

2022~2023 学年高二年级下学期期末模拟测试
英 语

注意事项：

- 1. 答题前，考生务必用黑色碳素笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚。
- 2. 每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上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。在试题卷上作答无效。
- 3. 考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

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，你将有两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 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。

- 1. What are the speakers doing?
A. Waiting for someone. B. Watching a mad dog. C. Talking about the wind.
- 2. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Buy the book from him.
B. Finish the story in a day.
C. Read the book this weekend.
- 3. Why did the woman get lost?
A. She was told the wrong way.
B. She took a wrong turn herself.
C. She didn't buy a map of the city.
- 4. Where will the woman have her wedding?
A. In a church. B. At the beach. C. In a beautiful garden.
- 5. What will the man major in?
A. Information technology. B. Foreign languages. C. Hotel management.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

- 6. What does the man think of Abby's presentation?
A. Well-organized. B. Too long. C. Just so so.
- 7. What should Abby do to improve her presentation?
A. Speak clearly. B. Be more confident. C. Avoid long pauses.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

- 8. Where was the woman born?
A. Australia. B. The United States. C. Chile.
- 9. How old was the man when he returned to the United States?
A. 20. B. 17. C. 15.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

- 10. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Rights of animals. B. Human rights. C. Tests on animals.
- 11. How does the woman feel about the man's view?
A. Delighted. B. Annoyed. C. Puzzled.
- 12. Why is the man unwilling to sign?
A. He doesn't like animals at all.
B. He thinks the woman's view unreasonable.
C. He can't bear the woman talking like that.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

- 13. When will the visitors come?
A. In March. B. In April. C. In May.
- 14. How many visitors are coming?
A. 12. B. 8. C. 6.
- 15. What will the visitors do on the second day?
A. Go to a party. B. Attend a lecture. C. Visit the schools.
- 16. What will the visitors do on the final day?
A. Visit London.
B. Walking along the coast.
C. Visit Scotland.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

- 17. What did the speaker's friend invite her to do?
A. Go out for a walk. B. Pay him a visit. C. Repair a car.
- 18. What did the speaker think of parking her car?
A. Convenient. B. Wrong. C. Difficult.
- 19. How did the speaker look for her car?
A. She asked a policeman for help.
B. Her friend called a policeman.
C. She examined cars in the streets.
- 20. What can we know according to the speaker?
A. Traffic in the city is a headache.
B. Driving in the city is a pleasure.
C. It is joyful to find a car in the crowd.

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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

A bridge is a structure constructed to connect two places without blocking the way beneath it. Below are four famous bridges in the world.

Bridge of Sighs

The Bridge of Sighs is in Venice, Italy, which was designed by Antonio Contino. The bridge’s construction was begun in 1600 and completed in 1603. The bridge was supposed to be the last view for prisoners, who would sigh at the beauty of Venice, before being taken to prison. That is why it is called the Bridge of Sighs.

Tsing Ma Bridge

The bridge is named after the two islands it connects—Ma Wan and Tsing Yi in Hong Kong. It has both a roadway and a railway and is the longest suspension bridge（悬索桥）with two decks. The bridge is 4,518 feet long and 676 feet tall, which was designed by Mott MacDonald. The construction was begun in 1992 and completed in 1997.

Tower Bridge

The Tower Bridge is situated in London, which is a combination of the drawbridge（开合桥）and suspension bridge. Designed by Horace Jones and John Wolfe Barry, it was built between 1886 and 1894. The bridge stretches across the River Thames near the Tower of London. The drawbridge is drawn about 1,000 times a year.

Golden Gate Bridge

The Golden Gate Bridge joins the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay, whose chief designer was Jbseph Strauss. The bridge has been named the most beautiful and most photographed bridge in the world. It is 8,981 feet long, 746 feet tall and 90 feet wide. Construction of the bridge was begun in 1933 and completed in 1937. In 1987, the bridge was named a California historic landmark.

21. What do we know about the Bridge of Sighs?

- A. It used to connect a prison.
- B. The beauty of Venice can be photographed.
- C. It was used as a prison.
- D. It was the longest bridge.

22. Which bridge takes the most time to build?

- A. The Bridge of Sighs.
- B. The Tsing Ma Bridge.
- C. The Tower Bridge.
- D. The Golden Gate Bridge.

23. What is special about the Golden Gate Bridge?

- A. It connects two famous oceans.
- B. It was designed by two famous architects.
- C. It gets its name for its beautiful views.
- D. It is a historic landmark in California.

B

Cecilia Chiang, named the “mother of Chinese food in American”, a famed restaurateur who helped introduce real Chinese food to America in the 1960s, died on October 28, 2020 at the age of 100. Opened in 1961, Cecilia’ legendary San Francisco restaurant, the Mandarin, was arguably the best Chinese restaurant in the US for over 30 years. She challenged the American idea of Chinese food and transformed their appreciation for authentic Chinese cuisine.

