

高二英语

2023.1

本试卷共 16 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. When will the party start?

- A. At 7:10 pm. B. At 7:30 pm. C. At 8:00 pm.

2. What will the woman do on Sunday?

- A. Prepare for a history exam.
B. Give the man some advice.
C. Go to an out-of-state school.

3. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Go to Shenzhen. B. Visit her sister. C. Relax on the beach.

4. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Friends. B. Neighbors. C. Workmates.

第二节: (共 6 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

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

听第 5 段材料, 回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. What did the man do in class?

- A. Wrote poems. B. Made posters. C. Did some cleaning.

6. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. School classes. B. Daily routines. C. Special activities.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

7. Why did the man make the phone call?

- A. To report a car accident.
- B. To discuss traffic problems.
- C. To share his driving experience.

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

- A. Get to work on time.
- B. Drive carefully.
- C. Go to the scene to help.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

9. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Safety tips to follow on a camping trip.
- B. Arrangement for a camping trip.
- C. Memories of a camping trip.

10. What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Buy a summer hat.
- B. Talk to the camp leader.
- C. Find a map of the National Park.

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。

Planning for the Future	
Set goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Getting organized and assessing your <u>11</u>.• Speak with a <u>12</u> or a teacher.• Do some research to see what it takes to reach that goal.
Continue your education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education should be viewed as an investment for the future.• A better education can lead to more <u>13</u> opportunities.
Build strong relationships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicate with others openly and <u>14</u>.• Develop your people skills.• <u>15</u> and appreciate others.

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。

One person can change the world starting with a single blade of grass! When Brian Schwartz decided he wanted to make a 16 in people's lives, he set out by mowing lawns (修剪草坪) in New Jersey for free. Today, Schwartz runs the non-profit organization *I Want to Mow Your Lawn*, and is 17 people in 27 states across the US.

When Schwartz lost his job at a digital advertising agency, he made up his mind to stay active and busy. He wanted to help those having a 18 time, and because of his warm affection for grandparents, he first chose to help 19 citizens. As lawn care can be 20 for the old, Schwartz's idea was 21.

Using his own lawnmower and minivan, Schwartz started with one 22 in the summer of 2020. This soon expanded to two, and then to ten. Within a month, Schwartz opened his non-profit organization and also started offering 23 to veterans, the disabled and single working moms.

One of his former co-workers posted what he did on the Internet. Schwartz explains on the website. "It just feels 24 to help out, to do something 25 that people need done and can't quite do themselves, something straight-forward and clean-cut as newly mowed grass." The Internet helped to increase 26 for the non-profit, and many people offered to help. In fact, the organization recently attracted 50 more 27 in just one week, including professional landscapers!

This grassroots "mowment" has brought people together, 28 many others to be involved, and is continuing to 29. Schwartz, who is now fully employed again, is still 30 to do good and now has plans to offer a snow plow service in the winter.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. difference | B. profit | C. list | D. choice |
| 17. A. teaching | B. watching | C. examining | D. helping |
| 18. A. long | B. happy | C. hard | D. quiet |
| 19. A. active | B. ordinary | C. senior | D. responsible |
| 20. A. boring | B. tiring | C. interesting | D. exciting |

21. A. welcomed B. rejected C. abandoned D. borrowed
22. A. park B. garden C. shop D. office
23. A. courses B. discounts C. suggestions D. services
24. A. free B. good C. strange D. safe
25. A. true B. polite C. practical D. reasonable
26. A. levels B. prices C. production D. awareness
27. A. volunteers B. friends C. engineers D. colleagues
28. A. hired B. inspired C. ordered D. elected
29. A. grow B. return C. train D. gather
30. A. paid B. required C. qualified D. motivated

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

Your sleep position can determine a lot about your health, and can also affect your health in different ways.

It's difficult to control what sleep position we naturally fall into, as our body will subconsciously fall into the most comfortable position. However, some positions are better for you than others, and some could actually hinder your health and wellbeing.

If you sleep on your side

More than 60 percent of people sleep on their side. This is mostly likely because it is one of the most comfortable sleep positions. Often our body naturally moves to this position, which is linked to when we were in the foetal (胎儿的) position.

Sleeping on your side offers a number of benefits to your body, from promoting healthy spine alignment, which can help to prevent back pain, to reducing heartburn and snoring. Side sleeping would be particularly beneficial for older people, those who snore or have sleep apnoea (呼吸暂停), those with back pain and pregnant women.

