

**2019—2020学年第二学期高二期末教学质量检测试题（卷）  
英语**

注意事项：

1.答题前，考生务必用0.5mm黑色中性笔，将学校、班级、姓名、考号填写在答题卡上。

2.请把答案做在答题卡上，交卷时只交答题卡，不交试题，答案写在试题上无效。

3.考试时间120分钟，满分150分。听力30分不计入总分。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分） 第一节供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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A.£ 19.15. B. £E9.18. C.£9.15

答案是C。

1. Who is the middle-aged man?

A. The man's father. B. The man's uncle, C. The man's brother.

2. What is the woman going to do this evening?

A. Cook dinner. B. Go to a restaurant. C. Go to the airport.

3. What does the man mean?

A. James spends little time on TV.

B. James doesn't tell the truth.

C. James dislikes watching TV.

4. Which part of the woman's body was broken?

A. Her arm. B. Her leg. C. Her neck.

5. What does the man do?

A. A taxi driver. B. A salesman. C. A policeman.

第二节供**15**小题；每小题**15**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 个选项中选出最佳答案。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。

6. What day is it today?

A. Tuesday. B. Thursday. C. Friday.

7. Why is the man going to San Francisco?

A. To work there. B. To visit his father. C. To have a holiday.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office. B. In a hospital. C. In the woman's house.

9. How will the man help the woman?

A. By looking after her father in hospital.

B. By examining the report carefully.

C. By sending the report to the manager.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A travel company. B. A guided tour. *C.* A website.

11. What did the woman do online?

A. She searched for a restaurant.

B. She ordered some wine.

C. She bought two tickets

12. What will the speakers do next?

• A. Eat out. B. Meet an expert. C. Do some sightseeing.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题，

13.What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Guide and tourist.

B. School staff and student.

C. Travel agent and customer.

14. How long does each trip usually last?

A. 6 hours. B. 8.5 hours. C. 9.5 hours.

15. Which place will they visit first?

A St Ives： B. London. C. Salisbury.

16.What did the man know about the trips?

A. The contact information.

B. The places to live.

C. The exact dates.

听第10段材料,17至20题

17. When did the fire break out according to the news?

A. On August 5. B. On August 13. C. On August 27.

18. What mainly caused most of this year's 11 res?

A. Lightning strikes. B. Dry weather. C. Human activities.

19. What percentage of the rainforest has been destroyed?

A. At least 15%. B. At least 20%. C. At least 40%.

20. What is the speaker's attitude toward the fires?

A. Concerned・ B. Doubtful. C. Understanding.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）

**A**

第一节供**15**小题；每小题**2**分，满分**30**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。

The UCL Pre-university Summer School for International High School Students is a unique two-week course for students who want to experience life at one of the world's leading universities in the heart of London.

Course dates

27 July- 10 August 2020

Students should arrive in London before 27 July and leave on 11 August.

**Entry**（入学）**requirements**

You will have an English language level between IELTS 5.5 and 7.0, but you can still apply with a teacher's reference（推荐信）.And you will be an international high school student about to start your final year of high school, usually aged 16 or 17 years old （but not 18） and a non — native English speaker'

Course structure

You will take morning classes in the school, and attend workshops and take part in cultural and social activities most weekday afternoons out of the school.

**• Morning classes**

The course is unique. Unlike other summer courses, it will show you how UCL achieves its goal of making all its students have global minds, helping you to understand global problems from different points of view.

•Social activities

The course will also provide you with the chance to meet with other students who are living and studying in London. You will be supported by UCL teachers and trained with UCL students during social activities.

**Fees and expenses**

The cost of UCL'S Pre-university Summer School for International High School Students is £ 4.000 for each student; this fee doesn't include: lunch and snacks, insurance, UCL Bloomsbury gym.

21. Who can apply for the course?

A. A Japanese student aged 1 8.

B. A high school graduate from Australia.

C. A Chinese student aged 17 with IELTS 5.5.

D. A student aged 16 from America with a reference.

22. What can students do when studying in the summer school?

A. Live in local families.

B. Develop international views.

C. Take evening classes out of the school.

D. Take part in cultural activities at weekends.

23. What do we know about the fees and expenses?

A. Students need to pay extra money for lunch.

B. Students can choose not to buy insurance.

C. Students can pay the fee after 10 August.

D. Students will spend £ 4,000 on living expenses.

B

James Harrison's entire view on life changed at a very young age. At the age of 14, the Australian teen had an operation during which lots of strangers gave blood to help him. Seeing that his life was saved by the kindness of others, James decided to "pay it forward". Four years later, in 1954, he started giving blood.

