

秘密★启用前【考试时间：2023年7月8日14:10~16:10】

## 高中2021级第二学年末教学质量测试

# 英语

本试卷分为试题卷和答题卡两部分，其中试题卷共12页；答题卡共2页。满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

### 注意事项：

- 答题前，考生务必在答题卡上将自己的学校、班级、姓名用0.5毫米黑色签字笔填写清楚，同时用2B铅笔将考号准确填涂在“考号”栏目内。
- 选择题使用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡对应题目标号的位置上，如需改动，用橡皮擦擦干净后再选涂其它答案；非选择题用0.5毫米黑色签字笔书写在答题卡的对应框内，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
- 考试结束后将答题卡收回。

### 第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

回答听力部分时，先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你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并阅读下一小题。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：C。

- How did the man go to the summer camp?  
A. By car.                      B. By train.                      C. By bike.
- At what time did the woman and Jack get to the theater?  
A. 7:55.                      B. 7:53.                      C. 8:05.
- What will the man do tonight?  
A. Stay at home.                      B. Attend a meeting.                      C. Go to a club.
- Why does the woman look anxious?  
A. She has been fired.  
B. She hasn't finished her work.  
C. She can't satisfy her boss.

5. Who likes jazz?

A. Bill.

B. Lily.

C. Tony.

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。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. When will the woman go to sunshine Beach?

A. On Wednesday.

B. On Friday.

C. On Saturday.

7. What does the man advise the woman to do?

A. Take a city tour.

B. Read some books.

C. Visit a museum.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What's the weather forecast for tomorrow?

A. Cloudy.

B. Sunny.

C. Rainy.

9. What is likely to happen?

A. It will stop raining soon.

B. The competition will be cancelled.

C. The woman will take part in the competition.

听第8段材料，回答第10至第12题。

10. How did Mr. Brown feel?

A. Unhappy.

B. Strange.

C. Satisfied.

11. What's the relationship of Mr. Brown to the woman?

A. Her co-worker.

B. Her boss.

C. Her customer.

12. What will the woman do?

A. Send a fax.

B. Check the address.

C. Make a travel plan.

听第9段材料，回答第13至第16题。

13. What does the man say about his team?

A. They did a fantastic job.

B. They scored two goals.

C. They won the match easily.

14. How long did the team's best player play?

A. For 10 minutes.

B. For 20 minutes.

C. For 70 minutes.

15. Whom did the man go to the match with?

A. His cousin.

B. His dad.

C. His sister.

16. Which team did his cousin Julia play for?  
A. East Side. B. Old Town. C. King's Park.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. When should an interviewer arrive for the interview?  
A. As early as possible.  
B. Just on time.  
C. No more than 10 minutes earlier.
18. What is suggested to answer the questions?  
A. Giving some general information.  
B. Stressing personal abilities and skills.  
C. Telling interesting and amazing stories.
19. What should a person do after the interview?  
A. Calling the company for the result.  
B. Thinking back and getting improved.  
C. Paying attention to body language and good manners.
20. What are the listeners advised to do next?  
A. Make a call. B. Wait in a line. C. Try an interview.

## 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)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

Edinburgh Castle used to be the defender of the nation and now is one of the most exciting historic sites in Western Europe. Set in the heart of Scotland's dynamic capital city, it is sure to attract your imagination.

#### Plan your visit

You should set aside at least 2 hours to see the main attractions at Edinburgh Castle.

**Open from 9:30 am daily.**

#### Close

- 1 April—30 September 6pm (last entry 5pm)
- 1 October—31 March 5pm (last entry 4pm)
- The castle is closed on 25 and 26 December.

## Tickets

Book your tickets online in advance for the best price and to guarantee entry. Tickets often sell out far in advance, especially over the summer months. Once tickets are sold out online, there will be no further tickets available at the castle.

Ticket Type	Online price	Walk-up price
Adult (16-64yrs)	£19.50	£22.00
Senior (65yrs+)	£15.50	£17.60
Child (7-15yrs)	£11.40	£13.20
Family (1 adult, 2 children)	£38.50	£43.50
Family (2 adults, 2 children)	£56.00	£63.50
Family (2 adults, 3 children)	£66.50	£75.00

Children under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult and children under the age of 7 is free of charge.

## Getting here

Edinburgh Castle is easy to spot from most parts of the city. The mighty fortress(堡垒) has dominated the skyline of Scotland's capital for centuries.

### Air

Edinburgh Airport is within easy reach and has good bus and tram links to the city center.

### Rail

Waverley and Haymarket Station are a short walk to the castle.

