

# 北海市 2023 年春季学期期末教学质量检测

## 高二英语

全卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上,并将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,用铅笔把答题卡上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收回。
4. 本卷主要考查内容:选择性必修第三册~选择性必修第四册。

### 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 time is it now?

- A. 6:45 p. m.                      B. 6:15 p. m.                      C. 5:45 p. m.

#### 2. What will the man give Alan?

- A. A smartphone.                      B. A smart watch.                      C. A pair of boots.

#### 3. Who will be sent to work in Tibet?

- A. Anny.                      B. Bill.                      C. Sammy.

#### 4. What can the robotic fish be used to do?

- A. Check water quality.                      B. Record underwater life.                      C. Play with children.

#### 5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a shop.                      B. In a museum.                      C. In a theatre.

#### 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. Where will the man be tomorrow morning?

- A. At home.                      B. At school.                      C. In a cyber bar.

#### 7. What is the man doing now?

- A. Taking a maths test.                      B. Surfing the Internet.                      C. Studying online.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

#### 8. What relation is Tom to the woman probably?

- A. Her son.                      B. Her neighbour.                      C. Her colleague.

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9. What is special about the Kinder TV?  
A. It can remove unwanted TV programmes.  
B. It can respond to voice commands.  
C. It can learn users' preference.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. Why does the man meet the woman?  
A. To ask for information. B. To borrow a brochure. C. To make an invitation.
11. How long does the man plan to spend in the park?  
A. Two days. B. One day. C. Half a day.
12. What will the man do next?  
A. Find out about shows. B. Buy some tickets. C. Get a map.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What is the plan for changes to the city centre about?  
A. Banning cars from the city centre.  
B. Changing buses in the city centre.  
C. Keeping bikes out of the city centre.
14. What is the woman's attitude towards the plan?  
A. Uncertain. B. Supportive. C. Disapproving.
15. What happened in the town where a trial was done?  
A. The air quality improved.  
B. The shop sales were down.  
C. Traffic conditions got better.
16. What does the man think the government should do?  
A. Lower transport fees. B. Promote clean energy. C. Improve public transport.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What is Alice probably?  
A. A teacher. B. A researcher. C. A sales assistant.
18. Why may people find Alice unfriendly?  
A. She often crosses her arms.  
B. She often avoids eye contact.  
C. She often turns her back on people.
19. How can Alice improve her body language according to the speaker?  
A. By noticing her habit.  
B. By taking some courses.  
C. By reading others' body language.
20. What can we learn from Tim's body language mentioned in the talk?  
A. He is confused. B. He is unhappy. C. He is unconfident.

## 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

#### Four North Island Gardens

##### Ayrilies (Private)

Ayrilies is a seasonal garden in New Zealand, where the owner has been challenged to have some plant at its best every week of the year.

Closed on Saturday except by arrangement; Closed on Sundays and public holidays

An admission fee of \$20 cash is payable to any of the gardening team. Group guided tour has a fee of \$150. We regret that no dogs or children under 12 years old can be admitted.

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There is also a nursery from which you can purchase plants. Please note that we are unable to accept either credit cards or EFTPOS.

Address: 125 Potts Rd, Whitford

**Butler Point (Private)**

Butler Point in New Zealand hosts a quiet garden which sits between the harbour(港口) edge and a bank of native bush.

Open all year round by appointment only—charges apply (children free)

Address: 31 Marchant Road, HiHi, Mangonui

**Monto Garden (Private)**

Monto Garden in New Zealand surrounds the house and extends out across a lawn(草地) and planted terraces to a creek. Bold groupings of roses and palms frame the entrance to the house and a paved courtyard and pool area are contained by detailed plantings of palms.

Open from September to May by appointment only, charges apply

Address: 182 Puketotara Rd, Kerikeri

**Kerikeri Mission Station (Public)**

Enjoy the beautiful surrounds featuring an array of heritage roses, a riverbank orchard, and English “cottage garden” flowerbeds that encircle New Zealand’s oldest buildings, Kemp House and the Stone Store.

Closed on Christmas Day

Free for all, children and adults

Address: 246 Kerikeri Rd, Kerikeri

21. What can you do when visiting Ayrlics Garden?

- A. Bring along your pet dog.  
C. Visit it on public holidays.

- B. Pay with your credit card.  
D. Take your child aged 13 or over.

22. Where is Butler Point Garden?

- A. On Potts Road.  
C. On Puketotara Road.

- B. On Marchant Road.  
D. On Kerikeri Road.

