

石家庄市2023届高中毕业年级教学质量检测(二)

英语

(本试卷满分150分,考试时间120分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。

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 does the man complain about?  
A. The limited stuff.                      B. The high price.                      C. The long queues.
2. How will the woman go to the man's house?  
A. By bus.                      B. By train.                      C. By taxi.
3. What does the woman mean?  
A. She failed the test.                      B. The test was too difficult.                      C. She should have studied hard.
4. Where did the man spend his holiday?  
A. On the beach.                      B. In the forest.                      C. In the mountains.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Selecting a TV program.                      B. Living in the countryside.                      C. Improving people's health.

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 is the man working on?  
A. Updating a website.      B. Taking some photos.      C. Training the employees.
7. What will the man do next?  
A. Launch the new design.      B. Replace outdated news.      C. Contact his colleagues.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. Where will the solar farm be built?  
A. In Asia.      B. In Africa.      C. In Europe.
9. How much of European energy needs will be provided?  
A. Up to 15%.      B. Up to 20%.      C. Up to 10%.
10. What could be used in Scotland to produce electricity?  
A. Solar energy.      B. Wind energy.      C. Wave energy.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What color boots does the man want?  
A. Blue.      B. Grey.      C. Black.
12. What does the woman offer to do?  
A. Check about the colors.      B. Go to fetch some boots.      C. Show the man around.
13. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Customer and salesgirl.      B. Husband and wife.      C. Boss and secretary.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What does the man want to do?  
A. Attend a conference.      B. Make a city tour.      C. Go to a market.
15. What does the woman think of the Wawel Castle?  
A. It's worth visiting.      B. It opens too early.      C. It's far away.
16. Where can people find lots of cafés and bars?  
A. Around the Wawel Castle.      B. In the market square.      C. Near the bus station.
17. What does the man decide to do in the evening?  
A. Go to a café.      B. Join a dancing club.      C. Enjoy some music.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What can we learn about the new public swimming pool?  
A. It will be built near the city park.  
B. There will be lifeguards to ensure safety.  
C. The indoor and outdoor pools are separated.
19. What is Elizabeth Greenfield?  
A. An official.      B. A hostess.      C. A reporter.
20. When will the construction be finished?  
A. In January.      B. In April.      C. In May.

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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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

The Nobel Prize has been awarded to women 60 times between 1901 and 2022. These women have made outstanding contributions to the worlds of medicine, science, literature and so on. Here are four of them.

**Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin**

Award: Nobel Prize in Chemistry

Year: 1964

Dorothy Hodgkin was a British chemist whose interest in research began when, as a child, she received a chemistry book containing experiments with crystals (晶体). She studied at Oxford University and developed protein crystallography, which advanced the development of X-rays. This earned her the Nobel Prize.

**Gertrude B. Elion**

Award: Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

Year: 1988

Gertrude Elion won the Nobel Prize for her discoveries of important principles for drug treatment. Elion had watched her grandfather die of cancer, so she decided to fight the disease throughout her life. Elion, together with George Hitchings, with whom she shared the award, created a system for drug production that relies heavily on biochemistry.

**Toni Morrison**

Award: Nobel Prize in Literature

Year: 1993

Toni Morrison, whose book "Beloved" earned her the Pulitzer Prize and the American Book Award, was the first Black woman to ever receive the Nobel Prize in Literature. Born in Ohio, Morrison was a writer whose works are mostly about life in the Black community. She taught writing and served as an honorary professor at Princeton University.

**Esther Duflo**

Award: Nobel Prize in Economics

Year: 2019

Esther Duflo shared her prize with her research colleagues Michael Kremer and Abhijit Banerjee, who is her husband. Duflo has spent much of her career at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where she earned her doctorate degree in 1999. Duflo and her partners were awarded the Nobel Prize for their approach to fighting poverty around the world.

21. What won Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin the Nobel Prize?

- A. Her book about crystals.
- B. Her contribution to X-ray development.
- C. Her research on medicine.
- D. Her discovery of a new protein crystal.

22. What do Toni Morrison's books mainly focus on?

- A. Educational issues.
- B. Community service.
- C. Writing techniques.
- D. Black American's life.

23. What do Gertrude B. Elion and Esther Duflo have in common?

- A. They won the Nobel Prize in the same year.
- B. They devoted themselves to fighting diseases.
- C. They shared the Nobel Prize together with others.
- D. Their life experiences committed them to their fields.

