**2020-2021学年高二下学期中华中学期初考试**

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

**A**

**Hiring Now**

Copy Editor

Location: Beijing, China

Contract Length: Minimum 12-month commitment

CGTN Digital is seeking an experienced copy editor to join its growing team of devoted, passionate journalists in Beijing. The ideal candidate will have experience working accurately and carefully, in a fast-paced news environment. They will be positive, energetic and totally committed to the highest journalistic standards. They will also have the ability to read and edit scripts (讲稿) critically; make edits consistent with CGTN’s one and accuracy; and spot spelling, punctuation, grammar, and syntax (句法) mistakes consistently.

●Edit existing news content

●Repurpose existing content for various online platforms

●Work together with other journalists

●Have an interest in international and Chinese news

|  |
| --- |
| **Minimum Qualifications**●At least 3+ years of relevant experience in editing and fact-checking●Native-level knowledge of the English language●An eye for detail and ability to produce spotless copy●Ability to multitask and work as a team player●University degree |

Apply by sending a CV and a detailed cover letter, including your current and expected salary, along with any relevant work samples by e-mail to: cgtndigita@cgtn.com.

21. What aspects does CGTN Digital focus on while choosing a copy editor?

A. Individualism and interest. B. Nationality and ability. C. Age and gender. D. Experience and competence.

22. Which of the following basic requirements should job applicants meet?

A. Little experience in correcting mistakes. B. Native-level fluency in the English language.

C. Ability to spot mistaken details in the copy. D. Competence to perform a single task independently.

23. What should an applicant offer when applying for this job?

A. A brief cover letter. B. A self-introduction video.

C. Work samples related to this job. D. Current and expected bonus.

**B**

Veronica Vorobet learned about caring in her home country of Romania by nursing her grandparents. In 2013, after their deaths, she moved to England to find a job using the freedom provided by EU (European Union) membership.

Vorobet, 36, is one of a quarter of a million care workers who are not UK citizens, a rising percentage of whom have come from the EU in recent years. They have become an essential part of a low-paid workforce that is constantly understaffed (人手不足的), with about 120,000 unoccupied positions.

Yesterday, she expressed disappointment with the announcement that there would be no special treatment for carers coming into the UK after Brexit — British exit from the EU.

“I want to see people treated the way I want to be treated and to make a difference in people’s lives, making a feeling of home for everyone,” she told *the Guardian*. “The foreign workers are important in this. They are able to work under a lot of stress and long hours. In my country we are very close to our elderly people and that is what we show here. We try to be close to them and respect their wishes.”

She said her approach was to treat residents as if they were her own grandparents and provide similar levels of “support and love.” When she arrived in the UK, Vorobet started as a junior care worker on minimum wage in a home for older people in Petersfield, Hampshire. Seven years on and having studied for an NVQ in health and social care, she is a deputy (副的) care manager at St Anthony’s residential care home in Watford, part of RMD Care. There she works alongside other Romanian people, and care workers from India, Sri Lanka and Kenya.

Her most recent trial has been keeping coronavirus (冠状病毒) out of the home, so far successfully. She said that given the difficulty of taking on care workers, European workers have helped create stability in the workforce. Staff turnover rates in adult social care currently stand at about 30% a year.

“The government should do their research and find out who does these jobs and understand the risk of taking **this decision**. The risk is that there won’t be enough staff to look after the people in need,” she said.

24. Why does the author mention “with about 120,000 unoccupied positions” in Paragraph 2?

A. To predict the future workforce in the UK.

B. To highlight the current situation of the UK.

C. To show the importance of foreign carers in the UK.

D. To reveal foreign carers’ determination to stay in the UK.

25. What does Vorobet think of foreign carers in the UK?

A. They are hardworking and considerate. B. They are unwilling to work with a low pay.

C. They work at the risk of being physically abused. D. They have to leave their countries to seek a fortune.

26. The underlined part “this decision” in the last paragraph refers to the decision that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. European workers must be fired soon

B. foreign carers will be treated with a low pay

C. foreign carers in the UK will be given no particular treatment

D. the British government bans European workers from finding jobs in England

27. What’s the main purpose of this passage?

A. To introduce Vorobet, a woman from UK. B. To present the current situation of the EU carers.

C. To reveal the problems of the UK after Brexit. D. To predict the future workforce in the UK.

**C**

Many older people around the world have at least one common concern: How to get younger people, hooked on their electronic devices, interested in classic art. Take the Monkey King, or Sun Wukong, as an example. The main character in the 16th-century classic novel, *Journey to the West*, is a romantic figure of bravery and adventure that charmed millions of readers before the appearance of online attractions.

