

## 吉林省“BEST 合作体” 2022-2023 学年度下学期期末考试

## 高二英语试题

本试卷满分 150 分，共 5 页。考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束后，只交答题卡。

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 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. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a ticket office.                      B. In a restaurant.                      C. On a train.

2. How much did the woman pay for the dress?

A. 20 pounds.                              B. 29 pounds.                              C. 49 pounds.

3. What did the woman do?

A. She cleaned the table.                      B. She took out insurance.                      C. She received letters.

4. How does the woman sound?

A. Excited.                                      B. Interested.                                      C. Surprised.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. What to eat.                                      B. How to cook.                                      C. Who to invite for dinner.

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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Repeat the guide's words.                      B. Listen to him.                      C. Walk faster.

7. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Talk to the guide.                                      B. Visit the museum.                                      C. Travel to Egypt.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. How long does Lucy probably spend playing the piano each day?

A. One hour.                                      B. Two hours.                                      C. Three hours.

9. What does the boy mean in the end?

A. He is very interested in sports.  
B. He wants to spend more time reading.  
C. He doesn't have time to play the guitar.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the woman talk to the man?

A. To seek a solution.                                      B. To ask for permission.                                      C. To take a leave of absence.

11. What problem is bothering the staff in the office?

A. Computers don't work.                                      B. The heat is unbearable.                                      C. The workload is heavy.

12. What will the man do in the afternoon?

A. Meet the woman again.    B. Go to the doctor.    C. Have some rest.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.
- B. Host and housekeeper.
- C. Parent and babysitter.

14. What does the man expect the woman to do?

- A. Put on a performance.
- B. Make herself feel at ease.
- C. Help Rick with his homework.

15. What should the woman avoid doing?

- A. Using the dishwasher.
- B. Leaving the children alone.
- C. Giving cookies to the children.

16. What do we know about the man?

- A. He likes singing.
- B. He is familiar with Linette.
- C. He knows his children well.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker doing?

- A. Introducing a business idea.
- B. Explaining a business trend.
- C. Sharing his business experience.

18. What is people's least favorite housework according to the speaker?

- A. Making meals.                      B. Washing the clothes.    C. Doing the cleaning.

19. What is the most important thing to do in starting the laundry business?

- A. Do market research.              B. Buy necessary equipment.              C. Estimate the costs.

20. What does the speaker mainly discuss at the end of the talk?

- A. When to start the business.
- B. How to measure the costs.
- C. Where to get the desirable machines.

第二部分 阅读理解（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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

What do a teacher, a journalist, an artist, a pilot and a mathematics professor have in common? They all became famous British children's writers.

Enid Blyton

The teacher was Enid Blyton and she started writing in her spare time. Her stories were often about a group of children, and a dog, who visited a different part of the country in each book and had an adventure or solve a mystery — The Famous Five and The Secret Seven.

AA Milne

The journalist AA Milne became famous for writing just two books, the first called Winnie-the-Pooh. There was only one child in his stories, who was actually based on his son, Christopher Robin, before he went to school. The other “people” were either animals or toys.

Beatrix Potter

Artist Beatrix Potter wrote her books about the animals she saw near her country home and she also drew all the pictures for the stories. She gave the animals names, and with the first book, *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*, she had the idea of selling a doll and a game too.

Roald Dahl

Roald Dahl wrote about his adventures as a pilot, but his most popular stories happened to a boy or girl who met horrible children and adults, or strange animals. Dahl often gave his characters funny names, like Augustus Gloop in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.

Lewis Carroll

But the maths professor wrote the strangest stories of all. Lewis Carroll’s two books are about a girl called Alice who meets unusual animals and people in a dream world. Adults enjoy the books as much as children, perhaps because Carroll loved to play with the meanings of words. An original copy of the first book sold for \$ 1.5 million a century after it was first published.

21. What was Enid Blyton doing when she began her writing career?

- A. She was looking after a dog.
- B. She was living in different parts of the country.
- C. She was working in a school.
- D. She was having an adventure.

22. Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Beatrix Potter based her characters on local wildlife.
- B. The characters in Roald Dahl’s books often had funny names.
- C. Lewis Carroll’s first Alice book was first sold for \$1. 5 million when published.
- D. Only one character in AA Milne’s stories was a person.

23. Which writer may be the favorite for adults?

- A. Enid Blyton.
- B. Beatrix Potter.
- C. AA Milne.
- D. Lewis Carroll.

B

For Lydia Koniordou, a famous Greek actress and former Greek minister of culture and sports, cultural preservation is essential to help people know who they are and learn what they should do in the future.

“The taller you want to grow, the deeper your roots must be. Our cultural past is our roots. If we don’t have really strong roots and depth in our perception (认识) of our identity, we cannot grow. Without these roots, we will be torn out very easily with the currents,” she told the journalist in a recent interview, adding cultural heritage is in fact very much alive and relevant today.