There are a few drawbacks to sleeping on your side, however. Those with shoulder pain and those who are worried about wrinkles should refrain from side sleeping.

If you sleep on your back

Lying on your back is the second most popular sleep position and offers just as many benefits as side sleeping.

When you're sleeping on your back, your weight is evenly distributed, which helps prevent neck and back pain. Back sleeping would also be advised for those who want to keep their skin in good condition and those who suffer from neck and spinal pain.

However, back sleeping is the worst position if you snore or suffer from sleep apnoea. If you are a back sleeper, ensure you have a supportive pillow (枕头) which fits in the curve of your neck and supports your head and natural spinal curve.

If you sleep on your stomach

Sleeping on your stomach is the least common sleep position. There are more negatives to this position compared to positives.

The stomach offers the least amount of back support and can actually increase pressure on the spine which may cause pain once you wake up. Furthermore, those who sleep on their stomach will have their head facing one side, which may also cause a stiff neck upon waking.

Which sleep position is right for you?

Determining the right sleep position for yourself is personal preference. Regardless of which position you choose, make sure that you have a firm mattress and pillows. These will support the spine and neck, which is vital to prevent any pains in future.

31. According to the passage, sleeping on the side _____.
- A. is the most comfortable sleep position
 - B. may cure people of their shoulder pain
 - C. reminds people of the foetal position
 - D. is good for those who snore
32. Those who want to keep their skin in good condition may prefer _____.
- A. sleeping on their side
 - B. sleeping on their back
 - C. pressing their face into the pillow
 - D. having their head face one side
33. What can people learn from the passage?
- A. How to judge sleep quality.
 - B. How to evaluate one's health.
 - C. How to develop good habits.
 - D. How to choose sleep positions.

B

Shannon St. Onge thought she could get home from work before the storm hit Pense, a town in Saskatchewan, Canada.

“Yesterday, the weather network was warning of a storm. Expected start time was at around 7 pm,” she wrote on social media.

“I grabbed takeout for the kids, filled my gas tank, replaced my broken phone charger and then hit the dirt roads at around 5:30 to head home before the storm hit.”

She took a dirt road because she thought it would be better for the winter driving conditions.

“Just as the pavement (路面) turned into gravel (石子路), the wind picked up and visibility became reduced. The wind whips the snow from the open fields across the roads and creates sometimes dangerous conditions,” she said.

“I found myself driving with my head out of the driver's window, watching the edge of the gravel as my guide, while I crawled forward at 15km/hr, not actually looking forward at the road ahead. I did this for about 10 km, until I could no longer see and I had to stop, right where I was—12 km from home.”

She pulled over and called 911. The operator suggested she wait the storm out, but

the storm was not projected to let up until dawn.

“What if I didn’t make it home at all?” she wondered.

She posted her location on the Pense community webpage in hopes someone might be able to find her.

That’s when 80-year-old Andre Bouvier Sr. got a call about St. Onge’s urgent request for help. He lived about half a mile away from where she was pulled over.

His tractor would not start so he decided to head out on foot with a flashlight. To his surprise, he found two other vehicles with people who also needed help stranded together with St. Onge.

He led all seven stranded people back to his home and welcomed them in for the evening.

“This family fed us and gave us a warm place to rest our eyes for a few hours,” she said. “When we all woke up at 5 am, he had already plowed the driveway for us, and at around 5:30, we headed to town. Visibility was better, but still very, very poor.”

“In the end, we all made it home safely and I have never hugged my kids tighter.”

As for Bouvier, he didn’t want much credit for his efforts.

“Everybody would have done the same thing,” he said. “You don’t think about it. You just do it.”

34. In spite of the warning, St. Onge still tried to drive back home mainly because she _____.

- A. didn’t trust the weather forecast
- B. was fully prepared for the storm
- C. had thought she could get home before the storm began
- D. took the dirt road that she thought would be safe enough

35. What’s the main factor that made it impossible for St. Onge to go on driving?

- A. The wrong road.
- B. The empty gas tank.
- C. The poor visibility.
- D. The serious accident.

36. What do we know about Andre Bouvier Sr.?

- A. He received a call for help from Shannon St. Onge.
- B. He walked 12km to rescue the people who were stuck.
- C. He drove Shannon St. Onge to town himself the next morning.
- D. He had cleared the driveway before Shannon St. Onge woke up.