*Havoc in Heaven*, a new Peking Opera film, attracted the wider public to the glamour of the traditional Chinese performance art, featuring one of the best-known chapters from *Journey to the West*. This film, expected to create a new channel to promote Peking Opera, includes nearly all the key ingredients of Peking Opera. It covers all the basic techniques, more than 10 classic tunes, and makeup for dozens of facial representations of different figures’ characteristics.

It’s actually a big challenge to combine Peking Opera and film, each of which has its own rhythm, according to Cheng Lu, director of the film, who is adopting a fresh approach to present the traditional art form. One challenge that Cheng and his production team faced is how to balance the new approach with maintaining the fundamentals of the art. The basic principles and performance skills in Peking Opera cannot be changed. For example, performances in Peking Opera often emphasize symbolism over the accurate representation of motion. There are never real horses on stage, and the film reflects that. And when Sun Wukong eats peaches, he merely copies the action of eating without taking a bite.

Some background images on stage, such as a painted waterfall, remain, and a live band was on the set to provide sound for the film, rather than employing the pre-recorded music. “If we change traditions to cater to people’s taste and preference for a regular film, it will no longer be a Peking Opera piece of art,” Cheng said.

On the other hand, some creativity was needed because Cheng and his team did not just want to document a stage performance. Computer technology is also applied to achieve some visual effects and to present impossible scenes, such as explosions or the heavenly court floating in the clouds. Also, the filming process leaves no room for actors to make the slightest mistake in front of cameras, such as those that would probably go unnoticed in an opera house.

Peking Opera films played a powerful role in the 1960s and 70s, but their popularity gave way to more diverse entertainment. In recent years, there has been a recovery in the popularity of Peking Opera films. However, the overuse of special effects in many film adaptations of Peking Opera plays has weakened the original charm of the stage performances. The imagination (enabled by the stage) can never be sacrificed for a film’s expression.

28. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

A. To blame young people addicted to electronic devices.

B. To advertise a new Peking Opera film, *Havoc in Heaven*.

C. To express older people’s concern about the young generation.

D. To arouse readers’ interest in traditional Chinese performance art.

29. What did Director Cheng do while producing the film?

A. He made changes to basic performance skills. B. He made use of symbols and motions equally.

C. He insisted on a band playing music on the scene. D. He brought onto the stage exact details of real life.

30. What innovation did Cheng’s team make?

A. They opposed a rigid recording of the performance.

B. They enriched visual effects with modern technology.

C. They allowed actors to repeat actions before the camera.

D. They adopted real explosion scenes during the shooting.

31. What can we conclude from the last paragraph?

A. Imagination is a unique charm of Peking Opera films.

B. Technology makes up for the loss of stage imagination.

C. There is some possibility for a film to replace Peking Opera.

D. The original charm of Peking Opera cannot be sacrificed for films.

**D**

Data collected by the World Food Program shows that every year over 847 million people worldwide suffer from malnutrition and about 3.1 million children under the age of 5 die of starvation.

While dealing with world hunger is an important thing for scientists, it is not easy, considering natural resources. But thanks to new ideas like Livingbox, there may be some hope.

The Israeli scientists Nitzan Solan and Moti Cohen say Livingbox is an environment-friendly ecosystem made of some connected boxes to form a mini-farm. This means that the vegetables are grown in water instead of soil.

While professional farmers have been doing that for years, Livingbox is the first system built to gain nutrients from common waste. Better yet, it can run without electricity and requires no farming skills to keep. This means that city people who cannot get fresh vegetables can use Livingbox to grow vegetables.

It is easy for all farmers to set up the boxes. Then they fill them with fresh water and add the required seeds. As soon as they add one or all three types of waste, the system will self-produce the nitrogen needed for the plants to take root.

Those that use fish waste have a double advantage — they can cultivate both fish and vegetables at the same time. The fish can provide the waste needed for the plants to grow, while the plants naturally filter the water and help keep a clean home for the fish.

Once the vegetables are ready to pick, farmers simply harvest them and begin the cycle all over again. While the 15-square foot box provides enough vegetables for a family of four, it is easy to make a larger Livingbox in order to build larger farms.

The one thing that can prevent Livingbox from being used in developing countries is the cost. However, some businessmen with several non-profit organizations have promised to keep it affordable, so that poor people living in cities of developing countries can get the chance to eat nutritious food.

