

2018—2019 学年（上）期末考试

高 2020 级英语试题

考试说明：考试时间：120 分钟

试题总分：150 分

试卷页数：12 页

第 I 卷 (满分 100 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. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a school. B. In an office. C. In a restaurant.
2. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Their plans. B. Newspapers. C. TV programs.
3. How much are the two seat tickets?
A. \$35. B. \$50. C. \$70.
4. What does the woman imply about Paul?
A. He wastes a lot of time.
B. He spends too much money.
C. He watches television a lot.
5. What does the man mean?
A. The skirt is very expensive.
B. The woman should buy the skirt.
C. It's foolish for the woman to buy the skirt.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每题 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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至 7 题两个小题。

6. What is Mr. Big related to the woman?
A. Her boss. B. Her teacher. C. Her husband.

7. What do we know about Mr. Big?

- A. He is very strict.
B. He often speaks too loudly.
C. He always forgets his appointments.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至 9 题三个小题。

8. What happened to the man?
A. He failed to make a reservation.
B. He didn't catch his flight.
C. He lost his luggage.

9. Where does the man ask the way to?

- A. A hotel. B. A store. C. A park.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 10 至 12 题三个小题。

10. Who told Jenny about Mike's injury?
A. Mike's mother. B. The doctor. C. Tom.

11. When did Mike get a bad hit?

- A. When he was walking on his way home.
B. When he was playing basketball.
C. When he was driving a car.

12. What is the doctor's suggestion for Mike?

- A. Staying in hospital for a few days.
B. Taking a medical examination.
C. Having a small operation.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 13 至 16 题四个小题。

13. Why will the woman move to Boswell?

- A. It is a nicer town.
B. She gets a better job there.
C. Her husband will work there.
14. What advantage does Boswell have?
A. Better education. B. Better food quality. C. Better facilities.

15. What do we know about Boswell?

- A. It has air pollution.
B. It has a bigger size.
C. It has few job chances.

16. What will the woman probably work as in Boswell?

- A. A saleswoman. B. A teacher. C. A manager.

听下面一段独白, 回答第 17 至 20 题四个小题。

17. Where was the Baseball Fair held last summer?

- A. In France. B. In China. C. In Japan.

18. What did the speaker do in the mornings?

- A. He learned baseball skills.
 B. He visited local museums.
 C. He watched baseball games.
19. Where did the speaker learn to make rice dumplings?
 A. On a farm B. In a restaurant C. In a cooking class.
20. What did the speaker like best about his trip?
 A. Traveling around the world.
 B. Learning several languages.
 C. Making new friends.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)
 第一节 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A
Prepared for Special Moments

Channel: TF1

The fun cookery programme that offers lots of exciting ideas from children's birthday parties to that candlelit dinner for the boss and his wife. Easy to follow step by step instructions that show you how to make your dinner party a little bit special.

The Creative Mind

Channel: C4

One of the most popular programmes on TV at the moment, The Creative Mind has different artistic themes from exhibition reviews, information about major and smaller museums, and interviews with artists, writers, actors and musicians.

The World Around Us

Channel: C8

A study of the ancient Egyptian pyramids and the area around the River Nile in Egypt. The filming of this programme is a work of art as it is so thoughtfully done. As well as the obvious camels, there are also many other desert wildlife and plant life.

Summer Holiday

Channel: M6

Some of the best summer holidays are in offer this year. Tonight's programme shows a weekend in Disneyland, cheap sailing holiday in Mediterranean and a shopping and sightseeing trip to New York.

Born to Run

Channel: W9

An interesting story of a young man with learning difficulties who overcame

the problems in his life, through his great talent for athletics. This is a true story of how one person made the most of his life and also helped many other people with similar problems.

21. Which channel should you turn to if you are very interested in animals?
 A. C4 B. M6 C. C8 D. W9
22. Which programme is suitable for those who like travelling?
 A. *Summer Holiday*
 B. *The Creative Mind*
 C. *Prepared for Special Moments*
 D. *Born to Run*
23. Which of the following word can best describe the hero of *Born to Run*?
 A. Creative B. Dishonest
 C. Self-centered D. Strong-minded

B

People around the world have their own unique New Year traditions. As the clock strikes midnight, Italians and South Africans follow the custom of "out with the old and in with the new" by tossing (扔) out all their old furniture into the streets. People in Denmark might be found throwing old dishes at your door. The more broken dishes you find at your doorstep, the more popular you are. But the tradition most clearly associated with New Year's is the making of "resolutions." In fact, New Year's resolutions are not just reserved for Westerners, as Chinese people also observe a similar custom. Lots of people, however, may feel both the need to make new resolutions and also some regret that they didn't fulfill those they made the previous year.

