

榆林市 2022 ~ 2023 学年度第二学期普通高中过程性评价质量检测

高二年级英语试题

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共 10 页,全卷满分 150 分,答题时间为 120 分钟;
2. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名和准考证号填写在答题卡上。
3. 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,再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后,监考员将答题卡按顺序收回,装袋整理;试题不回收。

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,从试题所给的 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 are they probably doing?
A. Parking the car. B. Moving some furniture. C. Watching TV on the sofa.
2. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A. In a bookstore. B. In a bank. C. In a shopping mall.
3. Why does Brian go to the hospital?
A. To see a patient. B. To see a doctor. C. To bring a book to Mary.
4. When did the man probably pay the rent?
A. On June 30. B. On July 1. C. On July 2.
5. What is the worst part of Joe's story?
A. The grammar. B. The handwriting. C. The spelling.

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

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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's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. A driver and a passenger. B. A boss and an employee. C. A teacher and a student.

7. What can we know about the woman?

- A. She is kind. B. She is lazy. C. She is hard-working.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man ask the woman to do at first?

- A. Change his seat. B. Bring him some food. C. Open his window shade.

9. What will the man have?

- A. Tea and a chicken salad.
B. Milk and a beef hamburger.
C. Coffee and a turkey sandwich.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What kind of people is the festival for?

- A. Old people. B. Young children. C. All the people.

11. What kind of flowers does the man like best?

- A. Cherry blossoms. B. Lotus flowers. C. Jasmine flowers.

12. Why will the man help out?

- A. He hopes to enter the boat race.
B. He likes to see the magic show.
C. He wants to get a free meal.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What's the problem of the woman's bike?

- A. The Start button is broken.
B. It is a wrong model.
C. LCD screen does not work.

14. What is the reservation date for the repair?

- A. July 23rd. B. August 8th. C. September 20th.

15. What is the customer's name?

- A. Linda Swollen. B. Lisa Sloan. C. Liz Slogan.

16. How does the woman feel towards the solution to the problem?

- A. Ungrateful. B. Annoyed. C. Satisfied.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which place will the travelers visit first?

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微

- A. Pigeon Point. B. A seaside café. C. An ice-cream factory.
18. What should the travelers take when going to the beach?
A. Food. B. Medicine. C. Swimsuits.
19. What animals will the travelers see in the nature park?
A. Giraffes. B. Monkeys. C. Elephants.
20. What extra costs may there be?
A. Money for souvenirs. B. Tips for the tour guide. C. Tips for the hotel clerks.

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

Across the world, young people are shaping the future in many fields. Their ideas are transforming communities and society. Here's a look at the achievements of four inspirational young leaders.

<p>Kwiri Yang</p> <p>Kwiri is the founder and CEO of LifeGyde, an online platform for young people to seek advice, guidance and support. She has an impressive track record of supporting individuals and small businesses.</p> <p>She first helped immigrant owners of small businesses in California. When she developed anxiety and depression, Kwiri realized how many people, like her, were struggling with their mental health—and LifeGyde was born.</p>	<p>Abi Ramanan</p> <p>Abi is the co-founder and CEO of ImpactVision, a software platform that uses machine learning to reduce food waste.</p> <p>ImpactVision's technology uses digital imaging to take a picture of food and analyze its nutritional value and freshness. The system aims to reduce waste while also improving food safety. As technology advances, the sensors it uses are reducing in size and price, and could soon be integrated into everyday devices.</p>
<p>Oana Toiu</p> <p>Oana is the founder and general manager of Social Innovation Solutions, which offers training and consultancy in social innovation. She's also on the Board of Directors of the Entrepreneurship Academy, where students work in teams, learning about business by running real businesses under the guidance of a team coach.</p>	<p>Doreen Kessy</p> <p>Doreen is the CEO of Ubongo, a multi-media educational platform in Africa. Using the power of entertainment and mass media, the company provides educational material at low cost and high volume.</p> <p>Some 6.4 million households in 31 countries currently watch, listen and learn from Ubongo's cartoons each week, with improved outcomes in maths and school readiness.</p>

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微

21. What is Kwiri Yang's achievement?
- A. She found a cure for diseases.
B. She established a company on immigration.
C. She supported the young in their mental health.
D. She set up an online learning platform for kids.
22. Which field does Abi Ramanan's platform mainly focus on?
- A. Health care. B. Sports. C. Technology. D. Food safety.
23. What do these four people share in common?
- A. They are young, energetic and humorous. B. They made contributions to communities.
C. They created jobs for many young people. D. They encouraged the young to do business.

B

Over the years, when a book has spoken to me with particular power, I have put pen to paper and send words off to the author, communicating what their work meant to me.

It all started in my 18th year, when I was entertaining my own imagination of success as a writer. I was full of high expectations, believing that becoming an author was simply a matter of putting my thoughts onto paper, sending the works to a publisher and waiting for fame to come. Then came the great disappointment. I wrote to famous children's author Lloyd Alexander, describing my fruitless yearlong effort at publication and asking him for direction. To my joy, he answered:

"Advice is always very easy to give — but very hard to make it specific and meaningful, since we all have to work in our own ways. When you mention that you've been writing for a year without being published, I hasten to tell you that I wrote seven times that long without being published! So, perhaps one piece of advice is: Patience."

