**嘉兴市2021~2022学年第一学期期末检测**

**高二 英语（2022.1)**

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纸上。

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 will the speakers eat for supper?

A. Pizza.

B. Salad.

C. Steak.

2.Where are the speakers most probably?

A. In a car.

B. In a shop.

C. In a plane.

3.What time is it now?

A. 8:00.

B. 9:00.

C. 10:00.

4.How will the woman get to the railway station?

A. By car.

B. By taxi.

C. By subway.

5.What is different about Lucy?

A. She looks younger.

B. She smiles more.

C. She gets thinner.

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.When will the package be delivered again?

A. Tomorrow morning.

B. This afternoon.

C. At noon.

7.What is the woman going to do tonight?

A. Buy a dress.

B. Hang out with her friend.

C. Visit her neighbor.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8.What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. How to enjoy music.

B. When to learn Italian.

C. Where to spend the vacation.

9. Why doesn't the woman want to go to Rome?

A. She is afraid of flying.

B. She dislikes Italian food.

C. She has no interest in history.

10.What is the woman probably interested in?

A. Relaxing music.

B. Great architecture.

C. Beautiful scenery.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11.How many places are mentioned in the conversation?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

12.What cost the speakers most?

B. The lovely strawberries.

C. The airmail letter.

A. The book of stamps.

13.How does the woman feel in the end?

B. Satisfied.

C. Tired.

A. Amazed.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What kind of backpack did the man lose?

A. A leather one.

B. A sports one.

C. A fashionable one.

15.Where is the pattern of the backpack?

A. On the front.

B. On the top.

C. On the back.

16.Which gift will be given to the man's mother?

A. Shoes.

B. Scarves.

C. Gloves.

17.What does the man think of the woman?

A. Responsible.

B. Humorous.

C. Patient.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18.What does Tom and Jerry mainly focus on?

A. The 161 famous short films.

B. The influence of two main roles.

C. The fights between a cat and a mouse.

19.When was Tom and Jerry first played in theaters?

A. In 1937.

B. In 1940.

C. In 1943.

20.What makes Tom and Jerry so popular in the speaker's opinion?

A. The colorful roles of the story itself.

B. The worldwide influence of the story.

C. The lively pictures and funny sounds.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Manfred Steiner had a successful and productive career as a doctor, helping generations of medical students learn about hematology(血液学）. But all along, he had a feeling he should be doing something else: studying physics. At age 89,he finally realized that dream, earning his Ph.D. in physics from Brown University.

“I always had this dream: Gee, someday I would like to become a physicist,” Steiner said in an interview with NPR.

Steiner was a teenager when World War II ended. By then, he was fascinated with physics. On the advice of his family, however, he decided to pursue a medical career instead. But during his studies in Vienna, physics still had a strong appeal to him. “When I was a medical student in the early 1950s,I used to steal into the physical institute, which was very close to the medical school,” he said, “and listen to some talks there.”

When asked what it was about physics that he enjoyed, Steiner replied quickly: precision (精确性）. “Yet the physical exactly were the same, holding for the two extremes," he added,“and that precision really always fascinated me.”

It was only after Steiner retired from his career in medicine in 2000 that he was finally able to study physics. Steiner worked slowly-he's a grandfather who likes to spend with his family, and health issues have been a concern-but the credits kept piling up. And before long, Steiner was eyeing yet another Ph.D. “You know, it took a long time,” he said. “But fortunately, I'm here now and I've overcome the problems.”

The physicists who worked with Steiner say his latest achievement is inspiring. For his part, Steiner is still working on publishing a dissertation(专题论文），and he wants to continue his research. “I would like to continue with it as long as my mind says OK.”

21.Why did Manfred Steiner want to be a physicist?

A. He intended to inspire his students.

B. He was influenced by his family.

C. He had a passion for physics.

D. He felt he was good at physics.

22.Which of the following best describes Manfred Steiner?

A. Considerate.

B. Determined.

C. Conventional.

D. Reliable.

23.What does Manfred Steiner's story tell us?

A. It's never too late to mend.

B. Education is the key to success.

C. He who laughs last, laughs longest.

D. Where there is a dream, there is a way.

B

Carbon labels on food products and menus started making news in 2020.They contain information about carbon emissions (排放） and occasionally other supply chain details. Now the idea has been adapted for the tourism industry-where a growing number of companies are measuring and publishing the carbon footprint created on their tours, like local transportation, accommodation, food, activities, guides, staff and office operations.

“Because it's quite a new thing,” said Claire Copeman, co-founder of Adventure Tours UK, which publishes carbon emissions alongside their trip arrangements. “At the moment, when people do see it, it's an extra advantage. It's like, well, this trip looks great and I can see that it's low impact, and they like that.”

It's hard to say whether these labels will sway decision-making for travelers. However, consumers are increasingly concerned about companies' commitments to environmental protection; and clearly labeling carbon emissions is an open and objective way of communicating environmental commitments.

