

高二英语

时量:120 分钟 满分:150 分

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 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a hospital. B. At a cafeteria. C. At home.
2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their club meeting. B. Their class schedule. C. Their career plans.
3. What does the woman think of the man?
A. He is naturally gifted.
B. He is highly experienced.
C. He is mentally strong.
4. Why does the woman suggest going to Orlando?
A. To escape the cold weather.
B. To admire its natural views.
C. To enjoy the festive activities.
5. What is the man doing?
A. Planning a music event.
B. Conducting an interview.
C. Applying for club membership.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段录音,回答第 6、7 题。

6. How does Steven like his marathon training?
A. Disappointing. B. Acceptable. C. Wonderful.
7. How long does Steven train every day?
A. Three hours. B. Four hours. C. Eleven hours.

听第 7 段录音,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where was the man's ticket finally found?
A. In his coat pocket. B. Under his seat. C. At the train station.
9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Customer and shop assistant.
B. Tourist and tour guide.
C. Passenger and conductor.
10. What does the man want to do now?
A. Use the restroom. B. Find his lost wallet. C. Drink some water.

听第 8 段录音,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How did the man improve his public speaking skills?
 - A. By taking free courses.
 - B. By talking to famous people.
 - C. By watching online speeches.
12. What does the man like best about Khan Academy?
 - A. It costs nothing.
 - B. It covers many subjects.
 - C. It offers personalized learning.
13. What will Alice most probably do after the talk?
 - A. Try out the two learning apps.
 - B. Prepare for her school speech.
 - C. Make a personal learning schedule.

听第 9 段录音,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the conversation mainly about?
 - A. Robots in elderly care.
 - B. Advancement in technology.
 - C. Different models of robots.
15. What's the woman's opinion about robots?
 - A. They are friendly.
 - B. They are emotionless.
 - C. They are energy-consuming.
16. What is the basic task that the Chinese robots can carry out?
 - A. Carrying people around.
 - B. Walking the dogs.
 - C. Doing chores.
17. What has the woman ignored?
 - A. Robots don't get tired.
 - B. Technology develops very fast.
 - C. The population is aging rapidly.

听第 10 段录音,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What will the listeners do in one hour?
 - A. Ride in the water.
 - B. Watch a football game.
 - C. Visit the historic streets.
19. What is the speaker going to do during the tour?
 - A. Introduce sports teams.
 - B. Tell some historical facts.
 - C. Share stories of football fans.
20. What is special about the boats according to the speaker?
 - A. They are the only boats touring the Charles River.
 - B. They are constructed by the New England Patriots.
 - C. They are used as a way of sports victory celebration.

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

All over the world, there are celebrations that are so strange and unique. Yet they are often rooted in deep cultural meanings. So, if you're into traveling and culture, here are some of the world's most unusual festivals.

Night of the Radishes(萝卜), Oaxaca, Mexico

Celebrated annually on December 23, this festival turns ordinary radishes into artistic works. Dating back to colonial times, local farmers carved radish sculptures to draw market shoppers. Now it has developed into a grand contest with awards, drawing numerous visitors to appreciate creative radish carvings. Treated with special materials for durability, these carved radishes are works of art rather than edible food.

Monkey Buffet Festival, Lopburi, Thailand

Each November, locals hold a fruit buffet exclusively for monkeys to express gratitude. Regarded as symbols of good fortune, monkeys attract masses of tourists to the city. Nevertheless, tourists ought to watch over their personal possessions carefully, for monkeys tend to take people's belongings without hesitation.

Boryeong Mud Festival, South Korea

Held every July, the festival originated as a way to advertise the town's nutrient-rich mud. Gradually, it has evolved into a lively event featuring mud wrestling and mud-based skincare services. Participants can enjoy carefree fun and will end up totally covered in mud.

World Snail Racing Championships, Congham, England

This one is exactly what it sounds like: people racing snails. Every summer, snail enthusiasts from around the world gather in Congham to see whose snail is the fastest. Competitors place their snails in the center of a circular track, and the first one to make it to the outer edge wins. It's slow but surprisingly entertaining.

