

绝密★启用前

2023—2024 学年(上)高二年级阶段性测试(一)

英 语

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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2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。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. What can't the woman do well in?

- A. Passing a ball. B. Hitting a ball. C. Catching a ball.

2. Who will probably pick up Helen tomorrow morning?

- A. Larry. B. Bob. C. Mary.

3. What will the speakers do in the afternoon?

- A. Attend a meeting.
B. Swim in a lake.
C. Go to the top of a mountain.

4. When will the speakers leave work today?

- A. At 5:00 pm. B. At 6:00 pm. C. At 7:00 pm.

5. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a plane. B. At a park. C. On a train.

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 does the woman come here?

- A. To visit a patient. B. To see a doctor. C. To apply for a passport.

英语(专版)试题 第1页(共8页)

7. What does the woman need to provide?
A. Her address. B. Her ID card. C. Her evidence of identity.
听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。
8. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Fellow workers. B. Teacher and student. C. Classmates.
9. What do we know about the man speaker?
A. He has much work experience.
B. He is the same age as the woman.
C. He graduated from college this summer.
10. What is the headmaster like?
A. Strict. B. Impatient. C. Easy-going.
听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。
11. What is the first book about?
A. Honeybees. B. Different colors. C. Woodland animals.
12. What is Jorey Hurley?
A. A writer. B. A painter. C. A bookseller.
13. How much will the speakers pay?
A. \$7. B. \$20. C. \$38.
听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。
14. Why did Greyson start the organization?
A. To reduce food waste.
B. To support his family.
C. To help people in need.
15. What was Greyson's parents' attitude towards his decision?
A. Supportive. B. Worried. C. Uncaring.
16. What is Greyson's dream?
A. To start a larger activity.
B. To become a Navy SEAL.
C. To work as a firefighter.
17. What is the conversation mainly about?
A. A firefight. B. A good family. C. A charity organization.
听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。
18. What did Chloe Kim realize after her first snowboarding?
A. She found it boring.
B. She was interested in it.
C. She was afraid of competing.
19. Why did Chloe Kim choose to begin homeschooling?
A. To avoid the tiring school life.
B. To have more time for training.
C. To enjoy her father's company.
20. How old was Chloe Kim when she won a gold medal at the 2015 X Games?
A. 14. B. 16. C. 18.

英语(专版)试题 第2页(共8页)

What poor, unfortunate lives we artists live! We're tortured by our words, whether they're circling around in our minds at 3 am or written on paper, looking sad and regretful that we've put them there. Our words laugh at us before and after they leave our bodies.

I messaged a writing mentor(导师) when I found myself running in circles. With only a small window of time to myself each afternoon, I found it hard to write. If only I had more time, I could finish my book. If only people would leave me alone, I could become an accomplished writer. It was everyone else's fault.

Small—my mentor told me to start small but keep going. “Do what you can, when you can. Let that be enough during the busy seasons.” In her eyes, she was once me. She was once crazy with tasks that kept her hands pushing, pulling, grabbing and moving endlessly. She recognized herself in the way I talked with starry eyes about my dreamy writing goals and plans. Essays, articles and short stories flowered in my rich mind.

In a few wise words, she gave me the freedom to write in small periods of time she called “the cracks of the day”. She argued that I should run after publishing with the same desire as ever. But in her patient voice, I heard a gentle reminder of stopping running so hard and instead slowing to a sustainable pace.

So I write. I submit. I live, and I dream.

24. What can we infer about the author from the first paragraph?
- A. She has a strong desire to write. B. She has serious heart problems.
C. She is forced to write constantly. D. She is unable to focus on writing.
25. What does the underlined word “tortured” in paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Threatened. B. Troubled. C. Inspired. D. Impressed.
26. What problem did the author have in writing?
- A. She suffered from a serious lack of time. B. Her writing was far from satisfying.
C. She had no idea what to write. D. She has no one to rely on.
27. Which of the following can sum up the writing mentor's suggestion to the author?
- A. All roads lead to Rome. B. Strike while the iron is hot.
C. No pains, no gains. D. Constant drops wear away a stone.

C

Long lines at security checkpoints, tiny plastic cups of drink, small bags of biscuit, planes full of passengers, fees attached to every service—all reflect the realities of 21st century commercial (商业的) air travel. It's no wonder that many travelers have become nostalgic(怀旧) for the so-called “golden age” of air travel in the United States.

During the 1950s, airlines promoted commercial air travel: airline hostesses served full meals on real china, airline seats were large and frequently empty with enough legroom, and passengers were always dressed well.

After jets were introduced in the late 1950s, passengers could travel to even the most distant locations at speeds unimaginable a decade before. An airline trip from New York to London that could take up to 15 hours in the early 1950s could be made in less than seven hours by the early 1960s.

But the good memory of airline in that time can be tricky, and “golden ages” are seldom as beautiful as they seem. Until the introduction of jets in 1958, most of the nation's commercial planes were propeller-driven(螺旋桨驱动) aircraft. Most of these planes were unpressurized, and with a maximum cruising(巡航) altitude of 10,000 to 12,000 feet, they were unable to fly over bad weather. Delays were frequent, turbulence(气流) was common, and air sickness bags were often needed. For much of this period, the old saying “Time to spare, go by air” still rang true.

