**2021年湖北省新高考联考协作体高二下学期期末考试**

**高二英语试卷**

命题学校：汉川一中 命题教师：周秀华 吕小梅 审题学校：

考试时间：2021年4月24日 试卷满分：150分

★祝考试顺利★

**注意事项：**

1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B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。回答非选择题时，用签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

3.考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**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。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. At what time will the film begin?
2. 7:20. B. 7:15. C. 7:00
3. What is the man doing now?

A. He is in business with his brother.

B. He is teaching at a high school.

C. He is serving in the army.

1. What will the woman probably do?

A. Catch a train. B. Go shopping. C. See the man off

4. Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. During a job interview.

B. In a classroom.

C. In a doctor’s office.

5. What does the man mean?

A. He doesn’t have the pants the woman wants.

B. He can find larger pants for the woman.

C. He only has larger pants in another style.

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。

1. What was the woman doing in the previous two weeks?

A. She was studying.

B. She was working.

C. She was on vacation.

7. When did the woman reach New York?

A. At l0:00 in the evening.

B. At l:00in the afternoon.

C. At l0:00 in the morning

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the woman studying?

A. English. B. History. C. Biology.

9. What does the woman say about the canteen?

A. It is too loud.

B. The food there is delicious.

C. It doesn’t offer enough variety.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What does the woman think of her job?

A. It is very easy.

B. It is hard to say now.

C. It keeps her very busy.

11. Where does the woman live now?

A. At her workplace. B. In a friend’s home. C. In a flat

12. What are the speakers talking about?

A. The woman’s life in a new city.

B. The woman’s travel experiences.

C. The woman’s co-workers.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. In a classroom. B. On a radio show. C. On TV.

14. When did the woman start her program?

A. One year ago. B. Two years ago. C. Three years ago.

15. What is the purpose of the woman’s program?

A. To give poor people jobs.

B. To help old people and kids.

C. To raise money for schools.

16. How many volunteers took part in the program last year?

A. Two hundred. B. Two thousand .C. Twelve thousand

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

1. How might Hayashi feel when she first studied in America?

A. Excited. B. Lonely. C. Disappointed.

18 What did Hayashi benefit from joining student groups?

A. She practised her English.

B. She learned different countries’ culture.

C. She made many friends.

19. How does Hayashi pay for the high cost in the US?

A. By applying for financial aid.

B. By doing a part-time job.

C. By her parents’ support.

20. What does Hayashi say about her international student life?

A. The cost is affordable for normal people.

B. The experience is valuable.

C. It’s not difficult.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

**Where to go?**

Here are some of the best places across the UK for your whole family to enjoy the quality time together in nature .

**Drove Orchards (果园),Thornham, Norfolk**

Drove shines a bit brighter each autumn, when it starts delivering fruit. Many of the fresh apples and pears there are ready-picked as well as PYO (short for pick-your-own). Also juice made from the orchards’ special varieties of apples is strongly recommended.

Opening time: l0 am ~ 4 pm daily until the end of October (booking not necessary but checking what’s fruiting before visiting at droveorchards.com)

**Blooming Green, Linton, Kent**

Blooming Green is a “no-dig” flower business, selling flowers directly to customers and opening for PYO activities from summer to the end of October. In November and December there are wreath-making (花环制作) workshops, where participants pick their favorite flowers.

Opening time: 10 am - 4 pm on Saturdays only (with pre-booking of one-hour slots, bloominggreenflowers.co.uk)

**Towerbrook Farm, Banwell, Somerset**

Like many other fans, Towerbrook Fam offers pick-your-own and cut-your-own service. But it’s the first place that offers dig-your-own Christmas trees, meaning you can take your tree back after the holiday and replant it there, which allows you to avoid sending your tree to the recycling centre.

Opening time: 8am ~ 4 pm daily between 20 November and 30 December (pre-booking not necessary)

**Shute Fruit, Bishopsteignton, South Devon**

As well as selling preserves made from kinds of berries (浆果), Shute Fruit also manages an extensive pick-your-own operation. There you can pick your own sloe berries. If you are a fan of sloe gin, a kind of alcoholic drink, whose alcohol content is between l5 and 30 percent, ask the fam for recipes to make your own sloe gin at home.

