# 绝密★考试结束前

**2020 学年第二学期温州新力量联盟期末联考**

**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。

# 第 I 卷

**第一部分: 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）** 第一节

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 will the speakers do this weekend?

A . Visit a zoo. B . See a movie. C . Go horse-riding.

1. Why didn’t the man go to the wedding ?

A . He was busy. B . He had the flu. C . He got food poisoning.

1. What does the woman think of her old roommate ?

A . Selfish. B Thoughtful. C . Careful.

1. What does the woman think the city should do ?

A . Create more jobs. B . Improve the air quality. C . Close some businesses.

1. What are the speakers mainly talking about ?

A . A store. B . Their dormitory. C . The weather.

第二节

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。

1. How does the woman suggest the man get home?

A. By bus. B. By car. C. By taxi.

1. Where are the speakers ?

A . At home. B . At a bus station. C . At a restaurant.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

1. What is the main reason for the woman’s retirement ? A . She has reached the legal age.

B . She hasn't recovered from her injury.

C . She wants to spend more time with her kid.

1. How does the woman feel about giving up dancing in public ?

A . Sad. B . Excited. C . Hesitant.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

1. Who found the briefcase ?

A . Margaret. B . Andy. C . Sean.

1. When does the conversation probably take place ?

A . On Sunday. B . On Saturday. C . On Friday.

1. What can we learn from the conversation ? A . The man got promoted.

B . The woman will be a director.

C . The woman will go to the theater after work.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

1. How much did the man pay for the return ticket ?

A .$ 20. B . $ 30. C. $ 40.

1. How did the man get his ticket today?

A . From the ticket office. B . From the ticket machine. C . From the internet.

1. What does the man say about the train ? A . It was late today.

B . It needs further improvement.

C . It serves expensive food and drinks.

1. What was the man satisfied with today ? A . The wireless network signal on the train. B . The reliable train schedule.

C . The quick ticketing service.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

1. What should the listeners bring on Monday ?

A . Food. B. A jacket. C . Drinks.

1. What will the listeners do on Tuesday ?

A. Cycle to the mountaintop. B . Enjoy the fantastic views. C . Cycle to the camp.

1. When can the listeners make a purchase ?

A . On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.

1. Where will the listeners go on the last day ?

A . To the beach. B. To the observatory. C. To the factory.

# 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.并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

“I’m ready.” said Alyssa Carson, a now 17-year-old astronaut-in-training from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. For her, riding the most aggressive（刺激的） roller coaster in the park is not a big deal. If all goes according to her plans, NASA will send her to Mars in 2033, making her the first human to step foot on the planet. She will spend two to three years doing something on it, growing food, performing science experiments, and searching for signs of life.“The Martian is actually very accurate.” she said, “A lot of the

things that happened in the movie are similar to what is going to happen.” She’s devoted her entire life to preparing for this journey.

Her love for space started when she was 3 years old and watched a cartoon called The Backyardigans. Five animal friends go on imaginary adventures in their backyard including in one part, a mission to Mars. “I thought ‘This red planet is so cool,’” she said. “I started watching videos of rovers' landing on Mars. I had a large map of Mars in my room I would look at. We started getting telescopes so we could look at space.”

At 7 her father took her to space camp in Huntsville, Alabama. “That was the weekend of my life,” she said. “I got to learn everything I had been wanting to know and more... I got to see a life-size rocket.” She cherished the rocket so much that she returned 18 times. At the age of 12 she became the first person in history to attend all three NASA space camps in Huntsville, Alabama; Quebec, Canada; and Izmir, Turkey.

At first she mastered the basics of space and how humans have explored it throughout time. As she got older she simulated(模拟）missions, trying to reach a destination in gravity-free, weightless zones.

When she was 9 she met NASA astronaut Sandra Magnus. The experienced explorer told her she was her age when she decided to go to space. At that moment Alyssa knew her love of space was not a passing hobby.“I did the same thing as other kids, like switching my mind about careers, wanting to be a teacher or the president one day,” she said. “But the way I always thought about it was I would become an astronaut, go to Mars, come back, and then be a teacher or the president.”

