**宁波市2021学年第二学期高二英语期末试题**

**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 does the man do to deal with the heat?

A. Remove his jacket.

B.  Open a window.

C. Open a door.

2. What are the speakers doing?

A. Driving a car.

B. Riding a bus.

C. Crossing the street.

3. What does the woman probably think of the cats?

A. They are loyal.

B. They are stubborn.

C. They are cute.

4. How does the girl usually tell the time?

A. With a watch.

B. With a phone.

C. With a computer.

5. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. To move out of her way.

B. To help her book a seat,

C. To allow her to change seats.

第二节（共15小题；每小题〗.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。 听下面一段对话，回答第6和7题。

6. What are the speakers mostly talking about?

A. Catching fish.

B. Taking photos.

C. Walking through the park.

7. Where do the speakers agree to go next?

A. Down to the beach.

B. Into the forest.

C. Up on the hill.

听下面一段对话，回答第8至10题。

8. Where does the conservation probably take place?

A. At a hotel.

B. At the workplace.

C. At a birthday party.

9. When does the woman need the man to work for her?

A. 12:00 to 8:00 p.m. on Friday.

B. 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday.

C. 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Saturday,

10. What agreement do the speakers come to in the end?

A. The woman owes the man a favor.

B. The woman will pay the man extra money,

C. The woman will introduce her friends to the man.

听下面一段对话，回答第11至13题。

1. Which type of role will the girl cast in?
2. A leading role.
3. A supporting role.

C. A non-speaking role.

12. What does the girl worry about?

A. Her acting.

B. Her singing.

C. Her lines.

13. How does the girl seem to feel?

A. Unsure.    B. Confident. C. Inspired.

听下面一段对话，回答第14至17题。

14. What was the man probably doing at the beginning?

A. Reading a magazine.

B. Watching a TV show.

C. Doing some cleaning.

15. When did the woman first use AI today?

A. When she drove her car.

B. When she woke up with her alarm.

C. When she bought something on the Internet,

16. What did the man’s parents just get?

A. A new car with special cameras.

B. A piece of cleaning equipment,

C. A smart phone with new functions.

17. How does the woman react to the Roomba?

A. She is amazed.

B. She is amused.

C. She is uninterested.

听下面一段独白，回答第18至20题。

1. Who are forbidden to enter the castle?

A. Very young children.

B. People with heart problem.

C. Anyone over eighty years old,

19. What should people do with their personal belongings?

A. Bring them.

B. Lock them up.

C. Hand them to the staff.

20. What are people asked to do at the end?

A. Follow the exit signs.

B. Help fasten the seat belts.

C. Hang the talking pictures.

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，并在答題纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Swiss designer Didier Rudolf Quarroz's love of Chinese tea culture has inspired him to design innovative new items to brew the tea. Quarroz developed an interest in Chinese tea after working at a Shanghai-based design company, where he was by chance engaged in a tea project.

His research helped him develop a deep understanding of the differences between Chinese and Western tea products. And this made him think about designing items for foreigners to brew Chinese tea. 4i hope to design easy-to-use and modem tea-making tools to help foreigners try Chinese traditional tea and give them an interesting experience in brewing tea/' Quarroz says.

In 2017, he moved to Hangzhou, capital of East China’s Zhejiang province and a major tea-production base, to explore the possibilities of applying Western concepts in designing objects for Chinese tea. “I want to focus on the tea industry, and Hangzhou is a great fit because of the long history and profound culture of tea here,” Quarroz says.

Quarroz began to concentrate on the design of a tea inftiser (注射器）to make brewing easier for foreigners. It’s a glass container with a silicone (桂胶) lid. All users need to do is to put the leaves inside, place **it** in a cup and add hot water.J, The infuser can be taken out from the cup easily without users’ fingers being hurt by the hot water,” Quarroz says.

Hangzhou has a booming tea industry, which has offered the Swiss designer many opportunities to cooperate with local plantations and companies. “Driven by the love of Chinese tea, I cooperate with local companies and help them to develop new kinds of tea products. Also, we sometimes organize workshops to introduce different teas to the public,” Quarroz says.