Opening time: 1l am ~ 5 pm daily except rainy days and Mondays, until the end of October (booking not necessary, shutefruit.co.uk)

21. If you go to Drove Orchards , what can be recommended to you?

A. Delivering fruit

B. Tasting freshly squeezed apple juice

C. Planting Christmas trees

D. Picking your own apples at 8 am

22. If you want to dig your own Christmas tree and take it back, where will you most probably visit?

A. Thorham. B. Linton. C. Banwell. D. Bishopsteignton.

23. What do the four places have in common??

A. Their relevant Information can be got from the same website

B. They have the same opening time

C. They all offer pick -your- own service

D. They needn't be booked in advance.

**B**

At the table sat my new mentees (学员): six eager undergraduates who signed to work on a project I designed. "Starting today, I get to learn what it's like to be an adviser,” I thought to myself excitedly. But a few minutes later, the students broke the news: They didn’t have any training related to the project. I couldn't help sighing. How would this ever work?

My inspiration to engage undergraduates in my research came after two years of working as a teaching assistant. Many of my undergraduate students had voiced the same frustrations I once had: They were expected to absorb facts and use them in exams, without any real critical thinking or chance to apply what they had learned. I believe I could fill that gap by creating a project related to my own work and employing undergraduates as the researchers.

My Ph.D. adviser was supportive, knowing it would be a good experience for undergraduates. Mv department purchased the fish we would study, and a government research lab offered space. Everything was in place—except for the students' training. I was worried. But backing out was not an option.

I reminded myself how green I had been on my first day in the lab. After 3 hours there, I had to throw everything out and start over the experiment, because I mistook the concentrations of chemicals. But my mentor said nothing and he let me learn from the scene.

His example inspired me. On the first day in my lab. I walked new mentees through the facilities. However, I noticed that some forgot my instructions. My instinct (本能) was to jump in and save the day. But I resisted the urge to intervene (介入) and watched proudly as the students identified the mistakes and learned from them.

Six months later, in a reflection meeting, the students thanked me for letting them find their own way to grow as scientists.

24. Why did the author sigh after meeting her new mentees?

A. The author had no experience of becoming an adviser

B. The mentees’ absence from the training

C. The mentees’ having no background knowledge about the project.

D. The mentees showed no interest in the project

25. Why did the author employ undergraduates in her project?

A. To train them to be her teaching assistants.

B. To help them achieve better performances in exams.

C. To fill the gap between advisers and mentees.

D. To offer them a chance to combine theory with practice.

26. What can we infer from paragraph 3?

A. Nobody supported her project.

B. The author decided to drop out.

C. The project proved to be not a good option.

D. Despite a little difficulty, the author didn’t give up.

27. What did the author learn from her mentor?

A. Giving students a hand when training them.

B. Sometimes letting go can help students move on.

C. Walking students through each experiment.

D. Stepping in to help students get out of trouble in time.

**C**

You can find just about any skill you want to learn on the Internet. Steve Jobs’s appealing presentation style, Steph Curry’s jumper, Michael Jackson’s moonwalk—all of these are easily accessible. Clearly, instructional videos, how-to guides, and online tutorials (教程) have changed the way we learn.

Or have they? Watching experts’ performances might make you feel that you could similarly perform the same skills. But new evidence suggests that learning by observation may sometimes be illusory. Observers come away feeling confident that they're well prepared to try the task out themselves, but when they do, they'll find that's a different matter.

Researchers have conducted an experiment involving the moonwalk. One hundred participants watched an expert doing the moonwalk. They were randomly assigned to see a moonwalk video either once or 20 times continuously. They made predictions about their own moonwalk abilities and then attempted the moonwalk themselves. A video recorded their moonwalks and later their attempts were shown to an outside group of judges, who were blind to the number of times performers watched the training video. As a result, participants who watched 20 times and participants who watched once both predicted their scores, but the first group’s predicted scores were higher. The judges gave similarly low ratings to both groups of participants.

Actually, when people watch videos, they see the performer’s technique, but they don’t feel it themselves. It’s one thing to memorize what steps to take, but another thing to experience how those steps are worked out. People often miss subtleties (细小但重要的地方) while watching, and people are likely to underestimate the complexity of the skill, and overestimate their own abilities,

after watching experts.

We’re not saying that YouTube's tens of millions of instructional videos are useless. People get more out of watching after they have already attempted the skill, so try the skill yourself and then revisit your favorite how-to videos frequently to improve your technique. Learning skills takes time.

28. What does the underlined part“ be illusory” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. Give a wrong impression

B Give a clear picture.

C Give an opposite explanation .

D. Make a great difference

29. To do the study, which of the following was done by the researchers?

A .Explaining the moonwalk to participants

B. Letting participants watch videos after breaks

C. Letting different people watch a video for different times

D. Letting participants watch different videos

30. What can we learn from the moonwalk experiment?

A. Watching experts raises one's confidence rather than ability.

B. The participants’ predictions are consistent with the judges' scoring.

C. The number of times participants watch training videos matters to them.

D. Watching instructional videos boosts observers’ interest in the related area.

31.According to the author, what should a learner do?

