

高二年级英语学科 试题

考生须知：

1. 本卷共 9 页满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字。
3. 所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题纸。

选择题部分

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上，录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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。每段录音读两遍。

1. Who was the man talking to on the phone?

- A. Kelly. B. Steven. C. Sam.

2. How does the man find the book?

- A. Difficult. B. Absorbing C. Simple.

3. What was the woman probably like in her childhood?

- A. Impatient. B. Unfriendly. C. Dishonest.

4. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. Drive home. B. Go shopping C. Eat out.

5. What time will the movie begin?

- A. At 3:20. B. At 3:50. C. At 3:10.

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。每段录音读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the woman think of riding a motorcycle?

- A. Popular. B. Dangerous. C. Exciting

7. What will the man probably do?

- A. Ask for permission again. B. Quarrel with the woman. C. Give up the idea.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What can we learn about the man?

- A. He is an expert in painting
B. He is struck by the artist's hard work.
C. He is confused about the unreal colors.

9. What appeals to the man most?

- A. The visual impact. B. The like-minded visitors. C. The expert guides.
10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Host and guest. B. Painter and customer. C. Fellow classmates.
- 听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. Why does Cathy want to talk to Stan?
A. To introduce Jack. B. To prepare a project. C. To discuss a problem.
12. What makes the office too noisy?
A. Jack's client visits. B. Colleagues' discussion. C. Stan's loud rock music.
13. What's Cathy's proposal?
A. Talking to Jack directly. B. Asking others for advice. C. Finding a meeting room
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. What does the woman think of the man's new sweater?
A. Very ugly. B. Not bad. C. Slightly short.
15. Why did the man buy the sweater?
A. His wife liked it. B. The style was attractive. C. The salesman persuaded him.
16. Which item did the man originally want to buy?
A. A blue sweater. B. A high-neck sweater. C. A sweater with long sleeves.
17. Why does the man say he will send his wife in next time?
A. She has better taste. B. She enjoys online shopping. C. She helps avoid sales tricks.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
18. What makes the ball special?
A. Its visual design. B. Its charging time. C. Its high-tech feature
19. What is inside the ball?
A. A camera. B. A sensor. C. A timer.
20. What is the feature of the new surface?
A. It keeps the ball's stability.
B. It improves the player's speed.
C. It guarantees the data's accuracy.

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，选出最佳答案。

A

Looking for a fun way to learn science? Science Storms is a permanent exhibit where visitors can explore the power of nature through hands-on activities. It features seven natural phenomena, such as lightning, fire, tornadoes and sunlight, helping visitors understand important ideas in physics and chemistry.

What to expect

What happens when you mix together three random elements from the periodic table? What angle is best for launching a tennis ball the furthest? These and many other burning questions are here for you to ask and Science Storms will help you uncover the answers.

In-exhibit activities

• *Atoms*

Experiment with amazing substances like shape memory alloy (合金) and ferrofluid (磁流体) to discover why their atomic arrangements make them behave the way they do.

• *Lightning*

Witness dramatic, powerful lightning as you sit under a big Tesla coil (线圈). Use electromagnetism (电磁) to send a ring 30 feet into the air, and build and push a maglev train car that floats above the track, thanks to magnetism.

• *Fire*

Get up close to fire to investigate how fuel, oxygen and heat combine to create a flame. Test virtual sources of burning to power rockets and experiment with chemicals that burn in vibrant colors

• *Sunlight*

Identify, harness and study the properties of this abundant resource; learn about heat, colors and solar power with hands-on fun.

Science Storms combines learning with exploration, making science more accessible and engaging for visitors. For anyone curious about the natural world, it provides a memorable and educational experience.

21. What is the main feature of Science Storms?

- A. It teaches visitors to mix elements from the periodic table.
- B. It mainly introduces famous scientists and their experiments.
- C. It provides visitors with outdoor experiences of natural forces.
- D. It helps visitors understand science through experiential exploration.

22. Which activity appeals to visitors interested in the science of modern transportation?

- A. Atoms.
- B. Fire.
- C. Lightning.
- D. Sunlight.

23. What's the writing purpose of the passage?

- A. To explain why science education is difficult.
- B. To promote Science Storms as a worthwhile visit.
- C. To summarize the activities mentioned in the exhibit.
- D. To invite more schools to organize visits to the museum.

B

The old saying about the evil step-parent certainly didn't apply to Roger McElroy. He made a point of being a positive presence in the life of his stepdaughter, Brooke Johnson. When life threw screwballs at Johnson, McElroy was there to pick her up. During one trying time, he left her a voicemail that said, "Everything's going to be fine. We'll get through it." In 2024, a tragic fall left McElroy paralyzed. Three and a half weeks later, he died of his injuries.

