

湖南省长郡中学 2023-2024 学年高二下学期期末考试英语试卷

学校:_____ 姓名: _____ 班级: _____ 考号: _____

一、阅读理解

Activity books for the holidays

Get off your phones and tablet computers! Read as many books as you can. These entertaining books will serve you well. **Guess the word: More than 140 puzzles (谜) inspired by Wordle for kids aged 8 and above (Solve it!)**

This puzzle book is perfect to be carried in your pocket or backpack for long journeys. Inspired by the popular online game Wordle, it is a pretty interesting book for anyone who loves word games, whether you're going to play on your own or challenge friends and family to see who can solve the puzzle first. **The Ordnance Survey Kids' Adventure Book**

If you're planning a summer of adventures to explore the great outdoors, then you'll love this brilliant book. It teaches you how to read a map like an expert. Then, put your new-found navigation skills to the test with a host of map-reading puzzles that will keep you entertained for hours. **What Can I Do?: Inspiring Activities for Creative Kids**

This book is packed with inspiring and creative activities. There are lots of ideas of designing or inventing things. Design your own museum, draw a self-portrait (自画像) or create a board game. All you need is a pencil, paper and your imagination. **The Looking Book**

Be inspired by the world around you with this fun activity book, which will encourage you to see it like an artist and record what you see through drawing, writing and photography. It combines activity ideas, space to write, draw and stick things on, and information about inspiring artists.

1. What do we know about the first book?
 - A. It urges kids to learn words.
 - B. Its puzzles copy the games in Wordle.
 - C. It includes 140 word puzzles.
 - D. Its games can be played alone or with others.
2. Which ability can children get from the second book?
 - A. Testing.
 - B. Mapping.
 - C. Using maps.
 - D. Planning trips.
3. What similarity do the last two books have?
 - A. They are targeted at artists.
 - B. They give readers a chance to draw.

C. They include board games.

D. They develop children's writing ability.

The alarm rang in my ear. After silencing it, I remained in bed. My motivation to push ahead with my PhD was disappearing, which made it hard to face each new day. Continuing would risk a total breakdown. With anxiety, I decided to cease my PhD temporarily and take a 9-month position at a health care charity. Back when I looked for PhD positions, I was unclear what I wanted to study. For me, the degree mostly served as a means to an end, securing more interesting and higher-paid positions in the private sector than my master's degree would unlock. So I wasn't picky and reasoned a variety of projects that would provide the training and degree I wanted.

In hindsight (事后想来), I should have been more selective. I ended up working on a project I was technically capable of completing but over time felt full of disappointment. The purely academic research was intellectually interesting, yet I struggled to see how it would make an impact on the wider real world.

Some unexpected things amplified my trouble. I started my program in 2020, when meetings were virtual and in-person contact was actively discouraged, so I had few opportunities to form personal connections with co-workers. Research became my only focus, and when my interest in that faded, my project felt depressing.

After only 1 month at the charity, it became clear that I'd made the right decision. My mental health improved and I found it easier to come into work. Things I did could matter and energize me after all—if I chose wisely. That was exactly what I needed and desired. After that realization, I decided I wanted to return to my PhD program and make changes. I told my teacher I wasn't interested in the current research. To my relief, he was supportive, and we redesigned the project to better fit me. I will return to my program next month, optimistic that this time will be different. But if it doesn't go as I hope, my charity experience has given me direction and confidence that I'll live a satisfying life, with or without a PhD.

4. What did the author view the PhD degree as at first?

A. A struggle for new days.

B. A breakthrough in his study.

C. A way of getting a better job.

A note about sleep: you will be OK-you've had enough wild nights to know you can cope. And you can get your body back, whatever that might mean to you. As for your career, it's normal to worry. I speak only for myself when I say that I wish I had spent less time worrying beforehand about how I would write. I have far less time, now, but I'm still writing. Even a paragraph a day adds up to a novel, eventually. There is so much untapped joy and love there waiting for you, and I hope I've given you a small glimpse of some of it to hold on to.

8. Who might be the intended audience for this article?
- A. Self-centered parents.
 - B. Those fearing to have a baby.
 - C. Broken-hearted friends.
 - D. Those avoiding marriage.
9. How does the author mainly make his arguments convincing?
- A. By explaining ideas.
 - B. By quoting sayings.
 - C. By comparing facts.
 - D. By concluding opinions.
10. Why does the writer give examples of her writing in the last paragraph?
- A. To show how successful she was as a writer.
 - B. To note that where there is a will there is a way.
 - C. To tell her friend that giving birth is a piece of cake.
 - D. To persuade her friend not to worry about her career.
11. Which column may the article be chosen from?
- A. Opinion.
 - B. Headline.
 - C. Health.
 - D. Culture.

When you ask people to judge others by their speech, a trend emerges: Listeners dislike disfluency. Slow talkers producing loads of ums and pauses (停顿) are generally perceived as less charming. But science tells us there may be even more to disfluency.

