

# 2023~2024 学年度第一学期期中考试

## 高二英语试题

说明: 1. 本试卷共 10 页, 满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 在答题卡/纸的规定区域内填写学校、班级、姓名、考号等, 否则无效。

3. 请将答案按题号填涂或填写在答题卡/纸相应的答题处, 否则不得分。

### 第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

该部分分为第一、第二两节。注意, 回答听力部分时, 请先将答案标在试卷上, 听力部分结束前, 你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

#### 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个小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man think of the dinner?

A. Terrible.                      B. Expensive.                      C. Cheap.

2. What does the man plan to do this afternoon?

A. Go to a movie.                      B. Attend his classes.                      C. Buy a new pair of glasses.

3. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Husband and wife.                      B. Boss and secretary.                      C. Teacher and student.

4. What does the man mean?

A. He is Dr. Johnson.                      B. He told her before.                      C. He doesn't know her.

5. How much will the man pay?

A. 25 yuan.                      B. 30 yuan.                      C. 60 yuan.

#### 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. Who is supposed to attend the meeting?

A. Sam.                      B. John.                      C. Tom.

7. When will the meeting start?

A. At 3:30.                      B. At 3:15.                      C. At 3:00.

**听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。**

8. What will the boy do this weekend?

A. Go to the countryside.                      B. See his parents.                      C. Ride to the mountains.

9. What can the boy do during his trip?

A. Enjoy the sunset.                      B. Sit by the river.                      C. Look at stars.

10. Why won't the girl ride a motorbike with the boy?

A. She can't ride it.                      B. She thinks it's dangerous.                      C. She doesn't like motorbikes.

**听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。**

11. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. Future plans.                      B. University lives.                      C. Part-time jobs.

12. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Workmates.                      B. Friends.                      C. Brother and sister.

13. Which is the man's advice?

A. To study business.                      B. To have time for fun.                      C. To find a part-time job.

**听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。**

14. How long will it take the man to drive to Salt Lake City?

A. Three days.                      B. Four days.                      C. Five days.

15. Why won't the man bring the sleeping bag?

A. He will spend the nights in hotels.

B. He has many friends along the way.

C. His brother has prepared it for him.

16. Which will the man visit during his journey?

A. Disneyland.                      B. Long Island.                      C. New York City.

17. What are they talking about?

A. How to get to Salt Lake City.

B. How to spend their holiday.

C. How to do a lot of sightseeing.

**听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。**

18. What can the "Kitchen Friend" be used for?

A. Making bread.                      B. Washing vegetables.                      C. Making juice.

19. What do we know about the “Mini Steamer”?

- A. It is used to iron clothes.
- B. It comes in six colors each.
- C. It can be used as a suitcase.

20. What will the speaker probably do next?

- A. Place orders.
- B. Discuss marketing approaches.
- C. Take a lunch break.

## 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, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A



This year's Beijing Culture Forum was held from Sept.14 to 15 in the capital. Here are a series of talks with famous persons covering various fields.

#### **Goran Durdevic:**

Goran Durdevic, lecturer of the Beiwai College, Beijing Foreign Studies University, said: “I’m particularly interested in those parts dedicated to cultural heritage and archeology.”

Citing his documentaries about heritages in Beijing as examples, he said: “I will talk about several documentaries.”

#### **Agshin Aliyev:**

“I’m impressed by what China has achieved in digital use in education and culture during the past decade,” said Agshin Aliyev, PhD, head of the Azerbaijani Language Department at the School of Asian Studies, Beijing Foreign Studies University.

“We have also witnessed China’s efforts for its culture going global and telling China’s stories to foreign friends.”

#### **Sha Xiaolan:**

“Technology has redefined the communication, creation and experience of culture, paving the way for entirely new possibilities,” said director and producer Sha Xiaolan.

“While AR and VR technologies bring the immersion(沉浸)of cultural experiences, AR technology is gradually finding its way in creative fields, becoming part of cultural creativity.”

