

# 阜宁中学 2023 秋学期高二年级期中考试

## 英语试题

时间：120 分钟 分值：150 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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How does the man sound?

- A. Surprised. B. Confused. C. Annoyed.

2. Which picture does the man like most?

- A. The one of boats.  
B. The one of animals.  
C. The one of the village houses.

3. What are the speakers going to do first?

- A. See a movie. B. Have dinner. C. Go for a walk.

4. Why does the woman call the man?

- A. To ask for help. B. To give advice. C. To make an appointment.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Brother and sister. C. Father and daughter.

#### 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、7 题。

6. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. By a river. B. On a farm. C. At home.

7. What does the man say about the path through the woods?

- A. It was old.                                      B. It was wet.                                      C. It was long.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man doing now probably?

- A. Hosting a program.                                      B. Giving a class.                                      C. Conducting a job interview.

9. Why did the woman like Mr. Evans?

- A. He taught her acting skills.                                      B. He had a sense of humor.                                      C. He had a passion for history.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A birthday party.                                      B. A promotion party.                                      C. A graduation party.

11. How does the man probably feel about the party?

- A. Bored.                                      B. Excited.                                      C. Satisfied.

12. What will the man do next?

- A. Talk to his mum.                                      B. Surf the Internet.                                      C. Go to the shops.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When did the man receive professional training in diving?

- A. At age 13.                                      B. At age 18.                                      C. At age 28.

14. Why did the man learn to dive?

- A. To relax himself.                                      B. To learn about a new field.                                      C. To achieve his childhood dream.

15. What does the man enjoy most about diving now?

- A. Protecting fish.                                      B. Sharing the adventure.                                      C. Watching sea creatures.

16. What does the man suggest other divers do?

- A. Practice hard.                                      B. Buy the best equipment.                                      C. Learn from experienced instructors.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably?

- A. A reporter.                                      B. A teacher.                                      C. A writer.

18. What do people do at the festival?

- A. They recycle plastic.                                      B. They wear their new clothes.                                      C. They throw tomatoes at each other.

19. How long does the festival last?

- A. About one hour.                                      B. About two hours.                                      C. About three hours.

20. What does Antonio usually do on the evening of the festival?

A. He cooks local food.

B. He enjoys fireworks.

C. He dances with others.

## 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,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑

#### A

The summer vacation is approaching! Is there a camp you have a strong desire to take your children to during the holiday? If not, I strongly recommend the following summer camps.

##### **Multi-Arts Day Program**

The program challenges children to use their imaginations to translate their ideas into music, movement, and creative drama. Students work in large and small groups throughout the day. Parents are welcome to stay the first morning until Morning Sing is over.

Ages: 5-8

Dates: July 4-8

Day student tuition(学费): \$410

##### **Fashion Design and Textile Art**

If you love color and design, then this is the summer camp for you! You will learn some hand sewing as well as how to use a sewing machine as you create your designs. You will also learn how to choose the types of cloth that best suit your designs. Please bring 2 pairs of old jeans and 5-10 shirts to be used in your projects.

Ages: 11-13

Dates: July 3-16

Day student tuition: \$ 1,280

##### **Drawing & Painting for Junior Artists**

Explore the wonders of art in this fun and exciting summer camp! Discover ways to create and think about art. Use your own creativity to develop your own style. You will learn many styles of painting and drawing. You should be open and willing to try new techniques. Plan to bring paintbrushes, a pad of paper, a set of pencils, and a pencil sharpener

Ages: 11-13

Dates: July 17-30

Day student tuition: \$ 1,980

##### **Shakespeare's World**

Enjoy this fun, hands-on way into the works of William Shakespeare. You will learn about the life and times of Shakespeare and rehearse (排练) one of his plays. You will study the play in depth and take a field trip to see a live, professional production of it. You will audition (试演) for parts and learn amazing and direct acting techniques for bringing Shakespeare's words to life.

Ages: 9-13

Dates: June 17-30

Day student tuition: \$ 1,680

1. When will the camp for 6-year-olds open?

A. On June 17.                      B. On July 3.                      C. On July 4.                      D. On July 17.

2. How much should Tom pay if his 12-year-old son wants to attend a camp to learn painting?

A. \$410.                      B. \$1,280.                      C. \$1,680.                      D. \$1,980.

3. Which camp offers students a chance to go on a field trip?

A. Shakespeare's World.                      B. Multi-Arts Day Program.  
C. Fashion Design and Textile Art.                      D. Drawing & Painting for Junior Artists.

