

**2020-2021 学年度第二学期高二期末模拟质量检测**  
**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，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 two speakers most likely to buy?  
A. Apples. B. Oranges. C. Strawberries.
2. How will the woman probably go to the station?  
A. By bus. B. By subway. C. By train.
3. Where does this conversation probably take place?  
A. At a store. B. At a hotel. C. At a laundry.
4. When did the woman hurt her leg?  
A. Yesterday. B. Three days ago. C. A week ago.
5. What is the man doing?  
A. Asking for advice. B. Giving a suggestion. C. Making a complaint.

**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 does the man think of Italian food?  
A. It is hot. B. It is delicious. C. It tastes terrible.
7. Where are the two speakers going to have dinner?  
A. At an Italian restaurant. B. At a Chinese restaurant.  
C. At a Japanese restaurant.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the woman think of Professor Johnson?
- A. He is easy to get along with.
  - B. He usually gives his students good grades.
  - C. He seldom gives homework to his students.
9. What will the man do next?
- A. Choose another class.
  - B. Cheat in the history exam.
  - C. Continue to stay in the class.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10~12 题。

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?
- A. In a library.                      B. In an office.                      C. In a classroom.

11. How many brothers and sisters does the man have?  
A. 5. B. 3. C. 2.
12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Love. B. Friendship. C. A family.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13~16 题。
13. How many children are injured every year in Britain?  
A. About 10,000. B. Less than 100,000. C. More than 1,000,000.
14. How can parents prevent children from falling down the stairs?  
A. By using mats. B. By fitting safety gates.  
C. By accompanying the children all the time.
15. What is the most dangerous room according to the woman?  
A. The kitchen. B. The bathroom. C. The living room.
16. What probably is the man?  
A. A writer. B. A TV host. C. A radio host.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17~20 题。
17. What occupation is mentioned in the talk?  
A. A manager. B. A teacher. C. A salesman.
18. How can we show our interest in the company?  
A. Asking proper questions about the company.  
B. Letting the interviewer know more about you.  
C. Giving as much advice as possible to the interviewer.
19. How can we succeed in an interview according to the speaker?  
A. Being friendly as much as possible.  
B. Being confident and preparing well.  
C. Giving as much information as possible.
20. How many tips does the speaker give us?  
A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.

## 第二部分 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

### A

No poem should ever be discussed or “analyzed”, until it has been read aloud by someone, teacher or student. Better still, perhaps, is the practice of reading it twice, once at the beginning of the discussion and once at the end, so the sound of the poem is the last thing one hears of it.

All discussions of poetry are, in fact, preparations for reading it aloud, and the reading of the poem is, finally, the most telling “interpretation”(解读) of it, suggesting tone, rhythm, and meaning all at once. Hearing a poet read the work in his or her own voice, on records or on film, is obviously a special reward. But even those aids to teaching can not replace

the student and teacher reading it or, best of all, reciting it.

I have come to think, in fact, that time spent reading a poem aloud is much more important than “analyzing” it, if there isn’t time for both. I think one of our goals as teachers of English is to have students love poetry. Poetry is “a criticism of life”, and “a heightening(提升) of life”. It is “an approach to the truth of feeling”, and it “can save your life”. It also deserves a place in the teaching of language and literature more central than it presently occupies.

I am not saying that every English teacher must teach poetry. But those who do teach poetry must keep in mind a few things about its essential nature, about its sound as well as its sense, and they must make room in the classroom for hearing poetry as well as thinking about it.

21. To have a better understanding of a poem, one should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. discuss it with others  
B. analyze it by oneself  
C. copy it down in a notebook  
D. practise reading it aloud
22. According to the writer, one of the purposes of teaching English is to get students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to understand life.  
B. to enjoy poetry.  
C. to become teachers.  
D. to become poets
23. What does the last sentence in the third paragraph imply?  
A. More importance should be attached to the teaching of poetry.  
B. Poetry is more important than any other subject.  
C. One cannot enjoy life fully without an understanding of poetry  
D. Poetry is the foundation of all language and literature courses

## B

There have always been a lot of commonly believed but false ideas about being fat and doing exercise. Some people believe that they can’t help putting on weight as they get older, while others hold that if they stop exercising, their muscles will turn into fat. Here are some more myths:

I’ll never lose weight --- I come from a fat family

Wrong! While we can’t change the body type we are born with, we can’t blame our genes for making us fat. There’s plenty of evidence that fatness runs in families, and the main reason is that they share the same habits of eating too much and exercise too little.

