

高二英语试题

2023. 7

本试题满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。答案一律写在答题卡上。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上,认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号,并将条形码粘贴在答题卡的指定位置上。
2. 答题时使用 0.5 毫米的黑色中性(签字)笔或碳素笔书写,字体工整、笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号在各题的答题区域(黑色线框)内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效。
4. 保持卡面清洁,不折叠,不破损。
5. 听力部分满分 30 分,不计入总分。

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. £ 9.15. C. £ 9.18.

答案是 B。

1. Where is the man?
A. In a bookstore. B. In a library. C. In a waiting room.
2. What will the woman probably do this coming Sunday?
A. Study for a test. B. Call on her friend. C. Go on a picnic.
3. How many invitations in total does the woman have to send?
A. Five. B. Ten. C. Fifteen.
4. What did Oliver do last weekend?
A. He was at a meeting. B. He went to New York. C. He watched a football match.
5. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Waiter and customer. B. Host and guest. C. Salesman and customer.

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 和 7 题。

6. What's wrong with the man?
A. He has headaches. B. He has a runny nose. C. He has a temperature.
7. When did the problem begin?
A. Two weeks ago. B. Two months ago. C. Three months ago.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 和 9 题。

8. Where has Barbara been?
A. Milan. B. Florence. C. Rome.
9. What has Barbara got in her suitcase?
A. Shoes. B. Stones. C. Books.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the problem with the woman's watch?
A. It needs cleaning. B. It is ruined by water. C. It needs a new battery.
11. What does the shop offer if the woman changes a battery there?
A. A free battery. B. One-year guarantee. C. Free cleaning service.
12. Why can't the woman have her watch repaired right away?
A. The man can't fix it at the moment.
B. The woman doesn't have enough money on her.
C. There is no right battery in the shop now.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a supermarket. B. In a department store. C. In a restaurant.
14. Why is the man nervous?
A. Because this is his first time to China.
B. Because he knows nothing about Chinese table manners.
C. Because he doesn't know whether he likes Chinese food or not.
15. What's the rule of table manners the woman tells the man to obey?
A. To make himself at home.
B. To learn to use chopsticks.
C. To choose less strong wines.
16. What does the man have dinner with?
A. Chopsticks. B. A knife and fork. C. A spoon.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What animals can be seen in the aquarium?
A. Sharks. B. Whales. C. Polar bears.
18. What food can the visitors give the monkeys to eat?
A. Specially prepared food. B. Sweet biscuits. C. Fruits.
19. Where do more than 300 species of birds come from?
A. South Africa. B. South America. C. Southeast Asia.
20. Who can help the visitors if they have any questions?
A. The speaker. B. The friendly feeders. C. The people at the information desk.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分60分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题3分,满分45分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Profile pictures

Definition

A profile picture is the image that represents a social media account in all its interactions on a platform. Profile pictures are displayed next to the account names on posts, comments and mentions, depending on the platform.

Profile pictures make a visual impact on social media users and potential customers, making it important for businesses to select the right images. For a company, a profile picture should be the best part of that brand's image, usually combining its logo.

How to select a profile picture

Profile pictures should be easily recognizable as belonging to your business. While using an independent logo is the most common strategy, some brands use a lifestyle image that includes that logo.

Other brands rely more on a person — a recognizable “face of the brand”. If this is your marketing strategy, your profile image should be creative and attractive:

- Use professional photography and design.
- Colorful images are better at catching people's eyes.
- Photos should be taken in bright light.
- Show a smiling face.

If you have multiple social media outlets, use the same profile picture on every platform to create a consistent brand image.

Above all, use high-quality images. Keep in mind a few basic rules:

- Images should be clear.
- Make images simple and visually striking.

- Always meet requirements of the platform's image size.

If the platform allows, add a description to your profile picture that includes links to your website.

21. Why is it vital for a business to choose a proper profile picture?
A. A profile picture is equal to a business.
B. A profile picture has a visual influence on potential customers.
C. A profile picture is usually displayed next to the account names.
D. A profile picture is often the best part of a company's brand image.
22. Which principle should be followed when choosing a profile picture?
A. Avoid photos taken in bright light.
B. Always use a lifestyle image with the logo.
C. Make images simple as well as visually appealing.
D. Adopt various profile pictures for different social media outlets.
23. Where is the text likely to be found?
A. On a business website. B. On a business forum.
C. In an academic report. D. In a school brochure.

B

The Chinese fashion icon, qipao, was born a century ago in Shanghai. However, the dress made its way through history from the hands of old craftsmen and is deep-rooted in Chinese culture.

