

台州市 2020 学年
第一学期 高二年级期末质量评估试题
英 语

2021.01

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 8 页，第 II 卷 9 至 10 页。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷

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. What does the man suggest ordering?

- A. A salad. B. Ice cream. C. A Coke.

2. What does the man do every weekend?

- A. He sweeps the floor. B. He washes the dishes. C. He takes out the trash.

3. What's wrong with the man's old phone?

- A. It is broken. B. It is too old. C. It is bad-looking.

4. Where does this conversation probably take place?

- A. At home. B. In a hospital. C. At a kindergarten.

5. What does the woman think of the new restaurant?

- A. She doesn't like how it looks.
B. She thinks the food there is bad.
C. She finds the service disappointing.

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。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 hours will the man work every day?

- A. Three. B. Five. C. Six.

7. What does the woman advise the man to do in the end?

- A. Talk to his father. B. Borrow some money. C. Finish his homework at school.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man buying?

- A. A sweater. B. A jacket. C. A shirt.

9. When can the man return the clothing?

- A. Within half a month. B. Within one month. C. Within one and a half months.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What time is it now?

- A. 8:45 p.m. B. 9:00 p.m. C. 9:15 p.m.

11. What do we know about Eric?

- A. He doesn't like watching TV.
B. He often goes to bed very late.
C. He has an examination tomorrow.

12. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Mother and son. B. Father and daughter. C. Teacher and student.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why is the man going to Miami?

- A. To go traveling. B. To attend a wedding. C. To visit some friends.

14. Where does the man suggest going?

- A. To a restaurant. B. To a tennis court. C. To a coffee shop.

15. Who made the woman interested in playing tennis?

- A. Her roommate. B. Her classmate. C. Her brother.

16. When does the conversation take place?

- A. On Monday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What should you do if you need a coach?

- A. Rent some equipment.
- B. Register on the notice board.
- C. Make an appointment in advance.

18. What is next to the sports center?

- A. A small bar.
- B. The reception desk.
- C. A swimming pool.

19. How much is the buffet?

- A. Four pounds.
- B. Eight pounds.
- C. Ten pounds.

20. What does the announcement introduce?

- A. A mini market.
- B. A holiday camp.
- C. The Sherwood Restaurant.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

A 17-year-old Bangladeshi boy has won this year's International Children's Peace Prize for his work to fight cyberbullying（网络欺凌）in his country.

The prize winner, Sadat Rahman, promised to keep fighting online bullying until it no longer exists. "The fight against cyberbullying is like a war, and in this war I am a soldier," Sadat Rahman said during a ceremony on November 13 in The Hague, the Netherlands. He added, "If everybody keeps supporting me, then together we will win this battle against cyberbullying."

Rahman developed a mobile phone application that provides education about online bullying and a way to report cases of it. He said he began his work on the project after hearing the story of a 15-year-old girl who took her own life as a result of cyberbullying. "I will not stop until we receive no more cases through the app," Rahman said at the ceremony.

The award comes with a fund of over \$118,000, which is offered by the KidsRights Foundation. The group chooses projects to support causes that are closely linked to the winner's work.

Past well-known winners of the prize include Pakistani human rights activist Malala Yousafzai. Swedish climate activist Greta Thunberg won the prize too. And students who organized the March for Our Lives event in 2018 after a deadly mass shooting at their school in the American state of Florida also won.

Yousafzai won the International Children's Peace Prize in 2013. A year later, she won the Nobel Peace Prize for campaigning for girls to have a universal right to education. She

praised Rahman's work during the ceremony. She spoke through video conferencing. "All children have the right to be protected from violence no matter if it is physical or mental, offline or online," she said. "Cyberbullying goes against that right."