Hangzhou also enables smooth business operations, he adds. “In general, it is easy to start a business in Hangzhou. And the government and agencies are increasing efforts to help and support young entrepreneurs, including us from foreign countries,” he adds. Quarroz says he plans to design 10 innovative tea-related products by combining Chinese tea culture with international elements.

21. Quarroz's new items have the following features EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. being designed by hand

B. using Western concepts

C. making brewing easier for foreigners

D. providing interesting brewing experiences

22. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 4 probably refers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. container B.infuser     C. lid     D. leaf

23. What makes Hangzhou an ideal place for Quarroz to start a business in China?

A. Quarroz obtained many chances to cooperate with state-owned companies,

B. Hangzhou features a newly-built tea industry and has abundant tea projects.

C. Hangzhou organizes many workshops to introduce different teas to the public.

D. Quarroz can receive much help and support from the government and agencies.

24. What type of writing is the passage?

A. A biography.

B. A news story.

C. A travel journal.

D. An advertisement.

B

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—Ralph Waldo Emerson

Being enthusiastic about something means being excited about a given project. Enthusiasm involves having a strong interest in the task at hand. If you decided to learn a new language, which is not easy anyhow, you would have to dedicate yourself wholeheartedly to the cause. Anything less would result in failure.

What is real enthusiasm? In your pursuing success, enthusiasm means that you believe deeply in what the company is doing. You also believe that your job is important and contributes to the cause. It means that you’re willing to make every effort to achieve the company’s goals. Real enthusiasm is when you leap out of bed in the morning and attack your day with much enthusiasm and energy. You have great enthusiasm for the work you do and the people you work with. This pushes you to improve and become a better person. Enthusiasm means that you are stimulated by your work, and are able to find new challenges and keep growing professionally.

Furthermore, most jobs have some elements that are less fun and more difficult to carry out. This is where passion really comes into play. Passion helps you get ahead. Enthusiasm about a job or project usually translates into positive energy. That is, if you are excited about a project, you will be anxious to get started and get results. The mere fact of looking forward to your work will help make you more productive and effective. You will plan more effectively and pay careful attention to detail. You will carry out your plan more carefully and aim for the best results possible.

Increase your enthusiasm. Most men aren’t bom great\_they become great. Similarly, not everyone is the enthusiastic type that falls in love with their work. However, do not despair. There are ways to become more passionate.

25. What’s the purpose of quoting Emerson’s saying at the beginning of the passage?

A. To introduce the topic.

B. To arouse readers’ enthusiasm.

C. To illustrate Emerson’s influence.

D. To summarize great people’s enthusiasm.

26. What is the author’s attitude towards enthusiasm?

A. Objective. B. Negative.    C. Positive.    D.Indifferent,

27. What is most likely to be discussed in the paragraph that follows?

A. Benefits of enthusiasm.

B. Significance of enthusiasm.

C. Good ways to boost passion.

D. Success stories of passionate people.

C

Dolphins are much more intelligent than humans previously thought. Scientists have recently discovered that bottle-nosed dolphins can recognise themselves in the mirror一much like you and I can!

When you see a spot on your face, what do you do? Go to the mirror time and again, and wonder what it is still doing there. Well, this is exactly what two male bottle-nosed dolphins, Presley and Tab, do as well. So, these lovable aquatic animals are not just sailors’ friends，but they are also aware of their bodies—almost like humans!

A Reuters news agency report in The Telegraph says that Presley and Tab stay in a pool with reflective glass walls in the New York Aquarium. Researchers in the Wildlife Conservation Society’s Osbom Laboratories of Marine Science noticed that when Presley and Tab saw their own reflections, they did not seem to think that they were looking at another dolphin.

Dolphins are very social creatures, and are friendly with humans as well as their own kind. This got the researchers thinking. Perhaps the dolphins recognised their own images? So they decided to find out. Using non-toxic ink, they made marks on different parts of the dolphins9 bodies, changing the place every week. Every time their bodies were marked, the dolphins made more trips to the mirror than usual. If the ink marks were on their tummies (肚子），they would expose their tummies to the mirror and look at them for a long time.

Now doesn’t that sound familiar? Imagine the dolphins wondering—“Now where did that

mark come from? I wonder how long it’s going to stay?”

