**皖北名校2020〜2021学年度高二年级第一学期联合考试**

**英 语**

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。 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. How often does the man go to his parents' house?

A. Twice a week. B. Once a week. C. Once a month.

2. What apartment does the woman want?

A. A smaller one. B. A bigger one. C. A cheaper one.

3. What does the woman want to know?

A. Who saw Mary this morning.

B. When the man got to the office.

C. If Mary has come by the office this morning.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A film. B. A plan. C. A vacation.

5. What is the woman going to do this afternoon?

A. Attend a meeting. B. Go to a chess club. C. Watch a tennis match.

第二节（共15小题;每小题1. 5分，满分22. 5分）

听下面5段对话或独片。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。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. How many nights will the woman stay?

A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

7. What kind of room does the woman want?

A. One with two beds and one with one bed.

B. One with two beds and one without beds.

C. One with one bed and one without beds.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. Where are the speakers?

A. In a hospital. B. In a company. C. At a restaurant.

9. Why is the woman happy?

A. She has found a good job.

B. She has just got a pay raise.

C. The man invites her to drink.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. How soon will the conference start in Brighton?

A. In three days. B. In a week. C. In a month.

11. What will the man do during the coming conference?

A. Debate with some famous scientists.

B. Act as the chairman of the conference.

C. Read the report instead of the woman.

12. What might the man work as?

A. A secretary. B. A scientist. C. A businessman.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Distant relatives. B. New neighbors. C. Old classmates.

14. How is the woman's husband work?

A. It's busy. B. It's relaxing. C. It's easy.

15. Why do Mr and Mrs Smith come to the woman's place?

A. To get her phone number.

B. To ask her for some help.

C. To give her an invitation.

16. What will the woman do at 4 ：00 pm this Friday?

A. Go to help the Smiths.

B. Go to watch a film with her husband.

C. Go to the shopping center to buy something.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speed limit on highways in America?

A. 25 miles an hour. B. 35 miles an hour. C. 55 miles an hour.

18. What is a traffic ticket about?

A. Traffic rules.

B. How much the driver must pay.

C. Why the driver is stopped by the police.

19. What may happen to him if a driver receives too many traffic tickets?

A. He will be put in prison.

B. He can't drive forever.

C. He can't drive for a while.

20. How is the traffic in America when people go to work?

A. Quite heavy. B. Very light. C. It goes normally.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分**40**分）

第一节（共15小题：每小题2分，满分30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。

A

Guide to the Great Ocean Road

Take a drive on the spectacular Great Ocean Road, which winds alongside the wild Southern Ocean. This diverse and dramatic region is best explored over the course of a few days.

Don't miss

• Stay at beachside villages

• Soak up breathtaking clifftop views

• Enjoy yourself in the nature and wildlife Top things to do along the Great Ocean Road

**Take in the scenery**

Victoria s dramatic south-west coastline covers an incredible range of scenery. See the world-famous waves at Bells Beach or walk on the sand at Anglesea. Visit the charming old fishing village of Port Fairy. Join a scenic flight with 12 Helicopters to see the Bay of Islands.

**Meet the wildlife**

The Great Ocean Road is home to lots of native wildlife. At Logans Beach , you can watch southern right whales calve（产仔）in a nursery close to shore between May and September. Join a Seals by Sea tour to see hundreds of fur seals at Cape Bridge water, or swim with dolphins. See koalas in the wild, and enjoy a game of golf alongside grazing kangaroos at Anglesea.

How to get there

The Great Ocean Road begins a-90-minute drive from Melbourne's city centre. It is 400 kilometres from the town of Torquay to Nelson on the South Australian border.

21. What can we do on "Take in the scenery” part?

A. See north-west coastline. B. Join a flight by yourself.

C. Climb a mountain. D. Visit the charming old fishing village.

22. Which is mentioned on "Meet the wildlife” part?

A. Watch seals calve. B. Enjoy a game of football.

C. Swim with dolphins. D. See pandas.

23. How can we get to the Great Ocean Road from Melbourne?

A. By car. B. By air. C. On foot. D. By sea.

B

US series *The Big Bang Theory* will air its final episode in 2019, ending one of the longest-running sitcoms in US history. The programme's 12th and final season will premiere on 24 September and is expected to conclude in May.