1. After being sent to Mars, what will happen to Alyssa Carson?
   1. She will meet NASA astronaut Sandra Magnus.
   2. She will be the youngest to have completed astronaut training.
   3. She will be the first human to perform different tasks on the Mars.
   4. She will have visited the space camp in Huntsville, Alabama for nearly 20 times.
2. What kind of personalities does Alyssa Carson have?

A. Patient and responsible. B. Humorous and confident.

C. Respectable and generous. D. Determined and ambitious.

1. What is the author’s purpose of writing the text?

A. To encourage tours to the Mars. B. To promote the values of American teens.

C. To present a rising American space star. D. To introduce American space industry.

B

You may have come across several " strange " cultural practices ; some would provide you with fear , while others would leave you astonished . The wife-carrying competition in Finland belongs to the latter one.

Strange as it might sound , wife-carrying is a real sport in Finland . In fact , it is a highly competitive sport in which male competitors race while each carrying a female teammate . The objective is for the male to carry the female through a special obstacle( 障 碍 ) track in the fastest time . The length of the official track is 253.5 metres with two dry obstacles and a water obstacle about one metre deep.

The first modern-day wife-carrying event was held in Finland in 1992 and foreign competitors gained admission in 1995 . This event is now held annually in Sonkajärvi , Finland as the World Championship.

Although many might consider the sport a joke , competitors take it very seriously . Like every serious sport , the wife-carrying competition also has its guidelines which are set by the International Wife-Carrying Competition Rules Committee . While the International rules are the basis for all competitions , rules and prizes do vary for each competition.

It is not mandatory that you must be legally married to the " wife " to be carried , she may even be your neighbour’s wife or even someone you met during the competition ; she must , however , be over 17 years of age . And her minimum weight must be 49 kilograms ; otherwise , she will be burdened with a rucksack(沙袋) containing additional weight to bring the total load to be carried up to 49 kg . All participants must enjoy themselves . Yes , that is also one of the rules.

Special prizes go to the most entertaining couple , the best costume , and the strongest carrier . And for the grand prize , the wife’s weight in beer goes to the couple who completes the course in the shortest time. Whether you win or lose , the good thing is the sport encourages team spirit among couples.

24 . Which can’t be used to describe the wife-carrying competition ?

A . Serious. B . Fearful. C. Astonishing. D. Competitive. 25 . What is true about the competition ?

A . The first event was in 1992.

B . The rules are flexible for each competition.

C . The official track is 253.5 metres long and 1 metre deep.

D . By no means can wives weighing less than 49 kg participate in it .

26 . What does the underlined word " mandatory " in paragraph 5 mean ?

A . Necessary. B. Important. C. Possible. D. Strange.

C

Quite often, no matter how good you are, your success is dependent on how other people such as your boss, peers, clients and customers notice your communication and responses. So when you come to people who make the key difference between helping you or holding you back, how can you influence and persuade them to give what you want.

Psychological research repeatedly show that people generally make up their minds on whether to help you or not based on whether they like you or not. It is human nature. What can you do about it? You need to make a good impression on others to ensure they like you and give you what you want. Research again shows that people give opportunities to the people they like best. In fact, most people actually make up their minds about other people in the first five minutes or less of meeting someone. These are called first impressions or “moments of truth.”

Once they make up their minds, they tend to be very unwilling to change their opinions. You hardly have room for error when making that first impression on a new acquaintance. Therefore, whether you are applying for a job, going for an interview, attending a meeting with your boss or peers, or serving a customer, you need to prepare yourself mentally and rehearse( 排 练 ) how you will manage the first few minutes of your interaction. This includes doing your homework to gather information and researching all possible issues so you will know how to deal with them if the other party（另一方）raise them unexpectedly.

It is amazing how poorly some people can come across at the beginning. The worst thing is that they do not even seem to realize it. Having good qualifications and an excellent work performance does not mean that candidates can succeed in making a good first impression.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Persuading people to like you. B. Making a good first impression.