“Qipao used to be so popular,” Leung Long-kong, 89, a well-known qipao craftsman, says, adding that the dress was an everyday outfit among women, from the less well-off to women at the highest levels of society. “Now, nobody is wearing them except on grand and happy occasions.”

To carry on the tradition, fashion designer Mary Yu, 41, who has been attending classes teaching knot button-making techniques, is trying to renew the design of qipao by taking symbols from Chinese history and literature.

“I feel I should look into Chinese culture and learn more about the past. People should have an in-depth understanding of their culture in order to move on. Fashion design requires a profound knowledge of one's culture before visualizing it. After a period of wearing foreign brands all the time, there will be a day when one looks back to traditional Chinese culture. It is about finding the stuff that exists in your genes and suits you best,” Yu says.

Yu set up her own qipao brand in 2016. Most of the clothes were made by tailors based in Shenzhen and Hangzhou, for their lower cost and more traditional work.

In the constantly evolving fashion industry, qipao is catching up with the times. Zippers, digital print patterns and new materials such as lace and denim have been introduced to a new generation. More daring ideas like 3D printed qipao have also become a reality. Yu believed that with the help of these new technologies, qipao will find its way back to the daily life of Chinese people in the near future.

24. How popular was qipao in the past?
- Every Shanghai woman wore qipao.
 - Various women wore qipao as an everyday outfit.
 - Only women of the highest rank wore qipao every day.
 - Every woman wore qipao on grand and happy occasions.
25. How is Mary Yu trying to give new life to qipao?
- She is teaching knot button-making techniques.
 - She is seeking ways to cut down the cost of making qipao.
 - She is taking inspiration from Chinese history and literature.
 - She is attempting to break away from the influence of foreign brands.
26. Which of the following words can best describe Mary Yu?
- Cautious and persistent.
 - Patriotic and conservative.
 - Innovative and passionate.
 - Considerate and ambitious.
27. What can be the best title of the text?
- Qipao: Where to Go?
 - Qipao: a Treasure Lost
 - Qipao: When to Wear?
 - Qipao: a Symbol of Wealth

C

Do you sometimes ignore your mom while chatting with friends? If you're a teen, that's fairly common. And a new study may explain why so many adolescents tune out their moms' voices.

Science has shown that young children's brains are well adapted to their mothers' voices. But as children grow into teenagers, everything is changing. The latest research shows that teenagers' brains are now more adapted to the voices of strangers than their own mothers. This is what Daniel Abrams explains, who is a neuroscientist at Stanford University School of Medicine in California.

Abrams and his colleagues already knew that younger kids' brains respond more strongly to their moms' voices than to a stranger's. "In adolescence, we show the exact opposite of that," Abrams says. For teens, these brain regions respond more to unfamiliar voices than to their moms'. This shift in what voice arouses interest most seems to happen between ages 13 and 14. That's when teenagers are in the midst of puberty (青春期), a roughly decade-long transition to adulthood.

These areas in the adolescents' brains don't stop responding to their moms, Abrams says. It's just that unfamiliar voices become more rewarding and worthy of attention. Here's why: As kids grow up, they expand their social connections way beyond their family. So their brains need to begin paying more attention to that broader world.

"As we mature, our survival depends less and less on maternal (母亲的) support," says Leslie Seltzer, a biological anthropologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She was part of the team that carried out that 2011 study. Instead, she says, "We rely more and more on our peers — friends and others closer to our own age."

Abrams said that although teenagers and their parents sometimes feel frustrated with missing information, it doesn't matter. "This is the way the brain connects, and there is good reason."

28. What do the underlined words "tune out" in Paragraph 1 mean?
- Show respect to.
 - Cooperate with.
 - Pay little attention to.
 - Sing in tune with.
29. How do teenagers behave differently from their childhood?
- They are familiar to their mothers' voices.
 - They are more excited hearing their mothers' voices.
 - They respond more strongly to strangers' voices than to their mothers'.
 - They deliberately ignore their mothers out of a desire to be independent.
30. Why is there a change in teenagers' response to their moms' voices?
- Their brains just stop responding to their moms.
 - Their moms' voices bring them a strong sense of frustration.
 - Their moms' voices are no longer rewarding and worthy of attention.
 - Their brains need to pay more attention to social connections outside their family.
31. What does Abrams think of the change in family relations?
- Disturbing.
 - Inspiring.
 - Insignificant.
 - Disappointing.

D

Around half the people we consider our friends don't consider us theirs in return, as recent research indicates. As with the famous finding that almost everyone thinks they're in the top 50% of safe drivers, we can't all be the ones with the right sense of who really likes us.

