

2022—2023 学年高中毕业班阶段性测试（四）

英语

考生注意：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡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 2 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 1 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 are the speakers talking about?

A. Food.

B. Weather.

C. Pets.

2. How does the man feel right now?

A. Sorry.

B. Angry.

C. Delighted.

3. Why is the woman in a hurry?

A. She will miss her flight. B. She has to attend a meeting. C. She has to keep an appointment.

4. What does the woman probably do?

A. A doctor.

B. A student.

C. A secretary.

5. What can we know about Professor Smith?

A. She is very busy.

B. She has retired.

C. She will be free tomorrow.

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 probably happened to the man?
A. He got a headache. B. He had his feet injured. C. He had a broken arm.
7. What's the doctor's suggestion for the man?
A. Taking medicine regularly. B. Staying for another day.
C. Having a checkup.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Husband and wife. C. Manager and clerk.
9. What do we know about the man?
A. He is often late for work.
B. He always repairs the alarm clock by himself.
C. His car often breaks down on the way to work.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What's the woman doing now?
A. Making an apology. B. Doing repairs. C. Making a complaint.
11. When did the woman call room service?
A. Before 8 pm. B. At noon. C. Around 9 pm.
12. What do we know about the woman's room?
A. It has a broken light. B. It has no bathroom. C. It is beautifully decorated.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where is Mr. Smith from?
A. Canada. B. The UK. C. The USA.
14. Why a festival called Boxing Day was added?
A. People Eked boxing.
B. People wanted a longer holiday.
C. People needed a day to collect boxes.
15. When did Mr. Smith come to China?
A. Two years ago. B. Last year. C. Last month.

16. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Shopping. B. Festivals. C. The man's experience.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many Antarctic trips has Xuelong-2 completed?
A. 18. B. 29. C. 38.
18. When are the scientists expected to return to China?
A. In June 2023. B. In March 2023. C. In April 2023.
19. Which field is included in the crew's Antarctic research plan?
A. Water environment. B. Ocean currents. C. Polar animals.
20. Which stations will get supplies from the two icebreakers?
A. The Zhongshan and Kunlun stations.
B. The Taishan and Great Wall stations.
C. The Great Wall and Zhongshan stations.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 全科试题免费下载公众号《高中僧课堂》（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The Cool Culture Family Pass is a card that allows participating families free and unlimited general admission to 90 participating cultural institutions in New York City for one year.

Eligibility

Families must sign up through their childcare programs, not through Cool Culture. Your family is eligible（有资格的）for a Family Pass only if you have a child enrolled（招收）in a participating early childhood program that is currently enrolled with Cool Culture. Contact your school or childcare center's Cultural Liaison, sometimes known as a parent coordinator, and ask whether they offer Cool Culture's Family Pass.

Cool Culture works exclusively with early childhood programs in underserved communities, including :

Child Care

Head Start

Universal Pre-Kindergarten

Select Title I Public Elementary Schools

For more information, ask your program's parent coordinator, director, or principal to contact the Cool Culture program at info@coolculture.org.

Using the Pass

Families present their current Family Pass upon entering a participating museum, botanical garden, zoo or science center. At least one adult in the family, present at the time of the visit, must have the last name printed on the card. Institutions may request to see photo identification of the pass holder to match the name on the Family Pass.

The Pass allows up to 5 individuals (including the Pass holder) free general admission.

You can use the Family Pass from the time you receive it until its expiration on October 31st of the current year.

21. What can you do with a Family Pass?
 - A. Get free community services.
 - B. Get enrolled with Cool Culture.
 - C. Visit cultural institutions for free.
 - D. Participate in early childhood programs.
22. What's the first step in getting a Family Pass?
 - A. Getting employed in a community.
 - B. Paying a fee for making the Family Pass.
 - C. Applying for membership through Cool Culture.
 - D. Joining a childhood program enrolled with Cool Culture.
23. What information is included on the Family Pass?
 - A. The card holder's education.
 - B. The last name of an adult family member.
 - C. A family photo of the card holder.
 - D. The card holder's nationality.

B

Michael McGuire got off work at the coal mine and rushed to Rupp Arena at the University of Kentucky. He was covered in dirt from work, not having had time to shower after his shift, but he had something important to do : watch a basketball game with his 3 -year-old son.