37. Which of the following words can best describe Andre Bouvier Sr.?

- A. Warm-hearted and considerate.
- B. Responsible and talented.
- C. Strong-willed and ambitious.
- D. Independent and motivated.

C

As digital devices have taken over society, “keyboard activity is now often recommended as a replacement for early handwriting,” a new study notes. The idea is that typing may be easier for young children.

The potential benefits of handwriting for learning and memory have been debated for some time. The new study set out to answer two questions. How does handwriting compare to using a keyboard or drawing when it comes to learning new information? And how similar are handwriting and drawing?

In all, 12 adults and 12 seventh-graders took part. Researchers asked each of them to write and draw with a digital pen. Each was also asked to type on a keyboard. While performing these tasks, each volunteer wore a cap that held electrodes (电极) next to their head. It looked somewhat like a hair net fitted with 256 sensors, which recorded the volunteers’ brainwaves, a type of electrical activity, as EEGs.

The electrodes noted which parts of the brain turned on during each task. And they showed that the brain activity was about the same in both the kids and the adults. Writing turned on memory areas in the brain. Typing didn’t. Drawing images and writing also turned on parts of the brain involved with learning. Writing even activated language areas.

This suggests, according to Van der Meer, the new study's leader, that when we write by hand, "we both learn better and remember better." Her team now suggests "that children, from an early age, must be exposed to handwriting and drawing activities in school."

These new findings back up other studies showing potential benefits of handwriting, says Joshua Weiner, who was not involved with the new study. His own students type faster than they can write, he finds. Slowing down seems to require them to "think more" when taking notes, he says. He adds that this could "improve memory and enhance learning." Weiner concludes that "writing may be beneficial" as it involves more of a "brain response".

Van der Meer recognizes that learning to write by hand is a slower process. She is also aware that it requires fine motor skills. But, she adds, "If we don't challenge our brain, it can't reach its full potential."

38. A cap was used in the experiment to _____.

- A. give the volunteers instructions
- B. record the volunteers' every move
- C. help the volunteers better focus on the task
- D. keep track of the volunteers' brain activity

39. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. The tools invented by the researchers.
- B. The background of the participants.
- C. The process of the experiment.
- D. The application of the study.

40. What did the research team find?

- A. Typing made the brain more active.
- B. Writing turned on more areas in the brain.
- C. Drawing activated the area related to memory.
- D. Adults could do better than kids in taking notes.

41. Which of the following would Van der Meer probably agree with?

- A. Keyboards should be used as little as possible.
- B. Requirements for hand-written notes will benefit kids.
- C. The process of writing slows down the brain response.
- D. Typing gives us a chance to improve memory and learning.

D

You may have heard that humans only use 10 percent of their brain power, and that if you could unlock the rest of your brainpower, you could do so much more. However, there is a powerful body of evidence debunking the 10 percent myth. Scientists have consistently shown that humans use their entire brain throughout each day.

Despite the evidence, the 10 percent myth has inspired many references in the cultural imagination. A 2013 study showed that about 65 percent of Americans believed the myth, and a 1998 study showed that a full third of psychology majors, who focus on the workings of the brain, fell for it.

Neuropsychology studies how the anatomy (构造) of the brain affects someone's behavior, emotion, and cognition. Over the years, brain scientists have shown that different parts of the brain are responsible for specific functions. Contrary to the 10 percent myth, scientists have proven that every part of the brain is integral for our daily functioning. Many brain imaging studies that measure brain activity when a person is doing a specific task show how different parts of the brain work together. For example, while you are reading this text on your smartphone, some parts of your brain, including those responsible for vision, reading comprehension, and holding your phone, will be more active.

However, some brain images unintentionally support the 10 percent myth, because they often show small bright splotches (斑点) on an otherwise gray brain. This may

imply that only the bright spots have brain activity, but that isn't the case. Rather, colored splotches represent brain areas that are more active when someone's doing a task compared to when they're not. The gray spots are still active, just to a lesser degree.

A more direct counter to the 10 percent myth lies in individuals who have suffered brain damage. If the 10 percent myth were true, damage to perhaps 90 percent of the brain wouldn't affect daily functioning. Yet studies show that damaging even a very small part of the brain may have devastating consequences. For example, damage to Broca's area hinders proper formation of words and fluent speech, though general language comprehension remains intact.

