

## 2018-2019 学年度第二学期期末考试

## 高二英语试卷 (Book 8)

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注意事项:

1. 答题前填写好自己的姓名、班级、考号等信息
2. 请将答案正确填写在答题卡上

## 第 I 卷 (选择题)

评卷人	得分

## 一、听力部分

## 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。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. What's the man going to do this weekend?  
A. Go to the beach.  
B. Have a picnic.  
C. Study for an exam.
2. When are the speakers probably leaving for the airport?  
A. 3:00. B. 3:30. C. 6:40.
3. What can we learn about the woman?  
A. She got a B on the test.  
B. She's very satisfied.  
C. She's hardworking.
4. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Teacher and student.  
B. Father and daughter.  
C. Employer and employee.
5. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a hospital. B. In a bookstore. C. In a market.

## 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。听完每段对话或独白前, 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 is the man feeling now?

A. Worried. B. Excited. C. Tired.

7. Why does the man want to be a musician?

A. He can earn a good salary.

B. He loves music very much.

C. His parents are supportive of him.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the man's mobile number?

A. 089-2407. B. 088-2704. C. 088-2047.

9. Why did the man make the telephone call?

A. To make a reservation.

B. To ask for information.

C. To buy movie tickets.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did the man's parents ask him to do?

A. To go to the movies.

B. To study in the library.

C. To help with repair work.

11. Why is the man so upset?

A. He had his arm broken.

B. He failed an important test.

C. He didn't tell his parents the truth.

12. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Make an apology.

B. Fix the roof immediately.

C. Prepare for the test.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How much does the man have to pay per year to be a member?

A. \$16. B. \$60. C. \$66.

14. How long can library members keep a book?

A. For two weeks.

B. For three weeks.

C. For four weeks.

15. When can the man borrow books from the library?

- A. At 3:00 on Sunday afternoon.
- B. At 9:00 on Tuesday morning.
- C. At 5:00 on Friday afternoon.

16. What job does the woman probably do?

- A. School teacher.
- B. Library assistant.
- C. Sales manager.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who did the man make the speech to?

- A. High school students.
- B. University students.
- C. School teachers.

18. What does the man think about his high school years?

- A. They have been full of surprises.
- B. They have been difficult to get through.
- C. They have gone by too fast.

19. What lesson did the man learn from school?

- A. Gratitude.
- B. Bravery
- C. Creativity

20. Where is the man probably giving the speech?

- A. After a class.
- B. At a graduation ceremony.
- C. At a welcome party.

评卷人	得分

## 二、阅读理解(共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

### A

Compared to dogs, cats are often considered to be aloof (冷漠的) with respect to their human owners. It is usual for them to be indifferent (无动于衷的) when humans call their names. Are we sure that they don't understand human voices at all?

A recent study published in the journal of Scientific Reports suggests that we've been fooled. Japanese scientists found that cats can recognize their names if their owners regularly use them.

In the study, scientists recruited 78 domestic (家养的) cats. They played recordings of voices of their owners saying five words: the first four words were random nouns that sounded similar to their names while the final word was the cat's name. Then they observed the cats' responses, if there were any.

Most of cats moved their ears or heads when they heard their names, while they made no

response to other words.

That suggested, “cats were paying attention to you, what you say and what you do,” John Bradshaw, an expert on human-animal interactions (互动) at the University of Bristol, UK, told The Times. “And cats were just as good as dogs at learning,” she added.

In the study, when people called their names, cats often associated (联系) the words with rewards, such as food or play, or with “punishments” such as having a bath or going to the vet (兽医). This made cats sensitive (敏感的) to words. After the cats had been called several times, they could respond to the words.

But the scientists added that while dogs have evolved to follow their owners’ orders, cats have not. Although cats appear to be aloof, they do have special relationships with their owners.

According to study co-author Atsuko Saito, cats have evolved not to show their emotions as a survival method. One example is illness, which they tend to hide because “in the wild, no one can rescue them” and predators (捕食性动物) are more likely to pay attention to them, Saito explained.

However, technology may help bridge the communication gap between our feline (猫科的) friends and us. There are now mobile apps available to interpret what their meows mean. So, the next time you hear “meow, meow”, your cat may be telling you: “Hi, you haven’t cleaned my litter box recently.”

21. What did the recent study find about cats?

- A. Cats learn more slowly than dogs.
- B. Cats are cleverer than dogs.
- C. Cats can recognize their names.
- D. Cats are willing to follow orders.

22. Why do cats appear aloof?

- A. They want to protect themselves from harm.
- B. They associate words with punishments.
- C. They are not sensitive to the human voice.
- D. They don’t pay much attention to their surroundings.

23. What does the last paragraph tell us?

- A. It is difficult to understand cats’ meows.
- B. Interaction with your cats is very important.
- C. Cats do have good relationships with their owners.
- D. We may know cats better with the help of technology.

## B

It’s never hard to identify pictures from Instagram: They’re usually bright-colored, shot with tasteful lighting, and the people and items are artfully arranged in the frames (画面). Instagram photos seem much similar to each other and to be effortlessly perfect.

