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## 高二英语试卷

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15.                      B. £9.18.                      C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What will the weather be like in the afternoon?

- A. Rainy.                      B. Sunny.                      C. Windy.

2. What is Ted doing?

- A. Holding a meeting.                      B. Making a speech.                      C. Working on his report.

3. How did Mike feel about the opera?

- A. Satisfied.                      B. Disappointed.                      C. Confused.

4. When will Mary have a job interview?

- A. At 9:00 am.                      B. At 10:00 am.                      C. At 3:00 pm.

5. Who is the woman most probably talking to?

- A. A repairman.                      B. A customer.                      C. A car salesman.

#### 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 will Paul do tomorrow morning?

- A. Take classes.                      B. Play a computer game.                      C. Go on a field trip.

7. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Mother and son.                      B. Father and daughter.                      C. Teacher and student.



听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. On the phone. B. In the bank. C. In the supermarket.

9. Who might spend money on the account?

- A. The woman. B. The man's child. C. The man's wife.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What does the boy ask the woman to do?

- A. Find something to read.

- B. Check his reader's card.

- C. Look for his student ID card.

11. On which floor can the boy find music books?

- A. The 2nd one.

- B. The 3rd one.

- C. The 6th one.

12. How long can the boy keep magazines and newspapers at most?

- A. For about one month.

- B. For about two months.

- C. For about two weeks.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the watch look like?

- A. The face of it is black.

- B. The face of it is square.

- C. It has a leather white band.

14. Why is the watch special to Helen?

- A. It tells the right time.

- B. It is worth a lot of money.

- C. It reminds her of her grandfather.

15. What do we know about Helen's grandfather?

- A. He is still alive.

- B. He got the watch from his father.

- C. He came to England with a little money.

16. What will Helen do with the watch?

- A. Sell it.

- B. Continue to keep it.

- C. Give it to her father.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. An announcement.

- B. A playground.

- C. A notebook.

18. What is the main purpose of the speech?

- A. To discuss the weekday plans.

- B. To tell the history of a museum.

- C. To inform some changes of a visit.

19. Where will teachers and students meet tomorrow morning?

- A. At the bus stop.

- B. At the school gate.

- C. On the playground.

20. What does the speaker suggest doing in the museum?

- A. Taking a camera.





B. Avoiding touching things.

C. Wearing comfortable clothes.

## 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

### Investment Competition

#### About the Competition

The Wharton Global High School Investment Competition is a free, online investment simulation (模拟) for high school students (9th to 12th grade) and teachers. Students work in teams of four to seven, guided by a teacher as their advisor (顾问). Together, they learn about teamwork, communication, risk, companies and industry analysis and many other important aspects of investing.

Teams examine a brief case study featuring a potential client and are tasked with working closely to meet that client's long-term investment goals. Equipped with an approved stock list and the Wharton Investment Simulator (WInS), which allows them to simulate (模拟) stock trading, students develop an investment strategy, analyze sectors and companies, and build a portfolio (投资组合) using \$100,000 in virtual cash provided by WInS over the course of 10 weeks. Winners are selected on the strength of their team strategies, not on the growth of their portfolios.

#### Results

Final reports are reviewed by a team of judges, who select 50 semi-finalist teams. Those teams are invited to present their strategies to a panel of expert judges at the virtual semifinals. The top 10 teams from the semifinals move on to the final of the competition, the Global Finale, at Wharton in Philadelphia.

#### Please Remember

Once advisors register for the competition, they will receive a confirmation email with instructions to set up their student team accounts on WInS, our trading platform. Student team accounts must be set up no later than September 20, 2023. In order to complete the registration form, advisors will need to:

- Choose the username and password for their advisor accounts.
- Provide their school-issued email address, as well as a back-up email address where all competition communications will be sent.

#### 21. What's the function of WInS?

- A. Offering virtual cash.
- B. Studying some brief cases.
- C. Making people win business.
- D. Understanding clients' requirements.

#### 22. What can we know about the Global Finale?

- A. All final reports must be delivered to it.



- B. It's the highest level of the competition.  
C. It's a final graded by clients' opinions.  
D. About fifty teams can participate in it.
23. What should advisors do after registering for the competition?  
A. Send a confirmation email to judges.  
B. Guide students to create their own accounts.  
C. Ensure team members are from the same school.  
D. Build the student team accounts on the specific platform.

