

洛阳市 2022——2023 学年高二质量检测

英语试卷

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。

1. What does the man need to do?
A. Attend a conference. B. Reserve a room. C. Reply some emails.
2. Where are they going?
A. To the cinema. B. To the car. C. To the station.
3. When will the match begin?
A. At 4:00. B. At 4:30. C. At 5:00.
4. What's Tommy like?
A. He is cute. B. He is naughty. C. He is old.
5. Why does the man refuse to go to the cafeteria now?
A. It's too early. B. The dishes are not good. C. He doesn't want to wait.

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 did Sara's parents do yesterday?
A. They did the Smiths a big favor.
B. They invited the Smiths to dinner.
C. They went outing with the Smiths.
7. What's Mr. Smith?
A. A mechanic B. A baker. C. A cook.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the man work?
A. At a supermarket. B. At a radio station C. At a restaurant
9. Why did the man choose the location?
A. For less competition B. For higher price. C. For better food
10. What may the man do?
A. Change his job B. Ask Linda for help C. Sell food at a cheaper price

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man now?
A. An accountant. B. A salesman. C. A sales manager
12. Why is the man suitable for the job according to him?

- A. He works fast. B. He's good with people C. He is very careful
13. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Strangers. B. Colleagues. C. Boss and secretary.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. How was the weather yesterday?
A. Sunny. B. Cold. C. Rainy
15. What does the woman think of Henry?
A. Patient. B. Clever. C. Nervous.
16. How long did the woman ski?
A. For half an hour. B. For an hour C. For an hour and a half.
17. Where does the man come from?
A. The east. B. The north. C. The south.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. What's the man's first destination?
A. London. B. Spain. C. Paris.
19. How long did the man stay out of school?
A. For six months. B. For a year C. For two years.
20. What did the man mainly talk about?
A. His experience of learning languages.
B. His experience of dealing with people.
C. His experience of traveling in the world.

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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Do your kids show an interest in science and technology? Help them sign up for any of the following programs and your kids will thank you more than enough.

“Science is Beautiful” Arts Contest

Location: Canada

Project Type: Arts

Grade Level: 11-12

The “Science is Beautiful” Arts Contest is open to Canadian students in grades 11-12. Both individual and group entries are accepted. But there is a limit of one submission per individual or group. There is no restriction on the type of submission —your artwork can consist of photographs, sculptures, poems, songs or any other medium that allows you to share the beauty of science!

Tomatosphere Action Project

Location: Across Canada

Project Type: Data Collection

Grade Level: 10-12

Tomatosphere is a program that uses the excitement of space exploration to teach the skills and processes of scientific experimentation and inquiry. Participating classrooms compare the germination (发芽) rate of tomato seeds which have

been exposed to a space-like environment with that of a control set of seeds.

DNA Barcoding at the Toronto Zoo

Location: Toronto, Ontario

Project Type: Student Science Club

Grade Level: 7-12

DNA technology is in use right now to preserve and catalogue life's biodiversity through a Canadian invention: the DNA barcode of life. This colourful barcode is already being used to fight the greatest crime of our lifetime —the loss of biodiversity. By adding information to a few exhibits at the zoo, high school students can witness the power of biotechnology in solving global issues.

Dandelion Project

Location: Ontario

Project Type: Data Collection

Grade Level: 11

This dynamic and hands-on program focuses on studying evolution of a species available all around us: the dandelion. Students will actively make observations, generate predictions, design experiments, collect and analyze the data and communicate their findings.

21. What's the limit of "Science is Beautiful" Arts Contest?
 - A. The type of the artwork submitted.
 - B. The number of the group members.
 - C. The number of the artwork submission.
 - D. The ability to express the beauty of science.
22. Which program accepts both senior and junior high school students?
 - A. Dandelion Project.
 - B. Tomatosphere Action Project.
 - C. "Science is Beautiful" Arts Contest.
 - D. DNA Barcoding at the Toronto Zoo.
23. How do students study evolution in the Dandelion Project?
 - A. By doing some practical activities in person.
 - B. By learning about the history of dandelions.
 - C. By asking the experts about dandelions' details.
 - D. By referring to previous studies on dandelions.

B

Elevators existed as far back as ancient Rome; Archimedes was building them in 236 B. C. Those early "elevators" were simple platforms, typically used to perform tasks such as raising up water for irrigation or lifting heavy building materials. They were powered by animals, people or even water wheels.

