

## 2020.07

### 选择题部分

2. 选出每小题答案后，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。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

高二英语 第 1 页 (共 10 页)

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. Who would be absent from a restaurant meal?

- A. The man's parents.                      B. The woman's father.                      C. The children's parents.

7. What will the speakers probably do at the weekend?

- A. See a movie.                      B. Visit their parents.                      C. Have a party at home.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How often will the woman exercise with the man?

- A. Twice a week.                      B. Three times a week.                      C. Four times a week.

9. What does the man want the woman to do when she gets home?

- A. Make a diet plan.  
B. Throw away all junk food.  
C. Change the time for exercise.

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.  
B. Doctors and patients.  
C. Health instructor and gym member.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How does the man feel about the interview?

- A. Confident.                      B. Nervous.                      C. Upset.

12. What was the man's role in his first job?

- A. An editor.                      B. A journalist.                      C. A manager.

13. What does the man want to do in the new job?

- A. Write articles.                      B. Take photographs.                      C. Produce the media.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why is going to the lake a bad idea?

- A. It is too hot.                      B. It is too small.                      C. It is too crowded.

15. What does the woman plan to do first?

- A. Make coffee.                      B. Pack the luggage.                      C. Prepare lunch.

16. Where will the man probably get his drink?

- A. At home.                      B. At the gas station.                      C. At the beach store.

17. What does the man want to use the towels for?

- A. Lying on.                      B. Giving shade.                      C. Drying him off.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How long has the speaker been teaching the painting course?

- A. For two years.                      B. For three years.                      C. For ten years.

19. What will happen to the students after the 6<sup>th</sup> week?

- A. They will get more homework.  
B. They will have to work together.  
C. They will create their own artwork.

20. Where will the exhibition take place?

- A. In the classroom.  
B. In a local gallery.  
C. In Hereford College of Arts.

## 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

Fernando, Lucia, and their moms were heading downhill. Tired and hungry, Fernando was eager to have a rest and eat up the sandwich buried in his pack. Lucia desperately wanted to rest her tired feet and legs, which ached terribly from the challenging climb up the mountain. Mountain climbing was not her greatest talent.

Distracted（分心）by hunger pains and by the beautiful view of the valley below, Fernando didn't see the large fallen branch steps ahead of him. His foot caught on it, sending him down a steep path. After rolling to a stop, he knew something was wrong with his ankle.

His mom supported him as he tried to stand, but it was much too painful. They tried calling 911, but the surrounding trees blocked their cell phone signals. Analyzing their dilemma, the group decided that Lucia and her mom would climb back to the top of the mountain, where they would set off the emergency flares they carried. Lucia really began to worry when the group settled on this plan. She wasn't confident that her overtaxed muscles could carry her up the mountain a second time in one day!

Fernando's mom stayed with her son, and tried to make him as comfortable as possible. The air on the mountain was dry and turning cooler. She wrapped him in her jacket to keep him warm and periodically gave him sips of water.

Meanwhile, Lucia and her mom climbed up the mountain—again! A feeling of pride washed over Lucia when she finally made it to the mountaintop—she was tougher than she

thought! Then pride turned to amazement when she spotted a helicopter approaching. Quickly, her mom fired a flare, and they shouted and waved to attract attention. The helicopter flew nearer and the pilot circled around to let them know that he had seen them. The plan had worked—they were going to get Fernando safely off the mountain!

21. What happened to Fernando?

- A. His ankle got injured by accident.
- B. A branch knocked him on the head.
- C. He went missing in the deep valley.
- D. He could find his sandwich nowhere.

22. Why did Lucia climb up the mountain again?

- A. To signal for help.
- B. To wait for the helicopter.
- C. To search for water.
- D. To look for Fernando's cellphone.

23. Which words can best describe Lucia's second climb?

- A. Painful and fruitless.
- B. Dangerous but exciting.
- C. Tiring yet worthwhile.
- D. Challenging and enjoyable.

