

姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

(在此卷上答题无效)

绝密★启用前

2023 年下学期高二 10 月联考 英 语

本试卷共 8 页。全卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷和答题卡上。
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的答案标号涂黑,如有改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案;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,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。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: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a hotel. B. At the airport. C. At a travel agency.
2. What time is it now?
A. 5:45. B. 5:30. C. 5:15.
3. What does the woman mean?
A. The man found his notes at last.
B. The man always gets excellent grades.
C. The man did better than she had expected.
4. How did the woman come to school today?
A. By bike. B. On foot. C. By bus.
5. What topic does the man suggest for the report?
A. Air pollution. B. Garbage sorting. C. Endangered species.

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. Why did the woman come to this university?
A. She can study what attracts her.
B. She admires Dr. Lee very much.
C. It's a short distance from her home.
7. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Relatives. C. Librarian and reader.

【高二英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)】

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where are the speakers?

A. At home.

B. In a park.

C. In the office.

9. What does the man think of the weather in England?

A. It's enjoyable.

B. It's changeable.

C. It's comfortable.

10. What was the weather like at noon?

A. Windy.

B. Rainy.

C. Sunny.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where does the woman work?

A. In a school.

B. On a farm.

C. In a zoo.

12. What may the woman do for vacation?

A. Camp on hills.

B. Go to the beach.

C. Stay in Christchurch.

13. How many pets does the woman have?

A. 2.

B. 3.

C. 5.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What happened when the man was climbing mountains?

A. He had a cold.

B. He got stuck in a hole.

C. He was lost in bad weather.

15. What caused the loss of the man's legs?

A. Low temperature.

B. A bad fall in the mountain.

C. An unsuccessful operation.

16. What did the man decide to do after losing his legs?

A. Design new climbing shoes.

B. Set up a club for the disabled.

C. Use technology to fight his disability.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. How to live a healthy life.

B. How to make big changes.

C. How to keep healthy weight.

18. How does the speaker advise people to get active?

A. By walking, running and so on.

B. By holding some social activities.

C. By making as many friends as possible.

19. What suggestion is given in the third tip?

A. Watching TV with family once a week.

B. Having dinner with family once a week.

C. Doing some physical activities with family.

20. What are people advised to do in the end of the speech?

A. Do some regular work.

B. Have a clean environment.

C. Avoid staying at home alone.

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

There are many amazing sites to visit in Europe. Here are some natural wonders on the European continent that can take your breath away.

Portugal: Algarve

Known for water in endless shades of green and blue, golden beaches and tiny bays, Portugal's southern Algarve region is a paradise of sun, sea and sand. Whether you wander around the coastline, take a boat tour of the sea or sunbathe on the soft golden sand while the waves gently lap at the shore, you're sure to feel like you're in heaven.

Spain: Las Médulas

The historic mining site of Las Médulas in north-west Spain is a dramatic example of ancient Roman technology. The region was rich in gold mines where the Romans obtained gold using hydraulic power in the first century, leaving behind a transformed landscape still visible today. With its burnt orange peaks and abundant greenery, it's a perfect mix of natural and man-made scenery.

Hungary and Slovakia: Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst

The Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst are located between Hungary and Slovakia and contain 712 caves which spread out over 55,800 hectares. The caves are made of limestone(石灰石) and have high humidity(湿度), so dripping water formed into stalactites(钟乳石) over millions of centuries, creating the decorations you can witness today.

Austria: Lake Hallstatt

Located between Salzburg and Graz, Hallstatt is a picturesque, 19th-century town in Austria's Lake District, featuring cottages, salt mines and ice caves. Situated in a settlement that dates back to the early Iron Age, it is one of the oldest inhabited settlements in Europe.

21. What do visitors probably think of a tour of Algarve?
A. Cold. B. Uninteresting. C. Tiring. D. Pleasant.
22. What can visitors do in Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst?
A. Learn about the process of gold mining.
B. Have a look at stalactites.
C. See the landscape of historic gold-mining sites.
D. Know how hydraulic power is used today.
23. Which country are travellers interested in salt mines likely to go to?
A. Austria. B. Portugal.
C. Hungary and Slovakia. D. Spain.

B

"Women do not own lands in my community except if they are able to buy one, as most of the lands in a family are passed on to the male children. So a woman who intends to own a land must be prepared to work hard."

Monica Maigari was born and raised in her native community of Madakiya, located in the southern part of Kaduna state of northwestern Nigeria. In 2014, her achievements as a farmer, community leader, and women's advocate won her recognition as an Oxfam Female Food Hero. Since that time, she has deepened her involvement in the local community while sharing her skills with influential audiences.

