

吉林省普通高中 G6 教考联盟 2023-2024 学年上学期期末考试

高二年级 英语

本试卷共 14 页。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

- 注意事项：**1. 答卷前，考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚，将条形码准确粘贴在考生信息条形码粘贴区。
2. 答题时请按要求用笔。
3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。
4. 作图可先使用铅笔画出，确定后必须用黑色字迹的签字笔描黑。
5. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠，不要弄破、弄皱，不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

第 I 卷

第一部分：听力（共 20 小题，满分 20 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 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。

1. What is Hailee going to do this afternoon?
A. Take part in an activity.
B. Hang out with Alex.
C. Prepare for an exam.
2. How much should the man pay?
A. \$2.10. B. \$2.30. C. \$3.60.
3. Who is probably the woman?
A. A shop assistant. B. A customer. C. A manager.
4. What does Lily think of eating raw food?
A. Harmful. B. Healthy. C. Strange.
5. Why does the woman move house?
A. For friendly neighbors.
B. For a convenient location.
C. For a comfortable living environment.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

6. Who accompanied the woman to the hospital?
A. The man. B. Her sister. C. Her mother.
7. What is the woman allergic to?
A. Dust. B. Seafood. C. Mangoes.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. What is Mr. Foster doing now?
A. Chairing a meeting.
B. Having a meal.
C. Meeting business partners.
9. Why does the woman expect to meet Mr. Foster?
A. To ask for leave.
B. To discuss a project.
C. To make a vacation plan.
10. At what time will the woman see Mr. Foster?
A. 1:00 p.m. B. 1:30 p.m. C. 2:30 p.m.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. What does the woman dislike about the black pants?
A. The material. B. The color. C. The style.
12. What color pants does the woman buy?
A. Blue. B. Brown. C. Red.
13. What is the original price of the woman's purchase?
A. \$10. B. \$72. C. \$80.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 16 三个小题。

14. How will the man improve his paper?
A. By deleting unnecessary sentences.
B. By adding a couple of points.
C. By correcting grammar mistakes.
15. When should the man submit his paper?
A. Before June 5th.
B. Before June 7th.
C. Before June 12th.
16. What is the woman busy doing?
A. Opening a tea house.
B. Organizing a party.
C. Working on her paper.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. How does the speaker feel about memory loss?
- A. It's common.
 - B. It's unimportant.
 - C. It's worrying.
18. What is the speaker's first suggestion?
- A. Having a good sleep.
 - B. Doing exercise.
 - C. Attending social events.
19. How can people stay mentally active?
- A. By recalling the past regularly.
 - B. By taking the same route when driving.
 - C. By doing crossword puzzles.
20. How many suggestions does the speaker give?
- A. Three.
 - B. Four.
 - C. Five.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节: (共 20 小题; 第 21-31 题, 每小题 2.5 分; 第 32 题 2 分; 第 33-40 题, 每小题 1 分。满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Remembering names is an important social skill. Here are some ways to master it.

Recite and repeat in conversation.

When you hear a person's name, repeat it. Immediately say it to yourself several times without moving your lips. You could also repeat the name in a way that does not sound forced or artificial.

Ask the other person to recite and repeat.

You can let other people help you remember their names. After you've been introduced to someone, ask that person to spell the name and pronounce it correctly for you. Most people will be pleased by the effort you're making to learn their names.

Admit you don't know.

Admitting that you can't remember someone's name can actually make people relaxed. Most of them will feel sympathy if you say, "I'm working to remember names better. Yours is right on the tip of my tongue. What is it again?"

Use associations.

Link each person you meet with one thing you find interesting or unusual. For example, you could make a mental note: "Vicki Cheng — tall, black hair." To reinforce (加强) your associations, write them on a small card as soon as possible.

Limit the number of new names you learn at one time.

When meeting a group of people, concentrate on remembering just two or three names. Free yourself from remembering every one. Few of the people in mass introductions expect you to remember their names. Another way is to limit yourself to learning just first names. Last names can come later.

Go early.

Consider going early to conferences, parties and classes. Sometimes just a few people show up on time. That's fewer names for you to remember. And as more people arrive, you can hear them being introduced to others — an automatic review for you.

