

北京市西城区 2018 — 2019 学年度第二学期期末试卷

高二英语

2019.7

本试卷共 8 页,共 140 分。考试时长 120 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效。

第 I 卷 (共 75 分)

I. 听力理解 (共三节, 22.5 分)

第一节: (共 4 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)

听下面四段对话,每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. Who is most likely to work out the math problem?  
A. Cathy.                      B. Tommy.                      C. Johnny.
2. What is the woman going to do in Harbin?  
A. Try winter sports.          B. Visit some friends.          C. Enjoy ice lanterns.
3. What is the woman going to do this Friday night?  
A. Attend a lecture.          B. Go to a party.                  C. Give a live show.
4. Why is the man nervous?  
A. Because he's got a stomachache.  
B. Because he can't remember his lines.  
C. Because he's afraid of going on stage.

第二节: (共 6 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听下面三段对话,每段对话后有两道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。

听第 5 段材料,回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. What will the woman help the man with?  
A. A radio show.                  B. A current project.          C. A family problem.
6. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?  
A. Neighbours.                  B. Colleagues.                  C. Classmates.

听第 6 段材料,回答第 7 至第 8 小题。


7. Where does the conversation most probably take place?  
A. At a fire scene.                  B. In a studio.                  C. At home.
8. What does the man think is urgently needed?  
A. News reports.                  B. Fire engines.                  C. Helicopters.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

9. What does the woman want the man to do?  
A. Change a camera.          B. Buy some cheese.          C. Pose for a picture.
10. What does the woman like best about smartphones?  
A. They can be used to share pictures easily.  
B. They are small and lightweight.  
C. They take high quality pictures.

第三节: (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分)

听下面一段独白,根据题目要求在相应的横线上写下第 11 题至第 15 题的关键信息。每小题目填写一个词。这段独白你将听两遍。

<b>Making Smoothies</b>	
<b>Smoothie:</b> a <u>  11  </u> and creamy drink	
<b>Tool</b>	a blender: an electric machine to <u>  12  </u> liquids and soft foods
<b>Ingredients</b>	fruit, vegetables, yogurt, ice-cream, water, ice, fruit juice, <u>  13  </u> , nuts, herbs
<b>Recipe for a strawberry smoothie</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <u>  14  </u> strawberries, 125 ml of milk, 5 ice cubes, 1 tablespoon of sugar</li> <li>● cut the strawberries into pieces and put them into a blender</li> <li>● pour milk into the blender</li> <li>● <u>  15  </u> ice</li> <li>● ...</li> </ul>

**II. 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 分)**

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

**Ringin a Bell**

The teacher looked up from her yellow notebook and cleared her throat. “We’re going to be   16   the Salvation Army by ringin the bell. Each of you will ring it for four hours,” she announced. As the words left her lips, complaints could be heard around the room. Four hours of ringin a   17   bell in winter! Four hours that I could be studying for the SATs. Was this supposed to be a joke? I joined the crowd around the table and signed up for the first day of break—to get it over with.



A few weeks later, I was standing next to Walmart. There was another guy holding a jar across from me. Great, I was going to be   18   here ringin a bell with another guy who was trying to get donations   19   some church organization. To top it off, it was 4°C .

  20  , I put on the red apron bearing the symbol of the Salvation Army. Ring! Ring! A group of older women came up with their walking sticks to drop in some change. A man came by and dropped some coins in. I   21   my phone. Just 10 minutes had passed.

A cold wind blew against my   22   face. I started to regret   23   my mom’s advice about wearing a scarf. I looked up, wishing that time would pass more quickly. A few birds swept around the electrical poles... Another ring of the bell brought me back to reality.

From the full parking lot stepped a tall man.   24   he limped (跛行) toward me, I saw his unbalanced shoulders and awkward figure. His hair was messy and his jeans and shirt were dirty. When his hand reached toward the bucket, I caught a disgusting smell of oil and smoke. I couldn’t help but say, “Thank you, sir. Have a nice day.” He turned to smile, a smile that sharply contrasted his soiled clothing. The money he donated was not a lot, but it was   25   a lot to him.

