西安市第七十一中学2019—2020学年度第一学期 期末考试

高二英语学科

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_班级：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_考号：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**一、第一部分 听力(共两节,满分20分)**

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1分，满分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，并标在试卷的相应位置。**

1. What does Jim do?

A. A teacher.          B. An officer.          C. A student.

2. What time did Suzy leave home?

A. 4:30.               B. 5:00.                        C. 5:15.

3. What is the man’s suggestion?

A. Going to the concert.

B. Going to see a show.

C. Just walking around.

4. How long has the rain lasted?

A. 5 days.          B. 6 days.          C. 7 days.

5. What opinion do they hold on their chemistry course?

A. It’s well organized.

B. It is satisfactory.

C. It is unsatisfactory.

**第二节 （共15小题；每小题1分，满分15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。**

**请听第6段材料，回答第6和第7两个小题。**

6. Where does this conversation take place?

A. In a library.       B. In a school.       C. In a bookstore.

7. Why is William Shakespeare mentioned in the conversation?

A. He gave gifts to millions of people.

B. He was a very wealthy man in his times.

C. His signature is worth a lot of money.

**请听第7段材料，回答第8和第11四个小题。**

8. What are the man and woman looking for?

A. A comfortable hotel.

B. A modern hotel.

C. An inexpensive hotel.

9. Whom did the man and woman ask for help?

A. A policewoman.      B. A waitress.        C. A passer-by.

10. Where could the man and woman find a hotel they needed?

A. In the next street.

B. Next to a bank.

C. Two-minute drive to the west.

11. Where did the conversation most likely take place?

A. In a street.       B. In a restaurant.       C. In a hotel.

**请听第8段材料，回答第12至14题。**

12. What would the woman like to do this weekend?

A. Go climbing.       B. Go shopping.        C. Go fishing.

13. What does the man plan to do on Saturday?

A. Check his schedule.

B. Stay at home.

C. Help his sister move.

14. How will the man get in touch with the woman?

A. By making a phone call to the woman’s house.

B. By making a phone call to the woman’s mother’s house.

C. By making a call to her cell phone.

**请听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。**

15. What is the woman doing?

A. Listening to music.

B. Seeing a film.

C. Writing a letter.

16. How long will the woman stay in Japan?

A. For a year.     B. For a month.         C. For two years.

17. What will the woman do before she leaves for Japan?

A. Read more Japanese novels.

B. Attend a language class.

C. Apply for a new program.

**请听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18．How many news headlines are broadcast?

A．4．           B．5．          C．6．

19．What happened early on Saturday morning?

A．A Russian rocket was sent up．

B．A tour bus slid off a highway．

C．Three aid workers were killed．

20．How many people were killed in the gas explosion?

A．At least 4．      B．About 30．      C．Over 40．

**二、阅读理解（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

China Small Group Tours

◆Tour Route 1: 11 Days Private Beijing – Lhasa – Xi’an – Shanghai

Tour Highlights :

Must-see sights in China－the Great Wall, Forbidden City, Terracotta Warriors

Follow us on a Buddhist pilgrimage to Tibet & appreciate the profound culture

Have a leisurely walk or an exciting bicycle ride on the time-honored City Wall of Xi’an

View the soaring city skylines and feel the pulse of modern Shanghai

From $ 2, 459 per person

◆Tour Route 2: 11 Days Private Bejing – Xi’an – Chonqing – Yangtze River Cruise – Yichang – Shanghai

Tour Highlights:

Must-see sights in China－the Great Wall, Forbidden City, Terracotta Warriors

Try biking on the Ming Dynasty City Wall of Xi' an, or tour by electric car

Enjoy the Three Gorges scenery on Yangtze River & feel totally relaxed

From $ 1, 879 per person

◆Tour Route 3: 12 Days Private Beijing – Shanghai – Xi'an – Guilin – Yangshuo – Guilin – Hong Kong

Tour Highlights:

Must-see sights in China－the Great Wall, Forbidden City, Terracotta Warriors

Experience the Bund, classical garden, modern and old in contrast in Shanghai

Feel the lively atmosphere & explore busy markets freely in Hong Kong

Walk into a local family, learn to cook Chinese food & dine with the hosts in their home

From $ 2, 499 per person

◆Tour Route 4: 12 Days Private Beijing – Xi’an – Chengdu – Guilin – Shanghai

Tour Highlights:

Must-see sights in China－the Great Wall, Forbidden City, Terracotta Warriors, Giant Pandas

Come to Chengdu，the hometown of giant pandas to visit and observe the cute creature

Cruise on the meandering Li River & admire Guilin landscape

Walk into a local Chinese family, interact & dine with the hosts in their home

From $2, 079 per person

21．What do Tour Route 1 and Tour Route 2 have in common?

