

2023—2024 学年度第二学期 3 月份阶段检测
高二 英语

2024. 3

第 I 卷（选择题）

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。
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，从题中给出的 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 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How is the weather today?
A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Windy.
2. What does the woman mean?
A. She has received the wrong dish.
B. She doesn't like the taste of the food.
C. She recommends the chicken salad sandwich.
3. What makes the woman prefer the red-brick house?
A. Its colorful garden. B. Its large yard. C. Its extra bedroom.
4. How does the man usually go to work?
A. On foot. B. By car. C. By bus.
5. Where did the speakers meet last time?
A. At Michael's. B. At George's. C. At Peter's.

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。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 至 7 题。

6. What is the man probably?
A. A doctor. B. A nutritionist. C. A fitness instructor.
7. What is the man's suggestion for the woman?
A. Watching out for her weight.
B. Doing some exercise daily.
C. Going on a diet.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The art lesson. B. A professor. C. French painters.

9. What will the man do next?
A. Study with Mike. B. Go to the library. C. Meet his cousin.

10. What time is it now?
A. 3:50 pm. B. 4:05 pm. C. 4:10 pm.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Fellow workers. C. Teacher and student.

12. What did John Adams start the nonprofit for?

- A. Helping other teenagers.
- B. Rescuing animals in danger.
- C. Spreading scientific knowledge.

13. Why does the man want to know more about John Adams?

- A. To prepare for schoolwork.
- B. To follow in his footsteps.
- C. To write a book about heroes.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the man do in the supermarket?

- A. Deal with shelves.
- B. Work at the cash desk.
- C. Handle customers' complaints.

15. How long has the man worked in the supermarket?

- A. For one week. B. For two weeks. C. For three weeks.

16. What does the woman advise the man to do?

- A. Change his job. B. Seize every chance. C. Apologize to the boss.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where did the speaker do the training in winter?

- A. In the gym. B. In the forest. C. In the field.

18. What did the speaker probably find relatively difficult to do?

- A. Standing in the right way.
- B. Holding the bow correctly.
- C. Placing the arrow properly.

19. What did the speaker mainly do to improve the shooting skills?

- A. He turned to the Internet.
- B. He read relevant books.
- C. He communicated with others.

20. Where did the speaker know the training?

- A. The website. B. The newspaper. C. The radio.

第二部分 阅读理解（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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

Fly like superman!

Have you ever imagined how it feels when fresh air is in your face? Or to see the beauty of nature from the top? You can do it in a hot air balloon ride.

Hot air ballooning is the activity of flying in a basket hanging over a hot air balloon. Attractive parts of ballooning include the unusual quiet, the lack of a feeling of movement, and the bird's-eye view. Since the balloon moves with the direction of the winds, the passengers feel absolutely no wind, except for brief periods during the flight when the balloon climbs or falls into air currents of different directions or speeds. Hot air ballooning has been recognized by the World Aeronautical Federation(WAF)as the safest air sport, and accidents seldom happen. However, you must follow some rules such as:

** You have to respect the limit of passengers allowed in the ride. A catlán has drawn new attention to the danger of ballooning. Four years ago, 11 people were injured and 2 were killed when their hot air balloon basket struck in line and caught fire.*

**The pilot must check the weather and select a suitable take-off point. The current and forecast weather must have good visibility for the pilot to see, and slow winds to allow take-off and landing.*

** Children aged under twelve have to be with their parents all the tour.*

** Pilots must not carry passengers who have participated in scuba dive (蛙潜) the day before.*

There are many regular (定期) gatherings of balloons and balloonists in Hidalgo around the year, which provide both a place for balloonists to interact as well as a place for visitors to entertain. You must try this activity at least once in a lifetime.

21. What is an attraction of hot air ballooning?
 - A. Hearing the sound of the wind.
 - B. Enjoying a breathtaking view.
 - C. Experiencing different weather.
 - D. Having a feeling of movement.
22. What can we learn from the rules of hot air ballooning?
 - A. 13 passengers are allowed on board at most.
 - B. It allows take-off or landing in strong winds.
 - C. A person aged 12 and older can ride alone.
 - D. Any scuba divers are allowed as passengers.
23. What kind of text is it?
 - A. A news report.
 - B. A scientific research.
 - C. A travel guide.
 - D. A technical document.