As McGuire and his son enjoyed the game together, a fan snapped a photo-and it quickly went viral. It even made it to University of Kentucky Men's Basketball Coach John Calipari, who was moved by the image. Calipari said that when he was sent the photo, it hit him " right between the eyes. " The coach tweeted the photo and shared why it made such an impact on him: "My family's

American dream started in a Clarksburg, West Virginia coal mine, so this picture hits home," he wrote.

He said he wanted to give the family VIP tickets and after asking around, he was able to get in contact with McGuire's wife, Mollie. Mollie told Calipari her husband was humble and hard-working. "This is hard work. And he's a great father. He's done this many times," Mollie said.

When Calipari got on the phone with McGuire, the dad told the coach that when he was called into the office at work, he thought he had done something wrong. But when he walked in, everyone was cheering for him.

Calipari said McGuire wanted to be at the game so badly—" he was willing to leave without showering, without changing, just get in his car and go because he got out of the mine late. " "It wasn't about that. It was that he wanted to be there with his son. That's why he did it," the coach said. " And I appreciate it because it's how my family got their start in this country. The American dream started in a coal mine in Clarksburg, West Virginia," Calipari said.

24. Why did McGuire rush to Rupp Arena after work?

- A. He promised to meet his fans. B. He expected to play basketball.
C. He wanted to stay with his son. D. He was eager to meet Calipari.

25. What did McGuire's picture online remind Calipari of?

- A. His own children. B. His family history.
C. His basketball team. D. His work in a coal mine.

26. How did McGuire feel just before entering the office at work?

- A. Regretful. B. Delighted. C. Hopeful. D. Nervous.

27. What does the underlined word "that" refer to in the last paragraph?

- A. The basketball game. B. McGuire's car.
C. Taking a shower. D. The coal mine.

C

As artificial intelligence increasingly becomes a part of our lives, it is important to understand how interacting with a robot that displays human-like behaviors might lead to higher likelihood of perceiving the robot as an intentional one.

Across three experiments involving 119 participants, researchers at the Italian Institute of Technology recently examined how individuals would perceive a human-like robot, the iCub, after socializing with it and watching videos together. Before and after interacting with the robot, participants completed a questionnaire that showed them pictures of the robot in different situations and asked them to choose whether the robot's motivation in each situation was mechanical or intentional. For example, three photos showing the robot selecting a tool asked the participants to

determine whether the robot “grasped the closest object” or , was fascinated by tool use.”

In the first two experiments, the researchers remotely controlled iCub' s actions so it would behave gregariously, greeting participants, introducing itself and asking for the participants' names. Cameras in the robot' s eyes were also able to recognize participants' faces and it can maintain eye contact. The participants then watched three short documentary videos with the robot, which was programmed to respond to the videos with sounds and facial expressions of sadness, awe or happiness.

In the third experiment, the researchers programmed iCub to behave more like a machine while it watched videos with the participants. The cameras in the robot' s eyes were deactivated so it could not maintain eye contact and it only spoke recorded sentences to the participants. All emotional reactions to the videos were replaced with a “beep” and repetitive movements of its body, head and neck.

The researchers found that participants who watched videos with the human-like robot were more likely to rate the robot' s actions as intentional, rather than programmed, while those who only interacted with the machine-like robot were not. This shows that mere exposure to a humanlike robot is not enough to make people believe it is capable of thoughts and emotions. It is human-like behavior that might be crucial for being perceived as an intentional robot.

28. What do we know about the questionnaire in the experiments?

- A. It shows iCub interacting with humans. B. It contains a list of complex questions.
C. It describes the robot in tough situations. D. It shows iCub involved in different activities.

29. How did iCub act in the third experiment?

- A. It let out more emotional sounds. B. It totally ignored the participants.
C. It greeted the humans occasionally. D. It communicated only through the eyes.

30. What does the underlined word “gregariously“ probably mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Formally. B. Strangely. C. Sociably. D. Effectively.

31. What's the participants' impression of iCub in the first two experiments?

- A. It' s intentional. B. It' s magical.
C. It's mechanical. D. It's well-controlled.

D

Apes in the Waibira community of East African chimpanzees in Uganda began digging small wells to access or filter drinking water, according to research from the University of Kent. The team noted that in the animal kingdom, this is a fairly uncommon behavior.