I am fat because I burn calories slowly

Wrong! Fatness is not caused by a slow metabolism(新陈代谢). In fact, although fat people consume more energy than slim people, they also fail to realize how much they eat! Keeping a diary can help you work out your daily food intake more accurately.

Exercise is boring

Wrong! Anything will become boring if you do it repetitively. The key is to develop a balanced and varied program that’s fun as well as progressive. If you enjoy a Sunday walk,

take a different route. If you do Yoga, try a tai chi class. If you like swimming, set a distance or time challenge.

No pain, no gain.

Wrong! Exercise is not meant to hurt. Indeed, pain is your body telling you something's wrong, and continuing to exercise could lead to serious injury. You may experience mild discomfort as you begin to exercise regularly, but when your body adapts to the positive changes in your lifestyle and the aches should disappear relatively quickly. If you don't, rest and seek medical advice.

24. What does the author think about being fat?
- A. It is the family genes that make people fat.
  - B. People are fat because they consume too little energy.
  - C. It is the consequence of people's unbalanced lifestyle.
  - D. A diary of exercise can prevent people from becoming fat.
25. According to the author, how can we make exercise more interesting?
- A. By taking varied exercise.
  - B. By choosing simple exercise.
  - C. By doing regular exercise.
  - D. By sticking to outdoor exercise.
26. What is the author's opinion about "No pain, no gain" in exercising?
- A. Exercise should be stopped if continuous pain is felt.
  - B. Keeping fit is essentially a painful experience.
  - C. Pain in exercise is a precondition for reaching your goal.
  - D. Getting used to pain leads to positive changes in your body.
27. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To argue the importance of keeping fit.
  - B. To prove some medical facts about being fat and doing exercise.
  - C. To confirm what has long been believed about keeping fit.
  - D. To inform readers of some misunderstandings about fatness and exercise.

## C

In recent years some extreme weather events have arisen from global warming because of human activities, with studies indicating an increasing threat from extreme weather in the future. Scientists were certain that global warming is being caused mostly by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases and other human activities.

Its effects include warming global temperature, rising sea levels and expansion of deserts in the subtropics(亚热带). Warming is expected to be greater over land than over the oceans and greatest in the Arctic, with the continuing loss of glaciers, permafrost and sea ice. Other likely changes include more



frequent extreme weather events including heat waves, droughts, heavy rainfall with floods, heavy snowfall and species extinction due to great change of temperature. Bad effects on humans include the threat to food security from decreasing crop yields and the loss of populated(住人的) areas because of rising sea levels.

Possible responses to global warming are reduction of emissions(排放), adaptation to its effects, building systems resilient to its effects, and possible future climate engineering. Most countries are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC), whose objective is to prevent dangerous climate change. It has adopted a range of policies designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to assist in adaptation to global warming. It is agreed that future global warming should be limited to below 2.0 °C (3.6 °F) relative to the pre-industrial level.

On 12 November 2015, NASA scientists reported that human-made carbon dioxide continues to increase above levels that have not been seen in hundreds of thousands of years: currently, about half of the carbon dioxide released from the burning of fossil fuels remains in the atmosphere and is not absorbed by vegetation and the oceans.

28. What does the underlined word “resilient” mean?

- A. be easily damaged
- B. be able to recover easily
- C. can be bent easily
- D. be difficult to change

29. Which of following is NOT mentioned as an effect of global warming?

- A. rising sea levels and expansion of deserts
- B. more frequent extreme weather events
- C. species extinction
- D. increasing crop yields

30. Which of the following can be inferred from the last two paragraphs?

- A. It is likely for us to deal with global warming by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to its effects and climate engineering.
- B. There is no solution to too much carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere.
- C. It is common that human-made carbon dioxide keeps on increasing greatly in the previous several centuries.
- D. Future global warming should be limited to below 3.6 °C.

## D

Good day, everybody ...

Just two weeks ago I shared some of my thoughts about the green economy in an event organised by Sciences Po and Ecolo Ethik in Paris. Inevitably my main messages will be repeated, but I hope they will be still fresh for such a young and fresh audience. You are future policy makers, leaders and active members of our society. I believe that you have a very important role to play in shaping this world, your own future.