## B

Is it true that our brain alone is responsible for human cognition (认知)? What about our body? Is it possible for thought and behaviour to originate from somewhere other than our brain? Psychologists who study Embodied Cognition (EC) ask similar questions. The EC theory suggests our body is also responsible for thinking or problem-solving. More precisely, the mind shapes the body and the body shapes the mind in equal measure.

If you think about it for a moment, it makes total sense. When you smell something good or hear amusing sounds, certain emotions are awakened. Think about how newborns use their senses to understand the world around them. They don't have emotions so much as needs — they don't feel sad, they're just hungry and need food. Even unborn babies can feel their mothers' heartbeats and this has a calming effect. In the real world, they cry when they're cold and then get hugged. That way, they start to associate being warm with being loved.

Understandably, theorists have been arguing for years and still disagree on whether the brain is the nerve centre that operates the rest of the body. Older Western philosophers and mainstream language researchers believe this is fact, while EC theorises that the brain and body are working together as an organic supercomputer, processing everything and forming your reactions.

Further studies have backed up the mind-body interaction. In one experiment, test subjects were asked to judge people after being handed a hot or a cold drink. They all made warm evaluations when their fingertips perceived warmth rather than coolness. And it works the other way too. In another study, subjects' fingertip

temperatures were measured after being “included” in or “rejected” from a group task. Those who were included felt physically warmer.

For further proof, we can look at the metaphors (比喻) that we use without even thinking. A kind and sympathetic person is frequently referred to as one with a soft heart and someone who is very strong and calm in difficult situations is often described as solid as a rock. And this kind of metaphorical use is common across languages.

Now that you have the knowledge of mind-body interaction, why not use it? If you’re having a bad day, a warm cup of tea will give you a flash of pleasure. If you know you’re physically cold, warm up before making any interpersonal decisions.

4. According to the author, what is the significance of EC?

- A. It brings us closer to the truth in human cognition.
- B. It offers a clearer picture of the shape of human brain.
- C. It reveals the major role of the mind in human cognition.
- D. It facilitates our understanding of the origin of psychology.

5. Where does the newborns’ understanding of their surroundings start from?

- A. Their personal looks.
- B. Their mental needs.
- C. Their inner emotions.
- D. Their physical feelings.

6. What does the author intend to prove by citing the metaphors in Paragraph 5?

- A. Human speech is alive with metaphors.
- B. Human senses have effects on thinking.
- C. Human language is shaped by visual images.
- D. Human emotions are often compared to natural materials.

7. What is the author’s purpose in writing the last paragraph?

- A. To deepen the readers’ understanding of EC.
- B. To encourage the reader to put EC into practice.
- C. To guide the reader onto the path to career success.
- D. To share with the reader ways to release their emotions.

## C

Mars may seem like a dry, desolate place, but the red planet transforms into an otherworldly wonderland in winter, according to a new video shared by NASA.

It's late winter in Mars' Northern Hemisphere, where the Perseverance rover and Ingenuity helicopter are exploring an ancient river delta (三角洲) that once fed into Jezero Crater billions of years ago.

As the planet's main feature, dust drives Martian weather, but the planet is no stranger to snow, ice and frost. There are two types of snow on Mars. One is the kind we experience on Earth made of frozen water. The thin Martian air and sub-zero temperatures means that traditional snow changes from a solid directly to a gas, before touching the ground on Mars.

The other type of Martian snow is carbon dioxide based, or dry ice, and it can land on the surface. A few feet of snow tends to fall on Mars in its flat regions near the poles. "Enough falls that you could snowshoe (穿雪鞋走路) across it," said Sylvain Piqueux, a Mars scientist at NASA'S Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, in a statement.

So far, no orbiters(轨道飞行器) or rovers have been able to see snow fall on the red planet because the weather phenomenon only occurs at the poles beneath cloud cover at night. The cameras on the orbiters can't peer through the clouds, and no robotic explorers have been developed that could survive the freezing temperatures at the poles, which can be as low as minus 120 degrees Celsius.