21. What inspired Rahman to fight cyberbullying?
- A. The support of the public.
 - B. The fund from a foundation.
 - C. A case reported through an online project.
 - D. A child's death caused by online bullying.
22. Rahman was highly thought of by Malala Yousafzai for_____ .
- A. his determination to fight for children's safety
 - B. his effort to follow the steps of the past winners
 - C. his contribution to protecting children from online bullying
 - D. his devotion to developing an application for bullying education
23. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Online Violence Against Children Needs More Attention
 - B. Different Means to Campaigning Against Online Violence
 - C. Bangladeshi Boy Wins International Children's Peace Prize
 - D. Famous Winners Achieve International Fame for Their Fighting

B

You are on your way to a concert. At a crossroad, you see a group of people, all staring at the sky. Without even thinking about it, you stare upward, too. Why? In the middle of the concert, someone begins to clap and suddenly the whole room joins in. You do, too. Why?

Social proof determines that people feel they are behaving correctly when they act the same as other people. In other words, the more people who follow a certain idea, the better or truer we consider the idea to be. An experiment carried out by the psychologist (心理学家) Solomon Asch shows how peer pressure can influence common sense. A subject is showed a line, and next to it three lines — one shorter, one longer and one of the same length as the original one. He must show which of the three lines similar to the original one. If the person is alone, he gives a correct answer. Now, five unknown actors enter the room. One after another, they give wrong answers. And in one third of cases, the subject will answer incorrectly to match the other people's responses.

Why do we act like this? Well, in the past, following others was a survival method. Suppose that one day 5,000 years ago, you were travelling with your

hunter friends. Suddenly, they all ran away. What would you have done? Would you have stood still, weighing up whether what you were looking at was a lion or something that just looked like a lion? No, you would have run, too. We are generations of those who copied others' behaviors. This is so deeply rooted in us that we still use it, though it offers few survival advantages today.

Social proof is the evil behind many things. The advertising industry, for example, often makes use of it. Therefore, be doubtful whenever a company says its product is "the most popular". Remember British novelist W. Somerset Maugham's words, "If 50 million people say something foolish, it is still foolish." So should we always follow the crowd?

24. What's the purpose of the first paragraph?

- A. To share the story.
- B. To describe a scene.
- C. To introduce the topic.
- D. To settle an argument.

25. What does social proof refer to?

- A. Wrong answers driven by unknown cases.
- B. True ideas followed by surrounding actors.
- C. Social influence that decides people's psychology.
- D. Peer pressure that corrects people's common sense.

26. Social proof comes from _____.

- A. rooted behaviors to survive
- B. natural responses to dangers
- C. lasting advantages of copying ancestors
- D. traditional ways of travelling with friends

27. What's the author's attitude towards social proof?

- A. Supportive.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Objective.

C

Your mom tells you to wash your hands a hundred times a day. Everyone knows now that dirty hands spread germs and diseases. But back in the mid-1800s, Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis made this groundbreaking discovery at a hospital in Vienna, Austria.

Semmelweis was a doctor who was puzzled by the number of women dying from "childbed fever" in his hospital just days after giving birth. He and his colleagues performed autopsies(尸体解剖)on the women who died to try to determine the cause. Often they had to leave the autopsy room and rush to the delivery room to assist another woman to give birth without washing hands. The hospital had two delivery rooms; doctors delivered babies in the

first room and midwives delivered them in the second. Semmelweis's first clue to the cause of the fever was that numbers showed fewer women died from fever in the midwives' room than in the doctors' room. So, what was different? Aha! Midwives didn't do autopsies!

His second clue came when one of his friends, Dr. Jakob Kolletschka, was cut by a knife during an autopsy of a woman who'd died after childbirth. Kolletschka died a few days later, after showing something similar to childbed fever. Semmelweis theorized that the knife carried something that caused Kolletschka's sickness. This scientific observation led Semmelweis to conclude that three things were needed to spread this disease: infected tissue, a means of transporting the infected tissue, and contact with healthy tissue.

Semmelweis then insisted that doctors wash their hands when going from autopsy to bedside. He became crazy about cleanliness. That made his colleagues treat him more like a madman than a hero.