On 7th June last year a scientific article in the journal Nature stated the following: “Today conditions are very different because global-scale forces including, but not limited to, climate change, have emerged as a direct result of human activities. Human population

growth and per-capita consumption rate underlie all of the other present drivers for global change”.

The world’s population is increasing by about 140.000 people per day. In just 30 years - one generation - 2 billion people more will share the planet, which is more than the total amount of the population on the planet at the beginning of the 20th Century. On top of that, in just over 15 years from now, there will be an additional 3 billion middle class consumers, which corresponds to twice the total population at the beginning of the previous century.

Of course, this is great for those 3 billion whose living standards will rise, and for the businesses that will succeed in providing for those demands, but this will put great stress on many resources. We will need three times more resources -140 billion tons annually- by 2050. The demand for food, feed and fiber is projected to increase by 70%.

To put it simply: the world has changed. We are more interconnected and interdependent than ever. Many challenges, like climate change, disappearing biodiversity, scarce resources (like water, land or oceans), potential pandemics, poverty, global security ... can only be addressed if we join our forces. Looking to the future, the “business as usual” scenario simply will not work. Transition from our current resource intensive growth model to a resource efficient growth model is absolutely necessary. It is actually inevitable for all our economies. For the first time, we humans, are affecting the balance of our planet.

For the past two centuries we have relied on an economic growth model based on cheap and abundant resources. This great acceleration has been a fantastic achievement of the generations of humans that have so successfully overcome so many obstacles to bring such unimagined health and prosperity. But we cannot go on growing in the resource-intensive way we did in the past; certainly not on a global scale. Today the richest 20% of the world consume about 60 times more than the poorest 20%. Just imagine the stress on the world’s resources if the rest of the world would live the same way as we do.

31 Which of the following statements about the speech is true according to the passage?

- A. It plays an important role in shaping young people’s future.
- B. It is repeated in the event organized by Sciences Po and Ecolo Ethik.
- C. It’ll hopefully make a difference to our green economy.
- D. It is the second time it has been given about the green economy.

32. Which of the following is the direct contributor to global change?

- A. human population growth
- B. scarce resources
- C. human activities
- D. financial and economic crisis

33. The writer uses many figures in the passages four and five in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. better inform us the unbelievable growth of the planet’s population
- B. better address the global challenges which we all face
- C. better show us the consequences of our global change
- D. better explain the result of human irresponsible activities

34. Which of the following words has the closest meaning to the underlined word “obstacles”

in the last paragraph?

- A. standards                      B. difficulties                      C. resources                      D. successes

35. The purpose of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to advocate a resource efficient growth model  
B. to raise our awareness of environmental protection  
C. to explain effective keys to a green economy  
D. to offer some advice on human daily activities

## 第二节 阅读七选五 (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。

Everyone has worries, but what do you do with your worries? Whether your worries are big or small, you can take three steps to deal with them.

### **Try to find out the causes.**

36. \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes you know it, but sometimes you might not. If you can't make sure what your worries are, you will have more and more new problems in your life. So remember that you must try to find out the causes before you start to deal with them even though it might not be so easy.

37. \_\_\_\_\_

There is always something you can do to help you feel less worried. Sitting there worrying is no fun and it won't solve your problem. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ If you're worried about grades, ask yourself these questions:

★How do I get ready for class? Do I review my notes even when there isn't a test?

★Do I have a good place to do my homework?

★39. \_\_\_\_\_

If your worry is about a fight you had with a friend, you might write down all the things you could do — write a note to him or her, invite him or her to a basketball game, say sorry to him or her etc. Once you have a list of things you could do, you can choose the one that gets your friend back.

### **Ask for help.**

When you are worried, you need to find someone to communicate with. 40. \_\_\_\_\_ They will help you analyze (分析) your problems carefully and solve them easily.

- A. Think of the ways to make it better.  
B. You can ask your parents, friends, or teachers for help.  
C. Think of the ways to improve grades.  
D. Grades at school are often a top worry for students.  
E. How can I improve my grades?  
F. Have I tried different ways of studying?  
G. The first step is to find out what you're worried about.

### 第三部分：完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

In late December, I went for a hike with my two daughters. My daughters are active and strong. And I thought I was too. But it became pretty 41 as we went on that while we were all falling and covered with mud, they got up more quickly and kept up with our guide more easily. I was always the slowest and the 42.

