

常州市第一中学 2023-2024 学年度第一学期期中检测

高二年级英语试卷

考试时间:120 分钟 总分: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。完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the man do first?

- A. Learn more about prices. B. Find a supplier. C. Do reports.

2. When will the meeting be held?

- A. At 11:30. B. At 12:00. C. At 1:00.

3. Why is the woman leaving work early?

- A. To take care of her mother. B. To post a package. C. To pick up a car.

4. What are the speakers talking about in general?

- A. A trip. B. Food. C. The weather.

5. What relation is the man to the woman?

- A. Her customer. B. Her co-worker. C. Her boss.

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 题给秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What will the woman do on Saturday afternoon?

- A. Do her homework. B. Enjoy a concert. C. Watch a game.

7. Where will the woman go on Sunday?

- A. To a park. B. To a hospital. C. To the man's house.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman's opinion about the computer screen?

- A. Big. B. Nice. C. Stylish.

9. What brings the man a bit of trouble?

- A. The screen. B. The keyboard. C. The mouse.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the purpose of the call?

- A. To accept a position.
B. To advertise a job opening.
C. To check on a job application.

11. For what day is the man's appointment scheduled?

A. Tuesday. B. Thursday. C. Friday.

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

A. Call her later. B. Meet with Victoria Smith. C. Wait at the front desk.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Which city does the man book a shuttle bus for?

A. London. B. Milton. C. Toronto.

14. What is the woman doing?

A. Taking the man's information.

B. Offering the flight timetable.

C. Conducting an interview.

15. When will the man probably leave for Milton?

A. At 11:30. B. At 12:00. C. At 12:30.

16. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Have some coffee.

B. Collect his luggage first.

C. Book his return ticket in advance.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did Fagin come to the speaker?

A. To rent her house. B. To buy her house. C. To decorate her house.

18. Why was the speaker hesitant about Fagin's offer?

A. She disliked him.

B. The money was not much.

C. They'd damage some of her belongings.

19. How long did it take to prepare the house for the film?

A. Four days. B. A month C. Two months,

20. What did the speaker do when the crew left?

A. She watched a film.

B. She visited her relatives.

C. She repainted the living room.

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

Welcome to my Message Board!	
Subject: Slimming down classics?	
	Orion Books, which decides there is a market in creating cut-down

Mr.Handsome 2007-5-12 6: 34 AM	<p>classics (经典著作), is slimming down some novels by such great writers as L. Tolstoy, M. Mitchell and C. Bronte. Now, each of them has been whittled down to about 400 pages by cutting 30 to 40 pages percent of original, with words, sentences, paragraphs and, in a few cases, chapters removed. The first six shortened editions, all priced at £ 6.99 and advertised as great reads “in half the time”, will go on sale next month, with plans for 50 to 100 more to follow. The publishing house believes that modern readers will welcome the shorter versions.</p>
Mr.Edwards 2007-5-12 9: 40 AM	<p>Well, I’m publisher of Orion Group. Thanks for your attention, Mr. Handsome.</p> <p>I must say, the idea developed from a game of “shame” in my office. Each of us was required to confess (承认) to the most embarrassing blanks in his or her reading. I admitted that I had never read Anna Karenina and tried but failed to get through Gone with the Wind several times. One of my colleagues acknowledged skipping (跳读) Jane Eyre. We realized that life is too short to read all the books you want to and we never were going to read these ones.</p> <p>As a leading publishing house, we are trying to make classics convenient for readers but it’s not as if we’re withdrawing the original versions. They are still there if you want to read them.</p>
Ms. Weir 2007-5-12 11:35 AM	<p>I’m director of the online book club.</p> <p>Mr. Edwards, I think your shortened edition is a breath of fresh air. I’m guilty of never having read Anna Karenina, because it’s just so long. I’d much rather read two 300-page books than one 600-page book. I am looking forward to more shortened classics!</p>
Mr.Crockatt 2007-5-12 4:38 PM	<p>I’m from the London independent bookshop Corckatt & Powell.</p> <p>In my opinion, the practice is completely ridiculous. How can you edit the classics? I’m afraid reading some of these books is hard work, and that is why you have to develop as a reader. If people don’t have time to read Anna</p>

Karenina, then fine. But don't read a shortened version and kid yourself it's the real thing.

