山东师大附中 2019 级高二 2021 学年 4 月学业质量考试

英语学科考试题

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本试卷分第Ⅰ卷和第Ⅱ卷两部分，共 12 页，满分为 150 分，考试用时 120 分。

## 注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目填写在规定的位置上。
2. 第Ⅰ卷每小题选出答案后，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。
3. 第Ⅱ卷必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应的位置；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案，不得使用涂改液，胶带纸、修正带和其他笔。

## 第Ⅰ卷（共 95 分）

**第一部分** **听力（共两节，满分 30)**

该部分分为第一、第二两节。注意：回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前,你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

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 does the woman plan to do first?
	1. Have lunch. B. Visit her grandpa. C. Go to the pet hospital.
2. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
	1. Their family meetings. B. Theirweekend plans. C. Their kids’ hobbies.
3. When will the man probably get his food?
	1. 25 minutes later. B. 35 minutes later. C. 45 minutes later.
4. What does the woman think of her visit to Hawaii?
	1. Boring. B. Wonderful. C. Adventurous.
5. What is the woman doing?
	1. Waiting for her husband.
	2. Having dinner with the man.
	3. Asking about the correct time.

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 2

遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

1. What does Sara like playing now?
	1. Baseball. B. Volleyball. C. Basketball.
2. Who does the man often play basketball with on weekends?
	1. His classmates. B. The basketball league. C. His neighborhood friends.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

1. What probably is the woman?
	1. A hotel clerk. B. A house agent. C. A shop assistant.
2. What would the man like to have in his apartment?
	1. A dishwasher and two bedrooms.
	2. A big bedroom and an air conditioner.
	3. A swimming pool and three bedrooms.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

1. What’s the probable relationship between the two speakers?
	1. Teacher and student. B. Mother and son. C. Husband and wife.
2. How does the woman react to the party?
	1. Interestedly. B. Angrily. C. Unconcernedly.
3. What will the man probably do before the party?
	1. Stay with the woman at home.
	2. Go to the cinema with the woman.
	3. Take his students to Glamis Castle

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?
	1. At an animal shelter.
	2. At an animal hospital.
	3. At a pet store.
2. Why does the woman think it’s difficult to find the dog owner?
	1. They lost the telephone number.
	2. The address on the tag is wrong.
	3. There is no ID number available.
3. How soon can the man adopt the dog if no one asks for it?
	1. In forty-eight hours.
	2. In twenty-four hours.
	3. In twelve hours.
4. What does the man need to do to adopt the dog?
	1. To learn about looking after a dog.
	2. To have an interview.
	3. To fill in a form.

听第10段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

1. Why is the Enchanted Cave built over some natural sights?
	1. To get natural building materials.
	2. To excite tourists’ senses.
	3. To make it adventurous.
2. What is the sink inside the Cave made of?
	1. Wood. B. Plastic. C. Stone.
3. How can outdoor lovers make use of the Cave?
	1. By exploring the provided tracks.
	2. By swimming in the nearby river.
	3. By sleeping under the twinkling (闪烁的) stars.
4. How much can a couple save for a night in the Cave in summer?

A. **＄**100. B. **＄**200. C. **＄**800.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 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

Who says inventions are only made by grown-ups and professionals? Over the years, children have also succeeded in making their useful contributions to the world. Here are a few inventions that came to life from the minds of young children.

## Hero Helmet

Seven-year-old Samuel Meyer’s invention is aimed at stopping people from riding their bikes or skateboards without using a helmet. The Hero Helmet features an inbuilt remote that controls a lock on the wheels which unlocks when the Helmet is being worn by the rider. Samuel says: no helmet, no bike.

## Robotic Earthworm

The first thought that comes to mind is, why a robotic earthworm? Well, ten-year-old David Cohen had some useful applications in mind. He believed it could be used to find victims after a flood, earthquake or fire. The robot could get into small and dangerous places where search dogs and humans could not go.

# B.E.A.C.O.N.

Fifteen-year-old Hannah Herbst’s invention, which stands for Bringing Electricity Access to Countries through Ocean Energy, was inspired by her pen pal who lives in Ethiopia and did not have access to lights. So she came up with B.E.A.C.O.N, which absorbs energy directly from ocean waves. Her invention won the “Discovery Education 3M Young Scientist Challenge” in 2015 and other numerous awards.