It is the first time the well-digging behavior has been seen in rainforest chimpanzees, and it is thought that a female chimpanzee named Onyofi, who immigrated (移居) there in 2015, is

responsible. Onyofi is thought to have come from a well-digging family, and after she showed off her talent, Waibira chimpanzees and adult females were observed imitating her. Although no adult males were seen digging, they frequently used the wells that others had already dug.

The fact—Onyofi's well-digging behavior attracted a lot of attention from the other chimpanzees in the group and she was closely observed by both the young and other adults—suggests that before she first arrived, the Waibira community had never seen this behavior. Her wells appear to be well-liked, as evidenced by the fact that other chimpanzees drink directly from them or slake (消除) their thirst with chewed-up leaves, suggesting that well water may have some additional advantages.

The behavior's existence also emphasizes how crucial the resource of water is, even for populations that live in rainforests. Groups like the Waibira may be able to thrive even as their local habitat changes as a result of climate change.

Hella Peter, a Ph. D. in biological anthropology, clarified that drilling wells is typically done to gain access to water in extremely dry habitats. There are about three savannah living groups of chimpanzees that do this. But what had been witnessed in Waibira was somewhat distinct from the groups in the savannah.

He also made the interesting observation that the wells all appear close to open water, indicating that their purpose is probably to filter rather than get the water. Water from a well may be purer or have a different flavor for the chimpanzees, NewsBreak reports.

32. What can be learnt about the wells in Waibira?
- A. They were dug by male apes. B. They were dug by a foreigner.
C. They were dug by unknown animals. D. They were dug by apes in the rainforest.
33. What can we know about the chimpanzee groups in the savannah?
- A. They dig wells to get water. B. They prefer to live alone.
C. They live close to open water. D. Their habitats have been damaged.
34. According to Hella, why do the Waibira community dig wells?
- A. To save other animals. B. To survive in dry weather.
C. To get cleaner water. D. To show off their talents.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Rainforest chimpanzees dig wells for cleaner water.
B. Growth and behavioral changes seen in chimpanzees.
C. Rainforest chimpanzees learn to adapt to climate change.
D. Learned behaviors spread among rainforest chimpanzees.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 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。

It's easy to ignore the importance of having high self-esteem (自尊). However, having positive personal regard can be the difference between feeling good about and taking care of yourself and not. We've likely heard the advice-believe in yourself, value yourself, be your own cheerleader, and you can't fully love others until you love yourself. And all of that is true. 36 ?

Here are three things to know about self-esteem :

Self-esteem helps you. It gives you the courage to try new things, or make new friends. With self-esteem, you believe in yourself. You know that good things can happen when you try. Self-esteem helps you when things don't go your way. 37 If you miss the soccer goal or lose a library book, you don't get too mad at yourself. You just try again. You find a way to do better.

38 It makes kids feel unsure. They don't think they can do things well. With low self-esteem, kids might not try. They might not go after their goals. They might be afraid to fail. Low self-esteem makes losing seem worse than it is. 39 It makes it hard to get over things that don't go well. Instead of trying again, kids with low self-esteem might give up.

You can build your self-esteem. Self-esteem can start with things parents say when a kid is very young. A parent might tell a baby, "Look what you can do-you're walking all by yourself!" Being told good things makes the baby feel proud and feel good. As you get older, self-esteem can grow. Parents and teachers can let you know they see good things in you. 40 You can build your own self-esteem too. Notice when you try new things. Notice when you learn to do something. Did you try a new sport? Did you learn to ride a bike, play a song, or do a math problem? Be happy and proud. You don't have to brag out loud, but you can give yourself a quiet little high five. Yay, you!

- A. It helps you accept mistakes
- B. Low self-esteem can hurt you
- C. Friends can help you feel liked
- D. It makes mistakes seem bigger than they are
- E. But what exactly does that really mean in real life
- F. This doesn't mean you love everything about yourself
- G. How exactly do you know if your self-esteem is high enough

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分） 第一节（共 20 小题 每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Cheryl Breitlow works in the ICU at a hospital in Hartford, Wis. She is grateful for the opportunities 41 gives her to connect with people.