B

Every holiday season, Patricia Gallagher fills her car with stuffed animals and drives around Philadelphia. She gives them not to kids but to seniors.

Patricia's holiday tradition started in 2009. "I just got this idea to call two nursing homes at random and ask if I could come and read *It was the Night Before Christmas*," she said. She brought some of her kids' stuffed animals for the seniors to hold while she read. "But when I went to gather them and take them back to go to the next nursing home, nobody wanted to give up their stuffed animals," she added. It was then and there that she realized the power of a simple holiday gift.

Patricia wanted to continue her tradition of giving, so she put an ad online, asking for gently used stuffed animals. In her first two years of collecting, she received more than 11,000 donated stuffed animals. She said sometimes local schools would hold stuffed animal collections on her behalf, or a child who outgrew their toys would donate. After receiving too many, Patricia started capping how many she would collect at a time, and said she could only take in about 250 stuffed animals each week during the holiday season. Then, she took them to nursing homes.

"The elderly want stuffed animals not only for comfort, but they were conversation starters. It reminded them of their childhood," she said. And she recalled one man said, "You know, I never wanted to go to school. And my father said if I would go that day, he would take me to the Brooklyn Zoo. And you know what? This was the first animal I saw there and it looked just like this giraffe."

Spreading joy isn't just a holiday pastime for Patricia. She is also known as the "Happy Flower Lady" around Philadelphia, because she collects old flowers from stores and passes them out to anyone who needs a pick-me-up.

"When you give, you really do get more back," Patricia said. "Every morning, whether it's the flowers or the stuffed animals, I have a purpose."

24. Why did Patricia go to the nursing homes in 2009?

- A. To send gifts to the seniors.
- B. To read a story to the elderly.
- C. To get over her loneliness.
- D. To get rid of her kids' toys.

25. What does the underlined word "capping" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Limiting.
- B. Recording.
- C. Identifying.
- D. Doubling.

26. What can we infer from paragraph 4?

- A. Seniors love good old days.
- B. Cute animals have healing effects on seniors.
- C. Giving makes seniors happy.
- D. Stuffed animals have more than one function.

27. What does Patricia think of her giving experiences?

- A. Rewarding.
- B. Entertaining.
- C. Timely.
- D. Tough.

高三英语 第4页(共10页)

C

A new study suggests classic paintings by well-known Impressionists Joseph Turner and Claude Monet may have been influenced by air pollution during the Industrial Revolution.

The study, published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences by authors from Harvard and Sorbonne universities, analyzed 60 oil paintings by Turner from 1796 to 1850 and 38 paintings by Monet from 1864 to 1901.

Scientists don't know exactly how polluted the cities were during that time for lack of data. However, researchers say examining the works of Turner and Monet can give a picture of long-term environmental change with the air pollution.

In particular, researchers said changes in local sulfur (硫) dioxide emissions from burning coal may explain changes in the colour contrast and intensity of Turner, Monet, and others' works, even after taking into account the artistic trends and subject matter of the time.

Scientists successfully measured painters' representation of nature, focusing on differences in local weather patterns which influenced colour in works painted in different parts of Europe. Paintings done in Britain generally feature a paler blue sky than other works in other parts of the continent. Generally, artists can historically accurately represent their environment, so Turner and Monet were chosen because they are famous for their landscape and cityscape paintings and also because they were active during the Industrial Revolution, when air pollution grew at an rate never seen before.

Additionally, researchers say that as the air in London and Paris became more polluted, the cities would appear hazier to the eyes as well as in photographs. By comparing the paintings of Turner and Monet to pictures from the era, they were able to determine the artists were at least partly influenced by the change in emissions.

28. How did the researchers conduct the study?
- A. By referring to relevant historical records.  
B. By comparing the paintings of Turner and Monet.  
C. By relating the paintings to the air conditions then.  
D. By analyzing the data during the Industrial Revolution.
29. What did the researchers find in the works of Turner and Monet?
- A. Air pollution at that time.  
B. Change in subject matter.  
C. Social trends of the period.  
D. Development of photography.
30. What can we learn from paragraph 5?
- A. European artists preferred landscape paintings.  
B. Scientists focused on studying weather patterns.  
C. Turner and Monet intended to present pollution.  
D. Britain suffered from air pollution most in Europe.
31. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To inform people of a new discovery.  
B. To instruct people to appreciate paintings.  
C. To introduce the Industrial Revolution.  
D. To call on people to protect the environment.

