**高 二 英 语**

本试卷共10页。满分150分。考试用时120分钟。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

**注意事项：**

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、座号、考生号等填写在答题卡上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，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。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

**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。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. When will the woman’s mother get to London?

 A. On August 15th. B. On August 16th. C. On August 17th.

2. How will the woman probably go to the cinema?

 A. By car. B. By taxi. C. By subway.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

 A. A celebrity. B. A museum. C. A province.

4. What advice does the woman need?

 A. How to lose weight. B. How to jog properly. C. How to balance the diet.

5. What happened to the woman?

 A. She got a flat tire.

B. She was knocked over.

C. She lost control of her bike.

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。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和第7题。

6. Where does Mark probably work?

 A. In a hospital. B. In a nursing home. C. In a restaurant.

7. What does Mark think of his job?

A. It’s easy. B. It’s comfortable. C. It’s enjoyable.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What kind of rooms does the center offer?

 A. Single rooms. B. Family rooms. C. Double rooms.

9. Where is breakfast served?

A. In the Thai restaurant.

B. In the Italian restaurant.

C. In the Chinese restaurant.

10. Which sport might be offered by the center?

 A. Yoga. B. Swimming. C. Badminton.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What does the man ask the woman to do?

 A. Answer some questions. B. Join his team. C. Watch a competition.

12. What subject is the woman good at?

 A. Math. B. History. C. Geography.

13. Where will the competition be held?

 A. In the gym. B. In the library. C. In the cafeteria.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What does the woman like to do in holidays?

 A. Do water sports. B. Take photographs. C. Paint pictures.

15. Where does the man prefer to spend a holiday?

 A. On the coast. B. In old cities. C. In libraries.

16. What does the man think of camping at night?

 A. Uncomfortable. B. Expensive. C. Interesting.

17. What are the speakers mainly talking about？

 A. Holiday plans. B. Summer activities. C. Travel experience.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What might the speaker be?

 A. An architect. B. A tour guide. C. A businessman.

19. What was the Hill House made of ?

 A. Wood. B. Brick. C. Concrete.

20.What does the speaker think of the Hill House?

A. Well-preserved. B. Well-decorated. C. Environment-friendly.

**第二部分 阅读**（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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

With brand new products constantly emerging, it can be hard to keep track of what things to sell in 2023. The secret to selling new popular products is to find winning products before they become mainstream. So if you’re looking for the best new products of 2023 before your competitors discover them, read on.

 **Smart temperature sensors**

With most countries having four seasons in a year, smart temperature sensors will surely attract customers from around the globe. People can use the sensor to check the temperature, humidity level, etc. Then, they can share this data with other smart devices that regulate the temperature in their room (smart heaters, curtains, etc.). The rich functionality makes it one of the best products to sell in 2023.

**Biomagnetic ear stickers**

We’d never imagined a day when earrings would help you improve blood circulation (循环), but that day has come. Biomagnetic ear stickers put pressure on your ears and stimulate blood flow. It’s said that magnets can also help with weight loss. However, be sure not to make any claims about how much weight your customers will lose. Not making definitive claims is a common practice in fitness and health care to avoid legal action.

**Reusable straws**

Reusable straws make a great product, especially if you have an eco-friendly product store. You can position the product as good for the environment while protecting marine life from plastic waste. Remember: a business that makes the world a better place is the best kind of business.

1. What makes smart temperature sensors get popular?

A. Being self-operating. B. Being eco-friendly.

C. Being multi-functional. D. Being money-saving.

22. Why might people choose biomagnetic ear stickers?

A. To monitor health. B. To boost blood flow.

C. To sharpen hearing. D. To lower blood pressure.

23. Who is the text intended for?

A. Product designers. B. Storekeepers.

C. Fashion customers. D. Environmentalists.

B

**土星**

**水星**

**地球**

**木星**

**天王星**

**海王星**

NASA has put Uranus front and center according to its latest report. Its top priority for the next decade of space exploration in solar system is spending several billion dollars on a new important mission to the outer planet.

**火星**

**金星**

Uranus deserves a closer look. Only one spacecraft, Voyager 2, has ever visited the seventh planet from the sun in 1986. The visit was short: Uranus was one stop on the 1986 tour of the solar system, and the spacecraft made its observations while on the move. What scientists are recommending now is a mission specifically designed to study everything about the Uranian system, including the planet, its moons and its rings.

