

高二英语试题卷

注意事项:

本试卷分四部分,考试时间 120 分钟,满分 150 分。考生应首先阅读答题卡上的文字信息,然后在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上作答无效。

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,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 will the man do for the woman?

- A. Check her car. B. Offer her a ride. C. Pick up her aunt.

2. What will the man do?

- A. Buy a new pen. B. Repair his pen. C. Borrow a pen.

3. Who might Mr. White be?

- A. A new professor. B. A department head. C. A company director.

4. What does the man think of the book?

- A. Quite difficult. B. Very interesting. C. Too simple.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Weather. B. Clothes. C. News.

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。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

6. What food does Lucy like?
A. Chicken. B. Fish. C. Eggs.
7. What are they going to do?
A. Cook dinner. B. Go shopping. C. Order dishes.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What time will the birthday party begin?
A. 6:15. B. 6:30. C. 7:00.
9. Where are the two speakers?
A. At home. B. On the road. C. At the party.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Why was Mary absent from the class?
A. She had a cold.
B. She got up late.
C. She went to a party.
11. What has Robert got for Mary?
A. French textbooks. B. Oil paintings. C. Lecture notes.
12. Where will Mary and Robert meet on Saturday?
A. At Max's home. B. At a bar. C. At a shop.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Good friends. B. Fellow students. C. Colleagues.
14. When did Lily go to college?
A. A year ago. B. Three months ago. C. A week ago.
15. Why does Tom want to move?
A. He wants to live nearer to college.
B. He wants to live with young people.
C. He doesn't get along with the host family.
16. What will Tom probably do next?

- A. Visit his teacher.
- B. Give John a call.
- C. Hang out with friends.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker's opinion on public transport in a big city?
A. Comfortable. B. Time-saving. C. Cheap.
18. What kind of life does the speaker like most?
A. Busy. B. Colourful. C. Quiet.
19. What is good about living in a small town?
A. It's safer. B. It's more exciting. C. It's more convenient.
20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
A. Advantages of big city life.
B. Disadvantages of small town life.
C. Differences between city life and town life.

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、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Williams is a creative and cultural place. There're many opportunities to engage with world-class scholars, speakers, artists and performers.

Dance Workshop: Dunham Technique, Afro-modern Dance

Saroya Corbett, Bolin Fellow of Dance, will share her professional knowledge in Dunham Technique, an Afro-modern dance technique, with the Williams community. As a qualified instructor and life-long practitioner of Dunham Technique, Saroya will discuss the dance technique as an all-sided practice and the work of Katherine Dunham, the technique's creator.

Date: Thur., Oct. 26, 2023

Venue: '62 Center for Theatre & Dance

Midweek Music

Bring a friend and enjoy our popular midday and midweek concert series. Williams student musicians value the atmosphere of Midweek Music and use it to try out something new, show off something that doesn't fit in other concert formats, or just to have some fun. Instructors are encouraged to have their students present themes together, and the impromptu (即兴的) mini-lecture can also be part of the enjoyment.

Date: Wed., Nov. 8, 2023

Venue: Thompson Memorial Chapel

Zambezi Marimba (木琴) Band – Family Days Concert

The Zambezi Marimba Band features danceable and sweet marimba music from Zambia and Zimbabwe. More a joyous celebration than just a concert, the band wins over every audience with its energy. This is an event for the whole family.

Date: Sat., Oct. 28, 2023

Venue: Chapin Hall

Williams Jazz Day – Noon to Night

Williams Jazz Day is a new way to present the college's active jazz scene. Fans can look forward to a number of smaller bands and a mix of soloists (独奏者), guests, and presentations. The guest group will be Sarah Hanahan Quartet – alto sax, piano, bass, drums.

Noon–2 p.m.: Two fantastic student bands are playing in Baxter Great Hall.

7:30–10:30 p.m. evening concert: Featured guest group Sarah Hanahan Quartet, student bands, and the Williams Jazz Orchestra led by director Kris Allen.

Date: Sat., Nov. 4, 2023

Venue: Chapin Hall

21. Where will the Afro-modern dance technique be discussed?

A. At Chapin Hall.

B. At Baxter Great Hall.

C. At '62 Center for Theatre & Dance.

D. At Thompson Memorial Chapel.

22. Which words can best describe the atmosphere of Midweek Music?

A. Calm and peaceful.

B. Wild and crazy.

C. Mysterious and fantastic.

D. Relaxed and informal.

23. What can people do at the Family Days Concert?

- A. Listen to mini-lectures.
- B. Dance to marimba music.
- C. Watch active jazz shows.
- D. Learn some performing skills.

