

2022—2023 学年度第二学期期末质量检测

高二英语试题

考生注意：本试卷共分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。请将答案填写在答题纸上。

第 I 卷（选择题 共 100 分）

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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，从题中所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the street.

B. At home.

C. In a shopping center.

2. When will the speakers leave home?

A. At 7:30.

B. At 7:50.

C. At 8:15.

3. Why does the man want to look at the information board?

A. He is interested in the wooden house.

B. He wants to know some safety rules.

C. He'd like to get some travel information.

4. Who will help the man paint his bedroom?

A. His brother.

B. Josie.

C. Oliver.

5. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The woman has never hosted an important party before.

B. The woman is going to attend an important party.

C. The woman is delighted to host the party.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至第 8 三个小题。

6. What's the man doing?

A. Eating in a restaurant.

B. Reserving a table.

C. Treating his friends.

7. What kind of dishes does the man order?

A. Chinese.

B. Italian.

C. Indian.

8. How much is the man going to pay?

A. \$ 100.

B. \$ 400.

C. \$ 500.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 11 三个小题。

9. Why does the man take lots of clothes?

A. He will travel to different places.

B. It is the coldest time of the year.

C. The woman advises him to do so.

10. What will the man do on Wednesday?

- A. He will climb mountains.
- B. He will visit a factory .
- C. He will meet the company boss.

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
- B. Boss and secretary.
- C. Husband and wife.

听下面一段对话，回答第 12 至第 14 三个小题。

12. What did the woman forget?

- A. The day of the week.
- B. School Spirit Day.
- C. The man's birthday.

13. What were the speakers supposed to do today?

- A. Get ready for a party.
- B. Do something for their classmates.
- C. Wear the same clothes.

14. How did the woman get her problem solved?

- A. The man gave her an extra sweater.
- B. She asked her science teacher for help.
- C. She hurried home to fetch her things.

听下面一段对话，回答第 15 至第 17 三个小题。

15. What unlucky thing happened to the speakers?

- A. They had difficulty finding a hotel.
- B. They were fined \$200 on their way to the airport.
- C. Their boat was damaged by the storm.

16. Why did the man swim away from the boat?

- A. Some sharks attacked the boat.
- B. To look for his favorite animal.
- C. He lost his way by accident.

17. What does the man plan to use to call for help?

- A. His mirror.
- B. His watch.
- C. His telephone.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. What special food did Mrs. Wilson cook that day?

- A. Some beef.
- B. Some meat.
- C. Some fish.

19. How did Mrs. Wilson feel when she saw the neighbour's dead cat?

- A. Amazed.
- B. Frightened.
- C. Surprised

20. What did the neighbor's call mean to Mrs. Wilson?

- A. She didn't need to worry about anything.
- B. She would be sorry to hear the news.
- C. She would be surprised by the news.

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)

阅读下列四篇短文, 从每小题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

The Healthy Habits Survey(调查) shows that only about one third of American seniors have correct habits. Here are some findings and expert advice.

1. How many times did you brush your teeth yesterday?

·Finding: A full 33% of seniors brush their teeth only once a day.

·Step: Remove the 300 types of bacteria in your mouth each morning with a battery-operated toothbrush. Brush gently for 2 minutes, at least twice a day.

2. How many times did you wash your hands or bathe yesterday?

·Finding: Seniors, on average, bathe fewer than 3 days a week. And nearly 30% wash their hands only 4 times a day — half of the number doctors recommend.

·Step: We touch our faces around 3,000 times a day — often inviting germs(病菌) to enter our mouth, nose, and eyes. Use toilet paper to avoid touching the door handle. And, most important, wash your hands often with hot running water and soap for 20 seconds.

3. How often do you think about fighting germs?

·Finding: Seniors are not fighting germs as well as they should.

·Step: Be aware of germs. Do you know it is not your toilet but your kitchen sponge(海绵) that can carry more germs than anything else? To kill these germs, keep your sponge in the microwave for 10 seconds.