## Portable Wheelchair Controller

At only eight years old, Amelia Fox created the invention to help lift people in and out of their wheelchair. This invention was not just born out of the desire to create something. Amelia developed this controller for her brother, who had just got hip surgery and needed the wheelchair to move around.

1. Who is the youngest inventor?
	1. Samuel Meyer.
	2. David Cohen.
	3. Amelia Fox.
	4. Hannah Herbst.
2. Which of the following can be used as a rescue tool?
	1. Hero Helmet.
	2. B.E.A.C.O.N.
	3. Robotic Earthworm.
	4. Portable Wheelchair Controller.
3. Why did Amelia Fox create the invention?
	1. To give her brother assistance.
	2. To benefit the earthquake victims.
	3. To generate electricity effectively.
	4. To protect bike riders from injuries.

# B

Not so long ago therapy (治疗) was limited to an hour-long advising session on a sofa; now you can access free advice on TikTok in under a minute. Perhaps this new trend is growing because it offers easy bite-size answers to big complex questions.

The problem with TikTok, however, is that the videos have to be under 60 seconds, which are about serious mental health illnesses being reduced to brief sentences with quick fixes from sometimes unqualified non-professionals. And with the average age of TikTok users between 18 and 24, how helpful is TikTok therapy?

“When I first started creating mental health content, I didn’t expect anyone to listen,” explains Jane Smith, who runs a private practice in Hampshire. “But it turns out people are hungry for this sort of information.” Although there is a concern about the videos’ increasing the risk of self-diagnosis ( 自 诊 ), Jane thinks otherwise. She compares self-diagnosing a mental health problem to self- diagnosing a common cold, “If you want to find out about the symptoms of a cold, you can look it up online. That’s not a risk because you can’t do much with that information until you get to the doctor anyway. ”

Yet despite concerns, the comments on TikTok therapy videos are filled with praises. Rachel, 23, says she finds them very relatable: “If you see a video discussing anxiety, it can help you acknowledge and discuss topics you might not feel safe to do in other places. It makes me feel less alone. ”

We’ve seen some great mental health content on TikTok. However, it’s important to remember that not all the information you find online will be reliable and it can be useful to ask yourself some questions including who is sharing it and why.

1. Why is TikTok therapy getting popular?
	1. It sells at a low price.
	2. It aims at younger users.
	3. It provides brief solutions.
	4. It is offered by professionals.
2. What does Jane think of TikTok videos?
	1. They may cause some potential risks.
	2. They are better than going to doctors.
	3. They are of much help to people in need.
	4. They show symptoms of disease in detail.
3. What does the underlined word “them” in Paragraph 4 probably refer to?
	1. Concerns. B. Videos. C. Comments. D. Praises.
4. What may the author agree?
	1. TikTok will replace hospitals in the future.
	2. Everyone can create his own TikTok videos.
	3. It is quite easy to find reliable medical advice.
	4. We should be careful about online information.

# C

Music has been considered as a “background” for various activities for centuries. The development of electronic recording and reproduction systems has enabled background music to become prevalent in society. Background music is intended to be heard but not actively or purposely listened to. Strictly speaking, music that catches a person’s attention isn’t truly “background” music.

There is certainly strong evidence from different kinds of sources that people respond differently to various kinds of music. However, the various factors that may influence the effects of different kinds of music on behavior and cognition (认知) haven’t been systematically documented or explored. Hector Berlioz’s description of his reactions to a piece of music included increased blood circulation, violent pulse rate, trembling and many others. Although in Berlioz’s case he was actively listening to the music rather than passively absorbing the sound, the effects on his physiological ( 生理的) mechanisms were very marked.

Nowadays, music is available to everyone through radio, recordings and television, and recorded background music is played in many public places. But there have been few studies which have investigated the effect of background music on the behaviour of pupils. Hallam carried out a study on mathematics performance in a school for children with emotional and behavioral disorders (EBD). A significant improvement occurred in the behavior of these children when background music was played. And improved levels of co-operation and a reduction in aggression ( 攻击性) were also reported in the lessons immediately following the intervention. Other studies found that, most pupils, with appropriate music in the background, felt more relaxed, happier and more productive. The most effective music for improving children’s performance was what they liked, providing that it didn’t overly excite them.

