吉林省“BEST 合作体”2023-2024 学年度上学期期末考试

高二英语试题

本试卷分客观题和非客观题两部分，共 67 题，共 150 分，共 5 页。考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束后，只交答题卡。

**第Ⅰ卷 客观题**

## 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 kind of movie does the man want to watch?

A. A scary film. B. A comedy. C. An action movie.

1. How does the man feel now?

A. Amused. B. Sleepy. C. Worried.

1. What made the man’s eyes red?

A. Too much e-reading. B. Lack of sleep. C. A sad thing.

1. What does Cathy ask Mike to do?

A. Buy her lunch. B. Meet her parents. C. Attend a meeting.

1. When does the park close on Saturday?

A. At 6:00 pm. B. At 9:00 pm. C. At 10:00 pm.

# 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。听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

1. What did the speakers see?

A. A ballet. B. A concert. C. A film.

1. What made the woman fall asleep?

A The hot weather. B. The quiet music. C. The boring performance.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

1. What time is it?

A. 10:30 am. B. 11:00 am. C. 11:30 am.

1. Why is Michelle hungry now?
   1. She did physical activity.
   2. She forgot to have breakfast.
   3. She only had two eggs this morning.
2. What will Michelle do next?

A. Eat in the studio. B. Take her food out. C. Go to the restaurant.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

1. Where did Henry learn about the accident?

A From a news program. B. From a newspaper. C. From a witness.

1. Why were firefighters called?

A. To put off a fire. B. To rescue people. C. To remove chocolate.

1. What will Henry tell the woman next?
   1. The loss of the chocolate factory.
   2. The cause of the accident.
   3. The traffic of the town.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

1. What happened to Eric this morning?
   1. He lost his job.
   2. He didn’t catch the bus.
   3. He got stuck in traffic jams.
2. Why were the drivers on strike today?
   1. To avoid unemployment.
   2. To ask for more pay.
   3. To get long holidays.
3. How did the woman get to work today?

A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By bike

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

1. How many kinds of tea will Ms. Wei talk about? A. 3. B. 4. C. 5.
2. In which part can the audience make tea?

A. The first part. B. The second part. C. The last part.

1. What will Ms. Wei do in the last half-hour?
   1. Share her journey.
   2. Talk about tea history.
   3. Answer some questions.
2. When will the famous chef deliver a lecture?

A. In April. B. In May. C. In June

## 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

The Dead Sea might be the most famous saline body in the world, but it’s by no means the only one.

Here, we uncover some other salt lakes around the world.

## Dead Sea

The most famous of the lot, the Dead Sea—also known as the Salt Sea—is a natural place to start. It’s technically not a sea at all, but a land salt lake. Its waters are mainly drawn from the Jordan River, and the high salinity (盐度) means no life can survive here, so don’t expect any colorful fish. However, much amusement results from the sea’s buoyancy (浮力): Bring some reading material to the waters and lie back

—nature will do the rest.

## Lake Assal

Surrounded by black volcano rocks, Lake Assal takes the title of being the lowest point in Africa. Vast salt fields mark its edges; the lake has long been at the centre of the area’s salt trade, on which the region’s African locals still rely. Though the area might not be suitable to live in, the waters are rich in minerals and related to health benefits.

## Great Salt Lake

The biggest salt lake in the western hemisphere, and the one that gave Salt Lake City its name, the Great Salt Lake finds its home in northern Utah. What makes the lake well-known is not only the lake’s blue and green waters and white-sand beaches, but also Great Salt Lake State Park and Antelope Island State Park, both offering super hiking and biking trails, and great long views.

## Don Juan Pond

Don Juan Pond might not win any prizes for its beauty—at four inches deep, it’s little more than a pond, but it is worth visiting. Its salinity content of almost 40 percent makes it one of the saltiest bodies of water on Earth, meaning it doesn’t freeze even when Antarctic temperatures drop to -50 ℃ . And with suggestions that water in a similar form could exist on Mars, there’s more than one reason for scientists to study this fascinating dry, cold environment.

1. What can visitors probably do in Lake Assal?

A. Read books. B. Have a hike. C. Enjoy small fishes. D. Take a bath in the lake. 22.What is the Great Salt Lake famous for?

A. Its great parks. B. Its scientific value.

C. Its highest salinity. D. Its specific location. 23.Which lake is valuable for space exploration?

A. Dead Sea. B. Lake Assal. C. Don Juan Pond. D. Great Salt Lake

# B

Besides “wow” and “great”, what else would you say when flying over the Earth in space? Samantha Cristoforetti, the first Italian female astronaut in space posted several lines of a famous ancient Chinese

composition on Twitter to share her joy.