1. According to the message board, Orion Books _____.
A. opposes the reading of original classics
B. is embarrassed for cutting down classics
C. thinks cut-down classics have a bright future
D. is cautious in its decision to cut down classics
2. In Mr. Edwards' opinion, Orion Group is shortening classics to _____.
A. make them easier to read
B. meet a large demand in the market
C. increase the sales of literary books
D. compete with their original versions
3. Mr. Crockatt seems to imply that _____.
A. reading the classic works is a confusing attempt
B. shortening the classics does harm to the original
C. publishing the cut-down classics is a difficult job
D. editing the classic works satisfies children's needs

B

It is common to see most livestreamers sitting in front of a desk in a well-decorated room. But Zeng Qinghuan, a 30-year-old from Xinhua County in Loudi, Hunan, has turned her whole village into a livestreaming set. Her goal is to use e-commerce to help her people live a better life.

Known as "Xiangmei Xinbao" on Douyin, Zeng now has more than 3 million followers. One of her videos about traditional ways of planting and harvesting rice has attracted more than 300,000 followers.

Zeng used to study fashion design and has worked in some big cities before. In 2019 she returned to her village to care for her sick grandmother. She then found that she could build a career there-by being a livestreamer with the help of her cousin.

At the beginning, she didn't make any money. Zeng's parents didn't give her any support until she could stand on her own feet and help people sell their products. She has now sold local agricultural products worth tens of millions of yuan, like fermented tofu, preserved pork and dried sweet potatoes.

"I'm a daughter of the great mountains. I can also be a contributor to rural development in this new times," she said.

Rural revitalization (振兴) is a key part of China's 14th Five-Year Plan(2021-25), Zong hopes her experience

can encourage more young people to return to their rural hometowns and start their own businesses. In 2021, after she became a deputy (代表) of the Loudi Municipal People's Congress, she put forward a proposal to ensure that "each village has one product and one livestreaming host of its own". She plans to help cultivate 100 social media influencers from her county within three years, and two villages have taken part in the project. "I believe that the rural areas will become a big stage, and being a farmer will be seen is a respectable job too," said Zeng.

4. What does Zeng mainly introduce on Douyin?

- A. Fashion trends in her village.
- B. The education in her hometown.
- C. Traditional customs of her village.
- D. Agricultural products of her hometown.

5. What do we know about Zeng's livestreaming career?

- A. It was encouraged by her sick grandmother.
- B. It inspired more local villagers to follow.
- C. It brought her a fortune as soon as it was started.
- D. It was a great success with the help of her parents.

6. What is Zeng going to do from the last paragraph?

- A. Invite more young people to her hometown.
- B. Expand her business to make more money.
- C. Train more social media influencers in her county.
- D. Produce more agricultural products to help the farmers.

7. Which of the following best describes Zeng?

- A. Responsible and modest.
- B. Gifted and faithful.
- C. Caring and fashionable.
- D. Down-to-earth and ambitious.

C

My 21-year-old niece, a second-year undergraduate, mentioned that she watches video lectures offline at twice the normal speed. Struck by this, I asked some other students I know. Many now routinely speed up their lectures when learning offline — often by 1.5 times, sometimes by even more. Speed learning is not for everyone, but there are websites where students discuss how odd it will be once they return to the lecture theatre. One contributor wrote: "Normal speed now sounds like drunk speed."

Education was adapting to the digital world long before Covid-19 but, as with so many other human activities, the pandemic has given learning a huge push towards the virtual. Overnight, schools and universities closed and teachers and students had to find ways to do what they do only via the internet. "This is a time for schools and systems to reimagine education without schooling or classrooms," says Professor Yong Zhao. Dr Jim Watterston in

Australia thinks that, while the traditional classroom is still alive and well, education needs to be more adventurous and flexible. Earlier this year, Zhao and Watterston co-authored a paper in which they identified some major changes that should happen in education post-lockdown.

The first concerns the content, which should emphasize such things as creativity, critical thinking and leadership, rather than the collection and storage of information. “For humans to progress in the age of smart machines, it is essential that they do not compete with machines.”, they wrote, “Instead, they need to be more human.”