B

Bertha von Suttner received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1905 — she was the first woman to receive it, and also the inspiration for the creation of the Nobel Prize.

She met Alfred Nobel, a rich millionaire, by answering his newspaper ad for a secretary. Although she only worked for him for a few weeks, she remained good friends with Alfred Nobel for the next 20 years. When she became involved in the peace movement in Europe, she promised to keep Nobel informed of its progress. When Alfred Nobel died in 1896, his will included the establishment of a peace prize, thanks to Bertha von Suttner's influence.

Bertha von Suttner was born in a military family, but she spent the second half of her life

working for peace. She wrote books, attended peace conferences, gave lectures and helped organize peace societies in Austria, Germany and Hungary, as well as the International Peace Bureau in Switzerland. Her novel, *Lay Down Your Arms*, was one of the most influential anti-war books of all time, and helped to make her a leader of the peace movement in Europe. Its end to war theme was both the ambition and the most important goal in the life of this great woman.

Bertha von Suttner worked so hard for peace because she believed that a terrible war would break out in Europe if nations didn't work hard to establish lasting peace institutions. She made many major achievements for a more peaceful world, but two months after she died, World War I broke out. A hundred years after she won the Nobel Peace Prize, nations still seem to view war as a choice to work out their problems. But like Bertha von Suttner did, many today are working hard around the world to help strengthen peace institutions and spread the idea that it's time to put an end to war.

24. Bertha von Suttner _____.
- A. worked for Alfred Nobel for 20 years
 - B. helped Alfred Nobel draw up his will
 - C. persuaded Alfred Nobel to join the peace movement
 - D. inspired Alfred Nobel to establish the Nobel Peace Prize
25. Paragraph 3 is mainly about Bertha von Suttner's _____.
- A. efforts and contributions to the peace movement
 - B. family background and work experiences
 - C. writing career and life experiences
 - D. ambition and goals in life
26. What do we know about *Lay Down Your Arms*?
- A. It was based on a true story.
 - B. It recorded Bertha von Suttner's daily life.
 - C. It was about a military family.
 - D. It showed Bertha von Suttner's wish for peace.
27. What can we infer from the last Paragraph?
- A. Bertha von Suttner's fight for peace is still shared by many.
 - B. Bertha von Suttner failed to found peace institutions.
 - C. Bertha von Suttner successfully predicted a war.
 - D. Bertha von Suttner lost her life in World War I.

C

Globalization means that people, ideas, technology, money, services and many other things are moving between countries and changing the way people think and act.

Not everyone thinks the same way about globalization. Some people think it is bad, and some people think it is good. Some believe that globalization helps rich people get richer and makes poor people poorer. These people say that globalization helps big companies like Coca-Cola and McDonald's destroy local businesses. However, the people who think globalization is a good thing argue that globalization helps poorer people to become richer. They also think that it doesn't destroy local cultures. These people also believe globalization helps prevent wars. This is because countries with economic connections will try hard to keep good relationships so that their economies aren't destroyed.

Whether you think globalization is good or bad, it affects the world in two areas: jobs and cultures.

Globalization has had a very strong influence on jobs all over the world. For some workers, such as engineers, lawyers and bankers, globalization has been a good development. These workers are able to successfully compete globally and have seen an increase in their pay. But for those who work in factories or in the service industry (at hotels, shops and restaurants), it has not been good. Workers from poorer countries are trying to get these types of jobs. They will do the same job for less money. This decreases the pay for that job, so people get paid less to do it.

Cultures have also been affected by globalization. Foods such as Japanese noodles, Indian curry and French cheeses have spread around the world. We can also see an increase in the use of Chinese characters in tattoos (纹身). Some people get these tattoos but they don't really know what the characters mean. Globalization also affects the film industry. Most people have seen American movies. But because of globalization, Korean, Indian and Japanese movies have become more worldwide.

No one knows the future of globalization. Most experts agree that it will continue to grow and have an increasingly greater influence on people's life in the future.

28. Some people think globalization is good because it may _____.
- A. change local cultures B. help local businesses develop
C. help stop wars among countries D. make rich people become richer
29. According to Paragraph 4, we know _____.
- A. engineers will get a lower pay
B. globalization greatly affects people's jobs
C. workers from rich countries get paid less
D. people can get favorite jobs more easily
30. Globalization helps people in the world to _____.
- A. enjoy foods from different countries B. go to different countries for movies
C. own the same culture in the end D. know Chinese characters very well
31. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Globalization is sure to do good to people.
B. Globalization may change people's life in the future.
C. Globalization will be limited in the future.
D. Globalization will be loved throughout the world.