21. How will most people feel when you try hard to remember their names?
 - A. They will be moved.
 - B. They will be annoyed.
 - C. They will be delighted.
 - D. They will be discouraged.
22. To reinforce the association you made between the person and something interesting, you may _____.
 - A. write them down
 - B. say it to yourself several times
 - C. go early to parties
 - D. spell and pronounce the name correctly
23. What does the text mainly tell us?
 - A. Tips on an important social skill.
 - B. Importance of attending parties.
 - C. How to make use of associations.
 - D. How to recite and repeat names.

B

Culture shock is a broad term for a series of personal difficulties that people go through in new places and is usually most extreme for those who can not speak the language of the place they have moved to or for those who aren't familiar with the social rules. Both of these things applied to me in China when I moved there in 2011. So, naturally I went through the full well-known stages of culture shock: the honeymoon, frustration, adjustment and acceptance.

When I arrived I was excited and optimistic but I quickly became annoyed by cultural differences, missing how things worked back home.

By the end of my first year I had totally lost my self confidence and I became a bit clumsy and sensitive person and I thought it was China that made me that way.

Then in my second year I started to pick up some language skills and I found fun activities to do in my spare time. I made great foreign and Chinese friends and later I developed an interest in Chinese history and culture. Based on the above I learned to consider myself a confident and happy foreigner.

Today I'm back in the US where I'm pursuing a PhD at university in my hometown. It's been a little tough to readjust to the life in my home country. I suffered at first from reverse culture shock, experiencing the four stages in the opposite order.

I'd complain loudly about the little things like I could no longer shout " fu wu yuan" to get a

waiter's attention in a restaurant. But eventually I came to realize that my home had become an entirely new place when I was away. That, by itself, was exciting.

24. Which stage of culture shock does paragraph 3 mainly describe?

- A. The honeymoon.
- B. Frustration .
- B. Adjustment.
- D. Acceptance.

25. Which least help the author ease his culture shock in China ?

- A. Making local friends.
- B. Joining in fun activities.
- C. Attending history courses.
- D. Learning the Chinese language.

26. What does the underlined word "reverse" mean?

- A. exchanging the position completely.
- B. changing the previous decision.
- C. stopping having a particular position.
- D. changing the order of something around.

27. What can we learn about the author according to the last paragraph?

- A. He began to feel that life in the US was boring.
- B. He wished to call "fu wu yuan" in a restaurant.
- C. He was unable to accept American life.
- D. He needed to adjust himself to his native life.

C

Macinley Buston was just sixteen years old when she first had the idea to try and protect women from a modern necessary radiation during breast cancer treatments and now her invention could be a game changer in the medical field.

Buston whose father works in medical physics has always been interested in science but she only began researching the harmful side effects of radiation treatments after her father discussed his experience with ineffective cancer treatments in his work. Since Buston had also recently lost a relative to breast cancer, she felt inspired to conduct her own research on the subjects. She tried to begin her medical research by consulting scientific journals but she found their academic terms almost impossible to understand.

She then turned to the Internet to find videos that taught how to read scientific journals as she went deeper in her research she stumbled upon a key bit of information: Copper(铜) has been shown to be effective at protecting skin from radiation. An idea hit this Australian teen as she was viewing the film on medieval wars in her tenth grade history class. When she saw the scaled patterns of the mail(盔甲), she was inspired to create a wearable protective tool out of copper. She then headed back online and watched the videos on how to put together tiny scales. She made her own flexible scale mail, which she now calls SMART: Scale Mail For Radiation Therapy.

When her invention was tested in a laboratory setting it reduced a surface exposure to

unnecessary radiation by seventy five per cent and now Buston is working on getting her SMART into clinical settings for use.

28. Why did Macinley Buston start her research?
- A. To assist her father with his work.
 - B. To save her relative from cancer.
 - C. To publish some articles in journals.
 - D. To protect patients in cancer treatment.
29. What does the underlined phrase “stumbled upon” in paragraph three probably mean?
- A. came across
 - B. missed
 - C. passed on
 - D. required
30. Where Macinley Buston get inspiration for her invention?
- A. Videos online.
 - B. Scientific journals.
 - C. History textbooks.
 - D. Soldiers’ defensive clothes.
31. Which of the following best describes Macinley Buston ?
- A. Stubborn.
 - B. Creative.
 - C. Selfless.
 - D. Considerate.
- D

Questions 32-40 are based on Reading Passage D below.