I was   26   by his generosity. This act of charity, though not much, was worth so much more than   27   given by those who are better off. I continued to ring my bell happily,   28   at everyone who entered the store. Occasionally, I handed out some homemade cookies that had been given to me earlier. Truly,   29   is contagious (有感染力的).

In the beginning, I thought that this assignment would be a huge burden. Actually, I was being really   30  . We should think about others and learn more about what’s going on in the world around us. Finally, I encourage everyone to take four hours to ring a bell for the Salvation Army.

16. A. helping                      B. rescuing                      C. inspecting                      D. building

17. A. musical B. loud C. stupid D. warning  
 18. A. punished B. allowed C. left D. stuck  
 19. A. for B. through C. from D. with  
 20. A. Carefully B. Suddenly C. Slowly D. Proudly  
 21. A. checked B. cleaned C. held D. warmed  
 22. A. sweating B. freezing C. swollen D. twisted  
 23. A. ignoring B. following C. weighing D. seeking  
 24. A. Because B. Since C. As D. Although  
 25. A. normally B. particularly C. hopefully D. clearly  
 26. A. promoted B. defeated C. confused D. inspired  
 27. A. presentations B. donations C. opportunities D. rewards  
 28. A. staring B. smiling C. yelling D. pointing  
 29. A. appreciation B. sympathy C. kindness D. determination  
 30. A. generous B. sensitive C. greedy D. selfish

III. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**5 books I loved in 2018**

By Bill Gates

A great read is the perfect gift and I think everyone could use a few more books in their lives. My book list covers various topics, including an autobiography on learning throughout a life, a deep search on autonomous weapons (武器), a thriller about the fall of a once-promising company and a guide about meditation (冥想)—there's something for everyone.

*The Headspace Guide to Meditation and Mindfulness*, by Andy Puddicombe. The book starts with Puddicombe's personal journey from a university student to a Buddhist monk and then becomes an entertaining explainer on how to meditate. If you're thinking about trying mindfulness, this is the perfect introduction.

*Army of None*, by Paul Scharre. It's an extremely complicated topic, but Scharre offers clear explanations and presents both the advantages and disadvantages of machine-driven warfare. His fluency with the subject should come as no surprise: he's an ex-soldier who helped draw up the U.S. government's policy on autonomous weapons.

*Bad Blood*, by John Carreyrou. Carreyrou gives you the definitive insider's look at the rise and fall of a company. I found myself unable to put it down once I started. This book has everything: magazine cover stories, ruined family relationships, and the failure of a company once valued at nearly \$10 billion.

*21 Lessons for the 21st Century*, by Yuval Noah Harari. I'm a big fan of everything Harari has written, and his latest is no exception. If 2018 has left you stressed out by the state of the world, *21 Lessons* offers a helpful framework for processing the news and thinking about the challenges we face.

*Educated*, by Tara Westover. Tara never went to school or visited a doctor until she left home at 17. I loved this life story of a young woman whose thirst for learning was so strong that she ended up getting a Ph.D. from Cambridge University.

31. According to Bill Gates, the book list is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. time-consuming B. life-changing  
 C. wide-ranging D. easy-reading
32. Paul Scharre is able to clearly explain machine-driven warfare issues because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he used to serve in the army  
 B. he has outstanding writing skills  
 C. he is good at making autonomous weapons  
 D. he was a policy-maker in the U.S. government
33. Which book would most interest home-schooled children?  
 A. *Educated*  
 B. *Bad Blood*  
 C. *21 Lessons for the 21st Century*  
 D. *The Headspace Guide to Meditation and Mindfulness*

B

高二英语第二学期期末试卷第 3 页 (共 13 页)

### When I grow up

In kindergarten, my class was asked to draw pictures, showing what we wanted to be when we grew up. Our drawings were expected to display our dream occupations. I remember pictures of ballerinas dancing, firefighters putting out a blaze, and astronauts leaping across the moon.

My picture showed a figure with brown hair holding a box of orange juice beside a counter. Underneath was my handwriting: "When I grow up, I want to work at Market Basket because it would be fun to swipe (刷) orange juice across the scanner." Out of everything, my five-year-old self wished to work at the local grocery store.