She first wrote in Chinese, and then attached an accurate translation of the lines in both Italian and English to help more people understand. “Looking up,I see the immensity of the cosmos: bowing my head, I look at the multitude of the world. The gaze flies, the heart expands, the joy of the senses can reach its peak, and indeed, this is true happiness,” it says. Two days before she landed on Earth, the beauty of space and Chinese literature resonated on her Twitter account. Before long, her posts went viral on Twitter with thousands of retweets, likes and replies.

The text she quoted is from the Preface to Poems Composed at the Orchid Pavilion, a Chinese calligraphy masterpiece by Wang Xizhi (303-361) of the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420), She also attached three photos taken in space of China's Bohai Bay and the day-night view of Beijing. “The poem and views are both magnificent as well as healing. If everyone could enjoy the same sight, a lot of pain in the world would be dissipated ” one user comments.

As the first Italian female astronaut in space, Cristoforetti carried out her first space mission on Nov 23.2014. In 2022, she started the second mission in April and returned to Earth on Friday night after a 127-day stay in orbit. .

Cristoforetti has also been active in Sino-European cooperation in the field of manned spaceflight. She was a working group member with Chinese counterparts to define and implement cooperation in the field of astronaut operations.When not travelling for work, she is an eager reader and has a great passion for languages --- speaking clear Chinese. Cristoforetti once told the media that the teams from China and Europe were working very well together in the field of astronaut training.

1. What is the result of Cristoforetti's post online?

A. The birth of a masterpiece. B. A trend of journey to space.

C. An instant hot issue on Twitter. D. Different translations of the lines.

1. Which word below can be used to replace the underlined word “dissipated” in Paragraph 3?

A. Relieved. B. Caused. C. Increased. D. Recognized.

1. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
   1. Cristoforetti's devotion to her career.
   2. Cristoforettti's language learning strategies.
   3. The leadership Cristoforetti plays in her team.
   4. The possible motivation for Cristoforetti's post. 27.What can be the best title of the passage?
2. A female astronaut becomes online star.
3. A Chinese poem gets popular abroad.
4. Literature conveys the beauty of space.
5. An Italian astronaut promotes Sino-European cooperation.

## C

In the 1990s and 2000s, Costa Rica and Panama experienced a rise in malaria（疟疾）cases. The massive loss of amphibians ( 两栖动物) in the region from a fungal ( 真菌的) disease may

have contributed to the malaria increase.

The spread of the fungal disease was a slow-motion disaster, leading to a decades-long wave of amphibian declines globally. From the 1980s to the 2000s, the wave moved from northwest to southeast across Costa Rica and Panama. An analysis of ecological surveys, public health records and satellite data suggests a link between the amphibian die-offs and an increase in human malaria cases.

On average, each county had 0.8 to 1.1 additional cases of malaria per 1,000 people per year for about six years, beginning several years after the amphibian losses, Michael Springborn, an environmental economist of the University of California, Davis, and colleagues found.

Springborn and colleagues wondered if the impacts that the fungal disease has on the decline of at least 500 species globally stretched to humans. The team turned to Costa Rica and Panama, where the fungus moved through ecosystems in a somewhat uniform way along the narrow area of land on which the two countries sit, Springborn says. The researchers worked out when the fungus arrived at a given place and then looked at the number of malaria cases in those places before and after the die-offs. Malaria cases rose in the first couple of years after the decline and remained high for six years or so before going down again for unknown reasons.

Studies on the connections between biodiversity loss and health might “help motivate conservation by highlighting the direct benefits of conservation to human well-being,” says Hillary Young, a community ecologist at the University of California, Santa Barbara. “Humans are causing wildlife to be lost at a rate similar to that of other major mass extinction events,” she says. “We are increasingly aware that these losses can have major impacts on human health and well-being - and, in particular, on risk of infectious disease.”

1. What directly brought about the rise in malaria cases?

A. The extinction of fungus. B. The death of amphibians.

C. The spread of a fungal disease. D. The lack of wildlife conservation.

1. What can we infer from Springborn and colleagues’ findings?
   1. The number of amphibians dropped dramatically.
   2. The fungus has little impact on human well-being.
   3. The county's population multiplied after the amphibian decline.
   4. Malaria cases show relevant changes when amphibians became fewer.
2. How did the scientists carry out the research?
   1. By studying the features of the fungus.
   2. By comparing the number of malaria cases.
   3. By finding out the track of fungus’ movement.
   4. By working out the reason for the amphibian die-offs.
3. Which statement is Hillary Young most likely to approve of?
   1. Humans should keep wildlife at a distance.
   2. Humans cause the major mass extinction events.
   3. Human well-being is closely connected with wildlife.
   4. Human health has no relationship with conservation.

**D**

The deep-sea oil and gas industry has vast and costly facilities to maintain. Wells, other equipment, and thousands of kilometers of pipelines must be inspected and repaired.

