2023 学年第一学期期末调研测试卷

高二英语

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 8 页，第 II 卷 9 至

10 页。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

第 I 卷

1. 答第 I 卷时, 考生务必用 2B 铅笔按“正确涂写”要求涂写答题卡。
2. 每小题选出答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试卷上。
3. 考试结束, 考生将答题卡交回。

## 第一部分：听力（共两节, 满分 30 分）

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 weather like now?
   1. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy.
2. When will the woman return?
   1. On Monday. B. On Tuesday. C. On Friday.
3. How many tests does the woman have to take today?
   1. One. B. Two. C. Three.
4. Where does the conversation take place?
   1. At a bookstore. B. At a library. C. At the man’s home.
5. How much will the man pay for the toys in total?

A. $10. B. $30. C. $40.

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、7 题。

1. What kind of person is Mr. Smith?
   1. Humorous. B. Kind. C. Generous.
2. What does the man learn from Mr. Smith?
   1. Maths. B. Historic stories. C. Jokes.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

1. When will the plane take off?

A. At 4:50. B. At 6:30. C. At 7:30.

1. How will the speakers go to the airport?
   1. By taxi. B. By underground. C. By bus.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

1. What is the relationship between the speakers?
   1. Teacher and student. B. Interviewer and interviewee. C. Colleagues.
2. What does the man think of Ms. White?
   1. Formal. B. Casual. C. Mean.
3. How often do the woman and Ms. White have a get-together?
   1. Every Friday. B. Twice a week. C. Once a month.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

1. Who are the two speakers?
   1. Boss and employee. B. Husband and wife. C. Parent and child.
2. What day is it today?
   1. Wednesday. B. Thursday. C. Friday.
3. What dessert will be served at the dinner party?
   1. Pie. B. Cookies. C. A cake.
4. What will the man probably do next?
   1. Do some cleaning. B. Invite the guests. C. Decorate the house.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

1. What is the talk mainly about?
   1. Exercise and health. B. Traffic and pollution. C. Life and work.
2. What are city planners trying to do?
   1. Keep out cars.
   2. Add more buses.
   3. Close shops in the city center.
3. What is the speaker’s attitude to the practice of city planners?
   1. Uncertain. B. Supportive. C. Opposed.
4. What can we do to make a difference according to the speaker?
   1. Make sensible decisions.
   2. Spend money wisely.
   3. Help people understand the problems.

## 第二部分：阅读理解 (共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节 （共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C 和D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

With a huge variety of animals, plants, and geological features, it’s no surprise the Rocky Mountains host many national parks in both the US and Canada. Here are a few of the national parks in the region dedicated to preserving the unique environments of the Rocky Mountains.

## Rocky Mountain National Park

The first of the great national parks in the Rocky Mountains, this park includes 415 square miles of land across the Continental Divide. Because of its size, visitors can experience high mountain peaks, grassy valleys, hidden alpine lakes, and beautiful waterfalls. Rock climbers can scale a thousand feet up the sheer rock cliffs of Longs Peak, and there are many hiking trails.

## Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone is probably one of the most well-known national parks. President Ulyssess S. Grant designated Yellowstone as the very first national park in the United States on March 1, 1872. It is famous for its hot springs, boiling mud, fumaroles and geysers such as Old Faithful, which shoots boiling water more than 100 feet into the air. Yellowstone also has its own canyon and magnificent waterfall. Visitors can see bison, elk, wolves and grizzly bears.

## Grand Teton National Park

Travelers can leave Yellowstone on a parkway that brings them right to Grand Teton National Park, just north of Jackson, Wyoming. Humans have lived in the area for more than 11,000 years, and traces of this history can be found throughout the park. Grand Teton has many opportunities for hiking, camping, boating, rock climbing, and viewing wildlife, as well as amazing views of the Grand Teton Mountain Range.

## Banff National Park

Banff National Park is located near Calgary, in Alberta, Canada. Banff was Canada’s first national park, and is known for its mountain peaks, its hundreds of glaciers, and glacier-fed lakes such as Lake Louise. Banff has many hiking trails and campsites, and winter visitors snowshoe, ski, and skate.

1. Which of the following best suits winter sports lovers?
   1. Rocky Mountain National Park. B. Yellowstone National Park.

C. Grand Teton National Park. D. Banff National Park.

1. What can we learn from the passage?
   1. Rocky Mountain National Park has its own canyon.
   2. Yellowstone National Park are famous for campsites.
   3. Grand Teton National Park enjoys the longest history.
   4. Banff National Park is the first national park in Canada.
2. Where is the passage most likely taken from?
   1. A science magazine. B. A travel brochure.

