**雅礼中学2023年上学期期末考试试卷**

**高二 英语**

时量：120分钟 分值：150分

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 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。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 is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Father and daughter. B. Teacher and student. C. Classmates.

2. What are the speakers doing?

A. Driving a car. B. Crossing the street. C. Riding a bus.

3. What is the woman's coat probably made from?

A. Man-made material. B. Wool. C. Cotton.

4. How long will it take to get to the dentist by bus?

A. 5 minutes. B.10 minutes. C. 25 minutes.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A TV remote control. B.Clothing buttons. C. A TV channel.

**第二节 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。

6. Where does the conversation probably take place？

A. In the woman's office. B. In the man's house. C. In a warehouse.

7. What will the woman be doing?

A. Cleaning. B. Organizing shelves. C. Recording the data.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the man's opinion of his sewing class?

A. He thinks it's a waste of time.

B. He thinks it builds character.

C. He thinks everyone should learn it.

9. What did the woman choose for her project?

A. A neck pillow. B. A stuffed toy. C. A purse.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What was life on the nearby planet like according to the man?

A. Animals. B. Cells. C. Plants.

11. When does the woman think other planets will communicate with us probably?

A. In 25 years. B. In 50 years. C. In 100 years.

12. How does the man think we will hear from other planets?

A. By rockets. B. By computers. C. By telescopes.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What was the man probably doing at the beginning?

A. Reading a magazine. B. Watching a TV show. C. Doing some cleaning.

14. When did the woman first use AI today?

A. When she drove her car.

B. When she woke up with her alarm.

C. When she bought some things on the Internet.

15. What did the man's parents just get?

A. A new car with special cameras.

B. A piece of cleaning equipment.

C.A smart watch.

16. How does the woman react to the Roomba in the end?

A. She is uninterested. B. She is amused. C. She is amazed.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What caused the holes to form?

A. Humans. B. A volcano eruption. C. Global warming.

18. When does the lake begin to fill?

A. In the spring. B. In the summer. C. In the fall.

19. What happens to the water?

A. It disappears forever.

B. It floods the highways.

C. It appears in the valley below again.

20. What do we know from the talk？

A. Experts think it's better not to fill the holes．

B. “Lost Lake” is formed due to global warming．

C. The state of Oregon is famous for dead volcanoes．

**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。

A

VOLUNTARY STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

There are over 600 different Voluntary Student Organizations (VSOs) at Stanford.VSOs are those organizations in which membership is both open and limited to current Stanford students, and whose purposes and procedures are consistent with the goals and standards of the University. Students make all organizational decisions. In order to use the Stanford name, or to receive funding, all voluntary student organizations must register with the University through the Office of Stanford Events.

As a condition of registration, each voluntary student organization must file and have approved each of the following:

·A statement(声明)of purpose and organizational constitution.

·A statement about membership qualifications.

·Clear procedures for officer elections.

·Identification of the authorized representatives of the group.

If a voluntary student organization seeks to use University facilities for meetings open to more than its own members, such meetings shall be subject to the regulations of the Committee on Public Events. All organization events held in University facilities must receive event approval from the Office of Student Activities. No student group may use University space or facilities or receive other University support for purposes of supporting candidates for public office. Groups may use public places such as White Plaza for speeches and similar activities held by the Student Committee; may have periodic use of on-campus meeting rooms; and may request to reserve auditoriums (礼堂) for public events as long as all University guidelines are followed.

21. Who can register for a VSO at Stanford?

A. A college candidate. B. A Stanford graduate.

C. A voluntary student. D. A current Stanford student.

22. What material does a VSO need to hand in?

A. A business certificate.

B. A description of its members.

C. A distinct procedure of electing officers.

D. An introduction to the representatives.

23. Which department can approve the events of a VSO?

A.The Student Committee. B.The Office of Stanford Events.

C.The Office of Student Activities. D.The Committee on Public Events.

**B**

I look forward to my half-hour train ride to work every morning.I can look out of the window as it twists and turns itself through neighborhoods with the sun casting its strong light on the floor of the train car.I sometimes get lost in thought while following the light.But the reason I love this ride is that it's a reminder of how neighborhoods can change from block to block.

For almost a year now I have been.riding this train as I head into the office where I work as a reporter for a local magazine.I am one of 13 journalists who help report community news in areas that are often forgotten.And for me，that means covering areas like the one I grew up in.

Last week, as I was on the way to my office, I started wondering how neighborhoods have changed since the 2008 housing crisis. I searched addresses on the city's southwest side, a neighborhood that has seen a significant number of residential homes pulled down, I scanned the street views recorded on my phone and saw how the neighborhood looked in 2007. Then I set out to visit the city block, and that's when I met 3-year-old Harmony.