Studies at the Tomatis Institute widely used specially designed music to cure children with learning disabilities and attention disorders. The Tomatis techniques are based on the theory that, unlike the continuous low-frequency sounds in some music stimulate the inner ear and improve the brain’s listening, helping it process all information more accurately.

1. What does the underlined word “prevalent” in Paragraph 1 mean?
	1. Popular. B. Valuable. C. Familiar. D. Important.
2. What does Hector Berlioz’s case show?
	1. Typical human reactions to music.
	2. Effect of music on human physiology.
	3. Humans’ active participation in music.
	4. Physiological disorders caused by music.
3. What can we know from the third paragraph?
	1. Most pupils feel less stressed after listening to music.
	2. Background music played at school is widely studied.
	3. Pupils with EBD exposed to music behave less aggressive.
	4. Effective background music is the music that excites pupils most.
4. Tomatis Institute cures children with attention disorders by .
	1. stimulating their inner ear with low-frequency sounds in music
	2. developing their listening skills to process information more clearly
	3. improving their brain’s listening with high-frequency sounds in music
	4. putting them in environments filled with continuous low-frequency sounds

# D

When Adora Svitak was twelve years old, she spoke on the TED stage, saying she hates the word “childish” if it’s being used to describe irrational (不合理的) demands or irresponsible behavior. She said she has seen enough of that in the adult world, so she knows irrational demands and irresponsible behavior aren’t limited to children. In fact, she made the point that adults could learn a thing or two if they’d only open their mind to the possibility that kids have a lot to offer the world.

Even as a kid, Svitak often spoke to educators, making the point that there should be more of a reciprocal ( 互惠的) relationship between teachers and students. “It shouldn’t just be teachers at the head of the classroom telling them to do this or that. The students should teach their teachers,” she said.

But she wasn’t naive ( 幼稚的), and she knew that isn’t how many classrooms and schools operate in that way. Her theory is that it’s all about trust. Adults always seem to have a restrictive (约束的) attitude towards kids. “Kids have no or very little say in making the rules,” Svitak joked.

As a young child, Svitak loved to write. When her mom gave her a computer she wrote over 300 short stories on it. She wanted to get them published, and she was lucky because her parents were on her side. Even though she was turned down by many publishers, eventually she did have a book of short stories published. She was only seven years old then.

After that first success, Svitak has gone on to do more impressive things, something she wishes more kids had the support to do. She says it’s important for kids to be heard and contribute when they’re young, so they grow up to become a better kind of adult. “The goal is not to turn kids into your kind of adults, but rather better adults than you guys have been. Progress happens because new generations and new eras grow and develop, and they become better than the previous ones. It’s the reason we aren’t in the Dark Ages anymore,” she said.

1. What does Svitak think of using “childish” to describe irrational demands?
	1. It is unfair for children.
	2. It can lead to positive effects.
	3. It takes no account of adults’ needs.
	4. It can result in irresponsible behavior.
2. What is a good reciprocal relationship between teachers and students according to Svitak?
	1. Students get along with teachers.
	2. Students teach instead of learning.
	3. Teachers keep telling students what to do.
	4. Teachers and students learn from each other.
3. How did Svitak’s parents react to her dream?
	1. They supported her.
	2. They had doubt about it.
	3. They were greatly shocked.
	4. They hardly took it seriously.
4. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
	1. Children need to stick to their dreams.
	2. Parents should satisfy their children’s needs.
	3. Children are advised to imitate their parents.
	4. Parents should support and expect more from children.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 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。

The dictionary defines “hobby” as an activity done regularly in one’s leisure time for pleasure. Hobbies are a great way to forget about your worries. 36 So the stuff you do outside your money- making business is important.

Bird watching could be a great hobby for you. 37 They can include listening for bird calls, finding and identifying birds by sight. There are bird-watching clubs if you want to make it a social activity. If you have kids, it’s an ideal hobby to share with them. Children enjoy being able to spot birds and can learn identifications quickly.

 38\_ Working in the soil can be a particularly rewarding hobby. You get some great side benefits from it, like improving the value of your home, making your living environment more pleasant and attractive, and growing food you can eat.