When we are young, questions of what we want to be when we grow up are common. Yet we are not expected to respond with an answer that is likely to come true. However, when we become teens, we are asked the very same questions twice as often. The difference is, now we are supposed to answer with confidence.

Teens are expected to know exactly what we want to be and how we are going to achieve that goal. However, not all of us can be so sure. Even though I am in high school, I cannot answer with certainty. But I don't consider that a bad thing. How am I supposed to know what I will want to spend my time doing at age 40?

When I think about the future, I definitely don't see myself working at Market Basket, but in reality, if that was what would make me happy, I would do it. So, the next time someone asks me what I want to be when I grow up, I will simply say "happy".

Happiness is a destination for everyone. We may want to walk different paths in life, but we all want to be happy wherever we end up. Choose your path, but don't worry too much about choosing wisely. Make a mistake or two and try new things. But always remember, if you're not happy, you're not at the end of your journey yet.

34. What did the author want to be when he was in kindergarten?

- A. An astronaut. B. A firefighter. C. A dancer. D. A cashier.

35. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kindergartners are able to display their dream jobs with confidence  
B. kindergartners have limited imagination of their dream occupations  
C. teenagers are supposed to be clear about what they want to be  
D. teenagers stick to the path they chose when they were young

36. The author would probably agree that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the principle of growth lies in human choice  
B. happiness is the meaning of existence  
C. it is never too late to correct mistakes  
D. your future depends on your dreams

37. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Different stages of life. B. Career guidance.  
C. The real goal of life. D. Career paths.

C

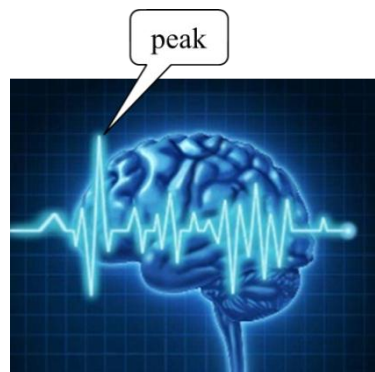
A new study suggests some language learning can take place during sleep. Researchers from Switzerland's University of Bern say they discovered people were able to learn new language words during deep levels of sleep.

Much of the earlier research found that memories made when awake were strengthened during sleep. This supported the idea that information learned while awake is replayed and deeply embedded in the sleeping brain.

The researchers theorized that, if replay during sleep improves the storage of learned information while awake, the processing and storage of new information should also be possible during sleep.

They carried out experiments on a group of young German-speaking men and women, which centered on periods of deep sleep called "up-states". They identified these slow-wave peaks as the best moments for sleep-learning.

The researchers observed individuals in a controlled environment during brief periods of sleep. Brain activity was recorded as pairs of words were played for the study subjects. One word



in the pair was a real German word. The other was a made-up foreign word. For later identification purposes, the German words chosen were things clearly larger or smaller than a shoebox.

Each word pair was played four times, with the order of the words changed each time. The word pairs were played at a rhythm that is similar to actual brain activity during deep sleep. The goal was to create a lasting memory link between the false word and the German word that individuals could identify while awake.

When the subjects woke, they were presented with the false language words—both by sight and sound. They were then asked to guess whether the false word played during sleep represented an object smaller or larger than a shoebox. Results of the study found that a majority of subjects gave more correct answers about the sleep-learned words than would be expected if they had only guessed at random.

The researchers said they measured increased signals affecting a part of the brain known as the hippocampus. This brain structure is very important for building relational memory during non-sleep periods. The researchers also said memory was best for word pairs presented during slow-wave peaks during sleep.

The study suggests that memory formation in sleep appears to be caused by the same brain structures that support vocabulary learning while awake. The researchers say more studies are needed to support their findings. However, the experiments do provide new evidence that memories can be formed and vocabulary learning can take place in both conscious and unconscious states.