Ms. Chiang was born in Wuxi in 1920 as the seventh daughter in a wealthy family. After her parents died, Cecilia managed the businesses’ finances while still in her teens.

Ms. Chiang came to San Francisco in 1959. Once in San Francisco, she met two acquaintances who wanted to open a restaurant. Ms. Chiang agreed to put up a huge deposit. But when the two women quit, Ms. Chiang found to her horror that the deposit was not refundable. She decided to open the restaurant herself. “I began to think that if I could create a restaurant with Western-style service and the dishes that I was most familiar with—the delicious food of northern China—maybe my little restaurant would succeed,” she wrote in her book.

The Mandarin, which was opened in 1961 as a small restaurant, introduced customers to mainly Sichuan, Shanghai and Canton dishes. The early days were especially tough. But little by little, Chinese diners, and a few Americans came regularly. Overnight, the tables filled and became a huge success.

Ms. Chiang enjoyed many extraordinary honors. In 2013, when she was 93, she received the long overdue Lifetime Achievement Award from the James Beard Awards, known as the “Culinary Oscars” at New York’s Lincoln Center. Cecilia considered it her legacy to have redefined what Americans know about Chinese food and culture. In her acceptance speech, Cecilia said, “This is an incredible honor. James Beard was one of my close personal friends, so this award holds a special place in my heart.”

24. What is Cecilia’s early life in San Francisco?

- A. She transferred her family business to San Francisco.
- B. She opened her restaurant because the deposit was non-refundable.
- C. She met two classmates who cheated her out of money.
- D. She obtained the help of two acquaintances.

25. What can we know about Cecilia’s restaurant business?

- A. It was an overnight hit through accumulation.
- B. It is easy to survive the early days.
- C. It has typical Western-style dishes.
- D. It got help from a distinguished person.

26. What did Cecilia’s restaurant bring to Americans?

- A. It completely changed American’s eating habits.
- B. It brought Oscars to the food world.
- C. It showed Americans the charm of Chinese food.
- D. It brought memories of the old era to Americans.

27. How to understand the underlined word?

- A. Describe something that had always been desired.
- B. Describe something that took place unexpectedly.
- C. Describe something that had turned up by chance.
- D. Describe something that should have happened before.

C

The Notre Dame（巴黎圣母院）fire has been put out, but its spire（尖顶）and a large portion of its wooden roof have been damaged. The terrible destruction causes a sudden sharp pain to people around the world. “What a pity that we cannot see the damaged parts of the wonder anymore.”

But the good news is that there is at least one way of seeing them, namely through a video game called *Assassin’s Creed：Unity*. In this game, the player can travel to one city after another and enter the buildings exactly like what they are in reality, and see Notre Dame as it was before the fire. Further, with virtual reality technology, which is already quite mature, one can even look around the undamaged Notre Dame as if it is still there. Maybe digital technology could help to better protect architectural cultural heritage.

The idea of making digital models of ancient buildings to save their data dates back to the 1990s and the necessary technology has continued to advance since then. By scanning the ancient buildings with lasers, building 3D models with multiple images, as well as measuring everything precisely, engineers can make a copy as accurate as the real one.

As computers and smartphones are hugely popular, the digital model has great useful value. First, it allows tourists to feel the cultural relics without touching them. The virtual tour of Dunhuang Grottoes in Gansu Province is a good example of this as tourists can view the paintings without standing near them. Furthermore, it can make the digitized cultural relics more famous by spreading awareness about them via the Internet. In 2000, a virtual tour of the Great Wall became very popular at the Hannover World Expo, which increased the number of foreign tourists visiting the site in the following years. Above all, it preserves all the information of the cultural relics.

Maybe we will have better technologies in the future, but the digital technology offers a practical way to preserve architectural cultural heritage at the moment.

28. How can one still see the damaged parts of Notre Dame in Paris?
- A. Through a virtual video game. B. By conducting comprehensive repairs.
C. By reading relevant literature. D. By repairing a large number of photos.
29. How to make a copy as accurate as the real Notre Dame?
- ①By advancing the AR gaming technology. ②By scanning the buildings.
③By building 3D models with diverse photos. ④By measuring all the parts exactly.
- A. ①②④ B. ①②③ C. ②③④ D. ①③④
30. What value does the digital model bring us?
- A. Allow one to understand these historical heritage sites through personal experience.
B. Preserve existing cultural heritage and store useful information.
C. Enable historical sites to regain international certification through online traffic.
D. Improve the utilization of mobile phones by appreciating historical heritage.
31. What can be the best suitable title for this passage?
- A. A Plan for Architects to Reproduce A New Notre Dame
B. A Desire for A Virtual Video Game to Repair Notre Dame
C. The Era Calls for A Better Technology to Improve Notre Dame
D. Virtual Way to Save Architectural Heritage

D

Think about that. If you are anything like me, you struggle to ask for help when you need it. It's something a lot of humans battle with. You don't want to be a burden on others. You are afraid to speak up, or want to prove that you can do it yourself.