Another line of evidence against the 10 percent myth comes from evolution. The adult brain only constitutes 2 percent of body mass, yet it consumes over 20 percent of the body's energy. In comparison, the adult brains of many vertebrate species—including some fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals—consume 2 to 8 percent of their body's energy. The brain has been shaped by millions of years of natural selection, which passes down favorable traits to increase likelihood of survival. It is unlikely that the body would dedicate so much of its energy to keep an entire brain functioning if it only uses 10 percent of the brain.

42. What does the underlined phrase “fell for” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Believed.
- B. Proved.
- C. Developed.
- D. Discovered.

43. Which of the following does the author probably agree with?

- A. We have a huge potential for brain development.
- B. We consume too much body energy using our brain.
- C. We rely on every part of our brain for daily activities.
- D. We can see inactive brain areas by using brain images.

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. The ground is covered with snow and ice, _____ makes driving very dangerous.
54. Oliver is a host of a TV programme on food. He says food _____ (play) a big role in his life.
55. Olympic athletes have used advanced technologies _____ (help) improve their performances.
56. The building, _____ an important conference is being held, is in the center of the city.
57. In the lab, _____ (keep) things clean and organized can help provide a safer environment.
58. I didn't mean _____ (eat) anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn't help trying it.
59. The World Cup is the most watched soccer match in the world. It was first held in 1930 and _____ (organize) every four years by FIFA, the Federation Internationale de Football Association.
60. I haven't seen Mr. Jenkins since I _____ (leave) school, but I often think about him.
61. The good thing about being a teacher is that you have access to children's minds _____ they are open and eager to learn.
62. When you come across _____ difficult word in the text, try to guess what it means first before looking it up.

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. 我非常感谢你的帮助。(be grateful for)

64. 轮到你发言了。(give a presentation)

65. 对你自己所做的事情要有热情。(be passionate about)

66. 为了把你的梦想变成现实，你需要设定目标。(set goals)

67. 人们倾向于与他们有相似兴趣的人交往。(associate with)

IV. 阅读表达（共 4 小题；每小题 2 分，共 8 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。

Why Do We Get Our Best Ideas in the Shower?

Creativity sometimes requires taking a step back. Activities like showering or walking can help. When you're struggling with a problem that feels unsolvable and then somewhere between shampoo and conditioner, you find the answer in the shower. Doing something mindless like showering, we can find a creative solution. Researchers at the University of Virginia call it "the shower effect".

They have found that mildly engaging tasks like showering or walking can boost the most creativity. Creative idea generation requires that one should strike a balance between focused thinking which limits originality and random associations which are often irrelevant to our creative problems.

People in the study weren't actually showering. Instead, researchers tried to imitate (模仿) the engagement level of a shower or walking through videos that required a certain level of engagement. Participants either saw a video that was

considered boring—two men folding laundry—or a video of the famous scene in a familiar movie. After that, participants had 45 seconds before researchers asked them to list creative uses for a brick or a paperclip.

This research highlights the importance of stepping away from a problem to solve it, says Alice Flaherty, at Harvard Medical School. She says her students could learn a thing or two from the research because time away from a task is what helps us focus afterwards. “Some of my graduate students are so dedicated that they won’t get up from their desks until they have a creative idea, which is counterproductive because they don’t ever let their brains step back and take a rest”.

But Flaherty also holds that researchers need to control physical arousal (唤起). “They say that when you’re out walking or showering it’s mildly engaging to the brain, but it might just be that it’s physically arousing,” she says. “An activity increases your heart rate, which might make you think you have the best idea. While showering might promote creativity, it might not be for the reasons they state.” But whatever the reason, Flaherty agrees that when you’re stuck and can’t seem to come up with a creative solution, stepping away to do something completely unrelated could get your juices flowing.

68. What is “the shower effect”?

69. What does creative idea generation require?

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

➤ *Alice Flaherty holds that her dedicated graduate students need to sit in front of the desks all day to come up with a creative idea.*

71. In addition to showering or walking, what other activities may help you find a creative solution in your daily life? Why? (*In about 40 words*)

V. 书面表达 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华，你的英国笔友 Jim 在做主题为“节约能源”的相关调研，发邮件询问你在日常生活中是如何节约能源的。请给 Jim 回复邮件，内容如下：

1. 你在节约能源方面的做法；
2. 你对节约能源的看法。

注意：1. 词数：不少于 100；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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