21. What is found about American seniors?

- A. Most of them have good habits.
- B. Nearly 30% of them bathe three days a week.
- C. About one third of them brush their teeth only once a day.
- D. All of them are fighting germs better than expected.

22. Doctors suggest that people should wash their hands _____.

- A. twice a day
- B. four times a day
- C. three times a day
- D. eight times a day

23. The text probably comes from _____.

- A. a guide book
- B. an official document
- C. a book review
- D. a popular magazine

B

He never felt well on his journey home. He was sick. But this time, it was getting worse. He finally reached home and saw his mother and wife, who were ignorant of the fact that happiness was not going to last long.

The disease showed its symptoms again. He ignored and gave his time to his family. In between, he saw dreams and kept noting those dreams in a notebook.

Things were getting worse. It had been almost 10 months since his return. No doctor, no medicine. His family tried to make him feel better in vain. But, he kept noting down his dreams and thoughts in a notebook, even in such a terrible health condition.

That unexpected day finally came. His mother got a shock. After all, he was too young to die. His wife cried her eyes out.

He was turned into ashes. But not his notebook.

Dear readers, this is a true story. That man was none other than our respected maths master Srinivasa Ramanujan. That notebook I was talking about was full of new mathematical discoveries but without any proofs(证明) of them. Though he had almost no formal training in pure mathematics, Ramanujan made great contributions to it, including solutions to mathematical problems considered to be unsolvable. During his short life, Ramanujan independently produced nearly 3,900 results. His work has opened entire new areas of mathematics and inspired a vast amount of further research.

Nearly all his claims have now been proven correct.

We lost him at a very young age of 32 years. What he could have accomplished if he would have lived for some more years!

24. What are the dreams he kept writing down in a notebook about?

- A. Proofs of some mathematical problems
- B. New mathematical discoveries.
- C. Ways to treat his disease.
- D. Doctors and medicine.

25. What do we know about Srinivasa Ramanujan?

- A. He received no formal training in mathematics.
- B. He had a habit of daydreaming.
- C. He proved many unsolvable mathematical problems.
- D. He stopped studying maths and returned home because of illness.

26. What can we infer about Ramanujan from the passage?

- A. He suffered from a kind of mental disease.
- B. His family were responsible for his early death.
- C. He would have made more contributions if he had cooperated with others.
- D. His work is well recognized in the mathematical community.

27. What might be the author's attitude towards Ramanujan's death?

- A. Inspired.
- B. Shocked.
- C. Sorry.
- D. Guilty.

When Jenny Benson was eight, her mother took her to soccer practice for the first time.

"She's never played soccer before," Mrs Benson told the coach. "I'm not sure how she'll do."

Jenny ran onto the field and joined the other players. Over the next hour, Mrs Benson and the coach watched as Jenny outran many of the more experienced players.

"I knew then that soccer would be Jenny's sport." Mrs Benson recalls. And she was right.

It may have helped that Jenny had spent much of her time trying to keep up with her three brothers. "I wanted to be just like them," Jenny says. "My family has inspired me for my entire life."

Jenny has retired from the United States women's national soccer team. She started out on her professional career in the Philadelphia Charge, a team in the Women's United Soccer Association (WUSA). Later on, she joined FC Energy Voronezh, and then New Jersey Wildcats.

When the WUSA was being formed, league officials watched many college soccer games, looking for players good enough to join the league. They were very interested in Jenny, who played for the University of Nebraska.

"Throughout that college season, I knew I was being watched," Jenny says, "I knew I couldn't be perfect, so I just tried to be very consistent and have fun."

As a professional, Jenny relied on her focused but fun-loving attitude. "In a game, I try never to put too much pressure on myself. The more I concentrate on having fun, the better I play." She says. "I have good and bad days, just like everyone else, but I know the sun will always come up after a bad day. So all I have to do is to adjust myself, either to the change of my inner feelings or to the change of circumstances. That helps me get through anything."

28. What can we learn from Jenny's first soccer practice?

- A. She was not sure how to play soccer.

