

2021 学年第二学期期末质量检测

高二英语试题

第 I 卷

注意事项:

- 1.答第 I 卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卷上。
- 2.选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卷上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上,否则无效。

第一部分:听力(共两节,20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。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卷上。

第一节

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。

1. How does the girl usually talk to Tara?
A. Through the Internet.
B. Through phone calls.
C. Through text messages.
2. What does the man need help with?
A. The tall box. B. The wide box. C. The heavy box.
3. What does the woman's teacher suggest about paragraphs?
A. They should be roughly the same length.
B. They should have dramatic effect.
C. They can be of any length.
4. What are the speakers probably going to do?
A. Make a sandwich. B. Give a presentation. C. Buy some bread.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Cheese. B. Apples. C. Sausages.

第二节

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 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、7 题。

6. How old was the woman when they played the game last time?
A.6. B.11. C.21.
7. Which ball was worth the fewest points?
A. The red one. B. The green one. C. The blue one.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man need from the woman?
A. A signature. B. A package. C. A delivery slip.

9. Who is Ronald Fields?
A. The man's brother.
B. The woman's brother.
C. The woman's neighbor.
10. Where are the speakers probably?
A. At the post office.
B. At the police station.
C. At the woman's house.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man looking for?
A. A restaurant. B. A gym. C. A hotel.
12. How much will the man probably pay per month at the new gym?
A. £30. B. £25. C. £22.50.
13. What is a benefit of the new gym?
A. Free breakfast. B. Views of the bridge. C. Discounted hotel rooms.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the man want to be?
A. An engineer. B. An astronaut. C. An astronomer.
15. What does the man want to save mankind from?
A. The virus. B. Climate change. C. The aging problem.
16. How can the woman's tone be described?
A. Surprised. B. Indifferent. C. Humorous.
17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Mother and son.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Scientist and assistant.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Which region is Nicola Sturgeon the leader of?
A. England. B. Scotland. C. Wales.
19. How many First Ministers have there been in total?
A. One. B. Four. C. Five.
20. Who is Peter Murrell?
A. A news reporter.
B. An executive officer.
C. A former First Minister.

第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 个小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑

A

As the popularity of hiking vacations grows, scores of walkers have discovered hiking over trails(路线) sparks an instant connection with the land. This interaction with nature also provides fantastic exercise, combining sightseeing and workouts into one.

Inca Trail, Peru

The four-day, 27-mile trail starts outside the tiny town of Ollantaytambo and winds through a

“**Skeleton Gorge(峡谷), South Africa** The three-day trail (3天)”；“**Larapinta Trail, Australia** Australia's Larapinta Trail, a 130-mile hike across the northern desert of the island continent, is divided into 12 sections, each of which can be completed in 1 or 2 days.”（澳大利亚的这个徒步旅行线路被划分为12部分，每一部分需要1至2天。）通过比较可知，澳大利亚的这个徒步旅行线路大约需要至少12天以上的时间，时间最长，故选B项。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据“**Cape Scott Trail, British Columbia**”中的“The highlights of this hike are its river crossings. Hikers must pull themselves across the cable-car crossings for both water ways, an effort that leaves shoulders suffering pain from overuse. Still, the thrill of crossing wilderness rivers is hard to get anywhere in life.”（这个线路的最大亮点是穿越河流。徒步旅行者要从两条水路上的索道横过。过度用力就会使肩膀疼痛。但是这种穿越的兴奋在其他地方是体会不到的。）再分析选项：A. Little effort to complete it.（完成这个不用费多大的劲。）显然错误；B. An old settler's road of exploring.（一条古老的探险之路。）文章中提到，但和题干要求“最吸引游客的地方”不符，应此排除B；C. Great pleasure to swim in the stream.（最大的乐趣是在溪水中游泳。）文中未提及；D. A unique experience of crossing rivers.（横穿河流的独特体验。）只有D项和原文吻合。故选D项。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据“**Skeleton Gorge(峡谷), South Africa** with two ladders and loose river stones to negotiate as the peak comes into view.”和“**Larapinta Trail, Australia** The route itself passes some of the most spectacular natural features.”可知这两个线路的共同点是：各种自然风景。故选A项。

B

During a decline in tourism, one national park in Thailand has seen a dramatic rise in “visitors” recently. So many are the hermit crabs（寄居蟹）flooding into the otherwise empty beaches of Koh Lanta that shells（贝壳）for them to live in have become in short supply.