### Car

There is no public parking at Edinburgh Castle. Castle Terrace NCP is the nearest car park. There are a small number of parking spaces available for ticket holders with Blue Badges on the Castle Esplanade. These are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

21. What was Edinburgh Castle first built for?  
A. To protect the country. B. To attract people's imagination.  
C. To serve as the capital. D. To honor the defender.
22. How much do parents with three children (15、8、5 yrs) pay the least online?  
A. £75. B. £56. C. £66.5. D. £34.2.
23. What can be inferred from the passage?  
A. The Castle is open all the year round.  
B. Tickets are always available at the entrance.  
C. Public transport is highly recommended.  
D. Visitors over 65 years old don't have to buy tickets.



B

Fergal Keane is a well-known BBC war reporter. His reporting helped his television audiences make sense of the horrors of war, but underneath there were more personal scars attracting him to the frontline.

Fergal had seen violence ever since the early days of his work covering the fighting in Belfast. Having reported wars all over the world, in 1994, he was sent to cover the civil war in Rwanda. But what Fergal saw there shocked him like nothing before, as he told BBC World Service programme, *Lives Less Ordinary*. "I began to have terrible dreams of Rwanda. And of course, at that stage, it was clear that I was mentally hurt. Did I go to the experts in hospital? No, I didn't."

Instead, Fergal turned to drinking alcohol and he had another addiction to deal with – the need to keep returning to war. Fergal knew it wasn't healthy, but he couldn't stop.

Around the year 2001, it seemed that war was everywhere, and Fergal kept on reporting – in Sudan, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Lebanon. But the nightmares didn't stop, and his mental health got worse and worse. You might expect Fergal to call it a day at this point, but that's not how addiction works. He just kept getting pulled back in. He reached a point where he couldn't carry that anymore, and it's not dramatic, it's a slow, steady ruin. Fergal had a nervous breakdown – a period of dangerous mental illness, leaving him unable to face his life. At last, he was admitted into hospital, and this time diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD – a mental illness experienced after violent or shocking events.

After his diagnosis of PTSD, he got support and was finally able to stay away from alcohol and war. In his new book, *The Madness: A Memoir of War, Fear and PTSD*, Fergal discusses his horrible life living with PTSD.

24. What caused Fergal's illness?

- A. The fighting he covered in Belfast.
- B. The violence he saw in Rwanda.
- C. The terrible dreams he had in Rwanda.
- D. The wars he reported all over the world.

25. How did he treat his illness?

- A. He got drunk and slept well.
- B. He talked to the experts at once.
- C. He told the audiences through BBC.
- D. He abandoned himself to alcohol and the frontline.

26. What does the underlined phrase in Paragraph 4 possibly mean?

- A. To call for help.
- B. To make phone calls one day.
- C. To cry all day.
- D. To put a stop to it.

27. Which can be inferred from Fergal's experience?

- A. Overwork can make a person mad.
- B. Every experience ends in a book.
- C. Wars are cruel and damaging.
- D. Devotion to one's job is respectable.

C

It's nearly exam time again. How to prepare well for an exam? Suggestions run as long as the history of the exam. Besides those long-accepted traditional methods, many better learning strategies have long been scientifically explored, tested and recommended.

According to the current scientific research, some study methods popular with students aren't actually very effective. Although highlighting text is one of the top tips, students are easy to get so absorbed in the highlighting that it's not certain they are learning anything useful. "You need to do more than just highlight information with your favorite highlighters and colours. You need to go back and make flashcards of all the important concepts and test yourself on them." That's a point made by John Dunlosky, Professor of Psychology at Kent State University in the US. By repeatedly testing yourself on something over a period of time, say, weeks or months, students strengthen the pathways between neurons – or nerve cells – in the brain. And the more often they do this distributed practice, the easier it becomes to strengthen information.

Some prefer the cramming method – trying and learning lots of information in a short period of time. However, Dunlosky commented that it doesn't work on some subjects, such as language learning. It's far more effective to join a conversation class and practise speaking every week than to practise for hours in front of the mirror the night before the oral exam!

Whatever the method is, making different types of associations with what you're trying to learn is meant to be effective. Professor Dunlosky recommends visual associations. Students are encouraged to develop a more vivid mental picture of what they're reading. That'll help quite a bit for some kinds of studies – maybe history and language and so on. As for spelling difficult words, students can try putting the first letters of a sentence together, like big elephants cause accidents under small elephants spells "because".

