**凉山州2020—2021学年度下期期末检测**

**高二英语试题**

注意事项：1.全卷分Ⅰ、Ⅱ两卷，共10页（试题卷8页，答题卷2页），考试时间为120分钟，满分150分；2.答第Ⅰ卷用2B或3B铅笔将考号和正确答案涂在机读卡上，不用机读卡的将答案直接涂写在答题卷上，同时将自己的学校、姓名、考号写在答题卷密封线内，答题时用蓝黑墨水笔（芯）书写。考试结束后，将机读卡和答题卷一并交回，试题卷不交回。

第Ⅰ卷 选择题（共100分）

第一部分 听力测试（共两节，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。每段对话后有一道小题，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 probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Good friends. B. Professor and student. C. Tour guide and tourist.

2. What did the man do with Alen yesterday?

A. They had lunch together. B. They did some repairs.

C. They relaxed on the roof.

3. What may cause the alarm to go off according to the man?

A. A large vehicle. B. The alarm itself. C. An animal.

4. How much money does the woman have in total?

A. $10. B. $15. C. $20.

5. What’s the weather like today?

A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Windy.

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. Why is the man going to Vietnam?

A. To travel. B. To work. C. To study.

7. What does the man know about spiders from the handbooks?

A. They killed plenty of tourists. B. They are often eaten by animals.

C. They like to make their webs everywhere.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Where are the speakers going first?

A. To the girl’s grandparents’ home. B. To their home.

C. To the girl s school.

9. What did the teacher give the girl today?

A. A list. B. Some homework. C. Some notebooks.

10. When does the girl need to have her materials ready?

A. Later today. B. Early tomorrow. C. Next week.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Where did they get the weather information?

A. From the supermarket. B. From the newspaper.

C. From the TV.

12. What will the man really need to buy?

A. Some clothes. B. A cleaning tool. C. Some food.

13. What has the woman predicted?

A. The wood will be sold out. B. The school will be closed.

C. The power will be cut off.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What is the man doing?

A. Reading a newspaper. B. Touring the wetland area.

C. Visiting an amusement park.

15. What does the man think is good about the plan?

A. It will make the place quiet and peaceful.

B. It will promote local economy.

C. It will offer more job opportunities.

16. How does the woman like the wetland area at the moment?

A. Boring. B. Crowded. C. Peaceful.

17. What changes does the woman think the plan will bring about?

A. There will be more interesting places. B. There will be more families.

C. There will be fewer rare birds.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What wonder did Yuan help China work?

A. Feeding more people with less land. B. Creating saltwater-tolerant rice.

C. Offering training courses.

19. What made Yuan determined to increase food production?

A. His own hungry experience. B. Seeing people die of starvation.

C. The government’s order.

20. Which case of planting rice makes great contribution to people in tropical desert?

A. The experiment of planting saltwater-tolerant rice in desert areas of Dubai.

B. The experiment of planting saltwater-tolerant rice in desert areas of America.

C. The experiment of planting hybrid rice in desert areas of Dubai.

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。并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

**What is bodysurfing?**

Bodysurfing is related to riding on a wave with no help from aid tools such as a surfboard. That’s why it is called the “purest” form of surfing. In fact, it is one of the very few extreme sports—free climbing and cliff diving are others—that can be practiced using nothing but the human body.

**How do you do it?**

To catch a wave, swim to where the waves break and, as one approaches, start swimming towards the beach. You must try to travel at the same speed as the wave and, if you do it correctly, you will feel the wave lifting you and pushing you forwards. Then try and cut along the surface of the wave.

**What do you need?**

It is more enjoyable and safer if you use flippers (large flat rubber shoes). This is because they enable you to swim faster and surf along them more easily. A wetsuit is also advisable. Another aid is a handboard, a mini-surf board about the size of an iron, held in one hand to speed up along the wave. If you are lucky enough to be surfing in warm water，make sure you have your boardshorts (冲浪短裤) at the ready.

**Unofficial world championships**

Bodysurfing is not a professional sport, but in Hawaii there is such a festival called the Pipeline Bodysurfing Classic each year. Local bodysurfers compete against athletes from places such as Australia, Brazil, Japan and France. Famous bodysurfer Mike Stewart has won the event no fewer than 12 times, and Kelly Slater, the greatest surfer in history, has also competed.