C. A geography textbook. D. A wildlife guidebook.

# B

In 1996, someone found some very old clothes in an old mine in Nevada, USA; they included a pair of dirty old jeans. Today, those jeans are very valuable, and they are now in the Levi Strauss Archival Collection, in San Francisco. The jeans, which are over 140 years old, are the oldest pair of Levi’s 501 jeans in the world.

They are almost the same as a modern pair of 501’s; there are just some small differences in the detail. For instance, today’s 501’s have two back pockets, the old pair just has one.

In 1853, a young tailor from Germany, called Levi Strauss, began working in San Francisco; Levi sold thick canvas to miners; the miners used the canvas to make tents.

One day, a miner told Levi that he could not find trousers that were strong enough for work in the gold mines. Levi decided to make some trousers out of canvas.

Very soon, he had sold all the canvas trousers he’d made! They were just what miners wanted. However, the canvas was rather heavy and stiff. Levi therefore began to look for a different textile; soon he found a heavy textile from France; it was called serge de Nimes. Americans just

called this de Nimes, and this name soon got reduced to denim.

Denim was a bit lighter than canvas, but it was very strong; it was ideal for miners.

However, original denim was almost white, and miners did not like the color! Their denim trousers got dirty as soon as they began working!

Levi Strauss therefore decided to use colored denim, and he chose dark blue. In 1873, he began to make denim trousers with metal rivets to make them stronger. This was a radical new idea: “Blue jeans” had arrived!

Levi’s jeans were so popular, that his company got bigger and bigger; soon, other firms were making blue jeans too. Miners liked them, but so did cowboys and other working men. Blue jeans became classic American working trousers. After the Second World War, jeans became popular all over the world. Today, blue jeans are now the international uniform worn by young people.

1. Why did Levi start to make jeans at first?
   1. To start a business. B. To make use of canvas.

C. To make a difference. D. To meet the miners’ needs.

1. What do you know about “denim”?
   1. It was originally dark blue.
   2. It was introduced from France.
   3. It was thought little of by cowboys.
   4. It was heavy and stiff compared to canvas.
2. Which of the following can best describe Levi?
   1. Diligent and honest. B. Innovative and devoted.

C. Noble and persistent. D. Generous and warm-hearted.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   1. A creative tailor. B. A long-existing trend.

C. The origin of jeans. D. The famous brand of jeans.

# C

The Amazon rainforest spreads across nine South American countries but most of it (60%) is in Brazil. Brazilian Scientists think they might have found a way to reverse the damage caused by deforestation and turn farmland back into forest. The secret lies in ancient local knowledge of soil.

Amazonian dark earth (ADE) is a thick, black soil found deep in the Amazon rainforest, and it could help restore forests around the world. ADE is a kind of compost - a soil made from dead plants and animals. Various kinds of compost are sold in gardening centers around the world, but ADE is unique. It was created by indigenous people (the descendants of people who lived somewhere before another culture arrived and took over) from the Amazon between 2,000 and 2,500 years ago. The Amazonian people, today known as Amerindians, created ADE using charcoal from fires, animal bones, food waste and poo. It contains microbes, including bacteria that help to turn chemicals in the soil into useful nutrients that feed plants and trees.

Vast areas of the Amazon have been cut down, mostly to make way for grassland for raising cattle. Scientists are looking for a way to turn grassland back into rainforest and revive forest ecosystems. These support thousands of animal and plant species, many of them unique to the area. Forests also absorb lots of carbon dioxide, a gas that cause climate change.

To see if the Amazon’s special soil could help, the scientists grew grasses and trees in ADE, regular earth and a mixture of both. Trees grown in ADE were up to six times taller than those in regular soil. ADE takes hundreds of years to create, so the scientists can’t simply make more. Team member, Dr. Siu Mui Tsai, said that instead they want to try and “copy its characteristics”, especially its helpful microbes, and see if it could help to restore natural habitats.

1. What are Brazilian scientists trying to do?
   1. To bring forests back. B. To measure damage.

C. To reduce farmland. D. To dig out ancient soil.

1. What made the Amazonian dark earth special?
   1. Dead plants. B. Animal bones. C. Food waste. D. Bacteria inside.
2. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
   1. The reasons for cutting down forests. B. The benefits of raising cattle.

C. The significance of forest ecosystems. D. The influence of climate change.

1. Which of the following might Dr. Siu agree with?
   1. Amazonian dark earth is helpful to microbes.
   2. Amazonian dark earth is produced in large quantities.
   3. Microbes are beneficial to the revival of forests.
   4. Microbes are the characteristics of the natural habitats.

# D

Does it ever seem like something is going on with our attention spans? Gloria Mark, an attention researcher at the university of California, says there is scientific evidence that attention spans have shrunk considerably. “We started studying attention span length over 20 years ago,” Mark said. “In 2003, we found that attention spans averaged about two-and-a-half minutes on any screen before people switched. In the past five, six years, they are averaging 47 seconds on the screen.”