21. What was the original purpose of carving radishes in Mexico?
- A. To keep radishes fresh in the whole winter.
 - B. To attract customers to farmers' market stands.
 - C. To host a grand contest of creative radish carvings.
 - D. To compete for prizes in radish carving contests.
22. What warning is given to tourists who visit the Monkey Buffet Festival?
- A. Do not feed monkeys fruits casually.
 - B. Learn local lucky culture before visiting.
 - C. Never touch the wild monkeys closely.
 - D. Take good care of their personal belongings.
23. What is the common characteristic of the four festivals?
- A. They were originally created for commercial profits.
 - B. They are all held in warm summer months annually.
 - C. They are all seasonal events with cultural meanings.
 - D. They are events with competitive races as their main activity.

Scott Cooper is a 66-year-old Australian with dementia(痴呆). Every day, he struggles with forgetting where he puts his keys and sometimes he can't even recognize the faces of his dearest friends. But he refuses to let this tough condition stop him from exploring the world! He and his wife Jill, take regular trips—twice a year. “Traveling helps me keep enjoying life,” Scott said. “Although it can be tiring sometimes, these new experiences make my mind and body active.”

Scientists predict that by 2050, around 153 million people globally will suffer from dementia. However, a recent study interviewing over a hundred dementia patients in China reveals that travel can significantly benefit these patients. The new sights, smells, tastes, and social interactions during travel offer crucial cognitive and sensory stimulation.

According to Jun Wen, a tourism lecturer at Edith Cowan University and researcher, the expectation and planning in tourism stimulate brain function. Meanwhile, the exercise often **aligns with** dementia treatment plans. Warren Harding, a dementia care professor, adds that travel helps patients build confidence, trigger memories, and gain independence, serving as a valuable addition to non-drug treatments by offering emotional and social benefits.

Around the world, countries are introducing creative programs to make travel more accessible for people with dementia. In Western Australia, over 20 venues host “memory café” events, where patients socialize over morning tea. Near Melbourne, Australia's first dementia-friendly sensory path winds through a forest.

These diverse efforts collectively represent a growing global trend. By focusing on the unique needs of dementia patients, these actions not only enhance the travel experience for this community but also set an example for more friendly and caring tourism worldwide. In the years to come, aged care experts hope people like Scott and Jill Cooper can holiday with greater ease, creating memories from travel, no matter how long they last.

24. Why is Scott Cooper's story mentioned in the first paragraph?
 - A. To promote his way of life.
 - B. To show his passion for travel.
 - C. To reflect his tough condition with dementia.
 - D. To reveal a potential treatment for dementia.
25. What might benefit patients with dementia during travel according to the study?
 - A. Keeping travel diaries.
 - B. Chatting with locals.
 - C. Recalling fond memories.
 - D. Enjoying favourite foods.
26. What do the underlined words “aligns with” in paragraph 3 mean?
 - A. Agrees with.
 - B. Conflicts with.
 - C. Breaks with.
 - D. Ends with.
27. What can we know about the dementia-friendly travel programs?
 - A. They make it accessible to travel in Australia.
 - B. They meet dementia patients' medication needs.
 - C. They improve travel experiences and global tourism.
 - D. They help dementia patients create long-term memories.

A valuable violin with a storied past will be auctioned(拍卖) at Sotheby's in February and it could become the most expensive musical instrument ever auctioned.

Known as the Joachim-Ma Stradivarius, the instrument was made in 1714 by Antonio Stradivari, the famous Italian violin maker, during his golden period of craftsmanship. "The instrument is still in working condition, and it could sell for between \$ 12 and \$ 18 million," Sotheby's announced this week. The current record-holder for the most expensive musical instrument is another Stradivarius violin: the 1721 Lady Blunt Stradivarius, which went for \$ 15.9 million.

The violin was once owned by the famous musician Joseph Joachim, who most likely performed with it during the 1879 premiere(首演) of Johannes Brahms' *Violin Concerto in D Major, Op. 77*. "The first time we saw the instrument, we were really, truly blown away just by its presence," said Mari-Claudia Jiménez, Sotheby's chairman.

The violin's other owner is Si-Hon Ma, an excellent violinist and teacher who invented "The Si-Hon Mute", something placed behind a violin's bridge to fade out(使渐弱) sound. It doesn't need removing when not in use, which makes it "a great improvement over the older standard mute". Ma bought the Stradivarius violin and played it until he passed away in 2009.