A．They have cycling activities.

B．They include a visit to Tibet.

C．Visitors enjoy the Three Gorges scenery.

D．Visitors pay the same amount of money.

22．What is special about Tour Route 2?

A．Tourists can travel by bike.

B．Tourists can visit a huge dam.

C．Tourists can dine with a family.

D．It is the most expensive of the four.

23．Where can visitors enjoy China’s rare animals?

A．Tour Route 1. B．Tour Route 2.

C．Tour Route 3. D．Tour Route 4.

 It was New Year’s night. An aged man was standing at a window. Few more hopeless people than himself now moved towards their certain goal-the tomb. He had already passed sixty of the age leading to it, and he had brought from his journey nothing but errors and regrets.

The days of his youth appeared like dreams before him, and he recalled the serious moment when his father placed him at the entrances of the two roads. One leading to a peaceful, sunny place covered with flowers and fruits; the other leading to a deep dark cave which was endless. He looked towards the sky and cried painfully, “Oh youth, return! Oh, my father, place me once more at the entrance to life”. But both his father and the days of his youth had passed away.

He saw the lights flowing away in the darkness，and these were the days of his wasted life; he saw a star fall from the sky and disappear, and this was the symbol of himself. Then he remembered his friends in his childhood, who entered life together with him. But they had made their way to success and were then honored and happy on that New Year’s night.

The clock in the high church tower struck and the sound made him remember his parents. They had taught him and prayed to God for his good. But he chose the wrong way with shame and grief. He dared no longer to look towards the heaven where his parents lived. He burst out a cry: “Come back, my early days!”And his youth did return, for all this was only a dream on New Year’s night. He was still young though his faults were real. He had not yet entered the deep dark eave, and he was still free to walk on the road which leads to the peaceful and sunny land.

24．Which of the following words can best describe the aged man?

A．Confident. B．Selfless.

C．Regretful. D．Fortunate.

25．What can we learn from Para3?

A．The man’s friends missed their youth.

B．The man’s friends suffered failure finally.

C．The man wasted his life at one time.

D．The man was lonely in his childhood.

26．What can be inferred from the text?

A．The old man didn’t take his father’s advice.

B．The old man was enjoying his journey.

C．The old man’s father accompanied him during the journey.

D．The old man was like lights in the darkness.

27．What is the best title for the text?

A．A Special New Year’s Night B．An Old Man’s Hesitation

C．Youth Coming Back D．Two Roads to Take

 Avoiding the worst effects of climate change will require action. But it’s hard to take action when you don’t even know there’s a problem. Around the world, only half of adults understand that humans are causing climate change through activities that produce greenhouse gases. But the picture is different for kids. Previous work has shown that children are more engaged and more knowledgeable than adults are about climate change. The question is, can we harness this to make a difference?

“We had come across this idea that kids are capable of influencing their parents. And when we say influence, we really mean just teaching them.” said Daniella Lawson, a social scientist at NC State University. “That’s what we set out to really investigate: can we design things in such a way that kids are able to teach their parents about climate change. A parent is willing and able to listen to their children speaking to them instead of just an adult on the street or a different climate communicator. ”

To test the idea, Lawson set up a wildlife-based climate course for kids. This approach was based on previous courses, but the team added a twist: involving the parents. First, parents were invited to come along to an event that formed a part of the course. And that’s not all. “So we also had students interview their parents. And this interview never mentioned climate change specifically. But it had questions like: how have you seen the weather change over the last five to ten years? Do you believe the sea level is rising? How do you think that could impact our communities?”