28. What does the writer mean in the first paragraph?
- Tradition methods are out of date.
  - Long suggestions often work very well.
  - Modern methods are more widely accepted.
  - Advice on preparations for exams has never been stopped.
29. What would Dunlosky possibly agree?
- Repeated test can help remember better.
  - Creating mind map is very effective.
  - Highlighting is important to learn anything useful.
  - Practising before the night of the exam is of great use.
30. How does the writer develop the passage?
- By borrowing words from experts.
  - By introducing the ideas of an expert.
  - By giving some typical examples.
  - By criticizing some ineffective practice.
31. What would be the best title of the passage?
- Survival Skills in the Exams!
  - Preparations? The Earlier, the Better!
  - Various Methods? Effectiveness Speaks!
  - The Expert Guides You to Pass Exams!

#### D

After a tiring day at the office, you find it hard not to smile when you're greeted by an exciting and joyful dog. But it's not just the happy shouting and wriggling (扭动) tail that strike our heartstrings. A new study shows that dogs' eyes filled with tears when reunited with their owners cause effect that brings out our love. The findings appear in *Current Biology*.

Takefumi Kikusui watched with interest when his dog was feeding her puppies, her face became so cute. Kikusui, a professor of veterinary (兽医) medicine at Azabu University in Japan, realized that his lovely mama dog had tears in her eyes. That possible connection between unbearable cuteness and tears sent him to the lab.

In the test, he and his team first measured the baseline tear volumes when dogs were together with the owner in their house. Then quickly, the owner would leave and stay hidden away from it for five or six hours. When the owner came back, they measured tear volume again. And found that the reunion with the owner raised tear

volume. But it only worked with the dog's owner. If reunited with the familiar caretaker in the dog care center, there was no increase in tears.

The researchers doubted that the tearful reaction was caused by oxytocin, a hormone (荷尔蒙) linked with social bonding. So they applied oxytocin to the dogs' eyes. And, the dogs grew weepy. But why? To find out the reason for this easy-crying behavior, they showed volunteers a couple of dog head pictures. One was a normal dog face. And the other was a teary dog face in which they added man-made tears. The volunteers were more likely to want to hug and care for the one with big, wet puppy-dog eyes.

Dogs turn on the waterworks and their owners roll over. Now, that's quite a clever trick!

32. What is *Current Biology* in Paragraph 1 likely to be?

- A science journal.
- A celebrity biography.
- A science fiction.
- A biology textbook.

33. When did Takefumi have the idea of doing his research?

- When greeted by his dog excitedly.
- When watching his dog feeding her kids.
- When staying hidden from his dog for several hours.
- When he and his dog got reunited in the care center.

34. Which can be the main idea of the passage?

- Never abandon dogs because they'll cry.
- Dogs play tricks to win the caregivers' love.
- Dogs show love for owners with tears in eyes.
- Dogs arrest owners' love with tearful eyes.

35. What does the writer think of the dogs with teary eyes?

- Lovely.
- Loyal.
- Sad.
- Surprising.

#### 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 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。

Artificial intelligence has been around for years, but the launch of OpenAI's ChatGPT brought generative AI to the focus of many people who hadn't been paying much attention. This has included workers, who've already been touched by the technology.

Some of them admit the technology may have the power to impact workers' daily lives, and some others even fear being replaced by AI. 36



### Expanding daily ideas and solutions

One of ChatGPT's main abilities is that it can function like a personal assistant. It generates text based on natural language processing to give you an accessible, readable response. 37, it can also aid knowledge workers to analyze and expand their work.

There's a lot of potential for workers to step outside of the box with the assistance of generative AI, whether it's improving their daily workflows, or developing long-term projects and goals.

### Adding new jobs and careers

One of the primary worries about AI is that it will take workers' jobs at an incredible rate. Some data confirms that, indeed, this technology will affect a wide range of jobs; in March, Goldman Sachs reported that AI could replace almost 300 million full-time jobs. 38 – and that, perhaps, this change could even create new job opportunities.

39

While some workers are diving into the technology wholeheartedly, others may find it scary to begin engaging with AI. But experts say its popularity will force workers into using the technology, so they won't fall behind.

Workers being unwilling to use AI could be seen as unable to adapt, says Frey. "I think workers that don't work with AI are going to find their skills become outdated quite rapidly. 40."

- A. Pushing workers into AI fluency
- B. Increasing confidence and accuracy
- C. Along with providing information and answers
- D. AI and machine learning specialists are the fastest growing job fields
- E. Experts say that there is no need to worry about being replaced quite yet
- F. So one should know what to expect from AI now and in the future workplace
- G. Therefore, it's vital to work with AI to stay employed and have up-to-date skills

### 第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分45分)

#### 第一节 完型填空 (共20小题; 每小题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。

When I moved to Washington, D.C., I left everything behind. 41 new acquaintances with home-cooked meals was my best attempt at making new friends

and curing my 42. I don't want to 43, but my food is pretty good. Soon enough, everyone was asking me for the 44, which is how *Bun Bo Bae*, my cooking blog, came to be.