## B

Everyone procrastinates (拖延). “It’s part of the human condition,” says procrastination researcher Tim Pychyl. “We want to feel good now. The way to do that is avoid the task.” He admits that in the short term, procrastination is powerfully rewarding. The present self benefits, of course, but not the future self.

His research has shown that people can procrastinate on nearly anything, even enjoyable tasks such as planning a vacation. Some people procrastinate cleaning. Some people procrastinate by cleaning. The top tasks people delay are advancing their careers, taking care of their health, and planning their finances.

One big factor for them is fear of failure, of not living up to expectations. Kelli Saginak, a 57-year-old health coach from Wisconsin, procrastinated about looking for a new job for years. That inability to take action only confirmed her belief that she would never do any better. “It’s totally fear of judgment,” says Saginak. “If I don’t take the risk, I don’t have to face the judgment. Yet it’s simply me judging myself.”

Some people embrace procrastination, insisting that the white-hot pressure of a last-minute completion (完成) makes his or her work better. But researchers have proved it wrong. “I did an experiment, putting procrastinators under restrictions of time. They did worse than non-procrastinators, but they thought they did better,” says Joseph Ferrari, a psychology professor. “Non-procrastinators focus on the task that needs to be done. They have a stronger personal identity and are less concerned about what psychologists call ‘social esteem’—how others like us.”

Procrastination is usually not going to be good for you. Just thinking about what you haven't done may cause discomfort. So if you have been procrastinating on starting an exercise routine, just put on your walking shoes. If you've been putting off a work project, reread your boss's notes about it.

24. According to Tim Pychyl, people procrastinate because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it simplifies the tasks
- B. it offers temporary relief
- C. it allows more time for planning
- D. it benefits one's self development

25. What did Kelli Saginak mean by "Yet it's simply me judging myself"?

- A. She has false expectations.
- B. She makes quick judgement.
- C. She regrets taking no action.
- D. She values her present career.

26. What does Joseph Ferrari's experiment show?

- A. Procrastinators usually lack confidence.
- B. Procrastinators turn pressure into motivation.
- C. Non-procrastinators care much about others' feelings.
- D. Non-procrastinators perform better within a time limit.

27. What is the author's attitude towards procrastination?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Reserved.
- C. Opposed.
- D. Objective.

### C

In the film *The Matrix*, Agent Smith, a super-computer in human shape, says, "You move to an area, and you multiply, and multiply, until every natural resource is consumed. The only way you can survive is to spread to another area. There is another organism (生物体) on this planet that follows the same pattern: a virus. Human beings are a disease, a cancer of this planet."

Yes, relatively speaking, we are just a large virus. While most species live in balance with their ecosystems, we fail to do so. We are taking more from nature than it has to give. We wipe out animals and plants as a virus might invade (侵袭) and kill a host. We are destroying our host, the earth.

Our brain has been our most successful tool for survival. The funny thing is that our mind has developed to such a degree that we have thought up solutions to more survival problems. We are for the first time in earth's history changing nature to suit our comfort and desires. Being a human, I do like the advancement of technology and medicine as we have the chance to survive longer and sometimes feel less pain. After all, nature is cruel and we can

soften its blow through these inventions. However, people surviving genetic (基因的) faults or illness, could they be actually making the gene pool more “dirty” and could even more people in the future suffer due to an increase in faulty DNA? It seems that even though we deal with a short-term problem we could be causing more. Are we being kind to be cruel?

We are lucky enough to own a brain complex enough to think and create. But we fail to realize the only way to really survive is through respect of our host, the earth, and working with it as the only way a living thing can benefit is by benefiting its host as it depends on it to survive.

28. According to the passage, what characteristics do humans and viruses share?

- A. They take and give.
- B. They expand and destroy.
- C. They create and consume.
- D. They balance and survive.

29. What does the author think of modern technology and medicine?

- A. They can help humans control nature.
- B. They can guarantee purer human DNA.
- C. They may reduce humans’ effect on the earth.
- D. They may bring humans more harm than good.

