

高2025届2022-2023学年度下期阶段性测试

英语试卷

考试时间：120分钟

满 分：150分

第一部分 听力（共两节；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音结束后，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，共 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. How many kilos does the man weigh now?
A. 62. B. 54. C. 50.
2. What does the man need to do?
A. Look up a word. B. Borrow a dictionary. C. Deal with his email.
3. Why does the woman need new sheets?
A. The old ones were worn.
B. The old ones were ugly.
C. The old ones were too small.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their futures. B. Their family. C. Their travel plans.
5. What is the man mostly worried about?
A. The noisy passengers.
B. The safety of the airplane.
C. The service of the flight attendant.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How many dogs do the speakers have?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
7. Why does the woman change her mind about the cat?
A. She doesn't want it to die.
B. She wants more animals.
C. She has enough money and room for it.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who will Jenny marry?

A. Tim.

B. Nick.

C. Mike.

9. What does the woman say about the wedding?

A. It will be held abroad.

B. It will be in a big hotel.

C. It will be decorated with red roses.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What kind of food does the man want to eat?

A. Beef.

B. Chicken.

C. Ham sandwich.

11. When will the man's son receive his food?

A. In about ten minutes.

B. In about two minutes.

C. In about one minute.

12. Where does the conversation most likely take place?

A. In a restaurant.

B. In a movie theater.

C. On a plane.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the most important to the woman about her dream house?

A. The decoration.

B. The space.

C. The view.

14. How many bathrooms does the woman want?

A. Two.

B. Three.

C. Four.

15. What would the woman plan to do for her dream house?

A. Have vases in every room.

B. Keep a few things in drawers.

C. Put some pictures on the walls.

16. Where will the woman put the TV?

A. In the kitchen.

B. In the bedroom.

C. In the living room.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does Robert do?

A. A golfer.

B. A club organizer.

C. A coach.

18. Why did the woman congratulate Robert?

A. She admired him.

B. She was a friend of his.

C. She wanted to get money from him.

19. What did Robert do after hearing the woman's story?

A. He paid all hospital bills for her.

B. He gave his own prize to the woman.

C. He sent the woman's son to the hospital.

20. How did Robert feel after knowing the truth?

A. Happy.

B. Angry.

C. Sad.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节；满分 40 分）

第一节（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。

A

Virtual Winter Math Contest Preparation Club registrations are now open!

Winter Contest Preparation Club (January 10 — February 3, 2023, Online)

Math Enrichment Courses (February 7 — March 3, 2023, Online)

Course Streams

•Contest Courses are designed to cover contest questions and problem-solving strategies. Instructions focus on the fundamentals of problem solving in fun ways, and improving skills in assessing how to solve a problem by recognizing its type.

•Programming Courses focus on exploring the relationship between math and programming. Building on math knowledge, solving math puzzles, and learning programming concepts, students program together to solve challenges and projects.

•Enrichment Courses are designed for students who are comfortable in math concepts at their grade level and are looking for greater challenges and new ways to stimulate their interest in math.

Program Fees and Financial Support

•Online Grades 1-8 Contest Club and Enrichment Courses: \$225

•Online Grades 9-12 Contest Club and Enrichment Courses: \$240+tax

If you are unable to pay for the full program because you have been financially affected, please apply for a scholarship. Further information and an application form can be found here.

Refund Policy

There is a \$50 administrative fee for cancellation requests. Cancellations made 48 hours before the first class will receive a full refund minus the administrative fee. Requests for refunds after the deadline will not be processed.

Registration

To register for any class, you must create an account on our registration system by clicking the button below.

21. What is the focus of Contest Courses?

- A. Designing projects.
- B. Tackling problems.
- C. Improving math levels.
- D. Grasping programming concepts.

22. Who can apply for a scholarship?

- A. A student who is short of money.
- B. A student who has rich math knowledge.
- C. A student who is well prepared for the contest.
- D. A student who has an account on the registration system.

23. How much can a 6th grader be refunded if he cancels registration 3 days in advance?

- A. \$175.
- B. \$190.
- C. \$225.
- D. \$240.

B

Going against the tide of flocking (蜂拥) to well-known yet generally jam-packed tourist destinations on vacation, a growing number of holidaymakers in China tend to spend their leisure time at lesser known resorts to seek unique, relaxed holiday experiences. Reverse Tourism has

emerged as a new trend among young holidaymakers in China.