21. What is bodysurfing?

A. Surfing only by following a wave. B. Surfing only by relying on a surfboard.

C. Surfing only by using the human body. D. Surfing only by swimming along the beach.

22. Which of the following can make you surf faster?

A. Flippers and a wetsuit. B. A wetsuit and a handboard.

C. A handboard and boardshorts. D. A handboard and flippers.

23. What can we know about the Pipeline Bodysurfing Classic?

A. It is intended for local bodysurfers. B. It is held in Hawaii annually.

C. It is acknowledged professionally. D. Kelly Slater has won 12 times.

B

The TV series, The Longest Day in Chang’an, which was shown on Chinese online platforms last summer, became a hit soon. Since then, it has been shown on partnering streaming platforms and TV networks abroad. Some websites overseas also offered the program to their users paying for it—the first time a Chinese series was broadcast as paid content abroad.

“I was amazed by the overseas audience’s love of this show,” Cao Dun, director of The Longest Day in Chang an, told Beijing Review. “I was worried that they wouldn’t understand the complex political structure of the Tang Dynasty. But in fact, the show is prompting foreign audiences to Research the history of the Tang Dynasty to better understand the plot.”

The unique culture in ancient China is no a barrier but a bridge to connect with foreign audiences. In the TV series, every figure is given enough space to flesh out his or her character.

Telling stories of the ordinary Chinese people that resonate (引起共鸣) with the audience might be the way to communicate with the world. “The success of the TV series shows that beauty is a universal language crossing borders,” he told Beijing Review.

His ambition is to distinguish Chinese dramas from the TV shows in the rest of the world. “The TV series is a step in my plan to tell Chinese stories to the world,” Cao said. “After describing the impressive beauty of the Tang dynasty, I am looking for several plays that tell stories of today’s China. I don’t want to copy any country’s production. Chinese dramas have to build on our rich culture and Chinese people’s everyday life/’ Cao added. .

24. What do we know about the TV series?

A. It can be appreciated for free.

B. It was very popular once it was shown.

C. It was put on overseas when first released.

D. It is about the development of the Tang dynasty.

25. What does the underlined word prompting in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Requiring. B. Reminding. C. Encouraging. D. Informing.

26. What contributed to the TV series’ success?

A. Stories of Tang Dynasty. B. Recognition of beauty.

C. Diversity of Chinese culture. D. Personalities of every figure.

27. What can you imply from Paragraph 4?

A. Cao intends to tell Chinese stories to the world.

B. Cao decides to make a successful TV series.

C. Cao plans to show China s different nationalities.

D. Cao determines to learn the ancient political structure.

C

The well-known Spanish painter Pablo Picasso once said, “Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once he/ she grows up.”

This is both encouraging and discouraging. The fact that we were all born to be artists is surely exciting. But the reality has proven that remaining to be an artist is a task that many of us have failed.

Fortunately, some people have seen the problem and want to solve it. Western educators have suggested that we introduce the concept of “STEAM” instead of “STEM”—traditional “core majors including science, technology, engineering and math—since the “A”, which stands for “art”, is just important as well.

And on April 11, China’s Ministry of Education issued a guideline. Colleges and universities are required to provide more art-related courses and students need to earn a certain number of art credits (学分) in order to graduate.

These efforts came after many scientific studies had found that art education helps students develop self-confidence and teamwork skills, as well as habits of mind such as problem solving and critical thinking.

It’s true that none of these skills target specific jobs. But as former US ballet dancer Damian Woetzel told The Atlantic, the purpose of art is “to give kids the tools to become adults who are creative, adaptable and expressive— capable of having their eyes and ears and senses alive And we can now see how we lost track of our born “artist self” on our way to growing up: we failed to keep our capabilities to see, hear and feel, and became blind, deaf and insensitive adults.

Hopefully, art education can help turn things around.

28. What’s the purpose of the first paragraph?

A. To introduce a famous painter. B. To summarize the whole passage.

C. To inspire us to be artists. D. To lead in the topic.

29. According to western educators, why should “STEAM” be introduced?

A. Art is as equally important as “core majors”. B. Western education is more useful.

C. Traditional “core majors” are out of date. D. All of us should learn art in college.

30. What can we know from the guideline issued by China1 s Ministry of Education?

A. More students will major in art.

B. More art courses will appear in all schools.

C. College students will have to gain enough art credits to graduate.

D. Art will become more important than science, technology and engineering.

31. The passage mainly tells us .

A. every child is an artist. B. bringing art to life is essential.

C. life is full of art. D. artists are talented

D

A robot is navigating in the strawberry field, finding the ripe ones, picking without bruising (擦伤) and putting them in the basket. It may sound impossible but now it does, thanks to Rubin— the strawberry-picking robot, which is a piece of Belgium innovation (创新). This kind of robot is not only an answer to the labour shortage in agriculture, but also allow growers to increase the quality of its produce— which finally benefits the consumers.

