

2023~2024 学年度第一学期期中考试

高二英语试题

(考试时间:120 分钟;总分:150 分)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考试号等填写在答题卡指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将答题卡交回。

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纸上。

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。

例题: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a restaurant. B. At a store. C. At a theatre.
2. How much does the woman have to pay?
A. \$2. B. \$4. C. \$6.
3. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Editor and reader. B. Boss and secretary. C. Advisor and student.
4. Why doesn't the man go to work today?
A. He's too tired. B. It's the weekend. C. He lost his job.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A dish. B. A school. C. A TV program.

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 至 7 题。

6. How does the woman go to the university?

A. On foot. B. By bike. C. By bus.

7. What is the man looking for?

A. Basketball courts. B. A parking lot. C. A library.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What time is it now?

A. 4:10. B. 4:20. C. 4:30.

9. Who did the woman lend her bike to?

A. Jenny. B. Jenny's uncle. C. Jenny's aunt.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What's the man doing?

A. Watching a TV show. B. Applying for a job. C. Asking for advice.

11. What does the woman advise the man to be?

A. An announcer. B. A sound engineer. C. A computer expert.

12. Who is probably the woman?

A. A career guide. B. The man's mother. C. A worker of a TV studio.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a hospital. B. In a gym. C. In a park.

14. What happened to the woman yesterday?

A. She fell off the bed. B. She had trouble in breathing. C. She almost died of headache.

15. How did the woman feel about her health problem?

A. Frightened. B. Surprised. C. Calm.

16. What annoys the woman most?

A. Stopping drinking Coke. B. Giving up fried chips. C. Getting up early.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the main topic of the talk?

A. How weather can affect everyone.

B. What people can do on a fine day.

C. How people prepare for bad weather.

18. What do many people do first after getting up?

A. Play a game B. Go out for a walk. C. Check the weather.

19. What are special people hired to do?

A. Arrange activities. B. Analyze news reports. C. Predict the weather.

20. How does the speaker feel about the professional information?

A. Doubtful. B. Thankful. C. Puzzled.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 42.5 分)

第一节(共 12 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 30 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。

A

Another person's enthusiasm was what set me moving toward the success I have achieved. That person was my stepmother.

I was nine years old when she entered our home in the countryside of Virginia. My father introduced me to her with these words, "I would like you to meet the fellow who is well known for being the worst boy in this town and will probably start throwing rocks at you no later than tomorrow morning." My stepmother walked over to me, raised my head slightly upward, and looked at me right in the eye. Then she looked at my father and replied, "You are wrong. This is not the worst boy at all, but the smartest one who hasn't yet found a way to give out his enthusiasm."

That statement began a friendship between us. No one had ever called me smart. My family and neighbors had built me up in my mind as a bad boy. My stepmother changed all that. She changed many things. She persuaded my father to go to a dental school, from which he graduated with honors. She moved our family into the city, where my father's career could be more successful and my brother and I could be better educated.

When I turned fourteen, she bought me a secondhand typewriter and told me that she believed that I could become a writer. I knew her enthusiasm, and I saw how it had already improved our lives. I accepted her belief and began to write for local newspapers and finally reached the goal she set for me. I wasn't the only beneficiary (受益人). My father became the wealthiest man in town. My brother and stepbrothers became a physician, a dentist, a lawyer, and a college president.

1. What can be learnt about the author from Paragraph 2?

A. He was the worst boy in the town.

- B. He liked throwing rocks at people.
- C. He left a bad impression on his stepmother.
- D. He received a poor comment from his father.

2. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. The stepmother's influence on the family.
- B. Friendship between mother and son.
- C. Changes in the family relationship.
- D. Reasons for receiving education.

3. Why did the stepmother buy the author a typewriter?

- A. To congratulate on his success.
- B. To encourage him to write.
- C. To help him find a good job.
- D. To teach him how to type.

4. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Enthusiasm Changes Life
- B. Success Lies in Education
- C. A Stepmother's Amazing Life
- D. The Secret of a Good Writer

B

Kapraun has always received unwelcome advertisements on the phone, usually from major brands broadcasting expensive jewelry that she, as a librarian, couldn't afford. Ms. Kapraun wasn't interested, but she soon received the advertisements again. And again. And again. "These feel like low-end advertisements," she said. In an uncertain advertising market, advertisements that few people want to see suddenly seem to be everywhere.