Monica has been a farmer for more than 30 years. Despite great challenges faced by rural women farmers, such as land accessibility, labour costs, market access, and climate change, she has achieved great success. She started with a small field for crop cultivation in 1984 and then expanded into various crops and livestock farming. Like all farmers in her region, Monica's agricultural productivity is threatened by climate change. She is leading her community in adapting to the effects while challenging policymakers to act.

In November 2014, out of the 1,280 contestants nationwide, Monica won the Female Food Hero title for her innovative and leadership qualities. Against local practices, she chose to purchase farmland with her prize money in order to reduce the cost of renting a land and help plough back (把……再投资) that money into her agribusiness.

She describes the FFH as being a truly life changing experience, “I acquired several skills. I was taught the value chain. My productivity and income has steadily increased. I am more financially stable.” Since her recognition from Oxfam, Monica has been in demand as a speaker throughout Nigeria and abroad, and she is now able to educate other female farmers. Realizing this yet always humble(谦虚的), Monica simply describes herself as “a hard-working woman devoted to encouraging women especially those less privileged to go into agriculture”.

24. What does the author intend to stress in Paragraph 1?

- A. Monica’s achievements as a women’s advocate.
- B. The challenges of having lands faced by women.
- C. The role of male children played in possessing lands.
- D. The importance of women’s involvement in agriculture.

25. Why was Monica chosen as a Food Hero?

- A. She used her money to buy farmland.
- B. She was creative and had strong leadership.
- C. She served as a public speaker at home and abroad.
- D. She owned lands in a community where women typically do not.

26. Which of the following can best describe Monica?

- A. Shy but strict.
- B. Creative but proud.
- C. Devoted and inspiring.
- D. Hard-working and sensitive.

27. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Women’s Land Rights in Madakiya
- B. Climate Change and Agriculture in Nigeria
- C. Oxfam Female Food Hero: Monica Maigari
- D. A Farmer’s Journey in Northwestern Nigeria

C

Taste in music varies considerably, but whatever people enjoy listening to, they often report an emotional response that has a touch of the physical to it. Maybe you feel beautiful music gives you the feeling of being cold, or makes your hair stand on end.

By studying a rare person, named BW, who does not like or respond to music at all, psychologist Psyche Loui of Northeastern University has discovered that connectivity patterns in the brain link finding music rewarding with finding social interaction enjoyable.

“BW said he had never understood why people enjoy music,” Loui says. BW is not someone who doesn’t like art, Loui says. “He goes to museums. He’s an enthusiastic photographer. He likes good food. He likes long walks on the beach. He just doesn’t like music.” He told Loui that when he saw a person at the grocery store with headphones in their ears dancing to music, he could never understand why anyone would do that. “This really seems to be a somewhat socially weakening experience,” Loui says.

“Given that music is important for social bonding across different cultures and that music is a way for the hearing system to connect to the reward system, one strong prediction is that music reward sensitivity can partially explain individual differences in sensitivity to social reward.”

This newly discovered connectivity between the hearing and reward systems may be why we feel emotions in response to music, Loui says. “I think that there’s a role of music for social bonding.” She also thinks there are influences from this work for other conditions with low social reward. “If people who don’t love music have differences in specific systems in the brain, then that shows these specific systems are related to the love of music. Then we can examine what else engages these same systems and what other abilities or human capacities are linked to music.”

28. Why are “being cold” and “hair stand on end” mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. To develop the plot.
- B. To draw a conclusion.
- C. To make comparisons.
- D. To support the argument.

29. What is BW's attitude towards music?
- A. He thinks music is important in social bonding.
B. He enjoys music while wandering on the beach.
C. He figures music is less important than art and food.
D. He takes little interest in and is unresponsive to music.
30. What will Loui probably examine in the follow-up study?
- A. What role music plays in social bonding.
B. How people respond to music emotionally.
C. Whether specific music influences brain system.
D. What other human abilities are linked with music.
31. What's the text mainly about?
- A. People's emotional and physical reactions to beautiful music.
B. Connections between enjoyment of music and social interaction.
C. Relationships among social bonding, diverse cultures and music.
D. Links among music sensibility, hearing system and reward system.

D

The Global Food Donation Policy Atlas has issued a recent report in order to recommend ways to increase food donations, reduce food waste, and fight hunger, which may help Kenyan leaders meet 2030 food waste reduction goals.