They'd wait for me if I got too far back. It 43 me of the first glimpses (模糊的认识) I had of my mom as someone 44 than I, like when she started to get out of breath walking across parking lots. It's a slow 45 that happens gradually over decades, until one day you are your 46 mother making sure she eats dinner.

When the girls and I finally got to that waterfall, it was indeed shocking: a 40-foot wall of water 47 down with such fury (狂暴). It didn't look swift, but underneath it was flowing so fast into the small river behind us that you could swim with all your 48 and not get any nearer to the waterfall.

For a while we tried, the three of us 49 wildly, to see who could move a foot closer only to be 50 back into the pack again. Then the youngest of us 51 how to navigate the sharp rock walls around the edges where the water was calmest and almost 52 it to the base of the falls.

We 53 up our stuff and set off back home. The girls climbed just ahead of me, talking excitedly about something. At that moment I realized that's what every 54 hopes for the next—that they'll be able to take care of each other without you, and that when you slow down, they'll 55 each other.

- |                      |               |                |                |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. controversial | B. apparent   | C. acceptable  | D. objective   |
| 42. A. sweatiest     | B. coldest    | C. strongest   | D. finest      |
| 43. A. informed      | B. reminded   | C. suspected   | D. accused     |
| 44. A. stronger      | B. healthier  | C. forgetful   | D. weaker      |
| 45. A. pace          | B. progress   | C. development | D. shift       |
| 46. A. daughter's    | B. sister's   | C. mother's    | D. wife's      |
| 47. A. melting       | B. turning    | C. crashing    | D. sinking     |
| 48. A. imagination   | B. strength   | C. tendency    | D. attention   |
| 49. A. shouting      | B. seizing    | C. circulating | D. kicking     |
| 50. A. directed      | B. driven     | C. ferried     | D. attached    |
| 51. A. laid out      | B. turned out | C. checked out | D. figured out |
| 52. A. made          | B. headed     | C. struggled   | D. pulled      |
| 53. A. gathered      | B. rolled     | C. lifted      | D. fixed       |
| 54. A. individual    | B. member     | C. generation  | D. family      |
| 55. A. applaud       | B. adore      | C. have        | D. address     |

### 第 II 卷

第一节 单词拼写（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）



56.Interacting with the seniors has proven\_\_\_\_\_ (有益的) for the young ones,making them more open-minded.

57.According to\_\_\_\_\_ (统计数据), if we can decrease the time for having the television on by one hour each day,we can deduce the amount of carbon emission by 4.71 kilogram each month.

58.One of his biggest problems when he started his business in 1988,he recalls, was the attitude of his workers:they\_\_\_\_\_ (吐唾沫) on the floor and generally behaved in a disrespectful manner.

59.If I could obtain a\$9,000 scholarship\_\_\_\_\_ (每年), I would be able to complete any studies.

60.To protect our eyesight,we are supposed to have our eyes examined at regular\_\_\_\_\_ (间隔) .

61.The play, whose style is rigidly formal, is \_\_\_\_\_ (典型的) of the period.

62. The party has always had a cautious and \_\_\_\_\_ (怀疑的) attitude towards Europe.

63. The children were dressed in \_\_\_\_\_. (破衣服)

64Chris likes music and has a large collection of \_\_\_\_\_ (音乐专辑) .

65 We can only hope the court is \_\_\_\_\_ (怜悯的) .

### 第三节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (不多于 3 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Mary will never forget the first time she saw him. He suddenly appeared in class one day, 66 (wear) sun glasses. He walked in as if he 67 (buy) the school. And the word quickly got around that he was from New York City.

For some reason he sat beside Mary. Mary felt 68 (please), because there were many empty seats in the room. But she quickly realized that it wasn't her, it was probably the fact that she sat in 69 last row.

70 he thought he could escape attention by sitting at the back, he was wrong. It might have made it a little 71 (hard) for everybody because it meant they had to turn around, but that didn't stop the kids in the class. Of course whenever they turned to look at him, they had to look at Mary, 72 made her feel like a star.

"Do you need those glasses for medical reasons?" the teacher asked. The new boy shook his head." "Then I'd appreciate 73 if you didn't wear them in class. I like to look at your eyes when I'm speaking to you." The new boy looked at the teacher 74 a few seconds and all the other students wondered what the boy would do. Then he took 75 off, gave a big smile and said "That is cool".