**Zhao Shengliang:**

Zhao Shengliang, secretary of the CPC Committee of Dunhuang Academy, said, “As we have access to many digital resources, we can use them to create movies or television programmes. We also make cultural and creative products explaining Dunhuang culture in popular and understandable language, as well as products that show Dunhuang’s art and features.”

1. What do Goran Durdevic and Agshin Aliyev have in common?

- A. Loving archeology.
- B. Doing teaching jobs in China.
- C. Working in Dunhuang.
- D. Talking about documentaries.

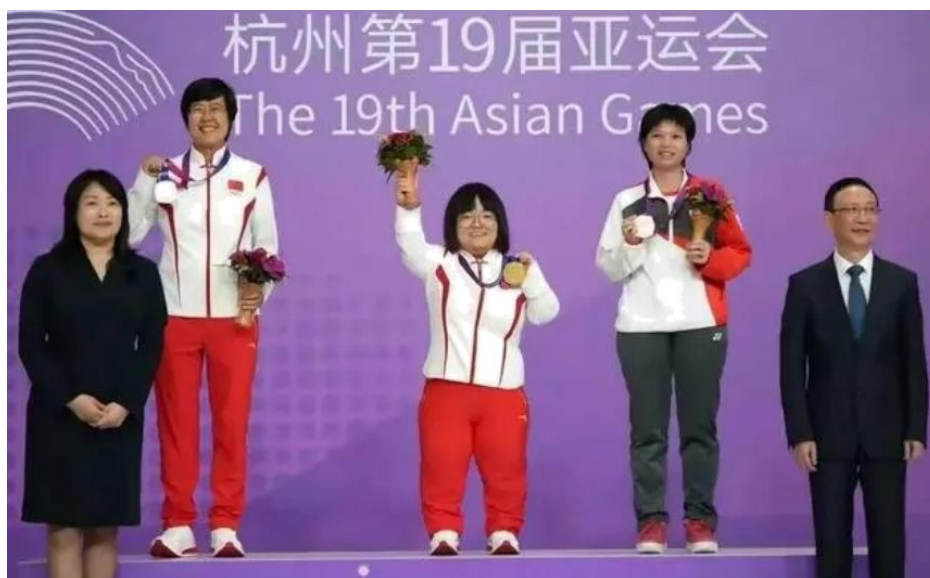
2. Who focuses on creating AR products for people?

- A. Goran Durdevic.
- B. Agshin Aliyev.
- C. Sha Xiaolan.
- D. Zhao Shengliang.

3. According to Zhao Shengliang, why do they create movies?

- A. To advertise Dunhuang.
- B. To sell the products.
- C. To use digital resources.
- D. To develop the culture.

**B**



At the Hangzhou Asian Games, Xiangqi (Chinese chess) grandmaster Zuo Wenjing spent five days at the Asiad fighting through seven rounds in the women’s individual competition to take her second gold at the Games at

the Hangzhou Qi-Yuan Chess Hall on Saturday after claiming the top spot in the mixed team event on Oct. 1.

Born in 1993 in Zibo city in China's Shandong province, Zuo was diagnosed (诊断) with the condition that causes dwarfism (侏儒症) at age 3. Her parents encouraged her to learn piano, painting and singing before she took up Xiangqi in 2001. At first, her father taught her in the discipline and even quit his job as a factory head to focus on training her. In 2003, at age 10, she became Zibo's Xiangqi champion. Her family then moved to Wuhan, in Central China's Hubei province, so that she could study under higher-level masters there.

Under the guidance of coaches Zhou Yi and Li Zhiping, Zuo took the No.1 national spot in 2005, which brought her to the attention of grandmaster Liu Dahua, known as the "Oriental Computer" for his ability to memorize and recall Xiangqi games and moves and, consequently, play blindfolded. At Liu's recommendation, Zuo became the youngest signed athlete in Hubei's provincial-level chess academy at age 12. And she has continued to progress, earning the master title in 2006 and becoming a grandmaster in 2022 after winning the women's individual event at the 17th World Xiangqi Championships.