The Thai government moved quickly to ease the housing shortage, launching a public appeal for empty shells that netted over 200 kg. On December 5 these were distributed around the park in a ceremony.

Hermit crabs rely on shells to protect their soft bodies, moving to larger shells as they grow. On Koh Lanta and the surrounding smaller islands, their rapid increase seems to be a natural phenomenon, rather than directly related to the absence of tourists. But the shortage of shells may be man-made: pretty ones have long been gathered to be sold as goods. Crabs had begun to make do with potential death-traps such as plastic caps and bottles.

The shell drive was part of a government initiative to “regain the balance of nature”. “I have instructed all national parks to do whatever it takes,” says Varawut Silpa-archa, the minister for natural resources. His inspiration comes from the pause in tourism brought on by CO VID-19. A

ban on international visitors and the closure of national parks have helped nature recover, bringing endangered leatherback turtles back onto Thai beaches. In the coastal provinces of Phang Nga and Phuket, turtles have laid the largest number of eggs for 20 years.

The government has decided to try to copy the short break forced on it by CO VID-19 in future. From now on, all national parks will be required to close for a short period during the off-season and to limit the number of tourists through a reservation system when they are open. Although such restrictions mean reduced earnings from tourism in the short term, in the longer run more parks may help to keep the tourists coming.

4. What happened to the beaches of Koh Lanta recently?

- A. They got flooded by seawater.
- B. They became completely empty.
- C. They were packed with hermit crabs.
- D. They saw a constant stream of tourists.

5. What contributed to the housing shortage for hermit crabs?

- A. Natural disasters.
- B. Human activities.
- C. Their preference for bottles.
- D. The government's involvement.

6. Why are turtles mentioned in paragraph 4?

- A. To warn turtles are dying out.
- B. To prove beaches are their ideal habitats.
- C. To stress ecological diversity of Thailand.
- D. To illustrate the birth of Varawut's inspiration.

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

- A. Developing Economy or Protecting Animals?
- B. Closing National Parks or Drawing More Visitors?
- C. Governments are Responsible for the Balance of Nature
- D. Authorities Help to Find Shelters for Homeless Hermit Crabs

【答案】4. C 5. B 6. D 7. D

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇新闻报道。文章讲述了在旅游业下滑期间，寄居蟹数量暴涨，泰国政府向公众发出呼吁，要求提供净重超过 200 公斤的空壳给寄居蟹居住。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。由第一段中的“*So many are the hermit crabs (寄居蟹) flooding into the otherwise empty beaches of Koh Lanta that shells (贝壳) for them to live in have become in short supply.*”

(许多寄居蟹涌入原本空旷的科兰塔海滩，以至于供它们居住的贝壳变得供不应求。)，可知原本空旷的科兰塔海滩现在有许多寄居蟹，以至于贝壳都不够住了，说明科兰塔海滩挤满了寄居蟹。B. They were packed with hermit crabs. (海滩被寄居蟹挤满了)。由此可知 B 符合语境，故选 B。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。由第三段中的“**But the shortage of shells may be man-made: pretty ones have long been gathered to be sold as goods.**” (但贝壳的短缺可能是人为的：漂亮的贝壳早就被收集起来作为商品出售了。)，可知贝壳是寄居蟹的住房，但贝壳的短缺可能是人为的，因为漂亮的贝壳早就被人类收集起来作为商品出售了，所以是人类活动导致了寄居蟹的住房短缺。A. Supportive.支持的；B. Indifferent.漠不关心的；C. Critical.批评的；D. Not mentioned.没有提及。由此可知 C 符合语境，故选 C。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。由第四段中的“**His inspiration comes from the pause in tourism brought on by CO VID-19. A ban on international visitors and the closure of national parks have helped nature recover, bringing endangered leatherback turtles back onto Thai beaches. In the coastal provinces of Phang Nga and Phuket, turtles have laid the largest number of eggs for 20 years.**” (他的灵感来自于 CO-VID-19 带来的旅游业停顿。禁止国际游客和关闭国家公园有助于自然恢复，将濒危的棱皮龟带回泰国海滩。在沿海省份邦加和普吉岛，海龟产卵数量已达 20 年之久。)，可知 CO-VID-19 的禁令将濒危的棱皮龟带回了泰国海滩，这是自然恢复的例子，而 Varawut Silpa-archa 的灵感正是来源于这次海龟拯救行动，所以提到海龟是为了说明 Varawut 灵感的诞生。A. To warn turtles are dying out.警告海龟濒临灭绝；B. To stress ecological diversity of Thailand.强调泰国的生态多样化；C. To illustrate the birth of Varawut's inspiration.解说 Varawut 灵感的产生；D. To prove beaches are their ideal habitats.证明海滩是它们理想的栖息地。由此可知 C 符合语境，故选 C。

