

哈师大附中 2018 级高二学年考试
英语试卷 **2020.05.15**
(满分 120 分 时间 90 分钟)



第一部分 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。

A

Great inventors like Thomas Edison have impacted people's lives with their inventions. While their contributions are certainly valuable, other amazing inventions were actually created by children!

The trampoline

Trampolines are great for both fun and exercise, but they are a fairly recent invention. In the 1930s, George Nissen was inspired to make a bouncy "net" after seeing a circus performance. He thought it more entertaining for performers to continue bouncing instead of landing in a net. So, at the age of 16, he made it by stretching thick cloth in a metal frame.

The Popsicle

Cold weather led to the creation of a delicious invention—the Popsicle. Frank Epperson was just 11 years old when he accidentally created his first Popsicle. He was making himself a soda drink and left his glass outside overnight. When he found it in the morning, it had frozen solid with the stir (搅拌) stick still in the glass. And the first Popsicle was born.

Braille

Three-year-old Louis Braille experienced a serious eye injury that blinded him in both eyes. He struggled to read by moving his fingers across raised letters, but that proved very difficult. At the age of twelve, Louis learned about a communication system where messages could be read silently with fingertips. He changed it and created Braille. It's now used around the world!

BEACON

When Hannah Herbst was just 14 years old, she was named America's Top Young Scientist for inventing a device called BEACON. After receiving a letter from her Ethiopian pen pal, Hannah was inspired to create a device that could convert the energy from ocean waves into electricity which she hopes will help people without easy access to electricity.

1. Which of the inventions greatly benefits the blind?
A. The trampoline. B. The Popsicle. C. Braille. D. BEACON.
2. Who was awarded a national title for his/her invention?
A. George Nissen. B. Frank Epperson. C. Louis Braille. D. Hannah Herbst.
3. What do the child inventors have in common?
A. They were all awarded for their amazing inventions.
B. They all made improvements on previous inventions.
C. They were all teenagers when they made their inventions.
D. They all invented great things that influence people's lives.

B

Ever since I graduated from high school, I've worked in the factories surrounding my hometown every summer. However, making the transformation between school and full-time blue-collar work during the break never gets any easier. For a student like me who considers any class before noon to be unacceptable, getting to a factory by 6 o'clock each morning is suffering. My friends never seem to understand why I'm so relieved to be back at school or that my summer vacation has been anything but a vacation.

There're few people as self-confident as a college student who has never been out in the real world. People of

my age always seem to overestimate the value of their time and knowledge. In fact, all the classes did not prepare me for my battles with the machine I ran in the plant, which would jam whenever I absent-mindedly put in a part backward or upside down.

The most stressful thing about blue-collar life is knowing your job could disappear overnight. Issues like downsizing (裁员) and overseas relocation had always seemed distant to me until my co-workers told me that the unit I was working in would shut down within six months and move to Mexico, where people would work for 60 cents an hour.

After working 12-hour shifts (轮班) in a factory, the other options have become only too clear. “This job pays well, but it’s hell on the body,” said one co-worker. “Study hard and keep reading.” she added. When I’m back at the university, skipping classes and turning in lazy re-writes seems too irresponsible after seeing what I would be doing without school. All the advice and public-service announcements about the value of an education that used to sound stale (陈腐的) now ring true.

My experiences in the factories have inspired me to make the most of my college years before I enter the real world for good.

4. What does the author think of his summer holiday?

- A. It was no holiday for him at all.
- B. It brought him nothing but suffering.
- C. It was a relief from his hard work at school.
- D. It offered him a chance to make more friends.

5. What can we infer about most college students?

- A. They do better in the real world.
- B. They are confident when they work.
- C. They think too highly of themselves.
- D. They are expert at handling machines.

6. The biggest pressure for blue-collar workers lies in the lack of _____.

- A. a satisfactory income
- B. job security
- C. a stable location
- D. enough break

7. How did the working experiences change the author?

- A. He became responsible for his work.
- B. He learned to be more practical at work.
- C. He began to respect blue-collar workers.
- D. He came to appreciate his college education.

