**连云港市2020-2021学年第二学期期末调研考试**

**高二英语试题**

说明：1.本试卷共10页，满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

2.请将所有答案按照题号填涂或填写在答题卡相应的答题处，否则不得分。

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。

l. What does the woman want to be now?

A. A model. B. An engineer. C. A secretary.

2. What does the woman think of sharing a room with others?

A. Enjoyable. B. Uncomfortable. C. Troublesome.

3. How much will the man pay?

A. $120. B. $100, C. $80.

4. Why can't the woman reach Kevin?

A. He is having lunch.

B. He is out of the office.

C. He is talking on the phone.

5. What is the man making?

A. Bread. B. Cake. C. Salad.

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；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. Why does the man call the restaurant?

A. To look for his suit and tie.

B. To make a dinner reservation.

C. To check the booking information.

7. When does the restaurant open for dinner?

A. At 4:30 pm. B. At 6:00 pm. C. At 7:00 pm.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A big sale of books.

B. A book signing event.

C. The opening of a bookstore.

9. When is Peter Robbins expected to arrive at the store?

A. At 2:15 pm. B. At 1:45 pm. C. At 3:30pm.

10 What the man plan to do tomorrow afternoon?

A. Avoid the traffic jams. B. Attend an appointment. C. Go to the bookstore early.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What does the man want to do first?

A. Do science experiments. B. Buy Christmas gifts. C. Take the Star Ferry.

12. Which place does the man show little interest in?

A. Ocean Park. B. The museum. C. Temple Street Night Market.

13. What might be woman think of taking the Star Ferry?

A. Exciting. B. Boring. C. Silly.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What do storm hunters do?

A. They follow tornadoes and study them.

B. They save people in stormy weather.

C. They collect pictures about tornadoes.

15. What does Dr. Roberts usually do?

A. Read magazines about tornadoes.

B. Measure tornadoes closely in his car.

C. Invent instruments to forecast tornadoes.

16. What does Dr. Roberts intend to publish in a magazine in the future?

A. His study plans. B. His adventure stories. C. Pictures of tornadoes.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. How often is the quiz show for children broadcast?

A. Daily. B. Weekly. C. Monthly.

18. What are the questions about?

A. Science. B. Sports. C. Entertainment.

19. What will the winners get next week?

A. A camera. B. A computer. C. A mobile phone.

20. What should children do to join the show?

A. Fill in an application form.

B. Send a photo to the TV station.

C. Provide their personal information.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分**50**分）

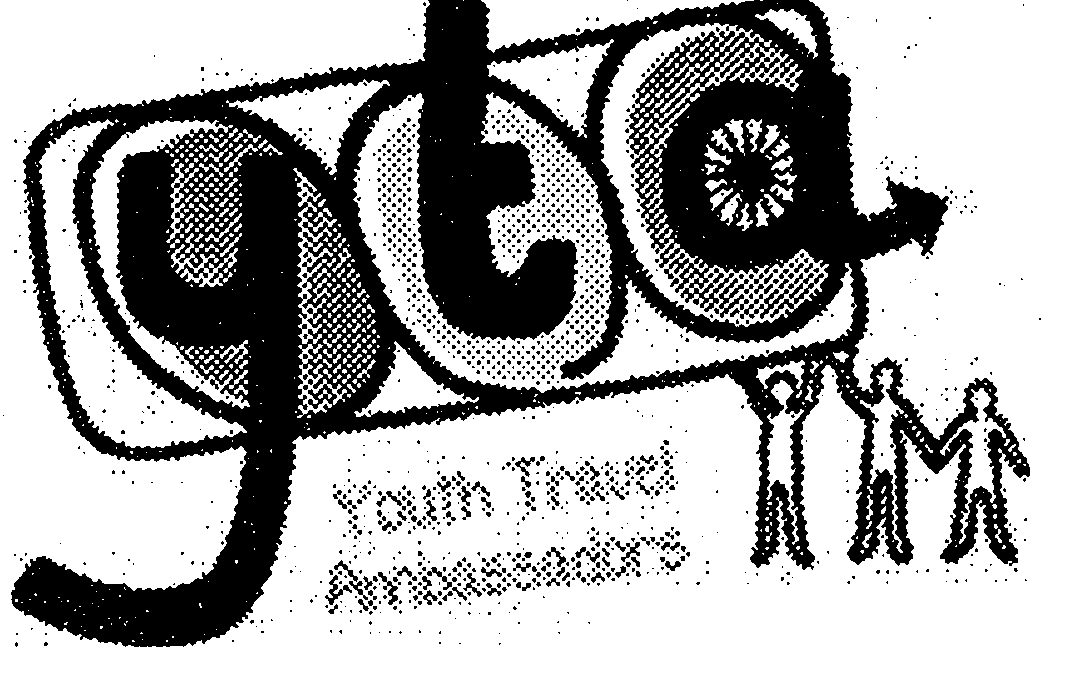
第一节 （共**15**小题；每小题**2.5**分，满分**37.5**分）

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。

**A**

**Youth Travel Ambassadors（YTA）**

YTA teams research and develop campaigns to change people's behaviour. They focus on walking and cycling, road safety and improving passengers' experiences. They are supported by TfL（Transport for London）, the local government and school staff.