“I learn life lessons as I hear life stories and 42 life events of people... people 43 physically or mentally, Breitlow says. “Nursing is interpersonal, and I 44 that. ”

With COVID-19 continuing to ravage (劫掠) her community, Breitlow and her colleagues have to 45 new challenges. They are working longer hours, and working harder as they follow 46 guidelines that are always changing. ⁴⁴ Visitor restrictions have made patient care even more

47 ,” she says. “Front-line caregivers are 48 that we are the patients 49 for the short term. We need to be 50 ! ”

Now, more than ever, Breitlow has to focus on the interpersonal 51 of her job. One life lesson she has learned is how 52 families feel when they can't be with their loved ones in the ICU because of COVID-19. With these 53 , at present, Cheryl 54 every phone call she makes to her patients' loved ones. "I have tried to make these phone calls not only 55 informative, but also personally 56 she says.

Despite how hard this year has been, she is always proud and 57 "I work closely with my colleagues to 58 these critically ill patients. All departments work together and 59 even when facing difficulty. My heart is filled with gratitude as I leave, knowing I made a difference and knowing that those 60 me will make a difference, too. “

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. teaching | B. nursing | C. travelling | D. volunteering |
| 42. A. assess | B. recall | C. witness | D. describe |
| 43. A. exercising | B. celebrating | C. improving | D. struggling |
| 44. A. love | B. ignore | C. doubt | D. advocate |
| 45. A. insist on | B. adapt to | C. put off | D. bring up |
| 46. A. similar | B. individual | C. popular | D. additional |
| 47. A. stable | B. boring | C. flexible | D. challenging |
| 48. A. aware | B. curious | C. puzzled | D. ashamed |
| 49. A. world | B. burden | C. future | D. focus |
| 50. A. independent | B. imaginative | C. present | D. distant |
| 51. A. rule | B. nature | C. concept | D. trend |
| 52. A. annoyed | B. helpless | C. shocked | D. glad |
| 53. A. objects | B. purposes | C. comments | D. limitations |
| 54. A. values | B. reports | C. marks | D. checks |
| 55. A. regularly | B. technically | C. medically | D. spiritually |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 56. A. comforting | B. shining | C. convincing | D. demanding |
| 57. A. casual | B. excited | C. grateful | D. attractive |
| 58. A. send out | B. care for | C. set aside | D. refer to |
| 59. A. worry | B. risk | C. smile | D. quit |
| 60. A. reminding | B. treating | C. greeting | D. following |

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, 并将答案填写在答题卡上。

The Hongqi Canal in Linzhou, Henan Province, was and 61 (remain) a miracle of engineering. The project began in 1960 and was completed in 1969. In only 10 years, 100,000 local people dug a 1,500 km-long canal through the cliffs in the Taihang Mountains, 62 (use) hammers, shovels and other simple tools and their own hands. The days of " water as expensive as oil " were consigned to (交付) history.

It took local people almost 10 years 63 (complete) the Hongqi Canal, a key irrigation project and major engineering feat of the 1960s. The canal was built across the steep Taihang Mountain to bring water to the province' s parched Linxian County, 64 is now known as the city of Linzhou.

With 10 years spent on its construction in the 1960s, the 70. 6 km-long canal is 65 (wide) considered to be the turning point in local people' s history of overpowering 66 severe environment. The well-built canal is referred to 67 an " artificial miracle " and has a number of fascinating scenic spots within the 68 (enjoy) landscape.

The Hongqi Canal is an example of the self-reliance and diligence of the Chinese people. The project helped the irrigation of a vast area of fields, and has also left behind a priceless spiritual legacy of " working for the people and relying on the people ; being bold in taking action 69 (base) on local conditions ; uniting to make a common 70 (contribute) . "

第四部分写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 () , 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2.只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

One New Year's Eve, Uncle Sam called to tell us he has special gifts for us kids. I could not go with my brothers. That was why I had to work at our store. Uncle Sam asked for my dad if he could drive over and pick me off after work. My dad agreed. Unfortunately, on the way back we got a flat tire, what had to be changed at once. Uncle Sam finally finished changing them, with his hands shook terribly because of cold. We got to his house about 5 minute before the New Year arrived. I never forget Uncle Sam made such difficult trip just because he wanted us to be with his family. I still remember this so clear today.

第二节书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校将于近日举办第一届“爱鸟周”(Bird-loving Week)活动。请你为校英语角学习专栏写一则通知。内容包括:

- 1.活动目的;
- 2.活动内容(鸟类图片展,鸟类知识讲座等)。

注意:1.词数 10.左右;

2.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Notice

The Students' Union