beautiful sights But what I did not \_\_40\_\_ was that trouble was around each comer.

One night, after perhaps a week into the \_\_41\_\_, it was raining lightly. We were getting to a campsite and cycling down a large hill with \_\_42\_\_ to take a rest from \_\_43\_\_ up a mountain with aching legs. Suddenly, my brother's front tire slipped and he \_\_44\_\_ into the middle of the road. My father and I stopped, \_\_45\_\_ if he was okay. \_\_46\_\_, he was not hurt too much, but his leg was \_\_47\_\_ the bike frame. From the top of the hill, we saw a light coming. Realizing a car was \_\_48\_\_ , my father and I looked on in \_\_49\_\_.

Instinctively, I rushed out in front of my brother in the middle of the road, and \_\_50\_\_ my hands wildly. The car rushed forward, but turned \_\_51\_\_ abruptly to the left to go around my brother and me. My brother was saved from being run over by the car.

My father says I was \_\_52\_\_ brave then, but for some reason, I don' t think I was \_\_53\_\_ my life because it seemed like the only thing to do. And I believe that in time of danger we should do what we know is right rather than consider \_\_54\_\_ carefully. If I had thought about what I was doing that night, my brother might have been \_\_55\_\_ from this world.  
36. A. races B. walks C. rides D. drives  
37. A. committed B. professional C. courageous D. keen  
38. A. coming across B. relying on C. crashing into D. laying down

39. A. longed B. searched C. cared D. paid

40. A. favor B. realize C. detect D. acknowledge

41. A. campsite B. trip C. hill D. rain

42. A. relief B. surprise C. anxiety D. eagerness

43. A. hiking B. pedaling C. climbing D. walking

44. A. raced B. stretched C. slid D. dived

45. A. doubting B. asking C. telling D. inferring

46. A. Apparently B. Hopefully C. Ultimately D. Gradually  
47. A. attached to B. buried with C. stuck in D. loaded with  
48. A. driving off B. breaking down C. pulling up D. speeding on  
49. A. shock B. embarrassment C. doubt D. disappointment  
50. A. raised B. clapped C. rubbed D. waved  
51. A. aside B. ahead C. back D. around

52. A. slightly B. incredibly C. potentially D. merely  
53. A. changing B. losing C. saving D. risking  
54. A. dilemmas B. prospects C. preferences D. objectives  
55. A. driven B. separated C. robbed D. freed

## 第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分40分〉

## 第二节：语法填空（共10个小题: 毎小题1分，满分10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。**  
Today's teen consumer market is the most profitable it has ever been. It is estimated that about

of the teen population is \_\_56\_\_ (fashion) enough to drive fashion trends, according to a recent study \_\_57\_\_ (conduct) by a marketing firm. Marketers recognize this fact and using elements of youth culture is of growing \_\_58\_\_ (interesting) to them. Perhaps one of the best examples is their use of hip-hop culture. Hip-hop fashion alone is reported \_\_59\_\_ (bring) about 8450 million to billion in 2010 . Rap's rise and global popularity is a good example of \_\_60\_\_ youth culture has greatly influenced youth attitudes and behavior.

Fashion designer Tommy Hilfiger, \_\_61\_\_ brands were extremely popular with the upper class and the casual buyers in the 1990s, was fully aware of the power of youth culture. He marketed his brand by giving clothes to famous MTV stars and \_\_62\_\_ (feature) teen stars in his ads. In 1995 , Hilfiger launched The Tommy Hilfiger Corporate Foundation in order to empower America's youth, placing a major \_\_63\_\_ (emphasize) on cultural programs. His efforts \_\_64\_\_ (pay) off. Teens rated Hilfiger jeans \_\_65\_\_ their number one brand in a survey in 2000 .

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）  
假定你是李华，你的美国朋友Henry对科技感兴趣，得知你校正在举行科技节活动(Science Fair), 发邮件向你询问相关情况。请你回复邮件, 主要内容包括:

活动目的:

活动内容;

活动感受.

注意：1. 词数80左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节读后续写（满分25分）

阅读下而短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

After filling out fifty applications, going through four interviews, and winning one offer, I took what I could get - a teaching **job** at what I considered a distant wild area: western New Jersey, My characteristic optimism was alive only when I reminded myself that I would be doing what I had wanted to do since I was fourteen - teaching English.

School started, I was teaching English, I worked hard, taking time off only to eat and sleep. And then there was my sixth-grade class - seventeen boys and five girls who were only six years younger than me. I had a problem long before I knew it. I was struggling in my work as a young idealistic (理想主义的) teacher. I wanted to make **literature** come alive and to promote a love of the written word. The **students** wanted to throw spitballs and whisper dirty words in the back of the room.

In college 1 had been taught that a successful **educator** should **ignored** bad behavior. So I did, confident that, as the textbook had said, the bad behavior would disappear as I gave my students positive attention. It sounds reasonable, but the text obviously ignored the fact that humans, particularly teenagers, rarely seem reasonable, By the time my **boss**, who was also my task master known to be the **strictest**, most demanding, most quick to **fire** inexperienced teachers, came into the classroom to observe me, the students exhibited very little good behavior to praise.

My boss sat in the back of the room. The boys in the class were making animal noises, hitting each other while the girls filed their nails or read magazines. 1 just **pretended** it all wasn't happening, and went on lecturing and tried to ask some inspiring questions. My boss, sitting in the back of the room, seemed to be growing bigger and bigger. After twenty minutes he left, silently. Visions of **unemployment** marched before my eyes. I felt mildly proud that I got through the rest of class without crying, but at my next free period I had to face him.

注意：

1所续短文词数应为150词左右；

2. 至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词；

3. 续写部分分为两段，每段开头已为你写好；

4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1: After class, I walked to his office, took a deep breath, and opened the door.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2: Inspired by his advice, walked towards the classroom, determined to make a change.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_