**峨眉二中高21级高二11月考试英语科试题**

出题人：邓琴 审题人：李宏

考试时间120分钟，满分150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。**

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. Where are the car keys?

A. In the bag. B. On the floor. C. Inside the car.

2. Which place is the woman’s destination?

A. Tokyo. B. Hong Kong. C. Seoul.

3. Why is the woman disappointed about the restaurant?

A. The price is unacceptable.

B. The waiter is unfriendly.

C. The service is slow.

4. What is the man going to do first?

A. See a doctor. B. Attend a meeting. C. Fill some forms.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a store. B. At a bank. C. At an office.

**第二节（每小题1.5分，共15小题，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。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

听下面一段对话，回答6-7小题。

6. How does the man feel when he sees the woman?

A. Surprised. B. Disappointed. C. Annoyed.

7. What is the woman going to do next weekend?

A. Work a half day. B. Go to the beach. C. Stay at home.

听下面一段对话，回答8-9小题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A job interview. B. A building’s position. C. A meal.

9. What will the woman do at noon tomorrow?

A. Have lunch with the marketing director.

B. Go to the man’s office.

C. Meet the man.

听下面一段对话，回答10-12小题。

10. How did the woman book the movie tickets?

A. On the Internet. B. At the ticket office. C. On the phone.

11 When did the speakers plan to meet the Smiths at first?

A. At 11:30 a.m. B. At 12:00 p.m. C. At 2:00 p.m.

12. Where will the speakers go first?

A. To the restaurant. B. To the cinema. C. To the bookstore.

听下面一段对话，回答13-16小题。

13. Why is the boy tired?

A. He stays up watching TV.

B. He plays lots of sports.

C He wakes up early.

14. At what time does the boat leave?

A. 6:15. B. 7:00. C. 7:30.

15. Where does the boy have dinner?

A. At his aunt’s house. B. At school. C. At home.

16. When does the boy do his homework?

A. While he is on his way home.

B. When he gets home.

C. After he watches TV.

听下面一段独白，回答17-20小题。

17. How many days is the Visitors’ Center open a week?

A. Five. B. Six. C. Seven.

18. What should car drivers do at Finchbrooke Country Park?

A. Limit the speed.

B. Pay the parking fee.

C. Drive on hard-surfaced paths.

19. Where can visitors find a telephone when the Visitors’ Center is closed?

A. In the cafe. B. At the park entrance. C. Near the lake.

20. What is allowed to do at the park?

A. Swimming. B. Skating. C. Camping.

**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)**

**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**

On the 100th anniversary of the Communist Party of China (CPC), red tourism has gained popularity among tourists who flood in to visit historic sites with a modern revolutionary heritage.

**Jinggangshan**

This is one of the most crucial and splendid chapters of history of establishing Red China as well as a unique and wonderful ecosystem, which is covered with rich forest, rugged peaks and several memorials to the Red Army. The best time to visit is between April and October, with the most temperature timing April and May when the large azaleas (杜鹃花) bloom.

Open: 8:00-17:00 (Feb. 16-Nov. 15). 8:00-16:30 (Nov. 16-Feb. 15)

**Xibaipo**

It is an old revolutionary base where the leadership of the Communist Party of China was stationed, drawing up the blueprint for a new country. A memorial hall was built to honor the memory of this site. The lake and the hill here add brilliance and beauty to each other and form pleasant scenery.

Open: Tuesdays to Sundays 9:30-17:00 (Xibaipo Memorial Hall)

**The Nanhu Revolutionary Memorial Hall**

A new exhibition is held with updated display approaches, including phantom imaging (全息影像) and oil painting, which are used to improve visitors' experiences. The exhibition shows four stages of the CPC from its establishment to its achievements.

Open: Tuesdays to Sundays 8:30-18:00 (closed on Mondays)

**Former Site of the Editorial Department of New Youth**

*New Youth* started the New Culture Movement and spread the influence of the May Fourth Movement. The site was briefly based in Beijing but moved back to Shanghai in 1920 and also served as the office for the Communist Party of China Central Committee in the 1920s.

Open: Thursdays to Tuesdays 9:00 - 11:30, 13:30 - 16:30 (closed on Wednesdays)

21．Where would visitors learn more about the history of the Red Army?

A．Jinggangshan.

B．Xibaipo.

C．The Nanhu Revolutionary Memorial Hall.

D．Former Site of the Editorial Department of *New Youth*.