Before that, while keeping vigil(守夜) by his bedside, Johnson shared with McElroy her dream of becoming the first woman to skateboard across the country. He wanted to be part of it, and they planned that she would push him in his wheelchair across the finish line. She wasn't sure she could pull it off, but McElroy had faith in her. "I was like, 'Roger, it's a big country!'" And he was like, "Well, you can do it," Johnson told *Good Morning America*.

After McElroy's death, Johnson, then 29, chose to honor him by becoming the first woman to skateboard across the country. Along the way, she would raise money for Wings for Life, a nonprofit supporting research

into spinal cord injuries. Accompanied by an RV and a video crew, and wearing a small box around her neck that held McElroy's ashes, she began her journey last April at California's Santa Monica beach. Destination: Virginia Beach, 3,266 miles away.

Averaging 30 to 50 miles a day, Johnson's ride across America took her up and down mountains, past wheat fields and through cities, in rain and blistering heat. Through it all, Roger McElroy was riding with her: "Everything's going to be fine. We'll get through it." On Aug. 15, after 119 days, Johnson arrived at the Atlantic Ocean. No one was more surprised than Johnson that she had completed what she'd started, while raising \$50,000 for Wings for Life. She told ABC News, "Roger left me purpose, and for that I thank him every day."

24. Which of the following best describes McElroy according to paragraph 1?

- A. Quiet and reserved.
- B. Gentle but demanding.
- C. Caring and supportive.
- D. Optimistic but helpless.

25. How did Johnson feel about her skateboarding plan at first?

- A. She doubted whether she could make it.
- B. She quit for fear of the huge distance involved.
- C. She underestimated the difficulty of the journey.
- D. She lacked confidence because of insufficient support.

26. What can be inferred about Johnson's skateboarding journey?

- A. It focused on setting a record.
- B. It went exactly as anticipated.
- C. It was beyond her expectations.
- D. It was delayed by extreme weather.

27. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. A Bond Built in Difficult Times.
- B. A Promise Fulfilled on Wheels.
- C. A Healing Journey Through Sports.
- D. A Hard-won Record in Skateboarding.

C

According to the latest data, people are living longer and becoming healthier, better fed and richer. Yet many of us feel gloomier about the state of the world. How can we explain this pessimism in a world of progress?

It's not that people are naturally unhappy. On the contrary, they claim they are happy, their schools are good, their neighborhoods are safe and that they are less likely to become the victim of an accident, a disease or a layoff. But when asked about their countries, people become far less optimistic. They insist that the world is getting worse and worse.

This disconnect originates in the nature of news. News is about what happens, not what doesn't happen, so it features sudden and upsetting events like fires and shark attacks. In contrast, most positive developments are rarely reported as most good news is not camera-friendly and doesn't happen overnight. You never see a headline about a country that is not at war, or the fact that since yesterday 180,000 people have escaped extreme poverty.

The bad habits of media bring out the worst in human cognition(认知). Our sense of risk is shaped not by statistics but by images and stories. People consider tornadoes (which kill dozens of Americans a year) as more dangerous than asthma (which kills thousands) simply because tornadoes are better for television. It's easy to see how this cognitive mistake could make people conclude the worst about where the world is

heading.

Another reason lies in our psychological tendency to idealize the past while viewing the present too negatively. Time heals most wounds: the bad feelings tied to unpleasant experiences fade as years pass. Also, we tend to mistake the heavier burdens of growing older for a worse world and confuse the natural decline in our own abilities for a decline in the times.

The cure for these biases(偏见) is to use numbers: base our view of the world not on shocking headlines but on numbers that show human progress like how long we live and how many can read. Numbers include both the good and the bad and give us hope.

28. What does the underlined word “this disconnect” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. People are satisfied with their lives but not with their countries.
- B. People read positive news but choose to focus on negative ones.
- C. People think they are living in safety but the world is dangerous.
- D. People believe the world is making progress but actually it is not.

29. Why does the author mention tornadoes and asthma?

- A. To suggest that the media should report more positive news.
- B. To show that people judge risks by images rather than by data.
- C. To stress that natural disasters cause a large number of deaths.
- D. To prove that tornadoes are more deadly than asthma in America.

30. Why do people think the present is worse than the past?

- A. They lived a much simpler and happier life in the past.
- B. They romanticize the past and misread aging as a falling era.
- C. They are getting older and having heavier burdens than before.
- D. They forget the good experiences and feelings they had in the past.

31. What is the author’s opinion towards using numbers?

- A. It is as misleading as images and stories.
- B. It is the only way to understand the world.
- C. It is a fair and wise way to view the world.
- D. It is more reliable than personal experience.

