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**延庆区2020-2021学年第二学期期末试卷**

 **高二英语** 2021.07

（考试时间：90分钟 试卷满分：100分）

**第一部分: 知识运用 （共两节； 每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

**第一节: 完形填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）**

A school bus driver returned to college to become a high school history teacher, thanks to some 1 students.

Clayton Ward is a history lover, and as such, 2 the time he'd spend chatting with students about their history classes as he 3 them to and from school.

“After several of these discussions, some of the students would tell me they wanted me to be their 4 ,”he said. “That small mention from those kids ... it 5 me and gave me the motivation to complete a goal I had started years ago.”

 6 , Ward went to college after his high school graduation；but after a year, he had to leave and soon started driving buses. But he still valued 7 , and talking with the students on the bus route renewed his sense of passion for expanding and teaching young minds.

Ward enrolled（注册）at a community college in May 2019, and 8 to take his classes full time while also still driving his bus.

“It wasn't always 9 I would drive my route in the morning and afternoon, take classes in between shifts and take night classes," he said. "I would think of those students and all the years I wanted to make this happen, and it helped me focus my energy. "

“You wouldn't think that kids can do something like that, to give me the 10 and ambition to go back to school,“ Ward said. "It's kind of crazy that such a small thing can make such an impact on your life. "

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. energetic | B. supportive | C. considerate | D. generous |
| 2. A. enjoyed | B. found | C. saved | D. missed |
| 3. A. attended | B. watched | C. bussed | D. trained |
| 4. A. driver | B. adviser | C. friend | D. teacher |
| 5. A. aimed at | B. stuck with | C. occurred to | D. called on |
| 6. A. Initially | B. Consequently | C. Apparently | D. Ultimately |
| 7. A. success | B. communication | C. responsibility | D. education |
| 8. A. hesitated | B. offered | C. managed | D. happened |
| 9. A. suitable | B. hopeful | C. lucky | D. easy |
| 10. A. right | B. drive | C. chance | D. freedom |

**第二节：语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）**

**A**

Our school planned a trip for us to study English in another country this holiday. I was excited for it was my first time 1 (travel) abroad. I packed everything I thought I 2 (need) into my backpack. I knew I was going to have so much fun. After 3 (board) the bus to the airport, I said goodbye to my parents. I looked out the window of the bus and dreamed about 4 we would do while on our trip.

B

Cloning is the process of making an exact copy of a plant or animal and developing it either naturally 5 artificially. Natural cloning has been going on for generations. For example, gardeners 6 （use）a form of cloning when they take a cutting from a plant and place it in a suitable medium, such as soil. Another example of natural cloning is identical twins, 7 are produced from the same egg.

C

China, 8 June 17, successfully launched the crewed spacecraft Shenzhou XII, which is expected to send three 9 (astronaut) to its space station core module Tianhe for a three-month mission. The spacecraft, atop a Long March-2F carrier rocket, 10 (launch) from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch C enter at 9:22 a.m., according to the China Manned Space Agency (CMSA). It is China’s seventh crewed mission to space and the first during the construction of China’s space station.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共二节，满分38分）**

**第一节阅读下列短文，从每题所给A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（共14小题；每小题2分，共28分）**

**A**

Don’t you think robots are a part of your life? In factories, robots put together everything from toys to cars. Some homes have robots that sweep floors or mow the lawn(剪草坪). And more robots are soon to come.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Like a HumanRobots don’t expect any thanks for all the work they do for us. After all, they don’t have feelings. But that may be changing with Nexi, a robot created by scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Nexi can move its face to show anger, happiness, or sadness. It can also raise its eyebrows to show surprise.  |
|  | Robots at WorkNeed a lift out of bed? RIBA, short for “Robot for Interactive Body Assistance”, will lend its helpful arms! Some patients at hospitals and nursing homes have a hard time getting in and out of bed. RIBA can gently lift a patient out of bed and help him or her into a wheelchair. The robot can safely pick up and carry people weighing 135 pounds. |
|  | Water BotsRobots that work in water—and look like familiar sea creatures—are making news lately. One of them is a robotic fish. Researchers built the robo-fish to swim in water to detect pollution. There’s even a robotic penguin called the AP, which uses flippers(鱼鳍) to paddle and can move in all directions.  |
|  |  23 How would you like a robot to help clean up your toys, or one that plays hide-and-seek with you? Nao can be programmed to do both those activities, and more. A two- foot-tall robot, Nao was designed by a company in France to be a helper and companion. It can talk, walk and even remember faces, voices, and places. Also, it can be programmed to assist with daily tasks, such as checking e-mails. |

Experts predict that by 2025 we could have robots in every household! You might be living or working with one of them every day!