Now, cutting-edge underwater drones（无人机）and robots are being developed that could make the work safer and cheaper. Among them is Eelume, a six-meter-long, snake-like robot equipped with sensors and a camera at each end. It can be kept at a station at depths of up to half a kilometer for six months, without being brought back to the surface. The robot can travel up to 20 kilometers before needing to return to its station to recharge.

Maintenance work at many deep-water wells and pipeline systems is already carried out by unmanned vehicles. But these vehicles typically need to be transported to the offshore site on a fully crewed ship and then remotely operated from onboard the surface ship. That can cost up to

$100,000 per day, according to Pål Liljebäck, chief technology officer with Eelume Subsea Intervention, which developed the robot. Liljebäck says that by “enabling the robot to become a subsea resident living at a station, it can be mobilized at any time to do inspections, thereby reducing the need for costly surface ships”.

Eelume can work autonomously on tasks assigned from a control room onshore, and send back video and data. Its snake-like design allows it to work in small spaces and wriggle（扭动）its body to stay in place in strong currents. By staying under the sea，it can carry out tasks whatever the conditions on the surface of the ocean.

The global underwater robotics market is expected to be worth around $ 7 billion in 2025, according to analysts, and other companies are in the process of commercializing new deep-sea drone and robot technology. Eelume Subsea Intervention will carry out final testing on the seabed later this year at the Åsgard oil and gas field. It expects to put its first snake robots into use next year and hopes to have up to 50 in oceans around the world by 2027.

1. What is one feature of Eelume?
   1. It can travel nearly 40 kilometers before recharging.
   2. It can dive as deep as 500 meters.
   3. It works mainly around the station.
   4. It works for 6 months on one charge. 33.What is the problem with unmanned vehicles?
2. They are too costly to maintain.
3. They are hard to operate remotely.
4. They require transportation to and from work.
5. They have to work on a fully crewed ship all the time. 34.What can be expected of Eelume in the future?
6. It will require no further tests.
7. It will be worth around $ 7 billion.
8. It will be put on the market in 2027.
9. It will face a lot of competitors. 35.What is the main idea of the passage?
10. A snake robot is on its way for underwater tasks.
11. Eelume is the new choice for constructing pipelines.
12. Maintenance work on the ocean floor is a risky job.
13. Unmanned vehicles marketing has seen strong growth.

## 第二节(共5个小题；每小题2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.

If you are someone who struggles with exam anxiety, know that you aren't alone.

Some levels of stress are normal, and they do serve a purpose. Stress can improve your work performance, and you can think more quickly and more efficiently. 36 These high levels of stress and anxiety have harmful effects on both your mental health and your performance. Fortunately, there are things that you can do to try and relieve this.

Simply being aware of what is causing your anxiety can help to lessen the effects. Try to take some time to reflect on what could be causing your anxiety. 37 In terms of exam anxiety, it could be linked to a few different factors. For example, if you're someone that tends to be a bit of a perfectionist, you might experience higher levels of exam anxiety. 38

Most of the time, the key to reducing exam anxiety is making full preparations. Make an early start on your revision. Starting 6 weeks before the exam is usually recommended. 39 Take enough time to do yourself justice.

40 Studying constantly will make you worn out, and you may even feel burnt out long before you even get the chance to sit the exam. Make sure that you have at least one day off from revision a week. Take regular breaks for exercise to help keep your brain active. And always remember to eat nutritious, high-quality foods and drink enough water.

Hopefully, you will be free from exam anxiety in the future.

1. Also, try not to neglect your self-care.
2. In addition, your mental health matters the most.
3. It is completely normal to experience exam anxiety.
4. Once you address the causes, it puts you in a better position to treat it.
5. Though that is being said, sometimes stress can turn into anxiety, which is overwhelming.
6. But this can change depending on where you feel you are in your studies and the study level.
7. This often means you set yourself up for disappointment, due to the fear of never feeling “good enough”

## 第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)

**第一节(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。

Today was another enlightening day at my new American school. Back in China, lunchtime is a 41 hour. We eat, talk, and most importantly, take a short nap(小睡) to 42 for the afternoon. This relaxing routine of our midday break allowed for a 43 escape from the day's demands. But here? It's like a 44 against the clock.

The bell rang, and everyone 45 to the cafeteria. I followed, naively ( 天 真 地 ) thinking I'd

have 46 time to eat and perhaps even close my eyes for a moment. However, I barely had time to finish my sandwich before the next bell hit. Where did the time go?

And the nap? Forget about it. There's no 47 for that comfort here. In China, we have these cozy mats in the classroom for our post-lunch rest. But in America, the 48 of napping in school seems as 49 to them as the absence of a nap is to me.

At first, I felt quite sleepy in the afternoon classes. I 50 that brief break we get in China.

But then I noticed something. Even without the nap, my classmates were hardly tired. Perhaps they're used to this fast schedule, or maybe they 51 on pure youthful energy. Who knows?

