

2020 学年第二学期期中杭州地区(含周边)重点中学

高二年级英语学科 试题

考生须知:

1. 本卷满分 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卷上, 写在试卷上无效;
4. 考试结束后, 只需上交答题卷。

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 did Ryan do yesterday?

- A. He watched football. B. He did some exercise. C. He went to the doctor.

2. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Cooking dinner. B. Preparing for a party. C. Eating out in a restaurant.

3. What does the woman ask the man to do for her?

- A. Take a photo. B. Fix a camera. C. Print a picture.

4. What will the speakers do next?

- A. Go back to their home. B. Visit the woman's friend. C. Return to the supermarket.

5. What is the weather like now?

- A. It's raining. B. It's cloudy. C. It's sunny.

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 2 至 4 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题; 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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 题。

6. What happened to the woman's flight?

- A. It failed to take off on time.
B. It was called off without notice.
C. It arrived about two hours earlier.

7. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a restaurant. B. On a plane. C. At the airport.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至第 10 题。

8. Where does the man enjoy getting his news from?
A. The TV. B. The radio. C. The Internet.
9. What type of news does the man like?
A. Art news. B. Sports news. C. Business news.
10. What is the man's attitude towards the news programs on TV?
A. Favorable. B. Casual. C. Unfavorable.
- 听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 13 题。
11. Why does the woman make the phone call?
A. To complain about hotel service.
B. To arrange an important meeting.
C. To order a full English breakfast.
12. How does the man sound?
A. Sorry. B. Worried. C. Painful.
13. What will the man probably do next?
A. Eat his breakfast. B. Go to the kitchen. C. Wait by the phone.
- 听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 17 题。
14. Why did Maria go to the Oxford Street?
A. To meet Jason. B. To watch a play. C. To do some shopping.
15. What does Susan Hill do?
A. She's an actress. B. She's a street artist. C. She's a salesperson.
16. What did Susan Hill give Maria?
A. A ring. B. A ticket. C. A £ 50 note.
17. What will Jason probably do?
A. Go with Maria. B. See his friends. C. Host a dinner.
- 听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 题。
18. When will the team return from Costa Rica?
A. April 6. B. July 10. C. July 20.
19. Where will the team go to do the second project?
A. The national parks. B. The city of San José. C. The east of Costa Rica.
20. What will the team do in the final project?
A. Plant trees. B. Feed birds. C. Train animals.

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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

It was two in the morning. A koala (考拉) was caught in barbed (带刺的) wire on a fence. A phone rang in the home of Megan Aitken in a suburb of Brisbane, Australia. She ran a volunteer organization devoted to rescuing wild koalas. Before she was even told the location, she had thrown her clothes on over her nightdress.

When Aitken arrived on the scene, Jane Davies and Sandra Peachey, two other volunteers were

already there. The koala was holding on tightly to a chain-link fence. Its fur was caught in barbed wire. Standing in the bright light of car headlights, Aitken put on heavy leather gloves. Despite their cute appearance, koalas can be fierce if they feel threatened. They will fight and bite, and Aitken has the scars to prove it. Next, she placed a cage on the ground near the animal and opened up a thick blanket. Then the three rescuers rapidly got to work. Davies threw the blanket over the animal. Peachey opened the cage, while Aitken firmly grasped the koala through the blanket, freed it from the fence, and dropped it into the cage. “Well done, ladies!” Aitken shouted.

Looking down at the koala they had just rescued, Aitken checked the animal’s physical condition. In an event that the koala was sick or injured, it must be taken to an animal hospital nearby. However, provided it was healthy, like this one in most cases, it would be released somewhere near the place it was found. This was because koalas lived within such a small area and fed in the same trees over and over. However, this was a highly populated suburb with few areas with trees, so finding a suitable area was not easy. The women studied a map with flashlights.

“This is the whole problem,” Aitken said, “There are so few places left for the koala,” In the end, they took the animal to a small park nearby. Standing back, they opened the cage, and the koala dashed up a tree. “Good luck, little one,” prayed Aitken.