21. By moving its face, Nexi might show its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. feelings B. power C. interest D. opinions

22. According to the passage, a robotic fish might be used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. discovering fish B. picking up rubbish

C. studying sea creatures D. finding out pollution

23. Which subtitle can be filled in the blank?

A. Household Helpers B. Programme Designers

C. Hotel Cleaners D. Game Players

**B**

The Party of Their Lives

In Los Angeles’s infamous Skid Row, there are hundreds of children living on the streets or in shelters. It’s a place where dreams go to die. But one couple is determined to use their own experience with loss to foster a sense of hope.

In 2013, Mary Davis and her husband lost their first unborn kid. Refusing to let the heartbreak break them, they became volunteers in a Skid Row homeless shelter. They found that many of the kids there had never had a single birthday party before, so they decided to throw a birthday party for those homeless kids. They took over a room in the Union Rescue Mission and filled it with streamers, gifts and a cake. The kids were so excited that they made their own music—singing and clapping and, of course, laughing.

Since then, the couple have thrown a party each and every month. They routinely attract 250 kids and their parents. An hour before each party, volunteers arrive to set up the decorations and activities: face painting, balloon artists, a DJ, cake, and pizza. There are small presents for the kids celebrating their birthdays, but the Davis make sure there are more than enough to go around.

“I remember a mom came with her kid,” Mary says. “It was their first night at the shelter, and her child had a birthday. We had an extra gift for her—pink headphones. The little girl was so excited. And her mom... she’s crying. ‘I never imagined we would ever need to be in a shelter. I didn’t know what to expect. But I really didn’t expect a birthday party for my child.’ she cried with happiness.”

Doing her best to normalize these kids’ lives is both heartwarming and bittersweet, Mary says. “If you look outside, you see homeless person after homeless person on the street, and it reminds you that these kids don’t get to leave this area after the party.”

It may be why, after throwing 88 parties, she still cries after each one. She credits the kids in the shelter with helping her hold on to hope. “We didn’t realize how much joy they were going to bring us,” she told CBS News. “And it was so healing for both kids and us.”

24. In Skid Row, hundreds of kids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. were homeless B. lost their parents

C. dropped out of school D. were crazy about parties

25. According to the passage, which can best describe Mary?

A. Honest and generous. B. Caring and generous.

C. Outgoing and caring. D. Outgoing and honest.

26. What does the story intend to tell us?

A. Well begun, half done. B. East or west, home is best.

C. What goes around comes around. D. Where there is love, there is hope.

**C**

**Are Happy Meals Really Happy?**

Don’t we all know a “Happy Meal” when we see one—the famous boxed meal that includes a hamburger, kid-sized French fries, fruits and milk, served with a toy that’s extremely popular with children who love to collect them?

A Happy Meal is a form of kids’ meal sold at a certain fast-food chain since 1979. A toy is included with the food, both of which are usually contained in a box or paper bag. However, collectors of these little toys will not get them any longer, since the company will replace toys with books, and each of these books will mainly pass on nutritional messages.

Happy Meals are extremely popular with kids, especially for their collectable toys, when you consider that over 1.3 billion of these packages are sold each year! These packages have been very controversial. Health supporters believe that drawing kids to these meals with toys is a clever way of promoting unhealthy food choices. They see it as an advertising strategy of “catching its customers young”—a move that has paid off very well for the fast food company.