However, the Mars Climate Sounder instrument on the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter can detect light that's invisible to the human eye. It has made detections of carbon dioxide snow falling at the Martian poles. The Phoenix lander, which arrived on Mars in 2008, also used one of its laser instruments to detect water-ice snow from its spot about 1,600 kilometers away from the Martian north pole.

Thanks to photographers, we know snowflakes on Earth are unique and six sided. Beneath a microscope, Martian snowflakes would likely look a little different. "Because carbon dioxide ice has a symmetry (对称) of four, we know dry-ice snowflakes would be cube-shaped (立方体的)," Piqueux said. "Thanks to the Mars Climate Sounder, we can tell these snowflakes would be smaller than the width of a human hair."

Ice and carbon dioxide-based frosts also form on Mars, and they can occur farther away from the poles. The Odyssey orbiter (which entered Mars orbit in 2001) has watched frost forming and turning to a gas in the sunlight, while the Viking landers spotted icy frost on Mars when they arrived in the 1970s.

8. What can we learn about the snow made of frozen water on Mars?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. It contains lots of dust.               | B. It makes the Martian air thick.              |
| C. It keeps its form stable while falling. | D. It can hardly be seen on the Martian ground. |

9. What makes it difficult for robotic explorers to see snow fall on Mars?

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. The freezing temperature. | B. The thickness of clouds. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

C. The changing weather pattern.

D. The distance from the poles.

10. What can the Mars Climate Sounder tell us about dry-ice snowflakes?

A. Their smell.

B. Their size.

C. Their speed.

D. Their direction.

11. What is the best title of the text?

A. It Seldom Snows on Mars

B. It Is Much Colder on Mars

C. The Beautiful Winter on Mars

D. The Seasonal Changes on Mars

## D

Climate change and increases in drought and rainstorms pose serious challenges to our water management. An international group of scientists have brought together a large body of research on water quality in rivers worldwide. The study shows that river water quality tends to worsen during extreme weather events. As these events become more often and severe due to climate change, ecosystem health and human access to safe water may be increasingly under threat.

The research led by Dr. Michelle van Vliet of Utrecht University analyzed 965 cases of river water quality changes during extreme weather such as drought, heatwaves, rainstorms, and flooding. The analysis shows that in most cases water quality tends to become worse during droughts and heatwaves (68%), rainstorms and floods (51%), and under long-term changes in climate (56%). During droughts, less water is available to dilute contaminants (稀释污染物), while rainstorms and floods generally result in more contaminants that run off from land to rivers and streams. Improvements or mixed responses in water quality are also reported for some cases, for example when increased transport of pollutants is offset (抵消) by more dilution during flood events.

Water quality changes are strongly driven by changes in water temperature. Land use and other human factors such as wastewater treatment also shape how this plays out. “Understanding the complex interplay between climate, land use, and human drivers, which together influence the sources and transport of pollutants is crucial,” says van Vliet. The research also calls for more data collection and studies of water quality in non-Western countries. “We need better monitoring of water quality in Africa and Asia. Most water quality studies now focus on rivers and streams in North America and Europe.”

The results of the study underline the urgent need for a better understanding of water quality changes during extreme weather events. It sounds an alarm to us. Only then will we be able to develop effective water management strategies that can safeguard our access to clean water and ensure ecosystem health under climate change and increasing weather extremes.

12. What can we learn from paragraph 1?

A. Human beings should be blamed for climate change.

B. Worsened water quality is threatening the climate.

C. Water quality in rivers worldwide is under risk.

D. Water management has been improved recently.

13. What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

A. The threats caused by extreme weather.

B. The factors influencing water safety.

C. The findings of van Vliet's research.

D. The design of van Vliet's experiment.

14. According to paragraph 3, which will van Vliet probably agree with?

A. Water quality in non-Western countries is more terrible.

B. Human activities have a big influence on water quality.

C. Related data collection and studies of Europe is adequate.

D. Water quality changes are dominated by water temperature.

15. What is the author's attitude toward van Vliet's research?

A. Unclear.

B. Contradictory.

C. Doubtful.

D. Approving.

## 第二节 七选五 (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。

Reading is essential but how can one choose the right books to read and where can one find them? A few famous people may give you some helpful tips.