38. The underlined word “embedded” in Paragraph 2 probably means \_\_\_\_.

- A. covered                      B. moved                      C. affected                      D. rooted

39. In the experiments, the word pairs were played at a rhythm to \_\_\_\_.

- A. pick out the made-up words                      B. measure increased signals  
C. copy brain activity                      D. create a memory link

40. In the new study, the researchers discovered that \_\_\_\_.

- A. new words can be learned during deep sleep  
B. word guessing ability can be improved during sleep  
C. information learned when awake is strengthened during sleep  
D. the hippocampus determines the efficiency of language learning

41. The passage is mainly developed by \_\_\_\_.

- A. giving typical examples and data  
B. presenting research process and results  
C. making detailed comparisons and contrasts  
D. analyzing potential problems and solutions

**D**

The view you adopt for yourself significantly affects the way you lead your life. It can determine whether you become the person you want to be and whether you achieve the things you value. How does this happen? How can a simple belief have the power to transform your psychology and, as a result, your life?

Believing that your qualities are carved in stone—the fixed mindset—creates an urgency to prove yourself over and over. Some of us are trained in this mindset from an early age. Even as a child, I was focused on being smart, but the fixed mindset was really stamped in by Mrs. Wilson, my sixth-grade teacher. She believed that people’s IQ scores told the whole story of who they were. We were seated around the room in IQ order, and only the highest-IQ students could be trusted to collect homework, or take a note to the principal. She was creating a mindset in which everyone in the class had one consuming goal—look smart, don’t look stupid.

I’ve seen so many people with this one consuming goal of proving themselves—in the classroom, in their careers, and in their relationships. Every situation calls for a confirmation of their intelligence, personality, or character. Every situation is evaluated: Will I succeed or fail? Will I look smart or stupid? Will I feel like a winner or a loser?

But doesn’t our society value intelligence, personality, and character? Isn’t it normal to want these qualities? Yes, but...

There’s another mindset, the growth mindset, which is based on the belief that your basic qualities are things you can develop through your efforts. Although people may differ in every which way—in their inborn talents, interests, or characters—everyone can change and grow



through efforts and experience. Did you know that Darwin and Tolstoy were considered ordinary children? That the photographer Cindy Sherman, who has been on almost every list of the most important artists of the twentieth century, failed her first photography course? That Geraldine Page, one of our greatest actresses, was advised to give it up for lack of talent?

You can see how the belief that valuable qualities can be developed creates a passion for learning. Why waste time proving how great you are, when you could be getting better? Why hide weaknesses instead of overcoming them? And why seek out the tried and true, instead of experiences that will stretch you? The passion for stretching yourself and sticking to it, even when it's not going well, is the feature of the growth mindset. This is the mindset that allows people to achieve success during some of the most challenging times in their lives.

42. What is the author's attitude toward Mrs. Wilson's way of teaching?  
A. Unconcerned. B. Sceptical. C. Supportive. D. Disapproving.
43. According to Paragraph 5, the example of Darwin and Tolstoy showsthat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. success has nothing to do with natural gifts  
B. achievements can be gained through hard work  
C. it's difficult to predict one's future success  
D. one single outcome defines our ability
44. The author strongly believes that we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. carry out an honest evaluation of our qualities  
B. see success as a proof of intelligence or talent  
C. focus on self-development rather than self-proving  
D. believe good things will happen during difficult times
45. The main purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. explain the differences between two mindsets  
B. persuade people to adopt the right mindset  
C. inform people of the influence of mindset  
D. advise people to assess their mindset

## 第II卷 (共 65 分)

### I. 选词填空 (共 7 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 14 分)

用方框中单词的适当形式完成下列句子,每个单词只能用一次。

accuracy, applicant, conscious, convince, doubt, embarrass, starve

46. No decision will be made until all the \_\_\_\_\_ have been interviewed.
47. I've been trying to \_\_\_\_\_ him to see a doctor.
48. After several years in London, she could speak English with great fluency and \_\_\_\_\_.
49. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ about how messy my room was when my aunt came to visit.
50. A lot of plastic was found in the stomach of a whale which \_\_\_\_\_ to death in Thailand last year.
51. I'm still \_\_\_\_\_ whether I should accept this job.
52. From a very early age, children have been taught to \_\_\_\_\_ obey the traffic rules.

