

英语试题

考试时间：120分钟

总分：150分

I 卷（选择题 共100分）

第一部分：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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Improve your health starting with your next meal. Scientists have recently discovered that many foods have true medicinal qualities. Their amazing findings give weight to the phrase, “You are what you eat.”

If you have ever wondered exactly what a well-balanced diet includes and how to put it together, this book is for you. In *Recipes & Remedies (疗法)*, you find delicious recipes and meal plans that make great nutrition easy.

You'll also get advice on treating common conditions with food. In addition to 2 weeks of healthful and delicious seasonal recipes, you will also find:

- Practical remedies to help you manage blood sugar
- Diet patterns that may help prevent and fight cancer
- Simple non-drug approaches to lowering cholesterol (胆固醇)
- Foods to help control blood pressure
- Easy remedies to ease stomachache
- And much, much more [Click here for more information](#)

Shipping Questions:

Not in a hurry? If you prefer to pay less money for shipping, you can order by mail. Send your check for the price of the book plus \$3 for Media Mail shipping to:

Graedon Enterprises, Inc.

PO Box 52027

Durham, NC 27717-2027

Product Reviews

CHRISTINE FROM NJNEW JERSEY [FEBRUARY 17, 2017](#) 5★★★★★

I purchased this book about four years ago and wanted to tell you that my FAVORITE recipe is the Butternut Squash and Apple Soup. I look forward to fall when butternut squash and apples are in season so I can make this soup.

JANE ST. LOUIS, MO [JULY 4, 2016](#) 5★★★★★

I eat a guacamole sandwich everyday on pumpnickel bread and it's not only delicious but I feel it's healthy and I have gained NO weight.

1. What is the passage intended for?

- A. describing a product in detail
 - B. sharing comments about a book
 - C. advertising a book for sale
 - D. giving advice on food and recipes
2. What advice can you find in Recipes & Remedies?
- A. how to go on a diet to keep healthy
 - B. how to keep fit through good diet
 - C. how to use food to cure cancer
 - D. how to take drugs to relieve pains
3. Where does the passage come from?
- A. A webpage
 - B. A guide
 - C. A review
 - D. A newspaper

B

A couple of weeks ago, my grandfather was explaining his favorite expression, “Nothing is ever easy.” The following day, as I tried to complete my day’s work, I happened to notice a bumblebee (大黄蜂) on the skylight (天窗). The skylight was particularly high up, but I thought removing the bee would take no more than five minutes. An hour later, the bee still remained. All that had changed was that the living room was a mess and that I was dizzy from looking up into the sunlight. I did not expect to waste an hour on an insect so tiny, but by doing so, I understood what my grandfather meant.

It is not only time that we tend to underestimate – we don’t account for unexpected costs. We often imagine what can work in our favor, but we seldom think of all the negative things that could affect us. However, it is important to remember that your day or week or year might not go as planned, and that is completely normal. It is perfectly acceptable to feel challenged – even at a task you thought was simple – because that is part of life.

If you can accept that nothing will ever be easy, then life might seem slightly more manageable. In middle school, I thought high school might be easier because I could choose the classes I wanted to take. In high school, I thought college might be easier because I could have a schedule (计划) best suited for myself. Yet each time, I was both wrong and disappointed. After accepting that school wouldn’t (and shouldn’t) be easy, I found myself with a more positive attitude and improved results.

Of course, there should be preparations made to account for expenses or time. Doing so can only help you accomplish your goals in a better way. However, there is no need to **beat ourselves up** when something stands in our path. Maybe we cannot see a bee coming our way, but we can always give ourselves the extra time to catch it.

4. Why did the author mention his experience of removing a bee?
- A. To share something unforgettable with us.
 - B. To lead us to what the author learned from it.
 - C. To show the unexpected costs it caused.
 - D. To tell us how easy it is to waste our time.
5. Why do things often turn out to be different from what we expect?
- A. We often don’t take time seriously.
 - B. We tend not to have enough money.
 - C. Unexpected things can happen.
 - D. It is easy to feel challenged.