Disfluencies do not occur in arbitrary positions in sentences. Ums typically occur right before more difficult or low-frequency words. Imagine you're having dinner with a friend at a restaurant, and there're three items on the table: a knife, a glass, and a wine decanter (醒酒器). Your friend turns to you and says, "Could you hand me the...um..." What would you assume they want? Since it's unlikely that they will hesitate before such common words as knife, and glass,

chances are you'll pick up the decanter and ask, "You mean this?"

This is exactly what we demonstrated through controlled eye-tracking studies in our lab. Apparently, listeners hear the um and predict that an uncommon word is most likely to follow. Such predictions, though, reflect more than just simple association between disfluencies and difficult words; listeners are actively considering from the speaker's point of view. For example, when hearing a non-native speaker say the same sentence but with a thick foreign accent, listeners don't show a preference for looking at low-frequency objects. This is probably because listeners assume non-native speakers may have as much trouble coming up with the English word for a common object, like a knife, as for unusual ones and can't guess their intention.

In another experiment, listeners were presented with an uncommon speaker who produced disfluencies before simple words and never before difficult words. Initially, participants displayed the natural predictive strategy: looking at uncommon objects. However, as more time went by, they gained experience with this uncommon distribution of disfluencies. Listeners started to demonstrate the contrary predictive behavior: They tended to look at simple objects when hearing the speaker say um.

These findings represent further evidence that the human brain is a prediction machine: We continuously try to predict what will happen next, even though not all disfluencies are created equal.

12. Which statement does the example in paragraph 2 support?
- A. Pauses usually follow uncommon words. B. Slow talkers tend to pause more.
C. Fluent speakers are unlikely to pause. D. Active listeners only guess difficult words.
13. What does the author say about the non-native speakers?
- A. They can be understood easily. B. They actively put themselves in others' shoes
C. Their vocabularies are limited. D. Their disfluencies are a little less predictive.
14. What does the experiment in paragraph 4 show?
- A. Simple things are difficult in some cases. B. Listeners can adjust predictions accordingly.
C. Distribution of disfluencies is changeable. D. Disfluencies in communication can be avoided.
15. Which of the following can be the best title for the article?
- A. Pauses Coexist with Hesitation B. Human Brains Have the Power to Predict

C. Active Listeners Simplify Talks

D. Disfluency Says More than You Think

Everyone is faced with problems at some point or the other. 16 The problems, however, become different when past strategies do not work and there is no obvious solution. This can cause anxiety and stress. However, all you need to do is remain calm and use a new, different method. Here are some easy ways to solve problems.

Acknowledge that there is a problem. Many people refuse to acknowledge that there is a problem. They continue thinking everything will disappear on its own, so they fail to seek timely help. This does not help the situation in any way. 17

Keep a journal. Keeping a daily journal is the best way to solve deeper problems that may be affecting your peace of mind. 18 Sometimes, just by writing down issues, you might get to see that a problem isn't as big as you are thinking.

19 Often, to solve a problem, you need to test your limits. You may have to take on certain challenges including learning something new to improve yourself. If you continue thinking of the problem as a threat and view yourself as a failure or a weak person, you will not be able to deal with the problem. Nevertheless, if you can see some benefits coming out of the problem, you will be in a better position to accept the challenge and learn something new.

Seek help. 20 If you are still unable to solve the issue despite giving it much thought and attention, seek help from friends, colleagues, family or even professionals.

- A. Challenge yourself.
- B. Set achievable goals.
- C. Instead, it can make the problem bigger than before.
- D. So write down all the problems you are facing right now.
- E. Sometimes, certain problems can't be solved on your own.
- F. So try to come up with at least 10 different solutions to a problem.
- G. Many problems can be solved by using methods we might have used before.

二、完形填空

While most teenagers spend the summer hanging out, Ke'Nyzjah Ferebee doesn't join.

Filling cake orders and updating her website 21 the 17-year-old senior high school student. Ferebee 22 KaykeBakery, a home-based business.