And if we're struggling through life with such a wrong understanding of our social circles, what about all the other received wisdom about friendship's importance?

It has been found that friends keep us physically healthy, alive for longer, less possibility of depression and more financially successful — but how much of that, especially when the research is based on self-reports, comes from those actually having friends, instead of those believing that they do?

Perhaps it shouldn't be surprising to learn that, when it comes to friendship, we're in the control of an ego-boosting misconception (自我膨胀的错误想法): that's true in many sides of life. People with healthy self-esteem usually overestimate both their interpersonal skills and their control over events. Some psychologists find that mildly depressed people have an exacter grasp of their abilities than the non-depressed.

You needn't react strongly to the thought that your "friends" might secretly not like you since this particular study focused on university students. It's well-known that our social circles become smaller as we grow up, too often, especially in a friend-starved old age. But isn't it possible that this decrease is better thought of as winnowing (筛选) the list of true friends, as we focus on those friendships that are actually reciprocated (回报), while we quit those who don't treat us in the same way as we treat them?

There are certainly reasons to worry about a loneliness crisis among the elderly, but having only a few friends may not be good evidence for it. If I make it to my final years with only a handful of friendships, it's not a sad state, because life has decreased them down to the ones that really

count. I'd call it an efficient use of my remaining time.

32. Why does the author mention the famous finding in Paragraph 1?

- A. To state that not all people judge their driving ability appropriately.
- B. To illustrate that humans can't assess their friends properly.
- C. To argue that we don't understand social circles.
- D. To emphasize the importance of friendship.

33. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. Friendship is of great significance for our life.
- B. Friendship may not be so easy to develop as it appears.
- C. Previous research findings about friendship may be wrong.
- D. Previous research on friendship is largely based on self-reports.

34. According to some psychologists, who have the best understanding of their own abilities?

- A. Those with high self-esteem.
- B. Those with severe depression.
- C. Those with slight depression.
- D. Those with healthy self-esteem.

35. What's the author's suggestion for the seniors in terms of friends?

- A. It's sad to have only a few friends.
- B. It's better to have a great many friends.
- C. It's essential to quit friends of less importance.
- D. It's totally acceptable to have just a few true friends.

第二节(共5小题;每小题3分,满分15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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

I believe almost everyone would like two things from their jobs and careers: success, and happiness. They want to do relatively well financially, receive fair recognition for their accomplishments, enjoy their work as much as one can, and become happier as a person as a result. So many people, especially ambitious, hard-working people, simplify them in a logical way: They first seek success and then assume that success will lead to happiness. 36. Seeking success has costs that can end up lowering happiness.

This is not to say that you have to choose between success and happiness. 37. But you have to reverse(颠倒) the order of operations: Instead of trying first to get success and hoping it leads to happiness, start by working on your happiness, which will enhance your success.

Whether you are an employee or employer, it is a better investment to increase happiness at work and in life, rather than simply trying to increase the measure of success.

38. No matter how much you enjoy your work, overwork will become an obstruction(阻碍) to well-being.

Once the amount of work is under control, happiness at work requires a sense of meaning and purpose. 39. Earned success implies a sense of accomplishment and recognition for a job well done, while service to others requires knowledge of the real people who benefit from your work.

Ultimately, although success and happiness are linked, the magic mostly works one-way—and not in the way that most people think. 40, and may lead you to unhappiness. But working on your happiness gives you the best chance of getting both.

- A. You can obtain both
- B. But this reasoning is faulty
- C. It's fairly reasonable to think this way, though
- D. Working on your success to get happier is inefficient
- E. The first thing to remember is that happiness requires balance
- F. It's dangerous to pursue success instead of happiness
- G. The two key aspects of meaningful work are earned success and service to others

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分50分)

第一节 完形填空(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30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。

You never really know how you'll react to an emergency situation until it happens to you. Many people 41 when things go wrong, but others instinctively know how to take charge. Thankfully for a group of students in Topsham, Maine, brothers Connor and Seamus fell into the 42 category. Connor and Seamus were riding the bus to school one morning when Connor saw the 43 Arthur suffer a medical emergency and fall onto the floor heavily. The bus went 44, heading to the ditch(渠) on the right. Connor who learnt how to drive knew 45 what he had to do.

"I rose and pressed on the brake and told my younger brother to call 911," he said, recalling his thoughts in the moment. "I need to 46 this bus before it goes into the ditch."