B

Great painter Salvador Dali once said, "A true artist is not one who is inspired, but one who inspires others." These words perfectly describe Umapathy, an art teacher from Puducherry, who plants the seeds of creativity in his students' minds through arts and crafts.

Umapathy makes beautiful crafts out of biodegradable (可生物降解的) materials like bamboo, dried leaves, seeds, roots, branches, vegetable waste, and so on. This way, he integrates sustainability into his creations, leaving a continuing impact on his students.

While growing up, Umapathy was inspired by his father, a government school teacher and expert weaver (编织者). "He spent most of his evenings engaging in weaving. I would observe him and eventually developed an interest in the colours, designs and the art," recalls Umapathy.

While working at the government school, it took Umapathy some time to excite the interest of the students. He experimented with different arts and crafts using a variety of materials. "That's when a big realization struck me. Most of the students at my school weren't able to afford the materials or equipment to create craftwork. I decided to choose to take natural materials, which are available for free," he says.

This move made the students more interested in the craft than before. With his guidance, they were convinced that they could make wonders even out of waste materials. Now the school exhibits over 300 pieces of artwork, all created by the students over the years, on its walls. "I'm only giving wings to their imagination," says Umapathy with a smile.

The craft has also aided several students from poor families to support their financial and educational needs. The students, with the help of Umapathy, have saved their earned income for their education. Several students have pursued their

studies in fine arts with the income. One such student, Tamilselvan, completed his graduation in arts and has followed the path of his master to become an art teacher.

24. Which word best describes Umapathy's craftwork?

- A. Cheap.
- B. Traditional.
- C. Environment-friendly.
- D. Fashionable.

25. What did Umapathy usually do when he was young?

- A. Received art training.
- B. Watched his father weaving.
- C. Collected natural waste.
- D. Learned weaving from his father.

26. Why does Umapathy choose natural materials for his students?

- A. They can be found everywhere.
- B. They are perfect for arts and crafts.
- C. They can fire students' imagination.
- D. They are easily accessible at no cost.

27. What did Tamilselvan gain from Umapathy's practice?

- A. He made money to pursue his studies.
- B. He got inspiration for his own exhibitions.
- C. He achieved his dream to be an art teacher.
- D. He received financial aid from an art school.

The Greek historian Herodotus is said to have made one of the earliest lists of Seven Wonders of the World. These were man-made structures, including the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. More recent times saw natural alternatives to these wonders of classical architecture proposed; waterfalls, mountains, canyons, reefs. Dramatic landscapes, features and wildlife, and the pleasure and excitement they offer to visitors, are basics of tourism.

As environmental consciousness has risen, attitudes to such sightseeing have changed. Yes, it is exciting to visit remote forests or spot rare species. But travelling to distant destinations is carbon-intensive (碳密集的) when flights or long road journeys are involved, and conservation can be made more difficult as well as assisted by sightseers. There is a balance to be struck, and some governments and

businesses around the world try to increase the benefits while reducing the harm. Colombia, for example, recently introduced laws aimed at promoting sustainable tourism. Based on this, its economy got prosperous (繁荣的) as well as the tourism.

Most of us understand better than ever that there are costs as well as benefits associated with exploring. One of the commitments made by an environmental campaign launched last month, "The Jump", is to "holiday local", taking short flights once every 3 years and long flights very rarely. Fortunately, the UK's 15 national parks, 86 areas of outstanding natural beauty, and countless other landscapes that are without formal status, but still beloved, mean that there is no shortage of special places for domestic nature tourists to visit, while a lot of European beauty spots are accessible by rail.

One recent survey found that Windsor Great Park and Kew have become Britain's most popular attractions. Visitor numbers at wildlife trusts are high, with waiting lists for beaver-spotting. Some companies that formerly ran foreign trips have adapted to the pandemic by taking people to watch dolphins and other marine life off British coasts instead.

As we face an environmental emergency that grows ever more dangerous, it is essential to develop appreciation for nature that surrounds us. In a small way, holiday outings to watch dragonflies, kingfishers or seals, or be surrounded by trees that are coming into leaf, could help us to focus on what matters.

28. Why are the lists of Seven Wonders mentioned?

- A. To bring natural wonders into focus.
- B. To show changes in architectural styles.
- C. To reveal the rising popularity of tourism.
- D. To compare historic and modern structures.

29. What did Colombia recently do?

- A. It made efforts to conserve rare species.
- B. It banned sightseers from going to remote forests.