A. Compare the instructional videos from different platforms.

B. Combine instructional videos with professional advice..

C. Watch instructional videos as much as possible.

D. Combine instructional videos with frequent practice.

**D**

You’re just about to check out with your online purchases when you realize that some items have been slipped into your shopping cart. It turns out that you had to uncheck a specific box to avoid these sneaky(鬼鬼祟祟的) charges. You were lucky enough to spot this bit of trickery. However, inattentive or rushed buyers might totally miss the extra charge.

This is just one example of what’s called “dark pattern web design” These are user interfaces (界面) and website designs meant to trick you into doing something you didn't really mean to do, such as spending more money, sharing personal data or subscribing to an annoying newsletter. Often, you’ll find these dark patterns on shopping sites.

The term “dark pattern” was coined by Harry Brignull. He’s an online user experience professional. Brignull says that he first started seeing problems like these around 2009. “I kept noticing these instances of bad design that didn’t seem like mistakes,” he says. “I kept finding things that were annoying or frustrating, but seemed to be designed on purpose, to benefit the company doing them.” So, he started DarkPatterns.org to spread the news about these practices. He hopes that by shedding light on this immoral form of digital profiteering, users will become smarter and companies will be less likely to use it.

It seemed a step in the right direction when in May 2018, the European Union passed the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The idea is that websites must provide very clear notifications ( 告知) that allow users to opt out of surveillance (监视) and cookie tracking. The result? Companies are actively crafting notifications to cheat people into accepting surveillance instead of rejecting it. U.S. lawmakers are still debating how to build privacy laws that will really work. Until better laws and enforcement are in place, pay close attention to dark patterns on websites so you won't get caught.

32. Under what circumstances can "dark pattern web design" work?

A. Users’ bad mood

B. Users’ hotheaded buying

C. Users’ carelessness

D. Users’ lack of specific knowledge

33. Why did Harry Brignull start DarkPatterns.org?

A. To remind companies of the mistakes they made.

B. To give Internet users an insight into dark patterns.

C. To urge companies to improve their website designs.

D. To urge Internet users to keep off shopping online.

34. What can we learn about the General Data Protection Regulation?

A. It is a privacy law.

B. It is well received by consumers.

C. It needs further improvement.

D. It benefits websites.

35. What would be the best title for the text?

A. Should we stay away from shopping online?

B. Are we suffering from “dark pattern” of some websites?

C. How to protect our own interests

D. Can companies benefit from “dark patterns”?

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Traveling is a very enjoyable experience as it provides an opportunity to see new things. 36 The following article discusses the advantages of traveling.

Traveling gives you the opportunity to disconnect from your regular life. People all have crazy schedules, work and a family to take care of, and traveling alone or with some friends can give you distance and perhaps even make you realize how important these people are to you. 37

Another great benefit is the relaxation you get. 38 When you come back you feel energetic and you are happy to be back to your daily routine.

39 They will create a bond (纽带) that nothing can erase no matter what happens to the friendship/relationship. You can create photo albums and when you feel nostalgic (对往事怀恋的) you can experience the trips again by looking at your pictures.

It’s never been this cheap to travel. With increasing oil prices, the cheap travel era might be coming to an end. 40 With the Internet and all the new technology, you can plan your trip exactly the way you want it. You can choose your budget and what you want to do.

A. However , traveling also means you will experience some annoying things.

B. Discovering different values and ways to get by in life is really interesting.

C. When traveling with friends or family it creates memories of a lifetime.

D. It’s nice to enjoy a stress-free time.

E. However, there are still many budget airlines fighting for your dollar right now.

F. Besides enjoying yourself, there are many other benefits when you travel.

G. As the saying goes, you never know what you have until you lose it.

**第三部分 语言运用 (共两节，满分30分)**

第一节 (共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、 B、 C、 D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