Nowadays the labour shortage in agriculture is gradually obvious. But for Octinion the focus is clearly on adding quality. “Thanks to robotics, we have so many possibilities, much more than a human could ever do. Harvest prediction, picking according to market needs, simply picking when berries are ripe instead of when workers are available — these are just a few examples of what is possible for growers,” says Coen, CEO of the Octinion Technology Group. The consumers will also notice the difference, because strawberries will be fresher and show less bruising.

Introducing robots in an industry where almost everything gets done by hand is more of a revolution than an evolution. It calls for close cooperation with all stakeholders (利益相关者). Coen says: “Not only have we been working together with growers and test centers across the world for the past couple of years, but breeders have also been eager to be part of the technological development.’’

In 2014, a team of Belgian engineers started the development of the robot. Meanwhile, Octinion was not the only company to present a concept. Product Manager Laura says it’s not a surprise that the company from Leuven is the first to actually present a commercial product: “by developing the robot from the beginning, we are able to make it practical in greenhouse or tunnels.” Octinion plans to launch harvesting robots for other crops in the coming years.

32. What can we know about the robot?

A. It can help solve the problem of labour shortage.

B. It makes little difference to the quality of the fruits.

C. It has been put into the market globally.

D. It is only the researching result of Belgian engineers.

33. What’s the main idea of paragraph 2?

A. The creation of robotic picking. B. The advantages of robotic picking.

C. How the robotic picking functions. D. Different attitudes to robotic picking.

34. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. The robot was introduced to the market in 2014.

B. Octinion was the only company to come up with a concept.

C. The robot can be used in any field.

D. Various harvesting robots are on the way.

35. What’s the best title?

A. How robots pick strawberries. B. Fruits will be picked by robots.

C. A kind of new robot was invented. D. Strawberry-picking robots came out.

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。

Have you ever heard that it’s possible to save wet books by putting them in the freezer or refrigerator? Though it may sound strange, this simple trick can preserve your beloved reading material that may be damaged from something as significant as flood water or as silly as knocking over a glass of water. 36

Make sure that the water isn’t dirty. 37 If a book has been soaked (浸泡) in dirty water or a colored liquid, it may be difficult to save the book. Realize that the pages will never again be perfectly flat, only clear enough to read, if all goes well.

Determine the best approach to air-drying. If the book is completely soaked before freezing, don’t try to separate pages. 38 If possible, put a sheet of paper towel between the covers and text body. If the book is partially soaked, spread paper towel throughout the pages of the book (every 20 or so). After an hour of drying, change the towel until most water has been absorbed.

39 Don’t try to separate wet pages, as they may stick and tear. Put the book in the refrigerator as soon as possible. At the same time, keep the refrigerator on its “frost-free” setting, which helps to avoid the formation of large ice crystals that can cause damage. 40 Once it gets frozen, it allows you to open the book and spread the pages without them sticking together.

A. The water has to be clean.

B. Freeze the book immediately.

C. Here are some tips about how to do it.

D. Put the book in the refrigerator after it dries.

E. There are many ways to clean and dry a wet book.

F. Leave the book in the refrigerator for at least 24 hours.

G. Instead, make the book stand upright on paper towel that can absorb water.

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Ten days ago, my son, Ted, got in touch with me. He had moved to Scotland with his mom when he was five and it had been 14 years since I’d 41 seen him. So you can imagine my 42 when he emailed me, saying he wanted to come and visit me.

I was 43 ! I arrived early at Byron Bay where we were supposed to 44 . The bay was 45 in glorious sunshine，and there was a couple of kayakers around 150m off the shore. Getting a little 46 , I suddenly found one kayak (皮划艇) was in 47 . “Something is not 48 !” I took off my T-shirt and 49 into the water. I saw there were two instructors on board and a young man lying across the middle. He was 50 violently. Linking arms with one of the instructors, I helped carry the young man out of water and on 51 . He was unconscious and as I look at his face, something 52 me. Those brown eyes were very 53 . “What’s his name?” I asked the instructor. “Ted,” he replied, and immediately I 54 . This stranger was my son!

The instructor called for a/an 55 . 56 , after a brief stay in hospital, Ted was well enough to be allowed to leave and later the family met up for dinner. We chatted about everything and then Ted 57 to me. “I just want to say thank you, Dad,” he said. “You 58 my life!”