The doctors soon discovered that James had a very rare type of antibody（抗体）---the anti-D antibody——in his blood.

In fact, the anti-D antibody could be used to deal with a condition called rhesus disease. In this disease, a pregnant(怀孕的）woman’s body recognizes certain markers on her baby's blood cells （细胞）as foreign. The mother's body then starts making lots of antibodies that destroy her baby's red blood cells. This unwanted course can cause serious illnesses during pregnancy, probably resulting in the baby's death。. But James's blood was used to create a treatment plan that could stop the mother's body from becoming prepared in this way.

James was the very first person to give blood to Australia's Anti — D Program. James won the title of "the man with the golden arm” because he has given blood for 1. 173 times. He gave blood every two weeks for 60 years. But no matter how many times he's given blood there's one thing that will never change. " Every time I give blood, I never look at my arm. I look elsewhere or at the nurses, maybe talk to them a bit. I can't stand the sight of blood, and I can't stand pain, ” James said.

The Australian Red Cross says that the man's blood has helped save over two million babies. It is no wonder that he was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia for his great deeds.

24. Why did James Harrison decide to give blood?

A. To earn a living.

B. To repay society.

C. To save a pregnant woman.

D. To help those who saved him.

25. In which way is James Harrisons blood special?

A. It can improve pregnant women's health condition.

B. It can increase pregnant women's red blood cells.

C. It can help babies produce anti-D antibody.

D. It can stop babies dying from rhesus disease.

26. How does James Harrison feel when giving blood?

A, Stressed and sad.

B. Proud and excited.

C. Frightened and nervous.

D. Thankful and encouraged.

27.What is the best title for the text?

A. A great hero who saves babies' lives

B. A disease affecting many unborn babies

C. A teenager who suffers from serious illness

D. A pioneer who finds ways to treat rhesus disease

C

Denmark is only about half the size of South Carolina, but it produces more of its electricity from wind than any other country in the world. That's not because it's a country with particularly strong wind; it has pretty ordinary wind speeds. The reason why the Danes now get 47% of their electricity from wind, with more to come, comes down to a combination of history and policy.

First, the history: Paul la Cour was a scientist and inventor who experimented with and built early wind power machines at the start of the 20th century. So it's not surprising that.

Denmark spent money building wind power plants early, beginning at a national level in the 1970s. In the 1980s, because of a strong movement against nuclear （原子核的）power plants, Denmark increased production before many other countries were even considering it.

Denmark has also had important government support for wind-energy projects, as well as support from the

country 's technology-focused universities. Even back in 2002, the country was taking climate change warnings seriously, successfully cutting greenhouse gas emissions （排放）by 20%.

Some of the world's largest companies—including Vestas, which builds turbines （(涡轮）， and Orsted, which specializes in offshore wind projects—are Danish. European countries are global leaders in using wind power but Denmark is far in front of its nearest competitor Ireland, which sourced 28% of its power from wind in 2018 according to industry group Wind Europe.

At the end of 2019, lawmakers in Denmark set a new goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70% by 2030 and increase the share of electricity sourced from renewable power to 100%.

28. What do we know about Denmark from Paragraph 1?

A. It produces more than half of its electricity from wind.

B. It makes the most of its wind to produce electricity. .

C. It is the most environmentally friendly country.

D. It is a country with rich wind resources.

29. What is the key message of Paragraph 2?

A. Denmark started making use of wind power very early .

B. Paul la Cour built wind power plants in the whole country.

C. Nuclear power plants produce most electricity in Denmark.

D. Denmark taught other countries to build wind power plants.

30. Some large companies are mentioned to show that Denmark .

A. has an influential role on the world stage

B. has many technology-focused companies

C. is the head office of many large companies

D. is the world's leading wind power country

31. In which part of a newspaper can you read the text?

A. History. B. Lifestyle. C. Environment. D. Society.

D

At this time of year, with the nights closing in soring can seem very far away. For hill farmers, the call of the Eurasian curlew（白腰杓鹬）will be a reminder that winter is nearly over for another year. However, there are some parts of the UK and Ireland where farmers are no longer hearing their call.

