

高二年级 英语学科 试题

考生须知：

1. 本卷共 8 页，满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字。
3. 所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷上无效；
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题纸。

选择题部分

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，每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man dislike about his new job?
A. The salary. B. The working hours. C. The location of the company.
2. What time is it now?
A. 11:30. B. 12:00. C. 12:30.
3. What sport will the man try one day?
A. Skydiving. B. Rock climbing. C. Deep-sea diving.
4. Where are the speakers?
A. In a library. B. In a classroom. C. In a bookstore.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A journey schedule. B. A travel route. C. A holiday plan.

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，每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What has the man decided to buy?
A. A pen. B. A toy elephant. C. A toy giraffe.
7. How much should the man pay?
A. 8 euros. B. 16 euros. C. 27 euros.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why will the man change the room?
A. The air conditioner doesn't work.
B. His valuable things were stolen.
C. He lost the key to the room.

9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Hotel clerk and guest. B. Boss and secretary. C. House owner and agent.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where will the woman go first?

- A. To a hospital. B. To a drugstore. C. To a burger shop.

11. What does the man think of vitamin pills?

- A. Useless. B. Helpful. C. Expensive.

12. What does the man like to eat?

- A. Vegetables. B. Fast food. C. Fruit.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When will the man leave for China?

- A. On June 12th. B. On June 19th. C. On June 26th.

14. Why will the man go to China?

- A. To work. B. To study. C. To travel.

15. Who knows quite a lot about China?

- A. Anna. B. Alan. C. Jeff.

16. What will the woman do this Saturday?

- A. Go to her cousin's house.
B. Have dinner with the man.
C. See off the man at the airport.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably?

- A. A guide. B. A student. C. A museum staff member.

18. How long can the students do projects?

- A. For 3.5 hours. B. For 7 hours. C. For 10.5 hours.

19. What can the students do in the morning?

- A. Give out prizes. B. Go camping. C. See a film.

20. What does the speaker expect the students to do?

- A. Read reviews. B. Listen to his next talk. C. Ask their parents for permission.

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

The other day a big, ugly, black bat found its way to the bathroom of my house and hung upside down, over the toilet bowl. As “the man of the house”, I was asked to rid the house of the awful creature. I grabbed a pillow and held the broom. I quickly opened the bathroom door and threw the pillow at the bat. It didn't move. Then that old feeling started to come over me. It was the same feeling I experienced when I was sent down the stairs in the middle of the night to see what made a noise. The feeling can be summed up in one word—trapped.

All men, I think, sometimes have had that feeling of being trapped in some male role. It may be something as simple as having to carve the chicken before it is served, or having to pretend that you know something about car engines when the car won't start. However, women nowadays seem to have the freedom to be themselves. They can repair cars or be firefighters. Yet men appear to be more afraid to do something different. It's as if being a man is not what you are, but what you do and the way you do it.

As I came towards the fierce and frightening bat, I wondered what would happen if I had simply told my wife that I won't do it—that she could get it out, or else call someone in the morning. But I couldn't do that! I am the man! I slowly opened the window and closed the toilet bowl cover. I then, carefully, lifted the broom over my head and swept the bat out the window. Just like that, it was gone.

My wife was so pleased and in the morning, my son thought I was a hero. They asked me how I had got rid of the bat. I started to tell them—but then stopped. A man doesn't talk of such things.

21. Why does the author mention the old feeling in Paragraph 1?

- A. To recall the old days.
- B. To show his fear of darkness.
- C. To predict his fight with the bat.
- D. To highlight the situation of being trapped.

22. What does the author mean by mentioning women's freedom in Paragraph 2?

- A. Men are forced to bear household burdens.
- B. Men have to live up to social expectations.
- C. Women are free to choose their jobs.
- D. Women are equal to men in workplaces.

23. The last sentence of the passage implies that the author_____.

- A. believes silence is gold
- B. feels proud of himself
- C. will do what he has to do
- D. will be what he wants to be

B

Cats communicate a variety of messages using cats' body language. Examples include arching (弓起) their backs as a signal of fear or attack, and slowly blinking (眨) their eyes to signal relaxation. Mouth open and no teeth showed suggests a feeling of playfulness. A cat which chooses to lie on its back shows happiness, trust and comfort. Cats show dissatisfaction by moving their ears back, equal to a human frown.

As is the case with dogs, a twitching (抽动) tail can mean a little anger while a tail held high suggests confidence. Cats will twitch their tails when hunting or angry, while larger twitching suggests displeasure. They may also twitch their tails when playing. A tail held high is a sign of happiness, or can be used as a greeting towards humans or other cats (usually close relatives) while half-raised shows less pleasure, and unhappiness is expressed with a tail held low.

Some characteristic signals, however, are often misunderstood. It is important to keep in mind that each cat may show its feelings with different body language. For instance, a cat rubbing its body along an arm or a leg of its owner is not only a way in which to attract attention and, perhaps, a way to ask for food; it is also a way of "marking" its owner as its own. Usually a cat with its tail held high and twitching shows excitement, but this is often mistaken for anger.

