



大峪中学 2023~2024 第一学期高二年级 英语学科期中考试试卷

(满分: 140 分 时间: 120 分钟 审核人: 王桂英)

2023. 10

考生须知	<p>1. 本试卷共 12 页, 满分 140 分。考试时间 120 分钟。</p> <p>2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校和姓名, 并将条形码粘贴在答题卡相应位置处。</p> <p>3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上, 在试卷上作答无效。选择题用 2B 铅笔作答, 其它试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。</p> <p>4. 考试结束, 将试卷、答题卡和草稿纸一并交回。</p>
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第一部分: 听力理解 (共三节, 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分)

听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一道小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What is the man?

- A. A taxi driver. B. A bus-driver. C. A cinema manager.

2. What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. A film. B. A book. C. A record.

3. What might cause the woman to catch a cold?

- A. The hot sun. B. The strong wind. C. The changeable weather.

4. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. At a furniture shop. B. At a restaurant. C. At a hotel.

5. Why can't the girl go to the concert tonight?

- A. She will see her mother off.
B. She will work in the art gallery.
C. She will take her brother to the art gallery.

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题, 从每题所给的 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后, 每小题将有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 7 小题。



6. How deep is the snow this year?
A. 3 inches. B. 4 inches. C. 8 inches.
7. What's the weather like today?
A. Snowy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 9 小题。

8. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Doctor and patient.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Boss and employee.
9. Why won't Mara go to work today?
A. She is not quite well today.
B. Her mother has got a headache.
C. She is busy with her work.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 小题。

10. When will Sarah leave for the trip?
A. Next Monday. B. Next Wednesday. C. Next Friday.
11. How many people are there in the woman's group at last?
A. Eight. B. Nine. C. Ten.
12. How will the woman get to the destination?
A. By bus. B. By train. C. By plane.

听下面一段独白，回答第 13 至第 15 小题。

13. When will the meeting in Room 27 end?
A. At 12:00. B. At 12:30. C. At 1:30.
14. Where will Carole Berg give a talk?
A. In the Green Room.
B. In the Lecture Hall.
C. In the Campus Corner Cabaret.
15. What can students do in the Union Theater?
A. Attend a dance. B. Enjoy a show. C. Watch a film.

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面一段独白，完成第 16 至 20 小题，每空只需填写一个词，听独白前，你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你有 90 秒钟的作答时间，本段独白你将听两遍。



How to Prepare for Exams	
Keep a positive mind	Easier to study when you are positive and <u> 16 </u>
Don't try to learn everything	Choose the <u> 17 </u> things that will get you the most points on an exam.
Take notes about the key points	Read them, then cover them up and try to <u> 18 </u> all the points.
Take <u> 19 </u> breaks	Get some fresh air and <u> 20 </u> your arms and legs.

第二部分 知识运用（共两节，30分）

第一节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Misty didn't always feel so confident in herself. The challenges she has faced over almost 20 years of dancing have made her strong.

At the young age, Misty was a shy child and 21 the spotlight(聚光灯). But she loved music and movement. When she was 13, her coach suggested that she attend a free ballet class at the Boys & Girls club. At first, Misty was afraid to join in and felt out of place in the class. 22 , she discovered that her body--especially her long legs and flexible muscles--was just right for ballet, which 23 her up. However, at the age of 19, she suddenly gain 24 "My body changed completely over the course of several months," she says. Misty had always been long and slim, which was considered "perfect" for a ballet dancer's body. But now, she says, "I was being told that my proportions(比例) just weren't right any more." Additionally, Misty was the 25 African American in a company of 80 dancers. So she sometimes felt as if she didn't fit in. Misty says this time was "one of the 26 moments of my life." Even though Misty felt discouraged, she didn't break 27 . She talked with others who had struggled with similar problems. With the support of these friends, things slowly 28 .

Today, Misty says, "I've learned to embrace my appearance, skin color, and figure." She wants to help other dancers 29 themselves, too. In her own book,



Firebird, Misty tells readers to go after their dreams: “No matter what that dream is,” she writes, “you have the power to make it come true with hard work and 30.”

21. A. liked B. ignored C. needed D. avoided
 22. A. By then B. With courage C. Over time D. At her age
 23. A. cheered B. made C. brought D. picked
 24. A. strength B. confidence C. weight D. knowledge
 25. A. first B. only C. special D. poorest
 26. A. happiest B. best C. toughest D. scariest
 27. A. down B. up C. away D. out
 28. A. happened B. turned C. worsened D. improved
 29. A. change B. like C. accept D. believe
 30. A. devotion B. fortune C. experience D. patience

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

It looked like rain. The sky 31 (be) gray. It was almost noon, but the sun was hidden by a gray cloud. It was cool. There were no birds 32 (fly) anywhere. Bob 33 (walk) outside talking to Bill at that time. They both had their 34 (hand) in their pockets. They knew that it was probably going to rain shortly.

