

2021 届金丽衢十二校第二次联考

英语试题

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 7 页，第 II 卷 7 至 8 页。满分 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷（选择题 共 95 分）

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

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。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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，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 are the speakers talking about?

A. A sweater.

B. A skirt.

C. A bag.

2. Where are the speakers probably?

A. In a supermarket.

B. In a dining hall.

C. In a cafe.

3. What kind of animal does Simon like?

A. Cats.

B. Dogs.

C. Rabbits.

4. What will the woman do for the man tomorrow?

A. Treat him to lunch.

B. Tutor him in his studies.

C. Write him a thank-you note.

5. How much will the man pay finally?

A. ¥50.

B. ¥65.

C. ¥150.

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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What kind of car does the woman have?

A. An old one.

B. A broken one.

C. A brand new one.

7. What does the man want to do?

A. Take a job overseas.

B. Go into the car business.

C. Help sell his cousin's car.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man expecting?

A. An outdoor activity.

B. A phone call.

C. An important person.

9. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Colleagues.

C. Neighbors.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How many times has the man been late for work this week?

A. Once.

B. Twice.

C. Three times.

11. What did the man do a moment ago?

A. He read a newspaper.

B. He took a shower.

C. He had his breakfast.

12. Where are the man's glasses most probably?

A. In the bathroom.

B. In the dining room.

C. In the living room.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why did the man have a car accident?

A. He was driving too fast.

B. He didn't keep his eyes on the road.

C. He was answering the phone.

14. When did the man go to the hospital?

A. On Christmas Eve.

B. On Christmas Day.

C. On December 26th.

15. What did the man do in March?

A. He took part in the marathon.

B. He stayed in hospital.

C. He went to Tokyo for sightseeing.

16. How does the woman sound in the end?

A. Annoyed.

B. Worried.

C. Surprised.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many students are there in the school?

A. 1.

B. 2.

C. 12.

18. What does Wang Hao insist doing?

A. Going to school on time.

B. Ringing the school bells.

C. Taking 6 classes a day.

19. What does the class teacher encourage Wang Hao to do?

A. Help his father with work.

B. Treat his lessons seriously.

C. Play with other children.

20. What was the school like before 2010?

A. There were less than 200 students.

B. There were dozens of teachers.

C. Teachers gradually transferred to schools in towns.

## 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

A 24-year-old female space commander has become a viral sensation on Chinese social media for her work.

Zhou Chengyu was in charge of the rocket connector system —described as a vital role. Her story in particular has drawn the public’s attention given her young age. Social media users have been celebrating her brilliance and referring to her as pride of the country.

Being the youngest of the team, Zhou Chengyu was born in 1996 in the province of Guizhou. She is certainly not “old” enough compared with her colleagues, but she is known at work as “Big Sister” as a sign of respect. Once in a 3-km running contest, she actually beat half of her male counterparts. Although work shifts are not uncommon at the Wenchang Spacecraft Launch Site, each shift requires tremendous courage because of the different background knowledge. However, for Zhou Chengyu, she experienced multiple positions in 5 launching tests and now she is the youngest commander at the site.

Despite carefulness and high responsibility at work, she is just like her peers in normal life. Eating snacks and shopping are her favorite free-time activities. Her high school teacher remembers her as tough and determined. “She always had a dream of becoming scientist,” said her physics teacher.

According to her colleague, Zhou Chengyu was very surprised when she found out she went viral online. She said that she was happy when she saw people online regarding her as the pride of the country, and yet she kept saying that she was “nobody but normal worker at a launch site” and there are a lot more people just like her going unnoticed while doing the hardest job to guarantee a better future for the Chinese space program. She also said that she wished to remain her current status and continue doing her work with or without the popularity.

21. What makes Zhou Chengyu the pride of the country?

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Her young age.     | B. Her vital role in her work. |
| C. Her great courage. | D. Her responsibility at work. |

22. Which of the following words can best describe Zhou Chengyu?

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Learned and confident.   | B. Respectable and generous. |
| C. Patient and responsible. | D. Modest and determined.    |

23. What can be the best title for the text?

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. A Young Pride          | B. A Successful Colleague |
| C. An Extraordinary Dream | D. An Ambitious Commander |

#### B

Mud. Muck. Dirt. Although we have plenty of words for it, we rarely give soil a second thought. But without soil, we would certainly be dead.