The first modern passenger elevator was built for King Louis XV in 1743 and was called "The Flying Chair". Installed on the outside of the king's palace at Versailles, his elevator went from the first to the second floor. The king entered it from his balcony, and then the men stationed inside a chimney raised and lowered the elevator through the use of ropes and pulleys(滑轮). By the 1850s, elevators were powered by water pressure or steam, but they still weren't very common. At that time, elevators that operated on a cable system were considered treacherous, because if the ropes broke, the elevator would fall fast and things on it could be damaged; more importantly, passengers would be killed by the fall.

In 1852, Elisha Otis and his sons came up with an elevator design that employed a safety device. A wooden frame at

the top of the platform would snap out against the sides of the elevator well if the ropes broke, essentially functioning as a brake. Otis remarkably demonstrated (展示) this design at the 1854 New York World's Fair. He rode the platform high into the air and then had the rope cut, but, thanks to the brake, it only fell a few inches before stopping. Otis founded an elevator company, called Otis Brothers & Co., which set up the first public elevator in a five-story New York department store in 1874. More electric elevators came up in the 1880s.

Two years before Elisha Otis, Otis Tufts patented an elevator design that had benches inside an enclosed car, with doors that opened and closed automatically. While Tufts' design was very safe, it was also expensive and impractical—especially for very tall buildings. Thus, it didn't have good market prospects. Otis Brothers & Co., today known as the Otis Elevator Company, continued to improve elevators' safety and efficiency. Today it is the world's largest manufacturer of elevators and escalators.

24. What can we know about the first modern passenger elevator?
- A. It was invented in 1852.
B. It was operated by hand.
C. It was originally built by a king.
D. It was powered by water pressure.
25. What does the underlined word “treacherous” in Paragraph 2 mean most probably?
- A. Unnecessary. B. Old-fashioned. C. Mysterious. D. Insecure.
26. What did Elisha Otis do at the 1854 New York World's Fair?
- A. He came up with the idea of an elevator brake.
B. He compared his invention with that of Otis Tufts'.
C. He demonstrated the working principle of his invention.
D. He witnessed the use of his elevator in a five-story building.
27. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. The development of elevators.
B. How elevators influence our life.
C. The varieties of elevators in our life.
D. When the first elevator was invented.

C

When you encounter animals, do you wonder what they're thinking? Seeing a newborn lamb or a cute puppy might stir up (激起) happy emotions in us, but does the look on their face and how they behave indicate how they're feeling—or are they feeling nothing at all?

Humans have a complex range of emotions, but it's hard to tell what's going on inside the heads of animals, mainly because they can't verbalize (说出) their feelings. Perhaps it's pets we think we understand most—as they are the animals we spend a lot of time with and therefore get to know best. Some of us own dogs because they are good companions, are loyal and seem to connect with us. We might even think they love us, although love could just be a human emotion. Professor Kim Bard, from the University of Portsmouth, told the BBC, “We have a few studies now that actually show, scientifically ... that (some) dogs will respond with empathetic concern when their owner—but not a stranger pretends to cry.” The empathetic ability of cats, however, is harder to work out.

Other non-domesticated animals might have feelings too. Giraffes and whales, for example, are known to experience sadness when someone in their group dies. Farm animals we often eat, such as cows and chickens, are also believed to experience pain, joy and other emotions. Their well-being is now taken into consideration more. Research is beginning to

show even tiny creatures like insects experience a wide range of feelings. Writing for BBC Future website, Zaria Gorvett says “They can be optimistic, cynical, or frightened, and respond to pain just like any mammal (哺乳动物) would.”

Dr. Barbara J King, Emerita Professor of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary, told the BBC, “If we understand the profound depths of emotions animals can feel, this should make us question the existence of zoos and slaughterhouses(屠宰场) around the world, and rethink those systems.” It does seem all creatures feel emotion, but what is not clear is: do they feel the same way as us?