### 第二节 书面表达 (20 分)

某网站就“中国人该不该过洋节”进行了一次讨论。请你用英语写一篇关于这个话题的文章, 介绍你们班学生们的不同观点, 并表达自己的看法。

赞成的理由（35%的学生）	反对的理由（60%的学生）	你的看法
1. 世界已经成了一个地球村； 2. 有助于了解其他国家的风俗习惯。	1. 浪费钱； 2. 忘记自己国家的传统和习俗。	?

**注意：**1. 文章必须包括表中的全部内容，可适当自由发挥。

2. 词数：100 左右。开头已经给出，不计入总词数。

3. 参考词汇：地球村 global village

Recently, our class held a discussion about whether Chinese people should celebrate foreign festivals or not. Opinions are divided on this issue.

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

In my early thirties, my career in teaching was not what I dreamed it would be. I left the job and moved in with my parents for a year while I tested out a new career.

Living with my parents proved to be an even bigger challenge than my new job. To tell the truth, it was probably harder for them than it was for me because I was a big trouble. I yelled at my mom for buying junk food and ignored my dad when he offered advice. I complained my mom never did my laundry the way I wanted and my dad never let me choose what show to watch. Instead of being grateful for their hospitality(款待), I was mean to them and most likely made them regret their offer.

“This is only for a year,” I would repeat to myself on a daily basis, sometimes hourly. Instead of living in the present, I would wish for the future and to have it all figured out. My life wasn’t what or where I wanted it to be. By this age, I expected to be firmly rooted on a career path with a huge circle of friends who liked to hang out. I did not expect to be living with my parents and starting over.

My attitude grew worse. One day when I was tearfully talking about something that was making my life miserable, my mother interrupted me. She nearly shouted, “Why don’t you just try smiling more?” I am pretty sure I laughed at her, but she went on to explain that sometimes things don’t work out the way we thought they would. “Don’t wait for things to get better,” she said. “Make them better.” I decided I was going to show my mother just how wrong she was. I would follow her ad-vice and try smiling more.

Weeks passed, and somewhere along the way, I forgot about trying to smile more as it became a habit. I worked on approaching situations with a better perspective and slowly star-ted to feel the weight on my shoulders lighten.

**注意：**

1.续写词数应为 150 左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

The second half of that year was better than the first.

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I wasn’t aware that I was different, but my friend told me a simple change did appear.

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### 参考答案

1-5 CBACA      6-10 ACBCC      11-15 ABCBA      16-20 CBABB

21-23 DBA    24-27 CAAD    28-30 BDA    31-35 DCBBA

36-40 GADFB

41-45 BABDD    46-50 CCBDB    51-55 DAACC

56 beneficial    57 statistics    58 spat    59 annually    60 internals  
61. typical    62. sceptical    63. rags    64. albums    65. merciful

66. wearing    67. had bought    68. pleased    69. the    70. If  
71. harder    72. which    73. it    74. for    75. them

### 书面表达（满分 20 分）

Recently, our class held a discussion about whether Chinese people should celebrate foreign festivals or not. Opinions are divided on this issue.

60% of the students think that it is wrong to do so because people will waste a lot of money observing these festivals. Besides, people are likely to forget their own tradition and culture if they focus too much on foreign festivals.

However, 35% of the students argue that it's a natural trend to celebrate foreign festivals. As we all know, with the development of science and technology, the earth has, in fact, become a global village. Those festivals that were once foreign to us are now familiar to us. Meanwhile, celebrating foreign festivals can help us learn more about the customs of other countries.

As far as I'm concerned, if we can strike a balance between our own festivals and foreign ones, it's not a bad idea to have more festivals to celebrate.

*The second half of that year was better than the first.* It was still a challenge to be living with my parents at age 33. But it was definitely better. I started noticing the birds singing and appreciating nature for what felt like the first time. Smiling lifted the cloud that had hung over me for years. I bought my own place and realized I had begun to love my job. I made friends at work, and started to feel like I had purpose and drive.

*I wasn't aware that I was different, but my friend told me a simple change did appear.* I once asked one of my friends what I was different from. He said that I was always happy and smiling. At that moment, my mother's suggestion rushed back to me: "Why don't you

just try smiling more?” That simple advice, which I had initially fought so hard against, changed me. Now I smile every morning, and I do see a big difference in my life.