- C. It introduced laws to increase the income of tourism.
D. It tried to make its tourism develop healthily and stably.
30. What is the author's attitude to the goal of "The Jump"?
- A. Relaxed. B. Doubtful. C. Critical. D. Optimistic.
31. What can be the best title for this passage?
- A. Nature tourism: "travel local"
B. Discovery of European beauty spots
C. International tourism: wait before setting out
D. Sightseeing leads to environmental emergency

D

Across the gardens of Britain, in cities and suburbs, people are building sheds (工棚). "We have never seen such an increase in orders," says Paul Deary of the Garden Shed Company, whose family has been in the business for 35 years. "People have gone shed crazy." The Timber Trade Federation reports that last October imports of softwood were 34% higher than a year earlier. With stocks (存货) running low, whatever wood is available is quickly sold out.

"A garden shed used to be mostly a place to store farm tools, or a place to discuss plants and drink tea when the rain fell outside," said Michael Rand, an expert gardener. But the creative brainworker has long put it to more productive use. Roald Dahl and Dylan Thomas wrote in sheds. George Bernard Shaw had one in his garden that faced the sun.

The structures now being built are also often intended for work, although they are grander than the ones those pioneer shed-writers used. Green Retreats, which mostly builds garden offices but also garden gyms and the like, says that overall sales grew by 113% between 2021 and 2022. Larger, fancier structures with things like white walls are especially popular.

This has an important effect on cities. Urban scholars like Richard Florida and Edward Glaeser are busy trying to work out whether the rise in home-working that has occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic will continue when the virus begins to ebb. If it does, many service jobs in cities, from waiters to taxi drivers, will disappear.

Public transport systems will struggle. The value of city-centre property will drop.

The shed boom makes that outcome more likely. A white-collar worker who has tried to work from the kitchen table for the past 9 months might be keen to return to the office. A worker who has a pretty garden shed with Wi-Fi will be less so. Joel Bird who builds personalized sheds, is certain that his clients imagine a long-term change in their working habits. "They don't consider it to be temporary," he says. "They're spending too much money."

32. Why did Britain import more softwood from abroad?

- A. Softwood was cheaper this year.
- B. Demands for sheds were on the rise.
- C. Britons prefer softwood in making sheds.
- D. Softwood suppliers were fewer than before.

33. What do Paragraphs 2-3 mainly talk about?

- A. Famous shed-writers.
- B. Development of shed-offices.
- C. Different functions of sheds.
- D. Improvement on shed-building.

34. What does the underlined word "ebb" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Spread.
- B. Continue.
- C. Strike.
- D. Decline.

35. What may the shed boom bring about?

- A. Refusal of office jobs.
- B. Shifts in working habits.
- C. Poor qualities of services.
- D. Development of public transport.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

At Bamfield, a coastal community in British Columbia, Canada, 84-year-old Louis Druehl is guiding the Kelp Express along the shore. For 51 years, the boat has taken him to Kelp Bay. There, ropes of seaweed are growing beneath the water's surface. Seaweed is Druehl's life. 36 Over the years, Druehl has seen interest in seaweed rise and fall. But as climate change affects the planet, the world is

turning to seaweed as a possible way to solve that. "People have discovered seaweed," he said. "They have discovered us."

People think of forests as the best protection against climate change. 37
Unlike trees, seaweed doesn't need fertilizers or fresh water. It grows faster than trees and doesn't require any land. It helps balance ocean ecosystems (生态系统). And it absorbs carbon from the environment.

38 Many worry about the environmental influence of eating meat. Can seaweed farms provide enough protein for the world? Carlos Duarte, a professor of marine ecology, thinks so. "When you look at how we are going to feed the world population by 2050 in a way that doesn't harm the environment, there is only one pathway," he says. "Seaweed farming." 39 In British Columbia, there is a long line of seaweed farmers waiting to learn from Louis Druehl.

Seaweed might fight climate change. But it isn't without its risks. If it isn't harvested, it can rot and put carbon back into the air or water. Growing too much of it can also affect the amount of light that reaches species living deeper in the water.

40 Halley Froehlich, a professor at the University of California, says, "Seaweed can be a part of the solution to climate change, but it's not a perfect solution on its own."

- A. But some researchers say seaweed is a better way.
- B. That will be dangerous for underwater ecosystems.
- C. Seaweed can also become a key global food source.
- D. When the seaweed plants die, they will be burned for fuel.
- E. In the past 10 years, global seaweed production has doubled.
- F. He has studied, farmed, cooked it, and written a book about it.
- G. Trees make a big difference to the improvement of the environment.

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)

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Around 7 years ago, I began having panic attacks. I began my journey to 41 them with traditional tools, all of which were a great help. 42, a year later treatment was no longer needed.