After being on display for a while at the Violin Museum in Cremona, Italy, the instrument was donated to the New England Conservatory(NEC), Ma's old school. The violin came with the clause that it could one day be sold to help students. Over the past nine years, only a handful of senior students have been able to play the valuable violin, as Andrea Kalyn, president of NEC, said. "It has been an extraordinary experience for them."

Although future generations of NEC students won't necessarily be able to play the over-300-year-old violin, they will still benefit from its sale. "Its sale will help NEC develop future talent and place this Stradivarius violin back on the world stage, where it belongs. NEC will establish some scholarships that will honor the mission to educate and train the next generation of musicians," said Andrea.

28. What is special about the Joachim-Ma Stradivarius?

- A. It's been in use for hundreds of years.
- B. It was made by the most famous violin maker.
- C. It looks set to break the auction price record.
- D. It's the only surviving violin made by Stradivari.

29. What contribution did Si-Hon Ma make?

- A. He developed a new type of violin bridge.
- B. He introduced a lively style of violin playing.
- C. He established a celebrated violin training school.
- D. He created a device to improve violin performance.

30. Which might Andrea agree with regarding the Joachim-Ma Stradivarius?

- A. It costs an arm and a leg for the school to keep it.
- B. Its sale improves educational opportunities for students.
- C. It should be played regularly to maintain its condition.
- D. Its historical value outweighs any commercial considerations.

31. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To discuss the design of the Joachim-Ma Stradivarius.
- B. To explain the collectible value of Stradivarius violins.
- C. To promote the music of Joseph Joachim and Si-Hon Ma.
- D. To announce the auction of a valuable violin and its impact.

D

Superhighways of vessels(血管) beneath our skin transport blood and nutrients. These natural pathways branch out like tree limbs(树枝) to help our body move food and oxygen to our organs. While our bodies naturally produce vessels, bioengineers are now crafting them in labs, using an unexpected material: ice.

The idea was inspired by the ice magic in the Disney movie *Frozen*, says Burak Ozdoganlar, a mechanical engineer at Carnegie Mellon University, “*Frozen*’s ice queen commands ice and snow—maybe we can too.” To make the vessels, the engineers first needed a template(模板) to build the tissue. “Originally, we were trying to do this with wax,” Ozdoganlar says. “But wax proved too soft. And it’s not necessarily biocompatible, or suitable for use in the body.” Then they thought of Elsa’s magic. Ice seemed like a good alternative for many reasons. It costs little and is readily available. And most importantly, since it’s nonpoisonous, the body won’t reject it.

Printing the ice template is simple. Engineers program the desired shape into a 3-D printer, which then drops water onto a -35°C surface to freeze it instantly. This process is repeated until the vessel’s shape is complete. Overall, it takes less than 30 seconds. Then the template is encased in gelatin(明胶), which hardens under ultraviolet light as the ice melts, leaving behind realistic-looking blood channels.

The team has tested the channels with lining cells of blood vessels. Those cells survived for two weeks, a promising sign for future transplantation into humans. The new vessels might be tested with a drug being developed for use in people. Such tests could show how your body might react to the drug. “This is really a game-changer,” says Ozdoganlar.

“The new research is quite interesting and exciting,” says Warren Grayson, a biomedical engineer at Johns Hopkins University. “But it also has limitations. You can see that all these structures are pretty small. Their size is limited by the need for extreme cold. Larger structures would not stay cold enough due to heat transfer. This method may not transform the tissue engineering field, but it does provide another perspective for creating structures.

32. What key advantage does ice offer over wax for the engineers’ project?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. It’s cost-effective. | B. It’s easily available. |
| C. It’s harmless to our body. | D. It’s environmentally friendly. |

33. What happens to the ice template during the process of vessel making?

- A. It is reshaped after its completion.
- B. It becomes a part of the final vessel.
- C. It makes the surrounding gelatin solid.
- D. It melts away with the channels remaining.