Set in Pasadena, California, the series originally focused on two physicists and their aspiring actress neighbour. *The Big Bang Theory* has attracted more than 18 million viewers every year since its sixth season aired in 2012. It reportedly averaged 18. 6 million viewers per episode in its 11th season, more than any other show on US television. The production teams and CBS said in a joint statement they were "forever grateful" to the fans. "We, along with the cast, writers and crew, are extremely appreciative of the show's success and aim to deliver a final season, and series finale\* that will bring *The Big Bang Theory* to an epic creative close," it read.

The series has won seven Emmys from 46 nominations» including four Outstanding Lead Actor wins for Jim Parsons, who plays the socially inept character Sheldon Cooper. Sheldon became the major success story of the show, earning a spinoff（续集〉series , Young Sheldon. The other stars of the show are Johnny Galecki, Simon Heiberg» Kunal Nayyar, and Kaley Cuoco. In 2016, the principal cast earned about USD 1 million per episode： although there were reports that they accepted a pay cut to ensure other cast members got rises.

*Entertainment Weekly* report that these large pay packets and the show's many years on the air meant it was probably the most expensive show to produce on television—which may explain why it was not picked up for a 13th season. Despite this, critical reception for the show has been lukewarm. The social media reaction to the news was similarly mixed, with many celebrating the end of the long-running series.

24. What's the focus of *The Big Bang Theory* at first?

A. Two physicists and their ambitious female neighbour.

B. Two physicians and their neighbours.

C. Two physicians and their aspiring actress neighbour.

D. Two physicists and their aspiring neighbours.

25. How many stars of the programme are mentioned in the text?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.

26. Why doesn't the TV series produce the thirteenth season?

A. It has received criticism from the social media.

B. The expense of producing the show is huge.

C. It is not that popular with the audience.

D. It's not too expensive.

27. What's the attitude of the social media towards this programme?

A. Skeptical. B. Negative. C. Doubtful. D. Complicated.

**C**

People with weaker muscles, or low muscle strength, are 50 percent more likely to die earlier compared to their stronger peers after adjusting for population factors, chronic health conditions and smoking history, a research of the University of Michigan（UM） found.

The researchers analyzed data of a nationally representative sample of 8,326 men and women aged 65 and older.

Grip strength can be measured using a device called a dynamometer （测力器），which a patient squeezes to measure their strength in kilograms. Researchers used "cut-points（临界 点），” or thresholds, to define levels of strength. Muscle weakness was identified as having a hand grip strength less than 39 kg for men and 22 kg for women.

"Maintaining muscle strength throughout life, especially in later life, is extremely important for longevity and aging independently," said lead researcher Kate Duchowny, who recently completed her doctorate in epidemiology at the *UM* School of Public Health. A growing body of research has indicated that muscle strength may be an even more important predictor of overall health and longevity than muscle mass, Duchowny said. Additionally, hand grip strength specifically has been found to be inversely related to mobility limitations and disability.

"This study further highlights the importance of integrating grip strength measurements into routine care, not just for older adults but even in midlife," said Duchowny. “Having hand grip strength be an integral part of routine care would allow for earlier interventions, which could lead to increased longevity and independence for individuals. "

28. What can we learn from the text?

A. People with low muscle strength, are 50 percent more likely to die earlier compared to their stronger peers.

B. The date only comes from the sample of 8,326 men and women aged 65 and older.

C. Muscle weakness was identified as having a hand grip strength less than 39 kg for male and 22 kg for female.

D. Maintaining muscle strength throughout life, especially in later life, is extremely important for longevity and aging resistance.

29. What's the practical meaning of this study?

A. Emphasize the importance of putting grip strength measurements into routine care.

B. Indicate how to maintain longevity.

C. Explain how to identify muscle weakness.

D. Explain how to prevent mobility limitations and disability.

30. Which kind of journal might this study be taken from?

A. Biological science. B. Social science.

C. Health science. D. Popular science.

31. What's the suitable title for the text?

A. Maintaining muscle strength throughout life can delay aging.

B. People with low muscle strength are more likely to die earlier.

C. Muscle strength is more important than muscle mass for our health and longevity.

D. Hand grip strength has been found to be inversely related to mobility limitations and

disability.