D

Fashion designers have a big say in what's considered beautiful. They pick who's in their shows and ads, shaping what's celebrated as beauty. But this power also means responsibility — it can be used to leave people out or lift them up.

When I was young, fashion was my world. I **pored over** various fashion magazines at my local bookstore, desiring to be tall, thin, and have long, shiny hair to fit the ideal. I wanted to be like those models, so I stopped eating. It was a tough time; my eating disorder consumed me. It took years to break free from its control, allowing me to focus on my true passions.

For so long, the fashion industry has worked hard to set an ideal of beauty that celebrates thin, young, white, and able-bodied models as the ideal. It's impossible not to be exposed to images of models that have been photoshopped to where there's not a single spot in sight. This idea is everywhere, and it hurts people. Shockingly, around 91% of women are unhappy with their appearance. It's sad that teens grow up in a society where they deny themselves.

There's progress — models and musicians promote body positivity. However, the pressure to meet unrealistic standards remains. Changing these standards involves bravely celebrating diverse beauty. True inclusivity goes beyond appearances. It requires diverse decision-makers, photographers, and casting directors cooperating. Young designers often overlook this crucial aspect. Hiring plus-size or transgender photographers, diverse casting directors, or makeup artists who understand the importance of accommodating to various skin tones, is vital for an overall approach.

We aimed to redefine the “bikini body” standards. However, the goal isn't for the consumer's body to change but for clothes to accommodate all sizes. We need more fashion for everyone, no matter their size or where they shop. It's our responsibility as designers to challenge this narrow beauty definition. My hope is for future teens to escape the pressures I faced, developing a fashion industry celebrating diverse identities.

32. What does the underlined phrase “pored over” in paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Classified carefully. B. Read attentively.
C. Compared thoroughly. D. Recommended sincerely.
33. What is the impact of the initial beauty ideals set by the fashion industry?
- A. Causing self-denial. B. Generating individuality.
C. Focusing on true passions. D. Contributing to self-confidence.
34. What can be inferred about true inclusivity?
- A. It encourages personal effort. B. It satisfies traditional standards.
C. It focuses on physical appearances. D. It calls for diversity and cooperation.
35. Which of the following will the author probably agree with?
- A. Customers will change their body shapes.
B. Future teens will redefine fashion standards.
C. Fashion should celebrate everyone's uniqueness.
D. “Bikini body” standards should be strengthened.

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。

Some people think working overtime means you're a hard worker. You have to sacrifice your personal time to stay at work, produce something, help the company, and be a more devoted employee. But is that right? 36 This means it takes you longer to produce something than someone else.

A good manager knows how to encourage his employees to work to their full potential instead of expecting them to work late even if they don't have something to do. People who stay in their office until late hate their jobs. 37

Overworking may negatively influence the level of productivity and efficiency. Any company that makes their employees work those hours is not being managed well. 38 And the boss would prefer you work efficiently 7 hours and then go back home than 10 hours with poor efficiency.

39 The fact is the competition is so fierce that if you don't work hard someone will easily and willingly replace you, especially in the IT industry. Employees are told they need to work longer hours or they don't belong or are denied promotions. It is time to abandon the culture of overworking, to work smarter, more efficiently and have a balance with personal life.

Nowadays, it's hard for a young person to build a good future, for pressures are on his (or her) shoulders: housing, children, parents, themselves, etc. But everyone must keep working hard to have ourselves on the way to the good future, which is not certain. 40

- A. No one wants to work overtime.
- B. The boss thinks highly of overworking.
- C. Working too many hours only means you are inefficient.
- D. For it affects their performance, as well as other aspects of their life.
- E. What's sure is that if you're lazy and don't work hard, no good future will come.
- F. Managers believe that overworking is an evidence of devotion from their employees' side.
- G. In many countries, overworking would be criticized because it reflects poor work efficiency.

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 完型填空（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 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In my early childhood, I was convinced that persistence is the only way towards success. But a small incident made me change my mind.