Soil is key to almost every aspect of life on land, from water storage to climate regulation, flood prevention, nutrient cycling and decomposition (分解). The dirt beneath our feet is also an exceptionally high source of biodiversity: some estimates suggest that at least one quarter of all species live in or on the soil. The UN has named 2015 the Year of soils and 5 December also happens to be World Soil Day.

As plants gradually colonized the land and began to input large quantities of organic matter into the soil, its water storage capacity increased. Water storage and filtration (过滤) is one of the most important roles soil plays, even today: we depend on it for our drinking water and agriculture. The water storage capacity of soil is also

important in reducing flood risk, as well as providing an important buffer against drought.

But soil is also facing severe danger these days. In effect, our agriculture is reversing billions of years of soil evolution and making our soils easier to wear away. In fact, half of the world's topsoil, the most active and important part of the soil, has been lost over the last 150 years.

The problem may only get worse. The increase of agricultural processes is lowering the soils quality in a global scale, and with the population set to reach 9 billion by 2050, the security of our future food supply is hanging in the balance.

The good news is that if we do begin taking better care of the world's soil we can take advantage of their carbon storing capacity, to help fight against the effects of climate change.

We might not give it much thought, but soil is silently keeping us alive. By acting now to protect soil as a key ecosystem worldwide we can ensure it continues to provide us with clean water, food and a pleasant climate far into the future.

24. What can we learn from paragraph 1?

- A. Soil has been thought highly of by human race.
- B. Soil has too many names for us to care for it.
- C. We have never paid enough attention to soil.
- D. It's high time for us to take measures to protect soil.

25. What does the underlined phrase "hanging in the balance" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Definite.
- B. Guaranteed.
- C. Ruined.
- D. Uncertain.

26. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To share a comment.
- B. To make an appeal.
- C. To give an example.
- D. To introduce a topic.

### C

To hear people talk about Internet friendships, you would think it was one giant web of cat-fishing and e-crime. While we all undoubtedly have to take measures to remain safe online, assuming every friendship or connection made on Instagram, Twitter or Facebook is cheating or insincere would be a mistake.

As a woman who works in the creative industry, I have found real joy in seeking out a community I couldn't find elsewhere, and making some great friends along the way. My first online friendship was on Twitter with my (now) best friend, during the university exam period. We exchanged study notes in dozens of direct messages, set a study date, and haven't looked back since.

Drawn to each other by similar circumstances, friendships online are similar to offline in that they tend to begin because of shared interest or common ground — maybe they've read the post on Instagram. Maybe they have the same taste in food or politics. Or maybe they just love memes too. If online friendships start similar to friendships offline, they grow in the same way, too. Often through mutual support: apart from calling a friend to congratulate him on that new job, you also re-tweet his jokes and praise his Instagram story.

Despite my positive experiences when I tell people, most are still suspicious. Eyebrows are raised higher when I explain not only have I found a community online but have made friendships with people I meet face-to-face too. Actually, these are just as valid as other friendships, according to behavioural psychologist Jo Hemmings, who says online friendships can be real.

So how do you know if people are there for the real you or just because you're popular on Instagram? Hemmings has simple rules. She tells me, "You have to equally feel comfortable that you're getting something of each other instead of being used to enable something that isn't friendship."

Therefore, if all a “friend” online is asking you to do is to promote their work or personal brand and rarely takes an interest in you, then there may be room to question the basis of the friendship. On that note it is worth remembering that just because someone has a lot of followers, it doesn’t necessarily mean they have lots of friends.

27. What is most people’s attitude towards online friendship?

- A. Negative.                      B. Positive.                      C. Objective.                      D. Neutral.

28. Why does the writer share her own experience in paragraph 2?

- A. To introduce the background information of the text.  
B. To convey the writer’s attitude and give the related example.  
C. To prove the likely risk for people to develop friendship online.  
D. To remind people of the various benefits of making friends online.

29. How can online and offline friendships be deepened?

- A. They should be based on shared interest.  
B. They need to have common ground.  
C. They require support from each other.  
D. They can’t live without social media.