D

Despite what so many people would love to believe, NASA hasn't discovered any evidence of past or present intelligent life on Mars. So, when the Curiosity rover（好奇号探测器）found something suspicious on the Red Planet's surface, they were not only surprised but also a little bit worried.

The thin fragment （碎片）was suspicious enough to guarantee its own name, with NASA's Curiosity rover team calling it the "Pettegrove Point Foreign Object Debris," named for the location where it was discovered. With no idea what it was or where it came from, the rover's handlers began to worry that it might actually be a piece of the rover itself, suggesting some unseen damage or other issue with the robot. Thankfully, those concerns seem to have been unfounded.

In a new update from NASA the object has now been identified as a natural piece of rock rather than a piece of any man-made craft or vehicle. The team analyzed the bizarre object with a tool called the ChemCam RMI. The instrument uses a laser（激光器）to sniff out the makeup of anything it's pointed at, and the results for this particular piece of debris revealed that it's actually just a very thin piece of rock.

NASA describes the inspection： The planning day began with an interesting result from the previous plan's ChemCam RMI analysis of a target that was referred to as "Pettegrove Point Foreign Object Debris"（PPFOD）, and speculated to be a piece of spacecraft debris. In fact it was found to be a very thin flake of rock, so we can all rest easy tonight—Curiosity has not begun to shed its skin!

How this particularly thin sliver of rock got to where it is—and why it seems to be a different colour than the surrounding sand and debris —remains unexplained\* but at least the rover isn't falling apart.

32. What attitude does NASA hold towards the newly found thin fragment?

A. Positive. B. Surprised.

C. Interested. D. Amazed but worried.

33. What is the "Pettegrove Point Foreign Object Debris" named for?

A. Its finder. B. Its location.

C. Its researcher. D. Its shape.

34. What does the underlined word “bizarre” mean?

A. Strange. B. Changeable. C. Normal. D. Common.

35. Which of the following questions has got clear answer?

A. How this particularly thin sliver of rock got to where it is.

B. Why it seems to be a different colour than the surrounding sand and debris.

C. Whether the rover is falling apart.

D. None of them.

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。

The development of mobile phone makes us do many things easily. A lot of us enjoy doing it： you turn on the camera on your mobile phone and hold it at a high position, making your eyes look bigger and your cheekbones more marked out. 36 There it is your selfie（自 拍照）.

Today it's not difficult to find social networking pages full of photos people have taken of themselves and their friends. 37 As many as 91 percent of teenagers have posted photos of themselves online according to a recent survey by the US Pew Research Center.

So what are the reasons for the rise of selfie culture?

"The popularity of the selfie celebrates regular people,” Pamela Rutledge, a professor at the Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology, told *Vogue* magazine. 38

In addition, selfies "allow for a close friendship for long-distance friends, because you can see each other's faces every day", wrote Casey Miller at *The Huffington Post.*

39 "I like having the power to choose how I look, even if I'm making a funny face," Samantha Barks, 19, a high school student in the US, told *Vogue.*

40 The US psychologist, Jill Weber says "There's a danger that your self-esteem may start to be tied to the comments you get when you post a selfie, and they aren't based on who you are but they're based on what you look like. ” Weber told *Vogue*, "When you get nothing or a negative response, your confidence can go down. ”

A. You turn to your best side and click.

B. You will invite your friends to take pictures together.

C. Posting selfies also allows you to control your image online.

D. Selfie culture has become especially related to young people.

E. But experts are concerned that selfies might lead to social problems.

F. Over the past years, "selfie" has become a well-known term across the globe. G. There are many more photographs available now of real people than models. . 第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分**45**分） 第一节（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。

As we slowly 41 down the street on that cold December evening we spotted the porch （门廊〉light. "This must be the house. ” I told our “Positive Teens In Action” group. We 42 in front of an older home 43 the porch light glowing. We 44 our song books, walked up the steps, and 45 the door. We heard a faint voice from inside say, " 46 in. The door is open. ” We opened the door.