One day my two-year-old son, 41 at a dozen of "stood" color marker-pens, cheered excitedly, "Mummy, look! I did it." Afterwards, he collected some ball-pens, 42 to do the same. Hard though he tried, the ball-pens just lay 43. He turned to me for help. Noticing they had either sharp or round ends, I said 44, "Mummy can't help you." To my surprise, he wouldn't listen and continued trying. I was struck by his persistence.

My son's behaviour reminded me of George who was always 45 in his work and rarely talked to anyone. To him, therefore, there was no such thing called weekends or holidays. Our boss praised 46 about him and inspired us to look up to him as a role model.

One day I met George. "Gonna work late again tonight? "

"Probably can't leave till midnight," he said.

"How many hours have you put in here each week, eighty or ninety?"

“ ___47___.”

“Don't you have time to be with your family at all?”

He shook his head slowly and ___48___ a sigh. “It's not what I wanted. But I have worked on it for so long. It's much too ___49___ to even think about letting go.”

A year later I resigned. The ___50___ thing I heard about him was that his wife divorced him. Since then I've never seen him. But occasionally his aged ___51___ would come to my mind.

Until that day, without knowing why the ball-pens couldn't stand up, the two-year-old had ___52___ the impossibility after many failures. He put aside all the ball-pens and kept only those water markers for his “game”. ___53___, he already learned to let go of his previous ___54___ attempts.

In our daily life, many headaches can be avoided if we know how to ___55___ them and then let go of them immediately.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 41. A. shouting | B. pointing | C. screaming | D. laughing |
| 42. A. intending | B. insisting | C. requiring | D. urging |
| 43. A. still | B. silent | C. quiet | D. flat |
| 44. A. deliberately | B. enthusiastically | C. casually | D. unintentionally |
| 45. A. buried | B. interested | C. devoted | D. busy |
| 46. A. little | B. well | C. much | D. highly |
| 47. A. At random | B. At times | C. At most | D. At least |
| 48. A. let out | B. let off | C. sent off | D. sent out |
| 49. A. encouraging | | B. comfortable | C. painful D. ashamed |
| 50. A. later | B. last | C. latter | D. lately |
| 51. A. picture | B. figure | C. reflection | D. image |
| 52. A. accepted | B. received | C. refused | D. rejected |
| 53. A. Generally | B. Eventually | C. Additionally | D. Obviously |
| 54. A. hopeful | B. endless | C. meaningful | D. useless |
| 55. A. clarify | B. realize | C. identify | D. acknowledge |

第 II 卷 (非选择题)

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。

Potala Palace (布达拉宫) is the highest ancient palace in the world. The palace, ___56___ (name) after a holy hill, is said to be used for greeting a Han princess. Legend has it that in the 7th century, ___57___ (greet) his bride Princess Wencheng of the Tang Dynasty, Songtsen Gampo built a palace with a thousand rooms up on the Red Hill and named it Potala. The palace was ___58___ (main) made of stones and woods, and decorated ___59___ special local tree branches. Later, the ancient palace ___60___ (destroy) in wars. ___61___ we see at present is the architecture of the Qing Dynasty and the continuous expanding work outcome since the 17th century.

The Palace has two parts, the Red Palace as the center and the White Palace as two wings. The Red Palace is the highest part in the center that is completely devoted to ___62___

(religion) study. It was painted red to represent power. It consists of different halls and 63 (library) on many levels with winding passages. The White Palace, 64 once served as the office building of local government makes up the living quarters, and 65 (it) wall was painted white to convey peace and calmness.

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, 你校英语报举办了主题为“War and Peace”写作大赛。请你写一封邮件给你的外教老师 Peter, 介绍活动开展情况。内容包括:

1. 写作大赛目的
2. 同学们的表现
3. 活动的意义和影响

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右。

2. 请按如下格式作答。

Dear Peter,

Looking forward to discussing more about it in our next class.

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。

A lesson from my sister

My elder sister was different. She was socially awkward. She could not look at people in the eye. She would mumble (嘟囔) to herself and repeat the words she had just said. The child psychologist had termed it as “Asperger Syndrome”.

She, however, was academically capable. Therefore, we attended the same primary school. Despite this, I never, ever admitted in public that she was my sister. There was one incident, however, that changed how I viewed my sister. It was the incident that changed me.