30. What is the author’s purpose of writing the passage?

- A. To appeal for humans’ respect for nature.
- B. To put forward ways to advance medicine.
- C. To talk about a film character, Agent Smith.
- D. To argue against comparing humans to viruses.

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。

### How to Become a Glass Half-Full Person

Times are tough and many people are struggling. But just because we can find lots of reasons for feeling down doesn’t mean that we should. We all get to wake up every day and choose whether we are going to be a glass half-full, or a glass half-empty person. 31

**Set your intention.** Before you step out of bed, take one minute to set your intention for the day by coming up with one word about the attitude or spirit you want to bring to the day. 32 It helps you better focus your time and energy.

**Carry yourself like an optimist.** Scientists have actually proven that how you present and carry yourself on the outside has a huge impact on how you feel on the inside. 33 Talk with people as though you were the outgoing, confident, optimistic and successful

person you wish to be and you will attract all sorts of positive people and opportunities into your life.

\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_ Often the very thing we need to improve our circumstances requires courage. That is, closing the gap between where you are now and where you would like to be in life will require stepping outside your comfort zone and doing something that scares you in some way.

**Turn a problem into an opportunity.** You can't solve your problems by complaining about them. \_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_ Where pessimists (悲观主义者) see problems, optimists find opportunities. If you change the way you look at your problems, your problems change and transform into a rich array of opportunities to grow, learn and discover inner resources you never knew you had!

Please try one of these strategies today and let me know how it helps! As an optimist, I am sure it will!

- A. Perform an act of courage.
- B. Expect good things to happen.
- C. Stand tall and smile confidently.
- D. Being intentional acts like a compass.
- E. Surround yourself with positive people.
- F. Below are tips on filling up your cup of optimism.
- G. But you can solve them by approaching them from a new angle.

### 第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

#### 第一节：完形填空（共 20 个小题；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。

I was worried about the big math test. "It's just so \_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_," I whined (抱怨) to my mother. "You, Dad, and Tyler hardly have to work at all to understand math, and meanwhile I \_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_ for hours to figure out every new concept." "Sometimes things that are worth \_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_ take time, Honey," she responded.

The next day in Language Arts class, when the teacher wrote "Energy and persistence conquer (征服) all things" on the board, it felt like old Ben Franklin was speaking \_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_ to me. "Energy and persistence," I muttered. "I'll study every day until that math test, and I'll be \_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_ to conquer it."

The next three weeks were \_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_, to say the least. Once I made my plan to spend time \_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_, everyone wanted me for some new and \_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_ activity. Each time I \_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_ an invitation, I gritted

my teeth(咬紧牙关)and 45 a math test paper with a big A+ on it. Happily for me, I got plenty of 46 from various sources. When I showed my study plan to my math teacher, she was 47. At home, my brother was also happy to lend a hand.

When the day of the math exam finally arrived, I was 48 worried. But I knew I had done 49 I could. I would love to say that I came home a week later with a big A+ on my exam paper. It did not happen that way. This story did have a 50 ending, though. When I came home with a B on my test, my parents took turns to 51 me. “You knew the test would be 52, but you didn’t back down,” said my father. “You earned that 53! Perfect grades are nice, 54 we care more about you working hard and learning. We’re proud of you.”

So I guess Ben Franklin was right! I didn’t get an A+, but with energy and persistence, I definitely conquered what I thought would be the 55 math test.