Advances in digital advertising technology were meant to improve users' experience. People interested in shoes are intended to get advertisements for shoes, not repeated advertisements for jewelry. And the technology should remove misleading or dangerous information. But lately, on several platforms, the opposite seems to be happening for different reasons, including a decrease in the whole digital advertisements market. As many famous marketers have pulled back, and the weaker market has led several digital platforms to lower their advertisements pricing, opportunities have opened up for less demanding advertisers.

Advertising experts agree that poor-quality advertisements appear to be increasing greatly. They are caused by different factors such as huge troubles in technology companies and weak content check. Then, there's the economy. A recent survey found that nearly 30 percent of companies planned to reduce their marketing spending.

Other factors are also contributing to poorer advertising quality. Social media advertising, once only practiced by specialists, is now easily available to anyone. To reduce the cost, many of them are avoiding targeted

advertisements—placements intended to reach particular audiences. Major social media platforms are now like “a mall that used to be good”, Corey Richardson, president of an advertisements company, says. “But now there’s no longer a mall there—it’s just a discount store with bargains.”

5. What message does the author want to deliver in Kapraun’s story?

- A. Major brands usually prefer social media advertising.
- B. Social media users often encounter unwanted advertisements.
- C. Repeated advertisements have a strong power of persuasion.
- D. An uncertain economy leads to lower levels of consumption.

6. What can be inferred about the “less demanding advertisers” mentioned in Paragraph 2?

- A. They are forced to exit the digital ad market.
- B. They have benefited from advertising experts.
- C. They can now advertise at a more affordable price.
- D. They work hard to improve their users’ experience.

7. What does the underlined word “specialist” mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Professional.
- B. Celebrity.
- C. Amateur.
- D. Individual.

8. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Where is social media advertising heading for?
- B. What is brightening up the online advertising market?
- C. How are advertisements impacting your purchase decisions?
- D. Why are you seeing so many bad digital advertisements now?

C

An open letter, winning the likes of Tesla CEO Musk and Apple CEO Steve, was released early last week. It advocates a 6-month pause to give Artificial Intelligence (AI) companies and regulators time to make safeguards to protect society from potential risks of the technology.

AI has progressed at a fast speed since the invention of ChatGPT, which reportedly reached over 100 million users by January, 2023. Many technology companies are racing to build AI into their products, which have caught many off guard.

“Many people aren’t well prepared for the pace and scale of these AI models. They are ideal for spreading misinformation, cheating people out of their money and convincing employees to click on dangerous links online,” says Michael, a researcher of AI company, who signed the letter. “I feel that a 6-month pause would give regulators enough time to catch up with the rapid pace of progress.”

Privacy is another growing concern, as critics worry that systems could exactly reproduce personal information from their training sets. Italy's data protection authority prohibited ChatGPT on 31 March over concerns that personal data are being used to train Open AI's models. Some experts warn of deeper security threats. ChatGPT-based digital assistants that can read and write emails could offer new opportunities for hackers.

Unfortunately, many problems of today's AI models don't have easy solutions. One complex issue is how to make AI-generated content easy to detect. Some researchers are working on "watermarking"—creating a digital mark in the AI's output. However, a recent research finds that tools, which slightly change AI-produced text, can easily defeat this approach.

Microsoft CEO Bill Gates says that the proposed pause won't "solve the challenges" ahead. He believes the people behind the letter are heavily involved in the technology world, which he thinks gives them a narrow perspective on the potential risks.

9. What's the purpose of the open letter?

- A. To draw the attention of AI companies.
- B. To present the risks of AI technology.
- C. To call for a pause on the AI development.
- D. To turn down the application of AI programs.

10. What can we infer about AI from the text?

- A. AI models threaten human survival.
- B. AI users have expanded out of control.
- C. AI development brings potential dangers.
- D. AI technology will replace human beings.

11. What does the author aim to show by mentioning "watermarking" in Paragraph 5?

- A. It is hard to sign digitally.
- B. It is easy to detect AI's output.
- C. It is wise to leave a water mark.
- D. It is tough to settle AI problems.