Besides crowds, some vacationers chose less-traveled places to save on the cost of trips to popular destinations, which often require pricey tickets, meals and hotel stays. "Tourism used to be about sightseeing. Now it is about experiences," said Dai Bin, president of the China Tourism Academy. He said popular tourist spots are always packed and often raise their prices during holidays. As people become more mature travelers, they are increasingly unwilling to **follow the herd**. Some of them are simply looking to take a rest somewhere quiet for a couple of days, which is a good way to vacation.

In addition, lesser-known attractions are not as "commercial" and "standardized" as developed ones and are able to offer more genuine experiences and natural encounters, according to social media posts. And unlike popular destinations, some under-explored places with little online exposure can offer more surprises. COVID-19 is another key factor fueling Reverse Tourism. As precautionary measures continue, traveling has an unpredictable quality. A traveler has no way of knowing what lies ahead before departure, be it a perfect holiday or one interrupted by a sudden outbreak.

"The rise of Reverse Tourism is not a bad thing," said an opinion piece in Zhengzhou Daily. It means that vacationers now have more options, which brings more possibilities to the tourism market, the article explains. More importantly, the trend is set to force popular destinations to improve themselves instead of resting on their achievements, it noted.

24. What is the feature of Reverse Tourism according to the passage?
- A. Less-traveled places offer less attractive sightseeing.
 - B. Popular destinations often raise their prices during holidays.
 - C. Popular destinations are not welcomed by people nowadays.
 - D. Less-traveled places are increasingly valued among young holidaymakers.
25. Which of the following statements cannot account for the rise of reverse tourism?
- A. Tourists spend less than usual.
 - B. It has already been commercialized
 - C. COVID-19 makes tourists more cautious.
 - D. Tourists can get a better sense of experience.
26. Why do people choose lesser-known attractions according to social media posts?
- A. To create surprises on their own.
 - B. To escape the uncertainty in life.
 - C. To promote the local tourism.
 - D. To explore the original beauty.
27. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The promising future of Nature tourism.
 - B. The challenges popular tourist spots are facing.
 - C. The reason why people prefer Reverse Tourism.
 - D. The way to explore the lesser-known attractions.

C

Today, battery power per kilowatt hour costs around only ten percent of what it did a decade ago. And the expectation is that the costs will continue to fall, because battery chemistry improves and manufacturing lots of batteries on a massive scale makes the production of individual batteries cheaper.

You can be forgiven for thinking that this might only be of interest to accountants, but the

possible effects of this are enormous, and will benefit all of us. First and most obviously, it has made the batteries in electric cars cheaper and longer-lasting. And brilliantly, because electric batteries are improving so dramatically, we can already see the results. Last September, 15 percent of all new vehicle registrations were pure electric vehicles. So the change is starting to happen.

Better batteries does not just mean better cars however. They can also help us decarbonise the entire national grid (输电网). Storing energy has always been a problem for the grid. Today, only a tiny amount of generated electricity is stored for later use, which leads to lots of power going to waste. But better batteries make it technologically and economically **viable** to store large amounts of energy from the grid.

It's possible that in the not-too-distant future, we might have an enormous battery in the garage. It would take power from the grid (or maybe even solar panels on the roof), and power appliances and lights in our homes at the times when demand for electricity is high. Home batteries are not yet as established as electric cars, but they are also growing in popularity.

So, given that how much technology has improved batteries over the last decade, I can't help but be strangely optimistic about the future. Batteries may not be as flashy (华丽的) as phones, rockets or other new technologies. But when it comes to technology to fight climate change, they're definitely leading the charge.

28. What contributes to the popularity of electric cars?

- A. The increasing vehicle registrations.
- B. The production of individual batteries.
- C. Accountants' interest in cheaper batteries.
- D. The longer duration and less cost of batteries.

29. What does the underlined word "viable" mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Sustainable.
- B. Adaptable.
- C. Workable.
- D. Exceptional.

30. What does the author expect of batteries?

- A. They will become durable.
- B. They will sell better than phones.
- C. They will help make the world greener.
- D. They will replace chargers on a long trip.

31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Home Batteries Will Catch On
- B. Batteries Are Getting Better and Better
- C. Petrol-powered Cars Will Be Replaced
- D. Battery Technology Needs Improving Urgently

D

Teen brains aged faster than normal from stress by at least three years, a study has found. The study, published in *Biological Psychiatry: Global Open Science*, was the first to compare examinations of the physical structures of teenagers' brains from before and after the stress started, and to document significant differences.

Researchers knew teens had higher levels of depression, anxiety and fearfulness than before the stress. But we knew nothing about the effects on their brains. The researchers found growth in brain areas that control access to some memories and help control fear, stress and other emotions.

