

湖北省高中名校联盟 2022~2023 学年度下学期高二联合测评

英语试卷

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本试题共10页,67题。满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

考试时间:2023年5月29日下午15:00—17:00

★祝考试顺利★

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 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,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,用签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试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。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 was the matter with the man?

A. He lost his way.

B. He ran into an old lady.

C. He had a traffic accident.

2. Why did the boy cry?

A. He performed poorly in an exam.

B. His mother became angry at him.

C. He had a quarrel with classmates.

3. What does the woman think of spoken English?

A. Dull.

B. Useful.

C. Amusing.

4. What do we know about the woman's research paper?

A. It was lost.

B. It was deleted.

C. It was unfinished.

5. How long did Michael's holiday last?

A. 5 days.

B. 7 days.

C. 12 days.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或读白,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。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. How old is Beth?

- A. 16. B. 18. C. 20.

7. What does the mother mean at the end of the conversation?

- A. Beth can enjoy total freedom at 18.
B. Beth can take risks without dangers.
C. Beth will broaden her driving experience.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Why does the woman pull the man?

- A. To express her likes. B. To give him a ticket. C. To ask for a signature.

9. What is the man fined for?

- A. Speeding. B. Overloading. C. Drinking.

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What may the two speakers be?

- A. Hosts. B. Actors. C. Directors.

11. Which may attract a fan of space exploration?

- A. *San Francisco*. B. *Beyond the Moon*. C. *A Man's Best Friend*.

12. What do we know about *San Francisco*?

- A. It is an interesting movie about cats.
B. It doesn't satisfy the woman's needs.
C. Its singing and dancing are impressive.

听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why does the woman dislike cakes at the moment?

- A. She is on a diet.
B. She doesn't like the flavor.
C. She is avoiding being allergic.

14. Who didn't bring cakes for Sue?

- A. Jill. B. Bill. C. Tom.

15. What does the woman actually want?

- A. Sandwiches. B. Soup. C. Salad.

16. What will the man do next?

- A. Get some soup. B. Enjoy the party. C. Call the restaurant.

听下面一段独白,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How is the message known to people?

- A. By a public lecture.
B. By a radio program.
C. By a television show.

18. Why is the tree planting event scheduled?
- A. To increase vegetation cover in local areas.
B. To call on students to work in the mountains.
C. To raise students' awareness of environment protection.
19. Who will pay for the trees?
- A. The government. B. The school. C. Volunteers.
20. What suggestions has the speaker given to volunteers?
- A. To have considerable experience.
B. To participate any time in the day.
C. To take the digging tools and gloves.

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,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

If you've wanted to dine beneath the Indian Ocean or in a Tanzanian crater, you're fortunate. We've gathered four dining spots where the surrounding environment is just as attractive as what's on the plate.

Karczma Górnicza, Wieliczka Salt Mine, Poland

Buried deep beneath southern Poland, the Wieliczka Salt Mine consists of underground tunnels and rooms, including a church, hotel, and Karczma Górnicza restaurant. The restaurant is located over 400 feet underground and only accessed as part of a guided tour lasting two to three hours. The menu includes mostly traditional Polish cuisine.

The Main Restaurant, Ngorongoro Crater, Tanzania

At Ngorongoro Serena Safari Lodge, the crater-rim dining room offers bird's-eye views of the wildlife on the floor of Ngorongoro Crater, over 2,000 feet below. Included in the menu's international items are locally sourced dishes. About a four-hour drive from Kilimanjaro International Airport, the restaurant is situated in the heart of Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

Ristorante Grotta Palazzese, Polignano a Mare, Italy

Along the coast of Polignano a Mare in southern Italy, Grotta Palazzese serves four-and six-course tasting menus complemented by Puglia wines. Formed over millions of years by wind, rain, and waves hitting the cliff, the cave can be explored via motorboat cruises.