23. What do the four spots have in common?

- A. They are free for children.  
C. They are open all year round.

- B. They are near the harbour.  
D. They are situated in New Zealand.

**B**

Hundreds of feet below the ocean’s surface, somewhere between the dark ocean floor and the bright blue shallows, lies the twilight zone. It’s a world of the unknown, and many assumed that the lack of light and cold temperatures meant few species could exist there.

But one scientist has been diving into the inky depths to show there’s much more to life there than was first thought. Rocha, a researcher from the California Academy of Sciences, was attracted to twilight zone reefs because of their mystery(神秘). “Every dive we do to those depths leads to a new discovery,” he says. To date, he has identified over 300 new species.

Entering the twilight zone is no easy feat. Recreational diving is capped at 130 feet for safety reasons, but Rocha dives as far as 500 feet. To do this requires deep concentration, intense technical training and a strong dose of bravery. Rocha usually dives in a group with two scientists and one safety officer. They spend hours preparing the kit, ensuring every piece of equipment is functioning well and that they are equipped to deal with underwater emergencies.

While the twilight zone has been explored by very few people, the effects of human activity are still apparent. One of their first discoveries is that those deeper reefs are really not a shelter for shallow reef organisms. They are almost as impacted as the shallow reefs are. They find plastic waste and fishing gear in some of the deepest reefs and has observed the





impact of overfishing and climate change.

Rocha hopes that his research can help to educate people about the twilight zone and inspire action to protect it. "I don't think it's enough just to do the science. We take many, many photographs ... and we bring those stories back up to the surface and we share it with as many people as possible. For the most part, I'd like to let people realize that those creatures are under threat," he says.

24. Why do many people think there is few species at the twilight zone?

- A. It isn't far from the ocean's surface.
- B. It is cold and lacks light.
- C. It is completely dark all day.
- D. It is a world that people cannot get to.

25. What can we know about the twilight zone?

- A. There are only a lot of reefs there.
- B. People have much knowledge about it.
- C. There are a large number of various living things.
- D. There aren't as many species as people think before.

26. How is Rocha's journey to the twilight zone?

- A. It is risky.
- B. It is easy.
- C. It is comfortable.
- D. It is lonely.

27. What can be inferred from Rocha's words in the last paragraph?

- A. His scientific research is hardly inspirational.
- B. Taking pictures underwater is enjoyable.
- C. Humans are responsible for protecting the twilight zone.
- D. The research at the twilight zone is now under threat.

### C

SF or sci-fi, short for science fiction, is a form of fiction that deals mainly with the impact of actual or imagined science upon society or individuals. It appeared in the West, where the social transformations brought about by the Industrial Revolution first led writers and intellectuals(知识分子) to think of the future impact of technology, and was popularized in the 1920s by the American publisher Hugo Gernsback. The Hugo Awards, given annually since 1953 by the World Science Fiction Society, are named after him.

Science fiction writers, whose themes are around space travel, robots, alien beings, and time travel, etc., often seek out new scientific and technical developments in order to forecast freely the techno-social changes. Though writers in antiquity sometimes dealt with themes common to modern science fiction, their stories made no attempt at scientific and technological explanation, the feature that distinguishes(区分) science fiction from earlier imaginative writing, such as fantasies and horror works.

Science fiction itself comes in two main types: hard sci-fi and soft sci-fi. Hard science fiction is based on scientific accuracy and known facts, featuring "real" science. This approach can enhance the **authenticity** of the story and the idea that the plot's event could, likely, happen. Examples of hard science fiction include *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, *The Time Machine*, etc. Soft science fiction places greater emphasis on the human aspects of the story, integrating sciences of human behaviour. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, Robert A. Heinlein's *Stranger in a Strange Land*, and Ursula K. Le Guin's *The Left Hand of Darkness* are all soft science fiction novels.

The purpose of this genre(体裁) is to explore the possible about the unknown. It gives readers an idea of what might happen in the future if certain events—such as scientific breakthroughs or technological advances—come to pass and how humans might respond accordingly. Given its imaginative nature, science fiction inspires readers to forecast a more

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advanced, innovative, and adventurous future.

Science fiction is creative ground for filmmakers. Besides, There are plenty of science fiction themes of popular small-screen programmes on television, as well as in graphic novels and comic books.

28. What's mainly discussed in the first paragraph?

- A. The origin of sci-fi.
- B. An introduction of Hugo Awards.
- C. The functions of Industrial Revolution.
- D. The impact of writers and intellectuals in the 1920s.