I still can’t believe what a 59 it was! I’m just so glad that I didn’t 60 to save one in trouble and the one happened to be my son.

41. A. never B. often C. last D. even

42. A. delight B. relief C. sorrow D. concern

43. A. shocked B. scared C. ashamed D. thrilled

44. A. stay B. settle C. meet D. tell

45. A. cleaned B. bathed C. surrounded D. burnt

46. A. closer B. faster C. wiser D. heavier

47. A. trouble B. battle C. struggle D. advance

48. A. fair B. real C. right D. fit

49. A. fell B. sank C. floated D. dived

50. A. arguing B. trembling C. shouting D. jumping

51. A. safety B. boat C. shore D. kayak

52. A. applied to B. occurred to C. happened to D. stuck to

53. A. familiar B. attractive C. obvious D. pleasant

54. A. agreed B. doubted C. chased D. knew

55. A. taxi B. bus C. coach D. ambulance

56. A. Apparently B. Suddenly C. Frankly D. Fortunately

57. A. turned B. listened C. pointed D. laughed

58. A. guided B. saved C. made D. created

59. A. pity B. change C. magic D. mess

60 A. like B. hesitate C. stop D. decide

第Ⅱ卷 非选择题（共50分）

第二节（共10小题，每小题1.5分，满分15分）

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。

On March 20th, 2021, archeologists (考古学家) 61 (announce) that six sacrificial pits (祭祀坑) were newly discovered in Sanxingdui site in Guanghan, Sichuan province.

Over 5.000 artifacts were unearthed from the site, 62 (include) gold pieces, bronze wares, ivories and so on. 63 gold mask was unearthed at the No.5 pit, which covers only three square metres. It is the 64 (small) pit, but it contains the most gold pieces. During the process, archeologists have made full use 65 modem scientific and technological means to help 66 (they) to excavate (发掘) the sites..

The famous Sanxingdui site, first found in 1929, is 67 (general) considered as one of the most important 68 (site) along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. With the excavation going on, more mysteries 69 (discover). People across China can’t wait to see 70 the ancient Shu civilization was like.

第四部分 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）

下面短文中有10处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号（∧），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.每句不超过两个错误；

2.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

只允许修改10处，多者(从第11处起)不计分

As is reported that a group of wild elephants are wandering around Kunming, which has caused heated discussion on Internet. Some netizen guess these elephants might have got lost. Others think some poachers might have frightened it away. Experts has been monitoring their routes and behaviors. Up till now, they haven’t found any specific reason. The government has taken effective measures to making sure of their safety. Residents who find these elephants around should immediate call the police and keep away of them. No matter where these lovely animals go to, we do hope they can find a proper place to settle down, that had better not be the zoo.

第二节 书面表达（25分）

假设你是李华，你校英语俱乐部将举办一年一度的英文歌曲比赛，请你代表俱乐部写封邮件邀请外教Linda前来观看。要点如下：

1.比赛时间、地点；

2.活动安排；

3.活动意义。

注意：1.词数100左右；2.可以适当增加细节，使行文连贯。

Dear Linda,

Yours,

Li Hua

**凉山州2020—2021学年度下期期末检测**

**高二英语参考答案**

第一部分

1—5 ABACB 6—10 BCAAC 11—15CBCAB 16—20 CCABA

第二部分

第一节

21—23 CDB 24—27 BCBA 28—31 DACB 32—35ABDD

第二节： 36 C 37 A 38 G 39 B 40F

第三部分

第一节

41—45 CADCB 46—50AACDB 51—55 CBADD 56—60 DABCB

第二节

61. announced 62. including 63. A 64. smallest 65. of

66. them 67. generally 68. sites 69. will be discovered 70. what

第四部分

第一节

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第二节 One possible version:

Dear Linda,

Knowing that you are enthusiastic about singing, I, on behalf of our English club, am very delighted to invite you to the English Song competition, which falls on next Friday at 3:00 pm, in our school music hall.

Chosen from 10 classes, the 10 singers will present us with wonderful songs in English, after which we will hold the awarding ceremony and issue the certificates to the top 3 winners.

Aimed at raising the students’ interest in English learning, the competition will undoubtedly improve our self-confidence on the stage. What’s more, it offers the students a platform to show their talent and learn from each other.

I am sincerely grateful for your coming. I’d be very pleased if you could reply to me at your earliest convenience. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

听原文力

Text 1

M: I’ve been accepted into a key university. I got top grades in English and math.

