

# 哈三中 2021-2022 学年度下学期

## 高二学年期末考试英语试卷

(时间:120 分钟满分 150 分)

### 第 I 卷

#### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 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,从题中给出的 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 man mean?  
A. The film was interesting on the whole.  
B. He had never seen such a terrible film.  
C. The film wasn't as good as he had expected.
2. What color paper does the girl want?  
A. Red.     B. Pink.     C. Blue.
3. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Mother and son.     B. Sister and brother.     C. Teacher and student.
4. How will the woman go home?  
A. Somebody will drive her home.  
B. Her father will pick her up.  
C. She will go back home on foot.
5. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. The government.     B. Their payment.     C. A strike.

#### 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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What does the woman suggest the man do?  
A. Take some medicine.     B. Call a doctor.     C. Go back home and have a rest.
7. What will the man do next week?

- A. Have a business trip.    B. Go back to Germany.    C. Give the woman a call.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man think of his camera?

- A. Easy to use.    B. Cheap.    C. Good in quality.

9. Where did the man buy the camera?

- A. In America.    B. In China.    C. In Japan.

10. Why does the woman want to buy a Japanese camera?

- A. Her husband likes it.    B. It is easy to use.    C. She likes it very much.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the woman?

- A. A reporter.    B. A teacher.    C. A farm owner.

12. What are many children interested in?

- A. Feeding cattle.    B. Collecting eggs.    C. Seeing farmyard animals.

13. What does the woman think is important to animals?

- A. Freedom.    B. Peace.    C. Food.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How will the woman get to the man's house?

- A. By car.    B. By underground.    C. By bike.

15. What does the man ask the woman to do after going past the park?

- A. Turn left.    B. Turn right.    C. Turn back.

16. Where is the man's house?

- A. Beside a park.  
B. At the end of Garden Road.  
C. Next to the exit of the subway station.

17. When will the woman get to the man's house?

- A. On Saturday afternoon.  
B. On Sunday morning.  
C. On Sunday afternoon.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What do we know about high school or college students?

- A. They act in plays for fun.  
B. They can earn their living by acting.  
C. They take part in Hollywood plays.

19. When do amateurs put on plays?

- A. In the mornings.    B. In the afternoons.    C. In the evenings or at weekends.

20. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. Putting on a play is boring.

- B. Amateurs are paid for their work.
- C. There are theatre groups for amateurs in many cities.

**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,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

**A**

At 5:30 p. m, 10th November, it was dark everywhere in New York, which is the biggest power failure in the history.

•Thousands of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saltzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. “There were twelve of us. But no one was panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn’t let him. Firemen finally got us out.”

•“It was the best night we’ve ever had,” said Angola Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd street, “and the place was full all night, in fact.” She added “We had lots of candles on the tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their trays. After we had closed, we let the people stay on and spend the night here.”

•The zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. “All of our ice-cream and frozen foods melted,” said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. “They were worth \$ 50,000.”

•The big electric clock in the lobby of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started to tick again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time.

1. Throughout the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the eleven others were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. upset                      B. anxious                      C. frightened                      D. calm

2. During the power failure \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the frozen food in the supermarket melted  
B. the business of the restaurant was no better than usual  
C. nobody stayed the night in Angola Carraro’s restaurant  
D. keepers in the zoos found it easy to keep animals warm

3. How long did the power failure last?

- A. More than 12 hours.      B. Nearly 12 hours.      C. More than 24 hours.      D. Nearly 24 hours.

**【答案】** 1. D      2. A      3. B

**【解析】**

**【导语】** 本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了 11 月 10 日下午 5 点半, 纽约到处一片漆黑, 这是历史上最大的一次停电。

**【1 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第二段中“‘There were twelve of us. But no one was panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn’t let him. Firemen finally got us out. (我们

有十二个人。但没有人惊慌失措。我们讲故事、玩文字游戏打发时间。有个人想抽烟，但我们不让。消防队员终于把我们救了出来”可知，在整个漆黑时段，马丁·萨尔茨曼和其他 11 个人都很平静。故选 D 项。

### 【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中““All of our ice-cream and frozen foods melted,” said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. (“我们所有的冰淇淋和冷冻食品都化了，”曼哈顿市中心一家商店的经理说)”可知，停电期间，超市里的冷冻食品融化了。故选 A 项。

### 【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段““At 5:30 p. m, 10th November, it was dark everywhere in New York, which is the biggest power failure in the history. (11 月 10 日下午 5 点半，纽约到处一片漆黑，这是历史上最大的一次停电)”以及最后一段中““The big electric clock in the lobby of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started to tick again at 5:25 this morning. (位于曼哈顿市中心的华尔道夫酒店大堂里的大电钟在今天早上 5 点 25 分再次开始滴答作响)”可知，停电时间是从下午 5 点半到次日早上的 5 点 25 分。由此可知，停电持续了近 12 个小时。故选 B 项。

## B

A boy from Utah flew across the country to thank his hero, Tom Brady, for helping him beat brain cancer.