Mark maintains that a shorter attention span has three downsides: The first is that people make more errors when they do attention shifting; second downside is that it takes longer to do something, because we have to adjust to every new task every time we shift; the third downside—maybe this is the worst of all—is that stress increases. When people are working on multiple tasks and they have to shift their attention, their blood pressure rises.

You don’t have to be a professor to guess at the cause of our great distract ability: It’s technology, of course–phones, social media, texting. It might be hard to think of the last time you even had a tech-free hour. So she offered a couple of tips for staying focused: First, when you feel the **itch** to change tasks, analyze why. If it’s just boredom or procrastination(拖延症), make a deal with yourself to work another 20 minutes, and then treat yourself to a reward. Second, picture yourself at the end of the day. What do you want to have accomplished? What do you want to feel? “A concrete visualization of yourself sitting on the couch, you know, watching your favourite show is really good motivation,” she said.

The internet has this incredible resource available to us, so rather than be upset by it because it distracts us, how can we turn that around and instead find value from it? And how can we utilize our time best when we use the resources from the Internet without getting exhausted from it? These questions are what Gloria Mark will focus on in her subsequent research.

1. What is the second paragraph mainly about? A.Negative effects of short attention spans.
2. Benefits of long attention spans.
3. Causes of short attention spans.
4. Ways to deal with short attention spans.
5. What does the underlined word in para.3 probably mean?
   1. Necessity. B. Courage. C. Desire. D. Choice.
6. Which of the following may Gloria Mark suggest?
   1. Imagining what you will accomplish at the end of the day is a waste of time.
   2. Multitasking is a good way to extend our attention span.
   3. It is necessary to think twice before shifting your tasks.
   4. We’d better say no to the internet sometimes as it distracts us.
7. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
   1. Are Our Attention Spans Getting Shorter?
   2. How Do We Live with the Internet?
   3. Is Multitasking Possible?
   4. What Can We Do to Make Our Attention Spans Longer?

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 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。

When you have mountains of homework and studying ahead, getting started can seem like an impossible task. 36 Read on to learn how to stop procrastinating (拖延) on studying, focus even when you’re tired, and get motivated to do your schoolwork!

**Start with your easiest task to get the ball rolling.** 37 When you really don’t feel like getting started, it’s better to set yourself up for a quick win. Try working from the shortest to the most time-intensive task, and work from easiest project to the hardest. Once you finish a small step or two, you’ll get an awesome sense of accomplishment that’ll make it easier to keep going!

38 Pick a few tasks you can accomplish in just one sitting. Divide your larger studying goals into small, concrete steps. Identify specific, achievable goals that you can work on one at a time. This way, you can make good progress, and achieving each goal will make you feel accomplished at the end of your study session.

**Reward yourself when you complete a task.** Treat yourself to help you stay motivated and make studying fun. If you’re in the middle of a study session, you can take a quick walk, eat a granola bar, or listen to a favorite song. 39

**Work with your friends or a tutor.** Positive peer pressure can be a great motivator! Unless working with others creates more of a distraction, find a study buddy or group you can collaborate with. 40 If group studying doesn’t work for you, find a tutor who can help you work through your assignments.

* + 1. Break down your work into smaller pieces.
    2. Set goals together, and check-in along the way.
    3. Make things less stressful by starting with just a small task.
    4. Try a fresh approach to your studies if you’re sick of reading and writing.
    5. We’ll teach you how to get into the right frame of mind before you start studying.
    6. If you’ve finished your study session, feel free to wind down by playing a video game.
    7. If you’re to attend a college, each small study meeting will get you closer to your dream.

## 第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白

处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

Most 13-year-olds might have spent those three years preoccupied with schoolwork or hanging out with mates. One teenager, however, spent his nights sleeping in a 41 to raise money for the hospice (安养院) that looked after his friend. Now, Max Woosey has decided to go back indoors after three years and his years-long fundraising campaign has 42 more than £700,000 in charitable donations.

“I love camping, it’s one of my 43 things and I’m definitely going to miss it,” he said. “I think the highlight would have to be the second camp out, 44 that year was the hardest.” “The first year was quite nice but the second was 45 and there were worse storms. It was really 46 for me because all my friends and family were there.” He said that although the wind and rain proved to be 47 adversaries (对手), it was last summer’s heatwave that almost 48 him to return to the comforts of his bedroom. “ 49 , it was horrible, and when there’s a heatwave your tent turns into a greenhouse. It was absolutely boiling,” he said. On the prospect of sleeping inside on a 50 basis again, he said: “I think it’s going to be weird (怪异的) the first few nights but I think it is time to come inside now. There are future 51 that we are hoping can become possible. It is going to be strange but I’m just going to have to 52 it.”