W: Terrific. We’ll be able to take a journey to Lijiang together, although I might be in a different university studying music.

Text 2

W: What were you doing at Alen’s house yesterday? I was coming back from eating lunch and I saw you two sitting on the roof.

M: Oh, we were not relaxing there. We were fixing his roof. There was a nice view of the neighborhood, though.

Text 3

W: Why is the car alarm keeping going off? Did an animal touch it?

M: Sometimes it goes off if a large vehicle drives by.

W: But I was watching out of the window. Nothing went past. There must be something wrong. Text 4

M: Do you have change for a twenty-dollar note? I need two tens.

W: Sorry, I can’t help you. All I have are these four fives, and I spent ten dollars on my train ticket.

Text 5

W: How about going out to have a spring outing, since it’s so nice.

M: Okay. I hate the constant rain and crazy wind, which has caged us at home for two days.

W: Yeah, let’s take the chance to enjoy the gentle sunshine.

Text 6

M: I’ll go to the countryside of Vietnam to build a bridge. I have to read these safety handbooks.

W: What are they about?

M: Well, there are lots of dangerous animals in Vietnam. This one tells me what to do if I get bitten by a leech.

W: Aren’t there lots of spiders too?

M: Yes. And they like to make their webs everywhere, so you always need to check inside your shoes.

W: I read about one poisonous spider that made its web in the toilet. It killed a tourist in his hotel room.

M: Don’t worry. I’ll be very careful while staying there.

Text 7

W: Hey, Daddy. Thanks for picking me up from school today.

M: Of course. I thought we could walk home together. On the way we can visit your grandparents. How was your first day of school?

W: It was great. I loved seeing all of my classmates again.

M: Did the teacher give you any homework?

W: No. We don’t even have our books yet. But she did give me a list of materials to get ready for class.

M: Like what?

W: It’s just normal school things. Mrs. Jean said we need some pens and notebooks.

M: Did she require you take these things to school tomorrow?

W: No. She said that we should wait and go shopping this weekend. She didn’t want everyone to rush to the store today. I just need the materials by Monday.

Text 8

W: Honey, come to watch the TV. The newsperson says there will be as much as 40 centimetres of snow by tomorrow!

M: We need to get supplies quickly! Let’s go to the supermarket and buy plenty of food for us and the kids.

W: Don’t worry. I went shopping this week, so we have enough groceries.

M: OK. We will at least need to get a good tool to clear the snow. If we can’t remove the snow from our front walkway, we won’t be able to walk out of the house.

W: Good idea. I think the electricity might go out if there’s too much snow. Do we have any candles?

M: Yes, of course. I will put on my jacket and go out to get a tool. It’s already freezing outside. Don’t forget to tell the kids that school is canceled tomorrow.

Text 9

M: Did you hear about the plan to build an amusement park next to our wetland area?

W: No. Tell me about it.

M: Look. It’s all here in the newspaper.

W: Oh, no, this will really destroy the environment. There might be oceans of cars and noise. I don’t dare to imagine what will happen in the future.

M: I don’t know. Sure, there’ll be a bit more pollution, but more tourists will be good for the economy. Do you agree?

W: Yeah, and it means more job opportunities. But the wetland area is such a quiet, beautiful and peaceful place with abundance of wildlife right now. I really like it.

M: Well, but there is no amusement park there to entertain the locals and tourists.

W: Well, I just want to say too much noise and pollution might drive away those lovely egrets and other rare birds, which mainly feed on the little fish and shrimps in the wetland area.

M: Well, you can’t stop progress.

W: Unfortunately, that’s probably true.

Text 10

Yuan Longping, known as “the father of hybrid rice,” was born in September 1930, and passed away on May 22nd, 2021. His passing has sparked an outpour of mourning, gratitude and remembrance among many experts worldwide.

He has helped China work a great wonder — feeding nearly one—fifth of the world’s population with less than 9 percent of the world’s total land. Getting enough to eat, however, used to be a serious problem in China. Yuan said he saw people die of hunger when he was young, which made him devote himself to increasing food production.

Since the 1980s, Yuan’s team has offered training courses in dozens of countries in Africa, the America and Asia—providing a food source in areas with a high risk of famine. Yuan’s team came up with a new high-yield strain of rice that can grow in saltwater fields in 2018. Their experiment of planting saltwater-tolerant rice in desert areas of Dubai in the United Arab Emirates proved to be a success. It was the world’s first successful case of planting rice in a tropical desert area, making China contribute to improving the capability of people in desert areas to be self— sufficient in staple foods.