Food donation can reroute eatable food—that would otherwise give off greenhouse gasses in a landfill—to those experiencing hunger. According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, 3.5 million Kenyans, roughly 37 percent of the population, face severe hunger. At the same time, the Policy Atlas reports roughly 40 percent of food produced within Kenya goes to waste. But Broad Leib, Deputy Director of Harvard Law School Food Law and Policy Clinic (FLPC), sees some promising changes. “While progress is not happening as quickly as needed, Kenya's food loss index has been steadily reduced from 1,744 metric tons in 2017, to 1,531 in 2018, to 1,446 metric tons in 2019, indicating a steady improvement and national commitment to food loss reduction,” reports Broad Leib.

According to the Policy Atlas, motivating food donation with rewards is particularly important, which helps food donors and food recovery organizations make up for costs necessary for recovery, storing, processing, and transporting food for donation.

“A major driver of food waste is inconsistent or unclear date labels that cause confusion among all actors along the value chain and limit the ability of businesses to donate food. This increases the likelihood that much safe food will go to waste,” Broad Leib tells Food Tank. However, he acknowledges Kenya's current dual(双的) date labeling laws. While food may lose its freshness over time, it is still eatable before expiration(到期). Dual date labeling on packaged foods reduces **bewilderment** by defining dates for both safety and quality. This helps reduce considerable waste and responsibility for donors.

Broad Leib believes that the private sector can also play a significant role in decreasing food waste in Kenya. It is vital for consumer education campaigns. FLPC's research shows that public-private initiatives can help raise awareness among consumers and donors around issues of food waste and food donation.

32. What changes does Broad Leib see?
- A. People in Kenya no longer suffer hunger.
B. Kenya has gradually reduced its food waste.
C. Kenya is not committed to reducing food loss.
D. Progress in reducing food waste is happening quickly.
33. What does the underlined word “bewilderment” mean in Paragraph 4?
- A. Sadness. B. Convenience. C. Confusion. D. Emotion.

34. How can Kenya reduce food waste according to Broad Leib?

- A. By increasing storehouses.
- B. By fighting hunger with rewards.
- C. By reducing food produced within the country.
- D. By using double date labeling on packaged food.

35. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Consumer education campaigns are the most important.
- B. Only the private sector is helpful in reducing food waste.
- C. Private and public joint efforts matter around food issues.
- D. Broad Leib doesn't agree with FLPC on food waste reduction.

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。

Could exercising at certain times help maximize our fitness goals?

There are clear benefits to exercising in the morning. 36 And it may therefore be easier for us to stick to a morning workout routine. A study found that participants who exercised in the morning, increased their physical activity throughout the day, were less distracted by food, and slept better. Exercising on an empty stomach before breakfast could also burn more fat. 37

So, good news for early birds, but what if you're not a morning person? 38 For example, your body's ability to perform peaks(高峰) in the afternoon, according to a 2010 study. Also, in the afternoon and evening, your reaction time is quickest, and your heart rate and blood pressure are lowest, which reduce your chance of injury while improving performance.

But does any of this change depend on whether you're a man or a woman? Our bodies are different, after all, so the best time to exercise may be different too. 39 Want to reduce your blood pressure and you're a woman? Exercise in the morning. Want to improve your heart health and you're a man? Evening is better for you. But, ultimately, the study found that there are clear benefits for both sexes to exercising at either time of day.

40 It seems the answer is; whatever time is best for you!

- A. So what time is best?
- B. Is there a best time to exercise?
- C. It means you'll continue to burn calories throughout the day.
- D. Many of us have more free time compared to later in the day.
- E. The study also found we should exercise for at least half an hour daily.
- F. Working out in the afternoon or evening also has benefits, just different ones.
- G. A 2022 study looked at exactly this question and the results showed there are some differences.

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。

At age sixty-one, "Daddy" Bruce Randolph opened Daddy Bruce's Barbecue Restaurant in the "Five Points" area, a poor section of Denver. He was a kind and 41 man, who helped numerous people—not just his customers, but the poor and the 42.

Every Thanksgiving, Bruce and his son would 43 engage themselves in cooking for the thousands of homeless. He wanted them to have a great and free 44 on this special day. About a week before, Bruce began 45 all the food. In the early years of his project, he 46 everything out-of-pocket. But as time went by, the 47 skyrocketed as the crowds grew. That's when Bruce's admirers stepped in to help. They 48 tons of turkeys, potatoes, yams and ribs. And they donated their time to stand behind and beside the old man. They 49 to cook and

serve. It was a rare moment to 50 a gentleman serving food to a man who lived in a cardboard box underneath a viaduct(高架桥).

