

西咸新区 2022 ~ 2023 学年度第二学期期末质量监测

高二英语试题

注意事项:

1. 本试题共 10 页, 满分 150 分, 时间 120 分钟。
2. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名和准考证号填写在答题卡上。
3. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 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, 再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后, 监考员将答题卡按顺序收回, 装袋整理; 试题不回收。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the man invited to do this evening?

A. See an art show.

B. Go to the cinema.

C. Go to the library.

2. Where is the man from?

A. New Zealand.

B. England.

C. Germany.

3. What does the woman say about the dress?

A. It's cheap.

B. It's out of date.

C. It's beautiful.

4. Why did the woman send the e-mail to the man?

A. He headed the project.

B. She made a mistake.

C. She wanted him to check her plan.

5. When will the dinner start?

A. At 7:30.

B. At 8:00.

C. At 7:00.

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

西咸新区高二英语期末试题-1-(共 10 页)



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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 Linda going to do this afternoon?

A. Go to the park.

B. Go to the dentist.

C. Go to the supermarket.

7. What day is it today?

A. Thursday.

B. Monday.

C. Friday.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What can we know about the woman?

A. Her laptop doesn't work well.

B. She works in a school.

C. She got the laptop three years ago.

9. How will the woman deal with her laptop?

A. Sell it to the man.

B. Have it repaired.

C. Replace it with a new one.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man want to do?

A. Open a company.

B. Create a website.

C. Provide technical support.

11. What is the man's advantage?

A. He is good at communication.

B. He has rich experience.

C. He has received a good education.

12. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Work in a college.

B. Receive more training.

C. Run his own website.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What sport is the woman good at?

A. Football.

B. Bowling.

C. Badminton.

14. Who used to play bowling well according to the woman?

A. Her cousin.

B. Her father.

C. Henry's cousin.

15. What will the man do next?

A. Get a ticket to an exhibition.

B. Call Dave.

C. Send an email to his boss.

16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Cousins.

B. Co-workers.

C. Teammates.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When will the final exam be held?

A. Next Wednesday.

B. Next Tuesday.

C. Next Thursday.

西咸新区高二英语期末试题-2-(共 10 页)



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给

18. How will the final exam be?
A. A bit difficult. B. Quite difficult. C. Easy.
19. What should the students review before the exam?
A. The mid-term exam and the textbooks.
B. The mid-term exam and class notes.
C. Class notes and the textbooks.
20. What is the percent of the final exam in the grade?
A. 25%. B. 20%. C. 55%.

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

e.

Here are some medical pioneers, who have left their marks on history.

<p>Benjamin Spock (1903—1998)</p> <p>Dr. Benjamin Spock authored the famous book <i>The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care</i> in 1946. Dr. Spock's method of parenting was gentle. He encouraged parents to trust their natural ability and use common sense. He wrote several other books during his career centered on child care. His works changed how people raised their children in the Western Hemisphere. His works continue to influence us today.</p>	<p>Aaron T. Beck (1921—2021)</p> <p>Dr. Aaron T. Beck is the father of cognitive behavior therapy(认知行为疗法). He is one of the most influential psychotherapists(心理治疗师) in history. Beck's early work was on psychoanalytic theories about depression. This led to him developing cognitive behavior therapy. He developed cognitive therapy plans to treat many disorders.</p>
<p>Basil I. Hirschowitz (1925—2013)</p> <p>Dr. Basil I. Hirschowitz was a pioneer in the fields of gastroenterology(胃肠病学) and endoscopy, a medical operation in which a piece of equipment is put into a person's body so that the parts inside can be seen. Over the course of his career, his goal was to improve visible techniques of the gastrointestinal tract. He formed successful partnerships to do just that.</p>	<p>Charles D. Kelman (1930—2004)</p> <p>Dr. Charles D. Kelman advanced the treatment for cataracts(白内障). He developed breakthrough treatments that removed cataracts and brought the patients' sight back. His new method of curing the eye disease changed the treatment of cataracts. He worked hard to improve the sight and lives of millions of people.</p>

21. Which field do Dr. Spock's books focus on?
A. Child care. B. Patient care. C. Gastroenterology. D. Eye care.
22. What do Beck and Hirschowitz have in common?