Speaking to ITV’s Good Morning Britain, he said: “My friend Rick was absolutely amazing. He 53 the outdoors, he enjoyed sports and we got along really well. The North Devon hospice just took brilliant care of him and I wanted to say thank you in the 54 way I could. So I started sleeping outside and I tried to raise as much money as I could for them.” Donations will go to North Devon hospice, which will make a 55 to the patients and families.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. hotel | B. house | C. bedroom | D. tent |
| 42. A. raised | B. donated | C. saved | D. earned |
| 43. A. efficient | B. ridiculous | C. dangerous | D. favourite |
| 44. A. but | B. because | C. so | D. unless |
| 45. A. easier | B. stronger | C. tougher | D. nicer |
| 46. A. helpful | B. meaningful | C. terrible | D. simple |
| 47. A. brilliant | B. committed | C. reliable | D. tricky |
| 48. A. forced | B. troubled | C. commanded | D. banned |
| 49. A. Apparently | B. Certainly | C. Honestly | D. Equally |
| 50. A. sound | B. regular | C. voluntary | D. occasional |
| 51. A. adventures | B. journeys | C. applications | D. generations |
| 52. A. take over | B. pass over | C. get over | D. engage in |
| 53. A. respected | B. recalled | C. annoyed | D. loved |
| 54. A. biggest | B. hardest | C. earliest | D. easiest |
| 55. A. proposal | B. contribution | C. difference | D. donation |

2023 学年第一学期期末调研测试卷

高二英语

第 II 卷

注意事项：

第 II 卷共 2 页,用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，答在试题卷上无效。

## 第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 30 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。

There are a few ways Chinese restaurants are different from Western restaurants. In the west, everyone always gets their own menu 56 orders their own food. Since the tables are usually small, it is quite difficult to talk to or even see more than a few people during the meal. However, 57 modern China, usually everyone sits at large round tables where it is easy to see and talk with each other, even if it is 58 rather large group. When the food comes and is put in the middle of the table, everyone then serves 59 (them) by taking a small bit of food. Just as in the West, people can choose what they want to eat. But in the west, 60 (important) is placed on the individual and having one’s own preferences, while in China on sharing and community. Everyone still gets what they want, but it is a 61 (share) experience. Since people 62 (seat) at around table, everyone is treated equally. No one is given 63 (great) power over another. Nevertheless, respect is still shown to older people or people of higher status, as they always sit at the far end of the room 64 (face) the door.

China has many different styles of food, a wide range of ingredients and cooking methods. Therefore, when you are in China you should make an effort 65 (enjoy) Chinese food as the Chinese do—as a group experience—a time for sharing, family, and friendship.

## 第四部分：写作（共两节；满分 40 分）

第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你校将于下个月举办英语书写大赛，请你写一封电子邮件，邀请英国交换生 Peter 参赛，内容包括：

1. 发出邀请；
2. 介绍比赛安排；
3. 希望尽快回复。注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节：读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Charlie was very obedient to his parents and teachers, for which everyone loved him a lot. Due to his father’s job, his family moved to a new city, where he entered a new school. As Charlie was a good boy, soon most of his new classmates became his good friends. The teachers also praised this new boy, because of his intelligence and nice behavior to all.

But there was one boy in the class who did not like Charlie at all! His name was Bill and he was a very naughty boy, for which no one liked him at all. He found that Charlie was a quiet boy. So he started creating troubles for his new classmate. At the lunchtime, when Charlie was having lunch, Bill came up to him and asked, “Hey, what do you have for lunch?” “It’s cake and sweets,” Charlie replied with a smile.

“I love sweets and so I will eat this food today,” Bill said grudgingly. He snatched the lunch box from Charlie. The other boys sitting around were furious, but no one dared to protest due to fears of being bullied by Bill and his little gang.

From that day on, Bill regularly ate Charlie’s lunch and even threw away the water from his water bottle one day. But Charlie still kept quiet and did not complain to the teacher. Bill never did his homework and always forced the good boys of the class, including Charlie, to write it down on his copy for him! When Charlie’s parents learned about all these bullies of Bill, they wanted to come to the school and complain about this naughty boy. But Charlie stopped them and said, “Mom, Dad, please do not worry. Everything will be all right. After all, Bill is also a kid like me.”

The days went by and the time came for the annual sports at the school. Charlie was also good at sports and he participated in a number of events. Bill also participated in sack race (套袋赛跑), though he could not run very fast due to his fat body.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Seeing Charlie won first prize in 100 meters, Bill felt very bad and then made a decision. Charlie then took Bill to the school doctor who tended his injured leg.

高二英语试题卷 第 1 页 共 10 页