Many people fail or are too slow to understand the silent body language of cats. And they may have the false impression that cats are cold-hearted, unfaithful or not clever. To understand cats, people must observe a cat closely and learn what its body signals tell them.

24. Which cats' body language shows that a cat is relaxed?
- A. Lying on its stomach. B. Blinking its eyes slowly.
C. Holding its tail high. D. Moving its ears back.
25. According to the passage, a cat will twitch its tail EXCEPT_____.
- A. when it feels sleepy B. when it is hunting
C. when it feels angry D. when it is playing
26. The last paragraph intends to tell us_____.
- A. many people often have wrong opinions on cats
B. it is not easy to understand cats' body language
C. every cat has its own special body language
D. we should learn more about cats' body language

C

Albert Einstein single-handedly changed the universe 100 years ago. For centuries, Isaac Newton's straightforward formulas ruled the universe — or at least how physicists thought about it. Any object with mass caused an attractive force on any other object with mass; the bigger the masses, and the closer the two objects, the stronger the attraction. Simple. But in 1915, Einstein suggested that things were a bit trickier.

Even Einstein had to labor for almost a decade to formulate the complex mathematical relationships behind his work, his own version of gravity: the general theory of relativity. Gravitational attraction, it turned out, was due to nothing less than the bending of the space. A massive object actually bends the 3-D structure of the space around it, taking any smaller objects in the close area along for the ride. This results in familiar phenomena like orbiting moons, planets and stars, as well as some stranger effects like cosmic ripples(宇宙涟漪) and black holes. And, surprise, it turns out that Einstein was right. But, even after a century of confirmation, physicists' growing technological signposts mean they are still eager to push the theory, anxious to see if it holds up.

The rest of his life, Einstein tried to combine all the known forces of the universe (including his version of gravity) into one simple set of rules, but the answer fled him. Some 60 years after his death, scientists still hope to unify the forces. Testing relativity might just turn up a key clue in the quest. Physicists may be able to do what Einstein never could if they find out where, if ever, nature begins to disagree with general relativity. Whatever it was that fueled Einstein's insights into the universe — whether it was an extraordinary brain or just the way he looked at the world — his work has lasted at least 100 years undefeated. Maybe it always will. But perhaps, in the next 100, someone else will have changed the universe once more.

27. What does the underlined word “unify” mean in the last paragraph?
- A. cease B. integrate C. display D. adopt
28. Where might you read this passage?
- A. in a story book B. in a fiction C. in a journal D. in a recipe

29. According to the text, which of the following phenomena is not caused by gravity?

- A. black holes B. orbiting satellites C. cosmic ripples D. wormholes

30. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Einstein successfully explained his version of gravity on the shoulder of Newton.
B. There's no chance that anyone could do better than Einstein in a century.
C. The closer two objects get, the less the attraction will be.
D. General relativity is already out-dated.

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。

As the world enters the second year of the pandemic(疫情), two crises are unfolding. The more urgent and visible one is in poor countries like India, where an increase of covid-19 cases is threatening to overwhelm the state. India is recording more than 350,000 cases a day, and many more than that are thought to be going undetected. _____ 31 _____ Oxygen supplies at Indian hospitals are running far short of what is needed, causing numerous deaths.

_____ 32 _____ That is long covid(新冠后遗症), which is becoming apparent in rich countries like America, Britain, and Israel that have largely vaccinated their way out of the pandemic, but which will affect poor ones, too. Post-covid syndrome(综合征), to give it its formal name, is a set of symptoms affecting any part of the body. _____ 33 _____ In Britain three in every five people with long covid say their usual activities are some what limited and one in five says they are limited “a lot”.

The numbers are horrible. _____ 34 _____ Their chances of full recovery are probably slim. The vast majority are in their working-age prime. About 15% of Britain's population had been infected by then. Applying this rate to global covid-19 cases, numbering an estimated 1.2 billion so far, suggests that more than 80 million people may already have long covid.

The costs of the condition have yet to be summed, but they will be huge. Britain's National Institute for Health Research found that, in 80% of sufferers, the illness affected the ability to work. _____ 35 _____

- A. The other crisis is more unnoticeable.
B. Half a million people in Britain have had long covid for more than six months.
C. Evidence is mounting that long covid is a real threat to global health.
D. Over a third said it had weighed on their finances.
E. People are not aware of the long covid.
F. The suffering is extreme.
G. Three stand out: breathlessness, fatigue and “brain fog”.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，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。

Mevan Babakar had a difficult start in life. Her parents 36 Iraq during the Gulf War in the 1990s, travelling through Turkey and Russia until the family reached the Netherlands and spent a year in a refugee (难民) camp. Although she was a child, she used to think it could be the 37 of world every day. Life was dark and future, to her, was a 38 that would never come true.

However, she never 39 the refugee camp worker all those years ago. That day, watching other children playing, running and shouting on the ground in the camp, she, 40, stood there in the old coat and woolen cap, and with a dirty face. Their 41 and happiness made her find herself nowhere to go.