Harmony loved collecting rocks for me to hold as I walked down the street with her mother, Marquita. I already knew what the neighborhood looked like in the past,but Marquita shared more details of the people who once lived on her block, who were really friendly to each other. However, people today in the neighborhood are busy with life and seldom say hello to each other. Marquita has lived on this block her entire life, and Harmony has for most of her short life as well. But the neighborhood that Marquita grew up in will be one obviously different than the one Harmony will grow to know.

In the end, they smiled at my camera. And then I got back on the train and headed back to the office to tell their stories.

24. What makes the author love his train ride to work?

A. Being lost in thought. B. Admiring the outside views.

C. Enjoying the warm sunshine. D. Knowing the change of blocks.

25. How did the author find out what the city's southwest side looked like in the past?

A. By reading earlier reports. B. By interviewing local people.

C. By watching past street views. D. By searching his memories.

26. How might Marquita feel when she talked with the author?

A. Sad. B. Nervous. C. Touched. D. Confused.

27. What is the main purpose of the text?

A. To share a pleasant train ride with us. B. To tell us the work of a news reporter.

C. To show us a crowded community. D. To introduce a new neighborhood.

**C**

As one of the most momentous languages in the world，Latin had humble beginnings.It originated along the Tiber River in Italy and only a handful of people spoke the language.Over time，Latin became more distinguished as Romans procured（获得） political power.Many famous literary texts and scientific classifications were written in Latin.Even though knowing Latin indicated a person was educated，according to Britannica，in the 20th century far fewer people learned “Latin”，leading it to be classified as a “dead” language.

There are around 7，000 living languages in the world，but，according to Britannica， “more than half are at risk of dying out by the end of the 21st century”.Civilizations evolve over time and so do languages.More often than not，a language dies because everyone who speaks the language dies.For example，Marie Smith Jones，perhaps the last native speaker of the Alaskan Eyak language，died at the age of 89 in 2008，and so did the language.Now，fewer and fewer people speak Latin，which raises public's awareness about its preservation.

Actually, there are many other reasons in respect of why Latin should be preserved or taught. “It is a window into an engaging ancient civilization, and studying an ancient civilization teaches us to respect different points of view and unfamiliar cultural practices,” says Kathleen Coleman, James Loeb Professor of Harvard University.

Since it isn't used in ordinary conversations, there are a lot of difficulties that arise from teaching Latin. “Teaching a ‘dead’ language is distinct from teaching other languages,” explains Coleman, “because there are no native speakers to demonstrate us how it sounds or answer questions about the meanings of words or justify idioms.While it's tough, we still can find the answers to our questions from the fragmentary(不完整的)evidence available in written texts.”

28. What can we learn about Latin from **Paragraph 1**?

A. Latin was well-known since its birth.

B. Only educated people learned Latin in the past.

C. Latin was not favored by scientists and writers.

D. All people didn't learn Latin in the 20th century.

29. The author mentions Marie Smith Jones in **Paragraph 2** to show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Latin is going to be a “dead” language

B. what it really means when a language dies

C. why people should be aware of protecting languages

D. he is the last native speaker of the Alaskan Eyak language

30. Why should people learn Latin according to Coleman?

A. To show unfamiliar practices. B. To respect others’ opinions.

C. To learn about an ancient society. D. To protect a "dead" language.

31. What will the author probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?

A. The learning materials. B. The development of Latin

C. The learning methods. D. The difficulties in learning Latin.

**D**

Ever since the 1960s, seismologist（地震学家）on multiple continents have detected a mysterious pulse that every 26 seconds. But in the last 60 years no one has been able to figure out what this sound actually is.

The “heartbeat of the Earth ” was first recorded in 1962, by John Oliver, a researcher at the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University.Then, in 1980, Gary Holcomb a geologist with the U. S. Geological Survey, also discovered the mysterious pulse. But for some reason, the two researchers' discoveries remained virtually unknown for over two decades, until a graduate student at the University of Colorado Boulder once again detected the "heartbeat" and decided to look into it.

Mike Ritzwoller, a seismologist at the University of Colorado, did a lot of work with his colleague, but they were never able to explain what it actually was.