B

A group doctors, 35 had been specially trained in skiing skills in China over the last four years, provided medical treatment during the Winter Olympics. In the field, if there was an accident, the ski doctors had to be on the scene in four minutes 36 a 10-kilo medical bag and had to deal with the injuries and remove the 37 (injure) athlete from the track in just 15 minutes.

C

Water is a precious resource. Every person needs it 38 (survive), and we use it for cooking, drinking, growing our food and washing. However, it is scarce (缺乏的). Just 1% of water on Earth can 39 (use) by humans. What's more,



treating water to make it clean and safe and pumping it to our homes uses up lots of energy. So, what can you do to help save water? One easy way is by 40. (turn)off the tap when you brush your teeth.

第三部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The Tropical Paradise Holiday

Welcome to St. Anna, our tropical paradise just off the coast of Latin America. You can spend two weeks in our luxury four-star hotel. The cost of your flight is included in the holiday, and you can be picked up from your home by our special airport bus. On your arriving, our coach will be waiting to take you to the hotel. All flights leave from Heathrow on a Monday morning.

The Cowrie Hotel is built right on the beachfront, and many rooms have wonderful ocean views. If swimming and surfing are not enough for you, the hotel also offers horse rides on the island, and a discount membership of the golf club.

The Rain Forest Adventure Holiday

Every year Broughton holidays offer twelve days of unforgettable adventure in a tropical rain forest. You may have a choice of Borneo, Malaysia, Indonesia, or even to the greatest rain forest of them all, the mighty Amazonian forest.

You will fly to our special base camps at the edge of the forest, where you will be given five days of survival training, and talks on the local wildlife.

Then you take a bus into the forest. You will have to walk the final five miles to the camp sites to avoid disturbing the local ecology. All of the camp sites have been carefully built to cause the minimal amount of disturbance to the local wildlife.

Remember that these adventure holidays take you deep into the wilderness, and they are not suitable for families with young children. Also remember that no more than two dozen guests can stay at any camp at one time, so if you want to go on one of these very special holidays, you will need to book early!



41. Choosing the Tropical Paradise Holiday, travellers can enjoy _____.
- A. a welcome party
 - B. beautiful ocean views
 - C. different indoor activities
 - D. free membership of the golf club
42. What can we learn about the rain forest holiday?
- A. Different means of transportation will be used.
 - ~~B~~. Travelers will learn to talk with wild animals.
 - ~~C~~. The holiday will end with survival training.
 - D. Booking early, travelers will get a discount.
43. What kind of people will probably choose the rain forest holiday?
- A. People loving water sports.
 - B. People travelling with children.
 - C. People preferring comfortable hotels.
 - D. People concerned with environment and wildlife.
44. Which of the following is mentioned in both holidays?
- A Price. B. Transportation. C. Reservation D. Leaving time.

B

My 10-year-old Donna said, “Mom, I made a new friend at school today. Can she come over tomorrow?” Donna was a shy girl and I wanted her to make some friends to bring her out of her shell.

“Sure, honey, that sounds great,” I said, thinking back to my own best friend, Lillian. We lived across the street from each other in Washington Heights, New York. We met at the age of 10, too. Like my daughter, I was shy, but Lillian drew me out. She was one of the friendliest people in school, with shiny black hair and a mile-wide smile. I knew we would be best friends forever.

In senior high school, Lillian went on a trip to Florida. That was the first time we had to be away from each other for a few days. “I’ll be back soon,” she told me. But three days later, Lillian’s sister told me that she had fallen into a river and hadn’t come out any more. I got depressed for a long time. Soon, my family moved to New Jersey. Whenever I thought of her, tears came into my eyes.

The next day Donna brought her new friend home. “Hi, Mrs. Loggia,” the little girl said. Her hair was so shiny and black and she flashed me a big smile, “My name is Laura.”



My daughter's new friend was so much like Lillian. I was still puzzled when Laura's mom came to pick her up later that afternoon. I opened the door to let her in. "Judy!" she cried. "It's me, Lillian's sister, from Washington Heights." Yes, my daughter's friend looked familiar. She was Lillian's niece.

45. Which of the following can replace the underlined words in Paragraph 2?

- A. Invited me to go shopping.
- B. Drew pictures with me outside.
- C. Helped me out of a locked room.
- D. Made me more outgoing than before.

46. What can we know about the author?

- A. She always missed Lillian.
- B. She met Laura in Washington Heights.
- C. She preferred Laura to her own daughter.
- D. She moved to New Jersey because of Lillian's death.

47. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. A Terrible Trip
- B. A Shy Daughter
- C. A Best Friend
- D. A Familiar Niece

C

"Roses are red. Violets are blue." As an English poem tells us, most things we see in the world have a certain color. However, if a red rose shrinks (缩小) to the world of nanometers (纳米), chances are you might see it in orange, yellow, or blue, depending on its size. This incredible phenomenon is due to the quantum effect (量子效应).

An element's properties (性质) are largely determined by how many electrons it has, noted the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. However, when matter shrinks to nanometers, its properties are determined by its size. Based on this effect, Alexei Ekimov from Russia and Louis Brus and Moungi Bawendi from the US received the Nobel Prize in chemistry this year for the discovery and development of quantum dots (量子点), semiconducting nanoparticles (半导体纳米粒子) that are usually 2 to 10 nanometers in size.

"Quantum dots have many fascinating and unusual properties. Importantly, they have different colors depending on their size," said Johan Aqvist, Chair of the Nobel



Committee for Chemistry.

Quantum dots absorb light and then release it at another wavelength (波长). The smaller the dot is, the shorter the wavelength is, resulting in a bluer light. Likewise, the larger it is, the redder the light will be.

The research by the three scientists opened up a whole new world for chemistry. The light from quantum dots is pure and bright, providing more convenience and enjoyment in many aspects of our lives.

In hospitals, quantum dots are applied to bioimaging (生物成像) and traceable (可追踪的) drug delivery. They can guide doctors when they remove tumors (肿瘤). The dots are much brighter than traditional organic dyes (染料). In our homes, we enjoy pure and dynamic light from TV and computer displays using OLED technology (Q stands for quantum dots). In labs, chemists make use of light from quantum dots to catalyze (催化) chemical reactions.

Looking ahead, scientists believe that quantum dots could help in the making of tiny sensors and thinner solar cells, as well as in encrypted (加密的) quantum communication. Quantum dots have been benefiting humankind in many ways. However, our exploration of them is still at an early stage.

48. What determines the color of quantum dots?

- A. Their sizes.
- B. The wavelength they emit.
- C. The material they are made of.
- D. The amount of light they absorb.

49. In what aspects are quantum dots being used in hospitals?

- a. Biological imaging
 - b. Write a prescription (开处方)
 - c. Tumor removal
 - d. Dye usage
 - e. Drug delivery
- A. a, b, c B. b, c, e C. a, c, e D. a, d, e

50. What's the main idea of this article?

- A. Explored the potential application fields of future quantum dots.
- B. The importance of quantum effect in determining an element's properties.
- C. Introduction to three scientists who have won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
- D. The discovery and development of quantum dots and their applications in different fields.

D

Everyone looks forward to progress, whether in one's personal life or in the general society. Progress indicates a person's ability to change the way he is living at the moment. Progress must lead to a better life and a better way of doing things. All



these, however, remain true only in so far as people want to accept technology and move forward by finding new and more efficient ways of doing things.

However, at the back of the minds of many people, especially those who miss the “good old days”, efficiency comes with a price. When communication becomes more efficient, people are able to contact one another no matter where they are and at whatever time they wish to. The click of a button allows people miles apart to talk or see each other without even leaving their homes. With the communication gadgets, such as mobile phones and iPads, people often do not take the effort to visit one another personally. A personal visit carries with it the additional feature of having to be in the person’s presence for as long as the visit last. We cannot unnecessarily excuse ourselves or turn the other person off.

With efficiency also comes mass production. Such is the nature of factories and the success of industrialization today. Factories have improved efficiency. Unskillful tasks are left to machines and products are better made and produced with greater accuracy than any human hand could ever have done. However, with the improvements in efficiency also comes the loss of the personal touch when making these products. For example, many handicrafts(手工艺品) are now produced in a factory. Although this means that supply is better able to increase demand, now that the supply is quick and efficient, the demand might fall because mass production lowers the quality of the handicraft and it is difficult to find unique designs on each item.

Nevertheless, we must not commit the mistake of analyzing progress only from one point of view. In fact, progress has allowed tradition to keep up. It is only with progress and the invention of new technology that many old products can be brought back to their old state. New technology is required for old products to stay old.

It is people’s attitude towards progress that causes the type of influence that technology has on society. Technology is flexible. There is no fixed way of making use of it. Everything depends on people’s attitude. The worst effects of progress will fall on those who are unable to rethink their attitudes and views of society. When we accept progress and adapt it to suit our needs, a new “past” is created.