Speaking of her teaching experience overseas, Koniordou said she was very much impressed by her Chinese students when she gave seminars on ancient Greek tragedy at the Shanghai Theatre Academy in 2014-15. When the students worked on *Alceste*, an Athenian tragedy by ancient Greek playwright Euripides, they thoroughly researched the costumes they would be wearing, the set, and the lights, among others, she recalled. “I feel they evolved and were transformed by this experience as I was transformed. They did not just play a role, but created a whole world and that is why the production had

so much interest also for the spectators,” she said.

Koniordou participated in the production of Euripides ‘Electra’ together with Greek director Kostas Tsianos. “Tsianos did something very important for Greek culture. He connected folk forms of art, folk dances, songs and poetry with our classical past. We presented this performance in many places around the world, and the feeling that it stirred in the audience was quite similar, even though they didn’t always understand the language,” she said.

The Chinese civilization is a huge tree with very deep roots, and Greece also has a rich ancient civilization, she said, adding she believes that the two countries could promote cooperation and exchanges in many fields, such as in preservation of antiques.

24. What can we learn from paragraph 2?

- A. Cultural heritage is easily damaged.
- B. The importance of cultural preservation.
- C. The taller growth wants the deeper roots.
- D. We are easily torn out with the currents.

25. What did Koniordou do in Shanghai?

- A. She played a role and was loved by the spectators.
- B. She researched the costumes, the set, and the lights.
- C. She studied the art of Chinese performance as a student.
- D. She promoted the students’ understanding of Greek culture.

26. Why did Koniordou cooperate with Kostas Tsianos?

- A. To indicate her friendship with Tsianos.
- B. To show Koniordou was also expert at directing.
- C. To popularize and promote traditional Greek culture.
- D. To introduce the art achievement of Tsianosin.

27. What will the text probably talk about in the following part?

- A. Cultural preservation in China.
- B. The way to preserve cultural heritage.
- C. The introduction of other Greek art productions.
- D. Cooperation between Chinese and Greek culture.

C

Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT), a long term psychological therapy, is a specific type of cognitive behavioral therapy which reduces post-traumatic stress disorder (创伤后应激障碍) symptoms after natural disasters. Typically, CPT is delivered over 12 sessions to help patients learn how to modify negative attitudes and the practices related to their trauma. The goal is that the patient then creates a new, more positive view and understanding of the traumatic event, which reduces on-going negative effects on the patient’s current life. It specifically focuses on the core trauma themes of safety, trust, power and control it, etc.

Delivered both individually and in structured group sessions, it allows for multiple different paths to receive effective treatments. In some studies, it has shown to be helpful in cases where medicine alone has not worked. Because CPT focuses on retaining thoughts and behaviors to form practical strategies that can be applied to everyday life. Compared to other talk-therapies, it has been especially successful, because it can be completed in a brief period of time, allowing for a lower patient dropout rate. It also enhances brain connectivity, which lessens long-term impacts of trauma. This increased connectivity is why cognitive behavioral therapy is often argued to be more effective than medicine.

On the other hand, there are also multiple disadvantages to CPT. Due to its structured nature, it may not be suitable for people with more complex mental health needs or learning difficulties. Additionally, since it involves facing up to emotions and fears, patients may experience initial periods of additional anxiety or discomfort. Some therapists also argue that because it only addresses current problems, and because it focuses on the individual's capacity to change themselves it does not address wider symptom problems that have a significant impact on a patient's health and well-being.

However, focusing mainly on post-natural disasters, regardless of pre-disaster health, CPT has been repeatedly proven to be a rather successful treatment approach. Although there have not been studies generalizing CPT for children, it is an effective treatment for adults. The clear effectiveness of CPT demonstrates the importance of patient-specific therapies that are unique to the experiences of individual patients.

28. According to the passage, CPT is intended to help patients \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. learn how to modify various negative attitudes and practices
- B. cultivate a positive view and understanding of the traumatic events
- C. minimize on-going negative effects on their previous and current life
- D. focus on the core trauma themes of safety, trust, power, control, etc.

29. Compared with other talk-therapies, what feature contributes to the effectiveness of CPT?

- A. Its multiple treating assignments.
- B. Its applicable strategies in daily life.
- C. Its higher treatment fulfillment.
- D. Its brain connectivity enhancement.

30. What does the underlined word in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Summarize.
- B. Apply.
- C. Evaluate.
- D. Improve.

31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Post-disaster health is not taken into consideration in the CPT.
- B. CPT proves to be the most successful treatment approach so far.
- C. More researches might be conducted into the effectiveness of CPT in children.
- D. CPT addresses the fundamental causes of patient's mental health conditions.