Till now, only the great apes like the chimps, the gorillas and the orangutans have displayed this quality of recognising their images in the mirror. All other animals have failed this test.

The researchers feel that these findings may increase human sensitivity towards dolphins, which are being hunted and slaughtered in great numbers. Dolphin fins (鳍) are considered as delicacies in several South-East Asian countries.

1. Which behaviour does NOT show dolphins recognise their own images in the experiment?
2. Exposing their marked parts to the mirror.

B. Making more trips to the mirror than usual.

C. Looking at themselves in the mirror for a long time.

D. Wondering about the reasons for the marks on their bodies.

29. The example of great apes is used to indicate that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. dolphins are as intelligent as great apes in a way

B. dolphins are as good at socializing as great apes

C. animals tend to be aware of their bodies in the mirror

D. animals can be trained to recognize their images in the mirror

30. Which of the following might be the best title for the text?

A. Dolphins in the Mirror

B. Animal Intelligence in the Mirror

C. Scientific Assumption of Dolphins

D. Human Sensitivity Towards Dolphins

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。

There is a long-standing argument in scientific circles over how to classify viruses. They're alive because they multiply, have genes and evolve. Yet they^re not alive as they don?t have cells and can’t survive on their owil Viruses have one mission: to find a host and use it to reproduce， eventually causing the host’s cells to burst and die. \_\_31\_\_ Fortunately, as we know a great deal about how viruses do their damage, we know how to avoid them. These facts are a good place to start.

**You can get some viruses more than once.**

There’s a popular myth that once you’ve had a vims, you’re not likely to be affected again. That?s not always the case, says Kathleen Dass, an allergist and immunologist. When you get a virus, your body builds up antibodies (抗体）to fight it. Those antibodies stay in your system, helping you avoid fixture infections.   \_\_ 32\_\_    However,    not    everyone    makes enough antibodies and they may wear off over time, which is why you need more shots of some vaccines. In addition, viruses can change, making your antibodies ineffective against a new kind.

**You can be infectious without ever showing symptoms.**

Some viruses, including COVID-19 and AIDS, can be spread via asymptomatic people (they never have signs of the illness) and presymptomatic people (they don’t have symptoms yet)，according to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Some people may be super spreaders, infecting dozens to hundreds of other people without even realizing it. \_\_33\_\_

**You can be charged for knowingly spreading some viruses.**

\_\_34\_\_ But please stay home when you feel ill because you could be charged if you were to knowingly infect someone with an incurable virus, such as HIV or herpes. For instance, the singer Usher has been charged by his partners for not mentioning his herpes. Similarly, the actor Charlie Sheen has been charged twice for exposing women to HIV without telling them.

**Don’t ask for antibiotics for your viral infection.**

Antibiotics (抗生素）kill bacteria，but they don’t work on viruses at all. \_\_35\_\_ In fact, researchers found that so many people are convinced that antibiotics will help their viral symptoms that up to one third of all antibiotic prescriptions (处方）are unnecessary.

1. This is also how vaccines work.

B. Many people doubt if antibiotics are a cure-for-all.

C. That’s why viruses that infect humans always cause illness.

D. It is not a wise choice to hang out if you know you’re infected.

E. So take measures to prevent spreading viruses even when you don’t feel sick.

F. Still many doctors report feeling pressured by patients who insist on them despite a viral infection.

G. It’s unlikely that anyone will take you to court for passing on the viruses to people around the office.

第三部分:语言运用（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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Jenifer Mauer has needed more willpower than the typical college student to pursue her goal of earning a nursing degree. That willpower \_\_36\_\_ fruit when Jennifer graduated from University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and became the \_\_37\_\_ in her large family to earn a bachelor’s degree.

Mauer grew up on a farm in a family of 10 children. Her dad worked at a job away from the farm，and her mother \_\_38\_\_ the farm with the kids. After high school, Jennifer \_\_39\_\_ a local technical college, working to pay her \_\_40\_\_，because there was no extra money \_\_41\_\_ for a college education. After graduation, she worked to help her sisters and brothers \_\_42\_\_ their schooling.

