

2023 年邵阳市高二联考试题卷

英 语

本试卷共 10 页，67 个小题。满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

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。将条形码横贴在答题卡上“贴条形码区”。
2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。答案写在试题卷上无效。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
4. 保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，只交答题卡，试题卷自行保存。

第一部分 听力（共 20 小题，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

做题时，请先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束之后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 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 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the woman find difficult?
A. Deciding which chocolate to choose.
B. Identifying different chocolates.
C. Making different chocolates.
2. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. At the woman's home. B. At a hotel. C. At a hospital.
3. What does the woman plan to do?
A. Stay at school. B. Visit her family. C. Go camping.
4. Why will the woman move out of the present flat?
A. It is too noisy. B. It is too expensive. C. It is too small.

5. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
A. Working in Paris. B. Telling the truth. C. Traveling.

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、7 题。

6. What is playing on the radio station now?
A. Commercials. B. A talk program. C. A musical show.
7. What can we know about the man?
A. He likes to browse Twitter.
B. He prefers detailed news stories.
C. He has lots of free time.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What can we know about Mike and Janice?
A. They are from New Zealand.
B. They can play the piano.
C. They have taken violin lessons.
9. How many people are expected to attend the party?
A. Four. B. Five. C. Six.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What is the man doing?
A. Waiting for a friend.
B. Inviting the woman for dinner.
C. Reading books.
11. How does the woman feel about her major?
A. Boring. B. Interesting. C. Difficult.
12. Why does the woman hurry to leave?
A. To buy a book. B. To go home. C. To catch the bus.
13. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbours. B. Classmates. C. Brother and sister.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. In which field is the man looking for a job?
A. Education. B. Medicine. C. Technology.
15. What are the benefits the company provides?
A. Insurance and a company vehicle.
B. Paid vacation and health insurance.
C. Opportunities for promotion.

16. What kind of position does the man get?
A. Customer service. B. Technical support. C. Management position.
17. How does the man probably think of his new job?
A. Promising. B. Unstable. C. Challenging.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What can the Internet programs be used to do?
A. Help the robot work efficiently.
B. Lower the price of the robots.
C. Make different size robots.
19. How many people have ordered the robots online?
A. Dozens of. B. Hundreds of. C. Thousands of.
20. What does the speaker mean to do?
A. To make rules for vegetable growing.
B. To introduce a robot.
C. To recommend an online program.

第二部分 阅读 (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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Top Exhibitions to See in London in 2023

Architectural: Vanishing Points

While we like to think of architecture existing purely in the real world, emerging designers and architects are using platforms like Instagram to create structures in the virtual world. This collection of works, which range from the practical to the fantastical, are all by architects who have gathered significant social media followings.

In the Digital Universe at ROCA London. 8 February—31 July, free.

Flowerly: Orchids

This annual festival is back in bloom, this time inspired by the beauty and biodiversity of Cameroon. Just like previous years, the orchids are spread throughout the various zones of the Princess of Wales conservatory and accompanied by sculptures that are just as colourful as the flowers on display.

At Kew Gardens. 4 February —5 March, £ 16. 50—entrance to the gardens included.

Female Abstraction: Action, Gesture, Paint

Art history has often shone a light on the men of Abstract Expressionism, such as Jackson Pollock and Mark Rothko. Well, now's the time to let the most important women of the movement take the limelight in an exhibition that includes works by American artists such as Lee Krasner and Helen Frankenthaler, but spreads the net wider to include the female abstract artists from Europe, Asia and the wider world, with whom most of us will be unfamiliar.

At Whitechapel Gallery. 9 February—7 May, £ 16. 50—concessions available.

Powerful Portraits: Alice Neel

The largest UK exhibition to date of American painter Alice Neel's work will bring together her figurative pieces from across her 60-year career. Neel went against the popular grain by painting figures when abstract works were most popular, and she painted subjects that other artists ignored — pregnant women, labour leaders, black children, civil rights activists and strange performers. It's high time we had a major show of her work in London, and the Barbican has duly provided.

At Barbican Art Gallery. 16 February—21 May, £ 16. 50.

21. What do newly-developing designers and architects like to do ?
 - A. To gather significant social media.
 - B. To design purely real architectural structures.
 - C. To create platforms like Instagram.
 - D. To create virtual architectural structures.
22. When can visitors appreciate Helen Frankenthaler's works?
 - A. On February 8.
 - B. On January 7.
 - C. On March 10.
 - D. On May 8.
23. What can we learn about the artist Alice Neel?
 - A. She is 60 years old now.
 - B. Her works didn't follow the trend.
 - C. She often ignored some common subjects.
 - D. She is the most popular American painter in the UK.