#### D

The impact of the man-made climate crisis on Antarctica is scientifically undeniable: stable ice shelves are retreating, air temperature increased by 3 degrees Celsius, krill(磷虾) numbers are declining, melting ice is contributing to sea level rise, and polar bears and seals are getting displaced. "Antarctic biodiversity could decline substantially by the end of the century if we continue with business as usual." Jasmine Rachael Lee, lead author of the University of Queensland study says.

Published in the journal PLOS Biology, the study finds population declines are likely for 65% of the continent's plants and wildlife by the year 2100. The most vulnerable(脆弱的) species is the Emperor penguins. In October 2022, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed Emperor penguins as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act(ESA), as experts predict the flightless seabird will see a 26% to 47% dip in its population by 2050. "This listing reflects the growing extinction crisis and highlights the importance of the ESA and efforts to conserve species before population declines become irreversible(不可逆转)." said Service Director Martha Williams at the time.

Aside from Emperor penguins, other Antarctic specialists, like the Adelie penguin and dry soil nematodes, were also highly vulnerable. We urgently need a combination of global and local conservation action to best conserve Antarctic species. Global action and global voices to help relieve climate change—because the biggest threat to Antarctica is coming

from outside of it. And then we need local actions to help protect biodiversity against local threats and give them the best chance of adapting to climate changes. This will help to save our iconic(代表性的)species like the Emperor penguins and all of Antarctica's unique and highly adapted inhabitants. It will also help humankind, as we rely heavily on the priceless services the Antarctic provides in regulating our climate and capturing sea level in its ice sheets.

32. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. The impact of climate crisis is usually denied.
- B. Conservation efforts are badly needed.
- C. Air temperature on Antarctic increases 3°C annually.
- D. Sea level rise results in seabirds losing their habitats.

33. Why is the Emperor penguin mentioned in Paragraph 2?

- A. To serve as a call to protect wildlife on Antarctic
- B. To reflect the growing population of wild species.
- C. To prove the effectiveness of the Endangered Species Act.
- D. To highlight the severe impact of rising temperature.

34. What is probably the best conservation policy?

- A. Reducing the chances of making a trip to Antarctic.
- B. Making joint efforts to relieve climate change.
- C. Attempting to provide essential nutrients to the ecosystem.
- D. Continuing to carry forward the Endangered Species Act.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Plants and Wildlife on Antarctica Will Decline Quickly
- B. Antarctic Species Are Vulnerable to Human Threats
- C. More Action Should Be Taken to Protect Wildlife on Antarctica
- D. The Best Conservation Strategy Will Be Carried Out Soon

## 第二节 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Have you ever complained that there just are not enough hours in a day? Do you usually find yourself falling short on time in completing assigned tasks? 36 No matter how hard I tried to be focused and productive, tasks just kept piling up towards the end every day. That didn't change until I discovered Time Blocking, since when my daily schedule has been transformed for the better. So what is it exactly?

It is a simple time management technique where you divided your day into time blocks that are dedicated to specific tasks or groups of tasks. It's a popular method to boost your productivity and allow you to focus on your tasks. 37 Imagine that a dozen or so tasks are due tomorrow. Like a majority of people, you open your to-do app of choice and nearly list down everything that you plan to do, and then plot some important meetings and reminders in your calendar app. 38

Once you start Time Blocking, you will overcome this shortcoming. 39 The more specific you are about the task, the more focused you will be and thus, more productive. A properly organized time-blocked schedule is far more effective than any form of to-do list.

40 It not only makes your to-do list more manageable, but also it gives you more control over your day and increases your productivity. Each task or group of tasks in a day is a small-scale goal for you to achieve within that time-frame, so you are more determined to meet deadlines and reach your goals. It also improves your focus and helps get rid of procrastination (拖延症), as you are only working on one specific task at a time.

- A. I used to be in the same boat.
- B. I believe you have encountered questions like this.
- C. The benefits of Time Blocking are considerable.
- D. You work your way down the priority list and everything goes as planned.
- E. You can regard it as a combination of a To-do list and a Calendar schedule.
- F. You will need to be very specific about what you are planning to do in that time block.
- G. While it sounds logical, it makes you jump between different kinds of tasks without focus.

### 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，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A winter morning I went to a local drive-in restaurant to pick up breakfast for my son.

As I 41 the drive-in restaurant, I saw an old ragged man 42 on the sidewalk quietly, with no shoes, no socks just 43 feet. A woman was offering him some 44. After receiving my son's food I 45 around to the parking lot close to where the man was. A couple weeks ago, I had 46 a bag for a homeless man I had seen down by the beach, but I had not seen him again, so I didn't 47 the bag. It had a blanket, clean shirts and socks, some snacks and baby wipes. I knew the bag I packed was 48 for this old man.