C

Close to the North Pole, the remote and rocky Plateau Mountain in the Norwegian archipelago of Svalbard seems an unlikely spot for any global effort to safeguard agriculture. In this cold and deserted environment, no grains, no gardens, no trees can grow. Yet at the end of a 130-meter-long tunnel cut out of solid stone is a room filled with humanity’s most precious treasure, the largest and most diverse seed collection—more than a half-billion seeds.

A quiet rescue mission is under way. With growing evidence that unchecked climate change will seriously affect food production and threaten the diversity of crops around the world, the Svalbard Global Seed Vault (地窖) represents a major step towards ensuring the preservation of hundreds of thousands of crop varieties. This is a seed collection, but more importantly, it is a collection of the traits found within the seeds: the genes that give one variety resistance to a particular pest and another variety tolerance for hot, dry weather.

Few people will ever see or come into contact with the contents of this vault. In sealed boxes, behind multiple locked doors, monitored by electronic security systems, enveloped in below-zero temperatures, and

surrounded by tons of rock, hundreds of millions of seeds are protected in their mountain fortress. Frozen in such conditions inside the mountain, seeds of most major crops will remain viable for hundreds of years, or longer. Seeds of some are capable of retaining their ability to grow for thousands of years.

Everyone can look back now and say that the Seed Vault was a good and obvious idea, and that of course the Norwegian government should have approved and funded it. But back in 2004, when the Seed Vault was proposed, it was viewed as a crazy, impractical, and expensive idea.

We knew that nothing would provide a definite guarantee. But we were tired, fed up, and frankly scared of the steady losses of crop diversity. The Seed Vault was built by optimists who wanted to do something to preserve options so that humanity and its crops might be better prepared for change. If it simply resupplied seed gene banks with samples those gene banks had lost, this would repay our efforts.

The Seed Vault is about hope and commitment—about what can be done if countries come together and work cooperatively to accomplish something significant, long-lasting, and worthy of who we are and wish to be.

8. According to the passage, the Seed Vault is _____.

- A. a tunnel where the collected seeds are displayed
- B. a stone room that contains the seeds of endangered crops
- C. a seed gene bank that stores diverse seeds for future agriculture
- D. a lab where researchers study how to maintain the diversity of crops

9. The underlined word “viable” in Paragraph 3 probably means _____.

- A. mature
- B. clean
- C. alive
- D. valuable

10. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us _____.

- A. how the seeds are preserved
- B. where people keep the seeds
- C. why the seeds are protected
- D. what people do to study the seeds

11. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The Seed Vault offers a solution to climate change.
- B. Most countries took part in rescuing the seed varieties.
- C. The Seed Vault guarantees to prevent the loss of crop diversity.
- D. Many people originally considered building the Seed Vault unwise.

D

Burberry’s recent advertising campaign which aims to connect with Chinese consumers on an emotional level has caused unexpectedly bad results, with industry specialists now warning Western brands to learn more local knowledge to avoid cultural insensitivity.

There was a blitz of criticism on Chinese social media over Burberry’s “modern” Chinese Lunar New Year ad campaign. The campaign to celebrate family traditions and togetherness during the festival was unveiled (公开) on Jan. 3, starring Chinese actresses and Burberry brand ambassadors Zhao Wei and Zhou Dongyu.

Probably, Burberry was trying to combine the cool and detached look of a luxury brand and the idea of a family get-together. But the lead photograph featuring eight unsmiling models from four generations, appeared to lack the traditional Chinese New Year festive mood.

Many netizens considered it as an indirect act of insulting (侮辱) China, just like what D&G had done. D&G published a post on Weibo last November which prompted a huge outcry (抗议) on Chinese social media due to controversy over what many view as a racist ad campaign.

“I think Western brands are aware they need to connect with Chinese culture, but lack the in-depth knowledge to do so,” said Felicia Schwartz, the founder of London-based consultancy China Insight. “Being culturally relevant is about keeping one’s finger on the consumer’s pulse and understanding both traditions and

‘deep culture’ as well as how values and society are evolving in real time,” she explained. Experts point out that a practical approach is of great importance and consumer insight should be given more weight in a global age.