YTA provides young people with the skills and confidence to address transport issues affecting their school community.

**How it works**

Schools usually select between 6 and 12 YTA students who deliver behaviour change campaigns to their schoolmates over the course of the academic year. Campaigns can include themed assemblies, walking and Campaigns can include themed assemblies, walking and cycling competitions, creative workshops, films and community events.

We have programme options（选项）to suit all schools and students which include:

● speeches delivered by specialist TfL staff

● £250 funding to deliver a YTA campaign

● options to attend Campaign Junction and end of year Expo events

● training for students to become YTA Student Leaders to train their schoolmates

**Our programme**

The YTA programme for 2020 is linked to curriculum subjects. It includes 2 major events when students can meet each other, share ideas and get professional feedback.

*Click here to check out* a YTA *taster session.*

**Get your school involved**

To discuss a programme that suits your school or to explore delivering the programme independently, *please email us.*

21. What can YTA students benefit from the programme?

A. They can get skills to solve transport problems.

B. They can improve their academic performances.

C. They can get scholarships from the local government.

D. They can win in the walking and cycling competitions.

22. Which option does the YTA programme offer?

A. Formal talks on transport. B. A grand prize in cash.

C. Training courses in driving. D. A monthly entry into Expo.

23. Where is this text most likely from?

A. A magazine. B. A website. C. A newspaper. D. A brochure.

B

No one was bigger.

The Stones were bolder. The Who was louder. But the Beatles simply ruled the music industry, from their first single until their breakup. Everyone knew them, or thought they did. However, to understand them, you must push past the news, the myths and the lies to dig deep.

It was July *6,* 1957, when the Beatles began. John Lennon, nearly 17, was performing at a school event. Paul McCartney, just 15, watched nervously. Afterward, McCartney worked up the nerve to introduce himself! He played a few songs. "He was as good as me," Lennon was impressed. "I'd have to keep him in line. He also looked like Elvis."

Just like that, McCartney was in the band. Soon, he brought along a friend, George Harrison, 14. By 1960, they had added a drummer, Pete Best. Calling themselves the Beatles, they turned professional.

By the spring of 1963, the Beatles' first album had gone to No. 1 in Britain, with several singles hitting the Top Ten. By the next year, when they reached America, they were already legends （传奇）.The Beatles were here, and so was Beatlemania. Their success opened the charts, and the world, for other British bands;

As the years went on, the Beatles' popularity held firm. But they changed and, after they quit touring in 1966, began going after separate interests.

After one more album “Abbey Road" was recorded while the tapes for “Let It Be" sat on a dusty shelf, the band split in 1969. Lennon wanted to leave earlier, privately telling McCartney. But it was McCartney who went public six months later. He also did it via a press release, using it to promote his new solo album. Both characters were then firmly on different paths, and the legendary Lennon and McCartney partnership was done.

But their songs would outlast everything.

24. What does the underlined word “ruled" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Took control of. B. Took the lead in.

C. Set restrictions on. D. Set standards for.

25. Why did Lennon include Paul McCartney in the band?

A. Because he was a good drummer.

B. Because he could bring along friends.

C. Because he was talented and handsome.

D. Because he was brave to introduce himself.

26. What can we learn about the Beatles from the passage?

A. All their albums and singles are big hits.

B. They helped other British bands develop.

C. Lennon announced their separation publicly.

D. The band split as soon as they quit touring.

27. Which can be a suitable title of the text?

A. John Lennon: a legendary musician. B. Paul McCartney: the perfect partner.

C. Beatlemania: a unique phenomenon. D. The Beatles: the most popular band.

C

Super Earths are super cool, and you should really know about them. In short, they are planets slightly bigger than the Earth. And the cool part? They might be a home for life, and they're much easier to study than regular Earths.

It's kind of amazing to realize that in the past couple decades we have confirmed detections of over 4,000 exoplanets （系外行星），or planets orbiting other stars. As soon as astronomers started finding exoplanets, they realized what a wonderful zoo we live in. Planets orbiting dead remains of stars. Planets bigger than Jupiter. Purple planets. Super Earths orbiting within the Habitable Zones of their parent stars - the place where liquid water can potentially exist and where life like our own has the best shot of surviving.

Here's the thing. Astronomers are searching for Earth 2.0, a copy of our own system somewhere out there in the universe. We haven't found one yet, but we have found a bunch of Super Earths. So, if we want to play the “look for life” game, we've got to play with the hand that we've been dealt.