Child development experts say that food habits get formed in children by age six and continue through to their adult life. Fatty and sugary foods such as those served in Happy Meals are believed to play a big role in growing health problems such as obesity and diabetes. Public health care costs have gone up and untold amounts of money have been spent on caring for these health problems. On November 2, 2010, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed a law requiring that children’s meals sold in restaurants must meet certain nutritional standards before they could be sold with toys, to overcome the problem of childhood obesity—in other words, the State of California tried to ban the toys in Happy Meals. However, it was strongly opposed by some as being heavy-handed, and the ban was thrown out by the government.

While some people believe that the fast-food company, with its large following of children, can create a powerful message through the books, others believe its actions are contradictory. Anyway, the company is trying to spread the message of nutrition while it is serving food that is anything but healthy.

27. The aim of the question raised in Paragraph 1 is\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. give a surprise to the toy lovers

B. get readers’ attention to the article

C. call on readers to buy boxed meals

D. make readers think about the answer

28. Books will be added into Happy Meals to\_\_\_\_\_\_.
 A. introduce the use of the toys B. increase the cost of the meals

C. help kids learn about nutrition D. spread the message of fast food

29. According to Paragraph 3, Happy Meals \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have achieved the desired result

B. help the customers stay young

C. cost more money than ordinary meals

D. receive approval from health supporters

30. What is the author’s opinion about Happy Meals?
A. They bring much fun to children.
B. They teach children a lot about nutrition.

C. They do no actual good to children’s health.
D. They are popular with the young and the old.

**D**

**Cycling**

You need only look at a professional cyclist to appreciate the potential effects of cycling on the body. But what about the mind? It’s a question that has long challenged anyone who has wondered how riding a bike can offer what feels close to a state of emptying your mind.

Dr. John Ratey thinks cycling increases “the chemistry in your brain that makes you feel calm,” but also that carrying out multiple operations while cycling can be an effective treatment, as shown in a German study involving 115 children, half of whom did activities such as cycling that involved complex movements, while the rest performed more straightforward exercises with the same aerobic (有氧的) demands. Both groups did better than they previously had in concentration tests, but the “complex” group did a lot better.

There have been other interesting findings too. In 2003, Dr. Jay Alberts rode a tandem bicycle, a bicycle built for two riders sitting one behind the other, across the American state of Ohio with a friend who has Parkinson’s (帕金森) disease, a condition affecting the nervous system. The idea was to raise awareness of the disease, but to the surprise of both riders, the patient showed significant improvements. Dr. Jay Alberts then scanned the brains of 26 Parkinson’s patients during and after an eight-week exercise program using bikes. Half the patients were allowed to ride at their own paces, while the others were pushed harder. All patients improved, and the group which was pushed harder showed particularly significant increases in connectivity between areas of intelligence responsible for functions such as walking and picking things up.

We don’t know how this happens, but there is more evidence of the link between Parkinson’s and cycling. A video on the Internet shows a 58-year-old man with severe Parkinson’s. At first, we watch the patient trying to walk. He can barely stand and his hands shake uncontrollably. Then we see the man on a bicycle being supported by others. With a push, he’s off, cycling past cars with perfect balance. Doctors don’t fully understand this discrepancy either, but say that cycling may act as some sort of action that helped the patient’s brain.

The science of cycling is incomplete, but perhaps the most remarkable thing for the everyday rider is that it can require no conscious focus at all. The mindlessness of cycling can not only make us happier, but also leave room for other thoughts. On the seat of my bike, I’ve solved problems at work and made life decisions, as, I’m sure, have countless others.

31. What does the study described in Paragraph 2 suggest?

A. Cycling has a good effect on physical fitness.

B. The tasks involved in cycling can be hard for children.

C. Lack of exercise like cycling causes lack of concentration.

D. Cycling can improve the ability to focus attention on a task.

32. Studies of people with Parkinson’s show that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cycling does more good if sufferers put more effort into it