【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。第一段讲“旅游业下滑期间，许多寄居蟹涌入原本空旷的科兰塔海滩，供它们居住的贝壳变得供不应求”，第二段讲“为了解决寄居蟹住房问题，泰国政府向公众发出呼吁，要求提供净重超过 200 公斤的空贝壳”，第三段讲“人类活动导致寄居蟹住房短缺”，第四段讲“政府的贝壳行动的目的和灵感来源”，最后一段讲“泰国政府已经决定在未来尝试复制 CO-VID-19 的政策，使旅游业短暂休息以恢复生态”，可知文章主要讲泰国政府帮助无家可归的寄居蟹寻找庇护所，A. Authorities Help to Find Shelters for Homeless Hermit Crabs (当局帮助无家可归的寄居蟹寻找庇护所)。由此可知 A 符合语境，故选 A。

C

In the Watertown offices of planning and design firm Sasaki Associates, there's a wall that asks employees to respond to the question, "What makes you happy?" Standing out among a sea

of sticky notes listing things like “yoga” and “my cat,” one post says “CHICKENS.”

At most companies it would sound like a joke, but not here. Sasaki, which has an on-site,

employee-run garden featuring 30 different kinds of fruits, vegetables, and herbs, is soon adding a chicken coop (笼子) to the mix, and workers seem delighted.

In 2015, Sasaki partnered with Green City Growers, a Somerville —based company that installs (安装) and helps maintain urban farms and vegetable gardens, to give its employees a chance to grow their own produce and experience urban agriculture firsthand.

“It builds a culture of inclusion and community,” said James Miner, a managing principal at Sasaki, who brought the farming idea to the company’s parking lot. “It’s something people can get behind and enjoy. You can just take 10 to 12 minutes away from your screen, get your fingers dirty, talk to your neighbors, and hopefully harvest something.”

While Miner hoped a handful of employees would be excited to take part in the gardens, he was happily surprised when nearly 40 percent of the Watertown office’s employees jumped onboard.

Completely, funded by Sasaki, the company’s urban gardens are owned and tended by employees, who can sign up to manage crops by themselves or in groups. Workers bring home whatever produce they grow —cucumbers, tomatoes, eggplants, and scallions are just a few of the foods they’ve had success with.

After the addition of the bright pink chicken coop — which will be designed and 3D — printed in Sasaki’s offices —the employees hope to add a garden and explore beekeeping on the building’s roof. Quite a few closet beekeepers, gardeners, and birdwatchers have emerged from the company’s woodwork to lead the charge on these plans.

“People are looking for a higher sense of meaning at work,” Miner said. “The gardens show what it means to be a part of Sasaki.”

8. What’s employers’ attitude to their workers raising chickens in most companies?

- A. Doubtful. B. Interested. C. Disapproving. D. Uncertain.

9. What have the gardens brought to the employees according to James Miner?

- A. A sense of community.
B. Environmental awareness.
C. Enough fruit and vegetables.
D. Increased work efficiency.

10. How can the employees obtain their share of the gardens?

- A. By discussing. B. By competing. C. By renting. D. By applying.

11. What does Paragraph 7 mainly tell us?

- A. The employees are looking forward to more gardens.
B. The company will increase the use of 3D technology.
C. The company will change the employees’ work patterns.
D. The employees aren’t content with their working conditions.