28. Why does the author mention dogs?
- A. Dogs are understood most. B. Dogs show certain emotions.
C. Dogs are loyal to humans. D. Dogs can make strangers cry.
29. What's the author's purpose in writing Paragraph 3?
- A. To prove animals have feelings.
B. To indicate animals are friends.
C. To show animals can live harmoniously.
D. To tell animals can respond to mankind.
30. Which of the following is consistent with Dr. Barbara J King's idea?
- A. Insects may have the same feelings as whales.
B. Zoos and slaughterhouses ought to be banned.
C. Humans should transform treatment of animals.
D. The existing systems have raised many doubts.
31. How is the passage mainly developed?
- A. By making a comparison. B. By listing figures.
C. By reasoning. D. By giving examples.

D

The city of Rotterdam is planning to take apart a famous old bridge so that the world's largest sailboat can be brought through the city once it's completed. However, not everyone is happy about the plan.

Rotterdam's Koningshaven Bridge, which local people call “De Hef”, is no longer in use. It's an old bridge that was damaged by bombing during World War II. But it's still important to many people in Rotterdam. When the city planned to take the bridge down in the 1990s, many people complained. Instead, the city fixed the bridge up and left it in place as a monument.

That's a problem for the boat building company Oceanco. The company is building a huge sailboat, and the boat is too big to fit under the bridge. When the boat is finished, it's expected to cost more than \$500 million. It will be the world's largest sailboat. Large sailboats are often called yachts but this is a super yacht. It will be 417 feet (127 meters.) long. When it's finished, it will also be taller than the bridge. So Oceanco has asked the city to take the central part of the bridge down to allow the boat to pass through. The city has agreed and the government plans to rebuild the bridge afterward. Oceanco will have to pay for all the work done for the bridge. The work is expected to take a few weeks some time this summer.

The locals are upset about the plan of taking a historic monument apart. Despite the public's protest against the plan, the city appeared to agree to the arrangement. Last week, a person speaking for the mayor said that the Koningshaven River is the only path the sailboat can take to the sea. The mayor's office also pointed out the arrangement has economic efficiency, including providing a lot of jobs for the well-being of local people.

32. What happened to Rotterdam's Koningshaven Bridge?
- A. It was taken down in the 1990s.
B. It was damaged in World War II.

- C. It was destroyed and then deserted.
D. It was fixed and returned to normal.
33. What's the major problem for Oceanco ?
A. To pay for the work done to the bridge
B. To complete the sailboat in a few weeks.
C. To get the bridge pulled down for the boat.
B. To make the sailboat long and tall month.
34. What's the locals' attitude towards the plan of taking down the bridge?
A. Supportive. B. Excited C. Opposed. D. Optimistic
35. For what reason does the government agree to the arrangement?
A. National pride. B. Economic benefits
C. Tourism development. D. Local industries.

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。

Complaining seems to be a part of everyday life. Whether it's at school, in the workplace, during travel or at home, it's hard to go twenty-four hours without hearing someone make negative comment. Although people often do it, it doesn't mean they like to do it. 36

Avoid doing things that give you negative feelings. For example, if you're unhappy at your current job, try finding one that will leave you in high spirits. 37 You'll find small changes could make a big difference.

You can also try to surround yourself with positive people. If you're around people that often complain, then you may find it encourages you to do it, too. 38 When you're around people who are positive, finding yourself behaving in the same way may not be far off.

Another way to stop complaining is to be more patient. Many of the daily complaints result from a lack of patience in certain situations. 39 Calm yourself down and tell yourself that it's not so bad and that eventually it'll be over.

40 For example, when you're behind a very slow person at the supermarket, think about how fortunate you're to have enough money to make the purchase. If you start having a more positive mindset, you may stop complaining without even knowing it.

- A. So try to teach them.
B. So consider staying away from them.
C. It takes great effort to stop complaining.
D. Here are some ideas to help you stop complaining.
E. When getting into situations such as traffic jams, take a deep breath.
F. When negative thoughts come, try to switch to a more positive mindset.
G. If you're unhappy about taking a certain way home, try taking alternative routes.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Holidays are not necessarily for fun or rest. Doing something meaningful can also 41 special pressure. When the final bell rang, the students were 42 that there was no school on Monday the Labor Day. "Enjoy your holiday," said the teacher to her class.