The study showed that the course did indeed increase concern about climate change: not just among the kids, but their parents too. And there were some surprising findings in the results. These findings come at a time when more kids are becoming climate activists. And Lawson says that her study shows just how persuasive young people’s voices can be.

28．What does the underlined word “harness” in paragraph one refer to?

A．Adopt. B．Accumulate.

C．Review. D．Control.

29．What can be learned from the first paragraph?

A．Effective actions have been taken to deal with climate change.

B．Most adults have realized the climate damages caused by themselves.

C．Children better adults in the area of climate change and its effects.

D．Adults and children will cooperate to deal with climate change.

30．About climate change teaching, which one will Daniella Lawson most probably agree with?

A．Kids can be taught by adults.

B．Adults can learn from the kids.

C．Climate communicators are more professional.

D．Parents are more likely to consult street adults.

31．What can be learned about the course?

A．The course involved is completely new.

B．Interviews and questionnaires are necessary in the course.

C．Adults and kids study separately during the course.

D．The course is relatively effective in climate education.

 Alibaba, Bank of China and Huawei—these are the dream employers for Chinese students, according to a new survey.

 “The survey of more than 55,000 students, conducted by the research firm Universum, has found that roughly a quarter want to work for an international company, while only 9％ want to work for a start-up. Five percent want to start their own business.”

The students said that work-1ife balance was the most important career goal, followed by job stability. When it comes to desirable companies, Bank of China has been named the top choice by business students for seven consecutive years, and the gigantic state-owned firm shows no signs of giving up its lead.

William Wu, the China country manager for Universum, said that banking remains an attractive industry for young Chinese. “China’s government is now emphasizing the revolution of the finance industry, which leaves the younger generation with the impression that although banking is a traditional industry, there are still a lot of development opportunities.” Wu said.

E-commerce giant Alibaba (BABA, Tech30) improved six places from 2014, ranking second among business students. Alibaba’s rise shouldn’t come as much of a surprise—the company held a record-breaking $25 billion IPO in September.

Among engineering students, Alibaba was once again a bridesmaid. Instead, Huawei—a telecoms infrastructure firm that now makes consumer products-took the top spot.

 “Both of these companies are pioneers in terms of local companies going international.” said Wu. “It shows that… an international development strategy has a positive influence among Chinese young talents.” Tech companies ruled the rankings for humanities students, with Alibaba—which was ninth in 2014 一 landing at the top. Last year, Apple was the Number l choice of Chinese students.

32．What’s the percentage of the surveyed students who want to join a company set up recently？

A．Five percent.

B．Twenty-five percent.

C．Nine percent.

D．Twenty percent.

33．What is the second most important career goal for the students？

A．Work-life balance.

B．Job stability.

C．Alibaba.

D．Their own business.

34．In William Wu’s viewpoint, a native company that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will attract graduates.

A．is rooted only in China

B．makes consumer products

C．goes international

D．just aims at the foreign market

35．What does the passage want to tell us mainly？

A．What companies students want to work for.

B．Why students have to go to university.

C．How a company can develop well.

D．Where students’ success lies in.

**三、信息匹配（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

 For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming to an empty house. 36． Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called latchkey children. They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. 37．

Lynette Long was once the headmaster of an elementary school. She said, “We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put them inside shirts. There were so many keys. It never came to my mind what they meant.” 38．

She and her husband began talking to the children who had them. They learned of the impact working couples and single parents were having on their children. 39．One in every three latchkey children the Logs talked to reported being scared. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. 40．

The second is TV. They’ll often play it at high volume. It’s hard to get statistics(情况)on latchkey children, the Longs learned. Most parents are slow to admit they leave their children alone.

A．Slowly, she learned they were house keys.

B．But they don’t mind.

C．Fear is the biggest problem faced by children at home alone.

D．Some deal with the situation by watching TV.

E. Some go to their friends or their relatives.

F. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

G. It might be in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet.

**四、完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）**

 I believe in miracles（奇迹）because I’ve seen so many of them. One day, a patient was referred to me who was one hundred and two years old. “There’s a 41 ,”she said. “I told my own dentist it’s nothing, but he 42 I come to see you”.

Her eighty-year-old son accompanied her. He would 43 to add something,but she stopped him. She wanted to tell everything herself. I found a large cancer that spread over much of the 44 of her mouth. A careful examination later 45 that it was a particularly bad sort of cancer.