The second is that students should have more control over their learning, with the teacher’s role shifting from instructor to supervisor of learning resources, advisor and motivator. This is where so-called “active learning” comes in with a growing body of research suggesting that comprehension and memory are better when students learn in a hands-on way — through discussion and interactive technologies, for example. It’s also where the concept of “productive failure” applies. Professor Manu Kapur argues that students learn better from their own or others’ failed attempts to solve a problem before or even instead of being told how to solve it.

If the progress of the times is unable to hold back the coming revolution in education, it seems unlikely that the traditional classroom is going to have any luck in its attempts trying to turn back the clock. As Laurillard puts it, “It took a global pandemic to drive home what we’ve been saying for 20 years.”

8. By giving examples of “speed learning” in the first paragraph, the author wants to show that _____.

- A. digital world is dramatically reforming the way of learning.
- B. speed learning completely replaces normal speed learning.
- C. returning to the lecture theatre is strange after speed learning.
- D. education begins to adapt to digital world after Covid-19.

9. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- A. It is essential for smart machines to be more human.
- B. Students should possess more information about creativity.
- C. Students value others’ failure over their own failure.
- D. “Active learning” calls for diverse ways of involvement.

10. According to Zhao and Watterston, the major changes in education should include _____.

- ①learning mode ②learning motive ③learning attitude ④learning focus
- A. ①④ B. ②③ C. ①③ D. ②④

11. According to the passage, what does the author most probably agree with?

- A. Speed learning harms students’ learning efficiency.

- B. The coming revolution in education is irreversible.
- C. Teachers will play a less important role in the future.
- D. The traditional classrooms will eventually disappear.

D

Some of the greatest moments in human history were fueled by emotional intelligence. When Martin Luther King Jr. presented his dream, he chose language that would stir the hearts of his audience. Delivering this electrifying (展性的) message required emotional intelligence — the ability to recognize, understand, and manage emotions.

Emotional intelligence has been highly recommended by leaders, policymakers, and educators as the solution to a wide range of social problems. If we can teach our children to manage emotions, the argument goes, we'll have less bullying and more cooperation. If we can cultivate emotional intelligence among leaders and doctors, we'll have more caring workplaces and more compassionate healthcare.

Emotional intelligence is important, but the uncontrolled enthusiasm has obscured (掩盖) a dark side. New evidence shows that when people sharpen their emotional skills, they become better at manipulating (把持) others. When you're good at controlling your own emotions, you can hide your true feelings. When you know what others are feeling, you can motivate them to act against their own best interests.

Social scientists have begun to document this dark side of emotional intelligence. In a research led by University of professor Jochen Menges, when a leader gave an inspiring speech filled with emotion, the audience was less likely to scrutinize (细察) the message and remembered less of the content. Ironically (讽刺的是) audience members were so moved by the speech that they claimed to recall more of it.

The authors call this the awestruck effect, but it might just as easily be described as the dumbstruck effect. One observer reflected that Hitler's persuasive impact came from his ability to strategically express emotions — he would “ear open his heart — and these emotions affected his followers to the point that they would stop thinking critically and just emote.”

Leaders who master emotions can rob us of our capacities to reason. If their values are out of step with our own, the results can be destructive. New evidence suggests that when people have self-serving motives (动机), emotional intelligence becomes a weapon for manipulating others. In a study led by the University of Toronto psychologist Stephane Cote, university employees filled out a survey about their Machiavellian (不择手段的) tendencies, and took a test measuring their knowledge about effective strategies for managing emotions. Then, Cote's team assessed how often the employees deliberately undermined (逐渐削弱) their colleagues. The employees involved in the most harmful behaviors were Machiavellians with high emotional intelligence. They

used their emotional skills to lower the dignity of their peers for personal gain.

Shining a light on this dark side of emotional intelligence is one mission of a research team led by University College London professor Martin Kilduff. According to these experts, emotional intelligence helps people disguise (伪装) one set of emotions while expressing another for personal Professor Kiiduit's team writes, "The strategic disguise of one's own emotions and the manipulation of others' emotions for strategic ends are behaviors evident not only on Shakespeare's stage but also in the offices and corridors where power and influence are traded."

Of course, people aren't always using emotional intelligence for nefarious ends. More often than not, emotional skills are simply instrumental tools for goal accomplishment. A research team discovered that founder Anita Roddick used emotional intelligence to inspire her employees fundraise for charity. As Roddick explained, "Whenever we wanted to persuade our staff to support a particular project, we always tried to break their hearts."