【答案】 8. C 9. A 10. D 11. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了佐佐木公司有一个由员工拥有和管理的现场花园，员工可以把他们种的任何农产品带回家。花园给员工带来了一种社区感。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中“*At most companies it would sound like a joke, but not here. (在大多数公司，这听起来像是一个笑话，但在这里不是)*”可知，在大多数公司里雇主对员工养鸡持不赞成的态度。故选 C 项。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“*“It builds a culture of inclusion and community,” said James Miner, a managing principal at Sasaki, who brought the farming idea to the company’s parking lot. (‘它建立了一种包容和社区的文化，’佐佐木公司的管理负责人 James Miner 说，他把这种种植的想法带到了公司的停车场)*”可知，James Miner 认为花园给员工带来了一种社区感。故选 A 项。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第六段中“*Completely, funded by Sasaki, the company’s urban gardens are owned and tended by employees, who can sign up to manage crops by themselves or in groups. (公司的城市花园完全由佐佐木出资，由员工拥有和管理，他们可以报名自己或集体管理作物)*”可知，员工可以通过报名申请获得自己的花园份额。故选 D 项。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第七段中“*After the addition of the bright pink chicken coop — which will be designed and 3D — printed in Sasaki’s offices — the employees hope to add a garden and explore beekeeping on the building’s roof. (这个亮粉色的鸡舍将在佐佐木的办公室里进行设计和 3D 打印，员工们希望在建筑的屋顶上增加一个花园并探索养蜂)*”可知，本段主要告诉我们员工们期待着有更多的花园。 故选 A 项。

D

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved a debatable Alzheimer's treatment, the first that promises to slow the disease's destruction in the brain.

The drug, aducanumab, is also the first new Alzheimer's treatment approved since 2003. However, in 2019, aducanumab was nearly abandoned after it appeared unlikely to succeed in two clinical trials. But after reanalyzing more data, the drug's developer Biogen saw signs indicating the drug might work, and decided to pursue FDA approval.

Still, today's decision concerns some doctors and scientists because they aren't convinced that the drug actually works. Approving a drug that's not effective would offer patients false hope, those experts argue. “This is a great day for Biogen but a dark day for the field of Alzheimer's research,” says Michael Greicius, a neurologist at Stanford. Pushing forward on the “illusion of

progress,” he says, “will come at a cost to genuine progress in finding an effective treatment for this destructive disease.”

Others disagree that the evidence is slim, and are excited about having a new tool to fight a disease that has escaped an effective treatment for so long. “We have been waiting decades for this,” says Maria Carrillo, an expert at the Alzheimer's Association. A drug that delays decline due to Alzheimer's promises patients “to sustain independence and to hold onto memories longer,” she says.

The drug targets the sticky protein—A-beta (淀粉样蛋白). Some researchers suspect that in Alzheimer's, A-beta confuses connections between nerve cells and damages brain tissue, ultimately causing Alzheimer's symptoms. But that idea is still unsettled. Brain scans reveal that aducanumab is effective at reducing A-beta in the brain. What's less clear is whether this reduction comes with consistent improvements in people's quality of life.

12. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us about aducanumab?

- A. Its bitter failure in clinical trials.
- B. Its tough path to getting recognized.
- C. Its medical value in treating Alzheimer's.
- D. Its challenging process of being produced.

13. What does the underlined word “illusion” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Proof.
- B. Significance.
- C. Prospect.
- D. Misunderstanding.

14. What is Maria Carrillo's attitude toward aducanumab?

- A. Unconcerned.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Positive.
- D. Intolerant.

15. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. A-beta in human body should be removed.
- B. Aducanumab has potentially serious side effects.
- C. A-beta's decrease improves people's quality of life.
- D. Further tests on aducanumab need to be carried out.

【答案】 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. D

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了不同的人对治疗阿尔兹海默症的药物——aducanumab 的不同看法及这个药物还需要解决的问题。

【12 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“The drug, aducanumab, is also the first new Alzheimer's treatment approved since 2003. However, in 2019, aducanumab was nearly abandoned after it appeared unlikely to succeed in two clinical trials. But after reanalyzing more data, the drug's developer Biogen saw signs indicating the drug might work, and decided to pursue FDA approval.”(

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