|  |
| --- |
| A young executive was traveling down a neighborhood street．He was watching for kids 41 out from between parked cars and slowed down 42 he thought he saw something. As his car passed, no children 43 . Instead, a 44 smashed into his door! He slammed on the brakes (make his car stop). The angry driver then jumped out of the car, 45 the nearest kid and pushed him up 46 a parked car, shouting, “What was that all about and who are you?”  The young boy was 47 . “Please, Miste...Please, I’m sorry… I didn’t know what else to do. I threw the brick because no one else would stop…”  With tears 48 his face, the youth pointed to a spot just around a parked car. “It’s my brother,” he said. “He fell out of his wheelchair and I can’t 49 him up.”  Now sobbing (crying silently), the boy asked the executive, “Would you please help me get him back into his wheelchair? He is hurt and he is too heavy for me.”  50 beyond words, the driver tried to swallow the rapidly 51 lump in his throat. He hurriedly lifted the boy back into the wheelchair, then took out his 52 handkerchief and dabbed(a light touch) at the fresh scrapes and cuts. A quick look told him everything was going to be okay. “Thank you and may God bless you.” the grateful child told the 53 .  Shaken up for words, the man simply watched the little boy push his wheelchair—bound brother down the sidewalk toward their home.  God 54 in our souls and speaks to our hearts. Sometimes when we don’t have time to listen, he has to throw a brick at us. Don’t go through life so fast that someone has to throw a brick at you to get your 55 ! |

41. A. squeezing B. winding C. rushing D. approaching

42 . A. if B. though C. when D. what

1. A. showed up B. came back C. showed off D. blow out
2. A. stick B. stone C. sharpener D. brick

45. A. patted B. grasped C. glared D. sniffed

46. A. beyond B. with C. against D. in

47. A. sympathetic B. privileged C. annoyed D. guilty

48. A. pulling down B. tearing down C. rolling down D. casting down

49. A. pick B. lift C. abandon D. catch

50. A. motivated B. touched C. irritated D. embarrassed

51. A. swelling B. disappearing C. strengthening D. extending

52. A. shabby B. smelly C. precious D. ugly

53. A. friend B. acquaintance C. companion D. stranger

54. A. whistles B. shouts C. whispers D. screams

55. A. admiration B. favor C. appreciation D. attention

第二节 (共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)

阅读下面阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

While thousands of college students headed for warm climates to enjoy sun and fun during their week off from classmates, seven local students had other plans.

The Northern Essex Community College (NECC) students and one of their teachers spent part of their spring break in New York City, helping repair an area 56 (destroy) by the hurricane.

“I wanted to see for myself what happened,” said Terry. “I couldn’t imagine 57 it is like to lose your home and everything that you know and the 58 (power) effect the hurricane had on those people. I wanted to do something and to understand their feeling of helplessness.”

The group headed into Brooklyn’s Red Hook district, which was hit by the hurricane. There they met people from other parts of the country, 59 had also volunteered to help. Together, those volunteers and the NECC students 60 (work) to clear rubbish out of three-story building. They put on protective suits and gloves 61 they entered the building.

Inside the building, the students saw nothing but broken walls and doors and pieces of the building 62 (lie) all over the place.

The students returned to school with a sense of 63 (achieve), a feeling that 64 (them) helped people in need. It was remarkable how a community lost so much and was still able to recover, and this left the deepest impression 65 the students.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

应用文写作（满分15分）

我校即将举行主题为保护野生濒危动物的演讲比赛，你想参加这个比赛，请写一篇演讲稿，内容包括:

1.野生动物的现状;

2.造成野生动物减少的原因;

3.你的呼吁

注意：

1. 词数80左右
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯

Hello everyone,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分)**

阅读下面材枓，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。续写的词数应为150左右。

Vilma Washington was a nurse in Lucile Packard Children's hospital in Palo Alto, California. She has worked there for 28 years. Since she came to the hospital, she has helped tens of thousands of premature babies come to the world.

Her husband got good salaries, and the family didn't need her to earn money .But she still kept her work as a nurse because she liked the work very much. She was a senior nurse in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit to care for premature babies and was respected by all the doctors and nurses in the hospital. Patients, as well as doctors and nurses ,came and left from the hospital, but she continued to work in the same hospital and even the same unit. Since it was one of the best children's hospitals in the area, there were always more than enough patients. The work in the unit was naturally tough. Once you got into the nurse station, it was hard to find a chance to put yourself in a chair.

But Mrs. Washington never complained about the job. Instead, she enjoyed it. I enjoy the moment when a baby comes to the world with my help, she said,“ I'd like to see the happy and excited expressions on the parents' faces and hear the beautiful first cry of a baby”. All the patients liked her. Every Christmas, she could receive countless cards, most of which were from her patients.

This Monday, a new doctor came to work in her unit of the hospital. He was a handsome young man where Mrs. Washington saw the name on the name tag-- Brandon Seminatore , something suddenly hit her.

**Paragraph 1:** “Do you live in the Hardwood Street and is your father a bus driver?” She asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph2:** He told his parents about Mrs. Washington after going home that day. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_