### II. 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

在下列句子中的空白处填入适当内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

53. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) different kinds of friends, I joined an online chat group.
54. When a plane is landing, passengers need to keep their seat belts fastened \_\_\_\_\_ it has come to a complete stop.
55. \_\_\_\_\_ (train) hard to win the spring marathon is the goal which I'm aiming for.
56. I've never quite figured out \_\_\_\_\_ he can still play the piano after his serious hand injury!
57. Because I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a power nap, I was able to deliver the important speech with a lot of energy.
58. Many famous people sign their name in a way \_\_\_\_\_ can't be recognized.
59. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ amazing time we went hiking together in the Rocky Mountains?
60. \_\_\_\_\_ the future holds for the field of high-speed travel is unknown to us.
61. If one wants to get ahead in his career, he \_\_\_\_\_ go without some of the comforts of life.
62. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) all 50 U.S. states by my 13th birthday next month, becoming the

youngest person ever to do so.

**III. 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 第 1、2 题每题 2 分, 第 3、4、5 题每题 3 分, 共 13 分)**

根据括号中所给提示完成下列句子。

63. 我不是故意伤害你的。(on purpose)  
\_\_\_\_\_
64. 因为没有足够的时间做饭, 他最终给自己定了午餐。(end up doing)  
\_\_\_\_\_
65. 在参加这个项目的时候, 他们承诺绝不泄露实验报告。(give away)  
\_\_\_\_\_
66. 无论种族、文化和肤色, 对运动的热爱把全世界的人们带到了一起。(regardless of)  
\_\_\_\_\_
67. 我提出的建议很好, 但是让我失望的是, 都没有被接受。(put forward)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)**

阅读下面的短文和问题, 根据短文内容, 在相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息, 完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚, 结构正确, 书写工整。

How do you prove you really are who you say you are? Maybe you have many ways to prove your identity: a birth certificate, a driver's license, a Social Security card, or a passport.

But imagine that you are one of the one billion people in the world—most of them among the poorest—who have no official identification. No birth certificates. No official ID documents. Nothing. Without a way to prove who you are, you would face huge problems: going to school, seeing a doctor, getting a bank account...

For the last decade, Nandan Nilekani has been working to make the world's invisible people visible by giving them access to official identification. One of India's leading technology experts, Nandan joined the government to lead the launch of India's national biometric ID system, which uses fingerprints and other biological characteristics to check the identities of the country's more than 1.3 billion residents. This ID system, known as Aadhaar (Hindi for "foundation"), is the world's largest biometric identification system and has become a valuable government platform for delivering social welfare programs and other government services.

Now, Aadhaar has enrolled nearly all residents of India. With a trustworthy system to check identities of beneficiaries for everything from pensions to food monies, the government has been able to save billions of dollars because of reduced cheating and dishonesty.

Of course, India's ID system has not been without controversy. There were many privacy concerns, including criticism that the Aadhaar system was a mass monitoring tool and that personal data would be misused. Last year, a landmark decision by the Supreme Court of India found that the program did not violate the privacy rights of the country's residents. But in order to prevent misuse of personal data, the court placed tight limits on how the ID system could be used and shared.

According to the latest data by the World Bank, there are one billion people in the world without an official proof of identity, including 45 percent of the population in sub-Saharan Africa and 17 percent of South Asia's population.

Thanks to the work Nandan is doing, the world is moving closer to the day when everyone will have access to an official ID. The sooner we can achieve this goal, the sooner the world's poorest residents will not only be able to prove who they are, but also realize their dreams for better lives.

68. How does India's ID system check the identities of the residents? (不多于 7 个单词)  
\_\_\_\_\_
69. What is the function of Aadhaar as a valuable government platform? (不多于 8 个单词)  
\_\_\_\_\_
70. As for India's ID system, what are many people concerned about? (不多于 1 个单词)  
\_\_\_\_\_
71. What is the passage mainly about? (不多于 6 个单词)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**V. 书面表达 (20 分)**

高二英语第二学期期末试卷第 7 页 (共 13 页)

“High-speed railway, mobile payment, bicycle-sharing, online shopping”被认为是中国的“新四大发明”，它们给人们的生活带来了很大的变化。假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。请你向学校《英语报》投稿，选择其中一项“发明”，内容包括：

- Which one you choose to talk about;
- What influences it has on your life;
- What you think of it.