B

There's another universe not far from land. It lacks buildings, trees, cars, cellphones and the Internet. Seemingly limitless water extends uninterruptedly in all directions. Civilization goes away, along with any sign of humanity. And it is why I'm really into sailing. I grew up around boats. My father liked sailing and built them. My older sister and I were stuffed into a car nearly every summer weekend until my late teens to make the trip from northeast Indiana to the south shore of Lake Erie in Ohio, where Talisman built by my father waited patiently through the week.

As a kid, I read the adventures of Robin Lee Graham, a traveller exploring the sea alone, in the pages of *National Geographic* and, later, in Graham's book, *Dove*. However, it wasn't until about 20 years ago, well into my adulthood, that I took up sailing in a serious way. I've made voyages in fair stormy weather, on my own boats and those of my friends, and ranging from nearshore day sails to blue-water passages.

Still, I've made plenty of mistakes. While living in Asia, a sailing friend and I set off across the South China Sea and intended to get to Thailand, only to be pushed by a late-season typhoon that forced us to make landfall in Vietnam, glad to be alive.

Years later, my wife and I lived aboard our 37-foot ship, Symbiosis, while we saved enough to take a two-year leave from our jobs to journey down the U. S. Atlantic coast and through the Bahamas and the Caribbean. We visited many places that never see ships or airplanes and that are nearly impossible to reach anyway other than at the helm (舵柄) of a small boat. But boats are expensive and time-consuming. After returning from the Caribbean a few years ago, we decided to sell Symbiosis, resolving instead to sail only "other people's boats". It didn't last, though. A few months ago, we found a good deal on a smaller sailboat—easier to maintain but still capable of some short offshore journeys. I think we'll name her Talisman.

24. What would the author do on summer weekends as a kid?
- He would help his father build Talisman.
 - He would bring human civilization to sailing.
 - He would explore northeast Indiana in a car.
 - He would sail with his father and his sister.
25. What can we learn about the book *Dove*?
- It has something to do with exploring the sea.
 - It was published in National *Geographic*.
 - It is the most famous work by Graham.
 - It was an inspiration for the author's writing.
26. Why did the author sell his ship Symbiosis?
- It didn't function well.
 - He couldn't afford to maintain it.
 - He found a better one to replace it.
 - It was damaged seriously during a storm.
27. What is the author's main intention of writing the text?
- To discuss the problems of sailing on the sea.
 - To stress the influence of adventures on him.
 - To show his passion for sailing boats.
 - To share his success in exploring the world.

C

Computers are pretty good at answering questions. Just ask Alexa, Amazon's voice assistant, who can tell you the weather or directions. Computers are good at spitting back facts, but haven't shown the same critical or creative thinking that humans have. That could be changing, at least when it comes to reading, because of advances in AI (artificial intelligence).

Research teams at Microsoft and Chinese tech company Alibaba reached what they described as a milestone (里程碑) earlier this January. Their AI systems outperformed the estimated human score on a reading comprehension test.

The test was developed at Stanford University. It showed that, in at least some situations, computers can beat humans at quickly "reading" hundreds of Wikipedia articles. AI machines could come up with accurate answers to questions about warrior-king Genghis Khan, or the Apollo space program.

The computers, however, also made mistakes that many people wouldn't have. Microsoft, for instance, failed an easy football question. The computer was asked which member of the Carolina Panthers football team intercepted (拦截) the most passes in the 2015 season. The correct answer was Kurt Coleman, not Josh Norman. Any person who carefully read the Wikipedia passage would have discovered the right answer. However, the computer made a mistake in the word "most" and didn't understand that seven is bigger than four.

"We're still a long way from computers being able to read and comprehend general text in the same way that humans can," Kevin Scott, Microsoft's head of technology, wrote. He praised the AI system for passing the test, calling it a major achievement by the company's researchers.

"It strikes me for the kind of problem that they're solving that it's not possible to do better than people, because people are defining what's correct," Littman said. "The impressive thing here is that they met human performance, not that they've exceeded (超越) it."

28. Why did the research team describe their work as a milestone?
- Because their computers showed critical and creative thinking like humans.
 - Because their AI systems beat humans in reading comprehension.
 - Because their AI systems could tell you weather and direction.
 - Because their computers are good at answering questions.
29. Which of the following are TRUE according to paragraph 3?
- AI machines could propose incorrect answers to Genghis Khan.
 - Smart AI machines were answering questions.
 - AI machines did better than humans in reading.
 - AI machines can do everything that human can't do.
30. What can be inferred from paragraph 4?
- AI still struggles with logical reasoning.
 - Computers often mistake seven for four.
 - Computers seldom make stupid mistakes.
 - The Wikipedia passage was controversial.
31. What does the underlined word “met” in the last paragraph mean?
- visited.
 - contacted.
 - greeted.
 - satisfied.