Jennifer now is married and has three children of her own. She decided to go back to \_\_43\_\_ to advance her career and to be able to \_\_44\_\_ support her family while doing something she loves: \_\_ 45\_\_ . She chose the UW-Eau Claire program at Ministry Saint Joseph’s Hospital in Marshfield \_\_46\_\_ she was able to pursue her four-year degree \_\_47\_\_ to home. She could drive to class and be home in the evening to help with her kids. Jenifer received great \_\_48\_\_ from her family as she worked to earn her degree: Her husband worked two jobs to \_\_49\_\_ the bills, and her 68-year-old mother helped take care of the children at times.

Through it all, she remained in good \_\_50\_\_ standing and graduated with honors. Jennifer sacrificed to achieve her goal, giving up many nights with her kids and \_\_51\_\_ important events to study. “Some nights my heart was breaking to have to pick between my \_\_52\_\_ and studying for exams or papers,” she says. \_\_53\_\_ her children have learned an important lesson \_\_54\_\_ their mother earn her degree. Jennifer is a first-generation graduate and a (n)  \_\_55\_\_ to her family一and thafs pretty powerful

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. bore | B. spoilt | C. promoted | D. replaced |
| 37. A. last | B. best | C. first | D. least |
| 38. A. updated | B. purchased | C. supplied | D. ran |
| 39. A. struck | B. attended | C. supported | D. abandoned |
| 40. A. fare | B. tuition | C. debt | D. bill |
| 41. A. set down | B. setup | C. set aside | D. set out |
| 42. A. pay for | B. pay back | C. pay off | D. pay out |
| 1. A. work | B. dormitory | C. branch | D. college |
| 44. A. better | B. less | C. just | D. never |
| 45. A. engineering | B. teaching | C. nursing | D. farming |
| 46, A. that | B. because | C. although | D. but |
| 47. A. contrary | B. accessible | C. attached | D. close |
| 48. A. application | B. solution | C. support | D. complaint |
| 49. A. cover | B. raise | C. obtain | D. preserve |
| 50. A. responsible | B, pleasant | C. comfortable | D. academic |
| SLA. presenting | B. confirming | C. missing | D. recognizing |
| 52. A. kids | B. health | C. goal | D. career |
| 53. A, Still | B. However | C. Also | D. So |
| 54. A. proving | B. remarking | C. sharing | D. witnessing |
| 55. A. inspiration | B. indication | C. resolution | D. reflection |

**非选择题部分**

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。

Many animals use camouflage (保护色)to make them harder \_\_56\_\_ (see). Hunters such as leopards do this so that the animals they want to eat don’t see them and run away. Prey animals such as deer use camouflage to avoid \_\_57\_\_ (eat).

Will Allen at the University of Bristol is enthusiastic about why animals such as cats have different patterns. For example, why are a leopard's spots different from \_\_58\_\_ of a cheetah (猎豹)？ In \_\_59\_\_ attempt to find out the reasons, he decided to use a mathematical technique called “reaction-diffusion' He also talked to scientists from many \_\_60\_\_ (psychological), engineering and computer science. In this way, he could compare camouflage patterns with the animals’ behaviors and habitats much more \_\_61\_\_ (accurate).

Will has discovered that the patterns \_\_62\_\_ (connect) with the environment. Cats that live in forests with many trees have more complicated patterns and cats \_\_63\_\_ (spend) more time in trees have more irregular patterns. Will concludes that cats’ camouflage depends on \_\_64\_\_ they live and how they hunt. Evolution has created the most suitable pattern for each particular hunter. Will’s studies mean we can predict a big cat’s habitat and lifestyle \_\_65\_\_ looking at the patterns of its fur.

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）

假设你是李华，是校志愿者协会的负责人。你们协会准备举办一个活动：教乐福社区 (Lefu Community)的老年人使用智能手机。请给你校交换生George发一封电子邮件，邀请他参加这个活动。内容包括：

1. 活动目的、时间、地点；

2. 教学内容：

注意：

1. 词数80左右；邮件的开头与结尾已经为你写好，不计入词数。

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear George,

I’m Li Hua，chairman of the Volunteer Association of our school.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节读后续写（满分25分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之成为一个完整的故事。

Smile for the Camera

He had beautiful features, half-Arab and half-African: large almond-shaped brown eyes and a delicate nose. His hair was black，cut short For a refugee (难民），he was in good shape physically, though dirty and barefoot.