Frustratingly, about a year after that, I started to develop 43 and began to have panic attacks once again. I tried what I knew best and went back to my previous 44, but I was still struggling and far from feeling well again 45 I got some new advice.

I loved to sing when I was young. My childhood had been 46 with creativity, yet for most of my adult life it was ignored. A doctor told me that mental health issues are common among the 47 minds of the world when creativity is suppressed (压制). To regain it, I decided to get back into 48. Then I joined a group called Sound, a pop choir. Much better. I found the 49 to audition (试唱). I was amazed that I managed to 50 such a risky situation and that I didn't have a panic attack. The audition itself was a win for me, never mind how I did.

I have now been a 51 of the choir for 3 years. I love the community and the performances. It 52 me of who I was at school. My path back then was always "Do what you love." My entire 53 was full of fond memories because of that, and I was starting to build that back into my adult life.

Now, I am feeling a lot better. When I am 54, distraction is key and singing does 55. It sends me into a state in which my body works with pure passion and joy. More importantly, I will have exercised my creativity and alleviated my anxiety.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. ignore | B. settle | C. experience | D. examine |
| 42. A. Fortunately | B. Objectively | C. Particularly | D. Temporarily |
| 43. A. habits | B. depression | C. adaptation | D. interests |
| 44. A. suffering | B. condition | C. hospitals | D. cures |
| 45. A. though | B. before | C. since | D. after |
| 46. A. puzzled | B. faced | C. mixed | D. filled |
| 47. A. open | B. best | C. creative | D. great |
| 48. A. singing | B. acting | C. reading | D. travelling |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 49. A. trick | B. approach | C. courage | D. privilege |
| 50. A. take over | B. get through | C. escape from | D. figure out |
| 51. A. trainer | B. director | C. member | D. lover |
| 52. A. informs | B. reminds | C. convinces | D. warns |
| 53. A. education | B. competition | C. career | D. life |
| 54. A. absorbed | B. excited | C. ambitious | D. anxious |
| 55. A. last | B. help | C. occur | D. matter |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Barcodes (条形码) were initially patented by Norman Joseph Woodland and Bernard Silver in the US in 1952. But it was not 56 nearly two decades later, in 1971, that US engineer George Laurer perfected the technology and a move toward its commercialization began.

On April 3, 1973, the standard to identify 57 (product) was agreed on by a number of large retailers (零售商) and food companies. The 58 (follow) year, on June 26 in the US state of Ohio, the first product was scanned: a pack of chewing gum that is now in the National Museum of American History in Washington.

The patch of irregular vertical lines, 59 made supermarket checkouts and the globalization of retail easier, has turned 50. Anyone can scan a barcode on an item at a store and then 60 (automatic) access information about the product. The trademark beep (哔哔声) as a product is scanned is heard about 6 billion times per day across the world, 61 around 70,000 items are sold each second. But its days might be 62 (number) as it faces competition from the younger QR code (二维码).

63 (develop) in 1994, QR codes can hold much more information and have been widely used in various fields. Even 64 person selling vegetables has a QR code!

But barcodes are likely 65 (remain) in place for years to come as the world gradually changes to QR codes.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假如你校英文报正在举办主题为“To Live a Healthy School Life”的征文比赛。请用英语写一篇短文参赛。内容包括:

1. 健康的校园生活的重要性;
2. 如何拥有健康的校园生活。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

To Live a Healthy School Life

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。

Many organ transplants (器官移植) come from those who are blood relatives or close friends. It's rare for a person to make a living organ donation to a stranger. Not surprising when you consider the operative risks and other potential problems.

That's what Paul Wagner thought until he read an article about *matchingdonors.com*, a website that connects people who need transplants with those willing to be donors (捐赠者). Paul grew up in a poor family and admits to making many mistakes in his youth, including using drugs. “But I always got another chance,” he said. Paul said help came when he needed it most, and because of that, he wanted to give someone else a chance.

That someone turned out to be former opera singer Gail Tomas, who was suffering from kidney (肾) failure and badly needed a new kidney. But her hopes for a donor were so slight because of her O⁺ blood type. Paul, also type O⁺, emailed Gail, offering to donate his kidney to her. He said, “It would be wrong of me not to help.” That attitude, however, was not shared by most surgeons, who refused to

participate. The surgeon who agreed only did so after long interviews with Paul to be certain about his motivation. The transplant finally took place on National Donor Day.

Afraid that Gail and her family would feel tied to him merely out of appreciation, Paul made it clear to Gail that he didn't want to get to know her. But Gail insisted on making friends with him and was trying to find an opportunity to break down the barriers to their friendship.

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。

Then Gail's first birthday after the transplant was approaching and she got an idea.

Their friendship started after the birthday party.