**B**

For me, nothing is more satisfying than discovering hidden precious stones in secondhand shops. After all, one person's garbage may be another person's treasure. I can spend hours sorting through boxes of old photography.

Two years ago, I came across a collection of loose, dusty photos. I looked to see if there were any names on the backs. I thought that if these were mine or my family's, I'd want someone to return them to me. So I made it my goal to do so for others.

Since then, I've visited secondhand shops weekly, and have collected more than 50,000 of these items. I organize them in big boxes all over my house in New York.

I've also set up a social media account to help reunite items with their owners or other family members. The first item I posted was a video tape of a family holiday and I digitized (数字化) it. It was a video of two parents and a son of university age on a trip in the 1990s—the son was wearing a T-shirt with the words “Wesleyan swimming” on it.

My fans on social media contacted the sports departments in universities across the US and asked swimming coaches from the 1990s if they recognized the student. At last, the family was found. They couldn't believe it and was overjoyed to be reunited with the tape. Then, the family revisited some of the memories together.

People are often quite emotional when seeing the items again—most of these items are lost after a house move or a family death, because they thought they would never see these items again. I have some rules, including not sharing sensitive photographs and removing posts if the family does not want their memories online. I want to encourage people to protect their own family history so that they don't get lost.

24. Why did the author return old photos two years ago?  
A. To discover more stories behind them.  
B. To exchange them for more valuable items.  
C. To do what he thought was worth doing.  
D. To avoid more rubbish around in community.
25. How did the family reunite with the video tape?  
A. With the help of the author and his fans.  
B. By seeing the digitized tape on a poster.  
C. Through a T-shirt with the family names.  
D. By recalling the past.





26. What's the probable reaction of people seeing the lost items again?
- A. They feel at a loss. B. They clean them again.  
C. They tend to remove them. D. They're filled with strong feelings.

27. What is a rule observed by the author?
- A. Throwing the items into the rubbish.  
B. Deleting the online posts if not permitted.  
C. Returning lost items to social organizations.  
D. Giving up social media as much as possible.

C

Sharing could be giving somebody a gift, helping someone by donating some money, sharing your food with a poor and hungry person. It can simply mean giving some time to help others.

When you receive something from others, it makes you happy. On the other hand, when you give something to others, it makes both you and the receiver happy. From the outside, sharing seems to give away a part of your time, resource or space to others. But when you share something with others, you can get all kinds of positivities inside and outside yourself. It can enhance your mood, reduce your stress level, decrease your blood pressure, and have a long-term effect on your life and longevity (长寿).

Sharing makes you bigger inside and in your society as well. Take knowledge and love for example, the more you share, the more you get. If you make sharing a part of your life and practice it in your daily life, you will get more out of your life directly or indirectly, like help, support, love, cooperation, and a lot more from others even at a time when you are not expecting it. This is why it makes you bigger and happier when you share something with others.

We are living in a global village where each one of us is related to each other in some way or other. When you volunteer, you give away your time or wealth or knowledge to a person or a group of people. You will realize that you are not alone in the big world. As a result, you won't feel left out in your society. Sharing advances cooperation and social connection. To live harmoniously, we should learn and practice sharing our life with others. Sharing could be one of the ways to build an ideal society.

So, what are you waiting for? Start giving a part of yourself to others and see how your life becomes more beautiful, positive, lovely and satisfying. Giving makes you better, bigger, and brighter inside you, in your society, and even in the entire global village.

28. What can be learned about sharing from paragraph 2?
- A. It only benefits the receivers.  
B. It takes a lot of time and energy.  
C. It has nothing to do with emotion.  
D. It is good for physical and mental health.
29. Why does the author mention knowledge and love in paragraph 3?
- A. To say what is important in life.  
B. To tell us how to find happiness.



- C. To show sharing makes us better.  
D. To remind us how to live happily.
30. What makes volunteering very important in today's world?  
A. Greatly improved awareness.  
B. Highly developed technology.  
C. Great dependence on each other.  
D. Convenient means of transportation.
31. What is the main purpose of the text?  
A. To inspire the readers to share.  
B. To introduce an instructive book.  
C. To give the definition of sharing.  
D. To make others better and happier.

D

Elephants can no longer maintain themselves with the small amounts of food they find in forest areas and parks. They come into the fields abutting their nature reserves and eat the crops. Dozens of elephants are getting wiped out by farmers every year. One solution that has been proposed is electric fencing but that is extremely expensive and the electricity itself can kill the elephant and every other animal. A much better idea has been put forward.

