

## 高二英语

2024.1

本试卷共 14 页，共 140 分。考试时长 120 分钟。考生务必将答案写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

### 第 I 卷 (共 75 分)

#### I. 听力理解 (共三节, 22.5 分)

第一节: (共 4 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)

听下面四段对话, 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。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What will the man probably buy in the end?

- A. Juice.                      B. Water.                      C. Coke.

2. What is the woman going to do on Sunday?

- A. Enjoy a concert.      B. See a film.                      C. Work on a project.

3. How did Sam go to school today?

- A. By bike.                      B. On foot.                      C. By bus.

4. Who likes comedy?

- A. The man.                      B. The man's mother.                      C. The man's father.

第二节: (共 6 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听下面三段对话或独白, 每段对话或独白后有两道小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 5 段材料, 回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. Why did the woman go to the library?

- A. To meet the man.      B. To check the textbook.      C. To prepare for the exam.

6. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
 A. Classmates.                      B. Workmates.                      C. Neighbors.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

7. How does the man feel about his performance today?  
 A. Excited.                      B. Disappointed.                      C. Surprised.

8. What is the woman doing?

- A. Hosting a ceremony.  
 B. Doing an interview.  
 C. Asking for advice.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

9. What can you learn about the tour?

- A. It will last four days.  
 B. No meals will be provided.  
 C. Students will meet some artists.

10. What is the speaker's main purpose in giving this talk?

- A. To persuade students to join a tour.  
 B. To invite students to be tour guides.  
 C. To inform students of a tour arrangement.

第三节：（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面一段独白，根据题目要求在相应的横线上写下第 11 题至第 15 题的关键信息。每小题仅填写一个词。这段独白你将听两遍。

How to Have a Sense of Humor	
<u>  11  </u> yourself	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Have a light-hearted attitude about yourself</li> <li>■ Learn to <u>  12  </u> at yourself</li> </ul>
Give others a <u>  13  </u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Be forgiving and focus on positives</li> <li>■ Try not to take others too <u>  14  </u></li> </ul>
Watch and learn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Observe other people</li> <li>■ Watch <u>  15  </u> with varied humor</li> </ul>

II. 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 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, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was a Sunday afternoon in May. Paul Blachut was busy working at a restaurant in scenic Augsburg, Germany. Many tourists came for food at the pretty place beside the river, where the meltwater was cold at this time of year.

A mother and her daughter were 16 the cooling water by the riverbank. They were playing with an inflatable tube happily when 17 the girl lost her footing and was caught in the river's current. It happened so fast that the girl desperately grabbed (抓) on to the tube, which her mother was sitting in, throwing her into the river, too.



inflatable tube

Blachut heard the sudden shout, "Two women are drowning in the river!" Then he hurried to the 18, where he spotted them trying to grab anything they could. He was horrified to see that one of them kept sinking. Blachut's mind 19, "How can I help them?" 20 having no lifesaving training, he rushed down to the riverbank. Quickly he 21 his T-shirt and jumped into the river. He didn't care about the cold; all he could think about was saving the women. It was obvious they were 22.

As Blachut got closer to them, he could 23 that the mother seemed to be in the most trouble—she was drowning. He 24 a film in which a lifeguard grabbed a drowning victim's body, pulling the person ashore while swimming on his back. Blachut tried this, but the woman's clothing made her so 25; he kept being dragged under, too. He needed a new 26. He quickly dived under the drowning woman, 27 her upward and using that momentum (水势) to take her toward the shore. At that time, an onlooker was able to 28 the woman's hand, pulling her ashore. Then Blachut jumped into the river again. He swam downstream, got hold of the daughter, and was able to get her out in the same way, too.

Several onlookers expressed their 29 for Blachut following the incident. However, Blachut was 30 about his role, "The whole rescue only took several minutes and I am happy to receive your praise."