You don't ask for help when you don't know how to do something or can't manage it on your own, because you might be afraid of looking stupid or incompetent. You might pretend like you know what you're doing when you're really drowning. Perhaps you think asking for help is a sign of weakness; that if you ask for help you're admitting you're inadequate in some way; that you lack knowledge, skill or experience to do something yourself. You don't want anyone to see that you're struggling and you want people to think that you're in control and can handle things.

There are tons of reasons you won't ask for help, but not doing so can be a mistake. You get in your own way if you make asking for help mean something negative about you when it doesn't. Asking for help doesn't mean you're stupid or inadequate. It simply means you need help with something specific for a time.

Confident people often ask others for help. They do so not only because they're secure enough to let it be known they need help, but they know that trying to do everything themselves is not always the best use of their time, skills or energy. They recognize it can leave them feeling overwhelmed and stressed and then they can't do things properly. Confident people find someone who's good at what they need to learn or get done and then ask for their help and guidance. They know that asking, "Can you help me?" shows respect for the other person's knowledge and abilities. Otherwise, they wouldn't ask.

32. What does the author tend to do when encountering difficulties?
- A. He is unwilling to turn to others for help.
B. He will actively seek for diverse solutions.
C. He will ask for help from his closest friends.
D. He will refuse friendly help from others.
33. Why are many people reluctant to seek help from others?
- A. To avoid making many mistakes. B. To cover up one's lack of confidence.
C. To reassure others about their own abilities. D. To prove that they have been striving.
34. What does the author intend to convey to us according to Paragraph 3?
- A. It is a very shameful thing to ask for help.
B. Asking for help is the last way to improve one's abilities.
C. It is stupid to ask for help when one meets difficulties.
D. Don't hesitate to seek help when it is necessary.
35. What is a confident person's perspective on questioning?
- A. They respectfully call anyone better than themselves their teacher.
B. They seek advice from people better than themselves in anything.
C. They consider it as a way to show respect for knowledge and abilities.
D. They strongly believe that asking others is lowering themselves.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Giant pandas are among the most lovable animals alive today. 36 So why and how have pandas abandoned their taste for meat to pick up a vegetarian diet?

Pandas today don't eat meat. However, they've kept much of their meat-eating adaptations from times past. Their digestive systems have not changed much from their meat-eating days. 37 Only about 17% of it is digested. To survive, pandas eat large amounts of bamboo while having a low-metabolic（新陈代谢的）, lazy lifestyle to make up for the poor energy return.

The giant panda's shift to a vegetarian diet is in line with the inactivation（失活）of a specific gene—Tas1rl, which provides them with the ability to taste certain amino acids（氨基酸）abundant in meat. 38

Pandas have evolved（进化）to a great degree to cope with their relatively recent bamboo-eating lifestyle. Pandas must seize long and thin pieces of bamboo shoots. To help with this, they have developed a long "fake-thumb"（伪拇指）. So giant pandas have six fingers in each paw which provides better support for them to seize objects such as bamboo in one paw quickly. 39 While other bears and many meat-eating animals have smooth tongues, pandas have evolved tiny projections on the surface of their tongues that serve to file down food. This is especially useful for pandas as they remove the outer cover of bamboo.

Time will tell if pandas will adapt and survive, go back to eating meat, or disappear in the wild. 40

- A. They eat 12.5 kg of bamboo in a single day.
B. Bamboo is the healthier diet for captive（圈养的）pandas.
C. Its inactivation in pandas would lead to their dietary change.
D. The newborn panda is blind and covered with only a thin all-white coat.
E. Researchers have found that the surface of the panda's tongue is different.
F. Unlike their relatives, pandas don't eat meal but survive on a diet of only bamboo.
G. Whatever the future holds, we get to share our planet with these adorable animals.

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。

Peter Kline has run over 100 marathons—a huge 41 in itself. But what makes him so 42 is that he has finished 45 of those marathons while pushing young people with disabilities in front of him. Kline wants them to know the 43 of running too.

Kline started hitting the pavement when he was in his early 50s after running a 10K with his nephew. 44, he began running marathons—with the goal of qualifying for Boston’s famous race. And, years 45, he did.

His friend Scott Patrick was 46 with glioblastoma, a deadly brain cancer, and asked Kline to run the race to 47 money for cancer research. Kline and other volunteers helped Patrick raise about \$60,000. Patrick passed away the same year, but not before Kline gifted him the finisher’s medal.