Nevertheless, as Oscar Wilde once said, “There is only one thing in life worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about”, some critics argue that no matter what, the campaign has provoked (激起) such a wide variety of discussion that it has become an advertising success. Schwartz disagrees with that notion. “China is not just an ultra-competitive environment for foreign brands, but Chinese brands are coming up as well,” she said. “In such an environment brands should attach more importance to a real understanding of the market.” She added that countless examples show that it is the global brands which made efforts to modestly localize that performed best in the Chinese context.

12. What can we know about Burberry’s advertising campaign?

- A. The advertising campaign was a total failure.
- B. Burberry put more emphasis on its cool look.
- C. Chinese considered the campaign disrespectful.
- D. It was shown to the public only in the Spring Festival.

13. In order to win Chinese market, foreign brands should _____.

- A. invest more money in advertising campaign
- B. give rise to a highly heated discussion online
- C. make continuous efforts to localize moderately
- D. invite more celebrities to promote the products

14. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. The access to Chinese market is what Western brands desire.
- B. Western brands should understand what local consumers need.
- C. Western brands have no way to truly understand Chinese culture.
- D. The age of globalization brings a hard time to average consumers.

15. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Burberry’s Campaign Strategy
- B. Globalization VS Localization
- C. Respecting Culture Helps to Win
- D. Chinese Themes? The Latest Trendy Style

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填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Almost 200 graduate students and postdoctoral (博士后) researchers gathered April 21 for a career-development event at the annual meeting of the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology where they learned about varieties of scientific careers, participated in skill-building workshops and networked with peers and speakers. The entire event was full of useful information 16

Your career path is less like a ladder and more like a jungle gym.

We’re all programmed to see our career path as a series of linear (直线型) steps up to a final goal—undergraduate, graduate, post doctor, forever job—but this rarely happens. 17 Don’t be afraid to take a risk when opportunities present themselves if they will help you build your unique career.

Create a “skills toolbox” and use it.

The skills you develop as a trainee help you stand out in the job market. When you’re in the lab, talk to your colleagues about their experiments. Challenge yourself to learn new techniques both in and out of your field. Work on developing critical thinking skills, which will help you however your career evolves.

And acquire skills outside the lab. Explore entrepreneurship, science writing and communication, policy,

outreach, education, even art—whatever resonates with you. 18

Communication skills are critical to success. Less jargon (行话), more passion.

Science is a language most people don't speak fluently. When communicating with diverse audiences, think of yourself as a translator. Eliminate jargon and create analogies (类推) to make your research accessible. Work on making your science story relevant to the audience, which may mean that you don't share every piece of data you have collected. Most importantly, practice.

Training courses like the ASBMB's Art of Science Communication are available to help you develop these skills.

19

In professional interactions, be confident and remember that your skills and knowledge got you where you are today. Don't be frightened by people who question what you know, and don't let negative experiences diminish your self confidence.

Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity. You don't need to see the entire staircase to take the next step.

With these words in mind, explore your options, network and talk to people in fields that interest you. Don't know where to start? Start with videos under the heading "Career Paths" at asbmb.org and the career section of the ASBMB Today website. 20 For the price of a cup of coffee, you can get started on the path to career success.

- A. Don't be afraid of new challenges.
- B. Work on believing that you belong in the room.
- C. Below are five tips for career success that struck me.
- D. This will help build you into a well-rounded candidate.
- E. You may move sideways in your career or even take a step or two back before moving up the ladder again.
- F. Once you find a job that interests you, identify people in the field and ask for informational interviews.
- G. Imposter (冒名顶替者) syndrome is a reality for many people in the sciences, especially those from underrepresented groups.

第二部分 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)

When I was a child my father taught me five words that I've used all my life—in my acting career, as a mother, in my business activities. If I 21 that I was afraid of the dark, or if I seemed worried about meeting new people, Dad would say, "Stand porter to your 22."

A porter is a gatekeeper, who stands at a door 23 people in or out. Dad would get me to 24 myself stopping destructive things—such as fear—at the door, 25 saying "Come in" to faith, love and self-assurance.

As a(n) 26, before I went on camera, I'd make sure anxiety stayed out and confidence in my ability came in. As a mother, when I was 27 about my children, I would try not to let worry in but would 28 my mind with trust in them.