I 45 most of my childhood in the kitchen with my mom. As a kid, I'd sit and watch her cook. My 46 and love for cooking started with 47 her the ingredients during the cooking process. Soon, I was on my way toward kitchen mastery. 48, I left for college before I could learn her best dishes.

I went to study in France. I was living alone and 49 homesick. So, I started calling my mom and asking for the recipes for my 50 dishes. It 51 that my mom didn't have any recipes. She grew up in the 52 with her mom too, and my grandma passed on her knowledge 53. Now it was my turn. My mom taught me how to cook and "measure with my heart."

My blog was originally a space to 54 what I learned into writing. Later, I didn't want the secret knowledge behind dishes to 55 one day if the oral tradition ended. I wanted to write down what I was given, to make sure people could keep these dishes as 56 as my mom did.

As my food blog and follower count grew, I became more 57 in the kitchen. My blog has given me a space to write about what I love and 58 me to countless new friends. I have learned to 59 what I've been taught with my own experiences, and cook up something entirely 60.

- |                    |                 |                  |               |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. Knowing     | B. Avoiding     | C. Applying      | D. Leaving    |
| 42. A. illness     | B. homesickness | C. unhappiness   | D. shyness    |
| 43. A. take off    | B. set off      | C. show off      | D. put off    |
| 44. A. opinions    | B. ideas        | C. recipes       | D. dishes     |
| 45. A. noticed     | B. cooked       | C. took          | D. spent      |
| 46. A. request     | B. enthusiasm   | C. account       | D. answer     |
| 47. A. buying      | B. baking       | C. throwing      | D. passing    |
| 48. A. Otherwise   | B. Rather       | C. However       | D. Therefore  |
| 49. A. desperately | B. anxiously    | C. unfortunately | D. proudly    |
| 50. A. considerate | B. favorite     | C. typical       | D. best       |
| 51. A. turned out  | B. believed in  | C. called on     | D. brought up |
| 52. A. shelter     | B. bedroom      | C. balcony       | D. kitchen    |
| 53. A. privately   | B. secretly     | C. orally        | D. silently   |
| 54. A. put         | B. admit        | C. persuade      | D. divide     |
| 55. A. emerge      | B. disappear    | C. learn         | D. recover    |
| 56. A. lively      | B. healthy      | C. similar       | D. colorful   |

57. A. lame                      B. confident                      C. vain                      D. competitive  
58. A. connect                      B. invite                      C. drive                      D. add  
59. A. share                      B. compare                      C. argue                      D. mix  
60. A. strange                      B. true                      C. new                      D. bitter

## 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 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Cuban school girl Maia sat in silence before a small rhino(犀牛) sculpture and carefully 61 (color) it with paint. The object was a model of a stone rhino 62 (date) back to nearly 2,000 years that she had just seen on display at Shanghai Museum.

Maia, a sixth-grade student at an international school, took part in a cooperative activity 63 Thursday held by her school and Shanghai Museum, in 64 (celebrate) of the International Museum Day. More than 20 classmates from different countries and regions participated in the event.

Maximiliano, a boy from Chile, 65 has been in China with his parents for six years, said the museum tour helped him to get a better understanding of the 66 (wise) of Chinese culture. Other students expressed their love for the ancient legend 67 (relate) to the stone rhino sculpture, involving a good spirit that protected the locals from flooding.

Chris Rowley, a British teacher, explained that the students can 68 (normal) only learn about such relics through images and videos in a classroom setting. It is seeing the relics with their own eyes at the museum 69 helps them to study China's history and culture more effectively.

The exchange activity served as a bridge between the school 70 the museum, connecting local people with foreigners, by telling China's stories through cultural relics.

## 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。错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词;

删除: 把多余的词用(\)划掉;

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Dear Chris,

It is 3 months that I last wrote to you. Hopefully, everything is going good.

In order to increase the courage to speak in front of a crowd and improve our English, I'm planning to sign up for a singing contest and sing the English song. However, I have difficult in choosing a proper song, which need to be easy to learn. Could you recommend one to me? Beside, is there anything I should pay attention to while prepared for the contest?

I'd appreciate if you could offer me with some advice. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是某国际学校学生会主席李华, 你校将组织一场关于校园安全的讲座。请你以学生会的名义用英语写一篇通知, 告知全体学生, 内容包括:

1. 讲座的目的;
2. 讲座的时间、地点和内容。

注意事项:

1. 词数 100 词左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Notice

Students' Union