Every year, like clockwork, people make resolutions for themselves that are impractical, vague (不明确的) or overly ambitious. In gyms across the United States, the most popular time to sign up for gym memberships is just after New Year's Day. A month later, the gym is a ghost town.

I remember the time I wanted to achieve perfect marks in my classes. In the United States, we use grades for marks, so I wanted to have all "A's" on my report card. It wasn't that this was an impossible task, but without listing the steps I needed to take to achieve this goal, I was putting the cart before the horse. It would have been better to set clear and achievable daily tasks that could have put me on the path towards more ambitious goals. Needless to say, I didn't get perfect marks at that time.

I like to write, so there have been many years when my resolution was to write a novel. This is a dream I still hold, but now, my New Year's resolution is much more realistic — I dedicate one hour in the evening each day to my writing. I know that by making a resolution with clear, achievable and pragmatic (务实的) expectations, my long-term goals will have the best chance of coming to fruition.

Remember, Rome wasn't built in a day, even if it was just a dream in the making. So let us ring in the New Year by turning the page on past regrets and make some positive changes in our lives that we can be proud of.

24. By writing this article, the author mainly wants to ____.
- say "Happy New Year" to us
 - suggest we make New Year's resolutions with clear expectations
 - share his success stories of making New Year's resolutions
 - introduce some New Year traditions in the West
25. Why does the author think he didn't get perfect marks in his classes?
- Because he set a goal that was too ambitious for him.
 - Because he didn't set clear and achievable daily tasks.
 - Because he didn't work very hard in school.
 - Because he spent too much time riding horses on his farm.
26. Which of the following statements about the author is true?
- He has already fulfilled his New Year's resolution of writing a novel.
 - When he lived in Denmark, he was the most popular man in his town.
 - He grew up in the United States.
 - He has given up his New Year's resolution of writing a novel.
27. What does the author mean by saying "A month later, the gym is a ghost town." in the second paragraph.
- It means that people are out for vacation a month later.
 - It means that the gym is holding a "ghost" party.
 - It means that few people can insist on going to the gym longer than a month.
 - It means that the gym is closed down after a month.

C

When the Queen of England and the Royal Family gear up for their latest public gala or party at Buckingham Palace, invited guests might notice that something has changed. When they enjoy refreshments (茶点) in the royal residence, they will find the use of plastic materials greatly reduced. Gone are the plastic straws, trays and plates. The Queen is hoping, with her actions, to call attention to the important issue of plastic waste in the world today. Indeed it's about time that the world got its act together to confront this issue.

Each year the world produces around 300 million tons of plastic waste. Of that amount, only about 10 percent is recycled. Most of plastic waste finds its way into landfills (垃圾填埋场), but a significant amount of it — around 30 million tons — ends up in the world's oceans every year. These numbers are scary. And they should be, because there is potential for plastic waste to devastate the whole world.

At Midway Atoll in the Pacific Ocean swirls a mass of plastic. The albatross bird (信天翁) that calls the island home regularly consumes the plastic, thinking it is food. This is killing off these endangered birds. The bodies of dead birds decompose (腐烂), revealing pieces of plastic in their stomachs.

Scientists predict that there will be more plastic than fish, by weight, in the ocean by 2050. The fish, like the albatross, consume the plastic pieces, which end up in the food that we eat. A person who eats seafood frequently is consuming around 100,000 tiny pieces of plastic every year. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to realize that this could destroy the health of marine animals as well as the people who eat them. People who depend on the oceans for their livelihood could see both their health and their incomes destroyed. This would also destroy a major food source of the world. Between 14 to 16 percent of the world's animal protein comes from the sea. Over one billion people rely on seafood as their primary food source. Plastic waste could literally destroy the lives of billions of people worldwide.

The time to tackle this worldwide epidemic (流行病) has been long overdue. The Queen is leading by example. Every one of us needs to follow her lead. If we don't, plastic won't just be what we use to eat — it will be on the menu as well.

28. According to the article, _____ of plastic waste finds its way into the world's oceans each year.
- one-tenth
 - one-ninth
 - one-eighth
 - one-fifth
29. According to the article, which of the following statements is true?
- Putting plastic waste in landfills is environmentally friendly.
 - The albatross bird is endangered partly due to plastic pollution.
 - A larger number of plastic particles than fish will be found in the ocean by 2050.
 - Fishermen suffer most from plastic pollution.
30. What does the underlined word "overdue" in the last paragraph mean?
- ignored
 - appreciated
 - concerned
 - delayed
31. What is the author's purpose of writing the article?
- To solve the problem of plastic pollution.
 - To praise the Queen of England and the Royal Family.
 - To arouse people's interest in ocean protection.
 - To raise people's awareness of plastic pollution.

D

When the German psychologist Kurt Lewin moved to the United States in 1933, he, like many immigrants, found his new home a little puzzling, especially when it came to friendships.