One theory claims that it's caused by waves, while another states that it's due to volcanic activity. The wave theory dates back to 2011, when Garrett Euler, a graduate student at Washington University in St. Louis, tied the origin of the pulse to a part of the Gulf of Guinea called the Bight of Bonny. According to him, when waves hit the continental shelf, the pressure deforms the ocean floor, causing pulses that reflect the wave pattern. Euler's theory was believable, but not everyone was convinced by it. In 2013, Yingjie Xia, a researcher from the Institute of Geodesy and Geophysics in Wuhan, China, suggested that the source of the 26-second pulse was volcanic activity. His theory made sense as well. But neither of the two theories fully explain the pulse.

Why does the 26-second pulse only occur in the Bight of Bonny? Waves hit coastlines all over the world, and there are plenty of other regions with seismic activity, so what is so special about this place? Well, that's one question that no one has ever answered. And it's not just that it's a tough puzzle to solve, but also that seismologists don't really seem interested in it.

32. What can be inferred about the “heartbeat of the Earth” from the passage?

A.Researchers have found out exactly what it is.

B. It was first detected in 1962 by Gary Holcomb.

C. It can only be felt when you are in the Bight of Bonny.

D. It wasn't until the 2000s that it caught people's attention.

33. What is the last paragraph but one mainly about?

A. How these two theories came about.

B. An explanation of Euler's wave theory.

C. Two theories about what causes the pulse.

D. Why these two theories are not convincing enough.

34. What is seismologists’ attitude towards finding out why the pulse only happens in the Bight of Bonny?

A. Indifferent. B. Curious. C. Anxious. D. Amused.

35. What would be a suitable title for this passage?

A. Earth's Heartbeat-A Mysterious Sound

B. Two Theories Related to Earth's Heartbeat

C. Bight of Bonny-Home to Earth’s Heartbeat

D. The Reason Why Earth's Heartbeat Happens

**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可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

What keeps us healthy and happy as we go through life? The clearest message that we got from a 75-year study is this: Good relationships keep us happier and healthier. \_\_\_36\_\_\_

The first is that social connections are really good for us, and that loneliness kills. It turns out that people who are more socially connected to others are happier. \_\_\_37\_\_\_ On the contrary, the experience of loneliness turns out to be harmful. There are some people who are more lonely than they want to be. They find that they are less happy, their health declines earlier in midlife, and they live shorter lives than people who are not lonely.

And we know that you can be lonely in a crowd and you can be lonely in a marriage. So the second big lesson that we learned is that it's not just the number of friends you have, and it's not whether or not you're in a committed relationship, but it's the quality of your close relationships that matters. \_\_\_38\_\_\_ High-conflict marriages, for example, without much love, turn out to be very bad for our health.

And the third big lesson that we learned about relationships is that good relationships don't just protect our bodies, they protect our brains. It turns out that being in a securely attached relationship is protective. Many people are in relationships where they can get help from the other persons in times of need. \_\_\_39\_\_\_

So, good and close relationships are good for our health and well-being. \_\_\_40\_\_\_ This is wisdom that's as old as the hills. Now, ask yourself a question: If you were going to invest now in your future best self, where would you put your time and your energy?

|  |
| --- |
| A. These people's memories stay sharper and longer.  B. We've learned three big lessons about relationships.  C. That is to say, the good life is built with good relationships.  D. What's more, they're physically healthier, and they live longer.  E. It turns out that living in the conflict is really bad for our health.  F. They will surprisingly find that this relationship cause mental decline.  G. People living in loneliness are either in sorrow or terrible health condition. |

**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。**

In my childhood, my family struggled to make ends meet. With three children to feed, my father worked as a janitor (看门人) and farmed our small field until dark. Despite our \_\_41\_\_ difficulties, my parents always did their best to \_\_42\_\_ for us.

One day, Mrs.Harper, my headteacher, brought a box of toys to school to give to \_\_43\_\_ children. Everyone was \_\_44\_\_ to contribute some of their own toys, but I hardly had any toys of my own. Glued to the toys in the box, my \_\_45\_\_ got wide with excitement. Mrs. Harper \_\_46\_\_ my expression and allowed me to choose two toys for myself. I was so \_\_47\_\_ feeling like the luckiest girl in the world.

Upon my arrival at home, I couldn't wait to \_\_ 48\_\_ them to my mother. But she gently explained that I couldn't \_\_49\_\_ the toys because there were many other children who were less \_\_50\_\_ than us. Although I was \_\_51\_\_, I was proud to \_\_52\_\_ them to the box because they were for those who needed them more.

Despite our financial struggles，my mother taught me to see myself \_\_53\_\_ and make me believe that we were rich in \_\_54\_\_. My mother's \_\_55\_\_ has remained a constant source of inspiration, reminding me of the importance of empathy (同感能力), generosity, and sympathy.

