

保密★启用前

2022-2023 学年度上学期泉州市高中教学质量监测

高二 英语

(试卷满分: 150 分, 考试时间: 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生须在试题卷、答题卡规定的位置填写自己的准考证号、姓名。考生应认真核对答题卡上粘贴的条形码的“准考证号、姓名”与考生本人准考证号、姓名是否一致。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用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。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束, 考生须将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

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, 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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the man plan to watch?
A. A ballet. B. A comedy. C. A football game.
2. How much did Jessica pay for the scarves in total?
A. \$10. B. \$20. C. \$30.
3. Which bus will the woman take?
A. T-3. B. Z-4. C. T-6.
4. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Opening a bank account.
B. Changing money.
C. Going shopping.



5. What did Sam initially plan to do tomorrow?
A. Write a report. B. Attend a conference. C. Enjoy his weekend.

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, 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. Who is the man?
A. David's parent. B. David's teacher. C. David's classmate.
7. What does the man say about David?
A. He is very good at math.
B. He is always proud of himself.
C. He doesn't do well in many subjects.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where did Tom work last summer?
A. In a camp. B. In a hotel. C. In a company.
9. What does Tina say about cutting grass?
A. The pay isn't good enough.
B. Her friend got lots of tips.
C. She did it in high school.
10. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Close friends. B. Teacher and student. C. Brother and sister.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who does Gary advise to discuss the proposal with?
A. Finance manager.
B. HR department manager.
C. Head of the company.
12. Where does Kelly want to put the advertising?
A. On the television. B. In the papers. C. On the Internet.
13. What will Gary do?
A. Cut down on the advertising expenses.
B. Improve the quality of products.
C. Make an appointment with Kelly.

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听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. How is the weather tomorrow morning?
A. Sunny. B. Snowy. C. Rainy.
15. What can we know about the woman's class?
A. It will be canceled. B. It will be put off. C. It will be full of fun.
16. What will the man probably do tomorrow?
A. Drive to Birmingham. B. Meet the woman. C. Stay at his home.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What problem is the city experiencing?
A. A cold winter. B. An energy crisis. C. A labor shortage.
18. What is the suggested highest temperature in the company's offices during winter?
A. 18 °C. B. 19 °C. C. 20 °C.
19. When will the offices be cleaned?
A. During working hours. B. In the early morning. C. At night.
20. Who is the speaker probably speaking to?
A. Cleaners. B. Managers. C. Employees.

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

Are you looking to enter the media industry but not necessarily as an actor? There are various positions in the media – some known and some not so well-known.

Video game developer

If you have a love for computer games, you may wish to consider being a video game developer. You will need to be qualified in computer programming languages. When you get promoted to a lead developer and programmer, you will write more complicated codes and manage other programmers.

Sound engineering technician

Are you currently in the audio-visual club? How about being a sound engineering technician? As a sound engineering technician, you operate machines and equipment to record, mix, or reproduce music voices, and other sound effects. While you would be usually working indoors, you may also need to be outdoors.



Playwright

If you would like to set free the Shakespeare in you, how about a career as a playwright? You will need a formal qualification in playwriting or screenwriting and also understand the creative and technical aspects of theatre such as acting, directing, drama history and literary criticism, lighting, scenery and even costume design.

Film editor

As a film editor, you have to edit raw footages (镜头) in order to capture the on-screen personalities and tell a story. You will work with directors, producers and other film staff to ensure that production goals are achieved. With the use of computer software and digital equipment, you are expected to produce a high-quality finished product.

21. Who should be qualified with computer programming languages?
- A. A video game developer. B. A playwright.
C. A sound engineering technician. D. A film editor.
22. What does the job of playwright need?
- A. Techniques of video editing. B. Skills of sound editing.
C. A knowledge of theatre. D. A qualification in directing.
23. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To advertise. B. To inform. C. To entertain. D. To clarify.

B

In the three decades since Darah Lady's grandmother first arrived in this distant area of northern Brazil, clearing the forest by hand to build a house for her 14 children, the family has pushed deeper and deeper into the Amazon. It has been driven by a saying that good fortune comes when nature gives in to human control.