Even though it has been here for less than a decade, Instagram – a photo and video-sharing platform started in 2010 in the US – has redefined fashion, travel, food, and even art, because almost everyone wants to make themselves and things look “effortless” and “perfect”.

But every trend has its sell-by date, including the so-called “Instagram aesthetic (审美)”. Once young people figured out that what appeared to be effortless was actually carefully staged,

they lost interest instantly. To them, “trying too hard” is never cool.

How hard are we talking about? Just look at the use of the newly invented word “Instagrammable” in a Vogue article 10 of the most Instagrammable places in the US to travel to – which indicates that taking an Instagram photo has become a near-automatic way of seeing a place, any place.

This is why a new trend is growing on Instagram – one that wants to be “more authentic”, Lexie Carbone from social media marketing firm, Later, told The Atlantic.

For example, people have been posting “Instagram vs reality” photos to show the real side of themselves. One Instagram user, 22-year-old Reese Blutstein, has attracted over 238,000 followers since she began posting unfiltered photos of herself in strange outfits (装束).

“For my generation, people are more willing to be who they are,” said Blutstein. “We are trying to show a real person doing cool things as a real person, not trying to create a persona (人设) that isn’t actually you.”

So perhaps the “Instagram aesthetic” is not coming to an end after all. It’s just evolving – into a cooler and more honest version of itself.

24. What do the underlined words “sell-by date” probably mean?

- A. end
- B. direction
- C. stage
- D. fashion

25. What is the new trend of photos on Instagram?

- A. Posting pictures in bright colors.
- B. Posting pictures of a person’s true self.
- C. Posting photos that are artfully arranged.
- D. Posting photos that remind people of the old days.

26. Which writing technique is most used in the text?

- A. Listing figures.
- B. Comparing definitions.
- C. Asking questions.
- D. Giving examples.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The changing Instagram aesthetic.
- B. The influence of Instagram on lifestyle.
- C. How to take Instagrammable photos.
- D. Why Instagram is popular among young people.

### C

Since ancient times, poetry has been honored as an important art form. Many countries have a special office for a poet, poet laureate (桂冠诗人). Since the 17th century, Britain has given this high literary honor to poets who made special contributions to society through their work.

On May 9, Simon Armitage, a 55-year-old professor of poetry at the University of Oxford, became the UK's 21st poet laureate. "His witty (机智的) and profound (意义深远的)" work combines sharp observations about modern life and classical myths, says BBC News.

"Armitage is a particularly brilliant choice for the post in that he has always had the remarkable ability to take on whatever he encounters (遇到) in the world and ... fashion it into very good poetry," former laureate Andrew Motion told the Guardian.

Armitage, whose writing marries the everyday with the philosophical, burst onto the literary scene in 1989 with his first collection, *Zoom!* His writing is clear and observant (善于观察的). In one example, Armitage writes about his father's reaction when he got an earring: "You've lost your head. / If that's how easily you're led / you should have had it through your nose instead."

Despite Armitage's ability to find poetry in everyday objects, he also pays attention to the bigger picture. His 2017 book, *The Unaccompanied*, was described by the Guardian as documenting "a world in social and economic meltdown (灾难)". It opens with a poem about climate change called *The Last Snowman*, in which he wrote: "He drifted (漂泊) south / down an Arctic seaway / on a plinth (底座) of ice ... / weeping (哭泣) lime (绿黄色的) green tears / around both eyes ..."

Armitage says he'll set up "something in the field of climate change" and draw attention to environmental issues. "It just seems to me that it's the obligation (义务) of all of us and every art form to be responding (响应) to this issue," he told the Guardian. "It shades into all our politics, so I want to find a way of recording and encouraging poetry's response to that situation."

28. What do we know about Armitage?

- A. He had to struggle to be recognized.
- B. He learned to write poetry from his father.
- C. He is the UK's 17th Poet Laureate.
- D. He is very concerned about social issues.

29. What does Motion think of Armitage?

- A. He is the leader of a new style in poetry.
- B. He has inspired many modern poets.
- C. He is a master of both art and literature.
- D. He is good at making everyday things into poems.

30. What is the main purpose of paragraphs 4 and 5?

- A. To show what Armitage's poems are like.
- B. To share Armitage's thoughts about life.
- C. To compare two of Armitage's most well-known works.
- D. To show how Armitage gives vivid descriptions in his writing.

**D**

根据短文内容,从短文后的七个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。

Animals can be more like humans than you might think. 31. \_\_\_\_\_ A BBC documentary shows animal relationships in a special way, more closely than ever before.

Spy in the Wild (《荒野间谍》) is a five-episode (五集的) documentary released this year. The video team sent 34 robot animals into the wild. These robots look and move like real animals. 32. \_\_\_\_\_

A wild dog spy was sent to the grasslands of Africa. The dog first bowed to other wild dogs as a way of saying, "I am not a threat (威胁)." 33. \_\_\_\_\_ The robot dog recorded a mother protecting her children: A lion was coming close to her 12 little ones. Suddenly, the mother dog jumped in to draw the beast away. Her children were safe.