Giving your brain a workout

Mental agility does not have to decline with age, as long as you keep exercising your mind, says Anna van Praagh.

A. Use your brain and it will grow — it really will. This is the message from neuropsychologist Ian Robertson, professor of psychology at Trinity College, Dublin and founding director of the university's Institute of Neuroscience. His book, *Puzzler Brain Trainer 90-Day Workout*, contains puzzles which he devised to stretch, sharpen and stimulate the brain. The puzzles, from ‘memory jogs’ to Sudoku to crosswords to number games are all-encompassing, and have been specially formulated to improve each and every part of the brain, from visual-spatial ability to perception, attention, memory, numerical agility, problem-solving and language.

B. Professor Robertson has been studying the brain for 57 years, in a career dedicated to changing and improving the way it works. During this time there has been a remarkable paradigm shift in the way scientists view the brain, he says. “When I first started teaching and researching, a very pessimistic view prevailed that, from the age of three or four, we were continually losing brain cells and that the stocks couldn't be replenished. That has turned out to be factually wrong. Now that we know that the brain is “plastic” — it changes, adapts and is physically sharpened according to the experiences it has.”

C. Robertson likens our minds to trees in a park with branches spreading out, connecting and intertwining, with connections increasing in direct correlation to usage. He says that the ‘eureka’

moment in his career — and the reason he devised his ‘brain trainer’ puzzles — was the realisation that the connections multiply with use and so it is possible to boost and improve our mental functions at any age. ‘Now we know that it's not just children whose brains are “plastic”,’ he says. ‘No matter how old we are, our brains are physically changed by what we do and what we think.’

D. Robertson illustrates his point by referring to Dr Eleanor McGuire's seminal 2000 study of the brains of London taxi drivers. That showed that their grey matter enlarges and adapts to help them build up a detailed mental map of the city. Brain scans revealed that the drivers had a much larger hippocampus (the part of the brain associated with navigation in birds and animals) compared with other people. Crucially, it grew larger the longer they spent doing their job. Similarly, there is strong statistical evidence that, by stretching the mind with games and puzzles, brainpower is increased. Conversely, if we do not stimulate our minds and keep the connections robust and intact, these connections will weaken and physically diminish. A more recent survey suggested that a 20-minute problem-solving session on the Nintendo DS game called ‘Dr Kawashima's Brain Training’ at the beginning of each day dramatically improved pupils' test results, class attendance and behaviour. Astonishingly, pupils who used the Nintendo trainer saw their test scores rise by 50 per cent more than those who did not.

E. Robertson's puzzles have been designed to have the same effect on the brain, the only difference being that, for his, you need only a pencil to get started. The idea is to shake the brain out of lazy habits and train it to start functioning at its optimum level. It is Robertson's belief that people who tackle the puzzles will see a dramatic improvement in their daily lives as the brain increases its ability across a broad spectrum. They should see an improvement in everything, from remembering people's names at parties to increased attention span, mental agility, creativity and energy.

F. ‘Many of us are terrified of numbers,’ he says, ‘or under-confident with words. With practice, and by gently increasing the difficulty of the exercises, these puzzles will help people improve capacity across a whole range of mental domains.’ The wonderful thing is that the puzzles take just five minutes, but are the mental equivalent of doing a jog or going to the gym. ‘In the same way that physical exercise is good for you, so is keeping your brain stimulated,’ Robertson says. ‘Quite simply, those who keep themselves mentally challenged function significantly better mentally than those who do not.’

G. The puzzles are aimed at all ages. Robertson says that some old people are so stimulated that they hardly need to exercise their brains further, while some young people hardly use theirs at all and are therefore in dire need of a workout. He does concede, however, that whereas most young people are constantly forced to learn, there is a tendency in later life to retreat into a comfort zone where it is easier to avoid doing things that are mentally challenging. He compares this with becoming physically inactive, and warns of comparable repercussions. ‘As the population ages, people are going to have to stay mentally active longer,’ he counsels. ‘We must learn to

exercise our brains just as much as our bodies. People need to be aware that they have the most complex entity known to man between their ears,'he continues, 'and the key to allow it to grow and be healthy is simply to keep it stimulated.'