Yet their growing community there could ruin not only their children's future but also that of the entire planet. More global pandemics (流行病) are on the way, scientists say, and the next one is likely to crop up from a community like Darah Lady's, where people are taking up more and more space of the natural world and erasing the buffer zone (缓冲区) between themselves and habitats that existed long. As people cut down forest, they not only speed up the global warming but also greatly increase their risk of exposure to disease.

Scientists also say disease hot zones are expanding from Africa to South America, and that deforestation has already led to a rise in spreading disease. Zoologists have found that a third of all known disease outbreaks around the world were due to rapid land use change.

Darah Lady's community of Maruaga is filled with risks for the spread of viruses (病毒). Their



family has already battled zoonotic illnesses – the term used to describe diseases spread between animals and humans.

When 40% of a land area has been destroyed, according to Tom Gillespie, a university researcher, the region hits a sort of tipping point: Wild animals are pushed closer to humans for food, and viruses begin to spread.

said, "Because the forest is something I've loved since I was little. And they are deforesting, right? It's destroying nature."

1. What do you know about Darah Lady?

A. She built a house for her 14 children.

C. Her family cut down trees for growing crops.

B. She made a big fortune in Amazon.

D. Her family lived in Amazon for decades.

25. What led to the spread of zoonotic illnesses?

A. The loss of the buffer zone.

B. The effect of global warming.

C. The lack of species variety.

D. The expansion of wildlife habitats.

26. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

A. A possible treatment for diseases.

B. A real example of the prevention of diseases.

C. A further explanation of the spread of diseases.

D. A supporting evidence for the danger of diseases.

27. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

A. Entertainment.

B. Design.

C. Education.

D. Environment.

C

Aerospace engineers are working on air vehicles – that will be used to drop packages on your doorsteps, transport people and goods over shorter distances and could even give people the ability to call air taxis – to fundamentally change how we see the sky.

What helps the engineers get ready for the change? Batteries keep getting smaller. Materials to build the air vehicles are lighter than ever. Software is more sophisticated. A modern cockpit (驾驶舱) from 20 years ago can't do half as much as the phone in your pocket. These modernizations have enabled a greater focus on electric technology in flying over the past 15 years. It's changed the way they fly.

Maybe soon you will be walking down the street to a vertiport, where you'll catch an air taxi. We're likely to see one with a pilot, carrying boxes from one place to another. Then it will start flying with passengers and become pilotless. As the new plane becomes more common, the result could be something as simple as cutting down travel time within urban and suburban areas, making it slightly easier to get to

the airport or from the suburbs to downtown. But the planes could also help get rid of “transportation deserts,” making it easier for a doctor to reach a patient in a rural area who has limited access to a hospital.

However, there are still a lot of outstanding questions. There are safety measures and requirements that need to be developed. There is pilot training and workforce development. There’s the cost. There’s figuring out who would use this type of transportation. There are still more advances in technology that need to happen if you want them to go farther than 150 miles and to be unmanned. But, according to Hackenberg of NASA, “About the future, it’s not an if; it’s a when.”

28. What does the underlined word “sophisticated” in paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. Fashionable. B. Advanced. C. Conventional. D. Flexible.
29. Why is “transportation deserts” mentioned in paragraph 3?
A. To present a fact. B. To explain a principle.
C. To highlight an advantage. D. To make a prediction.
30. What does Hackenberg think of the practice?
A. Promising. B. Challenging. C. Simple. D. Creative.
31. What is the best title for the text?
A. Air Taxis: Say “No” to Traffic Jam B. Air Taxis: Private Flight for Business
C. Ready for Air Taxis? D. How do Air Taxis Work?

D

Stop those negative thoughts! When it comes to brain power, it appears your thoughts matter. That was the eye-opening conclusion of a study published in the journal *Alzheimer’s and Dementia*.

For this study, scientists carefully measured the cognitive (认知) function of 292 middle-aged to older people over a four-year period. The cognitive assessments included measures of memory, attention and language.