One might assume that we are pretty familiar with **our neighbor**. However, even with the best space telescopes, it is difficult to study a planet that is twice as far from Earth as is Saturn, and much smaller than Saturn. Name any aspect of the Uranian system, and planetary scientists can give you a list of unanswered questions about it. Unlike the other planets, Uranus spins (高速旋转) on its side, possibly the result of a crash with an Earth-sized object long ago. This unique tilt (倾斜) causes the most extreme seasons in the solar system.

By getting to know Uranus, planetary scientists can learn about a class of planets called ice giants, one of the most common planets beyond our solar system. In order to know more about ice giants, scientists should examine more closely one of our own. They picked Uranus over Neptune for practical reasons. For example, Neptune, which since 2006 has had the distinction of being the outermost planet in our solar system, is farther. With the rocket systems currently in operation, Uranus is easier to reach.

Planetary scientists saw the mission as a breakthrough because little is known about ice giants. It’s sure there are going to be lots of surprises once man gets there.

24. What can we learn about the 1986 visit toUranus?

A. It was costly but fruitful. B. Uranus’ moons were found.

C. It was specially designed. D. Uranus was observed on the move.

25. What does the underlined “our neighbor” in paragraph 3 refer to?

 A. Moon. B. Earth. C. Saturn. D. Uranus.

26. What makes the Uranus mission so important?

 A. More will be known about ice giants.

B. Uranus is a ringed planet like Neptune.

 C. Uranus is the farthest planet that can be reached now.

D. The cause of Uranus’ extreme seasons will be explained.

27. What is the main purpose of the text?

A. To reveal the mysteries of Uranus.

B. To introduce an exploring focus of NASA.

C. To stress scientists’ efforts at space exploration.

D. To discuss the possibilities of exploring Uranus.

C

When storms come rolling in across the ocean, they struck coastlines with tremendous force. Luckily, for thousands of miles of tropical coastlines, nature has provided a remarkable form of protection: coral reefs.

These colorful wonders are best known for their diversity of life, their plentiful seafood, and their draw to scuba-diving tourists. But they are also astonishingly durable and firm structures, built by tiny animals with calcium carbonate skeletons (碳酸钙骨架), which provide an important service to the coastlines standing behind them — they can absorb up to 97% of wave energy.

A new study estimates that reefs offer protection to up to 5.3 million people and $109 billion in gross domestic product (GDP) per decade. The maps in the study scientists generated are at a much finer resolution (分辨率) than previous analyses, which allows users to view coral reefs with more details and see where reefs provide the highest degree of [protection for people, GDP and infrastructure (](https://oceanwealth.org/ecosystem-services/coastal-protection/%22%20%5Ct%20%22https%3A//www.nature.org/en-us/what-we-do/our-insights/perspectives/coral-reefs-coastal-defense/_blank%22%20%5Co%20%22Coastal%20Protection)基础设施). “This level of detail means we can use this information in practical ways, like in the marine spacial planning we do to inform conservation strategies around the world,” says Dr. Spalding, the co-author of the study. More accurate data on where reefs protect people and infrastructure from destructive waves can help improve decision-making about which reefs to protect.

We have already lost half of the world’s reefs, and scientists predict we could lose up to 90% if actions are not taken to protect them. Effective management strategies are vital to supporting reef health and recovery.

Coral reefs are often selected for conservation based on their ecological significance, which may mean they are located in remote places, away from the more direct effects of human pressures like development and pollution. “We are failing ourselves as well as nature if we don’t also consider protecting the reefs that are located closer to humans,” says Spalding. “These are the reefs that protect us and provide for us in abundance. Let’s look after them.”

28. Which function of coral reefs is mainly discussed in the text?

 A. Nurturing diverse living things. B. Offering plentiful seafood.

 C. Attracting scuba-diving tourists. D. Reducing the forces of waves.

29. To which field can the findings be applied?

A. Eco-tourism. B. Urban planning.

C. Reef recovery. D. Deep-sea exploration.

30. Why should we protect the reefs near to humans according to Spalding?

A. Because they protect and provide for humans.

B. Because they are more beautiful than remote reefs.

C. Because they are of higher ecological significance.

D. Because they provide better habitats for marine life.

31. What may be the best title of the text?

A. Coral Reefs as Coastal Defenders B. The Secrets of Coral Reefs

C. New Ways of Coral Reef Conservation D. Coastlines behind Coral Reefs

**D**

Zara is now one of the world’s hottest fashion chains. The secret to its success is that Zara stands out in supply chain management. In fact, Zara succeeds by first breaking and then rewriting industry rules.