Noah Reeb, who has been cancer-free since August, attended the Oct. 25 game with his family after a battle with cancer that included two brain surgeries, chemotherapy and radiation. Throughout the game, Reeb held a homemade sign that read: “Tom Brady helped me beat brain cancer.”

Noah Reeb said that he broke down in tears and that it was a blessing to even attend the game. “The fact that I was even there made me want to cry... I was so happy,” he said. “It was his first live NFL game since beating germinoma, a germ cell tumor that’s commonly found in the brain,” Noah’s dad, James Reeb, said.

Noah’s battle began in November 2020. During the nearly seven-month battle, James Reeb said they counted on their family, friends, their faith and his wife’s watchful care. However, they also had football, he said. “It was where he (Noah) would go physically and mentally to get away from the treatments, the injections, the pain and anxiety,” James Reeb said.” And the thought of Tom Brady playing live was huge for him. It was what motivated him when he was hurting or down or suffering.”

It was Noah Reeb’s dream to meet and throw a football with the Super Bowl champion who had sent him a short video of encouragement in the early days of his battle. In the short clip, Brady reassured Noah that he had a family that supports him and that he was going to be OK. James Reeb said the video “picked Noah up” and every time he was feeling down, he would re-watch it “to help motivate him”.

“I’d like to tell him, thank you for sending me videos. It’s just such a blessing,” the boy, whose dream is to play in the NFL, said.

4. What can we learn about Noah and his cancer?

- A. He had suffered from brain cancer for less than one year.
- B. He watched his first live NFL during the battle against cancer.
- C. His cancer was cured thanks to NFL’s financial assistance.
- D. His cancer was not as severe as his family members thought.

5. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. The letter from Brady helped Noah a lot.  
 B. Noah came across Brady at a NFL game.  
 C. Noah felt grateful to Brady, who inspired him.  
 D. Noah wanted to cry during the NFL game due to pain.
6. What does the underlined phrase in Paragraph 5 mean?
- A. Put Noah up.                      B. Woke Noah up.                      C. Brought Noah up.                      D. Cheered Noah up.
7. Which of the following words can best describe Noah?
- A. Sensitive and energetic.                      B. Righteous and positive.  
 C. Persistent and strong.                      D. Fearless and loyal.

【答案】 4. A    5. C    6. D    7. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了来自犹他州的一名男孩飞越美国，感谢他的英雄 Tom Brady 帮助他战胜脑癌。讲述了 Noah Reeb 抗癌的经过以及 Brady 带给他的影响。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“Noah’s battle began in November 2020. During the nearly seven-month battle, James Reeb said they counted on their family, friends, their faith and his wife’s watchful care.(诺亚战役始于 2020 年 11 月。在将近七个月的战斗中，詹姆斯·里布说，他们依靠家人、朋友、信仰和妻子的悉心照料)”可知，Noah 患脑癌不到一年。故选 A。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段中“James Reeb said the video “picked Noah up” and every time he was feeling down, he would re-watch it “to help motivate him”.(James Reeb 说，“让 Noah 振作起来”这段视频，每当他感到沮丧时，他就会重新看一遍，“帮助激励自己”)”可知，每当 Noah 感到沮丧时，他就会重新看一遍视频，这能激励他，可得出 Noah 感激 Brady，因为 Brady 激励了他。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第五段中“James Reeb said the video “picked Noah up” and every time he was feeling down, he would re-watch it “to help motivate him(James Reeb 说，“picked Noah up”这段视频，每当 Noah 感到沮丧时，他就会重新看一遍视频，“帮助激励自己”)”可知，可见这段视频可以让 Noah 高兴起来或振作起来。故画线词意思是“让 Noah 高兴起来或振作起来”。故选 D。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中“Noah Reeb, who has been cancer-free since August, attended the Oct. 25 game with his family after a battle with cancer that included two brain surgeries, chemotherapy and radiation.(诺亚·里布自 8 月以来终于摆脱了癌症，因癌症进行了两次脑部手术、化疗和放疗后，他与家人一起参加了 10 月 25 日的比赛)”可知，Noah 坚持对抗癌症，没有放弃，并且治疗期间一直很坚强，可推知，Noah 有毅力且坚强。故选 C。

## C

Just as our bodies produce waste every day — which is why we need to shower and use the toilet —our brains produce harmful waste proteins. But how can our brains “shower” themselves?