The study subjects (实验对象) had their thinking patterns regularly monitored by responding to a series of questions over two of the four years. The thought-pattern questionnaires were designed to identify repetitive negative thinking (RNT for short). RNT includes often thinking about negative past events as well as future sources of anxiety.

About a third of the study subjects had PET scans (正电子发射计算机断层扫描) of their brains to measure levels of the abnormal brain proteins, tau and amyloid. Tau and amyloid build up in people affected with Alzheimer’s disease.

The findings? Study subjects with greater RNT – these repetitive negative thought patterns – exhibited a clear decrease in cognitive function and memory over the four-year period. What’s more, they had more tau and amyloid built up in their brains. It is well-documented that our thoughts have powerful

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direct effects on our bodies, so these results aren't surprising.

Thankfully, studies show that we can change our thought patterns through mental-training practices, with meditation (冥想) documented to be one of the very best.

As someone who often got trapped in negative memories of the remote past, I can speak personally to the remarkable power of meditation to relieve this destructive thinking pattern, and I encourage everyone to explore this practice. I meditate every day and gratefully achieve that goal about 90% of the time.

Feel free to share this post with friends and loved ones because one of the greatest gifts we can give is the gift of better health. Enjoy!

32. How is the subjects' RNT determined?

A. By measuring their blood level.

C. By monitoring their behaviors.

B. By analyzing their questionnaires.

D. By examining their signs of diseases.

33. What would be the influence of RNT?

A. Forgetting the negative past.

C. Worse body shape.

B. Changeable thinking patterns.

D. Poorer brain function.

34. What is a recommended solution to RNT?

A. Having brain scanned regularly.

C. Changing our study pattern.

B. Building up our strength.

D. Practicing mental training.

35. What is the author's attitude towards meditation?

A. Favorable.

B. Doubtful.

C. Reserved.

D. Unclear.

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。

Having a sense of humor can make your entire life much more enjoyable. For some of us, this comes naturally. 36 If you want some tips to improve your sense of humor, try these out:

● Appreciate more stand-up comedies.

37 If you don't know where to start, look for something to your taste or start with something popular. The law of attraction will help you increase your sense of humor by understanding jokes, pick up lines and other metaphors (比喻) that make people laugh.

● 38

If you really want to develop your humor, then try to take something ordinary and make a joke out of it. In fact, there is a hidden joke behind every little event and situation you come across. Go ahead and try it. You will find out that almost everything you see in daily life has a funny side.



● Learn some simple jokes.

In the beginning, you don't have to be creative. Just go out and do some research! The internet is full of great resources for jokes, humor, funny pictures, etc. Try searching for stuff that you like and add funny jokes to the end of your search. 39

● Know the difference between funny and mean.

Making fun of someone for things they can't change can come off as mean. The person who is the target of the joke can grow really embarrassed and it can turn their mood off. 40 You can also make self-depreciating (自嘲) jokes. And there will always be jokes where no one gets hurt.

A. Observe other funny people.

-B. Try to see the funny side to things.

-C. You will find millions of things to make people laugh.

D. For others, we might have to work a little to unlock it.

E. To increase your sense of humor, watch more comedies.

F. It's a lot better than watching something that's a bit of a struggle.

G. Instead, make jokes about something they can easily change about themselves.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Sylvia was mad at her work team after trying to get them to finish a job that was due that day. "I'm always the one doing all the work," she said. "And then the team gets the 41 — even the people who don't do anything. It's really not 42."

British psychologist Melanie Klein told her that there's something that 43 the feeling: self-centeredness. Looking at the experience in a less self-centered way can help you manage it 44. What you should do is step back to see things from a 45 angle, one in which we are not at the center. In fact, you might think you already do that and take pride in never being unkind or 46 another person.

When Sylvia took herself out of the 47, she found some of her teammates were quite 48 and inexperienced. Maybe they were afraid they wouldn't be good enough to 49 some of the tasks. She began experimenting with ways to 50 their strengths and at the same time to help them do 51 they could be good at. Team projects 52, as did team spirit; and within a year, she was 53 and made a team leader.