More importantly, measuring and publicly sharing the carbon footprint of trips is encouraging companies to actively find ways to reduce emissions even further. For example, some companies in UK are currently working with partners to make improvements throughout the supply chains and considering changes to some of their trips so that more nights are spent at low-energy hotels and less time is spent driving.

“Everything we do has a carbon footprint,” said Charlie Cotton, founder of ecollective, which helps travel companies measure and reduce their carbon footprint. “But, as a business, you want to be able to tell a customer, 'We're going to address the elephant in the room, and we have a plan in place to make sure that year on year our carbon footprint is going to get smaller and smaller.””

24.Why is the idea of carbon labels accepted by travel companies?

A. It draws people's attention to tourism.

B. It advocates low-budget trip arrangements.

C. It reflects the sense of environmental protection.

D. It meets the demands of different kinds of tourists.

25. What does the underlined word “sway” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Affect. B. Strengthen. C. Involve. D. Prohibit.

26.What do Charlie Cotton's words indicate?

A. The desire to protect wildlife.

B. The need to make a green plan.

C. The duty to keep customers well informed.

D. The determination to reduce carbon emissions.

C

Johns Hopkins University researchers discovered precisely how spiders (蜘蛛） build webs in the dark. Their creation of a web-building playbook brings new understanding of how creatures with small brains are able to create elegant and complex structures.

Web-building spiders, which build blindly using only the sense of touch, have attracted humans for centuries. “The first step to understanding that is to study the behaviors and skills involved,” said Andrew Gordus, a Johns Hopkins behavioral biologist, “But until now it has never been done, mainly because of the challenge of detecting and recording the actions.”

His team studied a spider native to the western United States. To observe the spiders during their nighttime web-building work, the lab designed a stage with infrared (红外线的） cameras and infrared lights. They monitored and recorded six spiders every night and tracked millions of individual leg actions. “Even if you video record it, that's a lot of legs to track,”said lead author Abel Corver. “It's just too much to go through every frame (帧） and mark the leg points by hand so we trained machine vision software to detect the actions of the spider, frame by frame, so that we could record everything the legs do to build an entire web.”

They found that web-making behaviors are so similar across spiders that the researchers were able to predict the part of a web a spider was working on just from seeing the position of a leg. “Even if the final structure is a little different, the rules they use to build the web are the same,” Gordus said, “which confirms the rules are in their brains.”

Future work for the lab includes experiments with drugs to determine which circuits (回路）in the spider's brain are responsible for the various stages of web-building. Corver said, “This work could help us understand larger brain systems, including humans.”

27.What was the challenge in the previous studies on spiders' web-building?

A. Testing spiders' brains.

B. Tracking spiders' actions.

C. Observing spiders' webs at night.

D. Improving spiders' sense of touch.

28. What is a crucial step in the study led by Gordus?

A. Relying on the aid of special software.

B. Monitoring the safety of spiders.

C. Comparing varieties of spider webs.

D. Designing a set of infrared cameras.

29.What is contained in the future study according to paragraph 5?

A. The environment for humans.

B. The behavior of various spiders.

C. The drug for brain diseases.

D. The brain system of spiders.

30.What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Spiders, Elegant Creatures

B. Small Brains, Amazing Skills

C. Spiders' Web Secrets Uncovered

D. Spiders' Web-building Ability Developed

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。

It seems like some people are born with a good sense of direction while others are always getting lost.31 You can improve your sense of direction. You just need to work at it.

Nowadays, of course, it's convenient to rely on GPS rather than commit a long, complex route to memory.32 Studying a larger map and remembering the route before you set out does have its benefits. The amount of mental energy it requires means it's more likely to stick in your mind. Looking at Google Maps on a big screen or even studying a paper map also allows you to get a sense of that all-important bigger picture and how everywhere fits together.

33 It's also important to notice what's around you-in all directions. Instead of staring straight ahead, make sure you look up, down and behind you as well. This will come in particularly useful when you're doing the journey in reverse (倒退）－even if it's just finding your way back from the toilet in a restaurant. Another tip? Taking photographs or writing notes at key locations can help you keep them in your memory.

Finally, try to relax when you're on unfamiliar ground. 34 But this sudden anxiety will only prevent you from calmly working out which way to go. Besides, getting lost is one of the best ways to discover new places and add more detail to that ever-growing mental map, both of which will help you have a better sense of direction in the long term.

Your sense of direction is a use-it-or-lose-it skill. If you only stick to the routes you already know, it's never going to get any better. 35

A. Don't just look where you're going.

B. So now it's the time to start exploring!

C. If you're one of the “lost” ones, have no fear.

D. Anxiety plays a role in our sense of direction, too.

E. It's all too easy to get anxious if you suspect you may be lost.

F. Developing a good sense of direction usually takes much practice.

G. But ignore it if you really want to improve your sense of direction.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

The first time my mom came over to babysit Alice, our newborn daughter, for a couple of hours, all I wanted to do was take my elderly Brooklyn out for a walk.