- B. She was more experienced than other players.
 C. She was instructed by the soccer coach.
 D. She was gifted in playing soccer.
29. Which professional team did she first play for?
 A. New Jersey Wildcats. B. The Philadelphia Charge.
 C. The University of Nebraska. D. FC Energy Voronezh.
30. Which of the following can best describe Jenny?
 A. Concentrated and adaptable. B. Confident and considerate.
 C. Talented but impatient. D. Absorbed but self-centered.
31. What does the passage mainly talk about?
 A. How Jenny's brothers influenced her career.
 B. Why Jenny retired from the national team.
 C. How Jenny developed her soccer career.
 D. What made Jenny a good soccer player.

D

A small robot may help children who are recovering from long-term illnesses in the hospital or at home. These children may feel isolated from their friends and classmates. The robot takes their place at school. Through the robot, the children can hear their teachers and friends. They also can take part in class from wherever they are recovering.

Anyone who has a long-term illness knows that recovering at home can be lonely. This can be especially true for children. They may feel left out. Now, these children may have a high-tech friend to help feel less lonely. That friend is a robot. The robot is called AV1. AV1 goes to school for a child who is homebound while recovering from a long-term illness. And the child's school friends must help. They carry the robot between classes and place the robot on the child's desk.

A Norwegian company called No Isolation created the robot. The co-founders of No Isolation are Karen Dolva and Marius Aabel. Dolva explains how the robot AV1 works. She says, from home, the child uses an iPad or a phone to start the robot. Then they use the same device to control the robot's movements. At school, the robot becomes the eyes, ears and voice of the child.

So, it sits at the child's desk in the classroom and the child uses an iPad or a phone to start it, control its movements with touch, and talk through it.

The student can take part in classroom activities from wherever they are recovering — whether at home or from a hospital bed. The robot is equipped with speakers, microphones and cameras that make communication easy.

32. What's the meaning of the underlined word "isolated"?
- A. banned B. tired C. separated D. freed
33. What are children unable to do through the robot?
- A. Writing on the blackboard. B. Talking with his friends.
 C. Taking part in the class. D. Hearing their teachers.
34. How do children control the robot's movements?
- A. By talking with the robot.
 B. By touching an iPad or a phone.
 C. By using the microphones equipped in it.
 D. By taking part in class activities.

35. What's the robot mainly designed for?
- A. Children who have just recovered from illnesses.
 - B. Children who can't see, hear or speak.
 - C. Children who are bored with going to school.
 - D. Children who can't go to school for a long time.

第二节 (共 5 小题, 每题 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。

Forgiveness

To forgive is a virtue, but no one has ever said it is easy. When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your hate. However, forgiveness is possible, and it can be surprisingly beneficial to your physical and mental health. People who forgive show less sadness, anger and stress and more hopefulness, according to a recent research.

36 Try the following steps:

Calm yourself. 37 You can take a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, or someone you love.

Don't wait for an apology. Many times the person who hurt you does not intend to apologize. They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way. 38 Keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean becoming friends again with the person who upset you.

Take the control away from your offender (冒犯者). Rethinking about your hurt gives power to the person who causes you pain. Instead of focusing on your wounded feelings, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you.

39 If you understand your offender, you may realize that he or she was acting out of unawareness, fear, and even love. You may want to write a letter to yourself from your offender's point of view.

Don't forget to forgive yourself. 40 But it can rob you of your self-confidence if you don't do it.

- A. Why should you forgive?
- B. Recognize the benefits of forgiveness.
- C. Try to see things from your offender's angle.
- D. For some people, forgiving themselves is the biggest challenge.
- E. How should you start to forgive?
- F. If you wait for people to apologize, you could be waiting an awfully long time.
- G. To make your anger die away, try a simple stress-management technique.

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; 每题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

My daughter has been crazy about raising a pet for a long time.

Last spring I bought two newly-hatched (新孵出的) chickens for her. She got 41 and took good care of them. 42, a few days later, both chickens died. She burst into tears from 43. I helped her 44 the two chickens under a tree behind our house. I thought it would be the

45 of her ideas.

46, I was wrong. Children are children 47. The failure hasn't 48 my daughter in any way. She tried to keep a small animal or even a snail.