During her next appointment, I explained to her the 46 of the problem. She clasped my hand in hers and said，“I know you’re worried about me，but I’m just 47 . ”

I thought otherwise. After considerable 48 on my part, and kindness on her part because she wanted to 49 me, she agreed to have me refer her to a cancer surgeon. She saw him, but as I expected, 50 treatment.

About six months later she returned to my office, still energetic and 51 .

“How are you?” I asked.

“I’m just fine，honey,”she responded 52 high spirits. “When can I get started on fixing my dentures（假牙）?”

Surprised to see her at all，I answered 53 ,“Let me take a look in your mouth and we’ll see about it. ”

I couldn’t believe my eyes. The cancer that had 54 nearly the entire roof of her mouth was gone—only one small area of redness 55 .

I had read of such things happening，but had 56 seen them with my own eyes. That was my first miracle. Since then I’ve seen many others，because they keep getting 57 to see. In fact，miracles are daily events for me now. And people are a miracle, 58 through them we have a chance to know ourselves and to 59 the miracles of one another.

Since my first miracle，I’ve come to understand that the time and place for a miracle is 60 we choose to find it.

41．A．cut B．pain C．wound D．cancer

42．A．declared B．reminded C．promised D．insisted

43．A．retell B．attain C．attempt D．adapt

44．A．roof B．corner C．bottom D．surface

45．A．confirmed B．convinced C．committed D．concluded

46．A．possibility B．maximum C．severity D．resolution

47．A．old B．thankful C．fine D．unbearable

48．A．permission B．guarantee C．approval D．effort

49．A．persuade B．please C．advocate D．astonish

50．A．declined B．acquired C．received D．required

51．A．admirable B．elegant C．optimistic D．humorous

52．A．to B．in C．with D．by

53．A．worriedly B．confusedly C．patiently D．adequately

54．A．covered B．reached C．ruined D．governed

55．A．cured B．faded C．expanded D．remained

56．A．ever B．also C．never D．already

57．A．easier B．rare C．mature D．closer

58．A．or B．so C．yet D．for

59．A．adjust B．make C．predict D．see

60．A．whatever B．wherever C．whoever D．whichever

**五、语法填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10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。

Suppose you broke a cup or a bowl by accident, 61．would you deal with the broken pieces? One day, Alice62．(wash) dishes when she broke a beautiful plate carelessly．63． (hear) the sound, her father ran out of the study at once to see if his daughter was hurt. To his64．(relieve), she was fine, so the father comforted her and told her just to throw the broken pieces directly into the dustbin.

However, Alice said nothing. She picked up the pieces on the floor one by one. She even looked everywhere to make sure there were no pieces 65．(leave)．Then Alice asked her father for some old newspapers and a plastic bag.

The father felt66．(confuse). He wondered what she was going to do. After Alice 67．(wrap) the broken pieces with newspapers, she then put them into the plastic bag, together with a card68．(say) “ Danger! Broken plate！” Finally, she placed the plastic bag into the dustbin. Not until then did the father realize how69．(consider) his daughter was. He learned a lesson from her. If everyone in the world70．(show) thoughtful concern for others, we could make a really big difference!

**六、短文改错（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：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），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。

In order to help foreign students promote their understanding of traditional Chinese culture, our school is going to provide a course naming Chinese Classic Poems Singing for them.

Any foreign student who is studying at our school and interested in Chinese poems are welcome to choose it. It would be a golden opportunity to enjoy the beautiful of Chinese poems or show a talent for singing. If interesting, do sign up for the course before the next Saturday. Don’t miss it. General speaking, to apply for the course, foreign students are required to hand an individual application form. They can be got either from the Students’ Union directly and be downloaded from the school website.

**七、提纲类作文（满分20分）**

72．假设你是李华，你的英国朋友Tom来信说他最近玩手机上瘾难以自，请你给他回一封邮件，告诉他手机成瘾可能会导致的问题：影响学习和身心健康，疏远亲情、友情，并提出一些建议。

注意：1.词数100左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：手机上瘾cellphone addiction

Dear Tom,

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

Yours,

Li Hua