Ithaa Undersea Restaurant, Rangali Island, Maldives

Ithaa is housed inside large, water-tight arches sunk about 15 feet beneath the Indian Ocean. With the water filled with colorful tropical fish and black-tipped reef sharks outside the dining room, diners enjoy fresh seafood inside. Created in Singapore, the 175-ton structure was transported to the Maldives by ship and then gently lowered into a place beside a coral reef in 2004.

21. Where should visitors go if they are interested in creatures under the sea?
- A. Karczma Górnicza. B. The Main Restaurant.
C. Ristorante Grotta Palazzese. D. Ithaa Undersea Restaurant.

22. What do the four restaurants have in common?
- A. They are accessible to all individuals. B. They offer food from across the world.
C. They stand in fascinating surroundings. D. They are formed by the forces of nature.
23. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To introduce some distinctive restaurants.
B. To share some unforgettable experiences.
C. To describe some ideal dining conditions.
D. To recommend some delicious local foods.

B

Every day in the morning I make different sounds, starting with an “oomph” as I move to an upright position, then an “ahhh” as I swing my legs off the bed, followed by an “arrrrrrrgh” as I get to my feet. Then there’s an “oh God” as I realize that my knees are unequal to the task they’ve been set.

My wife Jocasta believes in positive thinking. “All sighing and complaining will simply make you feel worse,” she says. “If you act like a young gazelle(羚羊), then you’ll feel like a young gazelle.” I’m guessing Jocasta doesn’t know many young gazelles, at least not ones with aching knees and tired ankles. I then decide to follow her instructions, but to the power of ten.

I draw the curtains open, allowing sunlight to flood the room. “What a beautiful morning!” I say in a too-cheerful voice. “I’m planning a pot of Sri Lanka’s finest tea for you. It is picked on the cool slopes of the country’s mountainous central district and will be served with milk given by a diligent young cow.”

“Oh, God! Can you give it a rest?” says Jocasta. “Sure, your knee aches, but you can still get around. Pull your shoulders back, lift your head high, and highlight the positive. The science about positivity is that the body responds to signals sent by your brain. When you spend 23 hours a day sounding like a miserable old man, you’ll turn into a miserable old man.”

I take a sip of tea before raising another case. “Yes,” I say, “but the research published in the *Scandinavian Journal of Pain* shows that people can bear pain if allowed to swear. So,” I continue, “when I limp off to work, yelling ‘Oh God, my knee’, I’m just acting on the latest science.” This is replied with Jocasta’s dark looks. “I’m not anti-swearing; I’m just anti-complaining.”

There’s enough tea in the pot for a second cup. It is somehow more delicious for the way I imagine out loud where it is picked and how the milk is produced. The sunlight streaming in, I find myself humming a happy tune when a “horrific” thought hits me—Jocasta seems to have made it!

24. Why does the author make various sounds when getting up?
- A. To grab his wife’s attention. B. To express his dissatisfaction.
C. To complain of his discomfort. D. To get himself totally refreshed.
25. What can we learn about the man from paragraph 3?
- A. He has been to Sri Lanka.
B. He is expert at making tea.
C. He unwillingly follows his wife’s advice.
D. He agrees with his wife’s way of thinking.

26. What is the science about positivity according to the wife?
- A. Swearing to relieve the pain. B. Behaving like young gazelles.
C. Following signals sent by the brain. D. Focusing on the positive part of life.
27. What does the man try to convey in the last paragraph?
- A. He shouldn't hum a tune. B. His wife has been proved right.
C. What the journal says is wrong. D. He can't bear the pain any more.

C

For the nearly 18 million high school students entering college this year, their college education will likely be the most consequential investment they make. Sadly, that investment outcome has become increasingly challenging due to the continuous rising tuition cost.

Investing in college has historically provided significant benefits for many Americans, including greater career opportunities and higher earning potential. Studies have also shown that students gain in other ways, including enhanced quality of life, a deeper sense of purpose, and exposure to diverse populations.