Of course, there were always times I'd 29 those words.

In 1972 my husband, Fillmore Crank, and I opened the doors to our own 30 in North Hollywood. This was a new business venture for us, and it was a lot more 31 and complicated than we had 32.

We were on call 24 hours a day. Something was always going 33. Electricity went on the blink, food wasn't delivered, employees called in sick. Once, a flu epidemic 34 left us with no maids. Fillmore gave me a 35: scrub floors or do the laundry. For 10 days I folded enough king-size sheets to 36 the whole state of California.

Then there was the 37 crisis. The price of gasoline doubled, and tourism in California 38. How could we fill our beds? What if we kept losing money? What if we failed? Fear and worry were sneaking in. But I caught them just 39. I stood porter.

I stood in the door of my mind and sent fear packing.

These days at the hotel, whenever fear tries to 40, I just smile and point to the sign that reads *No Vacancy*.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. complained | B. announced | C. recalled | D. decided |
| 22. A. future | B. mind | C. family | D. studio |
| 23. A. letting | B. urging | C. inviting | D. observing |
| 24. A. busy | B. involve | C. send | D. picture |
| 25. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. or |
| 26. A. official | B. actress | C. maid | D. manager |
| 27. A. serious | B. curious | C. anxious | D. cautious |
| 28. A. fill | B. change | C. read | D. ease |
| 29. A. eat | B. twist | C. exchange | D. forget |
| 30. A. clinic | B. hotel | C. laundry | D. restaurant |
| 31. A. promising | B. demanding | C. convincing | D. boring |
| 32. A. figured | B. confirmed | C. deduced | D. suggested |
| 33. A. sour | B. missing | C. wrong | D. pale |
| 34. A. hardly | B. regularly | C. specially | D. suddenly |
| 35. A. warning | B. command | C. choice | D. solution |
| 36. A. serve | B. touch | C. decorate | D. blanket |
| 37. A. credit | B. energy | C. identity | D. family |
| 38. A. ceased | B. recovered | C. dropped | D. boomed |
| 39. A. in time | B. on purpose | C. at random | D. by chance |
| 40. A. split | B. shelter | C. withdraw | D. register |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡相应位置上。

There 41 (be) a trend recently in the food service industry toward lower fat content and less salt. This trend, which was started by the medical community (医学界) 42 a method of fighting heart disease, has had some unintended side 43 (effect) such as overweight and heart disease—44 very thing the medical community was trying to fight.

Fat and salt are very important parts of a diet. They are required 45 (process) the food that we eat, to recover from injury and for several other bodily functions. When fat and salt 46 (remove) from food, the food tastes as if it is missing something. As a result, people will eat more food to try to make up for that something missing. Even worse, the amount of fast food that people eat goes up. Fast food is full of fat and salt; by eating more fast food people will get more salt and fat 47 they need in their diet.

48 (have) enough fat and salt in your meals will reduce the urge to snack (吃点心) between meals and will improve the taste of your food. However, be 49 (caution) not to go to extremes. Like anything, it is possible to have too much of both, 50 is not good for the health.

*以下为答题和拍照部分, 有打印稿的考生在此作答, 无打印稿的考生请按该格式在白纸上写出答案并拍照上传。

41. _____	42. _____	43. _____	44. _____	45. _____
46. _____	47. _____	48. _____	49. _____	50. _____

第三部分 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）

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 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。

*以下为答题和拍照部分，有打印稿的考生在此作答

One Sunday, I was reading my book while it suddenly occurred to me that it was my mother birthday the next day. However, I forgot it complete. I was worried that I didn't prepare any present to her. At that moment, idea of online shopping came to my mind. I clicked the mouse and search some famous shopping websites. Having compared the price of many dress, I chose one with a reasonable price which I supposed my mum would appreciate it and bought it as soon as possible. The next day I received the dress as expected without get out of my room. You see, online shopping is very convenient that it has made our life colorful.

*无打印稿的考生请按以下格式在白纸上写清楚答案并拍照上传。

1. _____	2. _____
3. _____	4. _____
5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____
9. _____	10. _____