"Compared with Germans, Americans seem to make quicker progress toward friendly relations," he wrote in a paper. "Yet this development often stops at a certain point and the quickly acquired friends will, after years of relatively close relations, say goodbye as easily as after a few weeks of acquaintance."

Lewin thought that this idea of friends as fast fashion might have something to

do with the United States' high level of residential mobility. American society was mobile in his day and has only gotten more mobile since. People can move from sea to sea, dropping things as they go.

Research has shown that moving is sometimes associated with lower-quality social relationships. One of the most recent studies, led by Professor Omri Gillath at the University of Kansas, suggests that the more frequently someone moves from one place to place, the more likely he is to think of his relationships as disposable—because he is used to thinking of things as disposable.

This isn't to suggest that people view their friends as objects, but moving is a big life change, and not only with regard to place. "Moving requires making choices about which relationships are 'worth' maintaining and which are not, which ties could be replaced and which ties should be maintained," says Gillath. We can maintain them—we have the technology—but efforts put toward long-distance phone calls and Face-booking mean efforts not put toward making new friends in the new place.

The researchers acknowledge that the associations they found are only part of a complicated picture. Perhaps the tendency to keep friendships from getting too deep that Lewin characterized as particularly American comes not only from residential mobility, but also the knowledge of how hard it is to leave people. As American psychologist John M. Reisman put it, "Within a changing society, people could, by keeping their friendships at a shallow level, protect themselves from the sadness that can be brought about when they have to break off close relationships."

32. According to the article, why did Kurt Lewin find America, his new home, a little puzzling?

- A. Because the Americans have more friends than the Germans do.
 - B. Because Americans say goodbye to close friends more easily than Germans do.
 - C. Because the Americans move more frequently than the Germans do.
 - D. Because Germans make friends with each other more quickly than Americans do.
33. Research has proven that low-quality social relationships are related to _____.
- A. Immigrant's influence on the culture
 - B. The advancement of technology
 - C. The sadness caused by saying goodbye
 - D. A high level of residential mobility
34. Through quoting John M. Reisman in the last paragraph, the author wants to show that _____.
- A. Americans are not alone when it comes to low-quality social relationships
 - B. Low-quality friendships cannot be explained by residential mobility alone
 - C. Researchers have reached a wrong conclusion about American's low-quality

friendships

D. Low-quality friendships have more to do with psychology than with residential mobility

35. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Lewin was the first one to observe Americans' tendency to think of friendships as fast fashion.
- B. Compared with Germans, Americans tend to consider more distant places when they move.
- C. Over the past decades, Americans have only been moving more and more frequently.
- D. Facebook and long-distance phone calls cannot help people maintain friendships at all.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能被填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to get teenagers to read

Getting teenagers to read sounds like a hard task. The latest Xbox or PSP has got them addicted, or the homework seems to last forever. 36 Here is some advice on how to get your teenagers to read.

Figure out what time is best for your teenagers to read. You could look at their school homework timetable and work out when they have the least amount of work to do. Make sure that your teenagers are not going to an out-of-school club that evening.

37 Research the book lists for teenagers. The Chaos Walking Trilogy and The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy are suited for both boys and girls. If your teenagers will never sit down to read a book, consider buying them an electronic reader like an Amazon Kindle Paperwhite to encourage them to read. 38 You know they could pretend to read but actually play video games.

Seize opportunities. If they seem unimpressed then whenever you see them not doing anything constructive, encourage them to pick up one of the books you bought. If they say they don't want the book then take them out to buy some in a bookstore. 39

Consider punishments. If they still refuse then you could use reading as a punishment. 40 When your teenagers mess up, you can tell them to go to their room and read. They might start to really enjoy the book.

- A. Don't be afraid of wasting money.
- B. Buy your teenagers a new set of books.
- C. Electronic readers are harmful to teenagers' eyesight.

- D. This doesn't work for everyone, but some people find it works.
 E. But getting them to pick up a book is a lot easier than it sounds.
 F. You're sure to pick out a book that they really want to read.
 G. Make sure that the electronic reader you buy can only be used to read.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (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, 从短文后各题所给四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I was 41 to the grocery store on a warm morning in May. The trees which had looked like 42 only two months before were covered in green leaves. Birds were flying to and from their nests to 43 food to feed their newborn babies. It was such a peaceful and 44 time. I felt happy to be alive.

45, my calmness was broken, as I rounded a curve (拐弯处). A huge U-Haul truck was coming my way several feet over the center line. I turned as far onto the side of the road as I could to 46 it. It was followed by not one but two other U-Haul trucks that were large. I wondered 47 all the stuff (填充物) inside of them belonged to the same person. I 48 my car and waited for my heart rate to 49. It was then that I 50 a self-storage business (自助储物仓库) along the side of the highway, building new units for all the people who couldn't fit their 51 into their houses. I saw a young couple 52 boxes into one of the units. It seemed 53 that a couple just out of their teens could already have too much stuff.