Around early March, the curlew moves inland to breed, remaining obviously faithful to the sites where they have bred before. Their preferred nesting sites are rough grassland and moorland , which provide a mix of both open areas to feed and low bushes in which to hide their nests.

So why should we be concerned? The curlew is in serious trouble. The number of breeding curlews across the UK has dropped by 48% since the mid-90s. There are less than 150 pairs remaining in Ireland, down from 3, 750—4, 000 pairs in the late '80s, which is a disastrous decline of 96%. In southern and eastern England, recent surveys have shown there are fewer than 300 pairs remaining. Consequently, the curlews in Ireland and southern and eastern England are thought to be at the risk of upcoming extinction （灭绝），while declines in the UK are also of serious concern. This is a potential disaster, not only for the UK and Ireland, but also the world as we are home to up to 27% of the global breeding population。.

What is driving the decline? What seems to be the problem? Firstly, the curlew is long-lived and should be able to keep stable numbers if each pair raises one baby bird every couple of months. Unfortunately, in many areas their breeding success rate is much lower. The main cause of this lack of production is loss of suitable living places due to land use change, such as agricultural practices and forestry. Secondly, their enemies, including foxes and crows, have multiplied rapidly over the last few decades・

The challenge of responding to the problem is huge particularly as the curlews widely spread all over the lands. We cannot lose the curlew so how can we make a difference?

32. What do the underlined words in paragraph 1 probably mean?

A. Spring hasn't come as expected.

B. Spring comes really later than usual.

C. Farmers are looking forward to the coming of spring.

D. Farmers mistake the call of the curlew for the arrival of spring.

33. How does the author support his idea in paragraph 3?

A. By describing a process. B. By making comparisons.

C. By listing numbers. D. By analyzing causes.

34. What is mainly talked about in paragraph 4?

A. The curlew is facing threats.

B. The curlew can't give birth to baby birds.

C. The number of curlews is dropping quickly.

D. The curlew has a low breeding success rate.

35. What will the author most probably discuss next?

A. done on the curlew.

B. Efforts made to save the curlew.

C. Reasons for the decline of the curlew's population.

D. Concern from people about the future of the curlew.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分1（）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。

Life is full of challenges. Some people seem to meet every challenge with confidence, while others struggle to overcome them. Here are some ways to better meet your personal challenges, whatever they may be.

Do not undervalue the power of being present. If you make a practice of facing your challenges - even in failure - with full presence and awareness, 36 . You can ask yourself questions that help you better understand the problem.

37 . Others can help you arrive at your own understanding, but no one ever solves your problems for you. Even in circumstances where someone else is acting as a partner, only you can decide for yourself how you will process the situation. The longer you spend searching for guidance outside of yourself, the longer you spend ignoring the problem. Assess the situation, your resources, and your abilities, and then act. 38 .

It is important to know yourself. There is a reason why certain challenges seem hard for you while easy for others. 39 . It's all about consciousness（意识）.Those who face challenging tasks have found a way to avoid seeing those activities as challenges.

Challenges are opportunities to grow. That growth takes place out of potentiality, your potentiality, which is tremendous（巨大的）and highly active in every moment of life. Come to know yourself as that. Challenges can guide you to awareness.

Pay little attention to the outcome. 40 . Once you focus on what you're actually doing, instead of the result, the most upsetting part starts to disappear.

A. Look to yourself for the solution

B. Don't trouble yourself with questions

C. It's not because they are better than you

D. you may have a sense of being stuck anywhere

E. you will find most challenges are not challenges at all

F. The sooner you take up the challenge, the quicker it stops being a problem

G. Worrying about the potential outcome is often what turns a hill into a mountain

第三部分语言知识应用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 共**20**小题；毎小题**1.5分，满分3（）**分）

阅读下而短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填人空白处的最佳选项。

When Stephen Morris found that he had forgotten his 310-year-old violin on a train, he feared that he would never see the 41 instrument again。

After a day of 42 at Abbey Road Studios, making a copy of music, Morris exited from London by railway. He was so 43 that he did not even 44 that he had left his violin on the train until the following morning。. Morris was extremely 45 and shocked. The violin is one of the few instruments that 46 in the world.