A 2013 study found the answer. Researchers at the US University of Rochester studied the brains of mice and discovered that they cleaned themselves while the mice slept. A kind of fluid in the brain, called cerebral spinal fluid (CSF 脑髓液), was found to increase dramatically during sleep, washing away waste proteins that had been building up between braincells in waking hours.

“This study shows that the brain has different functional states when asleep and when awake,” Maiken Nedergaard, the lead researcher, told NBC News. It also explains why we can’t think clearly after a sleepless night while a good night’s sleep leaves us feeling sharp and refreshed.

Now a new study, published on October 31 in *Science*, digs a little deeper into our brains’ self-cleaning procedure. Instead of mice, this time humans were the test subjects.

Researchers at Boston University, US, monitored the brain waves of 13 healthy adults who were sleeping, using accelerated FMRI, which is capable of recording faster changes inside the brain than a regular FMRI machine. They found that every 20 seconds, blood flowed out of the brain, making room for a large amount of CSF to come in and “clean”. This cycle coincided (巧合) with the rhythm of the brains slow waves — an electrical activity that happens when we’re in deep sleep.

It’s still unknown how these brain activities are connected. But the mere fact that they are connected is exciting enough, since it allows researchers to piece together possible new explanations for misunderstood diseases.

For example, slow-wave sleep has been proven to play a role in strengthening our memories. This may explain why people with Alzheimer’s often have fewer and weaker slow brainwaves. Based on this new study, there could be one more explanation for diseased brains: They are not clean.

Nedergaard, leader of the 2013 study, is also excited about the new findings. “Maybe the most important take-home message is that sleep is a serious thing,” she told *Scientific American*. “You really need to sleep to keep a healthy brain because it links electrical activity to a practical housekeeping ‘function’.”

8. The body waste is mentioned at the beginning of the passage to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show the similarity between body and brain
- B. explain the main components of brain waste
- C. introduce the topic of passage through comparison
- D. remind us of the necessity of regular body cleaning

9. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The self-cleaning function of human brains.
- B. The importance of sleep at night for humans.
- C. The cause and possible cures of diseased human brains.
- D. The different states of human brains at daytime and night.

10. The findings of the new study are important because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are based on more advanced technology
- B. give us new insight into some brain diseases

- C. confirm the connection between brain activities
- D. reveal the process of brains cleaning themselves

11. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Slow brainwaves are caused by the brain cleaning process.
- B. The diseased brains break down for not cleaning themselves.
- C. Sleep is the most important factor for improving our memory.
- D. Slow brainwaves and brain cleaning occur with identical frequency.

【答案】 8. C    9. A    10. B    11. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述了处于睡眠状态时，大脑会释放出脑脊液，它可以清理大脑产生的有害废弃蛋白质。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的“Just as our bodies produce waste every day — which is why we need to shower and use the toilet —our brains produce harmful waste proteins. But how can our brains “shower” themselves? (就像我们的身体每天都会产生废物一样——这就是为什么我们需要洗澡和上厕所——我们的大脑也会产生有害的废物蛋白质。但我们的大脑是如何“沐浴”自己的呢?)”可知，这篇文章的开头提到了身体的废物，是为了通过对比介绍文章的主题，即“大脑是如何清洁自己的”，故选 C。