He stood in front of my **camera** and stared. “You will find my parents,” he ordered. “I can’t promise,” I replied and focused the camera on his face, “**Smile**.” “Then I can’t smile.” I snapped a **photo** of the boy and wrote down his vital information: **Maiga** Fotana，age 10; his parents’ names; his **village**. “Bye，” I said when I finished and he walked away silently.

Until sundown, I shot pictures of hundreds of children. We would post their pictures wherever we could in the war-affected country, hoping someone would **recognize** a little face and come to the camp to claim the child.

The next morning，Maiga was first in line. “Did you find my parents?” he asked, “No，” I said，“I just took your picture yesterday. I haven’t even developed it yet.’，

“My parents will be looking for me, so I need to take another picture，” he said I loaded my camera. “One photo is enough，” 1 said, “We’ll make copies and post them all over. Besides， I don’t have enough **film** (胶卷). I can’t take two photos of everyone!” He drew close to me. I could see flecks of green in his eyes. “We won’t tell others,” he whispered. He winked. I shook my head. “Bye,” he said.

The next day，he came and tilted his head，“I want to help you，” he said, “I can **write names**.” He took his place next to me. Maiga had beautiful hand-writing, square and even. He spoke to each child with authority as he wrote down their information. As each child left, Maiga said, “Bye.”

One day, hundreds of people came to our camp. They held photos in their hands with **hope** in their wide dark eyes. They strained their necks to see through the crowds. They called out names.

All the aid workers gathered to watch as adults and children ran to each other, crying and embracing. I saw family after family brought together, and I felt **delighted** and moved as well.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2. 至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语己为你写好；

4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1: Then I noticed Maiga standing at the edge of the group, watching.

Paragraph 2: Two weeks later, an aid worker came with a man who looked just like Maiga.

**宁波市2021学年第二学期高二英语期末试题参考答案**

第一部分听力（共二节，满分30分；每题1.5分）

1-5 ACBBC    6-10BCBCA    11-15 ABAAC 16-20 BCABA

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）

21-24 ABDB    25-27 ACC    28-30 DAA

第二节（共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分）

31-35 CAEGF

第三部分语言运用（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）

36-40 ACDBB    41-45 CADAC    46-50 BDCAD 51-55CABDA

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

56. to see/to be seen 57. being eaten    58.    those    59. an 60. psychology

61. accurately 62. are connected 63. spending 64. where 65. by

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）

Dear George,

I’m Li Hua, chairman of the Volunteer Association of our school. I’m writing to invite you to join us in an activity to be held on July 3.

To enable the elderly residents in Lefu Community to enjoy the convenience of modern life, we’re providing lessons about basic knowledge of operating smart phones in the Activity Center from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.. Then we’ll offer them one-on-one detailed instructions on how to access the Internet, scan QR codes, use mobile pay and communicate through social media such as WeChat.

I believe if it'll be a fulfilling and rewarding experience. Looking forward to your participation.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节读后续写（满分25分）

Paragraph 1: Then I noticed Maiga standing at the edge of the group, watching. Tears poured from his eyes and his mouth was parted in a silent cry. I rushed to him and he sobbed into my chest. “They’ll come. It’s just the first day!” I hugged him and he melted against me. It must have been months since someone had held him this tight. I let him hold on until he was ready to let go. In the following days, **Maiga** was usually quiet and withdrawn. Sometimes, though, he was animated, almost happy, and he talked about his family, his **village** and his school.

Paragraph 2: Two weeks later, an aid worker came with a man who looked just like Maiga. “Maiga!” I could barely whisper the name. Maiga was busy **writing names**. “Maiga!” The familiar sound made him look up. His mouth dropped open and his pen slipped out. He squeaked as he stood up and threw himself into his father’s open arms. I watched with tears all over my cheeks. Maiga then **smiled** at me and said eagerly，“You will miss me!” I nodded，trying to stop my sobs. “I’ll definitely miss you!” he shouted. I wanted to take a **photo** of his smile, but no **film** could have captured the happiness I saw on his face.