32. Why do scientists find it hard to solve world hunger?

A. Because it needs a lot of money to solve the problem.

B. Because there are too many people are starving in the world.

C. Because the population grows rapidly and there are not enough resources.

D. Because most of the natural resources have been damaged.

33. What do we know about Livingbox?

A. It is not harmful to the environment. B. It is made of boxes filled with rich soil.

C. It requires electricity. D. It requires farmers to learn some special skills.

34. Livingbox is designed to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. help developing countries become rich B. get rid of the waste produced by animals

C. get clean water for people living in cities D. let poor people living in cities get fresh vegetables

35. From the last two paragraphs, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. farmers can use the boxes again B. it will not cost much money to build Livingbox

C. Livingbox has been built by businessmen in the world D. Livingbox has become popular in developing countries

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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 had a chat with Siri? Do you ask Google to play your favorite song? Have you ever had Alexa order a pizza for dinner? (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_

Voice assistants are programs on digital devices that listen and respond to verbal (口头的) commands. Users can say, “What’s the weather like?” and the voice assistant will answer with the weather report for that day and location. They could say, “Tell me a story,” and the assistant will jump into a tale. But how do voice assistants understand us? A complex system of codes? An actual person listening on the other end? (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_

It all starts with a signal word. Have you ever called a friend’s name to get their attention? Users say the names of their voice assistants for the same reason. They might say. “Hey Siri!” or simply, “Alexa!” (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_ It signals to the voice assistant that it should begin paying attention.

After the voice assistant hears its signal word, it starts recording. The device waits for a pause to know you’ve finished your request. It then sends your recorded request over the Internet to its database. Once in the database, your request is compared to other requests. (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_ The database then sends these commands back to the voice assistant. Once it receives the commands, the voice assistant knows what to do next.

Voice assistants are improving all the time. Have you ever asked a voice assistant for something and received results you didn’t expect? (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_ That teaches the device that the command it received from its database was wrong. It communicates that with the database and tries to do better next time.

A. The battle for voice assistant market share is fierce.

B. Whatever the signal word is, it wakes up the device.

C. The answer is less complicated than you might think.

D. Voice assistants are inside smart speakers in our homes.

E. Each time this happens, the voice assistant learns from its mistake.

F. Today’s voice assistants can help you out with just about anything.

G. It’s split into separate commands your voice assistant can understand.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15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。

I went to a New York Mets fantasy camp in 1991, and I was fortunate to be on a team for a week whose pitching coach was famous Mel Stottlemyre. Mel was wonderful to all of us 41 ballplayers throughout the week. He was warm and 42 , treating us as if we were major leaguers.

At last, Mel 43 the job at the Mets and became the coach for the Yankees. I followed his 44 and knew about his diagnosis of a blood cancer in 2000. Luckily, a suitable 45 appeared during a championship run, so he took 46 from the Yankees to undergo a stem cell transplant.

In 2002, I was 47 by desperation because I was diagnosed with the same disease and needed a stem cell transplant too. I was in a very 48 need to speak to Mel, but I had lost 49 with him. One day, my phone rang. It was Mel. He explained 50 his experience of having the transplant to me — for all of an hour. I 51 every word.” I feel great, so I’m not 52 ,” he told me. At last, he ended the 53 by giving me his home phone number! This unbelievable experience 54 my spirits. Every time I saw Mel during games on TV as I 55 for my transplant, I repeated to myself, “Look at Mel. I’ll 56 .”

The great news is that my doctors told me my 57 went into remission (缓解) thanks to the successful transplant — and it has been 58 for 15 years. Since then, I have spoken to many 59 with the same problem. I have been glad to 60 Mel to share what he did for me.

41. A. major B. native C. raw D. dynamic

42. A. easy-going B. fault-finding C. far-seeing D. hard-working

43. A. landed B. considered C. offered D. quit

44. A. guide B. advice C. career D. order

45. A. donor B. position C. program D. coach

46. A. advantage B. action C. leave D. service

47. A. controlled B. frightened C. awaken D. overcome

48. A. instant B. unusual C. growing D. continual

49. A. confidence B. contact C. patience D. restriction

50. A. anxiously B. cautiously C. humorously D. detailedly

51. A. referred to B. looked through C. drank in D. left out

52. A. recovering B. retiring C. competing D. compromising

53. A. appreciation B. presentation C. suggestion D. conversation

54. A. lifted B. broke C. relieved D. beat

55. A. waited B. applied C. wished D. searched

56. A. chance it B. make it C. get it D. catch it

57. A. desperation B. pain C. treatment D. condition

58. A. absent B. stable C. effective D. complete

59. A. players B. surgeons C. patients D. friends

60. A. inspire B. copy C. invite D. assist

**第二节 短文语法填空（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。

Virtual doctor app Babylon Health (61)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (accidental) showed users videos of other patients’ consultations with their doctors, (62)\_\_\_\_\_\_ are strictly confidential. The event appeared after a U.K. user said they were able to access dozens (63)\_\_\_\_\_\_ videos of other patients’ sessions. An investigation by Babylon revealed that a software error was to blame as opposed to a cyberattack.