- |                  |               |                |             |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 16. A. enjoying  | B. buying     | C. drinking    | D. pouring  |
| 17. A. slowly    | B. naturally  | C. fortunately | D. suddenly |
| 18. A. pool      | B. restaurant | C. shore       | D. tube     |
| 19. A. stopped   | B. raced      | C. wandered    | D. worked   |
| 20. A. Without   | B. Despite    | C. Besides     | D. For      |
| 21. A. put away  | B. tried on   | C. took off    | D. hung up  |
| 22. A. helpless  | B. dangerous  | C. calm        | D. busy     |
| 23. A. share     | B. express    | C. respond     | D. tell     |
| 24. A. mentioned | B. recalled   | C. rent        | D. shot     |
| 25. A. pretty    | B. soft       | C. heavy       | D. strong   |
| 26. A. schedule  | B. task       | C. message     | D. plan     |
| 27. A. pushing   | B. flying     | C. rolling     | D. pulling  |
| 28. A. wave      | B. clap       | C. grasp       | D. shake    |
| 29. A. surprise  | B. admiration | C. happiness   | D. hope     |
| 30. A. curious   | B. careful    | C. passionate  | D. modest   |

III. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Regeneron Science Talent Search (Regeneron STS) is the oldest and most important science research competition for high school students all over the nation. Started in 1942, Regeneron STS recognizes and empowers most promising young scientists. Each year, nearly 2,000 students enter Regeneron STS. The competition awards 300 student scholars and their schools annually and invites 40 student finalists to Washington, D.C. to participate in final judging. Regeneron STS provides an important platform for their original research which is examined and reviewed by professional scientists.

**What are the requirements?**

- Applicants must be over 13 years of age and have legal parental permission to submit (提交) the application and participate, or be 18 years of age or older;
- Applicants must complete individual research projects to enter Regeneron STS. Research conducted as part of a pre-collegiate student team project is not qualified for Regeneron STS;

北京市西城区 2023—2024 学年度第一学期期末试卷 高二英语 第 4 页 (共 14 页)

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题





## B

When I was an undergraduate student studying ecology, I was used to discovering overall trends in large amounts of data. The thought of getting my hands dirty in the field never seemed interesting to me. I saw it as a boring and repetitive task. But I knew potential graduate schools would likely view my lack of field experience as a hole in my application letter. My mother also thought I should work for a few years to explore my interests before pursuing further education. So, I decided to apply for field-based summer positions after graduation.

After landing a job assessing the sage grouse habitat in Utah, I found myself in the company of Sherel, a 75-year-old botanist and the leader of our field crew. On the very first day of the fieldwork, I noticed a special plant on the field. “Wonderful! Looks like you’ve got a Mahonia repens,” Sherel shouted excitedly. I gently touched the plant with yellow flowers by my feet, “This one here? How can you tell it’s a Mahonia?” He paused briefly to admire the plant and then began his energetic description of the plant’s typical features.



*sage grouse*



*Mahonia repens*

That evening, while we were watching the sunset together, I texted my childhood friend. “Day 1 was actually kind of fun,” I started, “but we’ll see how long it takes before I get bored from just identifying plants in the field all day.”

But as the weeks of fieldwork rolled by, the boredom I had expected never arrived. I came home from the field each night with sore legs and a sunburned neck, excited by the day’s finds. By picking Sherel’s brain about different species of animals and plants, I discovered field days are about much more than identification. Each day is an opportunity to learn a little bit more. When the summer was over, I found myself in another field job, this time surveying forest in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula.

I’m now a third-year Ph.D. student in ecology. Fieldwork may be buggy, wet, and physically demanding, but working with others helps keep spirits high and the physical activity helps me stay sharp. And it constantly reminds me that any task can present an opportunity to learn—as long as I am open to it.

34. Why did the author join the fieldwork in Utah?
- A. To find out overall trends in data.
  - B. To assess the sage grouse habitat.
  - C. To improve his application letter.
  - D. To realize his mother's dream.
35. On the first day of the fieldwork in Utah, the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. argued with Sherel
  - B. complained to his friend
  - C. became a leader of his group
  - D. discovered a Mahonia repens
36. What does the author think of fieldwork now?
- A. Easy but interesting.
  - B. Boring but fruitful.
  - C. Tiring but meaningful.
  - D. Repetitive but demanding.
37. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. We should explore fun in daily tasks.
  - B. We should be open to new experiences.
  - C. We should respect the people around us.
  - D. We should be determined about our goals.

### C

An AI model can be used to detect stress in office workers based on how they use their mouse and keyboard. A new study suggests that a machine-learning model using these two elements was more accurate at detecting stress in people than a model that tracked their heart-rate data.

“We saw that the models that just used the mouse and keyboard data performed better than the models that had the heart-rate data in it,” says Marq Naegelin, a Ph.D. student at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, and one of the study's authors.