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- A. They both invented new equipment.
 - B. They were both born in the 1920s.
 - C. They both studied cognitive behavior therapy.
 - D. They were both good at treating mental illness.
23. Who contributed a lot to the treatment for the eye disease?
- A. Benjamin Spock.
 - B. Aaron T. Beck.
 - C. Basil I. Hirschowitz.
 - D. Charles D. Kelman.

B

We truly are what we eat—and what our ancestors ate. Food has changed who we are and how we developed for hundreds of thousands of years. From processing to preserving to cooking, what humans did and continue to do to food played a big role in shaping our evolution.

“Processed food isn’t just a modern invention. It’s as old as human itself and may have helped create our species,” wrote Nicholas Temple, author of *The Best Before: The Evolution and Future of Processed Food* for the BBC.

Although processing is viewed negatively nowadays, it was important to our development as a species. Processing doesn’t necessarily mean adding chemicals. It also includes pounding or slicing or changing the food in anyway before eating. Compared to our ancestors, modern humans’ teeth, jaws and faces have gotten smaller because of making food easier to chew, especially from cooking.

Cooking food was one of the biggest changes in human history. Researchers believe it could have occurred between 1.8 million to 400,000 years ago. Without cooking, an average person would have to eat around five kilos of raw food to survive and will have to spend most of the day eating. Also, up to 50% of women who only eat raw foods develop a condition that signals that the body can’t support a pregnancy—a major problem for evolution, according to *Science American*. Processing food leads to a huge gain in leisure time. The less time people spent chewing, the more time they had to develop complex spoken language. Cooking food also breaks down its cells. So our stomachs need to work less to absorb the nutrients and save more energy, which could then be used to power a large brain.

Processed food actually shaped us as a species and made us human—the only species on the earth who can cook.

24. Why are modern humans’ teeth and jaws smaller?
- A. Because they look much more beautiful.
 - B. Because they are suitable for cooked food.
 - C. Because humans become small in size.
 - D. Because humans eat less than before.
25. What problem does eating raw food cause?
- A. It takes people much time and energy.
 - B. It stops the evolution of human beings.
 - C. It causes people’s stomach to work less.

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- D. It slows the development of written language.
26. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Only modern people process food.
B. Some animals can cook food as humans.
C. Processed food is of great value to humans.
D. People began to process food in recent years.
27. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To introduce various ways to process food on the earth.
B. To uncover the details about the development of human food.
C. To present the findings of a book written by Nicholas Temple.
D. To explain the importance of processed food to human beings.

C

When I was a kid, a sycamore (枫树) grew in front of my home. At the age of 10, I was just tall enough to reach its lowest branch and lift myself into its embrace. Sometimes two or three of my friends would join me in the sycamore, or in the maple down the street, or Mrs. DiMarco's old peach tree, some of whose **stout** horizontal branches allowed us to sit shoulder to shoulder, eating sweet fruit.

In my small town there are some kinds of trees, their branches spreading wide, open for business. But I have not yet seen a climber. Perhaps computer games have replaced tree climbing, or maybe the activity went the way of monkey bars, which came to be viewed as too risky and have largely disappeared from playgrounds.

It is a sad loss. I have always believed that, since low-hanging branches provide no benefit to the tree, they must be meant for the child. Robert Frost understood this when he wrote:

*When I see baches (桦树) bend to left and right,
Across the lines of straighter darker trees,
I like to think some boy's been swinging them.*

My only disagreement with Frost is his inference that tree climbing is a gender-specific task. Both boys and girls make a joyful climb.

The campus of the university where I teach has all sorts of trees. During a recent walk, I found myself bending under the branch of an immense spruce (云杉). I grabbed the thing, and a moment later was sitting on a branch. Then the memories came flooding back. The old sycamore, the friends, and finally, the reluctance to return to the earth when the parental call to supper came.

I was so lost in my thoughts that I didn't hear the student calling to me from below. He asked what I was doing. I didn't waste time on explanations. "Come on up," I said "The air's fine." But he only laughed and waved me off. He didn't know what he was missing.

28. What does the underlined word "stout" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

A. Slim. B. Bent. C. Smooth. D. Strong.

29. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

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- A. Why kids don't climb trees.
B. Why monkey bars are dangerous.
C. Why there is no business under trees.
D. Why kids are addicted to computer games.
30. What does the author want to prove by mentioning Robert's poem?
A. Some branches of trees are useless.
B. Trees are intended for kids to climb.
C. Trees are a source of inspiration for poets.
D. Climbing trees is a unique right of boys.
31. What did the author think the student had missed?
A. The explanations to his question.
B. The fresh air above a sycamore.
C. The pleasure of climbing trees.
D. The sense of safety on the earth.