Here's how we play that game. Astronomers detect distant exoplanets through something called the transit method. When a planet's orbit just so happens to line up just right, it will periodically cross the face of its parent star from our point of view.

When the exoplanet crosses in front of the star, the light from that star dims（变暗淡）just a little bit. By staring at lots and lots of stars, we can look for this telltale dimming and spot an exoplanet. This method is much better at finding bigger planets than smaller ones, because the bigger planets make more dimming. So, we tend to find more Super Earths than normal Earths.

28.Why might Super Earths be a home for life?.

A. Because they are much easier to study.

B. Because they live in the wonderful zoo.

C. Because they orbit within the Habitable Zones.

D. Because they are slightly bigger than the Earth.

29. What does the underlined part probably mean in Paragraph 3?

A. We have already found an Earth 2.0.

B. We should make full use of what we have.

C. We have discovered life signs on Super Earths.

D. We should play the game with our own hands.

30. What can we expect of the “transit method" in the future ?

A. It will help a planet line up with its parent star.

B. It will help exoplanets cross in front of the starts.

C. It will help the parent star become much dimmer.

D. It will help astronomers find more Super Earths.

31.Whafs the purpose of this text?

A. To introduce an interesting game. B. To recommend a detecting method.

C. To report the finding of Earth 2.0. D. To share the knowledge of astronomy.

D

The human body can't handle overheating. The processes that keep us alive work best within a certain temperature between about 36° C and 37° *C,* depending on the person.

If someone's body temperature goes higher, the body's primary response to heat is to try and get rid of it. To get rid of the overheat, blood vessels （血管）expand. At the same time, the heart begins beating faster. That pushes blood flow to the skin. There, the blood can release heat to cool down. Meanwhile, sweating kicks in to cool the; skin.

But there is a limit to how much the body can adjust. That limit depends on an individual's health, as well as the temperature and humidity （湿度）outside. If the outside temps are hotter than the body, blood at the skin won't release heat. And where humidity is high, sweating won't cool the skin. That's because the sweat can't evaporate （蒸发）.In 2008, two scientists suggested that humans can't cool *off if* they spend extended time at a temperature over 35° C.

No one is resistant to heat. But it hits some groups harder than others. The elderly are considered the weakest. One reason: They have :fewer Sweat glands（汗腺）. But their bodies also respond more slowly to rising temperatures. Children, too, are at risk because they haven't fully developed the ability to regulate heat. People with certain diseases such as diabetes and heart disease also can have trouble cooling their bodies. And people living in poverty often lack air conditioning and other resources to help them beat the heat.

Many people see heat as more of an annoyance than a threat. But climate change, extreme heat and human health are all connected. As Earth's temperatures climb, extreme heat waves will probably become more common, endangering more people.

32. What pushes blood flow to the skin according to Paragraph 2?

A. Blood vessels expand. B. Blood releases the heat.

C. The heart beats faster. D. Sweating cools the skin.

33. What is the third paragraph mainly about?

A. The hidden dangers of extreme heat. B. The findings of a study in 2008.

C. The influences of heat on the body. D. The limits of the body's adjustments.

34. Who is most likely to be the victim of overheating?

A. The old. B. The young. C. The sick. D. The poor.

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. People haven't realized the danger of overheat.

B. The rising temperatures have claimed many lives.

C. Improper human activities cause climate change.

D. The Earth is unsuitable to live on in the future.

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。

Whether you are an actor or a film fan, writing film reviews can help improve your ability to think critically and watch movies with a response that goes deeper than “That movie was awesome!" 36 Here are some tips on how to write a film review that people will want to read.

37 .

Once is necessary and twice is preferable. Taking notes is also a good idea and will help the writing process by making it easy to refer to your in — the — moment thoughts and reactions.

**Support your criticism.**

Professional reviewers also have watched a lot of movies, and can express why and how they came to their criticism. 38 . For example, a disappointing performance, a ridiculous plot, difficult material that leaves you thinking.

**Consider your audience.**

Are you writing for a fen site, a national news outlet, or a Teen Magazine? Knowing who your readers are can help you decide what elements of the movie to highlight.39 .

**Find your voice.**

40 This does not happen overnight, so take every opportunity to write as an opportunity to develop your own style and voice that will grab readers9 attention and keep them coming back for more.

A. Study the professionals.

B. Watch the film at least once.

C. Be sure to back up your thoughts with specifics.

D. The best reviewers have a distinct personality in their writing.

E. You should also adjust your writing style to fit the target audience.

F. As with all writing efforts, the more you read the better you will be.

G. And for you future film reviewers out there, it's never too soon to start.

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。

What's the difference between having the dream and living the dream? Hard work and perseverance.