Premature (过早的) aging of kids' brains isn't a positive development. Their stressful

childhood experiences not only make people easier to suffer from depression, anxiety and other mental illnesses, they can raise the risk of cancer, heart disease and other long-term negative outcomes.

The scientists tried to make out how the stress itself may have impacted the physical structure of the children's brains and their mental health. They matched pairs of children with the same age, gender and stress. "That allowed us to compare 16-year olds before the stress with different 16-year olds assessed after the stress," said Ian Gotlib, a psychology professor at Stanford University.

To determine the brain age of their samples, the researchers fed their brain examinations into a machine-learning model for predicting brain age developed by the ENIGMA-Brain Age working group, a co-operation among scientists who share their brain image data sets. They also evaluated mental health outcomes reported by the matched pairs. They found more severe symptoms of anxiety, depression and internalizing (内在化的) problems in the group that had experienced the stress.

Dan Siegel, clinical professor of psychiatry at the UCLA School of Medicine, noted that many individuals experience post-traumatic (创伤后的) growth after a stressful experience. "This is a useful initial study," agreed David Fassler, clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Vermont. "I expect the results will inform the design of future research initiatives."

32. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Stress greatly influenced teenagers' brains.
- B. Researchers had a good knowledge of aging.
- C. Brain growth improved teenagers' happiness.
- D. Bad memories resulted in negative emotions.

33. What enabled scientists to do research according to Ian Gotlib?

- A. The application of advanced technology.
- B. The accurate analysis of the data provided.
- C. The previous experience of the researchers.
- D. The participation of teenagers the same age.

34. Why was the machine-learning model developed?

- A. To satisfy the need of the market.
- B. To evaluate the brain age of samples.
- C. To predict mental health outcomes.
- D. To solve internalizing problems.

35. What was David Fassler's attitude to the study?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Favorable.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Being able to read is an important skill in today's society. It is important because it develops the mind and imagination. A person who knows how to read can educate themselves in any area of life they are interested in.

Reading is an active mental process that improves your concentration and focus. Since you must concentrate in order to read, this requires you to focus and think about what you are reading. 36

Studies show if you don't use your memory, it becomes more and more difficult to remember things. 37 It requires you to remember details, facts and figures, plot lines, themes and characters.

The more you read, the more knowledgeable you become and with more knowledge comes more confidence. Reading about the diversity of life and exposing yourself to new ideas and more information help to develop the creative side of the brain and bring innovations (创新) into your thinking process. 38 When you are well read, people will look to you for answers. Then your feelings about yourself get better. Even more confidence!

When you are reading books, especially challenging ones, you will probably find yourself exposed to many new words. Do you remember when you learned to read, how you learned to figure out the meaning of one word by reading the other words in the sentence? 39

Reading can help you get access to the diversity of ethnicity (民族特点) of people, their customs and their lifestyles. You'll become more aware of different places. 40 Reading really widens your horizon (视野) of information, so you'll always have something to talk about.

A. So it's a chain reaction.

B. Reading helps to strengthen your memory muscles.

C. If you are feeling bored, then pick up a book and start reading.

D. Reading is one of the most enjoyable hobbies a person can have.

E. You will get the same benefit for building your vocabulary from reading books.

F. It makes you use your brain, helping you to reason out things which are unfamiliar to you.

G. Ever found yourself in an embarrassing situation where you didn't have anything to talk about?

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共三节; 满分 55 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、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When school started on that warm August day, I 41 myself into all the sports I did, including volleyball. I decided to become 42 and stopped eating completely. Soon I began losing weight, 43 thrilled me, and I even grew to love the 44 that came with my poor diet, for it meant that I was winning.

As the season progressed, things had become 45 between my head volleyball coach, Coach Smith, and me. Feeling something was wrong with my 46, she talked with me and tried to persuade me to eat 47 a healthy way. We then argued constantly. Later, my hunger started to affect my 48. I was so tired that practice and games were becoming a struggle. One afternoon, with 49 in her eyes, Coach Smith asked me what I had eaten. I told her 50 yet, and I wasn't going to. She looked at me, hurt in her eyes, knowing her efforts are 51, and walked away.

A couple of weeks later I 52 a formal dinner for our volleyball team. I stood there as my coach managed to say something nice about me. I realized suddenly that I had 53 my senior year by being disrespectful, and probably hers as well. So that evening I wrote her a letter 54 and thanking her.

Then one Saturday, as I was reading in the library, I felt someone 55 take my arm and say softly, "Lynn Jones, how are you doing?" I looked up and saw the familiar face. "Thanks for the letter," she said. "It 56 a lot."