D

Many owners of electric cars have wished for a battery pack that could power their vehicle for more than a thousand miles on a single charge. Researchers have developed a lithium-air battery that could make that dream a reality. The new battery design could also one day power airplanes and trucks. The main new component in this lithium-air battery is a solid electrolyte (电解质) instead of the usual liquid variety.

Batteries with solid electrolytes are not subject to safety problems with the liquid electrolytes used in lithium-ion and other battery types, which can overheat and catch fire. More importantly, the solid electrolyte can potentially boost the energy four times, which translates into longer driving range.

For over a decade, scientists have been working overtime to develop a lithium (锂) battery that makes use of the oxygen in air. The lithium-air battery has the highest energy of any battery technology being considered for the next generation of batteries beyond lithium-ion.

The new solid electrolyte is composed of a material made from relatively inexpensive elements, compared with the past designs. Besides, the chemical reaction in lithium-ion only involves one or two electrons stored per oxygen molecule (分子), while that for lithium-air battery involves four electrons. More electrons stored means higher energy.

The new design is the first lithium-air battery that has achieved a four-electron reaction at room temperature. It also operates with oxygen supplied by air from the surrounding environment. The capability to run with air avoids the need for oxygen tanks to operate, a problem with earlier designs.

"With further development, we expect our new design for the lithium-air battery to reach a record of 1200 watt-hours per kilogram," said Curtiss, a researcher. "That is nearly four times better than lithium-ion batteries."

32. What contributes most to the lithium-air battery?

- A. Lithium-ion.
- B. Oxygen molecules.
- C. Solid electrolytes.
- D. Liquid component.

33. What's the problem with lithium-ion batteries?

- A. They burn easily if overheated.
- B. They are unsafe in production.
- C. They damage the environment.
- D. They require longer charging time.

34. How does the author organize paragraph 4?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By making comparisons.
- C. By presenting statistics.
- D. By analyzing cause and effect.

35. What is the best title of the text?

- A. How Lithium-air Batteries Work
- B. What will Be Used to Power Airplanes
- C. Electric Cars Are Becoming More Popular
- D. New Batteries Offer Longer Driving Range

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。

Back pain can make it difficult for many people to function in everyday life. 36 If you suffer from back pain, read on for four everyday fixes.

Our bodies need adequate movement throughout the day to avoid the stiffness (僵硬) that contributes to aches and pains. If the weather is good, don't hunt for the nearest parking spot; don't take the elevator when you have the option of one or two flights of stairs. When you need to sit for long periods, set a timer to get up every hour and be active for just a few minutes. 37

When we overuse our dominant side, we create muscle patterns of weakness and tension that increase pain, especially in our backs. Consider the actions you take repeatedly throughout the day that shift your weight to one side. 38 And use your opposite hand every so often for basic activities, such as opening doors.

Psychological stress is a noted risk factor for back pain, according to research. Most mental stress is caused by focusing on the past or future. 39 A few minutes a day of mindfulness can go a long way toward minimizing the impact of stress. Additionally, mindfulness practices like tai chi have all shown effectiveness in reducing back pain.

40 That is, you can create a game plan of daily activities to practice for back health. If your back hurts at the end of the day, don't just decide it was a "bad" day. Ask yourself if you practiced the activities to help you avoid the stress and tension. Taking an active, daily-life approach to maintaining a healthy body is the key to keeping back pain at bay.

- A. Switch sides when you carry things.
- B. It affects how you move, feel and think.
- C. You should learn more about the cause of your pain.
- D. Approach the health of your back as a responsibility.
- E. So actively being mindful of the present reduces stress.
- F. You'd better take a quick break to check in with your breathing.
- G. More minutes of movement add up to big health benefits over time.

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。

The problems had started before the trip even began.

It was my first time traveling to Asia. I had 41 distances and timing. I had planned to visit Lombok first but booked the flights to Bali, not 42 there was an airport in Lombok. Arriving in Bali at 1 p.m., I was a bit 43. I had read online the last ferry (轮渡) left at 4 p.m. and I 44 had to take a 1.5-hour taxi journey to the port and catch the ferry to Lombok.

Upon getting in the taxi, I told the driver the situation and he 45 called his friend at the port. He told us the seas were 46, so the last ferry was leaving at 2:30 p.m., earlier than usual. I started to panic, but my driver was 47 to try. His phone rang many times with talks between him and his friend. It was 48 to see him put so much effort in for a 49.