英语(专版)试题 第4页(共8页)

Through the 1930s and into the 1940s, almost everyone flew first class. Airlines did encourage more people to fly in the 1950s and 1960s by introducing coach or tourist fares, but the savings were relative; less expensive than first class, but still pricey. Although the invention of jets did result in lower fares, the cost was still out of reach of most Americans.

28. Why do passengers treasure the memory of the “golden age” of air travel?
- A. Passengers behaved better in those days.
B. People traveled by plane more frequently at that time.
C. Commercial air travel has kept airplanes in short supply.
D. The air travel experience is much worse than it used to be.
29. How does the author develop the first two paragraphs?
- A. By giving figures.
B. By following time order.
C. By making comparisons.
D. By explaining concepts.
30. What can be learnt about the flights before the jet age from the text?
- A. The flights were often delayed.
B. The flights didn't offer meals to passengers.
C. The flights could fly over 20,000 feet.
D. The flights were affordable for most people.
31. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The convenience of the modern airplanes.
B. The advantages of air travel in America.
C. The reality behind air travel's golden age.
D. The old saying “Time to spare, go by air”.

D

Learning a new language is like you're going through the jungle with a knife and creating a path. When you learn two languages at once, you're cutting your way through the jungle to create two paths, which requires twice the discipline(自律), time and motivation.

But it is possible. A 2020 study published in the *International Journal of Multilingualism* found that Chinese students learning English and Russian at the same time achieved similar mastery in English compared to a control group that just studied English. This is likely because they have already made enormous efforts. A 2017 study suggests that bilinguals(双语者) can learn new languages faster than single-language learners.

The biggest challenge of learning two languages at the same time is finding enough time and opportunities to study them. But to know just how many efforts and resources to put into it, you'll need to decide what you want to achieve with the languages you're planning to adopt. Becoming professor-level fluent in Polish is going to take a really long time, but if you want to be able to have conversations while you're traveling, that won't take as much time.

To help you distribute(分配) your time and energy more effectively, and get a better idea of what your study plan will look like, it's important to understand how difficult a particular language is for a native English speaker. While it can take up to 2,200 hours to learn languages like Arabic and Mandarin, if you grew up speaking English, it'll be easier for you to pick up Czech and German, for example. The easiest languages for native English speakers to learn include Spanish, French, and Portuguese, which require between 600 and 750 hours of class to achieve professional mastery.

If it feels too discouraging to go full speed ahead on both languages right away, it might be easier to understand basic grammar and vocabulary for one language before adding another one to the mix.

32. Why can bilingual learners do as well as single-language learners?
- A. Bilingual learners are cleverer.
B. Bilingual learners work harder.
C. Bilingual learners are more interested in languages.
D. Bilingual learners have a better learning environment.

英语(专版)试题 第5页(共8页)

33. What determines the time it takes to learn foreign languages?
A. The occasions of using the languages. B. The steps to learn the languages.
C. The professors teaching the languages. D. The purpose of learning the languages.
34. Which language is hardest for native English speakers according to the text?
A. French. B. German. C. Mandarin. D. Portuguese.
35. What is the best title for the text?
A. Learning Two Languages at Once B. Ways of Learning a New Language
C. Language Talent of Chinese Students D. Difficulty in Learning Language

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能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。

If hearing the importance of good social relationships makes you think that you might not have enough, you aren't alone, said Adam Smiley Poswolsky, workplace belonging expert and author of "Friendship in the Age of Loneliness".

36 However, the hope of developing new friendships—or strengthening existing ones—can be disappointing. It's frightening to think about friendship in adulthood, and the sense of defeat keeps us from even trying, Poswolsky said.

His suggestion? 37 Text a friend that you haven't talked to for a long time, commit to meeting one new person a month, host a dinner party, or join a class. If you do just one thing, make a list of five people in your life that you care about, and give one of them a phone call. The most remarkable friendships often begin with tiniest moments of connection.

Remember that you likely won't form a strong connection overnight. Research shows that we need 90 hours of time together to consider someone a friend and more than 200 hours to consider them a close friend that you have an emotional connection with. Poswolsky suggested that in our busy world, we should put our friendship on the calendar. 38

But studies also show that it isn't just about having relationships. 39 Poswolsky considers that there might not be just one definition of a good friendship, but most strong relationships share some similar qualities. They tend to prioritize (区分优先次序) laughter, joy, excitement, courage, weakness and a lack of judgment.

40 They become better versions of themselves, especially when their friend is struggling or going through something hard. You know someone is a true friend when they have your back when you're sick, when you lose your job, when you make a mistake, when you're going through a break-up, when you're stressed, when you're sad.

- A. Start small.
B. The quality also matters.
C. Listen and ask real questions.
D. Many people may feel lonely and want closer connections.
E. And good friendships are often two people helping each other.
F. In other words, we should commit to holding activities regularly.
G. But having relationships between good and bad often can be unhelpful.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I argued with my sixteen-year-old son Anthony again. I rushed out of the house with 41 . Shaking my head in disappointment and seeking 42 , I walked toward Clara, my elderly

neighbor. I told her it was for his 43 this time. We were always 44 about his clothes, his messy room, or his loud music.