B. cycling on tandem bikes has a better effect on the disease

C. not every person with Parkinson’s will benefit from cycling

D. social awareness is more important for Parkinson’s sufferers

33. What does the underlined part “this discrepancy” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

A. Why Parkinson’s affects some people and not others.

B. Why someone with Parkinson’s can cycle but not walk.

C. How cycling could be included in treatment for Parkinson’s.

D. How a link between cycling and Parkinson’s was discovered.

34. What’s the main idea of the passage?

A. The effect of cycling is not yet fully understood.

B. Cycling is believed to be both complex and mindless.

C. Cycling has a significant influence on people’s mind.

D. People may be more intelligent with the help of cycling.

**第二节：七选五 （每题2分，共5个，共10分）**

**根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。**

**Can Animals Predict Earthquakes?**

The belief that animals can predict earthquakes has been around for centuries. In 373 B.C., historians recorded that some animals deserted the Greek City of Helice in groups just days before a quake hit the place. 35 Fish moving violently and chickens that stop laying eggs were reported. Countless pet owners claimed to have witnessed their dogs and cats acting strangely before the ground shook.

 36 It was documented in news reports that three days before the 2008 Sichuan earthquake, thousands of toads (蟾蜍) appeared on the streets in Mianzhu, a city hit very hard where 2,000 people were killed. Also snakes reportedly left their homes and headed for safety several days before the destructive earthquake.

 37 Some theories are that they feel movements, or weak “shocks”, in the earth before humans do; or that they become aware of gases going out of the earth. Another belief is that animals are very much in tune with Earth’s magnetic (磁性的) field, so they detect electrical signals caused by electromagnetic field changes, causing them to pay attention to the warning that an earthquake is about to happen.

The United States Geological Survey states that there has been no concrete evidence for the fact that animal behavior has a relationship with the occurrence of an earthquake. 38 American experts on earthquakes are also skeptical. They think that animals may have strange behavior at any time due to other reasons—because they are hungry, defending their “countries”, or are about to face a dangerous situation. 39 They continue to follow the “anecdotal evidence”. The hope is that one day what they have learned will prove to be extremely useful in predicting earthquakes more accurately, thus saving millions of lives.

A. Exactly what animals have sensed can’t be fully understood.

B. The connection between them has never been scientifically made.

C. Other researchers around the world, however, have not given up on the idea.

D. It is necessary to know if the animal behavior is an advanced warning signal.

E. Records of similar animal foretelling of earthquakes have surfaced ever since.

F. Wild creatures also show various kinds of abnormal reactions before earthquakes.

G. Perhaps this sense that some animals appear to have can protect us from natural disasters.

**第三部分 书面表达( 共两节；32分)**

**第一节：阅读表达（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分， 共12分）。阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题。**

**Discovered by Amateurs(业余爱好者)**

Some astronomers spend their entire careers looking for new discoveries in space, but a 10-year-old Canadian girl found one on her first try. In January, 2011, Kathryn Gray, who often studied stars, was looking at recent pictures of outer space and comparing them to pictures taken years earlier. The pictures were just thousands of tiny spots of light, but Gray spotted a star that looked different in the recent pictures. Could it possibly be a supernova (超新星)? Usually a supernova is brighter, and it becomes visible through a telescope due to the brightness. Later Gray’s discovery was confirmed, and she became the youngest person to discover a supernova.

Throughout history, important discoveries in astronomy have been made by amateurs. An early example is William Herschel, who discovered Uranus in 1781. Uranus had been observed before, but expert astronomers thought it didn’t belong to our solar system. When Herschel saw it with a telescope he had designed and built himself, he realized that it was orbiting the sun. This meant that Uranus was a planet. And so, the map of our night sky was changed forever.

Then in 1930, a major discovery was made by a 24-year-old man, a farmer’s son, with no college education or formal training in astronomy. Clyde Tombaugh had built a homemade telescope using instructions from an article in a boy’s magazine. He used to draw detailed pictures of the surfaces of Mars and Jupiter. He sent the pictures to Dr. V. M. Slipher at the Lowell Observatory, who was so impressed and offered him a job on his team. Within a year, Tombaugh discovered a ninth planet, Pluto. It was regarded as a planet for 76 years, but scientists decided in 2006 that Pluto didn’t meet all of the criteria for a true planet. It was then considered to be a dwarf planet.

John Dobson is another influential amateur astronomer because he enabled so many others to take up astronomy as a hobby. In 1956, after constant attempts, he built a powerful telescope out of low-cost materials, such as paper tubes used in construction. With affordable tools like Dobson’s telescope, more amateurs today have the technology that is needed to make discoveries of their own.