He came into 42, pushing a red, shiny bike on the dirt road. Out of the kindness of his own heart, he came to her, saying to her, “It’s 43 you.” The five-year-old heart exploded with 44. She could hardly believe her ears. She laughed 45, covering her mouth with her dirty hands. From then on, she believed that there would be 46; there would be chances, maybe very 47, but chances would be there.

Mevan, today aged 29, now works for a fact-checking charity (慈善机构) and lives 48 in London. She decided to 49 the man and posted an old photo of the two of them in the camp on Twitter. To her 50, within 36 hours the charity worker, Egbert, was found in Germany.

The pair were 51 and Mevan posted another photograph, “This is Egbert. He’s been helping refugees since the 90s. He thought the 52 was too small a gesture to be mentioned.”

For Mevan, the 53 is that small actions can have big consequences, “The 54 Egbert showed me continues to shape me. It doesn’t cost anything and it 55 the world one person at a time.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. reached | B. flowed | C. switched | D. fled |
| 37. A. object | B. goal | C. end | D. edge |
| 38. A. reward | B. prospect | C. promise | D. dream |
| 39. A. missed | B. forgot | C. recalled | D. evaluated |
| 40. A. alone | B. instead | C. often | D. hence |
| 41. A. loneliness | B. laughter | C. generosity | D. resistance |
| 42. A. existence | B. effect | C. power | D. view |
| 43. A. on | B. for | C. with | D. beyond |
| 44. A. joy | B. passion | C. hesitation | D. admiration |
| 45. A. gently | B. shyly | C. guiltily | D. artificially |
| 46. A. hope | B. preference | C. assumption | D. achievement |
| 47. A. strong | B. proper | C. slim | D. critical |
| 48. A. instantly | B. worthily | C. apparently | D. incredibly |
| 49. A. pick up | B. appeal to | C. set out | D. track down |
| 50. A. satisfaction | B. regret | C. surprise | D. annoyance |
| 51. A. matched | B. adopted | C. reunited | D. blamed |
| 52. A. bike | B. coat | C. photo | D. cap |
| 53. A. theory | B. principle | C. tip | D. lesson |
| 54. A. trust | B. independence | C. kindness | D. optimism |
| 55. A. changes | B. commits | C. conflicts | D. charges |

非选择题部分

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)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

5G is developing, but most of us aren't really sure what it is or the reason why we need it. A big part of the reason is that 5G means more than one thing. If you ask different people, you 56 (provide) with different answers.

Experts believe that 4G is on 57 way out. In 2020, the U.K. is expected to use 5G. At present, it is unknown exactly what influence 5G will have 58 people's life but it is widely thought that 5G will 59 (definite) be faster than any generation of networks 60 (use) previously.

Work will likely become much easier as 5G will allow quicker downloads and a better ability 61 (work) online even if there is no wi-fi connection. With the development of 5G, driverless cars will be able to communicate with other vehicles, 62 can reduce road accidents by about 10%. One of the most 63 (impress) things will be that people can see which seats on a train are accessible to them when it arrives at the station. 64 (get) around the world will also be more convenient.

A number of 65 (company) are now working on bringing 5G to the market. It remains to be seen how much of the country 5G will cover and whether everyone will be able to benefit from it.

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 Tim 想在寒假时到中国旅游，发邮件向你征求旅游建议。请你回复邮件， 内容包括：

1. 推荐一个旅游城市；
2. 给出推荐理由；
3. 表达祝愿。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，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。

Big Red

The first time we set eyes on “Big Red,” father, mother and I were trudging (跋涉) through the freshly fallen snow on Main Street in Huntsville, Ontario. As we passed the Eaton’s Department store’s window, we stopped as usual to gaze, and do our bit of dreaming.

Mother’s eyes were glued to the massive flare of red shinning dress. “My goodness,” she managed to say in wonder. “Would you just look at that dress!” Then, totally out of character, mother made a spin of a waltz (华尔兹) on the slippery sidewalk. Beneath the heavy, grey wool coat she had worn every winter for as long as I could remember, mother lost her balance and fell. Father quickly caught her. Her cheeks were redder than usual. “What a silly dress to be hung up there in the window of Eaton’s!” she shook her head in disgust. “Who on earth would want such a dress?” As we continued down the street, mother turned back for one more look.

Christmas was nearing and the red dress was soon forgotten. Mother, of all people, was not one to wish for, or spend money on, items that were not practical. “There are things we need more than this,” she’d always say. Father, on the other hand, liked to buy at will whenever the budget allowed. Of course, he’d get a scolding for his occasional splurging (挥霍), but it was all done with the best intention.

Mom was forever doing chores—washing laundry by hand, tending the pigs, or working in our huge garden—so she always wore mended, cotton-print housedresses and an apron to protect the front.

That Christmas I bought Dad some small fishing tools. But choosing something for Mother was much harder. Before Christmas, we were driving up Main Street when mother suddenly raised her voice in surprise, “That big red dress is gone!” She pointed excitedly as Dad drove past Eaton’s. “Who’d be fool enough to buy such a silly dress?” she questioned in disbelief.

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。

Para. 1

I quickly stole a glance at Dad. _____

Para. 2

With trembling hands she touched the elegant material of Big Red. _____