注意： 1. 自拟标题；  
2. 词数不少于 50。



北京市西城区 2018—2019 学年度第二学期期末试卷  
高二英语参考答案 2019. 7

第 I 卷 (75 分)

I. 听力理解 (共三节, 22.5 分)

第一、二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A  |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. B | 9. C | 10. A |

第三节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分)

- |           |         |           |            |         |
|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 11. thick | 12. mix | 13. honey | 14. 10/ten | 15. add |
|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|

II. 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 分)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. D | 19. A | 20. C |
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. A | 24. C | 25. D |
| 26. D | 27. B | 28. B | 29. C | 30. D |

III. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. C | 32. A | 33. A | 34. D | 35. C |
| 36. B | 37. C | 38. D | 39. D | 40. A |
| 41. B | 42. D | 43. B | 44. C | 45. B |

第 II 卷 (65 分)

I. 选词填空 (共 7 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 14 分)

- |                |              |                 |                 |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 46. applicants | 47. convince | 48. accuracy    | 49. embarrassed |
| 50. starved    | 51. doubtful | 52. consciously |                 |

II. 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- |                       |           |              |                        |               |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 53. To make           | 54. until | 55. Training | 56. how                | 57. had taken |
| 58. which/that        | 59. the   | 60. What     | 61. must/should/has to |               |
| 62. will have visited |           |              |                        |               |

III. 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 第 1、2 题每题 2 分, 第 3、4、5 题每题 3 分, 共 13 分)

63. I didn't hurt you on purpose.  
64. Not having enough time to cook, he ended up ordering lunch for himself.  
65. They promised not to give away the experiment report when they joined the project.  
66. Regardless of race, culture or color, the love of sport brings people from all over the world together.  
67. The suggestions I put forward were great, but to my disappointment, none were accepted.

IV. 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

68. By using fingerprints and other biological characteristics.  
69. Delivering social welfare programs and other government services.  
70. Privacy.  
71. Making the world's invisible people visible.

V. 书面表达 (20 分)

One possible version:

**Goodbye traditional shopping**

In recent years, among Chinese technological innovations, four have earned a reputation as China's "four great new inventions". They are high-speed railway, mobile payment, bicycle-sharing, and online shopping, which have added great convenience to daily life. As for me, I choose to talk about online shopping because I believe it has made traditional stores nearly obsolete.

With easier access to the Internet and wider use of mobile payment, online shopping has gained much popularity. This has caused the public to form different consumption habits, me included, of course. I seldom shop at brick-and-mortar shops now. What I often purchase online is clothing and stationery. There are various items for me to choose from. The easy access to consumer reviews helps me make informed purchases. Also, shopping online helps me save time and money.

Online shopping is a phenomenon that almost everyone has experienced in his or her life; and the reality is that it will only become more popular in the future. Although there's nothing quite like the convenience of shopping online, we should make sure our privacy and security are never at risk.

## 北京市西城区 2018—2019 学年度第二学期期末试卷 高二英语听力录音材料

**第一节：**听下面四段对话，每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听一遍。

Text 1

M: What's your plan for the Spring Festival holiday?  
W: I'm going to Harbin with my friends.  
M: Are you going there to enjoy ice lanterns?  
W: Not really. We are crazy about winter sports like skiing, skating and snowboarding. In Harbin, we can try all these sports.

Text 2

W: Johnny, could you help me with this math problem?  
M: Cathy, you must be kidding me. You'd better ask someone else; I'm really terrible at it.  
W: You know math is a headache for me. Do you know who can help?  
M: You could ask Tommy; he's a math person.