I'm beginning to 52 that life here is simply faster. People eat 53 , converse rapidly, and shift swiftly. It’s a(n) 54 with the life style back in China, but perhaps it's not harmful, just another 55 of life.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | A. cherished | B. productive | C. fixed | D. secure |
| 42. | A. fight | B. recharge | C. depress | D. evaluate |
| 43. | A. narrow | B. secret | C. desperate | D. peaceful |
| 44. | A. march | B. test | C. race | D. game |
| 45. | A. paraded | B. wandered | C. leapt | D. rushed |
| 46. | A. logical | B. sufficient | C. limited | D. solid |
| 47. | A. excuse | B. initiative | C. category | D. access |
| 48. | A. concept | B. application | C. competence | D. knowledge |
| 49. | A. scary | B. odd | C. awkward | D. shallow |
| 50. | A. replaced | B. engaged | C. missed | D. exposed |
| 51. | A. operate | B. insist | C. concentrate | D. reflect |
| 52. | A. consider | B. anticipate | C. grasp | D. imagine |
| 53. | A. regularly | B. hurriedly | C. properly | D. literally |
| 54. | A. agreement | B. interaction | C. contrary | D. contrast |
| 55. | A. manner | B. circumstance | C. fault | D. challenge |

第Ⅱ卷 非客观题

## 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。

The 6.2-magnitude earthquake 56 hit an ethnic county lying 57 Northwest China’s Gansu province midnight Monday has killed 111 people in Gansu and neighboring Qinghai province, according to local earthquake relief headquarters.

According to China Earthquake Networks Center, the quake 58 (strike) at 11:59 pm Monday and has a focal depth of 10 km. The epicenter, Liugou township, is about 8 km from the county seat of Jishishan Bao’an, Dongxiang, Sala autonomous county in Linxia Hui autonomous prefecture, Gansu.

Witnesses told Xinhua the earthquake caused damages on houses, roads and other infrastructures. Several villages have suffered power failures and shortage of water.

According to local meteorological authorities, the 59 (day) low temperature in Jishishan is reported 60 (reach) minus 10 degrees Celsius on Wednesday.

The provincial fire and rescue department has sent 580 rescuers 61 (aid) with 88 fire engines, 12 search and rescue dogs, more than 10,000 sets of equipment to the disaster area.

The railway authority has suspended passenger and cargo trains 62 \_(pass) through the quake zone and ordered a safety check of railway tracks.

Hu Changsheng, Party chief of Gansu, and Ren Zhenhe, governor of Gansu, rushed to the disaster area to command rescue and 63 (relieve) effort.

It was reported that every effort 64 (make) to provide assistance to 65 were affected and to restore normality to the region as quickly as possible.

## 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,与交换生同学 Sam 要共同完成一篇英语小论文。Sam 提议用 Al 完成初稿。请你用英

语给他发一封邮件,内容包括:

1.你对 Sam 提议的想法和理由。 2.你的建议及计划。注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。Dear Sam,

A warm smile spread Ben's face as he regarded the young boy's eager expression. “ Indeed, I am, young man, "he replied, “but as for catching a fish, well, that's a story yet to be told.”

Observing their son express his curiosity and effortlessly strike up a conversation with Ben, Sam's parents exchanged warm, knowing smiles. They realized that this chance encounter with Ben could lead to some valuable lessons.

“Can you teach me how to fish?” asked Sam, his voice filled with enthusiasm. “Well, young man,” Ben replied, “fishing is more than just catching fish. It's about patience and embracing the wait. If you're willing to learn, I'd be happy to teach you.”

With that, Ben reached for another fishing rod and invited Sam to join him. He demonstrated how to cast the line into the lake, hold the fishing rod steady, and patiently await a curious fish to take the bait. He then showed Sam how to respond when the bobber moved. Charmed by the graceful art of fishing, Sam couldn't wait to give it a try. As he sat down beside Uncle Ben, he appeared as calm and relaxed as the skilled fisherman. Sam's parents watched with keen interest.

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。

*Time went by, but Sam’s bobber stayed still.*

## 第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

Yours, Li Hua

Just then, Sam’s bobber suddenly dipped below the surface.

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

On a sunny summer weekend, little Sam, accompanied by his parents, left the noisy city for the peaceful countryside. They drove through green meadows and clear streams. In the afternoon, their journey brought them to a charming lake where they encountered a weathered man who introduced himself as Ben, Ben sat calmly by the water with his fishing rod(鱼竿) leaning on a nearby rock.

Sam's eyes had been fixed on the bobber(浮漂) floating on the water's surface since their arrival. His fascination with nature had always driven him to ask questions and seek out new adventures."Uncle Ben, are you fishing? Have you caught a fish?" he asked, his curiosity bubbling over.