The attitude of his peers and the realization that he, personally, had been responsible for the deaths of many mothers deeply saddened him. In 1865, at age 47, Semmelweis died a broken man. Perhaps now is a good time to express our thanks.

28. What did Semmelweis discover in the mid-1800s?

- A. Dirty hands resulted in the spread of illnesses.
- B. Childbed fever led to women's death after childbirth.
- C. Midwives were better at delivering babies than doctors.
- D. Women without washing hands were more likely to die.

29. How did Semmelweis get his first and second clue for his discovery?

- A. By autopsies and experiment.
- B. By autopsies and observation.
- C. By comparison and experiment.
- D. By comparison and observation.

30. What can be inferred about Semmelweis from the last paragraph?

- A. He became a madman before his death.
- B. He made up for his fault at the price of his life.
- C. The public were to blame for his death.
- D. The public failed to recognize his contribution.

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。

Have your dreams of happy family weekends been left in the wake of endless loads of laundry and battling traffic to take kids to Saturday sports? 31

Taking time to plan may seem like the quickest way to ruin your weekend. 32 Sit down with your partner on a Friday evening and break the weekend into six blocks: Saturday morning, afternoon, and evening and then the same for Sunday. Write a list of to-dos and who is going to be responsible for what. 33 Creating a block schedule helps couples decide together what needs to get done and how best to use the time they have left to spend with the family.

34 We all have high hopes for our weekend time and the time we spend with our families, but if your expectations are too high, you may be creating unnecessary stress. Instead of focusing on the frustrating aspects of what you didn't get to do each weekend, it is better to focus on what you can control to make change and accept what you cannot control. Make a list of what you can control in the situation, like getting enough sleep and eating well, and what you can't control, like your kid losing temper.

Each parent should get a little alone time every single weekend. It's OK if you don't want to spend every waking hour of your weekend with your family. Some alone time for each parent to do whatever they want is a must. 35

- A. Share the list with your partner.
- B. Then schedule them into the blocks.
- C. Here's how to have a pleasant weekend.
- D. Following are tips to make your weekend efficient.
- E. Accepting what you can't control will make you happier.
- F. But it proves to be the best way to get everything done in advance.
- G. You can exercise, meet a friend, or even play games if that's your thing.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When my daughter Adriana was seven, she was diagnosed with obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD 强迫症) and anxiety disorder. Adriana suddenly became very 36, and the playful, giggling girl stopped existing. My husband and I could see that Adriana was 37 but couldn't give her a hug because she was afraid to be 38. Even our dog learned not to go around her because it 39 her.

When no one was able to help, I knew it was up to me to find a 40. I started out small by encouraging Adriana to poke (戳) me to see that 41 bad would happen, and after a while, she 42 it and found that it turn out fine. 43, we had pokes instead of

hugs. That first step developed 44 that helped her try walking on the floor with 45 feet, trust that she didn't have to wet her clothes to 46 the germs around her, and trust that she could go to school without feeling 47. When I say it took time, I mean it took years, but one by one, she faced her fears.

I made sure she knew that OCD was the same as any other illness and she was never to feel bad about it, but to keep working at getting 48. When she was ready, we encouraged her to 49 it, because that would make her stronger and help others understand too.

Adriana is now 23-years-old. She 50 has OCD and anxiety, but has learned to deal with them. Overcoming them has given Adriana 51 and self-acceptance that is beautiful to see. It's been an amazingly 52 journey, but she was never alone in it.