- |                    |                 |                |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. upsetting   | B. embarrassing | C. funny       | D. silly       |
| 37. A. examine     | B. struggle     | C. pray        | D. hesitate    |
| 38. A. arguing     | B. considering  | C. reciting    | D. learning    |
| 39. A. casually    | B. honestly     | C. directly    | D. politely    |
| 40. A. sure        | B. afraid       | C. curious     | D. anxious     |
| 41. A. boring      | B. exciting     | C. challenging | D. satisfying  |
| 42. A. reading     | B. thinking     | C. studying    | D. writing     |
| 43. A. interesting | B. dangerous    | C. private     | D. violent     |
| 44. A. assessed    | B. confirmed    | C. longed for  | D. turned down |
| 45. A. pictured    | B. checked      | C. held        | D. collected   |
| 46. A. money       | B. support      | C. praise      | D. reward      |
| 47. A. confused    | B. encouraged   | C. annoyed     | D. impressed   |
| 48. A. almost      | B. just         | C. ever        | D. still       |
| 49. A. everything  | B. nothing      | C. something   | D. anything    |
| 50. A. strange     | B. happy        | C. sad         | D. humorous    |
| 51. A. amuse       | B. teach        | C. hug         | D. consult     |
| 52. A. different   | B. tough        | C. special     | D. awful       |
| 53. A. title       | B. grade        | C. honor       | D. right       |
| 54. A. or          | B. because      | C. so          | D. but         |
| 55. A. impractical | B. unfair       | C. impossible  | D. unfortunate |



### 非选择题部分

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

### 第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（10 个小题；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。

#### The Roar（咆哮）of Lava

A strange sound ripped my father out of his sleep. What he didn't know at that moment was that the volcano Mauna Loa had begun to erupt, and the 56 (disturb) sound he heard was the roar of lava. Soon, people in my father's village figured out what was happening, and all the 57 (family) fled the village for safer areas. It was scary, but people stayed calm. 58 (lucky), no one was hurt, but as the lava made its way to the ocean, it 59 (destroy) homes and parts of the highway.

Every time I heard my father tell this dramatic tale, I watched his eyes light 60. I could tell that, even many years later, my father was both scared and amazed at the grand volcano. So, it was in high school 61 I decided to make a career out of studying Mauna Loa.

Now, I work with other scientists studying Mauna Loa, one of Earth's largest active volcanoes. Of course, we can't control the eruptions, but we can use the data we collect 62 (predict) where the lava might flow next. We study geographical maps and examine where lava flowed during past eruptions. I even collect gas and lava samples that come directly from the volcano. We can use the 63 (inform) to help keep people safe.

I feel lucky to spend my days so close to an active volcano, 64 I think is one of Earth's greatest wonders. Like my father, I am both frightened and in awe(敬畏) of 65 (it) power.

### 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）

假如你是李华，你想申请成为 2020 年中国国际进口博览会（the 2020 China International Import Expo）的一名英语志愿者，请给外教 James 写一封邮件求助，请他帮你写推荐信。邮件内容包括：

1. 写信目的；
2. 推荐信的内容、截止时间、接收邮箱地址（*info@sinoexpo.cc*）；
3. 表达感谢。

注意：

1. 词数不少于 80；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

## 第二节：概要写作（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

These days, football is one of the most popular sports in the world. Given that Neil Armstrong wanted to take a football to the Moon, we could even say that it is also the most popular sport out of this world! The history of the game goes back over two thousand years to Ancient China. It was then known as *cuju* (kick ball), a game using a ball of animal skins with hair inside. Goals were hung in the air. Football as we know it today started in Great Britain, where the game was given new rules.

That football is such a simple game to play is perhaps the basis of its popularity. It is also a game that is very cheap to play. You don't need expensive equipment; even the ball doesn't have to cost much money. All over the world you can see kids playing to their hearts' content with a ball made of plastic bags; just like Pelé did when he was a boy.

Another factor behind football's global popularity is the creativity and excitement on the field. It is fun enough to attract millions of people. You do not have to be a fan to recognize the skill of professional player—how they use their bodies to pass, score and defend can be amazing to see—or to feel the excitement of a game ending with a surprising twist.

What's more, football has become one of the best ways for people to communicate: it does not require words, but everyone understands it. It breaks down walls and brings people together on and off the field. Take, for example, the famous football game on Christmas Day 1914. World War I had broken out months before, but British and German soldiers put down their guns and played football together—one moment of peace to remember during years of conflict.

“Some people believe football is a matter of life and death, ...” said Bill Shankly, the famous footballer and manager. “I can assure you it is much, much more important than that.” This might sound funny, but one only has to think about the Earth to realise that our planet is shaped like a football.