21. What did Aitken put on heavy leather gloves?

- A. To cover the chain-link fence.
- B. To avoid the koala’s attack.
- C. To keep the koala stay warm.
- D. To help calm the koala down.

22. Koalas are usually set free near where they are found because of _____.

- A. koalas’ living habits
- B. fewer and fewer trees
- C. government request
- D. volunteers’ preference

23. What message is mainly conveyed in the text?

- A. Barbed fences do harm to wild koalas.
- B. Wild koalas are in danger of extinction.
- C. Rescuing trapped wild koalas needs great efforts.
- D. The living environment for wild koalas is worsening.

B

A road running through Accra, Ghana’s capital, looks like any other blacktop (柏油路). Yet what most drivers don’t realize is that it is made from plastics—melted bags, bottles, and snack wraps—that otherwise would have ended up in a landfill.

In a developing nation, “it’s difficult to recycle plastic,” noted Heather Troutman, program manager of the Ghana National Plastic Action Partnership. “It’s expensive, and much easier just to burn it. But if you could put value on recycled plastic, it won’t get buried or burned.”

First appearing two decades ago, plastic roads are being tested and built in more and more countries as the world’s plastic pollution problem becomes more serious. India has built over 60,000 miles of these roads. The technology, meanwhile, is gaining ground in Britain, Europe, and Asia. Several countries—South Africa, Vietnam, Mexico, the Philippines, and the United States, among them—have built plastic roads recently. Roads containing waste plastic have the potential to perform as well or better than traditional roads. They can last longer, are stronger and more durable (更耐用的) in respect to loads,

can tolerate wide temperature changes, and are more resistant to water damage and cracking.

Troutman views plastic roads as “a promising advance,” especially in a country like Ghana with more road projects in the future. And yet, with the predication that by 2050 the world will produce over three times as much plastic waste as it ever has, she stresses it is a priority to curtail Ghana’s all unnecessary use of plastics. “This is the first step,” she noted. “If we keep pumping out more and more plastic, we’ll never be able to manage it in a sustainable way.”

24. Why it’s hard to recycle plastics in Ghana?

- A. The plastics are hard to break down.
- B. The country lacks related technology.
- C. The whole recycling process costs much.
- D. The government advocates burning plastics.

25. What can we infer about plastic roads from the third paragraph?

- A. They are mainly promoted by India.
- B. They are able to stand extreme weather.
- C. They are being tested for better functioning.
- D. They are becoming popular in some countries.

26. What does the underlined word “curtail” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Reduce.
- B. Cover.
- C. Reward.
- D. Delay.

27. What’s Troutman’s attitude towards plastic roads?

- A. Tolerant.
- B. Ambiguous.
- C. Hopeful.
- D. Critical.

C

Nearly 50 million Americans spend at least 20% of their time working in office settings. Office workers run the risk of work-related illness and stress. Psychological scientist Casey Lindberg and his co-workers were interested in examining how different types of office environments are related to employees’ short-term health outcomes and well-being.

Taking advantage of digital tools, Lindberg equipped 231 employees in a US government agency with activity trackers over 3 days and 2 nights. Participants also downloaded a mood-monitoring app on their smartphones that recorded their moods at different time throughout the day by quizzes, both at work and at home. The participants come from a variety of positions working in four different office buildings. Choosing a wide range of workers and office types was important to the researchers because it meant their findings could widely apply to many types of workers outside of the agency.

The study produced some results that fell in line with previous findings: Those employees who worked mainly on computers moved around during the day less than those who didn’t work computer-based jobs. Older workers and those with higher body-mass indices (BMI) were less active than their younger, lower-BMI colleagues.

The researchers also found something they had not expected. People working at long open tables were 20% more active than were cubicle (小隔间) workers, and 32% more active than were people who worked in their own offices. “It is possible that the open nature of a space leads to increased physical activity by encouraging communication and movement when employees are available,” Lindberg explained. Besides, cubicle- and office-bound employees had higher level of stress both at work and at

home after work, which could be caused by lower activity levels.