6. According to the text, what does the underlined phrase “beat ourselves up” mean?
- A. to hit or kick ourselves hard, many times
 - B. to blame ourselves too much
 - C. to encourage ourselves to work hard
 - D. to give up ourselves
7. What is the author’s purpose of writing this article?
- A. To encourage people to make greater efforts.
 - B. To explain how to make preparations.
 - C. To tell us what to do when something gets in our way.
 - D. To persuade us not to expect things to be easy.

C

Due to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP), people all over the world are wearing masks to reduce the risk of infection. It’s a very simple but incredibly effective method to protect oneself from a variety of harmful things. In fact, masks have been helping mankind for centuries. Let’s take a look at some mask-related history.

1st century

In that era, many people in Roman Empire worked underground in mines to support their families. But most of them suffered from and even eventually died of respiratory (呼吸的) illnesses. To address this problem, Pliny the Elder (23-79 AD), a Roman philosopher and naturalist, recommended the use of animal bladder (膀胱) skins to stop dust from being breathed in. Although primitive, his idea was considered the very first recorded mask invention.

16th century

Early inventions did not stop with Pliny. Many centuries later, Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), proposed using a woven cloth dipped in water over the face to protect against the poisonous chemicals.

19th century

The design of the mask took a big step forward in the 19th century. In 1848, American Lewis Hassley became the first person to patent (注册专利) a protective mask for miners, which was a milestone in face mask history. Masks at this stage were similar to gas masks. Later, in 1897, Polish-Austrian doctor Johann von Mikulicz-Radecki designed a simple mask composed of one layer of gauze (纱布), recommending medical workers to wear it to prevent infection. That was the first recorded use of a surgical mask.

20th century

In 1910, an epidemic broke out in Northeast China. Chinese doctor Wu Liande designed a cheap face mask called “Wu’s mask”. Made of two layers of surgical gauze, it could be wrapped around the back of the head and tied in a knot. This mask was praised by experts around the world, as it was simple to manufacture (制作) and had a low production cost.

Modern exploration

With several outbreaks of infectious diseases and the flu, and the rise of pollution caused by industrial waste, the materials in masks have continued to evolve to better protect its wearer. For example, in 2012 when China suffered from smog, mask models such as N95 and KN90, which can filter out this fine particulate (微粒) matter, became highly popular. In the future, masks will continue to improve, hopefully so will the habits of humans.

8. According to the text, why were masks invented?
- A. To reduce the risk of infection.
 - B. To protect miners from dust.
 - C. To indicate patients with respiratory illnesses.
 - D. To protect workers from harmful chemicals.
9. What was considered a milestone in face mask history?
- A. Using a woven cloth instead of animal skins.
 - B. Getting a patent on protective masks for miners.
 - C. The invention of surgical masks in 1897.
 - D. Using more than one layer of surgical gauze.
10. “Wu’s mask” grew popular around the world because _____.
- A. it could be used multiple times
 - B. it was simple for people to wear
 - C. it was cheap and easy to manufacture
 - D. it could better protect people from smog
11. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The evolution of masks.
 - B. The benefits of using masks.
 - C. A comparison of different masks.
 - D. The roles masks played at different times.

D

During the outbreak of novel coronavirus, cities are locked down and borders are closed. Science, on the contrary, is becoming more open. And this “open science” is already making a difference.

Soon after the epidemic started in China, a research team from Fudan University in Shanghai successfully sequenced (测定序列) the DNA of the virus. But they didn’t keep the information to themselves. Instead, they placed the sequences on GenBank, an open-access data platform, so researchers around the world could download them for free and start studying the virus.

Due to this openness, pharmaceutical companies across the globe are now able to work at the same time to develop a vaccine (疫苗). “There may be room for multiple different vaccines for different purposes and different age groups,” Amesh Adalja, a senior scholar at the Johns Hopkins University Center for Health Security in the US, told Al Jazeera. “The bigger menu we have of vaccines, the more resilient (有适应力的) we’ll be against coronavirus outbreaks in the future.”

Major drug companies around the world are also sharing their study results. Remdesivir, a drug originally developed by US company Gilead Sciences to treat Ebola, is found to be promising in fighting against the novel coronavirus. Currently, two trials of the drug are already underway in China, and the results might be available as soon as April, according to The Verge.