Industry rule number one: *Avoid stock-outs* (缺货). From Zara’s point of view, stock-outs are a good thing, since occasional shortages contribute to a shopper’s urge to “buy now”. At Zara, items sell out fast, with new products arriving at stores twice a week. By giving just a short window of opportunity to purchase a limited quantity of products, Zara’s customers are motivated to visit the stores more frequently.

Rule number two: *Outsource* (外包) *for cheaper production*. In contrast to traditional outsourcing production, Zara has developed a super-responsive supply chain by concentrating more than half of its production in Spain (the birthplace) and its nearby countries. This means it can design, produce, and deliver a new item of clothing to its stores in a quarter of the normal time. Also, outsourcing may not necessarily be “low cost”. Errors in trend prediction can easily lead to unsold inventory (库存) , forcing their retail stores to offer bigger discounts (打折). Zara’s ability to design and make new clothes quickly means shorter lead times and an ever-changing inventory. So it sells more at full price.

Rule number three: *Go for efficiency through mass production*. By producing products in large quantities, as is the industry norm, companies can benefit from it. Zara, however, intentionally deals in small numbers. Because of the greater flexibility and speed this approach affords, Zara does not worry about **missing the boat** when it comes to trends. When new trends emerge, Zara can react quickly. Also, it runs its supply chain with a fast but predictable rhythm: Every store places orders on Tuesday/Wednesdy and Friday/Saturday. Both store staff and regular customers know exactly when shipments will arrive.

Certainly, Zara has no shortage of competitors. But few have successfully copied its fast fashion and flexible business model yet.

32. Why do customers visit Zara stores more frequently?

A. Because of its regular huge discounts.

B. Because of its wide variety of clothing.

C. Because of the high quality of its products.

D. Because of limited availability of its items.

33. How has Zara developed a super-responsive supply chain?

A. By predicting future fashion trends accurately.

B. By designing and making new clothes quickly.

C. By making most of goods in or near its headquarters.

D. By having factories in different countries around the world.

34. Which can best explain the underlined phrase?

A. Being too late for delivery.

B. Working on a tight schedule.

C. Failing to take advantage of a chance.

D. Producing products in large quantities.

35. What’s the text mainly about?

A. Ups and downs of Zara.

B. Secrets to Zara’s success.

C. Rules of the fashion industry.

D. Competition in the fashion industry.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下面短文，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。

It can feel good to be right, but when we find new information that makes us feel good about something we already believe, how can we be sure we aren’t just engaging in confirmation bias (确认偏误)?

Confirmation bias is our tendency to seek out information that confirms our existing beliefs.

 36 These ways are aimed at supporting, rather than challenging, pre-existing beliefs. This is especially true for information about things that feel very important to us. People usually don’t engage in confirmation bias on purpose. But research has found that it is real. 37

For example, if an actor you support was caught in a scandal (丑闻), you might be more likely to believe explanations that make him look less guilty. 38

So what can we do to avoid confirmation bias? One thing we can do is to try to look for strong evidence that actually contradicts (相矛盾) our beliefs. This can help us check if we only believe certain things instead of considering other possibilities. 39 Even if we don’t agree with them, we might learn why someone thinks the way they do. It can help us understand that there may be other ways to see the same issue.

 40 The thing we most want to believe might not be true. We should try to learn more before deciding how we feel about something, even if it’s very important to us. But that’s often easier said than done.

A. And it influences people’s judgment.

B. Unfortunately, it can be very difficult to spot.

C. We tend to ignore information that contradicts it.

D. It can also be helpful to talk to people who don’t share our beliefs.

E. Most importantly, we have to be careful not to jump to conclusions.

F. It also describes our attempt to find ways of explaining unclear information.

G. Meanwhile, people who dislike him would probably believe what makes him look worse.

**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。

Part of my youth remains in China, in the suburbs of Hangzhou where people lived a leisurely life. The roads were barely 41 enough for one car to pass through, not that very many people knew how to 42 . My grandpa owned a bicycle to pedal me to wherever I wanted to go.

The bicycle only had room for one 43 , so I walked with my grandparents whenever we three went downtown to buy our groceries in the 44 . My grandparents only bought the

 45 vegetables, especially so when it came to purple corn. They knew which corn was the most tender just by taking a 46 at the husks (壳).

Once back home, grandparents went to cook, and within half an hour, steaming purple corns were laid out on the table. I was not a(n) 47 granddaughter and often burned my fingers picking up the corn, but my 48 were forgotten after the first bite. The kernels (玉米粒) stuck to my teeth and filled my mouth with 49 . I chewed the corn until my jaw

 50 and my teeth were stained purple, leaving a sweet aftertaste on my 51 .