34. What does Warren Grayson think of the ice-vessel approach?
- A. It serves as a practical solution.
 - B. It provides a new outlook.
 - C. It marks a dramatic change.
 - D. It works for large structures.
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. From *Frozen* to Functional: Crafting Vessels from Ice
 - B. Vessel Building: Challenges and Advances in Materials
 - C. 3-D Printing: A Game-Changer for Biological Engineering
 - D. Bringing *Frozen* to Life: Impacting Blood Flow with Ice

★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可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Streaming Music

Nowadays, many music fans listen to songs not from records or CDs but directly on the Internet. This is called streaming, and it allows people to listen to what seems like an infinite variety of songs. 36

The largest music-streaming website, Spotify, began in Sweden in 2008. It spread to other countries as major music labels (唱片公司) agreed to let Spotify users stream their songs. In return, Spotify gave the labels some of its profits.

37 They can search for songs by artist or title. They can play entire albums, create playlists or listen to playlists from other users.

Many streaming services allow people to sign up for free accounts. 38 For example, you might not be able to choose every song you listen to. Or you can only skip a certain number of songs per hour. And the listening experience will likely be interrupted by advertisements. 39

There are some disadvantages to music-streaming services. For one thing, people are only renting music, not buying it. This means if they stop their subscription to the service, they lose access to the music. 40 If users want to support their favorite artist financially, they're better off just buying an album. On the other hand, streaming makes it easier to discover new music and enjoy a wide variety of songs.

Streaming is convenient and inexpensive, and it offers a huge selection of songs to listen to. It is likely to grow more popular and may even develop new services for users to enjoy.

- A. But how exactly does it work?
- B. So why do people choose the Internet?
- C. You can explore what you can get for free.
- D. However, free accounts are usually limited in some way.
- E. Spotify users have a variety of ways to choose what songs they listen to.
- F. Also, artists generally don't earn much money from streaming services.
- G. To avoid these issues and gain new features, users can pay for a membership.

第三部分 语言运用(共三节,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 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

My parents took me camping in the Chilean Lake District every summer while I was growing up.

This was in the dark age, before the Internet, when we had to 41 maps and guidebooks. So through the endless hours of our road trips, I kept myself 42 looking at a map and convincing my parents to drop by places that caught my attention.

During one trip I told them that I had 43 to go everywhere in the world. After a few laughs, my dad 44 the Travelers' Century Club(TCC) to me, a group for people who had visited over 100 countries. My eyes 45 with the thought of being a member, and I made it my goal.

Obviously, I started asking to go to another country. My parents finally made a(n) 46 with me: they'd take me to our neighbor Argentina as my first trip abroad, but I had to see more of my 47 country before starting the adventure of visiting another hundred. I happily 48 .

See, what I immediately realized is that the main 49 for traveling should center around what I'll get out of a trip—meeting locals or appreciating nature—it shouldn't be just to 50 countries. Ticking countries off a list simply because you put your feet there feels 51 to me.

After exploring every region in Chile, I started traveling abroad. Nowadays, with about 60 countries and territories on the TCC list 52 visited, what I knew instinctively(本能地) was transformed into lessons I learned during my travels. 53 are what matter most about hitting the road, because they feed my 54 soul—the TCC list became the means of guiding my journey, not an 55 itself.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. hand out | B. rely on | C. give away | D. set aside |
| 42. A. entertained | B. organized | C. balanced | D. inspired |
| 43. A. managed | B. agreed | C. decided | D. attempted |
| 44. A. reported | B. exposed | C. pointed | D. mentioned |
| 45. A. wept | B. shone | C. narrowed | D. rolled |
| 46. A. exchange | B. comparison | C. deal | D. appointment |
| 47. A. own | B. chosen | C. favorite | D. tiny |
| 48. A. admitted | B. hesitated | C. proceeded | D. accepted |
| 49. A. reason | B. requirement | C. responsibility | D. opportunity |
| 50. A. limit | B. count | C. estimate | D. discover |
| 51. A. flexible | B. secure | C. shallow | D. familiar |
| 52. A. barely | B. occasionally | C. instantly | D. properly |
| 53. A. Companions | B. Schedules | C. Experiences | D. Budgets |
| 54. A. sensitive | B. adventurous | C. lonely | D. noble |
| 55. A. end | B. extension | C. option | D. engagement |

★第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 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。

My visit to an art museum is an unforgettable experience. 56 (house) in an old railway building, Musée d'Orsay, the world-famous art museum, features some of the best-known paintings from the Impressionist movement of the 19th century. This was the first

time that I 57 (lay) eyes on real paintings. The artists who impressed me most were two of the greatest Impressionist painters, Claude Monet and Pierre-Auguste Renoir.