In a desperate 47 to find his instrument, Morris contacted the British Transport Police to see if it had been returned. Unfortunately, police officers 48 the CCTV footage（闭路电视录像）and saw that the violin had been picked up by another 49 . Several days later, Morris" 50 of his experience was posted on a social networking website \_51 by the CCTV footage. It 52 the attention of social media users, and the video \_53 fast as many people shared it with their friends.

A few days later, Morris received a phone call from someone who recognized the \_54 on the train. Morris was then put in 55 with the man who took the violin, and he had\_56 been very eager to return the instrument. It 57 that the man searched for the owner \_58 and was ready to turn it over to the police.

The two agreed to meet in a grocery store parking lot. Seeing the man turn up *59* his lost instrument, Morris was moved. There are always people out there going to a lot of \_60 to lend a hand to people in need.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. fashionable | | B. antique | | C. popular | | D. famous | |
| 42. A. experiment | | B. photographing | | C. interview | | D. recording | |
| 43. A. surprised | | B. satisfied | | C. tired | | D. touched | |
| 44. A. realize | | B. remember | | C. announce | | D. predict | |
| 45. A. ashamed | | B. disappointed | | C. upset | | D. puzzled | |
| 46. A. appear | | B. sell | | C. survive | | D. perform | |
| 47. A. effort | | B. plan | | C. situation | | D. adventure | |
| 48. A. cleaned | | B. covered | | C. counted | | D. checked | |
| 49. A. customer | | B. waiter | | C. passenger | | D. stranger | |
| 50. A. attitude | | B. account | | C. assumption | | D. summary | |
| 51. A. updated | | B. simplified | | C. clarified | | D. accompanied | |
| 52. A. sought | B. gained | | C. wanted | | D. turned | |
| 53.A. spread | B. handed | | C. expanded | | D. sent | |
| 54. A. problem | B. signal | | C. figure | | D. image | |
| 55. A. conflict | B. contact | | C. comparison | | D. combination | |
| 56. A. apparently | B. eventually | | C. gradually | | D. surprisingly | |
| 57. A. came out | B. gave out | | C. worked out | | D. turned out | |
| 58. A. on purpose | B. in advance | | C. in turn | | D. in vain | |
| 59. A. bearing | B. collecting | | C. playing | | D. recovering | |
| 60. A. pleasure | B. trouble | | C. debt | | D. sorrow | |

第二节 供**10**小题；每小题**1.5**分，满分**15**分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Stephanie Jenouvrier at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution found the future of emperor penguins (帝企鹅)depended on international efforts to manage climate change rather than on their 61 (able)to adapt to new environment. Climate change, if \_62 (leave)unchecked, could drive emperor penguins to extinction (灭绝)by the end of the century as sea ice disappears.

Disappearing sea ice affects these penguins 63 (direct) because they rely on it for their living. Sea ice changes are already affecting emperor penguins, with breeding failures for three years in a row at their second 64 (big) living place in the Antarctic.

*65* (examine )the future of emperor penguins, Jenouvirer and her team 66 (model)their population under three scenarios (设想)：global temperature increases by 1.5°C; global temperature increases by 2°C; no action 67 (take) to reduce emissions(排放物). They wanted to see 68 would happen if emissions kept rising. They found that global warming of 1.5°C would cause a 31 percent fall, 69 2°C a 44 percent fall. "The result was 70\_ 81 to 86 per cent fall in population by 2100 under the third scenario, "said Jenouvrier. 第四部分 写作(共两节，满分35分)

第一节短文改错 供**10**小题海小题**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、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏词符号**(**∧**)**并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线⑴划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线，井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,

It's really kind for you to invite me to dinner at *your* home tomorrow evening. Besides, it is much to my regret that I cannot join you and your family. I will be fully *occupying* then with an important exam coming the day after tomorrow. I feel sorry for missing the chance of such a enjoyable get-together and hoping that all of you enjoy a good time. Is it possible that *for us to* have another private meetings afterwards? If not, please don't hesitate to drop me a line about my preferable date. I do long *for* chatting with you. Please allow me say sorry again.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节书面表达（满分**25**分）

假定你是李华，受新型冠状病毒疫情影响，你校决定进行网上学习。请你根据以下 提示用英语给你校的交换生Peter写一封邮件，告诉他如何进行网上学习：

1 .进行网上学习的原因；2.如何使用钉钉软件开展网上学习。

注意：

1.词数100左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：新型冠状病毒novel coronavirus 钉钉Ding Talk

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