Today Adriana keeps poking me once in a while, but not because she can't 53 me. There are plenty of hugs to go around, but now it's a 54 thing between the two of us; a 55 of where she's been and how far she's come.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. rude | B. curious | C. tolerant | D. serious |
| 37. A. hiding | B. doubting | C. struggling | D. arguing |
| 38. A. noticed | B. touched | C. greeted | D. examined |
| 39. A. woke | B. upset | C. puzzled | D. disappointed |
| 40. A. position | B. solution | C. conclusion | D. motivation |
| 41. A. nothing | B. anything | C. something | D. everything |
| 42. A. did | B. heard | C. refused | D. ignored |
| 43. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Otherwise |
| 44. A. bond | B. love | C. trust | D. interest |
| 45. A. bare | B. muddy | C. silent | D. injured |
| 46. A. seek for | B. look into | C. test out | D. wash off |
| 47. A. bored | B. regretted | C. frightened | D. disappointed |
| 48. A. wiser | B. better | C. richer | D. prettier |
| 49. A. act on | B. talk about | C. comment on | D. think about |
| 50. A. ever | B. still | C. even | D. seldom |
| 51. A. belief | B. comfort | C. strength | D. patience |
| 52. A. pleasant | B. satisfying | C. challenging | D. adventurous |
| 53. A. hug | B. kiss | C. pull | D. hold |
| 54. A. special | B. practical | C. fortunate | D. convenient |
| 55. A. trick | B. record | C. reward | D. reminder |

第 II 卷

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（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。

Ball games are a big source of modern amusement. But they're nothing new. For instance, consider a 4,500-year-old ball 56 (find) in a child's tomb in Egypt or 3,600-year-old rubber balls from Central America — where the competitors were asked to play the balls with their hips（臀部）.

So far, researchers 57 (make) sure of a date of the oldest sporting balls in Europe or Asia: three balls, dug up from the tombs of horsemen in the deserts of northwestern China and crafted three thousand 58 (year) ago.

“We are quite sure they were used in some sort of bat-and-ball game.” Patrick Wertmann is an expert at the University of Zurich 59 analyzed the ancient sporting equipment. The balls are about three inches in diameter and filled 60 leather hair. “And then, also, 61 (look) at the Chinese character of “ball” itself, you'll find it quite 62 (interest) because this character is made up of the ideograms（表意文字）of hair and leather.”

As for how this ancient ball-and-stick game 63 (play)? “It could be something like polo. But it could also be something like 64 early form of golf. Since we don't have any textural evidence, and we don't have any sticks from the same period, we don't really know 65 (exact).”

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 Jim 发邮件询问你敬佩的科学家。请你回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 人物简介；
2. 敬佩的原因。

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。

“When will the Coast Guard get here?” Sydney asked.

“They’re coming,” Mac said. “We’re just going to float here.”

After a couple of hours, Mac’s prediction seemed to come true. For the next several hours, plane after plane flew overhead, circling in search of the lost pilots. Each time, Mac and Sydney did what they could to be seen. But each time, the potential rescue plane continued its flight without spotting them.

As the sun began to grow dim, Mac’s calm began to crack. He became scared. He thought, “We’re going to have to spend the night in the water.” Sydney saw the fear on his face. She felt the waves moving southwest. A Hawaiian native, Sydney knew what all locals know: there is nothing south of Hawaii. She and Mac made the decision quickly, and swam towards Hawaii.

By about ten that night, Sydney’s legs began to cramp（抽筋）, so she swam with her arms, letting her legs drag behind her. Soon enough, Mac felt even worse. More than eight hours in the water had left him exhausted. He, too, cramped up and began trembling uncontrollably in the cool night air. While Mac had been the one supporting Sydney in those first few hours, she now took over. Swimming on her stomach, she had Mac wrap his arms around her knees. He rested his head on the back of her legs while they swam.

As Sydney swam, hour after hour, her body was finally done. She had simply run out of power. At a certain point, after struggling for hours, your mind entertains an idea: *what if I just gave up?* She was reaching that point. Suddenly, Sydney felt a flash of pain. She gasped（喘气） for air as her body cramped up. Then she fell unconscious.

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:

Mac watched in terror as Sydney gradually sank before his eyes. _____

Paragraph 2:

When the sun rose, they had made great progress overnight. _____
