

南宁三中 2022~2023 学年度下学期高二期末考试

英语试题

命题人：高二英语备课组 审题人：高二英语备课组

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What is the man going to do?
A. Send a text. B. Meet a client. C. Have a meeting.
2. What are the speakers probably preparing for?
A. A shopping. B. A dinner. C. A picnic.
3. What is the man looking for?
A. His phone. B. His key. C. His glasses.
4. When does the train leave?
A. At 11:45. B. At 12:05. C. At 12:15.
5. Where will the boy most probably be tonight?
A. In the cinema. B. In his room. C. In a school.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. With whom did Henry visit the Atlanta Zoo?
A. His family. B. His friends. C. His research team.
7. How old is Henry now?
A. 24 years old. B. 34 years old. C. 44 years old.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What is wrong with Robert's phone?
A. It stores too many things.
B. It was frozen by ice.
C. It has run out of power.
9. What will Robert probably do?
A. Ask for help online.
B. Buy a memory card.
C. Delete some pictures.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
- B. Neighbors.
- C. Customer and waitress.

11. How is Mike feeling now?

- A. Thirsty.
- B. Hungry.
- C. Tired.

12. What is the disadvantage of the robot?

- A. It serves coffee slowly.
- B. It can only serve fourteen people.
- C. It cannot control the coffee's strength well.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. Why does Roy apply for the job?

- A. To earn some money.
- B. To gain work experience.
- C. To get the local news quickly.

14. When is Roy especially needed?

- A. On weekends.
- B. On Fridays.
- C. On Wednesdays.

15. What does Roy major in?

- A. Media.
- B. Journalism.
- C. Advertising.

16. What should Roy do first?

- A. Have a talk with Mr. Smith.
- B. Read the school newspaper.
- C. Fill in an application form.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What percentage of the Indian youth are hopeful for the future?

- A. 53%.
- B. 49%.
- C. 20%.

18. Which of the following can best describe most Chinese young people?

- A. Independent.
- B. Creative.
- C. Optimistic.

19. What do most Chinese young people worry about?

- A. Energy problem.
- B. Environmental problem.
- C. Climate change.

20. What is the speaker doing?

- A. Broadcasting news.
- B. Giving a lesson.
- C. Hosting a show.

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

A

Airbnb

Vrbo

Love Home Swap

Evolve

21. Which website is best for travelers with pets?

- 高二期末考试 英语试题 第3页 共10页

B

Wang Shuang was just five when her parents divorced, dropped her at her uncle's and left. Football, as it often is, became an escape.

At seven, she was spotted by coach Xu Yilong, who found Wang quick in her playful behaviour. As the only girl in the boys' team, Wang's performances were impressive, earning her the nickname "Iron Girl." And soon, she sensed the sport's power. Football allowed her to "release herself" and realize "whatever happens, football never leaves you alone."

However, life was never smooth sailing. The constant jibes (嘲讽) from some people, who always tried to push her down and destroy her hopes, affected her so deeply that she lost confidence. "They were saying I had no talent at all. Gradually, I felt really so." Wang once wrote. But never did she stop playing. When she was called up to the national team, aged 17, Wang thought, "Me? Are you sure?" When a world-famous club wanted to sign her, she was "excited that an excellent coach thought I was good." It was only then that she felt confident in her abilities. "I felt recognized. Perhaps I had a bit of talent after all."

Not any "bit of talent"; the genius is praised as China's once-in-a-generation player.

China is a pioneer of women's football in Asia and has won the continental championship eight times, including seven straight titles between 1986 and 1999. That was their golden age. Gradually, though, the dynasty declined. It is hoped that Wang will inspire the women's football of the country to its former height.

Coaches are almost always hesitant to speak about individual players. But when coach Shui was asked about Wang before the match against Vietnam, she couldn't stop mentioning her influence on the team. Unfailingly performing on the big stage, Wang did not let her team down. When they lacked a quality ball, she delivered two high assists that finally led her team into the last-four clash (四分之一决赛).

"Nobody knows how hard it was," declared Wang after the match. "We overcame difficulties. We also showed our strong spiritual power. I am proud of my team."