There is growing recognition that emotional intelligence-like any skill-can be used for good or evil. So if we're going to teach emotional intelligence in schools and develop it at work, we need to consider the values that go along with it and here it's actually useful.

12. Why does the author mention Martin Luther King, Jr?

- A. To honor the great leader for his courage.
- B. To recommend his speech to other leaders.
- C. To impress the readers with a major topic.
- D. To advocate a society with fewer problems.

13. Which of the following belongs to a dark side of emotional intelligence?

- A. Developing the capability to control one's own emotion.
- B. Inducing people to do what brings disadvantages to them.
- C. Appealing to the audience to concentrate and remember more.
- D. Encouraging the moved audience to a more of the speech.

14. What is the dumbstruck effect of Hitler's emotional intelligence?

- A. His followers would tear open their hearts to him.
- B. His followers would express emotions strategically.
- C. His followers would lose the ability to reason properly.
- D. His followers would develop the self-serving motives.

15. How do people use their emotional intelligence for personal gain?

- A. They disguise their emotions to earn others' trust.
- B. They help their colleagues to build up confidence.

C. They present their strategic behaviors on the stage.

D. They lower their own dignity to gain popularity.

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。

Adults are often embarrassed about asking for aid. It's an act that can make people feel emotionally unsafe. 16 Seeking assistance can feel like you are broadcasting your incompetence.

New research suggests young children don't seek help in school, even when they need it, for the same reason. Until recently, psychologists assumed that children did not start to care about their reputation and their friends' thoughts about them until around age nine.

But our research suggests that as early as age seven, children begin to connect asking for help with looking incompetent in front of others. At some point, every child struggles in the classroom. 17

To learn more about how children think about reputation, we created simple stories and then asked children questions about these situations to allow kids to showcase their thinking.

Across several studies, we asked 576 children, ages four to nine, to predict the behavior of two kids in a story. One of the characters genuinely wanted to be smart, and the other merely wanted to seem smart to others. In one study, we told children that both kids did poorly on a test. 18 The four-year-olds were equally likely to choose either of the two kids as the one who would seek help. But by age seven or eight, children thought that the kid who wanted to seem smart would be less likely to ask for assistance. And children's expectations were truly "reputational" in nature—they were specifically thinking about how the characters would act in front of others. When assistance could be sought privately (on a computer rather than in person), children thought both characters were equally likely to ask for it.

19 Teachers could give children more opportunities to seek assistance privately. They should also help students realize asking questions in front of others as normal, positive behavior. 20 Parents could point out how a child's question kicked off a valuable conversation in which the entire family got to talk and learn together. Adults could praise kids for seeking assistance. These responses send a strong signal that other people value a willingness to ask for aid and that seeking help is part of a path to success.

A. Kids could be afraid to ask their parents for help.

B. Seeking help could even be taught as socially desirable.

C. In another study we told them that only one kid did poorly.

D. Such reputational barriers likely require reputation-based solutions.

E. The moment you ask for directions, after all, you reveal that you are lost.

F. But if they are afraid to ask for help because their classmates are watching, learning will suffer.

G. We then asked which of these characters would be more likely to raise their hand in front of their class to ask the teacher for help.

第三部分语言运用(共三节,满分 50 分)

第一节完形填空(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。

That cold January night, I was growing sick of my life in San Francisco. There I was, walking home at one o'clock in the morning after a tiring practice at the ____21____. With opening night only a week away, I was still learning my ____22____. I was having trouble dealing with my part-time job at the bank and my acting at night at the same time. As I walked, I thought seriously about ____23____ both acting and San Francisco. City life had become too much for me.

As I walked down empty streets under tall buildings, I felt very small and cold. I began ____24____, both to keep warm and to keep away from any possible ____25____. Very few people were still out except a few sad-looking ____26____ people under blankets.

About a block from my apartment, I heard a sound behind me. I turned quickly, half ____27____ to see someone with a knife or a gun. The street was empty. All I saw was a shining streetlight. ____28____, the noise had made me nervous, so I started to run faster. Not until I reached my apartment building and unlocked the door did I realize what the noise had been. It had been my ____29____ falling to the sidewalk.