Making beer is complex and variable enough to be interesting. The basic reward of a good bottle

of beer is easy to enjoy and from there you can create your own personal variety. If you’re someone who likes to experiment, this could be a fun hobby for you. 39

Taking photos is an easier hobby to get into than before. 40 Now a good digital camera means you can get into photography with low cost and low risk. Starting with the camera on your phone will get you knowledgeable about the basics of how light works. You can also learn about more complex camera features from how-to videos.

1. The activity combines several senses.
2. This hobby has grown in popularity in recent years.
3. Gardening involves creativity and time outside in nature.
4. Developing film used to be time-consuming and expensive.
5. Studies have looked at how hobbies make you better at your job.
6. Plus, you’ll always have a great homemade gift to give friends and family.
7. In fact, a lot of research has looked at the stress-reducing properties of hobbies.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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。

All students have ups and downs. When there’s a drop in a student’s grades or behaviour, we teachers’ normal 41 may be doing more harm than good.

You see, it’s 42 to immediately pull struggling students aside for a chat. This may include many questions, advice, and 43 words. But it may be all a 44 . Studies found that it prevents students from dealing with challenges on their own. Students 45 they’re struggling. They can feel it and see it. Like all people, though, it takes time to 46 it.

What have put students in 47 may be quarrels with parents or friends, failures in sports or just laziness. Whatever the 48 , it’s best to give them time to think, evaluate, and 49 a course of action. Just 50 a few days before intervening (介入). When a student 51 thinks and learns how to face difficulties, he’ll often be braver and more confident. Stepping in too soon may let them form a habit of 52 others.

But if a week or so has passed and you haven’t 53 any change for the better, then pull them aside and ask them one simple, open-ended question: “You’re not doing well lately. Are you 54 ?” This question encourages them to talk through what they’re 55 and begin to come to their own conclusions.

However, if they have mental problems, potential dangers, etc, you must immediately step in.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. excuse | B. reaction | C. training | D. expectation |
| 42. A. important | B. challenging | C. common | D. boring |
| 43. A. meaningless | B. thoughtless | C. embarrassing | D. encouraging |
| 44. A. mistake | B. try | C. lesson | D. threat |
| 45. A. argue | B. know | C. pretend | D. disbelieve |
| 46. A. run into | B. hold back | C. give away | D. get over |
| 47. A. doubt | B. silence | C. trouble | D. charge |
| 48. A. case | B. action | C. chance | D. outcome |
| 49. A. suggest | B. decide | C. admit | D. regret |
| 50. A. wait | B. discuss | C. travel | D. chat |
| 51. A. frequently | B. suddenly | C. independently | D. regularly |
| 52. A. appreciating | B. picking up | C. relying on | D. copying |
| 53. A. made | B. overlooked | C. required | D. noticed |
| 54. A. alright | B. angry | C. honest | D. gifted |
| 55. A. enjoying | B. experiencing | C. studying | D. testing |

## 第Ⅱ卷 (共 55 分)

**第三部分 英语知识运用**

第二节 语篇填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填写适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

As an essential part and the largest organ of our body, the skin has many important functions. It acts as 56 barrier, helps control your temperature and gives you your sense of touch. Therefore, 57 (get) burnt can lead to very serious injuries, 58 need first aid in time.

During the Renaissance, new ideas and values slowly replaced old ones in the Middle Ages. A few famous painters built upon some innovations 59 (produce) some of the greatest works that Europe had ever seen. Kings, 60 (noble) and people of high rank were fond of 61 (reality) pictures of themselves and the people they loved.

Forming good habits is very important, especially for teenagers. That’s because bad habits, if 62 (leave) unchecked, will have a bad effect on our adult life. Thus 63 is essential to prevent harmful habits dominating our life. We must examine our bad habits and try to adapt them. There is plenty of time for us to change bad habits. 64 , there is no easy way that will help us. We have to think about them and decide 65 some changes.

**第四部分 单词拼写 （共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）** 根据汉语提示或首字母，在空白处填入括号内单词的正确形式。

## (注意：该题答案均需来自选择性必修二 Unit 5 和选择性必修三 Units 1-2 单元的黑体单词，否则判零分。)

1. Zhang Guimei who has worked in a Children’s Home in Yunan Province for more than 20 years

is one of the most i figures in China.