24. What can we infer about Wang from the second paragraph?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. She earned a living on her own. | B. She was released from the team. |
| C. She was laughed at by the boys. | D. She found a sense of belonging. |

25. How did Wang regain faith in her abilities?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. By winning recognition. | B. By obtaining inspiration. |
| C. By playing in the national team. | D. By ignoring other people's jibes. |

26. Which would best describe coach Shui's attitude to Wang?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. Conservative. | B. Contradictory. | C. Favourable. | D. Demanding. |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|

27. What's the best title for the text?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Wang Shuang: A Steel Rose | B. Wang Shuang: A Child Genius |
| C. Wang Shuang: A Football Pioneer | D. Wang Shuang: A Golden Age Creator |

C

The rechargeable lithium-ion (锂离子) battery market is worth more than \$50 billion. Lithium-ion batteries, whose demand continues to go up day by day, are used in a wide range of electronic devices. They are made of four main components, and cathode (阴极) is one of them. The cathode's active material type is what determines the capacity of a battery.

A recent study, led by Wang Yan, a material scientist of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, finds that lithium-ion batteries made with recycled cathodes work better than those with new cathodes.

"The battery industry is expected to grow sharply in the next decade. This high demand has led companies to go to extremes, like increasing deep-sea mining, to gain access to the minerals used in lithium-ion batteries," Wang said. "Mining minerals will have environmental impacts. Recycling spent lithium-ion batteries offers a way out."

But until now, the prospect of using recycled materials in lithium-ion batteries has some manufacturers (制造商) worrying that it could impact performance. Thus, lithium-ion batteries are still not widely recycled. Aware of decreasing resources and environmental impact, Wang and other researchers set out to find a way to make recycling lithium-ion batteries economically practical. Through experiments, they could recover more than 90% of the key metals from spent batteries. These recovered metals became the basis of the new recycled battery's cathode's active material.

In tests between Wang's team's recycled batteries and brand-new batteries of the same composition, the recycled batteries outperform the new ones in their ability to maintain capacity. It took 11,600 charge cycles for recycled cathode batteries to lose 30 percent of their original capacity. That was about 50 percent better than the 7,600 observed cycles for new cathode batteries, the team reported. Those thousands of extra cycles could translate into years of better battery performance, even after repeated use and recharging.

28. What can we learn about lithium-ion batteries from the first paragraph?

- A. They are high in price.
- B. They are in great demand.
- C. They are limited in use.
- D. They are simple in composition.

29. What does Wang mainly talk about in paragraph 3?

- A. The target users of recycled batteries.
- B. The ways to get minerals for batteries.
- C. The major reasons for recycling batteries.
- D. The complex process of recycling batteries.

30. What are the manufacturers concerned about?

- A. Declining mineral resources.
- B. Difficult recycling techniques.
- C. Serious environmental problems.
- D. Inefficient battery performance.

31. Which of the following details best supports the main idea of the text?

- A. The battery industry is going to develop dramatically.
- B. Recycling batteries reduces impact on the environment.
- C. Scientists can recover key materials from spent batteries.
- D. Recycled batteries outperform new ones in charging circles.

D

In southeastern Brazil, local fishers walk into dark waters in search of mullet (鲷鱼). On their own, it would be tricky to find the silvery fish. But the humans get help from an unusual partner: wild bottlenose dolphins.

With nets in hand, the fishers patiently wait as their cetacean (鲸类的) partners drive the fish toward the shore. A signal from the dolphins — usually a deep dive — indicates when they should cast their nets. This fishing partnership has passed down through the generations, lasting for more than a century.

While researchers knew humans profited from this pairing, they couldn't confirm whether it benefited the dolphins. Now, in a new study in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, researchers suggest cetaceans that hunt with humans have more chances to live than those that don't.

"Human-wildlife cooperation in general is a rare phenomenon globally," says Mauricio Cantor, a biologist at Oregon State University and leader of the study. "Usually humans gain the benefit, and nature pays the cost. But this interaction has been happening for over 150 years."

Fishers were more successful when they worked with the dolphins. When dolphins were present, the fishers were 17 times more likely to catch prey (猎物) and netted nearly four times more mullet when they timed their casting with the cetaceans' signals. Eighty-six percent of all 4,955 mullet caught during the study period came from "synchronous (同时的) interactions" — when the allies organized their actions perfectly with one another.