41. A. various B. severe C. financial D. social

42. A. work B. look C. pay D. provide

43. A. poor B. lonely C. sick D. hungry

44. A. brought up B. called on C. cheered up D. sent out

45. A. mouth B. heart C. eyes D. hands

46. A. confirmed B. noticed C. imagined D. respected

47. A. grateful B. hopeful C. proud D. surprised

48. A. give B. describe C. explain D. show

49. A. keep B. receive C. hide D. fetch

50. A. capable B. fortunate C. positive D. successful

51. A. worried B. angry C. confused D. disappointed

52. A. donate B. return C. present D. bring

53. A. patiently B. completely C. differently D. honestly

54. A. faith B. imagination C.creativity D. love

55. A. expectation B. experience C. lesson D. gift

**第二节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

**课文句子填空：阅读下面句子，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。**

56. Only when you give serious consideration to their points of view will you be able to see what accounts for their emotions and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (empathy) with them.

57. In response, the receiver sends an encoded message back, which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (refer) to as feedback.

58. When we work, we must practice our skills constantly and continuously \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we excel in what we do.

59. This information will give you a good basis for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ criteria are used for selecting candidates.

60. “Japanese was a minor subject I took and I know that expanding into Japan is part of your corporate plan. Will this position provide opportunities to work in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (emerge) markets there?

**短文填空：阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。**

Recently, videos \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (show) bees in a plastic box drop from the air the moment lights are turned off have circulated (流传) on the Internet. Most people take \_\_\_62\_\_\_ for granted that for those bees dropping is more dangerous than keeping flying. However, it's not true.

One theory could link to how bees use the sun's position to guide their way back, so once the sun sets, they immediately stop moving \_\_\_63\_\_\_ theory suggests it is a prey (猎物) response, \_\_\_64\_\_\_ shade from a large predator (捕食者) above them resulting in bees dropping from the air and falling to the ground, where they would have less chance of being spotted.

Either way, such strange behavior of bees is \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (fascinate) to look at. Some bees have adapted to flying at night, \_\_\_66\_\_\_ (possible) as there is less competition from other \_\_\_67 \_\_\_ (insect). However, \_\_\_68\_\_\_ bees can see in the dark depends on how “night” and “dark” \_\_\_69\_\_\_ (understand), as some animals can see at night because they have eye \_\_\_70\_\_\_ (accustom) to low lighting, while dark can mean a total absence of light.

**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）**

假设你是李华，在网站上得知英国一家慈善机构在你所在城市的分支机构正在招募志愿者，主要负责涉外接待工作。请写一封自荐信，**内容包括：**

1. 自我介绍；

2. 提供至少三条自荐理由；

3. 恳请获准。

**注意：**

1. 词数80左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头结尾已给出，不计入词总数。

**参考词汇：**慈善 charity

Dear sir or Madam,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

**第二节（满分25分）**

**阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成篇完整的短文。**

The sun was shining in Utrecht，the Netherlands，when my friend Rini and I set off for England by cat.We love classic cars and were going on a tour of used car dealerships in search of an old Jaguar. Aged 19 and 20，we were full of the spirit of adventure，

It was so mild when we arrived in Kent that occasionally we would stop to sunbathe.We had no luck in finding a Jaguar in the southeast so we decided to head farther north.We didn't check the forecast on our way to Cumbria.

As we drove，the weather got colder and wilder.Snow was falling and wind was blowing as we reached the Yorkshire Dales.We struggled on until the storm became so heavy that we couldn't see where we were going；the car barely moved.With no chance of going anywhere，we waited for the storm to pass. It was bitterly cold.Our summer sleeping bags offered little protection，nor did our thin jackets.The cold slowed our senses，until it was all we felt.

The next morning, the car was buried in snow. Everything was dark. Panic set in. Staying in the car would kill us. We managed to get out, trying to find a farm we'd passed, but it was hopeless. The storm changed everything. The sky and the road were indistinguishable. Rini was fading. I kept him going, with whatever worked. Finally, we stopped at a bam (谷仓). I felt ready to die. At that moment, I heard what sounded like a dog bark. Then a figure came towards us. "Are you both crazy? Out for a walk in this weather?" the man shouted.

The man, Clifford Harker, told us he owned the farm we had passed. He was out with his dog, leading his sheep to safety. He told us he lived a 10-minute walk away, so we followed, battling against the storm. Ten minutes passed, and there was nothing in sight. “How much longer?” we begged. “Ten more minutes,” he replied.

**注意：**

1. 续写词数应为150左右；
2. 请按如下格式作答。

After what seemed like a lifetime, we saw lights in the distance.

We went back to visit Clifford's family on New Year's Day, loaded with presents.