Two years later, I flew back to America. The streets here were loud and dogs barked all day long. The corn in American grocery stores was pale yellow, small and watery. I didn’t

 52 my fingers when I ate it, nor did I 53 it for very long.

My mother eventually found frozen purple corn at a Chinese supermarket. When 54 , the corn softened to a chewy texture (口感), but I could no longer 55 Hangzhou summers in this purple corn.

41. A. flat B. wide C. long D. straight

42. A. relax B. change C. cycle D. drive

43. A. dog B. rider C. basket D. passenger

44. A. spring B. summer C. fall D. winter

45. A. freshest B. biggest C. sweetest D. cheapest

46. A. look B. bite C. guess D. smell

47. A. quiet B. helpful C. patient D. outgoing

48. A. fears B. promises C. complaints D. expectations

49. A. water B. warmth C. honey D. happiness

50. A. ached B. dropped C. slimmed D. trembled

51. A. mind B. hand C. face D. tongue

52. A. use B. cross C. burn D. wash

53. A. like B. hold C. chew D. remember

54. A. eaten B. boiled C. mixed D. unpacked

55. A. taste B. miss C. share D. picture

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

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。

David Leffman, a photojournalist and travel writer, has been visiting China for almost 40 years. As someone who 56 (travel) extensively and written about various locations around the world, China holds 57 unique place in Leffman’s heart.

In China, Leffman’s favorite areas remain in the south and southwestern regions, particularly the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. He explains that he loves the landscapes, the distinctive history of the area, and the diverse peoples 58 live there.

One of the most significant changes that Leffman has witnessed in China 59 (be) the rapid modernization and development of the country. He recalls visiting cities that were once small and 60 (relative) undeveloped but have now become prosperous modern cities.

As a writer, Leffman has published several books on China, “*The Silk Road*” “*China’s Southwest*” and “*The Great Wall of China*” 61 (include). His work has helped to introduce readers 62 the beauty and complexity of China. Through his work, he has also helped to promote sustainable tourism and conservation efforts in China.

Despite his many years of travel in China, Leffman says he still has much 63

(learn) about the country. He is continually fascinated by the 64 (rich) and diversity of Chinese culture and history and looks forward to continuing his exploration of the country in the

 65 (come) years.

**第四部分 写作**（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

假定你是李华。你校拟开展英文名著阅读活动，现就阅读原版英文名著还是改写版向学生征求意见。请你写一篇短文向校英文报投稿，内容包括：

1. 你的选择；
2. 你的理由。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80个左右，开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 参考词汇：原版original version；改写版adapted version

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，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Dude

The first time my husband Bart told me about his horse, Dude, I knew their bond had been something special.

Growing up on a family farm, Bart loved all animals. But Dude, a birthday gift Bart received when he turned nine, became his favorite. Years later when Bart’s father sold Dude, Bart grieved (悲痛) in secret.

One evening, as we took a walk, Bart suddenly asked, “Did I ever tell you Dude won the World Racking Horse Championship?”

“Rocking?” asked I.

“Racking, it’s a kind of dancing horses do.” Bart corrected, smiling gently. “Dude was the greatest and most intelligent racking horse ever. Whenever I whistled (吹口哨), he would run at me and dance.”

“Then why’d you let your dad sell him?” I asked.

Bart explained, “When I found a job away from home, Dad figured I wouldn’t be riding anymore, so he sold Dude without even asking me. Running a horse farm means you buy and sell horses all the time.”

“I’ve always wondered if that horse missed me as much as I’ve missed him. I’ve never had the heart to try to find him. I couldn’t stand knowing if something bad. . . .” Bart’s voice trailed off (减弱).

My heart ached for him. I didn’t know what to do. Then one day while walking through the pasture (牧场), a strange thought came to me－finding Dude for Bart. How absurd! I thought. I knew nothing about Dude, certainly not how to find him. The harder I tried to dismiss the thought, the stronger it grew.

One morning after that first “find Dude” thought, I met with our new neighbor, Mr. Parker, and started a friendly conversation. When he mentioned he’d once bought a horse from Bart’s dad, I interrupted. “You remember the horse’s name?” I asked.

“Sure do.” Mr. Parker said. “Dude. Paid twenty-five hundred dollars for him.”

I went wild with joy, barely catching my breath. “Do you know what happened to him?”

“I sold him for a good profit years ago.”

“Would you be willing to try to help me find him?” I asked. And then I explained the situation.

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。

|  |
| --- |
| Mr. Parker agreed to join the search, promising not to say anything to Bart.Getting out of the car, I asked Bart to whistle as he used to do to Dude. |