D

Back in 1975, economists planned rising life expectancy (预期寿命) against countries' wealth, and concluded that wealth itself increases longevity. It seemed self-evident: everything people need to be healthy—from food to medical care—costs money.

But it soon proved that the data didn't always fit that theory. Economic booms didn't always mean longer lives. In addition, for reasons that weren't clear, a given gain in gross domestic product (GDP) caused increasingly higher gains in life expectancy over time, as though it was becoming cheaper to add years of life. Moreover, in the 1980s researchers found gains in learning were associated with greater increases in life expectancy than gains in wealth were. Finally, the more educated people in any country tend to live longer than their less educated fellow citizens. But such people also tend to be wealthier, so it has been difficult to make out which factor is increasing lifespan.

Wolfgang Lutz and his colleagues have now done that by collecting average data on GDP per person, lifespan, and years of education from 174 countries, dating from 1970 to 2010. They found that, just as in 1975, wealth was associated with longevity. But the association between longevity and years of schooling was closer, with a direct relationship that did not change over time, the way wealth does.

Lutz argues that because schooling happens many years before a person has attained their life expectancy, this association reflects cause: better education drives longer life. It also leads to more wealth, which is why wealth and longevity are also associated. But what is important, says Lutz, is that wealth does not seem to be longevity, as experts thought—in fact, education is driving both of them.

He thinks this is because education permanently improves a person's cognitive abilities, allowing better planning and self-control throughout the rest of their life. This idea is supported by the fact that people who are more intelligent appear to live longer.

32. What do we know about economists' conclusion in 1975?
- Lifespan could be increased by wealth.
 - Economic growth didn't always mean longer life.
 - Education influenced longevity more than wealth did.
 - A given growth in GDP caused higher gains in longevity.

33. What did Wolfgang Lutz and his colleagues find from the collected data?
- Wealth and longevity did not have any association.
 - Differences in wealth predicted differences in longevity.
 - Longevity and education were more closely associated.
 - Relationship between education and longevity changed over time.
34. What part does education play permanently according to Lutz?
- It enables people to have better planning and self-control.
 - It always leads to a longer but not necessarily richer life.
 - It improves people's imaginative and innovative abilities.
 - It helps people acquire time-managing and learning habits.
35. What's the passage mainly about?
- Wealth influences longevity.
 - Education influences longevity.
 - Wealth has nothing to do with longevity.
 - The relationship between education and wealth.

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The first time I went to a playground in Berlin, I was surprised. All the German parents were huddled together, drinking coffee, not paying attention to their children who were hanging off a wooden dragon 20 feet above a sand pit. Contrary to stereotypes (模式化观念), most German parents I've met are the opposite of strict. 36. Those parents at the park weren't ignoring their children; they were trusting them. Here are a few surprising things Berlin's parents do:

Don't push reading. Berlin's kindergartens don't emphasize academics. In fact, teachers and other parents discouraged me from teaching my children to read. 37. But even in first grade, academics aren't pushed very hard. Our grade school provides a half-day of instruction interrupted by two outdoor breaks.

38 A note came home from school along with my excited second grader. They were doing a project on fire. Would I let her light candles and perform experiments with matches? Together we lit candles and burned things, safely. It was brilliant.

Let children go almost everywhere alone. Most grade school kids walk without their parents to school and around their neighborhoods. Some even take the subway alone. 39 of course, but they usually focus on traffic, not abductions (绑架).

Take the kids outside every day. According to a German saying, "There is no such thing as bad weather, only unsuitable clothing." The value of outside time is promoted in the schools. 40 No matter how cold and grey it gets, and in Berlin it gets pretty cold, parents still bundle their kids up and take them to the park, or send them out on their own.

- Kindergarten was a time for play and social learning
- German parents are concerned about safety
- Inspire children to go out for leisure
- It's also obvious on Berlin's numerous playgrounds
- Encourage kids to play with fire
- I was told it was something special that the kids learn together when they start grade school
- They place a high value on independence and responsibility

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (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、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In Connecticut, a teacher made a big decision that would change the course of her life and her new student's.

Jenna Riccio, a busy elementary school teacher, encountered a 41 that would test her pity and kindness. In 2019, Jenna discovered her new student, Nate, fell ill and needed emergency surgery. Unfortunately, the blood infection 42 the amputation (截肢) of his right leg and left arm. When Jenna 43 everything and went to see Nate at the hospital, she found him alone. She decided to bring him 44 by being there for him. However, her 45 was not just an act of kindness. Jenna learned Nate had been 46.

Concerned for his well-being, Jenna approached his social worker to apply to adopt Nate. Feeling 47, the worker agreed to help. To her relief, when she told her decision to her then-boyfriend, Tim, who's 48, too, he readily agreed.