But is that still true? As Secretary of Education Miguel Cardona has advocated, "We need a system that's inclusive, that delivers value, and that produces fair outcomes. . . . It's time to focus on what truly matters, delivering value and upward mobility."

That question whether higher education is equal to achieving this is under intense examination given the fact that more than half of students leave school with debt, resulting in 45 million Americans holding student loan debt totaling approximately \$1.7 trillion. Besides, calculating the precise value of education is certainly challenging as it depends on many personal factors such as a student's post-graduation choices and career earnings potential.

It is crucial that our colleges equip students with the necessary skills to earn a living in the rapidly evolving economy of the future. Sadly, this is not always the case. Take Micron Technology for instance, which is building a \$100 billion semiconductor production campus in New York. To meet Micron's needs, officials are seeking to build a new workforce by pushing colleges not only to change their impractical education and training programs and produce more engineers but to also teach the necessary technical skills.

To completely change the trend of declining student registration and push the benefits of a college education, we must prioritize the measurement of relevant data. As former New York City Mayor Mike Bloomberg often says, "In God we trust. Everyone else, bring the data."

28. Which is a benefit of going to college according to the text?
- A. Boasting a sense of pride. B. Landing an ideal job later.
C. Living a life of top quality. D. Meeting different people.
29. Why is the author unsure whether higher education meets its goal?
- A. Career earnings potential varies with jobs.
B. Many students are in debt when graduating.
C. The education system is under examination.
D. Students face limited choices after graduation.

30. What can we know from the example of Micron Technology?

- A. The government doesn't support the company.
- B. The company provides well-paid jobs for students.
- C. Some colleges fail to offer students necessary skills.
- D. The present education programs can meet its needs.

31. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Is college worth it?
- B. Ready for college?
- C. Why go to college?
- D. To study or to work?

D

About a million years ago a small mutation(变异) might have unlocked a big advantage for ancient humans. A recent study in *Science Advances* suggests that a variation of a critical stretch of DNA called the growth hormone receptor gene(生长激素受体基因) protected against starvation—partly by limiting individuals' body size during periods of resource shortage. Though it suddenly dropped in frequency beginning around 40,000 years ago, many people still carry it today.

Previous research had linked the variation, called GHRd3, to characteristics such as smaller birth size and other qualities that can benefit organisms when food is short, says the study's lead author Omer Gokcumen, an anthropologist at the University at Buffalo. Still, researchers wanted to know more precisely what role the mutation played in human evolution.

To dig deeper, Gokcumen and his colleagues turned to mice. Or rather they turned some mice into models of early humans. Using the genetic editing tool CRISPR—Cas9, the team deleted a section of mice's growth hormone receptor gene so it looked like the GHRd3 variation. The adjusted mice were not especially different from ordinary ones when fed a regular diet. But when fed very little, the male carriers grew up to be smaller than their partners without genes changed. Gokcumen's team also found that among a group of 176 modern human children lacking in nutrition, symptoms were less severe in boys and girls with GHRd3.

These findings could help explain why GHRd3 has existed for so long. Perhaps it paid to be small in times of shortage, the researchers guess—but in times of abundance large size won out. Changes in available resources could then have balanced the costs and benefits of different variations within a population.

The team's explanation is "plausible," says Megan Dennis, a geneticist at the University of California, Davis. She praises the functional experiments in mice and especially notes the logical and coherent contrast process. And the researchers continue to wonder what could have caused this variation's decline around 40,000 years ago.

32. What did the previous research indicate?

- A. GHRd3 contributed to reduced body size.
- B. GHRd3 enabled people to get adequate food.
- C. Researchers knew precisely the mutation's role.
- D. People without GHRd3 would suffer from mutation.

33. How did scientists conduct further research?

- A. By analyzing mice of various sizes.
- B. By following behaviors of early humans.
- C. By removing GHRd3 from mice models.
- D. By performing contrast experiments in mice.