This openness in science is going to be even more important in the future. “With climate change, increasing globalization, and population shifts, epidemics will not go away, and might even become more frequent,” Dan Barouch, a Harvard Medical School professor, told Harvard Magazine.

He said, “No one group can do everything. It has to be a coordinated approach. But I do

think that the world has a greater sense of readiness this time to develop knowledge, drugs, and therapeutics (疗法) very rapidly.”

Every epidemic is indeed a crisis, but it can also be a learning opportunity. One redeeming (补偿的) factor of the COVID-19 outbreak is that it is helping science adapt for the better.

12. What does the article mainly talk about?

- A. Coordinated efforts to fight the epidemic.
- B. Something positive we've learned from the epidemic.
- C. The significance of openness and sharing of scientific knowledge.
- D. What needs to be done to prevent future epidemics.

13. What is the positive effect of the research team from Fudan University placing the genetic sequence of the virus onto GenBank?

- A. They alerted the world to the danger of the virus.
- B. They helped remove people's fear of the virus.
- C. They showed the world how to produce a vaccine.
- D. They invited collective efforts worldwide to develop a vaccine.

13. What is the author's purpose of mentioning Remdesivir in the text?

- A. To introduce a possible cure for the epidemic.
- B. To compare the treatment of Ebola and the novel coronavirus.
- C. To prove that many drug companies readily share their discoveries.
- D. To show that the novel coronavirus will soon be contained.

14. Which of the following would Dan Barouch probably disagree with?

- A. Epidemics will be less frequent thanks to scientific development.
- B. The world is becoming better prepared to deal with epidemics.
- C. No single group can fight against the epidemics independently.
- D. The increase in globalization may worsen future epidemics.

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。

How do you get yourself to take action now? Here are some powerful suggestions.

Focus intensely on the positive things that your actions will accomplish. 16 Whether it's something you're seeking to accomplish, or something you're seeking to be rid of, picture exactly how your life will be after the work is done. The more intensely you can imagine it, the better.

17 The only real reason you have for avoiding action is because you associate some kind of pain or discomfort with it. Therefore, it helps to associate something even more painful with not taking action. Instead of focusing on the relatively minor pain of taking action, focus instead on the major pain of not taking action.

18 Think of all the reasons you can come up with to not take action, and then destroy all those reasons with a single word - "But." Simply state the excuse, put the word "but" after it, and then finish the sentence. For example, "I've never done this before, BUT I can learn." Stick the word "but" in there, and challenge yourself to finish the sentence.

Take the first small step. Don't even concern yourself with committing to the whole project or course of action. Just do something very easy and very small. The point is to find a little

momentum (动力). 19 Then climb aboard the momentum train, and let it help you keep the effort going.

Make it fun. Realize that just about anything can be fun if you'll think of it as fun and enjoyable. Find a way to make something fun, and not only will you want to do it; you'll also be better at it. 20

- A. You always choose what to do.
- B. Lay all your excuses out on the table and deal with them.
- C. In your mind, picture in great detail what your actions will bring you.
- D. Whatever you must do to achieve success, find a way to enjoy it.
- E. Focus on the negative things that will happen if you don't take action.
- F. Getting started with your biggest task or most difficult action may seem too much.
- G. Once you take that small action, let yourself fully enjoy how great it feels.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节：完形填空（共20小题；每题 1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下面的短文，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。

Inspiration can be a strange thing. You never know when it might 21. And sometimes, it can come from the most 22 places.

I recently read about an author named Nnedi Okorafor. When she was in college, she had a serious spine disorder (脊椎病). Okorafor was told that a simple operation could 23 it. But when she woke up from her 24, she found that she couldn't move her legs and was in great pain.

Okorafor got 25 later. But before she did, she saw strange things in her hospital room. She imagined her 26 as a beast that hunted her from the shadows. But she also 27 a woman – a woman who could fly, in fact. This 28 woman inspired her and helped her 29 her pain. "I felt myself become 30," she wrote in her book *Broken Places & Outer Spaces: Finding Creativity in the Unexpected*.