Naegelin and her fellow researchers used machine-learning models to analyze data on keyboard-typing activity, mouse movements and heart-rate data. They also studied the data of a combination of two or all three of these elements to determine which performed best in terms of measuring stress. They found that the model trained on mouse and keyboard data performed better than the model that used mouse, keyboard and heart rates. Of the single-modality (形态) models, the heart-rate



data performed the worst.

“The test was conducted in an environment that simulated an office environment, so the results still need to be confirmed in real-life scenarios (情况),” Naegelin says.

In the experiment, participants were divided into three groups. A control group carried out assigned tasks, such as planning meetings and collecting data, with no additional work. A second group at times answered questions from managers in person in a mock interview scenario while completing other assigned tasks. And members of a third group were, at certain points, interrupted with additional questions sent through an online chat on top of tasks assigned to other groups. At regular intervals during the experiment, participants were asked to rate their stress levels through a computer questionnaire.

Researchers learned that workers made longer, less accurate movements with their mouse, as well as more typing errors, when they were stressed. Shorter, more direct movements with the mouse were tied to lower stress levels. The study didn't focus on why increased levels of stress are thought to affect muscle activity.

The researchers say they believe a stress-detection system that logs keyboard and mouse movements might be beneficial as a self-help tool for employees alongside other initiatives to improve workplace mental health. But employee participation would need to be optional and based on informed consent (同意), and companies would need to commit to protecting user privacy.

It remains to be seen how this technology will evolve and be adopted in practice, but the potential for AI to contribute positively to employee well-being is an appealing avenue for future exploration.

38. What do we know from Naegelin's study?

- A. Heart-rate data has little connection with stress.
- B. Mouse and keyboard data proves effective in stress detection.
- C. Mouse data performs worst in measuring stress among all models.
- D. Using more elements in a model increases accuracy in stress detection.

39. What is Paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. The research process.
- B. The research findings.
- C. The research purpose.
- D. The research background.



40. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. AI models based on mouse and keyboard data have been widely applied.
  - B. Naegelin's study explains why muscle activity can affect stress levels.
  - C. Employers need to respect employees' privacy while detecting stress.
  - D. A stress-detection system improves physical health at the workplace.
41. What is the author's purpose of writing the passage?
- A. To introduce a new model to detect stress.
  - B. To compare different models in stress detection.
  - C. To show the disadvantages of being overstressed.
  - D. To state the importance of a stress-detection system.

**D**

Frozen in time, a 125-million-year-old mammal attacking a dinosaur. A 39-million-year-old whale, the heaviest animal that ever lived. The oldest known jellyfish, from 505 million years ago. Paleontology (古生物学) produces newsworthy discoveries.

Fossils (化石), moreover, provide direct evidence for the long history of life, allowing paleontologists to test hypotheses (假设) about evolution with data only they provide. They allow investigation of present and past life on Earth. Flows of biological diversity, appearances of new life forms and the extinctions of long existing ones, would go undiscovered without these efforts. But the headlines over exciting new fossils greatly underestimate the true importance of paleontology. Its real significance lies in how such discoveries brighten the grand history of life on Earth. From its beginnings, more than three billion years ago, to the present day, fossils record how life adapted or disappeared in the face of major environmental challenges.

Paleontologists provide us with a unique vantage on modern climate change. They play an essential role in interpreting ancient environments, in reconstructing ancient oceans, continents and climates. Fossils provide key limitation on the climate models that are essential for predicting future climate change. And the fossil record gives important insights into how life will respond to predicted future climate conditions, because these have occurred before in Earth's history.



45. What's the best title for the passage?
- A. Paleontology: A Pioneering Study  
 B. Paleontology: A History Recorder  
 C. Paleontology Tells More About Nature Than Humans  
 D. Paleontology Is Far More Than New Fossil Discoveries

第II卷 (共65分)

I. 选词填空 (共7小题; 每小题2分, 共14分)

用方框中单词的适当形式完成下列句子, 每个单词只能用一次。

devote	appoint	endanger	effective
injure	faith	complain	

46. She made a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for her son to see the doctor.  
 47. In the car crash, the two passengers escaped severe \_\_\_\_\_.  
 48. I need to keep my translation \_\_\_\_\_ to the original text.  
 49. We must protect the \_\_\_\_\_ animals before they become extinct.  
 50. The ability to communicate \_\_\_\_\_ with people is required for every applicant.  
 51. Qian Xuesen's \_\_\_\_\_ to his career has inspired many young people to contribute to our country.  
 52. We received a number of \_\_\_\_\_ from customers about the lack of parking facilities.