1. It worried my entire family that my grandfather’s health is d .
2. It is reported that a thief gained e to a museum and stole nearly 10 bronze objects from the Shang Dynasty last night.
3. As a result of the rapid e of our business, we have found it necessary to take on more staff.
4. Last month, Michael met with a small car accident while using a mobile phone, and suffered a m injury.
5. Her head still hurt, and she felt slightly (头晕目眩的) and sick.
6. Never become (悲观的) about your present problems; we all will give you a hand if necessary.
7. Plants (吸收) carbon dioxide from the air and moisture form the soil.
8. The movie is a romantic (喜剧), making the audience happy and content.
9. Often (跳过) meals will do much harm to your physical health, so you should have meals regularly.

## 第五部分 写作

读后续写 （满分25）

阅读下面材料，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。

A little boy and his grandmother came to see Santa at Mayfair Mall in Wisconsin. The child climbed up on Santa Claus's lap holding a picture of a little girl.

“Who is this?” asked Santa, smiling. “Your friend? Your sister?” “Yes, Santa,” he replied.

“My sister, Sarah, who is very sick,” the boy said sadly.

Santa glanced over at the grandmother who was waiting nearby and saw her wiping her eyes with a tissue.

“She wanted to come with me to see you very much, Santa!” the child shouted. “She misses you,” he added softly.

Santa tried to cheer the boy up, asking him what he wanted Santa to bring him for Christmas.

When they finished their talk, the grandmother came over to help the child get off his lap， and started to say something to Santa, but halted (停顿).

“What is it?” Santa asked warmly.

“Well, I know it’s really too much to ask you, Santa, but...” The girl in the photograph is my granddaughter. You see... she has leukemia (白血病) and isn’t expected to make it even through the holidays,” she said through tear-filled eyes.

“Is there any way, Santa, any possible way that you could come to see Sarah?

All she 's asked for. for Christmas. is to see Santa.

Santa blinked. swallowed hard and told to the woman to leave information with his elves (小精灵) as to where Sarah was，saying he would see what he could do. Santa thought of nothing else for the rest of that afternoon. “What if it were MY child lying in that hospital bed, dying?” he thought with a sinking heart.

## 注意：

* 1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
	2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

*Santa knew what he had to do.*

*One year later at Mayfair Mall, a little girl came up to sit on Santa’s lap and said, Hi, Santa!*

*Remember me?”*

山东师大附中 2019 级高二2021年4月学业质量考试英语学科答案

第一部分 听力 1-5CBABA 6-10BCBAC 11-15ABACA 16-20 CBCAB

第二部分 阅读理解 21-23 ACA 24-27 CCBD 28-31ABCC 32-35 ADAD 36-40 GACFD

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| --- |
| 第三部分 英语知识运用 |
| 第一节完形填空 41-45BCDAB | 46-50 DCABA | 51-55 CCDAB |  |
| **第三部分 英语知识运用** |  |  |  |
| 第二节语篇填空 |  |  |  |
| 56. a 57. getting | 58. which | 59. to produce | 60. nobles |
| 61. realistic 62. left**第四部分 单词拼写** | 63. it | 64. However | 65. on |
| 66. influential | 67. declining | 68. entry | 69. expansion | 70. minor |
| 71. dizzy | 72. pessimistic | 73. absorb | 74. comedy | 75. skipping |

**第五部分 读后续写**

Paragraph 1:

Santa knew what he had to do.He drove to the hospital and found out which room Sarah was in. Taking a deep breath, and forcing a smile on his face, he entered the room, saying “Ho,ho,ho!” “Santa!” Screamed Sarah weakly. Santa rushed to give her a warm hug and a Christmas gift. Now, Sarah,” Santa said, “you have a job to do, and that is to get well. I expect to see you at Mayfair Mall this time next year!” “Yes, Santa!” Sarah shouted, her eyes bright. Santa kissed her on the forehead and left.

Paragraph 2:

One year later at Mayfair Mall, a little girl came up to sit on Santa’s lap and said, Hi, Santa! Remember me?” “Of course!” Santa answered (as he always does), smiling down at her. “You came to see me in the hospital last year!” Santa’s jaw dropped. Tears immediately sprang into his eyes. “Sarah!” he shouted and hugged her tightly. He scarcely recognized her, for her hair was long and her cheeks was rosy-much difference from the girl he had visited a year before. He looked over and saw Sarah’s grandmother smiling and wiping her eyes. That was the best Christmas ever for Santa Claus.