Although employees generally like to have their own offices, employers often prefer to consolidate employees to save space and money. So it seems open offices have a long way to go.

28. What were the participants asked to do in the experiment?

- A. To change the working positions.
- B. To test the stress level via phones.
- C. To work in different office settings.
- D. To record movement track and mood.

29. Which aspect of companies is likely to be influenced by the research result?

- A. Office design.
- B. Bonus policy.
- C. Working hours.
- D. Location choice.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Office Workers Suffer Stress and Illness.
- B. Open Offices Make Employees More Active.
- C. Employers Change Traditional Working Settings.
- D. Different Office Buildings Provide Health Benefits.

第二节（共 5 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。

Every failure helps us learn to do things differently in the future. 31 We are often unwilling to admit failure. However, things are slowly changing. For instance, recently some scientific journals have published reports of failed experiments, believing science community can also learn from “negative” results.

32 The Netherlands-based ABN AMRP bank started an Institute of Brilliant Failures to learn more about what works and what doesn’t in the bank industry. Similarly, Eli Lilly and Company’s research department studies data about drugs that don’t work.

In fact, one of the business world’s most famous failures finally became its biggest success, for the product’s makers learned from their mistakes. In the 1990s, Apple Corporation created a device called the Apple Newton. The product, though unique at the time, was expensive and heavy. 33 As a result, it became a failure for Apple. However, Steve Jobs believed the product had the potential and began to explore ways of improving it. In time, this led to the company’s most successful product—iPhone.

The story of the Apple Newton can teach us another important lesson about failure. We should not only try to learn from it. 34 Though Apple stopped selling the Newton in 1998, the first iPhone wasn’t available in 2007. It took a lot of research and hard work to go from the Apple Newton to iPhone.

Finally, there is a lot we can learn by studying mistakes. Perhaps the most important lesson is that failure and success are two sides of the same coin. 35

- A. Failure is the mother of success.
- B. One truly cannot exist without the other.
- C. Accepting failure is not easy for many, though.
- D. If we want to succeed, we must also stick it out.
- E. We should also try to make fewer and fewer mistakes.
- F. Moreover, some of its important features didn’t work properly.
- G. The business world already understands the value of negative results.

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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Teachable moments don't always happen in the classroom. Last week, a headmaster was praised for his ability to look beyond the 36 to give a student a lesson.

When Anthony Moore was sent to headmaster Jason Smith's office for 37 to take off his hat, Smith knew something was 38. He asked "What happened?" The boy explained he was awkward by his terrible 39.

"He didn't say 40 out, but I feel like he just didn't want to be 41 by his classmates," Smith said. Rather than simply sending the boy home for 42 the school code, Smith put forward a 43. He'd fix the 44 cut himself. He showed the photos of his son whose hair he skillfully cut, the boy 45.

Braving the heavy winter snows, Smith drove home to get his tools and then headed back to 46 the boy's hair. Everything done, the boy made a(an) 47 for his behavior. And feeling better about himself, Moore was 48 enough to return to class. Since then, the boy frequently 49 the office to talk about his day.

"When a student is 50, we need to ask ourselves, 'What happened to this child?' 51 'What's wrong with the child?' Smith said. "'What need is the child trying to 52?' And really, the future of our education 53 that question."

While it's a question without easy 54, recognizing it when it's being asked—as well as willing to take action to transform a minor mistake into a(n) 55 moment—is what education really means.