Text 3

M: Jane, are you coming to the party this Friday night?  
W: I'd love to, but I've promised Lily that I'd attend a lecture.  
M: That's too bad. I heard a band was going to give a live show. It's going to be great.  
W: Oh, what a pity!

Text 4

M: I'm nervous about the play tomorrow.  
W: You really have nothing to worry about; you've spent plenty of time learning your lines.  
M: You're probably right, but I'm always battling against stage fright.  
W: Be confident and then the butterflies in your stomach will fly away.

**第二节：**听下面三段对话，每段对话后有两道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

Text 5

M: Becky, could you do the radio show for me tomorrow?  
W: Why? What's up?  
M: Well, I have to deal with a family emergency.  
W: Oh, I hope everything is all right. Wish you good luck.  
M: Don't worry. I'll just be away for several days.  
W: OK. I'd love to help you out with the show. I've just completed my current project.  
M: That's great! You know, you're the only person I have asked because no one in our company is as reliable as you.  
W: It's nice of you to say so. I'll make you proud!

听下面一段对话，回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

Text 6

W: Jackson, come on, come to the living room. Turn on the TV!  
M: Yeah, yeah, all right. Any breaking news?  
W: You see there are so many live news reports about it.  
M: Oh, goodness. The church! It's on fire!  
W: The news presenter in the studio says everything is burning, and people are trying to save the main structure and the north tower.  
M: How horrible it is! What caused it?

W: Let's listen to the report from the fire scene...  
 M: The firefighters are trying their best to prevent the fire from spreading to the rest of the village.  
 W: Hasn't a helicopter been sent there to help?  
 M: Helicopters won't help much. More fire engines are urgently needed.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

Text 7

W: Hey Frank. Say cheese.  
 M: Cheeeese.  
 W: OK! Wow! You look great in the picture.  
 M: Let me have a look. Wow! Send this to me, please.  
 W: No problem. You see, we don't have to use a camera to take pictures now.  
 M: Yeah, smartphones seem to have taken the place of many things.  
 W: Will traditional cameras be completely replaced by smartphones?  
 M: I don't think so. The market is changing. The camera makers are making more high-end cameras for professional photographers. They need high quality pictures.  
 W: Yet, smartphones will still be what most people choose, because they are small and lightweight. What I like most about smart phones is that it's easier to share pictures.

**第三节：**听下面一段独白，根据题目要求在相应的横线上写下第 11 题至第 15 题的关键信息。每小题仅填写一个词。这段独白你将听两遍。

Text 8

Hey, good morning, everyone! Welcome to Lillian's Kitchen. I'm Lillian Rayne. Today, we're going to learn how to make smoothies. First, what is a smoothie? Please look at the glasses in front of me. They are smoothies! Don't they look inviting? A smoothie is a thick and creamy drink made from raw fruit, vegetables, and sometimes dairy products like yogurt, or ice-cream, typically using a blender. Here you can see a blender. It's an electric machine you use to mix liquids and soft foods together. Actually, besides some common recipes, you can be creative to make smoothies of your own style. You may use other ingredients, such as water, ice, fruit juice, honey, nuts, or even herbs.

Now, I'm showing you how to make a strawberry smoothie. Strawberry smoothies are healthy, delicious, and refreshing—and best of all, they're easy to make! First, you need 10 strawberries, 125 ml of milk, 5 ice cubes, and 1 tablespoon of sugar. Then, cut your strawberries into pieces and put them into a blender. Next, pour the milk into the blender. Add ice. Turn on the blender until the mixture is perfectly done. Put the sugar in, blending a few seconds more. If the strawberries are sweet enough, you may not need the sugar. Or if you'd like something more natural, honey is a great alternative. After all this, pour the smoothie into a glass. And now, it's time to enjoy!

第三节到此结束。听力理解部分到此结束。

口语题

**Unit 17**

1. Is it necessary for people to have a sense of humor? Why or why not?
2. Who is your favorite comedian? Why do you like him/her? What does he /she do to make you happy?
3. A proverb **says** that laughter is the best medicine. How do you understand it?