Being able to help others through his beloved sport made a(n) 48. Kline, now 66, told CBS News he knew of a father-son duo（二人组）who would run races together—the father 49 his son with disabilities as he completed the course. But, he 50, “What about kids who don’t have a dad to do that?”

After being connected to a woman with two daughters 51 have cerebral palsy（脑瘫）, he decided to run the Rock ‘n’ Roll Las Vegas Marathon in 2012 with one of the girls. The little girl loved it, and Kline said his 52 to share his love of the sport “just started rolling”. He has named the mission, “Marathons with Meaning”.

The young people he pushes have 53 in ages from 8 to 32 and have many types of 54, from cerebral palsy to traumatic brain injuries. “They love it. It’s like their Super Bowl,” Kline said. “They 55 love the sounds, the noises, the feelings. As for the other runners, they’re always very generous. They give them high-fives.”

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. lesson | B. game | C. feat | D. virus |
| 42. A. mature | B. remarkable | C. luxury | D. intense |
| 43. A. luck | B. dream | C. stress | D. joy |
| 44. A. Generally | B. Eventually | C. Particularly | D. Exactly |
| 45. A. later | B. ago | C. early | D. late |
| 46. A. diagnosed | B. decorated | C. blessed | D. honoured |
| 47. A. circulate | B. tower | C. raise | D. stand |
| 48. A. impression | B. distance | C. opinion | D. puzzle |
| 49. A. glaring | B. approaching | C. passing | D. pushing |
| 50. A. expected | B. wondered | C. promised | D. recognized |
| 51. A. what | B. where | C. how | D. who |
| 52. A. experience | B. examination | C. mission | D. permission |
| 53. A. increased | B. ranged | C. assessed | D. deserted |
| 54. A. factors | B. chances | C. disabilities | D. consequences |
| 55. A. hesitantly | B. hardly | C. selflessly | D. absolutely |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

The famous historical scroll（卷轴）painting “Emperor Taizong Receiving the Tibetan Envoy,” 56（creat）by famous painter Yan Liben（601—673）, recently made an appearance in 57 exhibition at the Palace Museum in Beijing. This painting 58（faithful）depicts（描绘）a scene in the year 641 when Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty（618—907）received the Tibetan envoy.

In the seventh century Songtsen Gampo, the chieftain of the Tibetan Tubo Kingdom（C. 618—842）, 59（send）an envoy to Chang’an（the capital of the Tang Dynasty, today known as Xi’an）60（propose）a marriage.

Emperor Taizong agreed with the proposal and agreed to give Princess Wencheng in marriage to him. In the spring of 641, the envoy sent by Songtsen Gampo arrived at the court to escort（护送）the princess back to Tubo, 61 she would become the queen.

Princess Wencheng brought not only Tang Dynasty customs and ritual practices, 62 a large of craftsmen, which had a stimulating effect 63 the Tubo tribal economy and culture. As a result, the Tang Empire and Tubo maintained a good relationship for a considerable period.

The exhibition showcases a total of 108 cultural relics, 64（include）13 items from various units of the Cultural Heritage Bureau of the Xizang Autonomous Region and the management committee of the Sakya Monastery, as well as 95 65（item）from the Palace Museum. It is on until July 30.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是校英文报编辑李华，你报正在开展“我最喜欢的一首诗”征文活动。请你写一篇英文征稿启事，内容包括：

1. 活动目的；
2. 征文要求和投稿方式；
3. 号召和期待。

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。

参考词汇：contribution 稿件，投稿

Contributions Wanted

Editorial Department of English Newspaper

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，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Some say everyday miracles are predestined（注定的）—All that’s necessary is readiness, the right circumstance for the appointed meeting. And it can happen anywhere.

In 1999, 11-year-old Kevin Stephan was a bat boy for his younger brother’s Little League team in Lancaster, New York. It was an early evening in late July. Kevin was standing on the grass away from the plate, where another youngster was warming up for the next game. Swinging his bat back and forth, and giving it all the power an elementary school kid could give, the boy brought the bat back hard and hit Kevin in the chest. His heart stopped.

When Kevin fell to the ground, the mother of one of the players rushed out of the stands to his aid. Penny Brown hadn’t planned to be there that day, but at the last minute, she changed her shift（轮班）at the hospital, and she was given the night off. Penny bent over the senseless boy, his face already starting to turn blue, and gave CPR, breathing into his mouth and giving chest compressions（按压）. And he came to life.

After his recovery, he learned some of the emergency first-aid techniques that had saved his life. He studied hard in school and was saving money for college by working as a dishwasher in a local restaurant in his spare time.

注意：1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

One day, when Kevin was working in the kitchen he heard someone screaming, “A customer was choking.” _____

It was then that Kevin suddenly recognized the woman customer he just had helped was Penny Brown. _____