40. How did Kathryn Gray discover the supernova?

41. Why did Clyde Tombaugh get a job at the Lowell Observatory?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

* ***The four amateur astronomers were all interested in astronomy and did some research, so they finally made discoveries of their own.***

43. Which of the amateur astronomers mentioned in the passage has impressed you most? Why? (about 40 words)

**第二节 应用文写作（共20分）**

假设你是红星中学高二（1）班李华。英国交换生Jim在给你的邮件中提到他对你校的学生社团非常感兴趣,计划下学期参加其中一个。他向你征询建议。请给他回邮件,内容包括:

1. 推荐的社团;

2. 推荐的理由;

3. 建议他做哪些准备

注意：1．词数不少于100；2．开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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 Yours sincerely,

 Lihua

**2020-2021学年第二学期期末考试英语试题答案**

**第一部分: 知识运用 （共两节； 每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

**第一节完形填空：**（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. D 10. B

**第二节语法填空：**（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

 1. to travel 2. would need 3. boarding 4.what 5. or

 6. have been using 7. who 8. On 9.astronauts 10.was launched

**第二部分 阅读理解 （共二节，满分38分）**

第一节：（共14小题；每小题2分，共28分）

A篇：21-23: ADA B篇: 24-26: ABD

C篇: 27-30: BCAC D篇:31-34DABC

第二节（共5题，每题2分，共10分）

35-39. **EFABC**

**第三部分 书面表达( 共两节；32分)**

**第一节：阅读表达（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分， 共12分）。阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题。**

40-41（出现划线部分关键词可得1.5分，句子语法正确得2分）

40. Kathryn Gray discovered the supernova when she was comparing recent pictures of outer space to those taken years earlier.

41. He sent the pictures to Dr. V. M. Slipher at the Lowell Observatory, who was so impressed and offered him a job on his team. (2’)

Clyde Tombaugh impressed Dr. V. M. Slipher with his pictures of the surfaces of Mars and Jupiter, so he was offered a job at the Lowell Observatory.(2’)

42. ***The four amateur astronomers were all interested in astronomy and did some research,***

 ***so they finally made discoveries of their own.***

According to the passage, not every amateur astronomer made a discovery although they were all astronomy hobbyists.

43. (1) Kathryn Gray, the youngest person to discover a supernova, has impressed me most. Although she was young, she had her own hobby and devoted her time to it. It’s the key to her success. That’s why she has impressed me most.

 (2) John Dobson has impressed me most. He didn’t make a discovery, but he provided the technology of making affordable tools, enabling more people to take up astronomy as a hobby. He is more influential in a sense. So he has impressed me most.

**第二节 应用文：（20分）**

Dear Jim,

I'm more than delighted to know you are curious about the club activities of our school and want to join one next term. I'd like to recommend Peking Opera Club to you, which I believe you will enjoy a lot from.

I recommend this club to you for the following reasons. First, Peking Opera is like a pearl in traditional Chinese art. Joining this club can give you a taste of traditional Chinese art forms and even have a hands-on experience. Besides, the club will regularly organize various activities, such as inviting famous actors to perform, and drawing Peking Opera make-ups. Considering your interest in Chinese history, I believe getting close to Peking Opera will also be a good way of learning more about it.

When it comes to preparation, you can watch some famous Peking Opera videos on the Internet or read some relevant materials, which will definitely be beneficial for you.

Hope my suggestions can be of some help. If you want to learn anything more, don't hesitate to contact me. Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua

内容

要点一:写明所推荐的社团名称,注意大写;可添加简要的介绍,但注意不是文章主体,不要笔墨过多;

要点二:阐述推荐此社团的理由。运用总一分的结构,先总起“推荐理由如下”,再分两至三条具体理由具体说明。注意每条理由之间的逻辑过渡以及充分符合交际目的,站在英国人Jim的角度去写:如,参加京剧社可以令你体验中国传统艺术(Joining this club can give you a

品尝中国传统艺术，甚至亲身体验)。

要点三:简要描述所做的准备。可以是物品上的准备,也可以是知识、技能上的准备