Taking yourself out of the spotlight (聚光灯) isn't always easy. 54, it is a great way to take proper responsibility without becoming 55.



- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. idea | B. job | C. praise | D. skill |
| 42. A. bad | B. enough | C. smooth | D. fair |
| 43. A. results in | B. gets over | C. wipes out | D. adds to |
| 44. A. carefully | B. bitterly | C. easily | D. personally |
| 45. A. safer | B. funnier | C. stranger | D. wider |
| 46. A. controlling | B. hurting | C. refusing | D. helping |
| 47. A. stress | B. fight | C. center | D. anger |
| 48. A. young | B. energetic | C. daring | D. brilliant |
| 49. A. group | B. obtain | C. list | D. shoulder |
| 50. A. test | B. support | C. ignore | D. reject |
| 51. A. work | B. research | C. exercises | D. sports |
| 52. A. mattered | B. improved | C. failed | D. changed |
| 53. A. punished | B. imitated | C. promoted | D. persuaded |
| 54. A. Therefore | B. Meanwhile | C. Instead | D. However |
| 55. A. annoyed | B. shocked | C. surprised | D. embarrassed |

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。

The natural beauty of Fanjingshan ensures its place among the country's top nature reserves.

Flowers are coming out pretty at 56 foot of Fanjingshan in early April, while white snow is still attached to the mountaintop. 57 (it) green and fresh vegetation (植被) is a major feature of Fanjingshan, 58 stands northeast of Tongren city in southwestern China's Guizhou province. Fanjingshan is home to more than 7,100 species of wild plants and animals. There are more than 40 different 59 (type) of forests as well as endangered animals.

The Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve was established in 1978. It 60 (recognize) as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1986. The reserve covers an area 61 more than 77,500 hectares and was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2018.

To protect biological activity more 62 (effective), the Fanjingshan administration has set up observation stations and put in 63 (monitor) equipment. Experts say Fanjingshan has an advantage in its application to become a 64 (nation) park in that it is the only natural habitat for the Guizhou snub-nosed monkey and the Fanjingshan fir, both of which have been rated as 65 (threaten) species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.



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，下个月你校将举行长跑比赛，请你给学校国际部好友 Jim 写封电子邮件，邀请他参加。内容包括：

1. 比赛的时间、地点等；
2. 提高长跑能力的建议。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右，
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

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。

Jane got an F in the science class. Shamefully, she buried her face in her hands, thinking the day was really terrible. The worst was that it was her twelfth birthday.

The day's awfulness began when Jane decided to stay up until midnight so that she could witness the moment when she officially turned twelve. Unfortunately, she missed it. Her day didn't improve at breakfast. Carl, her baby brother, threw up while eating his baby food, causing her parents to spend the whole time cleaning up the mess and worrying Carl possibly being sick.

Like a good mature (成熟的) twelve-year-old, Jane kept quiet and pretended she wasn't angry. She knew that it wasn't Carl's fault. After all, he was just a 10-month-old crawling (会爬的) baby who was only able to call "mama" and "papa".

Jane seemed to be angry a lot recently. Everyone said it was hormones (激素), but she was pretty sure it was because of unfairness. It had basically started when her parents decided to have another kid and when Jane was becoming smart and mature. Those grown-up qualities only brought her increased responsibility. Besides mountains of homework, she was dutiful for playing with and caring for little Carl sometimes. Jane loved Carl. She even bought him a toy cat. But his shining eyes didn't give any indication of understanding her upset.

As she walked home, Jane wondered what further unpleasantness would await. Did her parents remember today was her birthday? They had given no such clue at breakfast. Did she want another one of those birthday parties that were thrown for her when she was little? She'd enjoyed them at the time, but now that would only embarrass her. And considering previous festivals, she couldn't expect anything else from her parents.

Jane returned home and opened the front door. She saw the house looking deserted. Well, this suited her fine. Then, she stepped inside.

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。

Suddenly, her parents jumped out with the party hats, saying, "Surprise!"

"Jane!" said Carl, dragging his favorite toy cat.

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