Due to the participation of various people, it seems there was an endless 51 of food to feed those homeless people. No one ever walked away 52 from Bruce's restaurant. It was Bruce who 53 the whole thing and supervised it until a few years ago when he edged towards ninety. He had become too old to 54 anymore. He was one of the few people who lived to see a city street named in his 55. Mayor Federico Pena renamed East 34th Avenue "Bruce Randolph Boulevard".

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. curious | B. honest | C. generous | D. active |
| 42. A. disabled | B. homeless | C. injured | D. old |
| 43. A. confidently | B. gradually | C. completely | D. successfully |
| 44. A. check | B. dinner | C. journey | D. ride |
| 45. A. preparing | B. transporting | C. collecting | D. handling |
| 46. A. applied for | B. paid for | C. hoped for | D. apologized for |
| 47. A. prices | B. profits | C. resources | D. costs |
| 48. A. ate | B. donated | C. produced | D. sold |
| 49. A. promised | B. demanded | C. attempted | D. volunteered |
| 50. A. forbid | B. see | C. stop | D. catch |
| 51. A. supply | B. charity | C. creation | D. discovery |
| 52. A. thirsty | B. hungry | C. tired | D. hopeless |
| 53. A. started | B. raced | C. discovered | D. won |
| 54. A. stay | B. live | C. blame | D. work |
| 55. A. honour | B. view | C. life | D. favour |

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。

The pipa is a four-stringed Chinese musical instrument, 56 (belong) to the plucked(拨弦的) category of instruments. Sometimes called the Chinese lute, the instrument has 57 unique pear-shaped wooden body with a varying number of frets(琴格) ranging from 12 to 26. The pipa is one of the most popular Chinese instruments and 58 (play) for almost two thousand years in China.

In China, plenty of music and stories are associated 59 this instrument. The most popular one is about a beauty 60 (call) Wang Zhaojun. It is said that Wang Zhaojun began a journey northward 61 (marry) a nomad(游牧民族) ruler. She left her hometown on horseback on a bright autumn morning and along the way, the horse neighed(嘶鸣), making Zhaojun 62 (extreme) sad and unable to control her emotions. As she sat on the saddle, she began to play sorrowful melodies on a stringed instrument. A group of 63 (bird) flying southward heard the music, saw the beautiful young woman riding the horse, immediately forgot to flap their wings, 64 fell to the ground. From then on, Zhaojun acquired the nickname "drop birds" or "luoyan". Later, the melody, 65 was played on the saddle, was regarded as *Zhaojun's Lament* (《昭君怨》) and the stringed instrument was commonly described as a pipa.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你校英文报的 Health and Food 栏目正在开展有关健康饮食的活动,向全体同学征稿,请你以 "Be a Wise Eater" 为题目,用英语写一篇短文,向该栏目投稿。内容包括:

1. 健康饮食的重要性;
2. 健康饮食的建议;
3. 发出倡议。

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。

Be a Wise Eater

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。

Every child has the ability to learn and grow. Mr. White, an education expert, firmly believes in this. On many occasions, he has been telling a true story of his experiences to many young teachers who have just joined the profession.

Mr. White used to work in a remote high school for several years, teaching literature. He was an enthusiastic teacher and that rubbed off on all the children. A little girl named Meredith impressed him the most. The girl was a very well educated girl with a lively mind, a girl with ambition.

The seventeen-year-old girl always wore a bright smile. However, she suffered from a disease and had to use a walker most of the time. People didn't speak to her very often. Maybe it was because she looked different and people didn't know how to approach her. Meredith usually broke the ice with people she met with a big "Hi".

Mr. White was particularly concerned about this student. He hoped that other students could actively approach her, but he never had a suitable opportunity. As a teacher, there are some things that cannot be clearly stated, especially in class when Meredith was present.

In one class, Mr. White gave the students an assignment(作业) to recite(背诵) a poem. He knew that poem was difficult for students to master. Mr. White only made the assignment worth a very small part of their total grade since he knew most of his students wouldn't do it anyway.

In the class, one by one each student failed to correctly recite the poem. Finally, annoyed and half kidding, Mr. White said that the next student who couldn't recite the poem had to do three push-ups(俯卧撑).

To his surprise, Meredith was next! Mr. White was at a loss for a moment, but he couldn't take back what he had just said. After all, Meredith once told him not to have special demands on her.

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。

Meredith used her walker to move to the front of the class.

When she finished, a student asked, "Meredith, why did you do that? It's not an important assignment!"

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