D

Static electricity(静电) is a common phenomenon that we experience daily. Take off a sweater in winter, and you might hear a sudden sound: brush a balloon against your hair, and the hair stands on end. Yet, this familiar event---known scientifically as the triboelectricity effect(摩擦起电反应)—has puzzled scientists for centuries. For a long time, researchers relied on the “triboelectric series”. This was a fixed ranking system designed to determine exactly which materials would charge positively or negatively upon contact.

However, the deep rules of this effect confused researchers because experiments often produced conflicting results. The same testing procedures using the exact same materials frequently resulted in different charges, going against the established ranking. As a result, disappointed scientists often viewed these confusing results as human error, wrong methods, or poor equipment. This lack of reliability blocked the progress of related scientific studies for a long time.

Recently, new research has brought a major breakthrough. Scientists suggest that what looked like disorder is actually a natural change over time. In a detailed study, researchers found that a material's charging behaviour heavily depends on its “contact history”. Repeated physical interactions cause tiny surface shape

changes. This physical wear systematically shifts the material's tendency toward negative charging. The discovery perfectly explains the historical mistakes: scientists were testing worn materials without knowing it.

In a follow-up field study, the team studied oxide materials(氧化物) such as sand, and identified the hidden chemical factor driving their electrical behavior: carbon-carrying materials. These materials, which are everywhere in the atmosphere, gradually coat all exposed surfaces with an invisible layer. When researchers heated the materials to high temperatures to completely remove this environmental pollution, they observed something amazing: the direction of the charge exchange went in the opposite direction, proving that the unseen pollution secretly affected the electrical reaction.

These exciting findings challenge the traditional idea of a fixed ranking. A material's electrical identity is actually dynamic, shaped by its physical history and environmental exposure. By mapping these hidden factors, scientists are turning a long-held mystery into a predictable science. This deeper understanding will help develop battery-free wearable devices, prevent industrial disastrous explosions, and even evaluate the potential damage of lunar dust to future space missions.

32. How does the author introduce the topic?

- A. By raising a scientific question.
- B. By sharing a fabulous story.
- C. By providing everyday examples.
- D. By listing experimental data.

33. What affects the material's charging tendency?

- A. The surface shape shifts.
- B. The testing methods.
- C. The initial physical state.
- D. The experiment equipment.

34. What conclusion can be drawn from the field study?

- A. Heating changes oxide structures.
- B. Carbon protects oxides against pollution.
- C. Oxides produce environmental pollution.
- D. Invisible coatings control electrical responses.

35. What does the last paragraph focus on?

- A. Limitations and predictions.
- B. Statistics and practices.
- C. Evaluations and applications.
- D. Difficulties and opportunities.

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。

Many people see boredom as an uncomfortable feeling that must be avoided at all costs. As soon as empty moments appear, they reach for phones to fill every quiet second with short videos and messages.

36 ____ However, this constant escape prevents our brain from entering a special creative state.

But boredom is not simply a lack of activities. It arises when our brain receives little new outside stimulation and turns inward. When there is nothing to watch or listen to, our mind starts wandering freely.

37 ____ Many unexpected connections between separate ideas can appear during such wandering.

38 ____ It does not mean forcing ourselves to stay idle(无所事事的) aimlessly for hours. Instead, useful boredom refers to quiet moments without digital input, where our thoughts can move freely without outside disturbance.

Modern youth have fewer chances to experience true boredom. Screens offer endless instant entertainment and leave no room for mind-wandering. 39 ____ Consequently, many teenagers have lost access to genuine boredom, losing a cheap and easy source of creative inspiration.

If we accept short periods of boredom rather than fighting against it, we allow our brains to make hidden connections. Those wandering thoughts can lead to fresh ideas and original solutions. 40

- A. Useful boredom has its own definition.
- B. Our brain can go blank unconsciously at such times.
- C. We usually regard boredom as a negative useless feeling.
- D. Even waiting in line or riding on buses becomes screen time.
- E. It turns empty quiet moments into a source of creative thinking.
- F. Quick online amusement gives people immediate but shallow pleasure.
- G. This inner wandering is the basis of creative thinking and new discovery.

第三部分 语言知识运用（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、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Hurricane Helene had just torn through the southeastern United States, leaving a trail of damage. Trees 41 fallen everywhere, power lines stretched across roads, and bridges had been washed away.

David Jones, 64, a business coach, knew conditions were 42. Yet his daughter Elizabeth would marry the next morning. 43, the drive would take only two hours, but the storm had ruined the roads.

Jones 44 late Friday evening. Turned away from closed roads repeatedly, he 45 seven hours on what should have been a two-hour trip. When he finally crossed the state line, a state trooper(骑警) stopped him. Flooding had destroyed bridges and 46 highways under mud. Cars could go no farther.

Jones told the trooper he must get to the wedding to 47 his daughter down the corridor. The trooper was polite but 48 : driving on was impossible.