22．What do we know about the Nanhu Revolutionary Memorial Hall?

A．It focuses on Chinese achievements in art.

B．It mainly advertises the coming anniversary.

C．It applies modernized methods to the exhibition.

D．It briefly introduces the rise and fall of Nanhu.

23．When can tourists visit Former Site of the Editorial Department of *New Youth*?

A．At 1:00 p.m. on Mondays. B．At 9:00 a.m. on Wednesdays.

C．At 2:00 p.m. on Fridays. D．At 5:00 p.m on Sundays.

**B**

Bert Katz, my father-in-law, celebrated his 90th birthday in November 2020. Bert loved sports and was an enthusiastic Yankees(an American professional baseball team based in the New York City) fan, so it was no wonder that over the years, he was an avid (热切的) listener to WEAN radio and, in particular, the afternoon show hosted by Mike Francesa.

Bert had health issues in his later years that limited his mobility, and when he lost his eyesight three years ago, his attachment to his radio and Francesa became more pronounced. He just loved listening to Mike talk about sports and his Yankees each afternoon. Those hours brought him so much pleasure.

Of course, Mike will be leaving on Dec. 15, 2021 after 30 years at the station. Mike lives in the same community where I work on Long Island, and I have gotten to know him over the past 20 years. So when my father-in-law was approaching his special birthday last year, I asked Mike for a favor: to call Bert and wish him a happy birthday.

Mike agreed without hesitation. Two days before the special day, Mike stopped at my workplace. I called Bert at his nursing home and put Mike on the phone. It was a complete surprise to Bert. Mike spent more than 10 minutes wishing Bert a happy birthday and, of course, talking about the Yankees.

When my family celebrated Bert's birthday two days later, he couldn't stop talking about the phone call. Over his lifetime, he said it was one of the nicest things anyone had ever done for him. Unfortunately, Bert' s health declined(衰退) and he passed away on July 13, 2021. But even in his final months in the hospital and nursing home, he always had a radio set to WEAN to listen each afternoon to Mike Francesa. And he also had the memory of that special phone call for his 90th birthday.

24．What habit did Bert keep for years?

A．Playing baseball. B．Listening to a sports program.

C．Checking his eyesight regularly. D．Leading organized cheering for the Yankees.

25．What does the underlined word “pronounced” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A．Obvious. B．Unusual. C．Impossible. D．Understandable.

26．What word can best describe the author?

A．Honest. B．Caring. C．Patient. D．Independent.

27．What's the best title for the text?

A．A special gift B．The call finally arrived

C．The big dream came true D．An unforgettable birthday party

**C**

 On December 26, 2004, an earthquake along the Indian Ocean caused a huge tsunami that killed thousands of people in Asia and East Africa. However, wildlife officials at Sri Lanka’s Yala National Park reported no mass animal deaths. Yala National Park is home to hundreds of wild animals.

Some researchers believe the animals at the park were able to sense the earthquake and moved to higher ground before the earthquake hit. Animals have good senses that help protect themselves from being hunted by their natural enemies. It is thought that their senses might also help them sense the coming disasters. Several countries have done research on the prediction of earthquakes by animals. There are two theories about how animals may be able to sense earthquakes. One theory is that animals sense the earth’s shake. The other is that they can sense changes in the air. However, so far there has been no strong evidence about how animals may be able to sense earthquakes.

Other researchers are skeptical (怀疑) about using animals for earthquake predictions. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) officially states, “Changes in animal behaviors cannot be used to predict earthquakes. Even though there have been many cases of unusual animal behaviors before earthquakes, a connection between a specific behavior and an earthquake has not been made. Because of their fine senses, animals can often feel the earthquake at its earliest stages before the humans. That’s why people say that the animal knew the earthquake was coming. But animals can also change their behaviors for many other reasons.”

Although scientists disagree on whether animal behaviors can be used to predict earthquakes, they all agree that it is possible for animals to sense changes in the environment before humans. Researchers around the world are continuing to study the connection between animal behaviors and earthquakes. It is hoped that these studies will help to predict earthquakes.