II. 语法填空 (共10小题; 每小题1分, 共10分)

在未给提示词的空白处填写1个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

53. My hobby is \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) stamps from different countries.  
 54. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) the book all year and am hoping to finish it soon.  
 55. —Can I use your computer this afternoon?  
 —Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) an online class at that time.  
 56. An accident occurred this morning. \_\_\_\_\_ (lucky), no damage was done.  
 57. By the time he was twelve years old, he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) senior high school.  
 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (help) us prepare for the exam, the teacher asked us to review our notes.



59. The manager, \_\_\_\_\_ secretary asked for a sick leave, had to do all the typing himself.
60. My camera didn't work, so I took it to the repair shop to get it \_\_\_\_\_ (check).
61. Climbing, \_\_\_\_\_ entered the Olympics three years ago in Tokyo, will also be one of the events in the 2024 Paris Olympics.
62. They carried the pictures upstairs to the art room, \_\_\_\_\_ the brushes and paint were stored.

III. 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 第 63、64 题每题 2 分, 第 65、66、67 题每题 3 分, 共 13 分)

根据括号中所给提示完成下列句子。

63. 以前他们经常一起去爬山。(used to)

\_\_\_\_\_

64. 我们要赠送 100 本书给那所乡村学校。(give away)

\_\_\_\_\_

65. 他的写作风格对年轻的作者产生了极大的影响。(have an influence on)

\_\_\_\_\_

66. 专家们预测, 很多种语言可能会于下个世纪消失。(die out)

\_\_\_\_\_

67. 我们必须做好准备以适应不断变化的世界。(adapt to)

\_\_\_\_\_

IV. 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面的短文和问题, 根据短文内容, 在相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息, 完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚, 结构正确, 书写工整。

Alle Pierce knows how to plan a holiday. A few months ahead of time, she constructs a spreadsheet of what she wants to do and see. She examines the menus of restaurants she is planning to visit. She uses a picture of the destination as her phone's locked screen image and downloads a countdown app. "What's so exciting about a trip is the anticipation before it," says Pierce, founder of a luxury travel company.



Experts say she is right. Recent studies suggest that hoping for something boosts your mood and lowers your stress. “Imagining good things ahead of us can increase motivation, optimism and patience,” says Simon Rego, a psychologist from New York.

Of course we can't just book a flight every time we need a little cheering up or feel low. But there are ways to incorporate the power of anticipation into your everyday life.

**Get excited about little things.** Write down one thing you're excited for tomorrow. Maybe it's a new book, or a package you're expecting. The collection of these mini thrills means you will still gain the benefits of looking forward to something. Plus, with the nearer stuff, there's more of a sense that it's going to happen for sure.

**Remember that anxiety and anticipation can coexist.** “The dark side of positive anticipation is anticipatory anxiety. Anxiety and excitement are sister emotions,” says Christian Waugh, a psychology professor from North Carolina. But it is harmful only when you just focus on the anxiety part and ignore the excitement part. The key is acknowledging the happy, positive aspect of what you are doing, along with the nervous feelings. When you consider anxious things as exciting, it actually makes you feel better about them.

**Connect with your future self.** Research has shown feeling as if you are on a path to your future self can have a positive effect on your well-being by getting you out of short-term thinking. Thinking ahead may help you prioritize your goal and move toward it. As you start seeing progress, you will look forward to doing the things that get you closer to your future self.

In short, to enjoy life more, embrace anticipation. It's worth waiting for.

68. What makes a trip exciting according to Alle Pierce?

---

69. How does hoping for something benefit us?

---

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

✓ According to the research, connecting with your future self can have a negative effect on your well-being.

---

71. Please give an example to show how you can incorporate the power of anticipation into your daily life. (*In about 40 words*)

---

V. 书面表达 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高二(1)班班长李华。你打算邀请外教 Jim 为你们班做一次关于英语听说的讲座。请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1. 建议讲座的具体内容及其原因；
2. 讲座时间和其他相关事项。

注意：1. 词数不少于 80；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

---

---

---

Yours,

Li Hua

密封线内不要答题