Zuo said she owes her two golds at the Hangzhou Games and her previous success to her parents' encouragement following her childhood diagnosis.

Her mastery and personality have, in turn, won fans' hearts and minds. She displayed that confidence and optimism coupled with humility (谦卑), when discussing her hopes for future competitions.

"I hope I can do better step by step, focus on each game and perform at my best," she said.

4. What can we know about Zuo Wenjing?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. She was born diagnosed with dwarfism.    | B. She won two golds at Hangzhou Games.       |
| C. She was trained by the coach, Liu Dahua. | D. She became a grandmaster at the age of 12. |

5. What does the underlined word "discipline" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- |              |           |              |               |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| A. Training. | B. Hobby. | C. Interest. | D. Education. |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|

6. How does the author organize Paragraph 3?

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. By showing numbers.          | B. By giving definition.    |
| C. By offering facts and truth. | D. By listing achievements. |

7. Which of the following best describes Zuo Wenjing?

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Capable and determined. | B. Curious and active.    |
| C. Humorous and cautious.  | D. Dependent and patient. |

## C

Most of us know what it's like to get presents. Whether it's for a birthday or other celebration, it's hard to

beat the excitement of opening a carefully wrapped box to find something that's both unexpected and suits you perfectly. Now, imagine if you could get the same feeling when you go shopping for yourself. That's the feeling that mystery boxes hope to reach.

Mystery boxes are not a new idea—they were a feature of department stores in Japan in the early 20th Century. They contain different products sold at a lower price than their combined value. The key thing is that customers don't know what's in the box before they buy. All kinds of mystery boxes are available: fashion boxes, food boxes, beauty boxes, even loot boxes, which are virtual items for video games.

The pleasant surprise is not the only attraction of mystery boxes. They also allow people to try things that they otherwise wouldn't. Seasonal vegetable subscription(订购)boxes might lead people to learn to cook new meals. They can also potentially offer great savings—as the recommended selling price of the contents is often far higher than the purchase price. For sellers and suppliers, the benefits are clear- it allows them to sell unwanted things for a profit. British fashion mystery box businessman Mario Maher highlights how mystery boxes can help reduce the amount of waste in the fashion industry. People might discover product ranges that would otherwise be thrown away.

There is an obvious disadvantage to mystery boxes -when you buy them, you don't know what you'll get! It may be that the goods inside are not to your taste, but there is also the potential for cheats to use the unpredictability of mystery boxes to send items that have a much lower value than the price of the box.

So, are mystery boxes a fun way of reducing waste and making shopping more exciting, or more an opportunity for disappointment, or worse—tricks?

8. What do loot boxes probably contain in Paragraph 2?

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Something unwanted.              | B. Gifts received from friends.     |
| C. Virtual prizes for game players. | D. Something best suitable for you. |

9. What is the effect of mystery boxes according to Paragraph 3?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Helping throw away plenty of waste.   | B. Bringing down the prices of products.     |
| C. Encouraging people to try new things. | D. Leading people to gather unwanted things. |

10. What is the author's attitude toward mystery boxes?

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Subjective. | B. Objective.   |
| C. Concerned.  | D. Indifferent. |

11. What can we learn about mystery boxes?

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. They can be invaluable.        | B. They are a modern trend.       |
| C. They can change our lifestyle. | D. They are a double-edged sword. |

## D

Have you ever wondered about the significance of emotions in our life? Emotions play a critical part in our lives and are contagious (传染的) unless you know how to actually control them. Let me give you an example here: When you are with your loved ones, your mood changes instantly, right? If they feel happy then you feel happy, and if they feel angry/sad then so do you. Starting to get what I was talking about in the beginning? Should you be feeling like that? In certain situations yes, but every time, no!

You may find it very hard to believe but it is NOT our responsibility to bear their feelings, this is something that they have to do themselves. Apart from this, we must also learn to control our feelings, and never ever be ruled by our own feelings.