30. According to the author, what’s the golden rule to make friends online?

- A. A friend to all is a friend to none.  
B. Without confidence there is no friendship.  
C. A friend without faults will never be found.  
D. Friendship cannot stand always on one side.

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。

When I joined my middle school’s cross-country team in 8th grade, I was forced to wake up at 7 AM to get to summer practices on time. 31

During these morning practices, I always felt tired and half asleep. On top of that, my stomach hurt no matter what I ate. As a result, I didn’t look forward to my runs. I knew I had to get through them to experience the fun part—racing, but I also wished I didn’t feel this way.

32 One was in the morning and the other was in the evening. I looked forward to sleeping in, having my whole day ahead of me, and being fully awake and well fueled by the time practice rolled around. 33

33 I was once again stuck with the 8 AM practice time. It was difficult to show up each and every morning, but I did it anyway, because I knew my teammates were counting on me.

After I decided to run in college, I had to find a way to better prepare myself for early morning exercise, including a weekly AM swim session. It wasn’t always easy or fun, but I put my head down and worked through each session, knowing that my race times would ultimately benefit. With all that said, you might be thinking that the best time to exercise is early in the morning. 34

It is impossible to find a time to exercise that is the best for every single person, because everyone has unique schedule and body. 35 Anyhow, the best time to work out is when it fits into your schedule, you feel energized and ready to go, and most importantly, you enjoy doing it.

A. But that is actually not necessarily the case.

B. Unfortunately, the evening practice option was cancelled soon.

- C. Therefore, the evening practice option was gaining popularity soon.  
 D. The best time to work out for you might not be the best time for me.  
 E. When I got to high school, we got to choose between two practice times.  
 F. Unsurprisingly, this is when my hate for exercising early in the morning began.  
 G. There are advantages and disadvantages to exercising in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

### 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。

In 2020, Koch was a first grade teacher in a virtual classroom in a school in America. One September afternoon, she received a(n) 36 from Cynthia Phillips, whose two granddaughters were Koch's 37.

Koch immediately knew 38 was wrong with Phillips. The two women had 39 numerous times before, but Koch had never heard the grandmother sound quite like this. Her words were so 40 that Koch could hardly understand her, though she was able to 41, from what she heard, that Phillips had 42 four times that day. Koch called her principal, Charlie, who immediately called and checked on Phillips himself.

Just like Koch, Charlie could hardly understand Phillips. He 43 she might be having a stroke(中风). Charlie was able to recognize the 44, for he witnessed his own father suffering one. He immediately became 45 that Phillips' two grandchildren, aged six and eight, were probably home alone with her and 46, having no idea of what to do. Charlie asked his office manager to send an ambulance to the grandmother's home. Then Charlie called two teachers in the school, both of whom 47 everything they were doing and drove to the family's home.

When they 48 up less than ten minutes later, the doctors were 49 Phillips while the two girls were outside with a 50, looking obviously shaken. The quick 51 from Koch and Charlie saved Phillips' life. She arrived at the hospital 52 to get treatment.

"If it were not for them, I wouldn't be here," said Phillips from her hospital bed about a month after her stroke when 53 online. Thanks to an extended stay in the hospital, she has regained most of the 54 throughout her body except for a part of her mouth, which affects her speech.

"People I work with are awesome that they responded so quickly and that it did make a difference for Mrs. Phillips," says Koch. "I am so pleased to be part of such a 55 community."

- |                  |                |              |               |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 36. A. message   | B. e-mail      | C. call      | D. post       |
| 37. A. friends   | B. colleagues  | C. relatives | D. students   |
| 38. A. something | B. everything  | C. nothing   | D. anything   |
| 39. A. explained | B. talked      | C. quarreled | D. questioned |
| 40. A. annoying  | B. frustrating | C. worrying  | D. confusing  |
| 41. A. make out  | B. work out    | C. bring out | D. turn out   |
| 42. A. cried     | B. fallen      | C. laughed   | D. jumped     |
| 43. A. decided   | B. believed    | C. wondered  | D. suspected  |
| 44. A. symbols   | B. remarks     | C. signs     | D. marks      |
| 45. A. concerned | B. discouraged | C. shocked   | D. exhausted  |
| 46. A. innocent  | B. fearful     | C. ignorant  | D. regretful  |
| 47. A. finished  | B. continued   | C. dropped   | D. understood |
| 48. A. got       | B. woke        | C. pulled    | D. gave       |