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|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. grades | B. words | C. photos | D. rules |
| 37. A. refusing | B. bothering | C. happening | D. regretting |
| 38. A. hard | B. wrong | C. risky | D. silly |
| 39. A. haircut | B. uniform | C. behavior | D. figure |
| 40. A. firm | B. seriously | C. straight | D. politely |
| 41. A. punished | B. followed | C. teased | D. envied |
| 42. A. applying | B. breaking | C. bending | D. making |
| 43. A. model | B. reason | C. solution | D. view |
| 44. A. bad | B. clean | C. short | D. new |
| 45. A. hesitated | B. agreed | C. complained | D. stopped |
| 46. A. tie | B. wash | C. comb | D. fix |
| 47. A. enquiry | B. argument | C. apology | D. inspection |
| 48. A. pleased | B. lucky | C. surprised | D. proud |
| 49. A. explored | B. broke into | C. observed | D. stopped by |
| 50. A. learning | B. testing | C. struggling | D. playing |
| 51. A. instead of | B. in contrast with | C. as well as | D. ahead of |
| 52. A. support | B. satisfy | C. prove | D. create |
| 53. A. carries on | B. calls on | C. agrees on | D. rests on |
| 54. A. excuses | B. answers | C. choices | D. explanations |
| 55. A. glorious | B. decisive | C. emotional | D. teachable |

非选择题部分

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。

Marathon Monday is an official state holiday in Massachusetts, a day 56 citizens crowd the streets to watch some of the world's top long-distance runners compete in the Boston Marathon. Over 30,000 runners compete each year 57 (win) this famous race.

The 2009 race was 58 113th marathon in Boston's history, and it was the start of the "green" era. For the first time, electric cars rather than motorcycles 59 (follow) the runners. A "green team" was employed to ensure that thousands of items 60 (throw) away along the marathon route—including items like plastic cups and bottles—found their way into recycling containers. It was the first step towards making the race much 61 (green).

While Boston Marathon has pioneer green thinking for large events, it still has many difficulties to overcome 62 it can claim to be truly eco-friendly. For example, only about two percent of the runners are from the 63 (surround) area, so there is a great carbon footprint from airplane and car emissions (排放) as the runners travel long distances to get to the event.

In recent years, other races in the U. S. 64 (make) efforts to improve their efficiency in energy consumption. The race to become the 65 (country) greenest marathon has just begun.

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，你所在的团队在英国一所高中参加了为期两周的学习交流活动。在送别晚会上，请你代表团队发表感言，内容包括：

1. 表达感谢；
2. 活动回顾及收获；
3. 美好祝愿。

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 概要写作（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

The hamburger has become a worldwide cultural icon (符号). Eating meat, especially beef, is a key part of many diverse cultures. Studies show, however, that the consumption of large quantities of meat is a major contributing factor towards a great many deaths, including the unnecessarily high number of deaths from heart-related problems. Although it has become popular on slowly, vegetarianism is a way of life that shows several advantages.

Surprising as it may sound, vegetarianism can have beneficial effects on the environment. Because demand for meat animals is so high, cattle are being raised in areas where rain forests once stood. As rain forest land is cleared to make room for cattle farms, the environment balance is upset; this imbalance could have serious consequences for humans. The article *Deforestation: The hidden cause of global warming* by Daniel Howden explains that much of the current global warming is due to the decrease of rain forests.

More important at an individual level is the question of how eating meat affects a person's health. Meat, unlike vegetables, can contain very large amounts of fat. Eating this fat has been connected to certain kinds of cancer. If people cut down on the amounts of meat they eat, they would be more likely to lower their risks of cancers. Furthermore, eating animal fats can lead to obesity, and obesity can cause numerous health problems. For example, obesity can cause people to slow down and their heart to have to work harder. This results in high blood pressure. With so much meat consumption worldwide, it is no wonder that heart disease is a leading killer.

If people followed vegetarian diets, they would not only be healthier but also live longer. Eating certain kinds of vegetables has been shown to reduce the chance of contracting colon cancer later in life. Vegetables do not contain the “bad” fats that meat does. Vegetables do not contain cholesterol (胆固醇), either. Furthermore, native inhabitants of areas of the world where people eat more vegetables than meat, notably certain areas of Central Asia, routinely live to be over one hundred.