The study also revealed dolphins hunting with humans had a 13 percent increase in survival rate over other dolphins. These cooperative dolphins are more likely to stay near the shore, reducing their chance of entanglement (缠绕) in illegal fishing equipment. Besides, the dolphins can take some fish directly from the fishers' harvest.

32. What do the first two paragraphs talk about concerning Brazilian fishers?

- A. They trick dolphins into fishing for them.
- B. They harvest more fish with dolphins' help.
- C. They have been training dolphins over a century.
- D. They cast the fishing nets when dolphins surface.

33. What does Mauricio Cantor's research show?

- A. Nature favors human beings at a huge cost.
- B. Fishers benefit from cooperating with cetaceans.
- C. Human-wildlife interaction is a new global trend.
- D. Dolphins working with man have higher survival rate.

34. What does the underlined word "allies" refer to in paragraph 5?

- A. Prey.
- B. Mullet.
- C. Partners.
- D. Researchers.

35. What's the author's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. To appeal for the protection of sea creatures.
- B. To show a unique human-dolphin relationship.
- C. To applaud for development in fishing research.
- D. To encourage fishers to better draw on dolphins.

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。

Self-esteem(自尊) is the ruling view you have of yourself. This includes your beliefs about your inner qualities and how you think others see you. Self-esteem is not always rooted in reality, though. 36.

Having a healthy self-esteem means seeing yourself in a positive way. 37. Self-esteem does not equal arrogance. Arrogance, on the other hand, refers to being overly confident about your qualities (regardless of their actual quality). It is actually more commonly associated with someone having low self-esteem. They will tell you how much everyone loves them, what a great job they do at work, and how amazing they are at pretty everything under the sun even though they really wonder if it's true.

38. Surround yourself with people who love themselves. Set small, attainable goals to accomplish. Write a list of your talents, skills, and achievements. Remember that people are not perfect and what's most important is that you're trying. Keep houseplants or a small garden so you can see success and how valuable you are over time (as they grow, so does your confidence). With practice and perseverance, you will win this internal struggle to see your self-worth.

In serious cases of low self-esteem, you may call in a professional who can help people understand their thought patterns and how those patterns are contributing to problems. 39. This process, over time, can help you develop a deeper sense of your own capabilities(outside previously limited beliefs).

Your past doesn't seal your future. While it's true that your painful past can change the way you see yourself, it's just as much the case that your mind can be changed again. You have the power to shape a new self-perception. It will take some work but your entire life will be touched with the power that only comes from someone believing in themselves. 40, you can improve your self-esteem and see how everything else changes as a result.

- A With some lifestyle changes and support
- B. The real test is whether they can learn from their mistakes
- C. Some ideas to build your self- esteem may include as follows
- D. You see your faults first when thinking about things you've done
- E It's about having a stable sense of your capabilities and a deep trust in yourself
- F. He helps to treat mental problems and relieve symptoms of low self-esteem
- G. Understanding self-esteem better might be the key to unlocking your own self-worth.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 30 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。

Borneo is home to some of the most extraordinary wildlife. Several years ago, I decided to go there for a visit. A local person offered to be my guide, which was a great bonus for me.

One day, my guide turned off the smooth road and took me across a 41 hillside instead. We picked our way carefully when 42, a Rafflesia (大王花) popped into my view among those stones. Oh, dear! More than 43, I bent down and put my nose practically inside the flower's core.

44, to my surprise, it was only one of the 45 during the trip.

As I 46 the end of my trip, there was still something I had yet to see. We planned to 47 most feared creature there, the saltwater crocodile, which can grow to a 48 of 6 meters or more. When we shone a flashlight towards the muddy shore, little sounds 49 in the darkness as if something unseen underwater had broken the 50. Taking a second look, we spotted two greedy 51 just above the water line. As we drew near, it 52 and we saw clearly it was a crocodile. With great caution, we neared it and finally could 53 its true dimensions. It was a baby — no more than 0.6 meter long. Aha, whatever, I could now report to the 54 back home, who had never been to Borneo, that I had 55 a hungry crocodile in the wild and lived to tell the tale.