51. The underlined word “gadgets” s closet in meaning to _____.
 A. tools B. messages C. barriers D. skills
52. The author explains “efficiency comes with a price” by _____.
 A. describing a process B. using examples



- C. following time order
D. making classification
53. What can be learned about technology from Paragraph 4?
- A. It can destroy old traditions.
 - B. It can lead to social progress.
 - C. It can be used to correct mistakes.
 - D. It can be used to preserve old products.
54. What can be concluded from the last paragraph?
- A. Progress can suit the needs of daily life.
 - B. People review the past with great regret.
 - C. People's attitude decides the use of technology.
 - D. Technology should be introduced in a fixed way.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中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。

Recycling is good for our planet, but it can be confusing. Can I recycle plastic bags? What about pizza cartons? Toothpaste tubes? Which bin should I use? There are so many questions, and more than half of Americans are unsure about how to recycle. 55 Here's a handy four-step guide on how to recycle effectively:

Know what to put in the recycling bin. Keep it simple and focus on the most commonly recycled items, such as paper, glass, aluminum and plastic. 56 Don't use the recycled symbol as a guide. "The number on the container is really for people to identify the type of resin (树脂). That's not helpful for the common consumer," said Cody Marshall, a strategist at nonprofit Recycling Partnership.

57 It is really important to know what you cannot put in your bin. You can always check with your city or at *BeRecycled.org*. If you live in the US, just plug in your postcode to search. Recycling companies struggle with the same problem items: hoses (软管), cords, needles and clothing, according to Marshall, so don't put those items in your bin.

Wash or clean items. Do a quick clean to make sure there is no food left in containers before you put them in the bin. 58 Save food for composting (堆肥) in your garden.

Don't bag it. Unless you live in a place that requires it, like New York City, keep the recyclables lost in the bin. "A lot of the time, it's not safe for our employees to tear those bags open, or it takes too much time," said Keller. "59"



- A. Know what is not recyclable.
- B. The answers are not hard to find.
- C. A lot of bagged stuff goes right to the landfill.
- D. Plastic bags can be used again or returned to grocery stores.
- E. If you really don't know if an item is recyclable, then just throw it in the garbage.
- F This is really important if you only use one bin because food items could ruin paper.
- G Hard plastics like water and soft drink bottles or anything like these can be recycled.

注意：七选五选择 ABCD 正常填涂，如果选 E 填涂 AB、F 填涂 AC、G 填涂 AD

第四部分 书面表达（共三节，42 分）

第一节（共 4 小题；第 60、61 题各 2 分，第 62 题 3 分，第 63 题 5 分，共 12 分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

In college, Spring Break(春假)is usually associated with the beach, parties and sleepless nights, bringing about relaxation, free time and friends. Students who wish to spend their break doing something productive and rewarding, however, may choose to participate in the Alternative Break Program. It places college students communities both at home and abroad.

The Program allows students to take part in various projects dealing with issues such as literacy (识字), homelessness and the environment. It includes helping kids with their lessons, raising money for families in need and collecting data for environmental research.

The hope is that, by getting themselves involved in different environments, students will have the opportunity to learn about members of communities and broaden their view. In turn, they will incorporate (融合) their experiences and lessons learned into their own communities. In a word, the Program aims to encourage students to be active citizens and engage themselves in making a difference in society.

In the spring of 2006, about 36,000 students in the USA participated in the Alternative Break Program.

Samantha Giacobozzi, now director of the Program, has been on five alternative break trips herself, including trips to New Orleans, India and Dominican Republic. "I was a student who went on alternative break trips and had my life totally transformed by that experience," she said. "Every year, we meet many students who have attended the Program. You can see changes in their life that are connected with their alternative break experiences."

The Program began in 1991. Today, it has become increasingly popular with



college students in the United States.

60. Who may choose to participate in the Alternative Break Program?

61. What is Samantha's attitude towards the Program?

62. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

The purpose of the Program is to encourage students to be active citizens and make a difference to the Program.

63. If you take part in the Program, which project would you be interested in? Explain why. (about 40 words)

第二节 基础知识 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

64. He is a little boy, but he _____ as if he were an adult. (behaviour)

65. Try not to get _____ ----after all, what's the use of worrying? (depress)

66. Shortly afterwards, Peter received an _____ to speak at a scientific conference. (invite)

67. I was late for the meeting because I _____ by traffic. (delay)

68. Pick the chair up instead of _____ it behind you! (drag)

69. We measured the _____ and width of the living room. (long)

70. It is a highly _____ magazine that is widely read by engineers. (influence)

71. I feel really _____ about forgetting her birthday again. (guilt)

72. The tips given in this book are useful and _____. (motivate)

73. I've warned her _____ times but she never listened. (count)

第三节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校将举办“中华传统文化周”活动。请给你班的交换生 Jim 写封电子邮件, 希望他一起参加。邮件内容包括:

1. 介绍活动的安排 (如时间、地点、内容等);
2. 询问对方的意向。

注意: 1. 词数不少于 100;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

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