Elephants are frightened of bees. Bees enter and attack their sensitive trunks inside, causing a pain that elephants never forget. Generations of elephants have learned to associate bees with pain and they even run away when they hear the sound of the bees. Beehive fences were invented in 2002 when scientists from the Save the Elephants discovered that elephants avoided trees with beehives. University of Oxford zoologist Lucy King designed the fence and it was tried out in 2008 in Kenya.

Supported by Save the Elephants, University of Oxford, and Disney's Animal Kingdom, scientific studies concerning the theme by Lucy King have led to the establishment of a project called The Elephants and Bees Project, which teaches farmers how to build beehive fencing near fields to prevent elephants entering. More than ten African countries have now followed suit.

The bees pollinate (授粉) farmers' crops and the nearby plants, providing an ecological and economic boost to the surrounding area. Elephants perform essential services like digging waterholes in dry river beds, spreading hundreds of fruit tree species with their dung which also feeds dozens of insects and small animal species, and making forest paths that act as firebreaks.

And even more exciting, the raw honey is sold by the farmers to markets all over the world. Beehive fences are the first fences that have been invented to make the farmers more money than what it costs to maintain the fence.

Elephants could bring in a lot of eco-tourism money. Every year, Africa has calculated that each elephant brings in nearly \$23,000 in tourism.

All this helps the ecology of the region and the additional income of beehives gives farmers even more motive to keep the elephants alive.





32. What does the underlined word “abutting” in paragraph 1 mean?  
A. Different from. B. Next to.  
C. Similar to. D. Far from.
33. How did scientists come up with the idea for beehive fences?  
A. By observation. B. From experts.  
C. From books. D. By experiments.
34. What is the author’s attitude towards beehive fences?  
A. Doubtful. B. Intolerant.  
C. Unclear. D. Favorable.
35. What is the best title of the text?  
A. The bees and the function of the elephants  
B. Measures to save elephants from extinction  
C. An advantageous solution to save elephants  
D. The history of an organization to save elephants

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。

Life is full of surprises. You never know what’s going to happen from one day to the next. 36 It can also be anxious. When something happens that you didn’t expect, it throws your whole world off balance. This can lead to negative feelings.

One way to fight against these negative feelings is through optimism. 37 Optimism is a mental attitude that sees new things as opportunities, transitions as improvements, and challenges as learning experiences.

38 This gives you more power over your life and what happens to it, which can help prevent anxiety and depression. This can also help improve physical health in turn over time.

When something bad happens, optimists are less likely than pessimists to blame themselves or others for what happened. They don’t consider these negative emotions. They are able to see things from a positive perspective, even when something doesn’t go as planned. 39

So it’s important to face bad things bravely and keep a positive mind. Of course, it’s important to remember that optimism can’t put a stop to all bad things. 40 But if you can manage to focus more on the good than the bad, you’ll be less anxious and be well on your way to a happier and healthier life.

- A. It can be exciting.  
B. It can be a positive attitude to difficulty.  
C. Too much optimism can also be harmful.  
D. Optimism is a positive attitude toward the future in general.  
E. This kind of thinking can help lower stress and improve mental health.  
F. When you are optimistic, you’re also more likely to control the situation.  
G. No matter how positive you are, there’ll be times when bad things happen.



### 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。

Imran, 22, is in his second year studying community development at college. But after he puts down his books, he spends most of his spare time helping 41 families.

Imran leads a team of 350 youth volunteers at IMVN, a non-profit founded by himself. Since 2020, Imran has 42 more than 200 small social events, like distributing food and raising funds. That's pretty 43 considering that in 2020, Imran was just 19 years old.

Imran is committed to helping lower-income families, because he has 44 first-hand how it was to be in need. When in middle school, he and his family 45 together in a one-room shelter. "It was difficult to live there because of the 46 constraint (束缚). There was no privacy; it also made studying 47," Imran recalled. "But it also opened my eyes to the 48 of being less privileged," he added.

They had to stay in that shelter for two years before managing to 49 for a rental flat. They have been living there since. It was his experiences living in a 50 that influenced his passion for volunteer work. "I know how it feels to have 51, so I really understand how our beneficiaries (受益者) feel, so it gives me 52 to continue assisting them," says Imran.