The teenager held the 47 while jamming his foot onto the brake. Meanwhile, Seamus dialed 911 immediately and then began to direct the other 48 to get off the bus quickly. All the while, he kept 49 and even paused to give a crying student a(n) 50.

While Seamus handled the other kids, Connor and another student had just started giving Arthur CPR when the police arrived on the scene. Using a defibrillator(除颤器), they 51 to get the victim's heart beating again.

The brothers are being 52 for their action. The police say they kept the situation under control and prevented anyone else getting 53. "But for them, maybe we would have 54 the best chance," said Gomez, a policeman. "Thank them for 55 and being heroes."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. complain | B. panic | C. accept | D. escape |
| 42. A. latter | B. later | C. former | D. first |
| 43. A. teacher | B. driver | C. coach | D. passenger |
| 44. A. out of control | B. in flames | C. out of water | D. into pieces |
| 45. A. directly | B. constantly | C. naturally | D. instantly |

46. A. identify B. drive C. record D. stop
 47. A. seat B. ring C. wheel D. door
 48. A. crew B. students C. customers D. police
 49. A. still B. calm C. silent D. awake
 50. A. hug B. nod C. applause D. laugh
 51. A. happened B. determined C. managed D. attempted
 52. A. praised B. rewarded C. criticized D. promoted
 53. A. anxious B. lost C. upset D. hurt
 54. A. forgot B. ignored C. missed D. skipped
 55. A. showing up B. hanging out C. sticking around D. stepping up

第二节(共10小题;每小题2分,满分20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。

Bird-watching has been included in a public benefit program "Park Classes" in Wuhan schools. 56 (bury) in books and having little access to the outside world, many students don't have the 57 (little) idea of what nature really is.

This program is designed 58 (raise) the awareness of environmental protection among school kids, 59 often feel greatly refreshed by appreciating the grace of the adorable creatures through cameras.

Among the selective courses 60 (be) the restoration of small and micro wetlands. As for this course, what 61 (need) is a lot of hands-on practice. Under the 62 (guide) of their teachers, students are required to conduct research on a 500-square-meter wetland in the city parks. Focusing their attention 63 the wetland's physical condition, they have recorded the number of plant and animal species to create a restoration plan. Thanks to their efforts, the biodiversity of the wetland has been 64 (significant) improved.

"It's very meaningful," said Li Chenliang, 65 eighth grader from this project. "I have gained a lot of knowledge that cannot be directly got from books. I should make full use of the city's ecological advantages and get more chances to get closer to nature."

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

人生似一首交响乐,有高潮,有低谷,校园生活中总有一些瞬间令人难忘。假设你是李华,请你写一篇主题为“难忘的时刻”的演讲稿,在英语课堂上分享。内容主要包括:

1. 列举那些难忘的时刻;
2. 你的感悟与态度。

注意:

1. 词数80左右;
2. 可适当增加细节以使行文连贯。

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。

What It Means to Serve

I didn't continue college after graduation. I moved out of my family. With little work experience, I served as a waitress. But during the five years' labor, I found myself burning calories running about only for a tip.

I had had enough so I moved to a smaller town hoping to pursue a college degree. I promised I would never serve people again — at least not in such a way. It was time to serve myself. Luckily, I received a position as an afterschool program tutor at a local middle school, with the added benefit of completing English education degree. I had the opportunity to go big! The kid would need me — a role model and a trustworthy friend, I believed.

But my first day was welcomed by the students' indifference. The desks were messy and the whole room smelled of dirty gym socks. My excitement began to die down. I doubted whether the new job was a mistake. The playground activity was deafening while homework time was not much better. After my repeated persistence, they finally turned off the playground mode. But just a few minutes passed when I noticed two kids quarreling in the corner.

I supposed it was another little incident but one kid named Jeremy bothered me. He shouted at me for coming at him. And when I asked them to return to their seats, he slammed (用力摔) his backpack and grew mad as I tried to urge him to take the right attitude. "I don't like you, homework and this afterschool program! All you guys do is yell at me. I'm never coming back." he walked out of the classroom, slamming the door.

Naturally, I was so frustrated. I wondered why I am here. Most kids disrespected me! I paused to take a deep breath. Then suddenly I thought to myself, "You said you would never serve people again, but you don't understand what these kids really need." At that moment, I remembered my middle-school life. I always had a poor attitude, never did my schoolwork, repeatedly got into fights, and disrespected my elders.

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。

Realizing I was not different, I walked out into the hall and caught up with Jeremy. _____

At that moment, my heart broke for this boy and his family life. _____

命题人:康杰中学 梁素爱
运城中学 贾雄英