- Read books from past eras.

\_\_\_16\_\_\_ Otherwise, you'd be "completely dependent on the prejudices and fashions of your times," just as Albert Einstein put it. "Somebody who reads only newspapers and books of contemporary authors looks to me like an extremely near-sighted person who dislikes eyeglasses," he said.

- \_\_\_17\_\_\_

Reading too wide a variety in too short a time would keep the teachings from leaving a lasting impression on you. Seneca the Younger, a first-century Roman philosopher, suggested that "you must linger (流连) among a limited number of master thinkers, and digest their works, if you would obtain ideas which shall win firm hold in your mind."

- Shop at secondhand bookstores.

Virginia Woolf believed the works in secondhand bookstores have an attraction which the usual volumes of the library lack. Browsing through these books gives you the chance to run into something that wouldn't have risen to the attention of librarians and booksellers. \_\_\_18\_\_\_

- Check out authors' reading lists.

In his 1940 guide *How to Read a Book*, American philosopher Mortimer J. Adler talked about how to choose books. He attached importance to those that other authors consider worth reading. 19 Mortimer wrote that "one way to understand them is to read the books they read."

- Make the final decision by yourself.

20 It's you yourself who should choose what, how and when to read. Theodore Roosevelt recommended choosing books on subjects that interest you and letting your mood guide you to your next great read.

- A. Interest is the best teacher.
- B. Great authors are great readers.
- C. Leave some room for older works.
- D. Learn more about those great authors.
- E. Don't jump too quickly from book to book.
- F. There's no "best books" list that everyone should follow.
- G. Usually they are much more selective in organizing their collections.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用（共三节，满分 45 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。

I grew up on a university campus in eastern Nigeria. I was a(n) 21 reader, and what I read were British and American children's books. I began to write when I was seven. I wrote exactly the kinds of stories I was reading: All my 22 were white and blue-eyed. They played in the snow. They ate apples, and they talked a lot about the 23, how lovely it was that the sun had 24.

What this demonstrates is how 25 we can be influenced by what we read, particularly as children. Because all I had read were foreign books, I had become 26 that books had to have 27 in them and had to be about things with which I could not personally identify.

Things 28 when I discovered African books. There weren't many of them available, and they weren't quite as easy to 29 as the foreign books.

But 30 writers like Chinua Achebe and Camara Laye I went through a mental 31 in my view of literature. I 32 that people like me, girls with skin the color of chocolate, could also 33 in literature. I started to write about things I recognized. What the 34 of African writers did for me was this: It saved me from having a 35 story of what books are.

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|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. early       | B. aimless      | C. careful     | D. poor       |
| 22. A. instructors | B. neighbors    | C. friends     | D. characters |
| 23. A. snow        | B. fruits       | C. cuisine     | D. weather    |
| 24. A. disappeared | B. set          | C. come out    | D. gone down  |
| 25. A. briefly     | B. regularly    | C. scarcely    | D. easily     |
| 26. A. convinced   | B. puzzled      | C. concerned   | D. satisfied  |
| 27. A. heroes      | B. foreigners   | C. Africans    | D. children   |
| 28. A. remained    | B. changed      | C. worsened    | D. worked     |
| 29. A. read        | B. understand   | C. find        | D. keep       |
| 30. A. in spite of | B. on behalf of | C. because of  | D. instead of |
| 31. A. confusion   | B. shift        | C. block       | D. activity   |
| 32. A. realized    | B. suspected    | C. claimed     | D. forgot     |
| 33. A. take        | B. exist        | C. believe     | D. major      |
| 34. A. discovery   | B. popularity   | C. imagination | D. analysis   |
| 35. A. classic     | B. remarkable   | C. whole       | D. single     |

## 第二节(共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

语法填空

### ‘Asian Games for All’ echoes beyond borders

The “Asian Games for All” campaign \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ (enable) the 19th Asian Games to engage the public beyond Hangzhou city, Zhejiang province, the country of China and the wider continent \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ (take) center stage as the curtain came down on the program at the Main Media Center on Sept 22.

The campaign, \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ (organize) by the Olympic Council of Asia, consisted of three \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ (event) — namely, the Hangzhou Asian Games Fun Run, Asian Games Youth Reporter Project \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ Hangzhou Asian Games Children’s Art Competition.