The London set-up that (64)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (value) at $2 billion last August, said it has fixed the problem and informed the Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO), the U.K. data regulator.

(65)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (found) in 2013 by Dr. Ali Parsa, Babylon has built an app that (66)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (allow) people to make video calls to doctors and other healthcare professionals, and get an electronic prescription. It has around 5.6 million users worldwide, with over 2.3 million of those based in the U.K. Babylon said it takes security very seriously and (67)\_\_\_\_\_\_ it has contacted the affected patients to apologize. “On the afternoon of Tuesday June we (68)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (identify) and resolved the issue within two hours,” a Babylon spokesperson said.

“People’s medical data is highly sensitive information, not only do people expect it (69)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (handle) carefully and securely, organizations also have a(n) (70)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (responsible) under the law,” an ICO spokesperson said. “Babylon Health contacted the ICO regarding the incident and advice was provided.”

**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，你的英国朋友Jack在“汉语桥”（Chinese Bridge Competition）中文比赛中获得一等奖。请你用英语给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 表示祝贺；

2. 肯定Jack付出的努力；

3. 赠送中国四大名著小说。

注意：

1. 词数80左右。开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Jack,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

阅读下面短文，根据其内容和所给段落首句进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

An anxious call came into Jimmy Gilleece’s bar. A newly married woman, who had spent the afternoon at the bar, couldn’t find her wallet. She didn’t care about her ID, credit cards, or $150 in cash — but her wedding ring was inside.

Gilleece didn’t like the idea that a theft could have occurred at his place. So he set out to find the wallet. He spent hours looking through security-camera videos, watching the woman’s every step in the bar until she went to sit on a chair outside and left when her ride arrived. Within minutes, a young man approached the bench, slipped something into his pocket, and walked off. Gilleece posted a clip on the bar’s Facebook page, “I didn’t want to punish him,” he said, “I just asked if anybody knew who the guy was.”

Within hours, Gilleece got a text from 17-year-old Prather, who admitted having taken the wallet and told Gilleece he’d done it because he hadn’t eaten in two days. He said he saw the ring but thought it was fake, so he took the money and threw the wallet off the dock (码头) into the ocean. Then he bought a sandwich.

Gilleece, unsure whether he believed Prather, told the teen to meet him at the dock, where they got talking and Prather revealed that he wasn’t getting along with his family and had been living in the woods for a week. Judging from Prather’s small body and red cheeks, Gilleece saw him for what he was: more of a kid than a criminal.

But the police were already on the case, and because of the missing ring, Prather could be facing charges, “He would be going to big boy prison. I have to help him somehow,” Gilleece thought.

Paragraph 1:

Gilleece paid two divers to search the waters where Prather had thrown the wallet. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2:

Then suddenly a diver came up to the surface of the water. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**2020-2021学年高二下学期中华中学期初考试**

**参考答案**

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节 阅读**

21-23 DCC 24-27 CACB 28-31 DCBD 32-35 CADA

**第二节 七选五**

36- 40 FCBGE

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 完型填空**

41-45 CADCA 46-50 CDABD 51-55 CBDAA 56-60 BDBCB

**第二节 语法填空**

56. accidentally 57. which 58. of 59. was valued

60. Founded 61. allows 62. that 63. identified

64. to be handled 65. responsibility

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 应用文写作**

Dear Jack,

Knowing that you won first prize in the Chinese Bridge Competition, I feel very delighted. Congratulations to you.

As is known to all, Chinese is one of the most difficult languages to learn. It’s really amazing for a foreigner to learn and speak Chinese so well. Since skill comes only with practice, patience, and persistence, you must have made great efforts to make it. How great you are! I have already delivered a set of China’s four great classic novels to you. I hope it can be of some help to you in learning Chinese.

I’m looking forward to your greater progress in the future.

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节 读后续写**

Paragraph 1:

*Gilleece paid two divers to search the waters where Prather had thrown the wallet*. A crowd gathered, excitedly watching the two divers searching in the strong current. Nearby, two policemen were also waiting. More than an hour passed but there was no sign of the ring. The crowd gradually got impatient, starting to talk noisily. Gilleece grew increasingly worried, especially when the policemen began questioning Prather, attempting to get him to admit keeping the ring. Each passing minute increased the chance that they would arrest the young man.

Paragraph 2:

*Then suddenly a diver came up to the surface of the water*. In his hand was the wallet and inside was the ring. Loud cheers erupted from the crowd. Gilleece quickly called the wallet’s owner, who was wild with joy and immediately dropped the charges against Prather. With tears of gratitude rolling down his cheeks, Prather hugged Gilleece tightly, saying, “You’ve saved me today. I couldn’t thank you enough!” Prather promised to go back home to join his family. Gilleece’s act of kindness changed a teen’s life.