An extra day of fun 43 Kayla very well. She loved a break. She wanted to go out to play with her friends. When the school bus 44 Kayla off, she can ran into the 45 happily. Kayla told her mother she was 46 about no school on Monday

However, in the morning, her dad 47 her. He told Kayla that 48 Labor Day, the family would clean the house. Kayla couldn't believe it. It was a holiday, when she was 49 to be enjoying freshly squeezed lemonade while playing in her tree house. As Kayla 50 her eyes, she began to wonder if this was just a bad 51. "Kayin, we have a lot of work to do today. Working hard today would make you know why we 52 Labor Day in the first place. Let's go on," said Kayla's mom. Kayla felt 53. She was eager to go out to play with her 54! She was against the 55 plan from the bottom of her heart, but she had no choice. First, Kayla was 56 to wash the breakfast dishes. Then, she was asked to give their puppy a bath. The work was hard and needed a lot of 57. She began the work with great 58.

But things began to 59 as Kayla was doing the chores. When brushing the puppy, she found it interesting. Then she helped to pick up sticks in the yard. She worked 60. Kayla felt proud to see how much better the yard looked. The lemonade tasted great after a hard day of work.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. affect | B. cause | C. gain | D. detect |
| 42. A. proposed | B. assigned | C. requested | D. reminded |
| 43. A. bothered | B. suited | C. recognized | D. remembered |
| 44. A. regulated | B. kicked | C. dropped | D. turned |
| 45. A. house | B. classroom | C. canteen | D. square |
| 46. A. satisfied | B. thrilled | C. disturbed | D. concerned |
| 47. A. awakened | B. urged | C. admitted | D. perceived |
| 48. A. in spite of | B. in need of | C. in search of | D. in honor of |
| 49. A. intended | B. supposed | C. used | D. worried |
| 50. A. recovered | B. cleaned | C. wiped | D. closed |
| 51. A. goal | B. dream | C. occasion | D. chance |
| 52. A. analyzed | B. understood | C. learned | D. observed |
| 53. A. disappointed | B. surprised | C. pleased | D. amused |
| 54. A. families | B. classmates | C. fellows | D. relatives |
| 55. A. surprising | B. embarrassing | C. disgusting | D. annoying |
| 56. A. required | B. informed | C. banned | D. ordered |
| 57. A. patience | B. competence | C. confidence | D. importance |
| 58. A. intolerance | B. unawareness | C. inconvenience | D. unwillingness |
| 59. A. continue | B. appear | C. change | D. cease |
| 60. A. jointly | B. joyfully | C. efficiently | D. humbly |

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 word "robot" 61 (create) in 1920 by the Czech playwright Karel Capek. For most of their history, however, robots have been mechanical devices sitting out of sight in factories

Things are starting to change, however. Robots have benefited 62 rapid innovations in smartphones, 63 brought cheap cameras and sensors(传感器), fast wireless communications and powerful, smaller computer chips(芯片). More

recent 64 (improve) in machine has added software to make robots better 65 (inform) about their surroundings and equipped them with wiser devices. Robots are leaving carefully industrial settings for everyday life and, in the coming years, will increasingly work in supermarkets, clinics, social care and much more.

And yet many people fear that robots will destroy jobs. 66 paper in 2013 by economists at Oxford University was 67 (wide) misinterpreted. In fact, concerns about mass unemployment 68 (be) overblown. For example, checkout staff who are educated to help customers pick items from aisles (走廊) may well find that dealing with people in need is more 69 (reward) than spending all day swiping barcodes in front of lasers. As jobs change, workers should be helped to acquire new 70 (skill), including how to work with and manage the robots that will increasingly be their colleagues.

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) 公众号: 高中试卷君

假如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。每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: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下面划一横线, 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。

There are many people who are devoted to us and even makes sacrifices for us. To express your heartfelt gratitude, we think we can do something. First of all, think of a person you were thankful to and the reason that you want to thank him/her. Then, choose a proper way to express our gratitude, like a smile to our friends, listening attentive in class or giving our parents a hug, which are all thank we offer with a grateful heart. Being grateful is not only a responsibility, also a moral beauty. Let's learn to express our appreciate to people, such as start with the simple "Thank you!".

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 在英语论坛上, 你班就该不该在抖音(TikTok)上播放零食的广告展开了讨论。请给你的英语老师 Mr. Brown 写封邮件, 介绍讨论的情况。内容包括:

1. 支持方的观点;

2. 反对方的观点;

3. 你的观点。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出。

Dear Mr. Brown,

Yours,

Li Hua

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