**Unit 18**

1. Beijing Opera attracts many foreigners. Can you say something about it? Why do you think it is so popular?
2. **The** Chinese Poetry Conference has been a hit since it appeared on TV. Why do you think many people like to read poems?
3. Many girls and women choose plastic surgery to achieve physical beauty. What is your opinion about plastic surgery? If female, will you follow suit? If male, **would you like to change your appearance?**

**Unit 19**

1. Suppose one of your friends is struggling to improve his/ her foreign language. What kind of suggestions **would** you give him/her?
2. Many countries in the world treat English as the first language, but with different accents. Do you think accent matters much? Why or why not?
3. When you choose majors for your college study, will you choose a foreign language to major in?

**Unit 20**

1. This unit is titled “new frontiers”. What is your understanding about new frontiers?
2. **Science holds the key to world change.** Can you give an example **where a scientific achievement** changed the world?
3. Of those great scientists in the 20th century, who do you admire most? Can you introduce him or her?

1

One sunny day, Marco went outside to play. He looked at the tall tree in his front yard. It was the tallest tree in the neighborhood. The tree was taller than Marco’s parents. It was even taller than his house!

Marco tipped his head back to look at the top of the tree. There were many branches and bright green leaves. Marco wanted to climb the tree, but he felt afraid. What would happen if he got stuck? The tall tree had one large branch. Marco knew it was a very strong branch. If he stood on his toes, he could just reach his hands around the top.

Marco wasn’t sure how to climb a tree. He had seen older kids do it, but they were much bigger. He knew he had to get his leg up over that branch. Marco grabbed the strong branch with his hands and tried to kick his feet over the top of the branch. It was too high.

Next, Marco held the branch and tried to walk his feet up the main tree trunk. That worked better, and Marco quickly swung his leg over his strong branch. Now he was hanging upside down from the branch like a monkey!

Marco liked the way his house looked upside down, but his hands were tired. He unwrapped his legs from the tree. Then he let go with his hands and dropped down into the grass. Now what? Marco tried again, but this time he didn’t hang like a monkey for long. He only put one leg onto the branch and wriggled his body until his belly was on top of the branch.

Marco was in the tree! Marco held very tightly to the rough bark until he caught his breath. Then he carefully pushed his body up until he was sitting. The tree made a nice chair when he rested his back against the trunk and let his legs dangle over either side of the strong branch. Marco looked down. He felt like he was very high in the sky. He looked up, and saw that there were still many branches to climb. These could wait until another day, though. For now, Marco just wanted to sit in the tree and feel proud. Marco climbed the tree!

1. How did Marco feel when he wanted to climb the tree? Why did he have this concern?
2. What behavior made Marco like a monkey?
3. Does Marco climb to the top of the tree? How did he feel?
4. Do you think climbing a tree is easy or hard? Why?

2

Sally Ride was the first woman astronaut from the U.S. to go into space. She flew two missions on the space shuttle. One was in August 1983, and the other was in October 1984. Both times she flew as a member of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger.

Sally Ride was born in 1951 in Los Angeles, California. She was interested in science, but she was also an excellent tennis player. She studied physics at Stanford University, where she earned her doctorate degree. While Dr. Ride was at Stanford, she answered an ad in the student newspaper for students interested in the space program. She was accepted into the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) program in 1978 to become an astronaut.

During her space missions, she was the first woman to operate a robotic arm, and she also retrieved a satellite using the robotic arm. She spent a total of 343 hours in space, which is over 14 days.

Dr. Ride was getting ready for another mission in 1986 when the Challenger space shuttle exploded. She was appointed to a group that studied what had gone wrong with the shuttle. She later became part of a group at NASA that made plans for future space missions. In 1987 Dr. Ride retired from NASA and began working and teaching at Stanford. In 2003 she was part of the investigation into the next shuttle accident, this time on the space shuttle Columbia.

Dr. Sally Ride died in 2012. Although she was famous as the first American woman in space, she said she always thought of herself just one way: as an astronaut. She inspired many people, both male and female.

1. What did Sally Ride study at college?
2. What does NASA stand for?
3. What was the name of the space shuttle that took Dr. Ride into space?
4. What was Dr. Ride famous for?