28. What can we know about animals’ senses?

A. They are not reliable. B. They can change the environment.

C. They can protect animals in some ways. D. They can prevent animals acting strangely.

29. What does the USGS mean according to the third paragraph?

A. Animal behaviors can be used to predict earthquakes.

B. Animal behaviors are closely related to earthquakes.

C. Animals are bound to act strangely before an earthquake.

D. Animals might change their behaviors while being hunted.

30. Which word best describes the author’s attitude to scientists’ study?

A. Disappointed. B. Positive. C. Uninterested. D. Doubtful.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

A. Will big earthquakes cause tsunami? B. Why does animals change their behaviors?

C. Can animals truly predict earthquakes? D. How can animals’ senses be put into use?

**D**

Of the 7 billion people on Earth, roughly 6 billion own a cellphone, which is pretty shocking, given that only 4.5 billion have access to a working toilet.

So how are cellphones changing us? On average, people spend 4.7 hours a day looking at their phone. Combined with the length of time spent in front of computers, this has led to an increase in the nearsightedness. In North America, in the 1970s about 1/4 of the population had nearsightedness, where today nearly half do; and in some parts of Asia, 80 — 90% of the population is now nearsighted.

And it can be hard to put your phone down, take for example the game Candy Crush. As you play the game, you achieve small goals causing your brain to be rewarded with little bursts of dopamine (多巴胺), and eventually, you are rewarded with new contents of the game. This novelty also gives little bursts of dopamine, and they together create what is known as a “compulsion loop (循环)”, which just happens to be the same loop responsible for the behavior associated with nicotine(尼古丁) or cocaine (可卡因). According to a recent study, 93% of young people aged 18—29 report using their smartphones to avoid boredom. Without their phones, they may suffer “nomophobia”—the fear or anxiety of being without their phones.

Your smartphone can also disrupt your sleep! The screen produces a blue light which has been shown to change our biological clock, reducing the time spent in deep sleep, which is linked to the development of diabetes, cancer, and obesity.

Of course, smartphones also completely change our ability to access information, most notably in poor and minority populations. 7% of Americans are entirely dependent on smartphones for their access to the Internet.

So while phones are in no way totally bad, and have been a part of positive change in the world, there’s no denying that they are changing us.

32 Why does the writer mention the near-sighted population in paragraph 2?

A. To call on people to stop using cellphones.

B. To demonstrate the bad influence cellphones have on our eyes.

C. To show the eyesight differences between westerners and Asians.

D. To warn us that shortsightedness caused by computers is becoming worse.

33. How does a man with “nomophobia” probably feel if his phone isn’t accessible?

A. Anxious. B. Energetic. C. Addicted. D. Excited.

34. How do cellphones influence our sleep according to the writer?

A. They provide too much exciting information that makes us sleepless.

B. They produce a special light that can cause less deep sleeping time.

C. They can lead to serious diseases related to sleeping problems.

D. They have clocks that ring too loud for us to fall asleep.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. How Do Cellphones Change Us? B. Put Down Your Cellphone Now!

C. Can We Live Without Cellphones? D. Don’t Let Cellphones Ruin Your Eyes!

**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。**

Nowadays in a prosperous world, we don’t only expect to obtain money through our labor. \_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_ To help us on the search for fulfilling work, here are some useful ideas.

**Accept that being confused about careers is perfectly normal**

Nowadays there are about half a million varieties of work. The result? We can become so anxious about making the wrong choice that we end up making no choice at all. Psychologists call this “the paradox of choice”, a problem caused by too many options. So we should acknowledge that confusion is natural. \_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_

**Know yourself**

Start by writing down everything you’ve ever enjoyed doing or making, which might include building a tree house, or sorting out the winter clothes. Then there will, somewhere, be the shape of an ideal future working self, but it’ll be in need of being analyzed thoroughly. That’s where philosophy comes in. Philosophy is the art of clearing up, and demanding logic of our first thoughts.

**Try something**

\_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_ But we need data, and we can only understand ourselves and others by colliding(碰撞) with the real world, in the process getting to know both it and our own natures. We need to take small steps to gather information， for example, by interning or volunteering.

\_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_

So many bad self-help books are about confidence. But in a strange way, it truly does seem as if the difference between success and failure is sometimes just the courage to give it a go. \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_ It makes people imagine only certain people, but not oneself, have the right to get certain things. But it isn’t true. As we know, a lot more is possible than we might think at our moments of self-doubt.

A. Be confident.

B. Read books about confidence.

C. It’s easy to imagine the work we want.

D. But don’t let it ruin our chances forever.

E. We often find information about jobs on the Internet.

F. Usually, we also expect to find meaning and satisfaction.

G. A lack of confidence is a misunderstanding of the way the world works.

**第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节，满分45分)**

**第一节(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。**

After moving into my mother’s home to look after her following an illness, I found myself thinking about my \_\_\_41\_\_\_. It was clear that I \_\_\_42\_\_\_ to find something that would help me \_\_\_43\_\_\_ the house more often.