Monet was 58 (great) inspired by nature, especially his garden. Monet liked to study the simple scene like the water lily pond, thus 59 (bring) the pond's beauty to the canvas in a unique way every time. Renoir, 60 masterpiece *Dance at Le Moulin de la Galette* shows life in a busy neighbourhood of Paris on a Sunday afternoon, preferred to paint scenes of everyday life. Seeing it up close, I 61 (strike) by the small areas of light across the painting, and the way the soft edges of the figures seemed to mix together.

While their paintings had very different 62 (setting), the two painters were trying to break free from traditional artistic restrictions. They both sought 63 (liberate) from the rules of the old style. What Impressionist artists painted was just a brief "impression" they had at that moment rather 64 every detail in a scene. Impressionism has had 65 lasting influence on modern art.

★第三节 课文默写(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

用课文原文填空,每空填入一个单词。

66. When the two lovers, Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai, first meet, the music is light and pleasant, as if _____ to the audience.
67. Then the music gets _____ with heavier notes and that is when the lovers are separated because Zhu's father forces her to marry another man.
68. The crowd immediately recognized that they were listening to something truly special, and they _____ at the end of the symphony.
69. This well-developed ability, as well as the scroll's ambitious size, allows Zhang _____ —you could study the painting for hours and still discover something new.
70. Even though I had admired them hundreds of times on my computer screen, _____ when I finally laid eyes on the real thing.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是校英语广播站记者李华,近期你发现校园学生群体中低俗网络神曲(vulgar online viral songs)泛滥。请你写一份广播稿,引导大家理性看待音乐、树立正确的音乐审美。内容包括:

- (1)潜在的危害;
- (2)你的建议。

注意:

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

Shape Our Taste, Embrace Quality Music

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。

“Mark, what a mess!” Mr. Thompson, the art teacher, shouted as he scanned the paint-splattered(溅满颜料的) room. Mark looked down at his paint-covered clothes and the paint on the floor. His face turned bright red, and he whispered, “I’m sorry, Mr. Thompson. I was trying to mix the perfect shade of ocean-blue for my seascape painting, but I accidentally knocked over the paint bottle.”

The students around him laughed quietly, and Mark felt a lump form in his throat(喉咙哽咽). It was the school’s annual art exhibition coming up, and this painting was his entry. Now, not only was his work destroyed, but he had also made a huge mess in the art room. Mr. Thompson sighed, “Clean this up immediately, Mark. And I hope you can fix your painting before the deadline. Remember what we learned about color theory last week sometimes unexpected combinations lead to the most beautiful results.”

With his head hung low, Mark cleaned the floor. When he finally sat back down to continue with his painting, he realized that most of the blue paint was gone, and the canvas was dirty. The once-promising seascape now looked like a mess. Mark bit his lip, his eyes welling up with tears. He glanced around the room, seeing his classmates focused on their nearly-finished masterpieces.

Just then, the school bell rang, signaling the end of the art class. Mark slowly packed his things. As he walked out of the art room, the gray sky outside seemed to mirror his mood. A light rain started to fall, and Mark pulled up his hood(风帽), not caring that the raindrops were making dark spots on his already-stained clothes.

He was so lost in his thoughts that he didn’t notice his best friend, Alex, walking beside him. “Hey, Mark, what’s wrong?” Alex asked, with an expression of concern on his face. Mark told him everything. “I spent hours trying to get that perfect blue for the ocean waves,” Mark sighed. “Without it, my whole painting is ruined.” Alex patted him on the back and said, “Don’t worry, we’ll figure it out. Let’s go to the art supply room and see if there’s any blue paint left.”

注意:

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

Upon entering the supply room, Mark felt his heart dropped. _____

Two days later, Mark stood nervously beside his reborn painting at the exhibition. _____