Let me give you my own example here. In the middle of a fight between your spouse (配偶) or partner, they will say, "You really hurt my feelings". Sometimes, you might even say: "You are making me angry". What does this imply? It means that you have allowed the other person to emotionally control you. Whenever this happens, you start blaming yourself, especially for the emotions that others are feeling. This is known as emotional reflection. You must learn to control this or it will create co-dependency in relationships which is very harmful.

What should be your course of action here? It might seem rude when I say this but you really need to hear it. YOU ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HOW OTHERS FEEL! This goes sideways, others are also not responsible for how you feel and that is our goal for today.

12. What is the function of the first question in Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce the topic.
- B. To share a hot game.
- C. To entertain the readers.
- D. To explain the background.

13. What does the underlined word "this" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Your partner makes you angry.
- B. You hurt your partner's feelings.
- C. Your feelings are controlled by others.
- D. You blame others for affecting your feelings.

14. What can we infer about emotions from Paragraph 3?

- A. Others can never control your emotions.
- B. You can't be affected by others' emotions.
- C. Grow with different emotions
- D. Control Emotions in proper ways

15. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Let Go of Your Feelings
- B. Mind Your Own Feelings
- C. Grow with different emotions
- D. Control Emotions in proper ways

## 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。

Wisdom is not just a good quality to have but it is also very necessary. It is wonderful to increase experience, knowledge, and good judgment. 16

### Try Experiencing New Opportunities.

Variety is the spice (趣味) of life but experiencing new opportunities is also how you gain wisdom.

17 This is the only way you will gain wisdom and become better. You can try learning new skills that you never thought of learning or going to places that were on your bucket list. Change your routine and see where life takes you, take control!

18

Sometimes we have biases(偏见)and they help us out but we need to set them aside most of the time. We need to be open to different views, this will open up new pathways for us. Always develop a sense of curiosity, and observe the world from different angles, it will always help you out. Never base your perspective on the most popular opinion or which is the most comfortable for you. Train your mind to be a judgment-free space for ideas.

19

### Call Upon The Wisdom Of Others.

You obviously want to grow and do better in life, right? The best way to do that is to have wise people as your advisers. 20 Before making them an adviser, find out what makes them wiser than you, then engage in useful dialogue with them. The more time you spend with them, the more transfer(迁移)of knowledge there will be.

Exposed to their knowledge as much as you can, you won't regret it!

- A. Never Back Away From Learning.
- B. Open Yourself To Diverse Perspectives.
- C. Let's discuss how you can gain wisdom in life!
- D. You'll meet new people and friends and learn from them.
- E. If you are modest, then you will always get to experience something new.
- F. You'll never grow from being in your comfort zone you need to get out of.
- G. They can be teachers, family members, colleagues, and even special friends.

## 第三部分语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

### 第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

认真阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。



When she was a child, Yue-Sai Kan was told by her father that she should always aim to be the first to walk on the moon because no one remembers the second.

What her father said has been a 21 inspiration (鼓舞) over the years for her. Her new book *Be a Pioneer* was 22 after three years in the making. It was also inspired 23 by her father's words.

"Actually many people have asked me to write a(n) 24. I have been asked numerous times already 25 I always felt that it was not the right time for me to sit down and give thanks for my life." says Kan. However, her publisher thought 26.

"All the things I have done can be a good 27 to young people, which is the main reason why I wrote the book," says Kan, adding that the year 2022 gave her the unexpected 28 to do some thinking about her life.

When writing an autobiography, the biggest 29 are not only how to present one's life, but also remembering it in the first place. To help with reconstructing her story, Kan asked her friends to write down their 30 of her from earlier times. So besides 31 Kan's own words, the new book is also filled with those of her friends, which gave Kan new 32 into herself.

"My housekeeper 33 me that before the launch of one of my events, she found that I had fainted in the bathroom. I was so 34 that I was getting sick. They know more about me than myself," Kan says. "I am by nature very 35. I believe that what I do will benefit the world," says Kan.