Suddenly I wasn't cold or tired anymore. I ran out of the door and back to ____30____ I'd heard the noise. Although I searched the sidewalk anxiously for fifteen minutes, my wallet was nowhere to be found.

Just as I was about to give up the search, I heard the garbage truck pull up to the sidewalk next to me. When a voice called from the inside, "Alisa Camacho?" I thought I was ____31____. How could this man know my name? The door opened, and out ____32____ a small red-haired man with an amused look in his eyes. "Is this what you're looking for?" he asked, ____33____ up a small square shape.

It was nearly 3 A.M. by the time I got into bed. I wouldn't get much sleep that night, but I had gotten my wallet back. I also had gotten back some ____34____ of city life. I realized that the city couldn't be a bad place as long as people were ____35____ to help each other.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 21. A. theatre | B. stadium | C. bank | D. school |
| 22. A. accounts | B. numbers | C. songs | D. lines |
| 23. A. taking up | B. giving up | C. starting up | D. mixing up |
| 24. A. walking | B. crying | C. running | D. shaking |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 25. A. actors | B. drivers | C. beggars | D. robbers |
| 26. A. careless | B. homeless | C. sleepless | D. aimless |
| 27. A. expecting | B. hoping | C. preparing | D. calculating |
| 28. A. Therefore | B. Instead | C. Moreover | D. Still |
| 29. A. cellphone | B. wallet | C. book | D. passport |
| 30. A. when | B. which | C. where | D. what |
| 31. A. sleeping | B. playing | C. dreaming | D. imagining |
| 32. A. ran | B. jumped | C. climbed | D. fell |
| 33. A. throwing | B. tearing | C. putting | D. holding |
| 34. A. enjoyment | B. sorrow | C. reflection | D. imagination |
| 35. A. curious | B. anxious | C. willing | D. determined |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题:每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

A lot of films have tried to describe our memories of family members who have passed away. But few have done as 36 (remark) as *Coco*, Disney-Pixar's latest animation, 37 hit the big screen on Nov. 24 and won the Oscar in 2018.

38 (inspire) by the Mexican holiday of Day of the Dead, the film's production team created a young boy, Miguel, who wants his family to understand his love of music. An accident takes him to the Land of the Dead. While there, Miguel has an 39 (forget) and adventurous night.

It's in this magical world 40 Miguel gets to meet and discover the truth about his great-great-grandpa. To protect him from 41 (disappear), Miguel has to bring his photo back to the living world as soon as possible.

While told with a wild imagination, the story 42 (convey) a clear and warm message. "In an era when young people are so easily attracted by 43 (celebrity), *Coco* reveals the emptiness of such adulation (谄媚), teaching kids to preserve and respect the memory of their elders while 44 (remind) them that the source of true creativity is so often 45 (person)," wrote reporter Peter Debruge on Variety.

第三节 单句语法填空(共 10 小题: 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

46. She _____ (undergo) a heart transplant in a last-ditch attempt to save her. (用所给词的适当形式填空)
47. With her glossy mane of dark hair, pouting lips and sparkling green eyes, it is true that she is _____ (strike) beautiful. (用所给词的适当形式填空)

48. One young soldier rose with a message of thanks, his voice _____(choke) with emotion. (用所给词的适当形式填空)
49. _____(commit) himself to the development of education, he volunteered to teach in mountainous areas after graduation. (用所给词的适当形式填空)
50. _____(accuse) of have links with the crime, the mayor is dismissed from office. (用所给词的适当形式填空)
51. The Ice Bucket Challenge requires that _____(participate) pour a bucket of ice water on themselves. (用所给词的适当形式填空)
52. Unconsciously and _____(intention) we fill up the gaps and supplement the dream-images.
53. _____(absorb)in painting, John didn't notice evening approaching. (所给词的适当形式填空)
54. Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a _____(tolerate) and composed style with their kids. (用所给词的适当形式填空)
55. Numerous factories _____(spring) up in this once desolate area recently. (用所给词的适当形式填空)

第四部分 写作

应用文写作(共 1 题, 满分 20 分)

56. 你是某国际学校学生会主席。你校准备组织一次“让文物活起来”(Bring Cultural Relics to Life)的活动, 请你用英语写一篇开幕辞, 欢迎参加活动的师生。内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 活动目的;
3. 活动内容。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右。
2. 参考词汇: 手工艺品 artifact。