Jones, a two-time marathon runner, made a 49 decision. He parked his car, 50 a reflective stake(反光带) for safety, and set off on foot into the pitch-black night. Guided by his phone's flashlight, he 51 through piles of debris(碎石). At one point, a large cleanup machine nearly ran him over.

Eight miles ahead, a kind motorist gave him a 52. He arrived just in time. Without electricity, the wedding was held by candlelight. Elizabeth had no idea what he'd been through. At the reception, Jones gave the couple the reflective stake as a 53, hoping it would remind them to protect each other in 54 hours.

When 55 for his brave effort, Jones said any father would have done the same.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. lay | B. stood | C. landed | D. sat |
| 42. A. changeable | B. awful | C. normal | D. stable |
| 43. A. Frequently | B. Gradually | C. Normally | D. Eventually |
| 44. A. gave up | B. showed up | C. set off | D. broke off |
| 45. A. killed | B. counted | C. saved | D. spent |
| 46. A. blocked | B. swept | C. disconnected | D. buried |
| 47. A. walk | B. lead | C. show | D. rush |
| 48. A. gentle | B. firm | C. cold | D. modest |
| 49. A. hasty | B. hesitant | C. tough | D. random |
| 50. A. dropped | B. grabbed | C. abandoned | D. loaded |
| 51. A. struggled | B. wandered | C. escaped | D. crawled |
| 52. A. call | B. chance | C. ride | D. push |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 53. A. warning | B. reward | C. donation | D. gift |
| 54. A. promising | B. dark | C. delightful | D. lonely |
| 55. A. thanked | B. forgiven | C. praised | D. awarded |

非选择题部分

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。

Today, China is becoming the world's e-bike powerhouse. That feeling of 56 (effort) mobility (移动) is one reason why e-bikes are reshaping urban transportation. In 2025, Chinese manufacturers exported 26.7 million electric two-wheelers worth 57 total of \$6.829 billion. At the center of that growth 58 (be) the electric bicycle—a machine that looks much like a traditional bicycle 59 actually pairs pedals(踏板) with sensors, a battery and a quiet electric motor.

For many riders, the appeal goes beyond 60 (convenient). Studies show that e-bikes encourage more people to cycle 61 a regular basis, particularly older adults and those with limited mobility or knee pain.

The market reflects that shift. Europe's e-bike market was worth 15 billion euros in 2024 and has the potential 62 (grow) to 21.2 billion euros by 2029. Behind that growth lies China's greatest competitive advantage: 63 (it) manufacturing ecosystem. Industrial clusters across the Pearl River Delta and Yangtze River Delta produce nearly every major component, 64 (allow) companies to shorten development cycles while controlling costs.

For Chinese companies, the challenge is no longer proving that Chinese brands can build premium e-bikes, but sustaining innovation in a fast-growing market 65 technology, design and brand recognition are becoming just as important as manufacturing scale.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假设你是学生李华，你所在的学校最近准备开设一门新的选修课(elective course)，外教 Jeff 提出开设 *Appreciation of British and American Literature* 或 *Introduction to Short Video Production* 供选择，并向学生征询意见，请你给外教 Jeff 写一封邮件，内容包括：

- (1) 你的选择；
- (2) 说明理由；
- (3) 表示期待。

注意：

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 左右；
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Dear Jeff,

Yours,

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，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I have never liked rain. It meant wet shoes, messy hair, and waiting around when I wanted to go somewhere. One afternoon, I walked out of the library and found rain pouring down. I had forgotten my umbrella, so I stood under the roof and stared at the gray sky.

Just then, a girl from my chemistry class came running toward me. It was Hazel, who was always laughing with friends, drawing strange pictures in class, or whispering jokes. Yet she was one of the smartest students in our class. "You look like a princess waiting for her carriage," she joked, holding out a Mickey Mouse umbrella. I laughed despite myself and took it.

A few weeks later, I remembered Hazel's birthday and gave her a book she might like. Her eyes widened. "You remembered?" she asked, smiling warmly. I began to wonder if there was more to Hazel than I had thought.

Then, just before spring break, Hazel was absent from class. On my way out, I saw her behind the bushes near the school garden, sitting on the ground with a small box. Inside were colorful cards covered with students' handwriting. Hazel explained that Mr. Lewis, the school gardener who had taken care of the garden for years, was retiring. She was gathering thank-you cards for him. "He always says the garden looks different after rain," she said softly.

Before I could reply, a sudden wind swept through the garden. The box tipped over, and the cards flew everywhere onto the grass and flowerbeds. Hazel jumped up to chase them, but rain began to fall. I looked at my dry clothes, then at the cards lying on the wet grass.

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。

Paragraph 1: *For a second, I hesitated.* _____

Paragraph 2: *Wet through, we finally collected every single card.* _____