C. People making the key difference. D. Useful tips for a job interview.

1. What would people do when they like you according to Paragraph 2?
   1. They would pay much attention to your good qualifications.
   2. They would prefer to ignore your weaknesses.
   3. They would change their opinions frequently.
   4. They would be willing to offer chances.
2. Which of the following tips might help in an interview according to the author?
   1. Know as much as possible about the situation.
   2. Ask the interviewers for homework to do.
   3. Show your friendliness and confidence.
   4. Do something unexpected to impress interviewers.
3. What will probably be talked about in the next part of the passage?
   1. Questions that might be asked by the interviewers.
   2. How to win over people who don’t like you at first.
   3. Some practical advice to help making a good first impression.
   4. Examples of how good first impressions help people succeed.

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。

China has been the birthplace of many of the world’s greatest inventions. It was, for example, the first country to produce paper money. Before the invention of paper money and coins, people used many different kinds of things for buying and selling. 31 This exchange of goods and services for other goods and services is called bartering.

32 In 1200 BC, people in China began to use shells（贝壳）as money. Usually the shells used as money were very small. This made it easier for people to carry money over long distances, and allowed for trade to develop between different parts of the country.

In the years which followed this invention, many other countries around the world began to do the same. 33

The next development was in 1000 BC, when China started making bronze and copper shells. It wasn’t long before the Chinese made round coins out of metal. 34 By 500 BC, metal coins had begun to appear in countries like Persia and Greece, and later in the Roman Empire.

About 1000 years later, leather（皮革）was used as money in China, and in 806 AD, the first paper banknotes were produced by the Chinese people. 35

1. People also began collecting foreign coins as souvenirs.
2. It was still many years before paper currency appeared in Europe.
3. However, as economies developed, such exchanges became impractical.
4. As time went by, trade between countries increased.
5. They also used tiny shells as money for buying and selling.
6. During that time, for example, buying a chicken might cost several potatoes.
7. The very first coins often had holes in them so that people could string them together.

# 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， 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

One small mistake changed Sonia’s life. Now she is 36 and tries not to miss any opportunities that come to her way.

One day, Sonia walked 37 a little boy, who wanted to buy crayons, but he couldn’t 38 them. He looked sad when he saw the money in Sonia’s hand. 39 she didn’t realize he was in 40 of help at all. Sonia ignored him and 41 on her way home.

After reaching home, she told everything to her brother Gur. Gur told Sonia that God had given you a(n) 42 to help a boy, but you 43 it. There’s possibility that God was 44

you; maybe today would have become your big day of your life. Hearing Gur’s words, Sonia

45 back to the shop to find the boy but time never 46 for anyone. Sonia got disappointed and returned home, continuously 47 at herself. Why didn’t it come into her mind what Gur had 48 ? “Chances are everywhere. All you need to do is to grab them because they don’t always 49 .” said Gur. Now what Sonia has missed is a chance that she can only 50 .

On that day Sonia learnt that biggest 51 in her life. Actually not only Sonia, but many of us ignore the chance of helping in 52 ways because we always run after bigger ones. However, big opportunities do come but not every day. Therefore, 53 small ones so that you can’t miss big ones. Sonia also 54 to wait for big opportunities, but now she knows that with small opportunities she can

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| make big 55  36. A. attentive | in her life. | B. optimistic | C. enthusiastic | D. fortunate |
| 37. A. by |  | B. up | C. over | D. through |
| 38. A. offer |  | B. gain | C. afford | D. arrange |
| 39. A. Thus |  | B. But | C. Besides | D. And |
| 40. A. favor |  | B. need | C. honor | D. search |
| 41. A. remained |  | B. hurried | C. continued | D. hesitated |
| 42. A. urge |  | B. duty | C. opportunity | D. guidance |
| 43. A. doubted |  | B. mistook | C. passed | D. missed |
| 44. A. punishing |  | B. testing | C. saving | D. refusing |
| 45. A. stepped |  | B. moved | C. rushed | D. jumped |
| 46. A. longs |  | B. answers | C. allows | D. waits |
| 47. A. angry |  | B. hard | C. surprised | D. crazy |
| 48. A. considered |  | B. realized | C. ordered | D. learnt |
| 49. A. show up |  | B. turn down | C. cut off | D. come on |
| 50. A. forget |  | B. upset | C. experience | D. regret |
| 51. A. problem |  | B. chance | C. wisdom | D. lesson |
| 52. A. small |  | B. easy | C. precious | D. efficient |
| 53. A. add |  | B. supply | C. practice | D. observe |
| 54. A. needed |  | B. used | C. wished | D. accustomed |
| 55. A. sense |  | B. deals | C. fortunes | D. changes |