【9 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是第二段的“A kind of fluid in the brain, called cerebral spinal fluid (CSF 脑髓液), was found to increase dramatically during sleep, washing away waste proteins that had been building up between braincells in waking hours.(研究发现，大脑中有一种被称为脑脊液的液体，在睡眠时急剧增加，冲走了清醒时在脑细胞之间积累的废物蛋白质。)”可知，本文主要讲的是人类大脑的自我清洁功能。故选 A。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第三段的“*But the mere fact that they are connected is exciting enough, since it allows researchers to piece together possible new explanations for misunderstood diseases.*(但仅仅是它们之间的联系就已经足够令人兴奋了，因为这让研究人员能够拼凑出对被误解的疾病可能的新解释。)”和倒数第二段“*For example, slow-wave sleep has been proven to play a role in strengthening our memories. This may explain why people with Alzheimer’s often have fewer and weaker slow brainwaves. Based on this new study, there could be one more explanation for diseased brains: They are not clean.*(例如，慢波睡眠已被证明在增强我们的记忆力方面发挥作用。这也许可以解释为什么老年痴呆症患者的慢脑波通常更少、更弱。基于这项新的研究，可能还有一种解释是：大脑不干净。)”可知，这项新研究的发现很重要，因为它们让我们对一些脑部疾病有了新的认识，故选 B。

【11 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段的“*They found that every 20 seconds, blood flowed out of the brain, making room for a*

large amount of CSF to come in and “clean”. This cycle coincided (巧合) with the rhythm of the brains slow waves — an electrical activity that happens when we’re in deep sleep.(他们发现，每隔 20 秒，血液就会流出大脑，为大量脑脊液腾出空间来“清洁”。这个周期与大脑慢波的节奏相吻合——这是一种发生在我们深度睡眠时的电活动。)”可知，缓慢脑电波和大脑清洁的发生频率相同。故选 D。

## D

We all want to go somewhere — somewhere that has been on our bucket list for ages. So, when the chance arises, we tend to squeeze as many sights into the trip as we can — four cities in seven days, “must-see’s” in Tokyo, famous landmarks in Europe. It’s as if the faster we’re checking things off our list, the more we are experiencing.

However, when it comes to travel, it’s probably not quantity that counts but quality. *Traveler*, the South Korean reality show, can perhaps give us some idea of what travel is like at its best.

Like many travel-themed shows, *Traveler* features two celebrities — Ryu Jun-yeol, 33, and Lee Je-hoon, 35. But unlike other cookie-cutter (千篇一律的) travel shows, *Traveler*’s travelers don’t have a mission and there isn’t a competition for them to win. Instead, it focuses on “depicting the real experience of traveling by showing the processes of finding a place to stay or grabbing a taxi”, according to The Korea Times. In other words, Ryu and Lee are given total freedom to explore, for example, Cuba, the central American country, without any interference or help from a production team.

This is actually the philosophy of what’s called “slow travel” —which is currently trending among the world’s more adventurous journeyers.

Slow travel isn’t about getting somewhere as quickly as possible, but about simply being excited as you’re getting there — or not getting there at all.

You may try to wander off the main road and take a back street instead. You may ignore the guidebook’s recommendation and ask local people where they prefer to eat and hang out. And you’ll be surprised by what a place has to offer when you’re not busy rushing around and checking things off your bucket list.

“Travel is just like life,” said Ryu in the show. “There is little fun in it if everything is predictable.” It’s true that we all want to go “somewhere”. But as the travel blog Cheese Web says, “As long as you keep an open mind, you’ll see that everywhere is ‘somewhere’.”

12. What do people usually do when they have the chance to go somewhere?

- A. People can’t wait to go to as many places as they can.
- B. People like to travel to somewhere but they have no time.
- C. People often go sightseeing without any purposes and plans.
- D. People pay attention to their travel quality rather than quantity.

13. From the show, *Traveler*, we know that

- A. both the travelers in the show are not famous
- B. travelers in *Traveler* have certain assignments and competitions
- C. travelers in *Traveler* have the freedom to explore with some interference
- D. travel in the show focuses on feelings during traveling. such as being excited

14. What’s the attitude of the author towards the current travel trend among adventurous journeyers?



A. Doubtful.                      B. Supportive.                      C. Critical.                      D. Indifferent.

15. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Travel: Becoming Part of Life
- B. Slow Travel: Featuring More Sightseeing
- C. Quality Travel: Attracting Tourists from Abroad
- D. Slow Travel: Helping People Truly Explore Places