Wanda Smith always wanted to be a school teacher but sometimes meeting life's demanding realities can mean a dream 41 ； A mother of three, Smith also 42 her mom. Obviously, 43 her family responsibilities, she took a job as bus monitor for Brenham Independent School District.

The time was tight, but rather than let her dream 44 , at age 37, she added night classes to her 45 . Nine years on, she 46 graduated with a bachelor's degree. She was a teacher with a(n) 47 at last.

Smith's story came full circle when she was hired as a teacher back at Brenham Elementary School. "When I stand in front of my classroom, I am 48 my dream," Smith said. 49 . her mom didn5t live to see her accomplishment, but she knew she would have been proud of her.

During the pandemic, as some of her students 50 to meet the demands of distance learning, Smith stepped up to the challenge, 51 packets of schoolwork to them at home. It's 52 Smith's kids adore her. In a special surprise ceremony, they shouted their praise and held up big colorful signs 53 their appreciation.

Smith's life is an example as well as a (an) 54 . With a 55 heart, she graduated from cleaning classrooms to leading classrooms-and that certainly puts her on our honor roll.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. lived | B. grabbed | C. delayed | D. intended |
| 42. A. cared for | B. complained about | C. corresponded with | D. connected with |
| 43. A. knowing | B. shouldering | C. abandoning | D. overlooking |
| 44. A. continue | B. last | C. grow | D. die |
| 45. A. task | B. schedule | C. job | D. dream |
| 46. A. finally | B. slowly | C. gradually | D. suddenly |
| 47. A. assumption | B. application | C. qualification | D. reservation |
| 48. A. realizing | B. recognizing | C. completing | D. meeting |
| 49. A. Unfortunately | B. Thankfully | C. Significantly | D. Accidentally |
| 50. A. expected | B. preferred | C. struggled | D. managed |
| 51. A. presenting | B. exposing | C. delivering | D. addressing |
| 52. A. no use | B. no wonder | G. no need | D. no way |
| 53. A. declaring | B. evaluating | C. relaying | D. withdrawing |
| 54. A. promotion | B. exception | C. inspiration | D. attraction |
| 55. A. broken | B. content | C. grateful | D. willing |

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。

We can achieve almost anything online - with access 56 the Internet come some truly life-changing advantages.

One of the 57 (great) advantages lies in the huge amount of information. In the time it takes 58 (find) one book in the library, with the click of a mouse, 59 is possible to find out almost anything we care to know. No wonder the Internet has now become the first place 60 the majority of people find information.

Since it 61 (invent), the Internet has made our lives unbelievably convenient, with all sorts of goods and services provided by e-commerce. You can have food delivered to you \_\_62 (use) food delivery apps and sites. You can pay for almost everything on your smartphone.

However, 63 the Internet brings many valuable advantages, being connected has its problems. As with any great invention, we must be aware of these problems and be careful to use the Internet 64 (proper). Only in this way can the Internet be a place of 65 (discover), wonder and inspiration for everyone. It is truly a world without frontiers.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分**40**分) 第一节(满分**15**分)

上周五学校组织同学们参观了一场中国画展。请你为校英语报写一篇报道，内容包括：

1.时间地点；

2.参观内容；

3.参观感受。

注意：1.词数80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

A Chinese Painting Exhibition

第二节（满分**25**分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一个完整的短文。

Aaron Wylie, a bus driver, lived in Halifax, Nova Scotia. His mom, Sandra, who had liver disease, lived with his dad a four-hour drive away in Saint John, New Brunswick. He hadn't seen them for a long time because of coronavirus.

Extremely shocked when he learned Sandra's disease was terminal, all Wylie wanted to do was find a way to see her while there was still time. But with pandemic travel restrictions and budget limits , it looked as if the visit might be pretty much impossible.

Then he got an idea.

Wylie had a Class-1 license, which allowed him to drive a truck. Since truck drivers are classed as necessary workers, he thought if he could get a chance to deliver necessary medicines to New Brunswick, he might just be able to make the trip happen after all.

Hoping for a miracle, he placed an ad on the popular network Facebook.

“I know this is a bit of an odd request but I'm looking for a class-1 position, he wrote. "I am looking for a route that will run Halifax to Saint John... I am willing to drive for free!”

He went on to explain the details of his mom's disease and said he needed to find a way to Saint John, both legally and as soon as possible.

Wylie admitted he wasn't expecting a lot of feedback on his post, but almost at once, offers of trucking jobs, financial help — and even someone willing to test as a live liver donor for his mom-began streaming in.

The request got more than 5,000 shares on Facebook. A medicine company offered him a chance to drive trucks from Halifax to Saint John, delivering necessary medicines regularly. They said they would provide him with a pass but he was to get vaccinated and tested for COVID-19 before and after making the trip. He was more than happy to accept it.

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。

With all the necessary preparations made, Wylie set off.

About four hours later, Wylie arrived at the hospital in Saint John.