The world out there is so fascinating. Don't let work run your life. Why not step outdoors and enjoy the wonders nature offers to you?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. rolling | B. spectacular | C. rough | D. breathtaking |
| 42. A. suddenly | B. literally | C. definitely | D. ultimately |
| 43. A. alarmed | B. pleased | C. concerned | D. upset |
| 44. A. Nevertheless | B. Besides | C. Instead | D. Therefore |
| 45. A. desires | B. motivations | C. destinations | D. highlights |
| 46. A. suspended | B. suspected | C. approached | D. valued |
| 47. A. hold onto | B. pick up | C. reflect on | D. hunt for |
| 48. A. width | B. length | C. height | D. size |
| 49. A. emerged | B. paused | C. continued | D. declined |
| 50. A. mud | B. surface | C. ground | D. shore |
| 51. A. crocodiles | B. mouths | C. eyes | D. teeth |
| 52. A. moved | B. sank | C. hid | D. escaped |
| 53. A. work out | B. let out | C. figure out | D. make out |
| 54. A. victims | B. opponents | C. folks | D. guides |
| 55. A. challenged | B. encountered | C. terrified | D. chased |

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。

Dating back to the Qin Dynasty, the incense(香料) craft and its culture developed fast during the Song Dynasty and found wider popularity during the Ming and Qing 56 (dynasty). In ancient times it was used 57 (prevent) disease, insects, mosquitoes and preserve people's health. For decades, Yang Jinqing, an inheritor of incense making, has committed himself 58 the traditional craft, which 59 (name) a national intangible cultural heritage in June 2021. Initially, he purchased incense production equipment and raw materials while visiting senior incense masters, from 60 he obtained valuable information. With all the resources ready, Yang experimented repeatedly 61 restored many ancient incense recipes. His efforts 62 (pay) off when he made it to present a dozen ancient incenses, including ambergris (龙涎香) and those featuring the scents of rose and lily. Yang also makes sure his products move with the times, 63 (roll) out thousands of incense products with a modern appeal. To date, he has innovated 64 traditional craft by making smokeless incense and developing a legendary product which, after burning, displays promising patterns and characters. They have won him multiple national patents 65 (succeed).

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你所在城市的博物馆需要招募多名英文讲解员, 请你写一封信申请该职位。内容包括:

1. 写信目的
2. 个人优势
3. 能做的事情。

Dear Sir/Madam

Yours,
LiHua

第二节 读后续写 (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。

It was the first week of Mia's middle school. The bell's ringing brought her out of her daydreaming. She nervously gathered her books, preparing to reach another classroom for the next new class.

Mia followed the other kids and rushed into the hallway. Others walked in groups, chatted, and laughed, using the break to socialize. Mia, instead, walked alone along the wall of the hallway, with her head down. She was a shy girl, afraid to speak in front of other kids, and didn't think others would like her.

Mia finally sat in Mr. Johnson's Language Arts class nervously. "Welcome to Language Arts," said Mr. Johnson. He told jokes as he talked about English. Mia forgot to daydream and laughed along with the rest of the class. "We'll have some fun with language," he said. "Just wait and see."

Fun was far beyond what Mia desired. She just wanted to be like other kids—running with friends in the hallway, laughing and joking between classes. Reminded of her pimply (长粉刺的) face, she felt hopeless and disappointed.

"Take out a piece of paper," the teacher continued, when pointing at words on the blackboard. "Write for the next thirty minutes on this topic." Mia began writing crazily as idea after idea fought for recognition in her head.

The final result was a short story about a beautiful beach house. As she wrote, she could smell the salty air, hear the crashing waves and feel the pull of the sand beneath her feet. For just a moment, she forgot where she was. She was lost in the story.

"OK, pass your papers forward," said the teacher. "Let's see what we have." For the rest of the class time, the teacher read each individual work aloud. Mia originally thought it would be awkward. However, she was gradually attracted by the excitement in the teacher's voice. "He's actually enjoying this," she thought. When the class would be soon over, there were still fifteen students' papers not read, including Mia's paper. Then, Mr. Johnson announced his decision, asking these students to read their work themselves in front of the class next class.

Paragraph 1: A week later, the bell rang and the Language Arts class began again. _____

Paragraph 2: After Mia finished her reading, the clapping (鼓掌) from her classmates continued for a long time. _____