29. Why does not earlier imaginative writings belong to sci-fi?

- A. They are not created in modern times.
- B. Their themes are uncommon to modern sci-fi's.
- C. They are based on neither science nor technology.
- D. Their explanations cannot be understood by modern people.

30. Which can replace the underlined word "authenticity" in Paragraph 3?

- A. Value.
- B. Truth.
- C. Reputation.
- D. Calculation.

31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Sci-Fi Writers
- B. Hard Sci-Fi and Soft Sci-Fi
- C. Science Fiction
- D. Sci-Fi Filmmakers

#### D

The Canada goose is the largest species of true goose. Its scientific name, *Branta canadensis*, means "black or burnt goose from Canada". While Canada goose is the bird's official and preferred name, it is also known colloquially(通俗地) as the Canadian goose.

The Canada goose has a black head and neck and a white "chinstrap(下巴)" that distinguish it from other geese. Its body is brown. The average Canada goose ranges from 75 to 110 cm in length and has a wingspan of 1.27 to 1.85 m. Adult females are slightly smaller and lighter than males, but they are visually indistinguishable. An average male weighs from 2.6 to 6.5 kg, while an average female weighs from 2.4 to 5.5 kg.

Canada geese are mostly herbivores(食草动物). They eat grass, beans, corn, and aquatic plants. They sometimes also eat small insects and fish. In urban areas, Canada geese will pick food from garbage bins or accept it from humans.

Fresh water is a primary need for these geese, and they seek it nearby wherever they happen to be. They will flock to lakes, ponds, streams, rivers and even swimming pools! This is the perfect habitat for Canada geese, and they take advantage of these areas commonly.

Originally, the Canada goose was native to North America, breeding in Canada and the northern U. S. and migrating further south in the winter. Some geese still follow the usual migration pattern, but large flocks have established permanent residences as far south as Florida.

Where you can find Canada geese varies based on what time of year it is. In some areas, the geese are becoming permanent residents, when they used to migrate south for the winter. The southern United States is their home during the winter, the northern United States has a year-round population, and Canada has a summer population.

32. What is characteristic of the Canada goose?

- A. Its black head and neck and white chinstrap.
- B. Its length and weight.
- C. Its average wingspan.
- D. Its brown body.





33. What is known about the Canada Goose from the text?  
A. Its scientific name is the Canadian goose.  
B. Its length varies based on where they live.  
C. Adult females are usually larger and heavier than males.  
D. It is hard to distinguish a female from a male in appearance.
34. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refer to?  
A. Fish. B. Food. C. Corn. D. Garbage.
35. Which aspect of the Canada goose is mainly discussed in the last three paragraphs?  
A. Habitat and distribution. B. Diet.  
C. Migration. D. Life Cycle.

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。

The summer I was ten, my mother decided to bring us to the world of art. My brother and I were not very excited when we realized what my mother meant. What she meant was not that we could take drawing classes or painting classes but that we would have to spend one afternoon a week with her at the Fine Arts Museum. That was not so bad; what really troubled me was that before each visit to the museum, she made us read about artists and painting styles. 36 Anyway, who wants to spend the summer thinking about artists when you could be with your friends at the swimming pool?

First we had to read about ancient Egyptians and their strange way of painting faces and then go to look at them at the museum. 37 Later we had to learn about artists in the Middle Ages who painted people wearing strange long clothing. We had to look at pictures of fat babies with wings and curly hair and with no clothes on flying around the edges of paintings. 38

On our last visit to the museum, something happened when I saw a painting by a woman called Mary. 39 The colours were soft and gentle, and you could tell by the mother's expression how happy she was just to be with the child. I could hardly take my eyes away from that painting! 40 It was really worth looking at so many paintings to find a painter who could interest me so much.

- A. In it, a woman was reading to a child.  
B. That felt almost as bad as being in school.  
C. The two paintings are so similar to each other!  
D. I wanted to see every painting Mary had ever made!  
E. I was immediately attracted by the strange way of painting faces.  
F. Staring at those pictures, I still couldn't see what was so great about art.  
G. Unusual styles of art always attracted my brother, but I was not interested.

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。

Everyone thinks that ADHD(多动症) is such a bad thing. I mean it can make things 41, but family and friends can make it a little easier.

In elementary school I thought I was 42 and wasn't as smart as the other kids in my class. As I grew older, I slowly started to understand the 43 that I had ADHD. I still thought I was different but my parents said I wasn't. And when I got to middle school, my 44 started going down, which was one of the hardest things for me. But when I got into high school, my grades were okay, but school was hard. Every time when I 45, my parents never blamed me. 46, they gave me hope and 47 me.