D

Tell me if this sounds familiar: You're trying to get some work done, and you find yourself continually picking up your cell phone. In frustration, you might slam the phone down beside you and swear to leave it alone—theoretically allowing you to focus on what you're doing. Right now my phone is sitting next to me untouched. But have I really protected myself from its distractions or its ability to impact my mind?

The answer is no, according to a well-known study in the *Journal of the Association for Consumer Research* from 2017 entitled "Brain Drain (认知流失): The Mere Presence of One's Own Smartphone Reduces Available Cognitive Capacity."

Cognitive and social psychologist Adrian Ward and his colleagues proposed the "brain drain hypothesis" by showing that just having a phone next to you could impact cognition—specifically, working memory, or the mental system that helps us hold information about what we're currently doing at a given moment. The way we measure it is by having people remember words and solve math problems at the same time. And the idea there is that those are two very different cognitive skills, word memory and math problems, but they're tapping into that same general cognitive resource. In those experiments, people either had their phones on a desk, in their pockets or bags, or in the next room. The farther away a person's phone was, the better they did on those tasks. Even when you're not consciously thinking about your phone, the process of not thinking about your phone requires some cognitive resources.

This was an interesting, though slightly concerning, finding that led to more studies on how the presence of our smartphones might be influencing how well we're able to think. But in a new meta-analysis that looked at data from 27 different brain drain studies, the story of the brain drain hypothesis has gotten a little more complicated. If it's just sitting next to you while you're working, is that a problem or not? And I think that's quite an important question to answer, to know more about.

32. What's the purpose of Paragraph 1?
A. To classify a concept of the passage.
B. To introduce the topic of the passage.

西咸新区高二英语期末试题-6-(共10页)

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	学 校	
装	姓 名	装
	班 级	
订	试 场	订
	考 号	
线		线

- C. To make an overall outline for the passage.
D. To offer a general background of the passage.
33. Which statement would Adrian Ward most probably agree with?
A. Smartphones enable constant connection to latest information.
B. Mobile device use does not affect performance on mental system.
C. Cognitive capabilities are largely determined by working memory.
D. The presence of smartphones accounts for the damage to cognition.
34. What do we know about the participants in the experiment?
A. The distance from phones to people was related to their performance.
B. They were only required to perform mathematical tasks.
C. The outcome was better if phones were used less frequently.
D. They consciously thought about phones when memorizing words.
35. What's the best title of the passage?
A. How Does Your Phone Damage Your Memory?
B. How Does Your Phone Wear Your Brain Out?
C. Is Your Phone Actually Draining Your Brain?
D. Is Your Phone Influencing Your Working Performance?

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。

Advice For Dealing With Uncertainty

We are living in uncertain times, going through changes that we can't control. There's just so much to worry about; health, finances, even our social relationship. This state of uncertainty usually leaves us upset and depressed. 36.

Reflect on yourself.

Check in with yourself. Allow yourself to get in touch with how you're feeling. Reflect both on what's hard and on what's still good. 37. What matters is just that you find time to pause and take stock in the midst of a crisis.

38.

Find some things you want to do —things that take your mind of your worries during uncertain times. Maybe for you it's baking a pie or organizing a closet or conquering a video game. Whatever it is, think about what feels meaningful or gives you a sense of accomplishment and do that.

Reach out for help.

Connect with people who can lift you up and point you in the right direction. 39, you'll think you're in a ditch by yourself. So, call, video-chat or text with a friend; join an online community; or even go old-school and write a letter. You will understand that you are not alone.

Don't try to make sense of things too soon.

It can be tempting to rush through an uncertain situation and try to make it seem certain. So the last

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tip is more about what we should not do than what we should do. Don't try to make sense of things too soon. 40. That leaves room for new possibilities.

- A. Set aside external expectations
- B. Find your "best gift" for the day
- C. It doesn't matter how you reflect
- D. If you don't talk to others
- E. It's crucial to figure out what life will hold in store for us
- F. The following tips may do some help
- G. Instead, take time to recharge, free up energy to do good, meaningful things

第三部分：英语知识运用(共两节，满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(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。

I was driving my 5-year-old son home when I saw a homeless man in the median strip (中央分隔带) in the road.