I found my \_\_\_44\_\_\_ while standing in line at the store checkout one sunny spring day. Red words on the cover of a magazine caught my \_\_\_45\_\_\_, “Walk Off Weight!”

After \_\_\_46\_\_\_ about the advantages of walking, I knew I had found the perfect\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_that would not only make me spend more time outdoors, but would also help me keep\_\_\_48\_\_\_.

I didn’t start walking four miles right away; I began\_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_.After a few weeks, I\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_from walking two miles every day to between four and six miles every day, My\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_increased from about three miles per hour to over four.

It wasn’t long before I began to notice the many\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_in both my physical and emotional health.

I lost\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_.The extra fat I’d been carrying around my stomach disappeared. My body was\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_up and became more shape. Even my back pain had\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_!

The advantages to my emotional health were also great. My spirits lifted with each passing day. I couldn’t \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_to get up each morning. With more self-confidence, I also found myself to be more sociable and that I began to\_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_meeting new people. \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_for my mother became less of a tiring task. Feeling\_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_, 1 was able to look after her with great enthusiasm. I\_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_her to try to become as healthy and as happy as I felt.

41．A．health B．work C．dream D．plan

42．A．failed B．refused C．needed D．forgot

43．A．live in B．get out of C．move into D．set up

44．A．purpose B．hobby C．job D．answer

45．A．eye B．arm C．hand D．leg

46．A．hearing B．reading C．talking D．writing

47．A．advice B．behavior C．thought D．activity

48．A．quiet B．safe C．fit D．busy

49．A．quickly B．suddenly C．slowly D．finally

50．A．left B．progressed C．followed D．ended

51．A．time B．size C．age D．speed

52．A．changes B．chances C．problems D．differences

53．A．interest B．touch C．weight D．heart

54．A．held B．built C．given D．brought

55．A．increased B．gone C．returned D．appeared

56．A．stop B．manage C．promise D．wait

57．A．enjoy B．avoid C．regret D．remember

58．A．Caring B．Working C．Searching D．Waiting

59．A．lonely B．proud C．worried D．lively

60．A．required B．forced C．encouraged D．allowed

**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。

Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty felt interested in the local drama during his tour of Southern China. To celebrate his 80th birthday in 1790, he gathered opera troupes (剧团)from different areas around China 61.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (perform) for him in Beijing. When the 62.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) came to an end, four famous troupes from Anhui Province 63.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) to stay, for audiences were particularly 64.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy) with their great performances, colorful clothes and interesting facial make-ups.

Step by step, it replaced Kunqu Opera 65.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had been popular in the palace and among the upper ranks in Beijing. Later, some troupes from Hubei Province came to Beijing and often performed together with the Anhui troupes. The two types of singing 66.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (gradual) combined on the same stage and finally gave birth 67.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new type that was known as Beijing Opera.

Beijing Opera absorbed various 68.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(characteristic) of its forerunners (祖先) such as singing and dancing and adapted itself in language and style of singing to Beijing audiences tastes. 69.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time goes by, its popularity has spread all over the country, with it 70.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (become) the favorite drama in China.

**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)**

71. 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：在缺词处加个漏字符号（∧），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。

Last Saturday, my friends and I go to climb the West Mountain. While climb, we enjoyed the sunny weather and a beautiful view. We were very delighted reach the top without much time or effort. Therefore, we found it more difficult to go down, so we went slowly but helped each other when necessary. Though I took care a lot, unfortunately I slipped and hurt me leg badly. As the result, I could hardly stand up. One of my friend came to me immediately and carried me on the back till we reached for the foot of the mountain. I was very thankful and felt proudly of having such good friends.

**第二节 书面表达(满分25分)**

72. 假设你是晨光中学的李津。下周你校将与英国友好校举办一场在线会议, 探讨如何利用网络学习英语, 请你根据以下提示撰写一篇发言稿：

（1）介绍你是如何利用网络学习英语的（至少写出两点）

（2）简单谈谈你对利用网络学习英语的看法

（3）请友好校的学生分享他们的经验。

注意：

（1）词数不少于100；

（2）可适当加入细节, 使内容充实、行文连贯；

（3）开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Good morning, dear friends. My name is Li Jin. I'd like to take this opportunity to talk about how I learn English on the Internet.

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

Thank you.