# 第 II 卷

**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，在空白处填写 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Disneynature's film *Born in China*, which focuses 56 the lives of rare species native to China such as pandas and golden 57 (monkey), hit theaters ( 上 映 ) in the Friday.

The film, 58 (direct) by Chinese director Lu Chuan, was also screened at the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in Washington DC that same day. China’s ambassador to the US Cui Tiankai said before the screening that the relationship between human beings 59 nature is as equally important as the relationships between nations. He expressed his hope 60 the cooperation will help to raise the awareness about environmental 61 (protect).

Cui said that social and cultural dialogue is among the new dialogue mechanisms(机制） created after the recent 62 (success) meeting between the presidents of the two countries. That will 63 (certain) mean more cultural exchanges between the two countries in the future.

The film first appeared in China in April. It will 64 (translate) into 10 languages and released in 100 countries and regions in the near future.

*Born in China* currently has 65 81 percent approval rating among critics and a 90 percent audience on Rotten Tomatoes.

**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）

英国某校将于下个月来你校进行文化交流活动。假定你是李华，请代表学生会写一份通知，招聘志愿者，负责接待工作。内容包括以下要点：

1. 志愿者入选要求；
2. 报名时间地点；
3. 欢迎参加。注意：
4. 词数 80 左右；
5. 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。

Ralphie was getting bored in his geography class. Mr. Hudson displayed a map of Europe up on the whiteboard, and asked someone to turn off the lights so they could see it better. “I’ll do it,” said Ralphie, and he put a paper spitball into a straw（吸管）quickly and blew it at the light switch. It missed, and landed in Mira’s hair instead. Mira screamed in disgust. The other students burst into laughter. Mr. Hudson was

annoyed.

“Detention(留堂), Ralph.” He wrote up a pink detention paper and slapped（拍）it on the boy’s desk.

Then he continued with his lesson.

“I was only trying to turn off the lights!” Ralphie protested. The teacher did not want to hear it. “See you after school. Don’t be late.”

Math class was next. Ralphie was pretty good at math, so he started to cheer up. He had done his homework, so when Mrs. Addison asked for a student to solve a problem at the blackboard, Ralphie didn’t hesitate.

He jumped out of his seat and announced in a loud voice, “I volunteer as Tribute!” His friends burst out laughing. Mrs. Addison looked at him strictly over the tops of her glasses. Uh-oh, thought Ralphie.

“We do not yell in math class, Ralph. Not another sound out of you, young man.” She turned back to the board.

“It’s from The Hunger Games …” he tried to explain.

“That’s quite enough! Detention, Ralph.” The math teacher reached for her pile of detention paper and wrote his name down. “After school. Don’t be late.”

“Oh man,” murmured Ralphie. “How do I go to two detentions at the same time?”

When the bell rang at the end of the day, Ralphie went to see Mr. Hudson first. The teacher told Ralphie to sit down. The boy did so, and folded his hands in his lap for a minute or two. Then he raised one and said, “Sir? Can I be excused to go to the washroom?” Mr. Hudson nodded.

注意：

* 1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
  2. 应使用 5 个以上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 l:

*Once in the hallway, Ralphie raced over to Mrs. Addison’s room.*

# Paragraph 2:

*After washing his hands, Ralphie tried to open the door of the washroom, but found the lock was stuck.*