32. Which **TWO** of the following are claims that Roberson makes about the puzzles in his book?
- A. They will improve every mental skill.
 - B. They are better than other kinds of mental exercise.
 - C. They will have a major effect on people's mental abilities.
 - D. They are more useful than physical exercise.
 - E. They are certain to be more useful for older people than for the young.

Questions 33-38

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 33-38 on your answer sheet.

Evidence supporting Robertson's theory

The research was carried out using 33. _____ in London as subjects. It showed that their brains change, enabling them to create a 34. _____ of London. Tests showed that their 35. _____ increased in size as they continued in their job. There is also evidence of a 36. _____ kind. Students playing a certain game involving 37. _____ for a period of time every day achieved significantly higher attendance, better examination results and 38. _____.

Questions 39-40

Reading passage D has seven paragraphs, A-G. Which paragraph contains the following information? Choose the correct letter, A-G on your answer sheet.

39. a reason why some people don't exercise their minds.
40. examples of things that people commonly feel they are not very good at.

第二节：（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Feel Connected

It's easy to feel disconnected from what is going on around you in today's fast-paced world.

41 _____ However, by following the tips below you can get in touch and feel connected.

Consider why you feel disconnected. Knowing what is making you feel disconnected can help you choose the best ways to address it. 42 _____ Ask yourself these questions: Are you keeping yourself occupied with work too much? Do you rely on electronic communication instead of face to face communication? Do you lack friendships that are satisfying?

Interact with people in person. Technology is a great way to stay in touch, but sometimes you need to spend time with other people in person. 43 _____ You can also take steps to feel more connected by making small-talk with strangers who are sharing parts of your day.

___44___ Your loved ones could feel shy, so you may never know how to improve your relationship unless you ask the right questions. Asking them to open the doors can give you some insight on what you can do. Learning this information can help to strengthen your bond.

Show your commitment to them. Simply showing up and being there for your loved ones says a lot about how much you value your relationships. Putting in the time shows them that you are committed and want to stay connected. ___45___

Show appreciation. A simple “thank you” goes a very long way. Unfortunately, it is something that people who are close often take for granted. Telling someone you appreciate their time, love, and efforts can strengthen your bond and help you to become more connected.

- A. Ask others what they need from you.
- B. Sometimes you can feel isolated and distant from the ones you love.
- C. Be brave to express your love.
- D. Reach out to people to schedule a time to get together.
- E. Attending family events, or simply visiting someone once a week can help to strengthen your relationship and keep it strong.
- F. Targeting your efforts toward those issues allows you to close that distance more effectively.
- G. You can have a gift delivered to friends on special occasions.

第 II 卷

第三部分：语言运用（共四节，满分 70 分）

第一节 完形填空（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。

For most of my life I had lived in the black and Latino community. Neither of my parents had graduated from middle school and I was the first in my family to ever enter a college campus. By contrast, most of my ___46___ came from generations of well educated family and had grown up in

___47___ white suburbs. In the college, ___48___ sharing with others how I was feeling, I closed myself and thought I could get through it if I just ___49___ study. However, during the weeks before the winter break, I finally decided I would drop out. ___50___, that wasn't the end of the story. I found ___51___ and guidance to continue to finish my college.

Consulting provided me with space to ___52___ my emotions. My consultant provided me with books and other ___53___ to understand what I was experiencing and she helped me feel powerful. Volunteering with a campus organization provided me with a constant ___54___ of why I was in college. My interactions with students, who reminded me so much of my own friends at home, inspired me to work for ___55___ to higher education for low income youth. I also ___56___ in a summer urban program, where I cooperated with a group of student leaders to

start a conference to talk about 57 of race and class.