12. What's Bill Gates' attitude towards the 6-month pause?

- A. Positive.
- B. Negative.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Tolerant.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容,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。

We're lucky to live in an age when the sum total of human knowledge is pretty available at the click of a button. We've never had access to so much information. 13. So here are a few strategies to sharpen your critical thinking.

Watch out for confirmation prejudice(偏见). ____14____. In repeated experiments, psychologists have shown we're much more likely to accept something as evidence if it confirms what we already think we know. And we're much more likely to ignore information if it is not in line with our views, which will affect our ability to process information.

Acknowledge small differences. In life, most situations are varying and complicated. Admitting that can enrich the way that we view the world. For example, what colour is the sky? Well, the obvious answer is blue. But at sunrise or sunset, it can be red. On a cold misty morning, white or gray. ____15____.

Practise intellectual humility (谦逊). One approach to, well, arguing, is to let go of the idea of being "right". Or at least seriously consider that you might actually be wrong. ____16____. Really try to understand where the other person is coming from. Arguing is just to waste somebody's time.

____17____. It's more important than ever to know where your information is coming from. That science-looking paragraphs might look very convincing until you dig a little deeper and find it was just posted by someone having no qualifications. That is the case we should not overlook.

Engaging in critical thinking isn't as fun as picking up a pitchfork, or feeling like you're fundamentally right. But in the long run, it leads to a more curious, educated and harmonious society, which is the biggest win of all.

A. Avoid mistakes

B. Check your sources

C. We all enjoy feeling like we're right

D. But not all of what's out there is quite what it seems

E. So pay attention to differences in many situations

F. So don't rush to decide, and be actively prepared to change your mind

G. Putting yourself into the other person's shoes can have more fruitful outcomes

第三部分 语言知识运用(共三节, 满分 37.5 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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

"How sick is she, Tim?" When Sandy came to herself, she asked her husband. Then, she recalled the sound of the doctor's whispered "Oh, no", but she had been too ____18____ to demand an explanation.

Sandy was ____19____ for a glimpse of her newborn daughter, but as she ____20____ the nursery entrance, she ____21____, fighting panic. There in the box lay a tiny baby girl attached to lots of tubes.

"Hydrocephalus(脑积水). Your baby has the ____22____ case I've ever seen. "A doctor spoketo them. "She

will have a 23 chance of survival. And even if we give her a (n) 24, she will also be likely to die of brain infection after the surgery.”

Gently, Sandy stroked the baby’s fist. Surprisingly, she grabbed Sandy’s finger. Immediately Sandy felt something 25 her heart: this pitiful baby 26 to her. “It’s like she’s asking me to fight for her. I 27 to believe that there’s no 28 for my daughter,” she said. “I want the operation done.”

Outside the operating room, the couple waited 29. After what seemed a century, “The operation worked out well”, finally came the doctor’s voice, which 30 the whole world.

After so many years, the eight-year-old girl still 31 with some health problems, but she was no longer 32. The previous year, she gave Sandy a hand-drawn Mother’s Day card with words, “I love your heart.”

18.

A. stressed	B. weak	C. angry	D. confused
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19.

A. prepared	B. responsible	C. desperate	D. suitable
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20.

A. searched	B. left	C. approached	D. withdrew
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21.

A. wandered	B. relaxed	C. continued	D. wept
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22.

A. worst	B. first	C. best	D. last
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23.

A. slim	B. good	C. fair	D. reasonable
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24.

A. cure	B. operation	C. treatment	D. check
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25.

A. interrupt	B. restrict	C. disturb	D. strike
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26.

A. stuck	B. attended	C. belonged	D. referred
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27.

A. choose	B. agree	C. attempt	D. refuse
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28.

- A. demand B. consequence C. challenge D. future
- 29.
- A. excitedly B. curiously C. anxiously D. patiently
- 30.
- A. lit up B. turned off C. got over D. spied on
- 31.
- A. cooperated B. wrestled C. competed D. broke
- 32.
- A. in crisis B. in charge C. in shock D. in need

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。

Acupuncture (针灸) is a traditional Chinese medical practice of treating 33 (variety) physical and mental conditions. It gained respect and interest in the United States after New York Times journalist James Reston 34 (visit) China with President Nixon and needed an operation. Chinese doctors used acupuncture on Reston after surgery 35 (reduce) his pain, and his recovery was swift. Curious about this, Reston was allowed to watch surgery on patients 36 received acupuncture for anesthesia (麻醉). Patients talked with their doctors during the operation and then walked back to their rooms 37 their own.