I wanted to give the man some 41, but I didn't have any cash. My son 42 the man as well and he insisted that I give the man the 30 cents he had. It seemed that he had read my 43 and he responded out loud.

I was more than 44 that he wanted to help, but honestly, I was 45. I didn't want to give just 30 cents to this man who clearly 46 more help. My own pride and 47 over the homeless man's disappointed reaction to 48 just two coins stood in the way.

I quickly realized that I was the only 49 in the situation and that the traffic light would turn green soon. I then thought to myself, "I've been teaching him about 50 others and now that he wants to give everything he can 51, I shouldn't let my personal self-centeredness 52 this act of kindness."

I almost told my son, "Let's wait to 53 until we at least have one dollar." I almost told my son that what he had wasn't 54. I almost showed him that what he saw as a good thing couldn't make a 55 in someone's life. I almost taught him that personal 56 was more important than helping another human.

57, I quickly got rid of that foolishness.

I then rolled down the window and said to the man, "I'm sorry. I don't have any cash on me, but my 5-year-old son back in the 58 wants to give you everything he has right now."

To my 59, the smile on that man's face lit up the intersection. The only thing that matched the 60 of that stranger's smile was the bigger smile on my boy's face.

41. A. equipment B. information C. money D. advice

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- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 42. A. comforted | B. taught | C. noticed | D. attracted |
| 43. A. apology | B. mind | C. order | D. future |
| 44. A. happy | B. confused | C. angry | D. ashamed |
| 45. A. thrilled | B. hesitant | C. disappointed | D. relieved |
| 46. A. needed | B. rejected | C. overlooked | D. assessed |
| 47. A. advantage | B. worry | C. curiosity | D. control |
| 48. A. owing | B. donating | C. receiving | D. lending |
| 49. A. plan | B. change | C. result | D. problem |
| 50. A. helping | B. forgiving | C. following | D. tolerating |
| 51. A. abandon | B. record | C. achieve | D. offer |
| 52. A. preserve | B. promote | C. forget | D. ruin |
| 53. A. give | B. escape | C. fight | D. drive |
| 54. A. enough | B. real | C. simple | D. worthless |
| 55. A. mess | B. choice | C. difference | D. wish |
| 56. A. kindness | B. pride | C. generosity | D. success |
| 57. A. Unfortunately | B. Thankfully | C. Initially | D. Casually |
| 58. A. bank | B. garage | C. car | D. road |
| 59. A. horror | B. embarrassment | C. sadness | D. surprise |
| 60. A. disappearance | B. challenge | C. pressure | D. brightness |

第二节 语法填空(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。

After almost a decade of 61 (prepare) work, the construction of a new branch of the Palace Museum, China's largest museum for relics' exhibition 62 (formal) kicked off in Beijing. 63 (locate) in Xiyuhe, a village in Haidian district, the new branch will include an exhibition space exceeding 60,000 square meters for cultural relics.

"We'll have a much 64 (large) space to meet people's expectation and enhance our capacity 65 (show) ancient Chinese civilization," Wang Xudong, director of the Palace Museum, said in a previous interview with *China Daily*.

According to an official document of the construction project released online, 66 first phase, which includes relic warehouses and offices, will take about three-and-a-half years to complete. It is estimated that more 67 20,000 to 30,000 relics can be showcased in the new branch every year, and it will offer larger and better-equipped warehouses to house fragile items, such as silk pieces, 68 require greater attention.

"We aim to build the branch into a museum inheriting ancient classics and 69 (lead) the future at the same time." Zhang Yu, chief architect of the new museum, 70 (say) in December. "This landmark can be a guesthouse of Chinese civilization with Eastern ethos(理念) and a global view."

西咸新区高二英语期末试题-9-(共 10 页)



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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)

假如英语课上老师要求同学们交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处错误。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(Λ),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。

There are much respectable people around me. Among they, the person I respect most is my father. He is ordinary middle school teacher who devotes himself to teaching. It is the love for his career that make him achieve a lot in his work. He has win his students' respect. My father is very busy every day, but he still spares some times to accompany me, sharing many amused things with me about his work. Whenever I come across with problems in my life, he will encourage me to overcome them brave. I love him deeply. What lucky I am to have such a good father!

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

暑假即将来临,你校英文报面向全校学生征稿,主题为“中学生暑假应该学习的新技能”。请你写一篇英语短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 你想学习的新技能及原因;

2. 你的新技能学习计划。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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