58 is power. I read books and chose courses to learn more about topics 59 to immigration, race, social class and urban education. These courses and books helped me 60 a much deeper understanding of my own racial experiences of oppression. Most importantly, I was equipped with the knowledge I needed to work against injustice and inequality.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 46. | A. teachers | B. classmates | C. colleagues | D. neighbors |
| 47. | A. complex | B. remote | C. rich | D. ordinary |
| 48. | A. Instead of | B. Regardless of | C. Ahead of | D. Apart from |
| 49. | A. relied on | B. focused on | C. gave up | D. took up |
| 50. | A. Unusually | B. Positively | C. Instantly | D. Fortunately |
| 51. | A. curiosity | B. comfort | C. strength | D. intention |
| 52. | A. adjust | B. express | C. control | D. relieve |
| 53. | A. training | B. motivation | C. credits | D. resources |
| 54. | A. ambition | B. reminder | C. memory | D. practice |
| 55. | A. approaches | B. guides | C. subscription | D. access |
| 56. | A. entered | B. absorbed | C. attended | D. participated |
| 57. | A. suggestions | B. messages | C. issues | D. examples |
| 58. | A. Confidence | B. Knowledge | C. Bravery | D. Construction |
| 59. | A. exposed | B. applied | C. introduced | D. related |
| 60. | A. gain | B. link | C. show | D. experience |

第二节 原文填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

A

Perhaps no other scientist has had a greater impact 61 China's aerospace science than Qian Xuesen. 62 by the authors of *the Story of Qian Xuesen* as a man with "great scientific thought and scientific spirit" who was 63 and served his homeland with effort, achievement, and 64, Qian was an 65 well-respected man.

B

Finally, studying abroad provides a great opportunity to contribute to the development of our motherland. China's global 66, with projects such as the Belt and Road Initiative, has 67 us make connections across the world. 68, China needs more talented young people with a global perspective who are highly 69 with languages, have leadership and organisational skills, and have strong cultural awareness. Students 70 study abroad will develop such skills and abilities, and these in turn will provide them with better career opportunities.

第三节 词汇及语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据首字母, 汉语提示和语境填空, 每空一词。

71. Her parents _____ (回想) that she always came home late on Wednesdays.
72. He likes to _____ (从事) in outdoor activities such as hiking and camping.
73. China was one of the four _____ (文明的) ancient countries.
74. We have no a_____ but to spare no effort to protect oceans from being polluted.
75. He can't face the cruel reality bravely and he always _____ (责备) others for anything unfortunate.
76. They put forward _____ (相互矛盾的) theories, so I don't know which one I should believe in.
77. I didn't want to get i_____ in the conflicts between them.
78. Susan's dream was put into reality and tears of happiness p_____ down her cheeks.
79. The young mechanic had v_____ memories of his happy childhood.
80. Owing to the serious environmental pollution, raw materials are d_____ sharply in numbers every year.

第四节 翻译 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

根据语境及汉语提示填空, 每空一词。

81. 问题是我们应该如何执行这个计划。

The question is how we should _____ the plan.

82. 这有一些规则你可以使用, 来确保你最有效使用这个系统。

There are a few rules that you can use to ensure that you can get out of the system.

83. 出国留学要花一大笔钱, 因为国外的物价很昂贵。

Studying abroad will cost _____ and a leg, because everything abroad is very expensive.

84. 不可否认肺部疾病和吸烟有关, 所以你做好把烟戒了。

There is _____ that lung disease is linked to smoking, so you'd better quit smoking.

85. 当我具有从医资格时, 我既非常兴奋又有点紧张。

When I _____ to practice medicine, I am quite excited but a bit nervous.

86. 一方面, 我不知道如何在外国适应一种全新的生活。

On the one hand, I don't know how to _____ the completely new life in a foreign country.

87. 我会尽我所能去实现我的梦想。

I will do _____ I _____ to achieve my dream.

88. 我们不必为了促进经济增长而牺牲环境保护。

We don't have to _____ environmental protection _____ economic growth.

89. 没有你的帮助, 我就不能一次性解决这个问题。

Without your assistance, I couldn't have solved this problem once and _____.

90. 让这个孩子最担心的是，他没有被允许去看望在医院里的妈妈。

_____ the child most was his not being allowed to visit his mother in the hospital.

第四部分 书面表达（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你的英国笔友 Bella 发电子邮件向你询问来中国留学情况。请你根据以下要点给她回复。

1. 欢迎其到中国留学；
2. 来中国留学的益处。

Dear Bella,

I am thrilled to learn that you are interested in studying in China. _____

Yours sincerely

Li Hua