The effectiveness of acupuncture left Reston such a deep 38 (impress) that he wrote a front-page article in the New York Times about his operation upon returning to the United States. “A leading medical specialist 39 (send) by Premier Chou En-lai removed my appendix (阑尾). I was conscious in 40 whole process. ”

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) began to sponsor some of their top 41 (physician) to visit China to investigate acupuncture and its possible functions in western medicine. With years going by, acupuncture has earned 42 (it) a great reputation across the world with magical effect.

第三节(共 15 小题; 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

根据首字母或中文提示写出单词, 并注意所填单词的适当形式。

43. The faithful dog started b wildly as if it sensed the danger was coming. (根据首字母单词拼写)
44. A in deep thought, the hard-working student didn't hear the noise outside at all. (根据首字母单词拼写)
45. The ambassador calls for j efforts to protect the environment in the globe. (根据首字母单词拼写)
46. The twin sisters were i in appearance, so we couldn't distinguish one from the other. (根据首字母单

词拼写)

47. While the problems are not serious, we shall need to t_____ them as soon as possible. (根据首字母单词拼写)

48. It was getting dark so I s_____ on the light to make the whole house bright. (根据首字母单词拼写)

49. The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a s_____ of courage and power. (根据首字母单词拼写)

50. Tu Youyou was awarded Nobel Prize in r_____ of her contribution to medicine. (根据首字母单词拼写).

51. Some sports idioms in English are easy to misunderstand, if you taken them _____ (字面上). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

52. The two women used some blankets to cover the injured, while the others were waiting for the _____ (救护车) to arrive. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

53. _____ (种族的) discrimination should be forbidden severely, for anyone has right to enjoy equality. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

54. Many people often _____ (抱怨) that they are too busy to find time for reading. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

55. There is convincing _____ (证据) of a link between balanced diets with good health. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

56. I don't want to make friends with him, as he is a _____ (贪婪的) man. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

57. Geography, whose _____ (定义) is the study of Earth, has always had a focus on maps. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

58. 假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 David 热爱体育运动，他将作为交换生到你校学习。请你给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1. 介绍学校体育课程及活动；
2. 推荐一项中国传统体育项目。

注意：

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

Dear David,

Yours sincerely,

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。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

59. 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。

When my little brother Tom was four, Mom said something like “I’d give anything to have a few more hours in the day.” And Tom said, “Why don’t we buy a bigger clock?” If time worked that way, I could have used an extra-big clock last week!

Our teacher had asked us to make an art project showing how plants eat, “I can’t believe we only have two nights to finish it,” Noah said with a sigh. “I have no idea how I’ll get mine done.”

I didn’t say anything. Not because I was nervous—I wasn’t nervous at all. I love art projects! In fact, I was so relaxed that I didn’t work on the project at all on Monday night. I planned to start the minute I got home from baseball practice on Tuesday. But there was just one thing.

I forgot baseball would run later than usual because it was the day of Baseball Buddies, which happens every month, and it’s a chance for us older students to practise baseball with the adorable younger kids. The second I got home, I threw the entire craft box (手工盒) onto the kitchen table, took out my “How Plants Eat” paper, and started to work. But just then, the telephone rang.

It was my friend Ollie, who said his grandmother Abuela had just made cookies and wanted to know if I’d come help decorate them. I love decorating cookies, and I love, love, love Abuela’s world-famous Thanksgiving cookies that only happen once a year!

I had no choice. I had to go. Ollie and I put all the star cookies with red jam filling in one group, and all the snowflakes with white cream-cheese filling in another. It was 7 o’clock when I finally got home. I planned to work on my project right after we ate. But then another interruption hit me.

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。

Just as I was about to start, Dad said, “Joanna, it’s your turn to do the dishes.”

Looking at the big “F” on my paper, I started to reflect on what I had done these days.

听力答案: 1-5 ABCBC

6-10 BCAAC

11-15 BACBA

16-20 CACCB