I got out of my car and 49 him the bag. He was nearly in 50 and thanked me so much. He was so moved and happy. The woman who offered him food thanked me and asked my name. I 51 myself as Leann, which happened to be the name of her daughter who is now in heaven, and she asked to give me a big 52. She told me I was an angel and James, the homeless fellow 53.

I am not an angel, just a person who has been through something 54 before and know what it was like. It's always good to show 55 and offer help to others.

- |                    |                |                   |               |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. approached  | B. passed      | C. left           | D. spotted    |
| 42. A. singing     | B. wandering   | C. sitting        | D. exercising |
| 43. A. white       | B. ugly        | C. smelly         | D. bare       |
| 44. A. money       | B. socks       | C. tents          | D. food       |
| 45. A. looked      | B. drove       | C. came           | D. turned     |
| 46. A. purchased   | B. packed      | C. folded         | D. examined   |
| 47. A. put aside   | B. refer to    | C. give away      | D. pick up    |
| 48. A. actually    | B. previously  | C. desperately    | D. cautiously |
| 49. A. lent        | B. awarded     | C. showed         | D. handed     |
| 50. A. laughter    | B. tears       | C. surprise       | D. spirits    |
| 51. A. evaluated   | B. introduced  | C. amused         | D. treated    |
| 52. A. hug         | B. present     | C. poster         | D. smile      |
| 53. A. disapproved | B. debated     | C. agreed         | D. added      |
| 54. A. attractive  | B. unfortunate | C. unique         | D. complex    |
| 55. A. intention   | B. pressure    | C. responsibility | D. sympathy   |

#### 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。

Pillows 56 (use) in China for thousands of years and hold a significant place in Chinese culture. In modern times, we enjoy 57 wide range of pillows filled with synthetic fibers, down, feathers, or latex. However, it is intriguing (引起

好奇心的) to explore 58 ancient Chinese people used as pillows.

Based on historical records and unearthed artifacts, the development of pillows in China can be traced through various 59 (material) such as stone, jade, wood, bamboo, lacquer, leather, copper, pottery, porcelain, silver, and silk fabric. Pillows were categorized into hard 60 soft types, with stone and wooden pillows appearing earliest in history.

In addition to providing support for head and neck during sleep 61 (make) people sleep better, pillows also serve some other functions. Pillows in ancient China not only served as sleep aids but also played a role in 62 (tradition) medicine. Some pillows were 63 (specific) designed to relieve headaches, promote blood circulation, or alleviate neck and shoulder pain. Herbal pillows with health functions have a long history in China 64 (date) back to the Western Han Dynasty. These pillows were filled with herbs or medications and placed in direct contact 65 the head, providing preventive and curative effects against illnesses.

#### 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你校学生会将于本周末举行“亲近自然, 强我身心”的远足活动。请你用英文写一封电子邮件, 邀请交换生 Tom 参加, 内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动安排;
3. 注意事项。

注意:

1. 写作词数为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Tom,

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Sincerely yours,

Li Hua

##### 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。

A 12-year-old boy saw something in a shop window that set his heart racing. It was a necklace with shining pearls. But the price, five dollars would buy almost a week's groceries for his family.

Reuben couldn't ask his father for the money. Everything his father made through fishing went to her mother, Dora, who struggled to feed and clothe her five children.

Nevertheless, he opened the shop's door and went inside. Standing proud and straight in his flour-sack shirt and washed-out trousers, he told the shopkeeper what he wanted, adding, "Once we went to New York, my mum saw a same one. I know she liked it very much, because she fixed her eyes on it. I will buy it for her. But I don't have the money right now. Can you please hold it for me for some time?"

"I'll try," the shop owner smiled. "People around here don't usually have that kind of money to spend on such good-looking but costly things. It should keep for a while." Reuben respectfully touched his worn cap and walked out. He



had made up his mind to raise the five dollars and not tell anybody. Hearing the sound of hammering from a side street, Reuben had an idea. He discovered that he could collect the hessian sacks (麻袋) thrown away in the street and sell them back for five cents a piece.

Every day after school, Reuben walked down the town, collecting the hessian sacks. On the day when summer holiday began, no student was more delighted than Reuben. Now he would have more time for his “work”.

All summer long, Reuben kept on his secret task. Soon the leaves fell and the winds blew cold. Reuben wandered in the streets, diligently searching for his hessian treasures. Often, he was cold, tired and hungry, but the thought of the object in the shop window supported him.

Eventually, the time had come! It was Mother’s Day. He poured the coins out and began to count. Then he counted again. He made it! Exactly five dollars, not a cent more, not a cent less.

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。

Holding the money in hands tightly, Reuben headed for the shop. \_\_\_\_\_

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Mother opened the box carefully, and a shining necklace appeared. \_\_\_\_\_

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