Clara 45 and said, "It's only a small thing." Then the smile disappeared from her face, and she became 46. During her hard life, she had 47 to say, "But it's only...!". "It's only something, and tomorrow will be 48. Everybody has enough heartaches and 49 in their lives, so we shouldn't waste time and energy on the 'it's only' things that come their way," she continued.

I walked back with Clara's words circling around in my head and 50 in my heart. I prepared a piece of cake, Anthony's favorite 51. He stared at the plate eagerly, but there was still a bit of 52 in his eyes. He looked at me and 53 asked why I had no one word about his hair.

I said it was only hair. He 54 a smile as he took the cake and said that was what he had been trying to tell me. Now I realize that he actually didn't want to fight with me but just wanted me to hear the 55 he was making.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. fear | B. anger | C. joy | D. satisfaction |
| 42. A. respect | B. courage | C. comfort | D. trust |
| 43. A. haircut | B. clothes | C. room | D. study |
| 44. A. bringing | B. arguing | C. thinking | D. joking |
| 45. A. agreed | B. hesitated | C. smiled | D. approached |
| 46. A. nervous | B. patient | C. proud | D. serious |
| 47. A. regretted | B. planned | C. refused | D. learned |
| 48. A. harder | B. familiar | C. better | D. similar |
| 49. A. power | B. trouble | C. peace | D. danger |
| 50. A. taking root | B. breaking up | C. turning over | D. clearing away |
| 51. A. memory | B. collection | C. decoration | D. treat |
| 52. A. relief | B. doubt | C. interest | D. excitement |
| 53. A. curiously | B. officially | C. confidently | D. wisely |
| 54. A. hid | B. exchanged | C. managed | D. won |
| 55. A. wish | B. promise | C. deal | D. point |

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上。

As Buddhism got popular in China during the Tang Dynasty, there was a strong need to make 56 large number of Buddhist scriptures (佛经), and copying by hand could not meet the 57 (rise) demand. Therefore, ancient Chinese craftsmen (工匠) found a new way to mass produce printed scriptures. Thus 58 (come) the woodblock printing.

Traditional woodblock printing is divided into four major steps: writing, carving, printing, and binding. 59 each step including several procedures, it takes roughly 30 steps 60 (produce) a woodblock print.

Carving lies at the center of woodblock printing as this difficult step can either make the final print 61 break it. Characters and images are carved to make raised areas that will 62 (eventual) apply ink to paper. It calls for a pair of skillful hands.

A five-meter scroll of the Buddhist scripture *Diamond Sutra*, which 63 (complete) in 868 AD, is the "earliest dated printed book" in the words of the British Library, 64 it is stored. It is just one of the ancient 65 (work) of art that not only tell the wisdom of our predecessors, but witness the seeking of beauty by Chinese craftsmen throughout centuries.

英语(专版)试题 第7页(共8页)

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

你校正在就是否允许在校园安装自动售货机(vending machine)征求同学们的意见。请写一篇短文给校英文报投稿,表明你的观点并列理由。

注意:1. 写作词数应为80个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Should Vending Machines Be Allowed in the School?

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。

At the fanciest restaurant in town, Emily's most recent date, Nathaniel, talked about his boats, horses, and real estate(房地产) collection. He was exactly the kind of man her parents wanted her to marry, but she was unimpressed. Suddenly, a quarrel at the door caught her attention.

"Please, I just want some fries!" an old woman in cheap clothing begged. Emily fixed her eyes on her bare feet and frowned. Being barefoot was unacceptable at any restaurant. The waiter was displeased and tried to drive her out, but something in Emily's heart told her to stand up. "Wait a second," she said to the waiter. "She's with me."

The waiter's eyes widened as Emily gestured for the woman to join her table. Nathaniel's face turned red. "What are you doing, Emily?" he demanded, whispering although the old woman could hear him.

"I'm inviting this woman to sit with us. Is that a problem?" she asked sweetly. The old woman introduced herself as Martha.

"Yes, it is!" Nathaniel replied, throwing his cloth napkin on the table, standing up quickly and going out angrily.

"Bye!" she waved at him as she sat down. Her voice turned sympathetic and kind as she looked at Martha. "Now, what's going on? Can you tell me why you're here? And why are you barefoot?"

"Oh, madam. You didn't have to invite me to your table," Martha shook her head. "I just wanted some fries for my grandson. He's just been so sick, and I can't get him to eat anything. He told me he only wants some fries. So I sold my shoes to a man walking by and he gave me enough for some."

"May I ask, why not go to a fast food place?" Emily said gently.

"Well, this place was closer. It's too hot outside for me to walk much farther without shoes." Martha answered. The woman continued telling her story. She and her grandson had been living on the streets for a few years since her daughter died, and they couldn't afford rent because no one would hire her.

注意:1. 续写词数应为150个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Emily's eyes watered as she took off her shoes. _____

The other guests put their shoes back on. _____

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