His passion for volunteering is something that 53 over time. 54, he started volunteering because it was a free activity that could keep him occupied. Now, he feels satisfied when he is able to help bring a 55 to people's face.

- |                   |               |                 |               |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. wealthy    | B. healthy    | C. needy        | D. greedy     |
| 42. A. recognized | B. organized  | C. advertised   | D. identified |
| 43. A. impressive | B. complex    | C. ordinary     | D. precious   |
| 44. A. imagined   | B. assumed    | C. experienced  | D. evaluated  |
| 45. A. trapped    | B. bathed     | C. combined     | D. settled    |
| 46. A. time       | B. space      | C. regulation   | D. family     |
| 47. A. urgent     | B. important  | C. flexible     | D. tough      |
| 48. A. details    | B. struggles  | C. wishes       | D. interests  |
| 49. A. qualify    | B. compete    | C. appeal       | D. call       |
| 50. A. campus     | B. flat       | C. shelter      | D. school     |
| 51. A. nothing    | B. something  | C. anything     | D. everything |
| 52. A. promise    | B. creativity | C. confusion    | D. motivation |
| 53. A. turned up  | B. picked up  | C. made up      | D. built up   |
| 54. A. Initially  | B. Gradually  | C. Occasionally | D. Frequently |
| 55. A. surprise   | B. change     | C. smile        | D. difference |

#### 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。

With the goal of popularizing science, the Chinese Academy of Sciences launched its 19th Public Science Day event on Saturday, 56 (open) 100 research institutions to the public.





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Public enthusiasm was triggered because this was the first time in three years 57 the academy had been able to fully restart live activities on Public Science Day. "I am thrilled to be here. I like physics, and seeing real physicists in person is fun. It really deserves to visit the exhibition," said a 6-year-old volunteer.

Many young attendants said they wanted 58 (visit) the Institute of Physics which was recognized as a professional academic platform in a league of its own.

The institute featured dozens of exhibitions on China's latest achievements in artificial intelligence, lunar 59 (explore) and experiments onboard the Tiangong space station.

A Beijing resident attending the event with her 3-year-old son, said that she had 60 (previous) only known about these scientific achievements through the news. "Science education should start at an early age," another young mother said. "Seeing these scientific achievements in person makes me more appreciate the hard work of our scientists, 61 invented so many things."

Wang Bosheng, an associate researcher at the Institute of Automation said that sharing China's latest scientific and technological art 62 the general public is necessary. "Chinese scientists have accomplished many great things, and these achievements should not be locked away with 63 (fence)," he applauded.

By communicating 64 (they) findings to the public, Wang said that scientists also have an urge to know 65 actual needs of the people, which helps open up new areas of research and use.

#### 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,你报名参加了国外的一项夏令营活动,下个星期要进行面试。请你用英语给交换生 James 写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 咨询面试技巧;
3. 期待回复。

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。

Dear James,

Yours,  
Li Hua

##### 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。

Once upon a time, there was a farmer named Rakesh. He had purchased a farm in a



village. One year, it happened that it rained very little in the village. There was no river near-by either. So, the farmer was worried how he would get water for his crops.

Incidentally, there was a well near his farm which had water. However, the well belonged to another farmer named Raghu. So, Rakesh persuaded Raghu to sell him the well so that he could apply the water for his crops. Raghu was a very greedy farmer. He said to Rakesh, "Sure, I will sell you the well. But once sold, I will not take it back. Anyway, it is of no use to me. So you can have it." Then the well was sold to Rakesh.

The next day, Rakesh went to the farm and decided to take out the water from the well. However, to his surprise, Raghu was present there and stopped him from taking any water from the well. He said, "I have sold you only the well and not the water in it. If you want the water, then you will have to pay more for it!" On hearing this, Rakesh tried to reason with Raghu, but to no end.

Feeling cheated and trapped, finally, Rakesh decided to approach the local authority for a solution to this matter. When hearing Rakesh's story, the officer Birbal said he would help to solve the problem and get him justice from Raghu.

The next day, Birbal came to the well along with Rakesh. He told Rakesh to draw water from the well. Then Raghu appeared and stopped them from taking the water from the well. Raghu said, "I have sold only the well to Rakesh, not the water in it. If he wants to use the water, then he has to pay extra for it." Everyone fell in silence. Birbal thought for a while and came forward.

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。

Birbal said, "If the water is yours, please empty the well of your water."

Hearing that, Raghu was scared.

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