34. \_\_\_\_\_ A spy monkey became popular with real monkeys after living with them for a month. One day, he fell from a tree. All the other monkeys thought he had died. They were so sad that they surrounded his "body". One even hugged the "body" of their robot friend.

35. \_\_\_\_\_ Hippos (河马) are fierce protectors of their own land. They hit a spy hippo with their big heads. The spy squirrel was bullied, too. The real squirrels first stole his food, and then they stole his camera, too.

With the help of the animal spies, the documentary lets us look into the heart of the world of wildlife. It shows "how like us other animals really are," director John Downer told the BBC.

- A. This allowed it to be accepted by the group.
- B. However, not all of the newcomers were welcomed.
- C. Creating each animal spy took anywhere from 6 weeks up to 6 months.
- D. They have feelings of love, friendship and anger, just like we do.
- E. The robots and real animals even became friends.
- F. At that time, the real animals were not around.
- G. But they are actually spy robots with cameras inside them.

评卷人	得分

## 三、完形填空（共 20 题；每题 1 分，共 20 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I stood in my grandmother's garden with my son. He had a bottle of bubbles. You know the type; it's 36 soapy water with a plastic loop on each end. You dip (浸) the loop in the 37, pull it out, and blow it to make bubbles.

My son understood the 38 but failed when he tried to blow bubbles. He would dip and dip and blow and blow, but alas, no bubbles.

He handed me the bottle and loop and asked me, "Daddy can you make 39?"

I hadn't blown bubbles in years. But I am a 40 by education. I have prepared several shampoos, so I 41 the science of bubbles.

But all that knowledge was 42. I had no more success than my son.

I would dip and 43, but there were no bubbles; the soapy film on the loop would just 44 without releasing any bubbles.

After several attempts, I tried a 45 method.

Instead of blowing on the loop of soapy water, I gently 46 on it. My son cried with 47 as a big beautiful bubble took 48 in front of him.

I 49 to him, "Son, you shouldn't blow 50. Instead, you should breathe gently on the loop to make bubbles."

He 51 trying to make big bubbles by blowing hard and 52 my advice.

Big bubbles.

There are some things that you can get with force, but there are other things that only come with the 53 of a soft breath. Too often, we try to force love or real respect. It won't come. It just breaks 54 the bubble can ever form because we try to put too much 55 into it.

Blow beautiful bubbles; breathe easy.

36. A. probably                      B. surprisingly                      C. naturally                      D. basically
37. A. bucket                      B. bottle                      C. soap                      D. shampoo
38. A. principle                      B. story                      C. reason                      D. case
39. A. loops                      B. bubbles                      C. jokes                      D. decisions



40. A. teacher      B. journalist      C. artist      D. chemist
41. A. believe      B. realize      C. understand      D. discover
42. A. false      B. useless      C. important      D. practical
43. A. blow      B. smell      C. shake      D. beat
44. A. fly      B. change      C. break      D. fall
45. A. simple      B. traditional      C. popular      D. different
46. A. moved      B. touched      C. breathed      D. pushed
47. A. delight      B. relief      C. frustration      D. madness
48. A. effect      B. shape      C. turns      D. steps
49. A. explained      B. shouted      C. announced      D. complained
50. A. directly      B. slightly      C. fast      D. hard
51. A. kept on      B. dreamed of      C. gave up      D. worried about
52. A. followed      B. carried      C. returned      D. admired
53. A. darkness      B. gentleness      C. movement      D. development
54. A. though      B. if      C. before      D. when
55. A. effort      B. focus      C. skill      D. force

## 第 II 卷

评卷人	得分

四、阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。（共 10 小题；每题 1 分，共 10 分）

“Put on your winter coat! You’ll catch a cold!” I don’t know how many times my mom 56 \_\_\_\_\_ (say) this to me when I was a kid. I’d often go outside, even during cold winter months, 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) just a light jacket.

Of course, 58. \_\_\_\_\_ idea that cold weather can make you sick is only partly true. After all, the things that really make you sick are 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (bacterium) and viruses. But I have noticed that in China, people always wear lots of clothes when it’s cold outside.

I guess this might have something to do with traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) beliefs. There is a TCM term called yuanqi (元气), 60 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the basic energy that helps one's body work and stay healthy. Anything that unnecessarily consumes this energy is 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (suitable). If you don't wear enough clothing when it's cold outside, 62. \_\_\_\_\_ body will have to consume extra energy to keep you warm. Chinese people wear lots of clothing 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) warm and save energy.

But I still don't like wearing too much clothing, even when it's cold. I get hot 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) – I even sweat during winter months if my coat is too warm. I haven't gotten sick because of this yet, so I don't think I have too much to worry 65. \_\_\_\_\_.

评卷人	得分

#### 六、书面表达 (共 20 分)

Vanguard, a large chain supermarket in Xi'an, advertised recently in the newspaper for some part-time jobs to be done in the coming summer vacation. The jobs include cashiers, cleaners, salesmen, drivers and safeguards. To enrich your school life and earn some pocket money, please write a letter to the manager, Mr. Wang applying for a job based on your interest and ability.