Ferebee started baking out of 23 in the year 2020. Her first attempt 24. But she made more cakes the next day and 25 her techniques through teaching videos every day. “I saw other people’s decorated cakes and was 26 to be a cake artist instead of just a baker,” Ferebee said. After 27, she asked her parents about setting up business. “Seeing how 28 she was,” Ferebee’s mother recalled, “we 29, starting helping her handle all the legalities (法律事务) for its opening.” Soon, she had 30 customers that always came to her for custom (定制) cakes. “31, dealing with school and a business is tough sometimes, but I 32 to get through,” she said. “I’m glad to be able to do what I love.” Always considered a 33, Ferebee finished her senior year with almost full marks. She plans to 34 cake decorating after high school. “I’m thinking about starting nonprofit organizations.” In these years, besides learning various techniques, Ferebee has become more 35. “I realize I’m with great potential and power.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 21. A. change | B. occupy | C. bother | D. attract |
| 22. A. assists | B. joins | C. finds | D. runs |
| 23. A. curiosity | B. necessity | C. passion | D. duty |
| 24. A. failed | B. began | C. arrived | D. mattered |
| 25. A. applied | B. perfected | C. shared | D. presented |
| 26. A. reminded | B. advised | C. instructed | D. inspired |
| 27. A. comparison | B. discussion | C. consideration | D. preparation |
| 28. A. gifted | B. young | C. prepared | D. serious |
| 29. A. wondered | B. approved | C. worried | D. hesitated |
| 30. A. regular | B. potential | C. favored | D. popular |
| 31. A. Unexpectedly | B. Unnoticeably | C. Unfortunately | D. Unavoidably |
| 32. A. intended | B. promised | C. managed | D. continued |
| 33. A. model | B. graduate | C. specialist | D. support |
| 34. A. keep to | B. go beyond | C. jump at | D. work on |
| 35. A. devoted | B. modest | C. confident | D. responsible |

三、语法填空

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

It is believed that Chinese knotting, also known as zhongguojie, originated for recording information and exchanging messages 36 writing was invented. Over the past thousands of years, knots 37 (play) an important part in the life of Chinese. 38 (initial), Chinese knots acted as good -luck charms to drive away evil spirits. Today, Chinese knots are widely used to decorate homes during festivities.

A major characteristic of Chinese knots is that they are often tied from a single continuous length of string. The knots are commonly named 39 the shape it takes. Chinese knots are created in a 40 (various) of colors such as gold, green, blue, or black, though the most commonly used color is red, 41 symbolizes good luck and prosperity.

Crafting the Chinese knot is a three-step process 42 (involve) tying knots, tightening them and adding the finishing touches. The knots 43 (pull) tightly together and are strong enough to be used for binding or wrapping, making them very practical.

Today, most of such knots are often mass manufactured in factories. Skilled knot artists weave complex knots that you might see 44 (sell) as souvenirs that you can take back with you. If you have time, why not try your hand at it? Perhaps these age-old charms can add 45 touch of good luck to your daily life?

四、完成句子

46. Be honest by saying what you mean and by meaning what you say. This way, you practise the _____. (根据句意填空)

五、单词拼写

47. A smile shows you are attentive to the issues being discussed, while looking away with your arms _____ can indicate disinterest and create distrust or friction. (根据句意填空)

六、完成句子

48. Not only does work benefit us personally, _____. (根据句意填空)
49. In a successful, stable and productive society, all jobs are equally important and no one is _____ another, so we should not have prejudice against any of them. (根据句意填空)
50. New knowledge is constantly being generated and what you already know is being revised all the time, to the extent that it can be difficult to _____ the latest developments. (根据句意填空)

七、书信写作

51. 为了鼓励同学们阅读，你校举行了“读好书，促成长”的主题班会，请你代表全班同学写一封倡议书，内容包括：

1. 读书的益处；
2. 推荐书籍类型；
3. 号召大家读书。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear boys and girls,

八、书面表达

52. 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。

It was a sunny day. Anabia, an 11-year-old girl, was excited because today was the drawing contest at her school. Anabia was really good at drawing and usually got the highest marks in art. Her teachers would often ask her to make posters for school plays and call on her during free periods to help with cuttings, drawing, shading, colouring and much more. There was an art

competition taking place in school and Anabia had worked really hard and wanted to win it. But there was one thing that was disturbing her today.

Recently, a new girl, Rida, had joined her class. She was also interested in art but she was not as good at drawing as Anabia was. Miss Saima, the art teacher, helped Rida and taught her tips and tricks to improve her drawing skill. And now Rida was also considered among the best artists in grade six.

Rida was quick, smart and intelligent. Anabia became jealous of Rida's intelligence and felt that the new girl would be tough to beat.

So that day, for the art competition, Miss Saima took all the students to the art room, told them their roll numbers and gave important instructions. Anabia's roll number was 16, while Rida was number 17. The bell rang, indicating the beginning of the contest. Miss Saima wrote on the board: make a scene of a sunset with a flowing river and a sailing boat.

Anabia knew that the best tools to make a sunset were oil pastels (油画棒). Anabia started to look for her oil pastels in her art bag. Then, after looking through the bag, she remembered that she had left them at home. Immediately, she got up to tell Miss Saima.

Miss Saima was disappointed at Anabia's carelessness and told her that she could not help her, as it was her responsibility to come prepared for the contest that had been announced a week in advance. Anabia's best friends were also there, but none of them offered to share anything, much to Anabia's surprise and disappointment.

注意：

- 1.所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
- 2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Anabia's eyes filled with tears.

Then Rida held Anabia's hand, and the two girls waited for the winners to be announced.

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