- |                    |               |                 |                |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 49. A. admiring    | B. treating   | C. controlling  | D. encouraging |
| 50. A. neighbor    | B. classmate  | C. family       | D. teacher     |
| 51. A. promise     | B. witness    | C. response     | D. activity    |
| 52. A. in advance  | B. in peace   | C. in person    | D. in time     |
| 53. A. interviewed | B. connected  | C. communicated | D. examined    |
| 54. A. freedom     | B. movement   | C. balance      | D. problems    |
| 55. A. safe        | B. respectful | C. healthy      | D. caring      |

## 第II卷(非选择题)

**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 Sanxingdui Ruins site lies in Sichuan province. It 56 (consider) one of the most important archeological sites along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.

Six pits(坑) were newly discovered in 57 site, according to a news conference in Chengdu 58 March 20. According to Xinhua, these pits date back 3,200 to 4000 years and include over 500 artifacts.

“Thanks to the new discoveries, so far we 59 (find) the layout of the sacrificial(祭祀) zone of the Sanxingdui site.” said Lei Yu, a researcher 60 is in charge of the going on digging work.

The 12-square kilometers site was discovered in 1929, and major breakthroughs were made in 1986 with the discovery of two pits 61 (believe) to be for sacrificial ceremonies. The pits were uncovered accidentally by local farmers digging up earth 62 (make) bricks.

Over 1000 items were found at that time, including bronze-wares, face masks, 63 more. Lei pointed out that there were many similarities among the 64 (recent) discovered pits and the two found in 1986, in terms of the types of items unearthed.

“These items show the Sanxingdui site not only had a close 65 (connect) with Central China, but it also marks an original ancient civilization.” said Chen Xiandan, a member of the project.

### 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，你校将在校内给老师安排自愿接种新冠疫苗活动，请写信通知你的外教 David，内容包括：

1. 时间和地点；
2. 注意事项；
3. 建议参加。

参考词汇：疫苗：vaccine 接种疫苗：get vaccinated

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）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

### The Christmas Witch

Every kid in my neighborhood knew about the Christmas Witch. She was an elderly woman who left her Christmas decorations up all year long: a twinkling tree in the living room, a plastic wreath (花环) on the front door, and....

I was told the decorations were meant to get kids closer to the house so the Christmas Witch could take them. I promised myself I would never go near that place. But when I turned fourteen, I got a newspaper route and discovered I'd have to deliver papers to the Christmas Witch. But my mother just advised me not to worry.

My first day of delivery was a dark, freezing March morning. The sky was just turning pink as I approached the last house on my route... that of the Christmas Witch. I tiptoed up the porch steps and placed the newspaper by the door. Then I quickly turned around. And just then I slipped, and fell down the stairs. I sprained my ankle, unable to walk.

The light was on. The door opened. Someone came out. It was the Christmas Witch.

"Dear me," said she. "Are you all right?" Speechless, I pointed at my ankle. "Come in; make sure you're okay." She smiled, not a wicked-witch smile, but a nice smile, like she was concerned. I had no choice. Holding her hand, I got into her house and was placed in a chair. "Relax." She hurried into the kitchen and returned a moment later, handing me a cup of hot tea. "I call your parents." she said.

I told her my mother's number as she dialed. She got through, told my mother everything and turned, "Your mother will be here shortly." "Thank you, Mrs. Wright." "You're welcome." She sat down across from me, smiling. "You don't have to call me Mrs. Wright; you can call me Christmas Witch."

I was a bit embarrassed. "It's alright." She smiled. "I hear what people say. It doesn't matter." "You do have lots of decorations," I said. "I think it's pretty," she replied. I said, "People think it's... weird." "They don't understand why I leave up my decorations," she responded.

Like most teenagers, I just blurted out the next question. "Why?"

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

#### Paragraph 1:

*"It was because of my son, Anthony, who died in the war," said Mrs. Wright.* \_\_\_\_\_

#### Paragraph 2:

*The doorbell rang and my mother arrived.* \_\_\_\_\_