I still thought I wasn't as smart as my 48. My family told me not to 49 so long



as I did the best I could. There were times I wanted to give up. But I never did. I found that writing poetry could help me 50 and focus. My mum suggested that I submit(投稿) my poems to *poetry.com* and I did so. About two months later, I got a 51 saying my poem was the editor's pick of the month. And all I could think was "Are you 52 ... my poem? Wow." And I kept submitting poems and kept winning awards.

Now I'm a senior and I have some high goals. I want to 53 with high honours. If you give up, you will always wonder "what if?" But if you 54, you will be so happy and 55 of yourself and so will your family.

- |                   |                |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. dangerous  | B. hard        | C. meaningless | D. scaring      |
| 42. A. curious    | B. different   | C. friendly    | D. upset        |
| 43. A. fact       | B. information | C. problem     | D. result       |
| 44. A. confidence | B. fame        | C. grades      | D. weight       |
| 45. A. appeared   | B. failed      | C. promised    | D. shouted      |
| 46. A. However    | B. Instead     | C. Otherwise   | D. Thus         |
| 47. A. decorated  | B. excited     | C. praised     | D. supported    |
| 48. A. classmates | B. friends     | C. partners    | D. relatives    |
| 49. A. annoy      | B. complain    | C. fear        | D. worry        |
| 50. A. accept     | B. benefit     | C. learn       | D. relax        |
| 51. A. bill       | B. letter      | C. magazine    | D. note         |
| 52. A. addicted   | B. drunk       | C. serious     | D. sympathetic  |
| 53. A. begin      | B. graduate    | C. live        | D. present      |
| 54. A. check out  | B. go through  | C. look out    | D. pull through |
| 55. A. afraid     | B. fond        | C. proud       | D. typical      |

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。

We all want to feel part of something, but often not having the time and money can get in the way of us 56 (pursue) a dream. Online volunteering is an innovative way. It enables you to involve 57 (you) in an important volunteer opportunity overseas, make a genuine 58 (contribute) and fit it all in with your day-to-day life.

E-volunteering is 59 (attract) for many reasons. It is flexible, and 60 (allow) you to complete your tasks within your own time schedule. You can manage how many hours per week you can devote.

You do not have the extra expenses of travelling. All you need is a computer 61 Internet access. You need to be able to do video call to make the most of the opportunities available. Volunteering online is a great way 62 (learn) more about volunteering overseas.

Remote volunteering is on the rise. More and more people are becoming digital 63 (volunteer) to gain work experience. I learn more about the world and do some good. There is a growing tendency for micro volunteering 64 prepares remote volunteers well for working in a more digital age.

Whoever is interested in contributing your time and skills can become 65 online volunteer. It is open to people of any age, from all walks of life.

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,你校英语角 Career Choice 栏目正在征稿,主题为“A Promising Job in the Future”,请你就此写一篇文章来投稿,内容包括:

1. 你对“未来有前途的工作”的理解;
2. 你的职业规划。

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。

**A Promising Job in the Future**

**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。

There's a park close to my house, with a small lake in one corner that's home to many creatures. Every Sunday morning, I go jogging in this park. As I circle the lake, I notice an elderly woman sitting by the water with a metal cage beside her.

Today, my curiosity made me stop and approach her.

As I took a closer look, I saw that the cage was actually a small metal trap, and there were a few turtles walking around the trap, unharmed. The lady took one of the turtles in her hands and gently rubbed the shell(壳) with a sponge(海绵) brush.

I came over to say hello to her politely. "Good morning," I said. "I come here for jogging every Sunday morning and I see you sitting here by the lake. Please don't mind my curiosity and innocence, but I really want to know what you're doing to the turtles."

The lady smiled and said, "I am cleaning the turtle's shell. Turtles gradually get more and more algae(水藻) and other dirt on their shells, which weighs them down and prevents their swimming abilities. It also reduces their ability to absorb heat. Over time, their shells become weak and rot(腐烂) away."

"Oh wow! That's really thoughtful of you!" I shouted in shock.

She continued, "Every Sunday morning, I spend a couple of hours by the lake to relax and help out these little guys stay clean. Strange as it sounds, this is my little way to make a difference in the world."

I thought for a while and said, "But all freshwater turtles have algae and other dirt on their shells. They live with that their whole lives, don't they?"

"Yes, sadly, they can't help it," she replied.

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。

However, I wasn't completely sure whether it was worthwhile.

"Can I help you clean the turtles?" I asked the lady.

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