We 31 know where we might find the inspiration to create. As a 32, most of my inspiration comes from other people's music. But I also find 33 in other places. Books, movies and 34 just moments in everyday life can lead to new creations.

35, I recently rewatched the film *Blade Runner*. I've seen it plenty of times before; it's one of my favorite movies. But this time, for some reason, I saw it 36. I decided to make music that could create the same feeling as the 37. It's not done yet, but the music I'm working on now is heavily 38 by the movie's setting and characters.

Anything can 39 us. You just have to be 40 to catch inspiration when it hits.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. work | B. hit | C. exist | D. pass |
| 22. A. interesting | B. ordinary | C. unexpected | D. dangerous |
| 23. A. fix | B. make | C. get | D. control |
| 24. A. dream | B. shock | C. recovery | D. operation |
| 25. A. well | B. bad | C. worried | D. annoyed |
| 26. A. curiosity | B. pain | C. anger | D. fear |
| 27. A. asked | B. met | C. imagined | D. visited |
| 28. A. confident | B. smart | C. honest | D. magical |
| 29. A. forget | B. recognize | C. describe | D. practice |

30. A. richer B. greater C. busier D. quieter
 31. A. always B. never C. sometimes D. still
 32. A. director B. dancer C. musician D. writer
 33. A. tips B. messages C. examples D. ideas
 34. A. even B. again C. not D. only
 35. A. In short B. In addition C. For example D. After all
 36. A. differently B. perfectly C. vividly D. smoothly
 37. A. story B. song C. play D. film
 38. A. changed B. supported C. disturbed D. influenced
 39. A. impress B. inspire C. amuse D. challenge
 40. A. free B. thankful C. ready D. careful

第二节：单项选择题（共 30 小题，每题 1 分，满分 30 分）

41. On April 7, Nature published _____ article named Stop the Coronavirus Stigma (污名) Now and apologized for associating the virus with Wuhan and China.
 A. the B. a C. an D. /
42. Many senior high school students have returned and been plunged into preparations for the national college entrance exam, _____ will be postponed by one month.
 A. as B. what C. which D. it
43. According to an April 8 report from WTO, world trade is expected to fall _____ 13 to 32 percent in 2020 due to the disruption of COVID-19.
 A. to B. in C. by D. of
44. In America, since everyone is staying at home from work and school, the streets are always flooded with walkers, joggers and bike-riders _____ fresh air.
 A. seeking B. sought C. seek D. to be sought
45. Being quarantined (隔离) has allowed me to do things that I _____ time to do before.
 A. never had B. have never had C. never has D. had never had
46. Occasions are quite rare _____ I have the time to spend a day with my kids.
 A. who B. which C. why D. when
47. _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.
 A. Which B. When C. What D. As
48. _____ she was sick, I was expected to take her place greatly surprised me, for I didn't have much experience.
 A. That if B. That C. If that D. If
49. I've got to make _____ he told a lie.
 A. that clear B. it clear that C. quite clear D. this clear that
50. His suggestion _____ to see the exhibition interested every one of us.
 A. that we go B. which we should go
 C. that we would go D. when we should go
51. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is _____ I disagree.
 A. why B. where C. what D. how
52. _____ would like to devote his whole life to his country should go _____ there are all kinds of difficulties.
 A. Who; somewhere B. Whoever; where
 C. Whatever; anywhere D. Who; there