Two years later, things progressed for Jenna in her love life. She and Tim got married, and disabled Nate was the ring bearer. However, their family didn't become 49 until 2022 when Nate became their legally adopted son 50. Today, he's in the 5th grade, growing healthy.

"Every night I go to sleep, thinking, 'I'm very 51. I'll repay them for their love,'" Nate says. Meanwhile, Jenna and Tim are overjoyed to have Nate in their lives. They can never 52 life without him.

Jenna's decision to adopt Nate shows the 53 of sympathy and the 54 impact it has on someone's life. The love and care she showed Nate 55 his life, and their journey as a family is the proof of their love and care.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. promise | B. process | C. situation | D. movement |
| 42. A. resulted in | B. kept off | C. referred to | D. got over |
| 43. A. sold | B. suggested | C. left | D. chose |
| 44. A. service | B. praise | C. money | D. comfort |
| 45. A. advice | B. visit | C. chance | D. comment |
| 46. A. identified | B. confused | C. abandoned | D. disabled |
| 47. A. upset | B. determined | C. calm | D. moved |
| 48. A. intelligent | B. sympathetic | C. proud | D. easygoing |
| 49. A. rich | B. official | C. special | D. traditional |
| 50. A. finally | B. frequently | C. previously | D. temporarily |
| 51. A. lovely | B. strong | C. lucky | D. confident |
| 52. A. regret | B. imagine | C. describe | D. guide |
| 53. A. principle | B. criterion | C. attitude | D. power |
| 54. A. positive | B. flexible | C. general | D. cautious |
| 55. A. transformed | B. returned | C. tested | D. displayed |

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。

According to some records, Tai Chi dates back as far as 2,500 years. It's a practice that involves a series of slow gentle physical movements and 56. _____ (control) breathing. It originated as 57. _____ ancient martial art (武术) in China. Over the years, it 58. _____ (become) more focused on health promotion and restoration. It may be 59. _____ (benefit) in improving balance and preventing falls in older adults and people with Parkinson's disease. A study 60. _____ (carry) out in 2021 to evaluate a 10-week Tai Chi intervention in older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic as a possible way to help improve their mental and physical health. The 30 participants were between the ages of 60 and 78 and hadn't previously practiced Tai Chi. 61. _____ the results suggested, Tai Chi could possibly help people cope with COVID-19 and the negative effect in the general population during the COVID-19 pandemic. The authors explained that Tai Chi can be practiced 62. _____ (easy) at home or in groups, 63. _____ (make) it useful during pandemic conditions. This 64. _____ (suggest) was not based on studies of Tai Chi during the COVID-19 pandemic but instead 65. _____ the past research about the general effects of Tai Chi. The authors said that future research is needed to determine the effectiveness of Tai Chi during the COVID-19 pandemic and to provide more valid and reliable data.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假设你是李华,《校园生活》(Campus Life)报刊正在举办面向外国学生的“汉语的魅力”征文比赛活动。请你给你的留学生朋友 Robert 写封邮件,邀请他参加征文比赛。内容包括:

1. 征文比赛的内容;
2. 请他讲述学汉语的感悟;
3. 投稿要求: 2023 年 7 月 8 日前发至邮箱: charmofchinese@163.com。

- 注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
 3. 开头及结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear Robert,

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内容, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写的词数为 150 左右。

When Jackie came to his first piano lesson in his mother's car, he was already 11 years old. I preferred students to begin at an earlier age, but owing to his insistence, I took him as a student. As much as Jackie tried, he lacked the sense of tone and basic rhythm. At the end of each lesson, he'd say, "My mom's going to hear me play someday." But it seemed hopeless. I only knew his mother from a distance as she waited in her aged car, but never stepped in.

Then one day Jackie stopped coming to our lessons. I thought about calling him but assumed (认为), because of his lack of ability, that he had decided to quit. I also was glad that he stopped coming—he was a bad advertisement for my teaching!

Several weeks later I mailed to the students' homes a letter on the upcoming concert. Surprisingly, Jackie received and asked me if he could be in the concert. I told him that the concert was not for dropouts, but for current pupils. He said that his mom had been sick and unable to take him to piano lessons but he was still practicing. I didn't know what led me to agree eventually.

The night for the concert came. The high school gym was packed with parents and friends. I put up Jackie last in the program. I thought that any damage he would do would come at the end of the program and the negative effect would reduce to the minimum (最小值).

The concert went off smoothly. Then Jackie came up on stage. His clothes were wrinkled (皱巴巴的) and his hair looked messy (凌乱的). "Why didn't his mother at least make him comb his hair for this special night?" I thought.

Paragraph 1

Unexpectedly, Jackie chose Mozart's Concerto No. 21 in C Major. _____

Paragraph 2

Immediately I ran up on stage and held Jackie firmly in great joy, asking "How did you do it?"