When I think of a coach, I think of someone ____57____ me, someone who gives instruction—not a friend. But Coach Smith is different, and, like any other good friend, she ____58____ my problem persistently even when I hated her for it at that time. ____59____ I didn't deserve her kindness, she gave it anyway. I will forever be grateful for her help and now for her ____60____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. removed | B. threw | C. flew | D. struck |
| 42. A. slim | B. strong | C. healthy | D. suitable |
| 43. A. why | B. what | C. which | D. when |
| 44. A. patience | B. presence | C. weakness | D. selflessness |
| 45. A. limited | B. smooth | C. easy | D. tense |
| 46. A. honor | B. state | C. credit | D. academy |
| 47. A. on | B. in | C. to | D. at |
| 48. A. appearance | B. opportunity | C. dependence | D. performance |
| 49. A. caution | B. relief | C. satisfaction | D. concern |
| 50. A. nothing | B. everything | C. something | D. anything |
| 51. A. in need | B. in return | C. in vain | D. in particular |
| 52. A. attended | B. missed | C. recommended | D. mentioned |
| 53. A. ruined | B. improved | C. experienced | D. controlled |
| 54. A. responding | B. denying | C. complaining | D. apologizing |
| 55. A. painfully | B. gently | C. rapidly | D. randomly |
| 56. A. read | B. claimed | C. meant | D. announced |
| 57. A. above | B. below | C. outside | D. across |
| 58. A. came across | B. dealt with | C. tore apart | D. held out |
| 59. A. Unless | B. Because | C. As | D. Though |
| 60. A. friendship | B. challenge | C. competition | D. cooperation |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 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。

Since the pre-Qin period, Chengdu ____61____ (be) an important cultural town in China. But ____62____ really sets the city apart, culturally, is its opera. An important aspect of Sichuan Opera is ____63____ magic of “face changing” where vividly coloured masks are changed within the blink of an eye. In opera gardens and tea houses across the town, audiences ____64____ (want) a glimpse of the local culture love to drink tea while listening to Sichuan Opera and watching face changing.

It is believed that “face changing” has its roots in evolution. Early humans needed ____65____ (survive) strategies to avoid fierce animals and foreign invaders. Often, aggressive facial gestures and non-verbal cues were part of it. The Sichuan Opera is said ____66____ (bring) this range of emotions on stage.

Once the performance starts, the actor keeps pulling down one mask after ____67____ in swift movements to convey different emotions. ____68____ (surprise), no matter how close one is ____69____ the stage, they just can't tell how the masks change.

In fact, the different kinds of characters and personalities that Sichuan Opera brings alive can ____70____ (find) among common people. This is why its emotions will continue to resonate with people for a long time.

第三节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面句子，在空白处填入单词的正确形式。

71. Mapo Tofu is a t_____ (典型的，有代表性的) dish in Sichuan cuisine.
72. Dipping sauce is the soul of hotpot, and it can be a_____ (使适应，使适合) to individual tastes.
73. Dragon Boat Festival is to h_____ (向...表示敬意) a person who sacrificed for the nation.
74. The coming of age ceremony is such an o_____ (场合，时刻) when all the seniors are dressed formally and take their responsibilities as adults.
75. Many f_____ (因素，要素) make the rapid social and economic development of China.
76. The great achievements made by alumni/alumna truly i_____ (鼓舞，鼓励) us to follow their steps and make even more and greater achievements.
77. Seventy years old as President Xi is, he still works e_____ (精力充沛地).
78. Each new member of our class will be given a chance to make a b_____ (简洁的，简短的) introduction of themselves to the rest of us.
79. Enjoying a history of 118 years, our school still has many of its o_____ (原先的，最初的) features.
80. Chengdu was one of the most attractive tourists d_____ (目的地) in this May Day Holiday.
81. Bill Gates' story of q_____ (离开，离任) school is different from what you know. Actually, he could go back to Harvard as long as he wanted to.
82. The Anti-Secession Law made by the Chinese central government is t_____ (把...作为目标) at those separatists in Hongkong.
83. Adventurous travelers tend to explore unusual or remote places, often e_____ (参与，参加) in risky activities.
84. Biodiversity matters, as the e_____ (灭绝，绝种) of one species may cause a chain reaction influencing other species.
85. The entire world is c_____ (担忧的，焦急的) about the Ukraine crisis.

第四部分 写作（满分 25 分）

假设你是高一学生李华。“五一国际劳动节”已过，学校英语报以“Labor Education Counts”为题征稿，请写一篇英语短文，内容包括：

1. 你的一次劳动体验；
2. 谈谈劳动教育的重要性。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