53. Many adults agree that teenagers shouldn't live alone _____ they have their parents' permission.
A. if B. unless C. in case D. now that
54. Tom was so angry _____ he heard his friend betrayed him _____ he tore the letter into two immediately.
A. that; when B. that; that C. when; what D. when; that
55. Lydia really regrets _____ out of high school. She has really had to struggle to make a living because of that decision.
A. drop B. to drop C. dropping D. dropped
56. _____ to give up smoking, he threw away his _____ cigarettes.
A. Determined; remained B. Determined; remaining
C. Determining; remained D. Determining; remaining
57. _____ our part as a global citizen, we need to know what is happening in the world.
A. To do B. Doing C. Having done D. Done
58. With the electric map _____ in the car _____ the exact position, the driver can drive in the right direction of the destination.
A. fixing; showing B. fixed; shown C. fixed; showing D. fixing; show
59. —Did Linda see the traffic accident?
—No, no sooner _____ than it happened.
A. had she gone B. she had gone C. has she gone D. she has gone
60. I used to drink a lot of tea but these days I _____ coffee.
A. prefer B. preferred C. have preferred D. am preferring
61. --- What do you think of my composition?
---It _____ well _____ a few spelling mistakes.
A. reads; except for B. read; besides C. is read; except for D. is read; besides
62. If he _____ to the teacher attentively, he _____ the answer to the problem now.
A. had listened, would have known B. listened, would know
C. listened, would have known D. had listened, would know
63. So sudden _____ that the enemy had no time to escape.
A. did the attack B. the attack did C. was the attack D. the attack was
64. ---Were you worried about your son last night?
---Yes. It was _____ that I went to bed.
A. until he returned B. until he did return
C. not until he returned D. not until did he return
65. It took us quite a long time to get here. It was _____ journey.
A. three-hour B. a three hour C. a three-hour D. three hours
66. Every boy and every girl _____ to attend the evening party.
A. wish B. wishes C. hope D. are hoping
67. My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought.
A. as much as three times B. three times more than
C. three times as many as D. as much three times as

68. Of all the books on the desks, _____ is of any use for our study.

- A. nothing B. no one C. neither D. none

69. It is not rare in _____ that people in _____ fifties are going to university for further education.

- A. 90s; the B. the 90s;/ C. 90s; their D. the 90s; their

70. You can take anything from the shelf and read, but please _____ the books when you've finished with them.

- A. put on B. put down C. put back D. put off

II卷(主观题 共50分)

第三节 语法填空 (共 10 个小题, 每题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

On Aug 12, I started the second day of my visit to the United States. My mother's old classmate, ___71___ has lived there for a while, came with me. I soon found that the US is ___72___ (true) a "nation on wheels".

I spent most of my day ___73___ (ride) in the car. I could see the endless land and lots of trucks going past. There are many gas stations along the road. They not only provide drivers ___74___ food, showers and beds, but also services like truck repair.

It's not just truck drivers on the country's roads, but many bikers can ___75___ (see) as well. They're called "Harley knights (骑士)" ___76___ most of their vehicles are Harley Davidson motorcycles. They have their luggage ___77___ (tie) to the backs of their bikes and ride through the broad lands of the US. The exciting music they listen to while riding their ___78___ (motorcycle) beats together with their young hearts. These bikers stand for the passionate (热情的) on-the-road spirit of the US. They long to be close to the road and enjoy ___79___ (they). At one gas station, we ___80___ (meet) four "Harley knights" who were about 70 years old. I envy these bikers, as they are living such colorful lives.

第三部分 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)

假定英语课上老师要求同学们交换修改作文, 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。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

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。

I recently had a bad cold. My Chinese friends suggested that I drank some hot water, what made me think of some common home remedies (家庭疗法) back in the US.

When I was about 10, I got the flu, and my mom didn't take me to the doctor. First, she had me to take several hot showers. Then, she told me to put on as many clothing as I could.

高二学年英语学科期中考试评分细则

第一部分

第一节：阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

第二节：七选五（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

第二部分

第一节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

第二节：单项选择题（共 30 小题，每题 1 分，满分 30 分）

第三节：语法填空（共 10 个小题，每题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

第三部分 写作

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

(一)评分原则：

1、本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。

2、评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3、词数少于 80 和多于 120 的，从总分中减去 2 分。

4、评分时应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性及上下文的连贯性。

5、拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

(二)评分标准：

第五档(21-25 分)：完全完成了试题规定的任务，完全达到了预期的写作目的

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

第四档(16-20 分)：完全完成了试题规定的任务，达到了预期的写作目的

——虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

第三档(11-15 分)：基本完成了试题规定的任务，整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的

——虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6-10 分)：未恰当完成试题规定的任务，信息未能清楚地传达给读者

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1-5分): 未完成试题规定的任务, 信息未能传达给读者

——明显遗漏主要内容, 写了一些无关内容, 原因可能是未理解试题要求。

——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯。

不得分(0分): 未能传达给读者任何信息: 内容太少, 无法评判; 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。