Media personnel \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ joined the Fun Run activity participated in such \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) Chinese exercises as baduanjin and tai chi.

Australian photographer for Al-Iraqia newspaper, Rafeq Mohammed, joins \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ (week) tai chi classes near his home in Sydney and tried baduanjin for the first time during the Fun Run.

“Tai chi has made \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ (I) more patient,” he said.

“(Baduanjin) is amazing. It makes me feel powerful, relaxes me and enhances my mental \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ (strong). During the practice, I also acquired discipline.”

### 第三节（共 15 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分）

请认真阅读下列各小题, 并根据上下文语境和所给词汇或中文的提示, 写出下列各句空格中的单词, 注意保持语义和形式的一致。

46. Due to the near \_\_\_\_\_(absent) of gravity in space, we have attach ourselves so that we don't float around.(用所给词的适当形式填空)

47. M\_\_\_\_\_ by the Olympic motto "Faster, Higher, Stronger", many well-known athletes have devoted themselves to achieving sporting excellence. (根据首字母单词拼写)

48. Many experts \_\_\_\_\_ (提倡) rewarding your child for good behavior.(根据汉语提示单词拼写)

49. I returned to the car and fetched more \_\_\_\_\_. (possess) (所给出的适当形式填空)

50. As you \_\_\_\_\_diverse cultures, you may feel transported through time and space.(expose) (所给出的适当形式填空)

51. When visiting Shanghai Museum, you will appreciate amazing antiques, including Ming vases and Qing \_\_\_\_\_ (家具). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

52. The letter wasn't addressed to me but I opened it out of \_\_\_\_\_ (好奇心). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

53. David is a \_\_\_\_\_ (尽心尽力的) English teacher, whom you can actually rely on. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

54. As the technology continues to develop at a fast pace, questions \_\_\_\_\_ (产生) about how to use it appropriately. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

55. They had \_\_\_\_\_ (无意地) provided wrong information. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

56. He \_\_\_\_\_ (全身心投入练习) the piano and within a couple of months he could play reasonably well. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

57. \_\_\_\_\_ (他不仅说得) more correctly, but he spoke more easily. (倒装句) (根据汉语提示完成句子)

58. Geneticists have been trying to identify which genes \_\_\_\_\_ (涉及; 与……相关) which diseases. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

59. \_\_\_\_\_ (要不了多久就) virtual museums and interactive three-D exhibitions become common. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

60. By the time he died in 2016, Ali \_\_\_\_\_ (已被公认为) one of the greatest boxers of all time. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

### 第四部分 写作 (满分 25 分)

61. 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。

Ramu started a business with great enthusiasm but just after a few months his business went under. Time

passed but Ramu didn't start any new work. His teacher got to know about his situation and called him to his home.

The teacher asked, "Why don't you start some other work?"

Ramu replied, "I gave my everything to my business and yet it still failed."

The teacher tried to comfort him, saying "But that's life. Sometimes we get success and sometimes we don't. This doesn't mean that we stop working."

"What's the point of doing work, when I can't be sure of success?" Ramu replied with a bit of annoyance.

The teacher took Ramu to a room and showed him a dead tomato plant. Ramu was confused and said, "It's dead. Why are you showing it to me?"

The teacher replied, "When I sowed its seed, I did everything right for it. I watered it, fertilized it, sprayed it with pesticide (杀虫剂). I took great care of it but it still died." He stopped for a while and then said, "Doing work is the same... No matter how hard you try, you cannot decide what happens in the end. However, you can control those things in your hands. Just do your best!"

Ramu asked, "But if there is no guarantee of success then what's the use of doing anything?"

The teacher said, "You'd better not think like that..."

"What's wrong with that... I have given so much hard work, so much money, so much time; if success is only a matter of chance, then what is the use of doing so much?" said Ramu and he was about to leave.

Just then the teacher stopped him and said, "Before you leave, I want to show you one more thing."

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右;

请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

He took Ramu to another room and opened the door.

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At that very moment, Ramu read the lesson of success.

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1-5 CCBAA    6-10 CBABC    11-15 ACBBA    16-20 CBCAB