34. What does the underlined word “plausible” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Complicated.
- B. Reasonable.
- C. Ridiculous.
- D. Ambiguous.

35. What is the team most likely to proceed to work on next?

- A. The existing situations of GHRd3.
- B. The cause for the GHRd3's decline.
- C. The advantages of different variations.
- D. The GHRd3's benefits to early humans.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 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。

Does scribbling(乱涂乱画) things in a notebook make you feel good? Notebooking can help you release thoughts and feelings and use your imagination to spark ideas and solve problems. _____ 36 _____

What is notebooking?

Notebooking is a way of getting your thoughts, ideas and opinions out of your head and onto paper. It's a bit like writing a diary but as well as words you can use scribbles, drawings, pictures, stickers—anything you want—to record your thoughts. There are no rules when it comes to notebooks. _____ 37 _____ Children's author David Almond uses notebooking to inspire his stories. He calls it a “messy, lovely, joyful thing”. _____ 38 _____

Studies show that scribbling and writing can improve your memory and keep your brain alert. Scribbling also releases your imagination and helps you understand things more clearly, so it's a great way to gather ideas for stories and projects too.

How to get started?

“_____ 39 _____” says Almond. He recommends turning to a blank page in your notebook and starting to scribble and write without being sure how it's going to turn out. Almond also suggests using lots of colour, which helps your mind relax and your thoughts become clearer. Another good thing about notebooking is that no one needs to see it. Almond says, “You can play and mess about and discover the kind of things you're really interested in.”

In your notebook, find a blank page and draw a circle in the middle with branches coming out of it, like legs on a spider. Using different colors, draw more branches off these ideas. At the end of each branch, write another idea connected to the first. _____ 40 _____

- A. Here's how it works.
- B. I begin by making a mess.
- C. How is notebooking good for you?
- D. Why not start by thinking carefully?
- E. Keep going until you have filled the page.
- F. But remember to put down something meaningful.
- G. And they can be as neat and organized or as messy as you like.

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,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Kristin Schell is the founder of The Turquoise Table, a movement of ordinary people who want to create community right in their own front yards.

Ten years ago, Kristin with her family moved to a new home in Austin. Born friendly, she tried to _____ 41 _____ with her new neighbors by hosting Bible studies and playgroups. But those activities required _____ 42 _____ ahead.

One day, with backyard furniture _____ 43 _____ for a party, Kristin bought some picnic tables. The delivery driver set one table down in her front yard _____ 44 _____. Instead of replacing it, she painted the table her favorite color, and _____ 45 _____ it there, a few feet from the sidewalk.

Gradually, that table became a place where Kristin and her kids _____ 46 _____. Activities they used to do at the kitchen table, they now _____ 47 _____ did out at that table. “We became ‘front yard people’,” Kristin recalled.

Shortly afterwards, neighbors began to stop by to _____ 48 _____ themselves and sit down for a chat. Kristin invited people to _____ 49 _____ her at the table for coffee or iced tea, which was a simple way to slow down and establish contact. The table was inviting and had a(n) _____ 50 _____ feel. Construction workers on jobs in the neighborhood took their lunch breaks at the table. Parents with young _____ 51 _____ cared for walked by and sat down to rest. Then neighbors asked Kristin if their family could put a picnic table in their front yard too. There a(n) _____ 52 _____ was born.