One day last winter, I noticed under the eaves (屋檐) of the house a family of sparrows. My daughter and I could 49 the sparrows as our "pets", but we didn't.

So I told her to 50 the grains on the windows. A few minutes later, the sparrows came to land on the windowsill (窗台) 51 and ate the rice. Suddenly my daughter asked me, "Mum, can we catch and cage the sparrows, and let them 52 with us in the room? How 53 it is for them to live outside."

"Oh, my dear, I do not think it's a good idea. You know," I explained to her, "the sparrow is a bird who loves 54. No one can keep them in a cage. If they are caught, they will 55 quickly. They are 56 to live outside. In addition, they have warm nest under the eaves."

From then on, we have set up a kind of 57 with the sparrow family. We feed them frequently and 58 them as pet birds. However, we do not need to 39 them. We 40 seeing these little birds flying and jumping among branches, leaves and flowers in the spring mornings.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. interested | B. disappointed | C. excited | D. encouraged |
| 42. A. Naturally | B. Unfortunately | C. Suddenly | D. Finally |
| 43. A. sorrow | B. feeling | C. excitement | D. heart |
| 44. A. dig | B. put | C. bury | D. set |
| 45. A. beginning | B. end | C. wish | D. reality |
| 46. A. Thus | B. Then | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 47. A. at all | B. in all | C. for all | D. after all |
| 48. A. upset | B. encouraged | C. helped | D. impressed |
| 49. A. look | B. act | C. catch | D. feed |
| 50. A. throw | B. pour | C. pile | D. put |
| 51. A. one another | B. one after another | C. every other | D. each other |
| 52. A. live | B. treat | C. love | D. watch |
| 53. A. free | B. happy | C. cold | D. warm |
| 54. A. freedom | B. spring | C. trees | D. nests |
| 55. A. please | B. starve | C. suffer | D. die |
| 56. A. safe | B. proud | C. grateful | D. used |
| 57. A. neighbor | B. understanding | C. friendship | D. confusing |
| 58. A. think | B. dream | C. treat | D. appreciate |
| 59. A. hurt | B. own | C. belong to | D. hatch |
| 60. A. enjoy | B. would like | C. want | D. consider |

第II卷 (非选择题 共50分)

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分45分)

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 (不多于3个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Do you know how to be street smart? Being street smart means 61 (know) how to keep 62 (you) safe from strangers when you are alone or with other kids. Whether you are walking to

school, hanging out in the playground, 63 riding your bike in your neighborhood, being street smart 64 (help) you stay safe. When you are street smart, you know your way around, you know what to do in difficult 65 (situation) and you are able to “read” people.

Imagine there is a baby walking around alone. 66 baby couldn't understand a “Don't Walk” sign, wouldn't know where 67 (go) for help, and couldn't find the way back home. What's more, the baby might not know good people from bad people. She/ He would be 68 danger.

Thank goodness, you are not a baby anymore! You know your way around and you know the rules of the road. The 69 (hard) thing to learn is how to deal with strangers. But if you learn and follow safety rules all the time, such as not to talk to strangers, you can be 70 (real) street smart.

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。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号 (∧), 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。

Last summer holiday, I learned to swim. It was very unforgettable and interested. I went to the swimming pool without my father. He taught me what to swim. At first, I was afraid of dive in the water. And I felt uncomfortable in the water. But my father said he will protect me. Then I began to swim, and I couldn't swim forward to at all. It made me upset. Then my father told me how to move and how to stretch out my hand and legs. Slow, I could move a little. In fact, it was not easy. I learned it for almost half month. I was excited when my father told me I made it.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你的美国朋友 Peter 一周前给你发电子邮件, 询问你暑假的打算, 但是因为你当时正在准备期末考试, 未能及时回复。请你现在根据以下要点用英语给他回复邮件:

1. 未能及时回信的原因;

2. 你假期的打算 (如做兼职、旅行、做志愿者等)。

注意:

1. 词数: 100 词左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3. 邮件的开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Peter,

I'm sorry for answering your letter so late, _____

Yours truly,
Li Hua