There in a rocking chair sat an elderly woman with a big smile on her face. “ I've been expecting you," she said 47 . Ruth was one of our *Meals On Wheels* stops I had 48 along with the usual church members who 49 carolers. We 50 Ruth all the goods 51 the teens had assembled to Ruth earlier that evening. Then I asked Ruth what carols （颂歌）she would like to 52 . Ruth's face was beaming（面露喜色）as she 53 singing

each song.

54 we hugged Ruth good-bye she said to me with 55 glistening in her eyes, “The day you called I was still in bed. I had just finished praying. I asked God if it would be 56 to have some Christmas Carolers come to my home and 57 this year. Thank you for being the 58 to my Christmas prayer. "

Wow, what a ( n) 59 experience to have the opportunity to be the answer to someone's Christmas prayer.

Bible Text： When you pray, go to your room, close the door, and pray to your Father who is unseen. And your Father, who sees 60 you do in private, will reward you.

| 41. A. walked | B. toured | C. drove | D. rushed |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. A. pulled up | B. made through | C. set out | D. take down |
| 43. A. for | B. on | C. as | D. with |
| 44. A. bought in | B. took out | C. lent | D. received |
| 45. A. knocked on | B. moved around | C. passed through | D. walked into |
| 46. A. Come over | B. Come on | C. Come through | D. Come down |
| 47. A. happily | B. strongly | C. weakly | D. finally |
| 48. A. asked | B. visited | C. called | D. arranged |
| 49. A. enjoyed | B. hated | C. thought | D. wrote |
| 50. A. shared | B. handed | C. found | D. exchanged |
| 51. A. which | B. what | C. that | D. where |
| 52. A. watch | B. feel | C. hear | D. know |
| 53. A. attended | B. joined in | C. joined | D. took part |
| 54. A. If | B. Since | C. Although | D. As |
| 55. A. water | B. laughter | C. tears | D. gratitude |
| 56. A. kind | B. grateful | C. certain | D. possible |
| 57. A. show | B. dance | C. display | D. sing |
| 58. A. answer | B. key | C. way | D. question |
| 59. A. painful | B. awesome | C. outgoing | D. outstanding |
| 60. A. what | B. which | C. that | D. how |

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)

阅读下列材料，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Chinese painting has a history of more than 2,000 years. Chinese painting has three major kinds of subjects, 61 (include) birds and flowers, persons and sights of the countryside,

mountains and sea. Chinese painting has much to do with the art of fine handwriting 62 (call) calligraphy(书法).Chinese painters use black ink 63 (produce) different tones and a brush to make many kinds of lines. Even if they add color, the ink drawing remains the basic 64 the design. In judging paintings, the Chinese pay more attention to the brushwork than to 65 subject.

Chinese painting, also known as the traditional national painting, has its unique and 66 (independence) system in the world's fine arts field. The traditional subjects are

persons, sights, flowers and birds. They 67 (divide) into two different styles: one is Gong bi, or meticulous (细致的)painting. This traditional realistic style features the fine brushwork and close attention to detail； the other is Xie yi, or impressionist painting, 68 characteristics are vivid expression and powerful outlines. The 69 (form) of painting

include wall paintings, screens, album and fan covers. There 70 (be) also unique

decoration and paper hanging skills for paintings.

第四部分写作（共两节，满分**35**分）

第一节 短文改错（共10小题;每小题1分，满分10分〉

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文'请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

I had a good time during the Mid-Autumn Festival that I invited my foreign language teacher Mr Smith to spend the holiday together. I treated him as various moon cakes, which means reunion or get together. After the meal, we went out to admire the full moon. He was so much excited about our traditional culture that he asked me to tell him many about Chinese culture. I was high encouraged.

Then I told him about the story of Chang'e. It said that she ate a wonder drug by chance and fly to the moon. She had no other choices but to stay there, accompanying only by a white rabbit. He was deeply attracted by a story.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

假定你是李华，你的外国朋友Peter来信说他在学习方面遇到了一些困难。希望你能给他 一些建议。请给他写封回信，内容包括；

1. 制定学习计划，及时完成任务；

2. 及时复习，多提问，查找并利用资料；

3. 相信自己，克服害怕心理。

注意：1.词数100左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 文章开头已给出，不计入总字数。

Dear Peter,

In your last letter, you told me that you were having trouble in senior learning.

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. .

. .

. .

Yours,

Li Hua