People often _____ 53 _____ to invite others into their homes, thinking their house is too messy or not big enough. “Our perfectionism can cause us to _____ 54 _____ the joy of connecting with others,” Kristin said. However, her picnic table takes away the excuses and the _____ 55 _____, enabling her to take a small step toward easing loneliness and building relationships in her community.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. connect | B. side | C. associate | D. correspond |
| 42. A. proposing | B. reserving | C. scheduling | D. announcing |
| 43. A. taken | B. needed | C. designed | D. prepared |
| 44. A. at first | B. in place | C. on purpose | D. by mistake |
| 45. A. stuck | B. moved | C. left | D. landed |
| 46. A. passed by | B. set off | C. hung out | D. got about |
| 47. A. rarely | B. casually | C. occasionally | D. intentionally |
| 48. A. seat | B. express | C. explain | D. introduce |
| 49. A. join | B. qualify | C. investigate | D. release |
| 50. A. strange | B. shared | C. abnormal | D. elegant |
| 51. A. babies | B. staff | C. crew | D. fellows |
| 52. A. vision | B. intention | C. movement | D. organization |
| 53. A. tend | B. hesitate | C. guarantee | D. cease |
| 54. A. miss | B. highlight | C. conserve | D. abuse |
| 55. A. adversity | B. pressure | C. criticism | D. annoyance |

第二节(共 10 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(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Rural basketball game goes viral on Chinese social media platforms

China's hottest grassroots basketball game was born in a primitive venue. Over the past months, a rural basketball game, "Village BA," in Southwest China's Guizhou Province, 56 (attract) widespread attention across the country for its warm atmosphere. Since the game was held by local villagers in Taipan village and most players came from villages, the game was affectionately known as "Village BA", 57 (term) after "NBA".

Villagers held the basketball game to celebrate the local "Chixin" Festival, a traditional farming festival of ethnic minorities in southern China 58 (observe) a good harvest in early autumn and pray 59 another in the coming year. It not only attracted people from all over the country to cheer for the players, but also 26 official accounts to broadcast the event online simultaneously. "The closest thing to the NBA in Asia is not the CBA, 60 the 'VBA'," netizens said.

During halftime, there were also amazing ethnic dance shows, and the prize for the winners was agricultural products, highlighting the local culture and 61 (equip) the game with "village characteristics".

Yao Ming, chairman of the Chinese Basketball Association, said in an interview that "Village BA" could become widely known because it was not 62 (simple) a basketball game, but a grand event 63 gathered all neighboring villagers around the basketball court to enjoy the fun. "This kind of game has been developed for 64 (decade), showing basketball is a sport with 65 (extend) participation." Yao also hoped the game would get better and help with the development of basketball in China.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

英文网站 www.owlkids.com 正在举办名为 Science Odyssey Contest 的科学实验竞赛,向中学生征集科学实验创意视频。假定你是校科学社团负责人,请你通知对科学实验感兴趣的同学参与。内容包括:

1. 视频内容;
2. 提交方式;
3. 截止日期。

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。

NOTICE

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,使之成为一篇完整的短文。

What goes around comes around

An official instruction was issued at a high school in northern Utah, in which students with a physical or mental challenge would join the mainstream classes. To make it work, the headmaster organized a tutoring program that teamed up each special-needs student with a mainstream student who would help him or her along.

The athletic director presented the idea to John, the captain of the football team. He was a tall, strong young man—not the patient, caring type needed for this kind of program. He made it clear “this wasn’t his thing”, and he didn’t have time to be a tutor. But the athletic director knew it would be good for him and insisted that John “volunteer”.

John was matched up with Randy, a young man with Down syndrome(唐氏综合征). Reluctant and unwilling at first, John tried to “lose” Randy, but soon John welcomed the constant company. Randy not only attended every one of John’s classes and ate with him at lunch, he also came to football practice, all of which brought Randy great help and happiness.

In fact Randy was not the only one who benefited from the relationship. As John tutored Randy in the library, he became a much better student and received praise. The tutor program turned out to be the most rewarding year of John’s life.

During the football season they still stayed together. John even asked the coach to make Randy the official manager responsible for daily chores. However, John caught a virus and was seriously ill just weeks before the final championship.

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。

Paragraph 1:

John felt so weak that he thought it impossible to win the championship.

Paragraph 2:

Holding the trophy(奖杯) high, John grinned gratefully at Randy on the bench.