When we were about 10 minutes away, his friend 50 him that they would hold the boat for us — but we had to 51! From there on, it was 52. It was pouring with rain and there was no road to the port. So, we 53. The driver 54 my suitcase and started running, his shoes and uniform all wet.

I arrived just in time to jump onto the boat. I've never been more thankful for someone's 55 the whole way through.

41. A. recorded      B. expanded      C. misjudged      D. changed  
42. A. knowing      B. estimating      C. caring      D. arguing  
43. A. surprised      B. disappointed      C. worried      D. embarrassed  
44. A. just      B. still      C. always      D. almost  
45. A. cheerfully      B. finally      C. hesitantly      D. immediately  
46. A. stormy      B. deep      C. cold      D. broad  
47. A. honored      B. delighted      C. determined      D. inspired  
48. A. satisfying      B. touching      C. stressful      D. awful  
49. A. companion      B. customer      C. driver      D. stranger  
50. A. informed      B. reminded      C. warned      D. convinced  
51. A. turn      B. quit      C. wait      D. rush  
52. A. magic      B. madness      C. horror      D. calmness  
53. A. looked back      B. turned around      C. pulled over      D. helped out  
54. A. packed      B. placed      C. removed      D. grabbed  
55. A. kindness      B. trust      C. comfort      D. admiration



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。

Chinese singer-songwriter Liu Shuang was on a journey to Beijing when he received a message, 56 (say) that his song *Mohe Ballroom* had gone viral (走红). However, he didn't take it 57 (serious) until he learned that footage of the song had been viewed more than 10 million times.

The song 58 (inspire) by Liu's trip in 2019 to Mohe, Heilongjiang province, where he met 59 elderly man dancing alone in a ballroom. "I was curious and danced with him. We talked for a while during a break, when I learned about his story," said Liu, who later wrote an article 60 (title) *Goodbye Evening Star*, and posted it online.

The elderly man lost his wife and he has not remarried, so he often visited the old ballroom and danced alone 61 (remember) the times he and his wife spent there.

Millions of people have been touched by the song and the story behind it. 62 (video) featuring elderly men dancing alone have appeared on social media platforms. The song's huge 63 (popular) has also made Mohe an in-demand tourism destination. Visitors flood to the city to see the ballroom, in the hope 64 meeting the elderly man. Moreover, local residents have become curious about the ballroom, 65 they had never noticed before.

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, 4月18日是国际古迹遗址日(World Heritage Day), 你的外国笔友 William 发来邮件询问你校的活动计划。请给他回一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动安排。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear William,

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。

It was Tamika's turn to tell her class where she went this summer. She stood up proudly.

"This summer I went to Bradley," Tamika announced. "They have a big market there. My mom bought a painting, and I got second-hand inline skates (竖排轮滑鞋). We had a great time there and..."

"That's not a trip," Jeremy whispered loudly to his partner. "It's only half an hour from here. My dad and I often go to Bradley to buy tools for his repair shop."

"Jeremy, no interrupting," said Miss Snowden, their teacher. "And Bradley has a fine market. I'm glad that Tamika can tell us about it. Go ahead, Tamika." Miss Snowden smiled warmly at her, encouraging her to continue.

But Tamika didn't feel proud of her family's trip to Bradley any more and she just felt embarrassed. Tamika dropped her head and said in a low voice that she was finished, and then hurried back to her desk. She hoped that the other kids didn't notice her face turning red.

Tamika listened as Peter talked about his cruise to Jamaica. She heard about Mary's trip across the Atlantic to Ireland. She heard about John's horseback ride through the Grand Canyon. It seemed as if everyone but her had taken a big trip over the summer. "I never get to go anywhere." Tamika thought to herself. A sense of sadness clouded her the whole day.

After school, things got worse. One of the wheels on Tamika's skates came loose. Now she couldn't even skate. Sitting on the sidewalk, Tamika tried to fix her wheel but did not know how. Then Miss Snowden happened to pass by. She walked up with a smile on her face, asking, "You look unhappy, Tamika. Why are you sitting here?" Tamika lowered her head, tears building up inside her eyes. "Want to talk about it?" Miss Snowden asked kindly. Tamika nodded, trying to avoid Miss Snowden's eyes. Bending down, Miss Snowden said in a whisper: "You know, Tamika, we don't always have to travel far to learn anything." Tamika looked up and seemed to understand what Miss Snowden meant.

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。

At this moment, Jeremy was walking by and saw them.

"I can fix it," Jeremy said with confidence.

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