Throughout her life, Kan has never stopped doing what she loves.

- |                  |                  |               |                |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. boosting  | B. wrestling     | C. driving    | D. demanding   |
| 22. A. relieved  | B. released      | C. restricted | D. revealed    |
| 23. A. mildly    | B. secretly      | C. logically  | D. partly      |
| 24. A. novel     | B. autobiography | C. story      | D. essay       |
| 25. A. but       | B. meanwhile     | C. while      | D. so          |
| 26. A. opposite  | B. somehow       | C. otherwise  | D. though      |
| 27. A. example   | B. lesson        | C. advice     | D. lifestyle   |
| 28. A. turn      | B. ability       | C. potential  | D. opportunity |
| 29. A. benefits  | B. risks         | C. challenges | D. values      |
| 30. A. memories  | B. stories       | C. books      | D. lists       |
| 31. A. limiting  | B. featuring     | C. remarking  | D. analysing   |
| 32. A. knowledge | B. understanding | C. insight    | D. access      |

33. A. convinced                      B. warned                      C. suspected                      D. reminded  
34. A. bored                      B. tired                      C. disappointed                      D. excited  
35. A. adorable                      B. ambitious                      C. optimistic                      D. patient

## 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 个适当的单词或用括号内单词的正确形式填空。

The technology of fifth-generation mobile networks or wireless, which is called 5G, has more distinct characteristics than previous generations of technology. It can transmit data at much greater speed than 4G technology and connect 36 host of devices at the same time. It also has low latency, 37 means a decrease in the response time a device and the network it is connected to.

These characteristics enable 5G to have various practical 38 (apply), such as in smart cities, self-driving vehicles and health care. The Internet of Things (IoT), which brings together billions of 39 (connect) smart devices, will get a major boost from 5G. As a result, civil management, like that of power and water, 40 (operate) much more efficiently, saving more energy. Self-driving vehicles will find it easy 41 (monitor) and respond to traffic situations more quickly and efficiently as they are connected with each other and with roadside infrastructure, thus 42 (ensure) safe driving. Also, using 5G technology, health care providers will be able to monitor patients and gather amounts of data more 43 (easy). It changes the focus from disease treatment 44 disease prevention.

Apparently, this new generation of wireless technology will transform people's lives. In the hope of realizing its full potential, countries from around the world 45 (conduct) research on 5G technology. And China is one of the leading countries in this field.

## 第四部分写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假如你是班长李华, 近期你班将举行题为“Artificial intelligence: friendly or frightening”的英文辩论赛, 打算邀请外教 Daniel 做评委。请你给他写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 辩论赛安排及内容;
3. 期待到来。

注意:

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

Dear Daniel,

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Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

## 第二节(满分 25 分)

47. 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。

Just at that late afternoon, I was about to go home when the boss of our company gave me a task: I would leave the next day to accompany an important Chinese businessman to tourist sites in northern Thailand. Extremely angry, I stared at my table top. The piles of paper prove a huge amount of work remaining to be done.

After a one-hour flight the next morning, we spent the day visiting attractions along with hundreds of other tourists. I remember feeling annoyed at this huge crowd.

That evening my Chinese guest and I climbed into a special coach to go to dinner and a show, which I had attended many times before. While he chatted with other tourists, I exchanged a polite chat with a man seated with thick silvery hair. I wondered why he sat there with his head lowered. Then the truth struck me — he was blind.

“Could I please sit beside you at the dinner?” he asked. “And I’d love it if you’d describe a little of what you see.”

“I’d be happy to,” I replied.

My guest walked ahead toward the restaurant with newly found friends. The blind man and I followed. We found a table close to the stage. He ordered half a liter of beer and I ordered soda. As we waited for our drinks, the blind man said, “The music seems out of tune to our Western ears, but it has much charm. Please describe the musicians.”

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

I had never noticed the five men playing music before the show.

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Later I thought: I should have thanked him.