Brooklyn was 36 my dog. Fourteen years ago, when I first saw her in the pet store, I knew it was a done deal: we were 37.I had never had a pet 38, but I welcomed everything about it. I 39 her whole life in photos. And during large 40 gatherings, seeing me with baby Brooklyn, my favourite aunt would tell me one day I would be a great 41.

Brooklyn was 42 getting old and grey when my daughter was born, but she 43 the new baby with gentleness. However, as my daughter 44 more and more space in my life, Brooklyn's place in it began to 45. And the less of a priority she became, the further I felt from my old self and the things that used to be 46 to me.

By the time she was nearly 17, she was in a(n)47 condition. The day she died, she was in so much 48. I fought back my tears and buried my 49 in her fur as I carried her to the 50.When the pet doctor gave her two shots that would make her 51 forever, I watched her big brown eyes go 52.“Rest now, my baby, I 53 to her.

Four years later, I still 54 that dog every day, because she was the one who taught me the heart-breaking beauty of being 55 by another living being.

36.A. actually B. merely C. surely D. apparently

37.A. recognized B. perceived C. reunited D. attached

38.A. standing by B. moving about C. growing up D. fitting in

39.A. protected B. identified C. documented D. recalled

40.A. company B. family C. school D. club

41.A. doctor B. friend C. mother D. neighbour

42.A. also B. already C. instead D. even

43.A. welcomed B. hugged C. fed D. satisfied

44.A. saved B. explored C. created D. occupied

45.A. expand B. disappear C. shift D. fall

46.A. simple B. tiring C. important D. safe

47.A. critical B. fair C. steady D. original

48.A. pain B. anger C. trouble D. danger

49.A. hands B. face C. body D. feet

50.A. farm B. park C. zoo D. hospital

51.A. cheer up B. fall asleep C. hold on D. keep quiet

52.A. cold B. blank C. still D. blind

53.A. whispered B. sighed C. whistled D. nodded

54.A. attend B. greet C. guard D. miss

55.A. admired B. needed C. approved D. remembered

第二节（共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。

Wild animals are equipped with a variety of techniques to avoid becoming lunch for a much 56 (big), toothier animal. The most well-known 57 (method) include the classic “fight” and “flight”, as well as “freeze”.

A team of researchers wondered 58 closeness to people might influence those survival strategies. 59 (find) out, Blumstein and his workmates combined information from 173 studies of more than 100 species, 60 (include) mammals, birds, fish and so on.

It turns out that the animals react in a similar way to life among humans: they lose their anti-predator (躲避掠食者 ）characteristics. That pattern is 61 (especial)obvious for social species. This behavioral change is perhaps unsurprising when it's the result of domestication (驯化）, 62 means training or adapting an animal to live in a human environment and be 63 (use) to humans.

Urbanization (城市化） alone results 64 a similar change, though much more slowly. If the urbanization process 65 (help) animals better coexist with people, it can be to their benefit. But if it makes them weaker or easier to be hurt by their nonhuman predators, it can be a real problem.

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）

你校文学社将招募新成员。假定你是负责人，请写一则启事刊登在校英语报上，内容包括：

1.文学社简介；2.入社条件；3.报名时间、方式。

注意：

1.词数80左右（标题已给出，不计入总词数）；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

**Literature Lovers Wanted**

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。

Prissy Baker was in Oscar Miller's store on New Year's morning, buying matches when her uncle, Richard Baker, came in. He did not look at Prissy, nor did she wish him a happy New Year; she would not have dared.

Uncle Richard had not been speaking with Prissy or her father since the two brothers' quarrel over the division of a piece of property eight years ago. The fault had been mainly on Richard's side, but he was too stubborn (固执的） to admit it.

He was actually a big, strong-looking man-an uncle to be proud of, Prissy thought, if only he were like what he used to be himself. He was the only uncle Prissy had, and when she was a little girl they had been great friends; but that was before the quarrel.

Richard Baker informed Mr. Miller he was on his way to Navarre to deliver a load of pork. “New Year's Day would be pretty much the same as any other day to you,” said Mr. Miller, for Richard Baker was a bachelor (单身汉）.

“Well, I always like a good dinner on New Year's Day,” said Richard Baker. “It's about the only way I can celebrate. I got everything ready last night but I have to send the pork now. I won't get back from Navarre before one o'clock, so I guess I'll have to put up with a cold bite.”

After her uncle had driven away, Prissy walked thoughtfully home. She did not mean to cook a dinner, for her father had to meet a friend and would be gone the whole day. There was nobody else to cook dinner for. Prissy's mother had died when Prissy was a baby.

But as she walked home, she could not help thinking about Uncle Richard. He would certainly have cold New Year, cold enough to freeze the whole coming year. She felt sorry for him, picturing him returning from Navarre, cold and hungry, to find a fireless house and an uncooked dinner.

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:

Suddenly an idea came into Prissy's head.

Paragraph 2:

Prissy had just set the table when an angry voice cut through the peace.