I lost my own taste for owning stuff when a big house fire in the middle of the night 54 everything my family owned when I was only eleven years old. The only thing that left was the clothes I was wearing. Yet, our whole family had awakened 55 to escape and we thanked God for our lives. In the weeks that followed friends and family gave us a lot of stuff to get us back on our feet, but none of it seemed as 56 any more. What was important was seeing Mom's smile, giving Nana a hug and a kiss, and watching Dad snooze (打盹) in his chair 57 a hard day's work. What was important was the stuff of soul, not the stuff of this 58 world. Since then I have tried to limit the things I buy. I didn't want too much stuff to crowd up my life. I wanted to only 59 what I needed and to spend my days in learning, growing, and loving my family and others.

I assumed that only by doing so, could I make my day. In this life, we are given a limited 60 of time. We can spend it loving each other, enjoying this beautiful world God made for us, and making it a better place or we can spend it acquiring stuff. One fills our lives with peace and happiness. The other fills our days with

worry and regret. Make your own choice wisely.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. running | B. walking | C. driving | D. releasing |
| 42. A. footprints | B. skeletons | C. animals | D. shuttles |
| 43. A. preserve | B. defend | C. contribute | D. gather |
| 44. A. heavenly | B. friendly | C. likely | D. lonely |
| 45. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Besides | D. Moreover |
| 46. A. ignore | B. approach | C. reject | D. miss |
| 47. A. that | B. whether | C. which | D. why |
| 48. A. slowed down | B. turned down | C. broke down | D. set down |
| 49. A. follow | B. beat | C. accelerate | D. advance |
| 50. A. recognized | B. established | C. noticed | D. realized |
| 51. A. equipment | B. furniture | C. masks | D. possessions |
| 52. A. challenging | B. fetching | C. carrying | D. arranging |
| 53. A. delightful | B. strange | C. amusing | D. disturbing |
| 54. A. damaged | B. wounded | C. destroyed | D. hurt |
| 55. A. in return | B. in advance | C. in vain | D. in time |
| 56. A. significant | B. beneficial | C. practical | D. chemical |
| 57. A. before | B. after | C. during | D. while |
| 58. A. industrial | B. special | C. material | D. artificial |
| 59. A. donate | B. abuse | C. contribute | D. purchase |
| 60. A. amount | B. number | C. variety | D. plenty |

第 II 卷 (满分 50 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。

The Chinese famous space scientist Qian Xuesen, 61 _____ (know) as the country's "father of space technology", died of illness in Beijing at the age of 98. In 1956, based on Qian's position paper on aviation (航空) industry, the central government set up an aviation industry committee, 62 _____ later became the

leading 63 _____ (organize) for China's missile(导弹) and aviation programs.

In the past few decades, China ^{has} 64 ~~has~~ finish) the blueprint on developing rocket technology. He played a key role in developing the country's 65 ~~first~~ (one) man-made satellite. "Mr. Qian used to hold academic seminars for us. We exchanged scientific ideas together. The whole time when we worked with Mr. Qian had 66 a great influence on us," Yu Jingyuan, a senior researcher said after hearing the news.

During the man-made satellite project, when everyone else was not sure if the satellite would work 67 _____ (perfect) in space, Qian looked up piles of documents and papers and said, "In my opinion, the satellite is done." 68 In April 24, 1970, "Dongfanghong-1" was launched successfully.

These days, on the official BBS of the Shanghai Jiao Tong University, where Qian 69 ~~studied~~ (educate) from 1929 to 1934, many schoolmates still couldn't believe the news. He was considered as one of the greatest Chinese 70 scientists (scientist) of the modern era.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文, 文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处, 每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删改或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Dear Tom,

I am so glad to tell you that I have admitted to the school speech club.

You know making a speech in ~~the~~ public used to make me frightening. With a strong accent and terrible pronunciation, I failed in speech competition many times, but I didn't lose heart. Fortunately, with the help of others, I record my speech, listened to it and corrected my pronunciation, what helped me a lot. Much for my surprise, I have made lots of progress.

Life is a journey and we will never know that is waiting for us. But one thing is for sure: it's the process of solving problems that help us grow. Don't be afraid of problems, but make use of it to be the best of ourselves!

Mike

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 你所在的城市将举办国际马拉松比赛, 请给外教 Harrison 发一封邮件, 邀请他报名一起参加。内容主要包括:

告知马拉松比赛的具体信息比如时间;

说明邀请外教参赛的理由;

邀请并希望对方参加。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右(给出的信息不计入总词数)

可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 马拉松 marathon

Dear Harrison,

I am pleased to inform you of the good news.

Yours,
Li Hua