Being in primary six, about to graduate, the school had made it a must for everyone to perform. Due to my sister’s inability to work together with others, she had to do it individually.

“I’ll sing,” my sister told my parents confidently. Hearing that, I was completely shocked. How could my sister, who was socially awkward, sing in front of the school? I knew so well that if this happened, she would surely embarrass me.

Silently I prayed I would not have to watch my sister disgrace herself. *It is fine. No one knows she is your sister.* I remember telling myself these exact lines as I sat in the hall, waiting for the performances to start.

The lights dimmed and the curtains parted to reveal the only solo — my sister. It took about a whole minute for her to speak out her name and class and by that time, whispers were heard in the audience. “Why is she taking so long?” People around me asked. I sat nervously in my seat, wishing I were somewhere else.

- 注意：1. 所续写短文的总词数应为 150 左右；
2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1

Finally my sister started to sing.

Paragraph 2

Guilt (内疚) and shame filled my heart as I listened to my sister's wonderful singing. _____

英语试题参考答案:

听力 1-5 BABCC 6-10 ABACB 11-15 ABAAB 16-20 CCACB

21. B 22. C 23. C

【A 篇导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了热气球旅行的相关事项。

21. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段 *Attractive parts of ballooning include the unusual quiet, the lack of a feeling of movement, and the bird's-eye view.* (气球飞行吸引人的地方包括不同寻常的安静、缺乏运动感和鸟瞰图)可知,热气球旅行可以享受鸟瞰图,故享受令人叹为观止的景色是热气球的一大吸引力。故选 B 项。

22. 细节理解题。根据文章第三个*部分 *“Children aged under twelve have to be with their parents all the tour.* (十二岁以下的孩子必须全程陪伴在父母身边)”可知,12 岁及以上的人可以独自乘坐热气球。故选 C 项。

23. 推理判断题。结合全文及文章最后一段 *“There are many regular gatherings of balloons and balloonists in Hidalgo around the year, which provide both a place for balloonists to interact as well as a place for visitors to entertain. You must try this activity at least once in a lifetime.* (一年中,伊达尔戈有许多气球和气球爱好者的定期聚会,这既是气球爱好者互动的地方,也是游客娱乐的地方。您一生中必须至少尝试一次此活动)”可知,文章主要介绍了热气球旅行的相关事项,故本文是一则旅行指南。故选 C 项。

24. D 25. A 26. D 27. A

【B 篇导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了第一位女性诺贝尔和平奖获得者 Bertha von Suttner。

24. 细节理解题。根据第一段 *“Bertha von Suttner received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1905 — she was the first woman to receive it, and also the inspiration for the creation of the Nobel Prize.* (伯莎·冯·萨特纳于 1905 年获得诺贝尔和平奖,她是第一位获得该奖项的女性,也是诺贝尔奖创立的灵感来源)”和第二段中的 *“When Alfred Nobel died in 1896, his will included the establishment of a peace prize, thanks to Bertha von Suttner's influence.* (当阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔于 1896 年去世时,由于伯莎·冯·萨特纳的影响,他的遗嘱包括设立和平奖)”可知,伯莎·冯·萨特纳启发阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔设立诺贝尔和平奖。故选 D。

25. 主旨大意题。根据第三段 *“Bertha von Suttner was born in an aristocratic military family, but she spent the second half of her life working for peace. She wrote books, attended peace conferences, gave lectures and helped organize peace societies in Austria, Germany and Hungary, as well as the International Peace Bureau in Switzerland. Her novel, Lay Down Your Arms, was one of the most influential anti-war books of all time, and helped to make her a leader of the peace movement in Europe. Its end to war theme was both the ambition and the most important goal in the life of this great woman.* (伯莎·冯·萨特纳出生在一个贵族军人家庭,但她的后半生都在为和平而努力。她写书,参加和平会议,发表演讲,并帮助在奥地利、德国和匈牙利以及瑞士的国际和平局组织和平协会。她的小说《放下武器》是有史以来最具影响力的反战书籍之一,并帮助她成为欧洲和平运动的领导者。结束战争的主题既是这位伟大女性的抱负,也是她一生中最重要的目标)”可知,第三段主要是关于 Bertha von Suttner 对和平运动的努力和贡献。故选 A。

26. 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 *“Its end to war theme was both the ambition and the most*

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