【答案】 12. A    13. D    14. B    15. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了当下一种流行的旅行方式——慢旅行：它可以帮助人们真正探索地方。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“*So, when the chance arises, we tend to squeeze as many sights into the trip as we can — four cities in seven days, “must-see’s” in Tokyo, famous landmarks in Europe. It’s as if the faster we’re checking things off our list, the more we are experiencing.*”（所以，当机会来临时，我们往往会在行程中尽可能多地游览景点——7 天内游览 4 个城市，东京的“必看景点”，欧洲的著名地标。就好像我们越快地完成任务，我们经历的就越多。）可知，当人们有机会去某个地方时，他们通常会迫不及待地想去尽可能多的地方。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“*Instead, it focuses on “depicting the real experience of traveling by showing the processes of finding a place to stay or grabbing a taxi”, according to The Korea Times.*”（据《韩国时报》报道，它专注于“通过展示找地方住或打车的过程，来描述旅行的真实体验”。）可知，从这个节目中，我们可以得知，节目关注的是旅行中的感受，比如兴奋。故选 D 项。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“*It’s true that we all want to go “somewhere”. But as the travel blog Cheese Web says, “As long as you keep an open mind, you’ll see that everywhere is ‘somewhere’.*”（的确，我们都想去“某个地方”。但正如旅行博客 Cheese Web 所说：“只要你保持开放的心态，你会发现任何地方都是‘某个地方’。”）故可推知，作者对当前冒险旅行者的旅行趋势持支持的态度。故选 B 项。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及第五段“*Slow travel isn’t about getting somewhere as quickly as possible, but about simply being excited as you’re getting there — or not getting there at all.*”（慢旅行不是指以最快的速度到达某个地方，而是指当你到达那里时感到兴奋——或者根本就没有到达那里。）和最后一段“*Travel is just like life,” said Ryu in the show. “There is little fun in it if everything is predictable.” It’s true that we all want to go “somewhere”. But as the travel blog Cheese Web says, “As long as you keep an open mind, you’ll see that everywhere is ‘somewhere’.*”（柳贤振说：“旅行就像生活一样。“如果一切都是可预测的，那就没有什么乐趣了。”的确，我们都想去“某个地方”。但正如旅行博客 Cheese Web 所说：“

只要你保持开放的心态，你会发现任何地方都是‘某个地方’。”可知，文章主要讲的是慢旅行可以更好的让人们体验旅行中的快乐，带给人们更好的体验。故文章最好的标题为“慢旅行：帮助人们真正探索地方”。故选 D 项。

## 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。

### Cellphones and Friends

Have you ever spent time with friends who ignored you because they were busy on their cellphones? Do you ever feel that your friends are distracted by their cellphones to the point of not hearing what you say in person? Or are you the one who pays more attention to a text conversation than a face-to-face interaction? The act of chatting on cellphones and ignoring friends is now called “phubbing”. Having your cellphone with you is necessary, because you need to deal with possible emergencies. 16 Here are some suggestions.

**Put your cellphone on silent when you are with friends.** 17 If you’re worried about missing an important message, you can set your cellphone to vibrate mode and check it momentarily before giving the person you are with your full attention.

**Be considerate.** Isn’t it annoying if your close friend constantly checks the cellphone and ignores your heartfelt words? You don’t want to feel like someone who isn’t physically there is more important than you, and neither do others. 18

19 This allows you to better digest your food. Also, engaging in face-to-face conversations with your loved ones will make the dining experience a lot more pleasant.

**Don’t use your cellphone at a wedding.** 20 You’re invited because they want you to witness the precious moment in their lives, so respect them by being present physically, mentally, and emotionally.

- A. Speak slowly and clearly.
- B. Put your cellphone aside while eating.
- C. Therefore, treat others as you prefer to be treated.
- D. After all, you never know when there might be an emergency.
- E. Make sure you give your undivided attention to the bride and groom.
- F. This makes you stay entirely focused on the face-to-face interactions.
- G. However, it’s also important to have proper manners on a social occasion.

【答案】 16. G    17. F    18. C    19. B    20. E

#### 【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一种叫“phubbing”的现象，并就如何避免这一现象提出一些建议。

#### 【16 题详解】

根据上文“Having your cellphone with you is necessary, because you need to deal with possible emergencies.(随身携带手机是必要的，因为你需要处理可能出现的紧急情况。)”可知，携带手机是必须的；而空后“Here are some suggestions.(这里有一些建议。)”则是引出下文说明如何避免那样无视朋友的行为。说明空处应呈上

说明虽然带手机有必要，但是我们不应该有那样的行为。G 选项“However, it’s also important to have proper

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/126103221025011010>