I was encouraged by the idea that a well-regarded writer would take the time to offer a bit of advice to an overconfident teen. But Mr. Alexander was not a singular case. But when I did get one, the content was often filled with consideration and even, at times, affection.

I think of the American poet William Stafford, who replied to me from Lake Oswego, Oregon. We actually had an ongoing correspondence for a while. I wrote to him asking if he would be so kind as to autograph one of his books for me. His reply brought an immediate smile to my face: "I am eagerly ready to autograph and return a book—it makes me feel like an author."

24. What happened to the author when he was 18?
- A. He won fame as a young writer.
B. He was forced to give up writing.
C. He failed to get his works published.
D. He became a well-known children's author.
25. What advice did Lloyd Alexander offer to the author?

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- A. Being independent of others.
- B. Keeping on trying and being patient.
- C. Making decisions without hesitation.
- D. Regarding every piece of writing as meaningful.

26. What did the author think of William Stafford?

- A. He was friendly and approachable.
- B. He hated to reply to a letter.
- C. He longed to be a successful writer.
- D. He was always ready to lend his books.

27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. My Rise as a Writer
- B. My Idea About Writing
- C. Growing up With Writing
- D. Writing to the Writers in My Life

C

"We are here because of charcoal (木炭)," announced Tanzania's President Samia Suluhu Hassan at a conference in Dar es Salaam, as she unveiled ambitious new plans to boost clean energy use within the country by up to 90% over ten years.

According to new data, the total emissions from household food consumption account for the equivalent of 1.3 billion tons of carbon dioxide each year. A household's carbon footprint related to food consumption is largely driven by its cookstoves and fuels used for cooking. Along with Tanzania, one-third of the global population relies on biomass—wood, charcoal, or animal dung for household cooking.

Burning charcoal and these other "dirty" cooking fuels indoors generates black powder, and household air pollution that is responsible for premature deaths and illnesses. In addition, women and children may spend up to 20 hours per week in collecting firewood and four hours per day cooking over traditional stoves—opportunity costs that may come at the expense of school attendance or work and hobby interests. The costs will only increase as forest degradation forces women and children farther afield to find firewood to cook and warm their homes.

These significant health and climate impacts of household cooking help explain the motivation for countries like Tanzania to come up with aggressive plans to stop using dirty cookstoves and fuels.

There are a wide variety of technological solutions and concerted donor campaigns to facilitate the switch to cleaner cooking, but the reality is that total investments in the clean cooking sector are still far short of the estimated \$ 10 billion per year.

Barriers can and should be removed through thoughtful, context-specific policies. Leaders and policymakers in Sharm El Sheikh should follow Tanzania's example and commit to effective policies that will develop innovative and locally appropriate technologies and fuels, and secure long-term funding to ensure universal clean cooking access by 2030.

28. What do Tanzania's President's words mean in Paragraph 1?

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- A. Charcoal problem is the focus of attention. B. Charcoal is what we need right now.
C. Our survival lies in the use of charcoal. D. It is charcoal that helps us people keep fit.
29. What is not the consequence of cooking with biomass according to the text?
A. Indoor air pollution. B. Gender-based violence.
C. Kids' absence from school. D. Forest degradation.
30. What is the barrier to clean cooking?
A. Lack of donor campaigns. B. High fuel costs.
C. Inefficient government. D. Funding shortfalls.
31. What can we learn about the policies in the last paragraph?
A. They should be aimed at poor countries. B. They will lead to a reduction in fuel use.
C. They should be carefully considered. D. They call for continuous observation.

D

"This is the next revolution in flying," says Mark Henning, European managing director of AutoFlight, a Chinese firm. Mr. Henning is not alone in betting that electric vertical take-off and landing (eVTOL) aircraft have a bright future. The idea is that, being simpler, cheaper, greener and quieter than traditional helicopters, eVTOLs will be well suited to operate short-range passenger services across large urban areas, such as flying people between airports and city centres.

Now, Mr. Henning is setting up an operation at Augsburg Airport in Germany to further the development of Prosperity I, the company's air taxi. Prosperity I can seat three passengers and a pilot. It is a **hybrid** between a helicopter and a fixed-wing plane. It takes off and lands vertically, using multiple rotors (旋翼), but these are switched off when it is in full flight. At that point a "pusher" propeller (螺旋桨) at the back takes over, to provide forward drive, and thus lit via the wings. This arrangement makes better use of the aircraft's battery, giving Prosperity I a range of some 250 km.

A model will be test-flown in Germany in order to obtain what is known as a type certificate from the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA). This signifies the airworthiness of a new aircraft. Although AutoFlight is also seeking certification in China, the company thinks the addition of European approval will help speed the machine's entry into service in other markets, too. It hopes to complete the approval process by 2025.

There is uncertainty about how the rules will differ from place to place. Nonetheless, enough regulatory progress has been made. In America, Joby Aviation hopes next year to become the first to obtain a type certificate from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). In Europe, Volocopter, a German firm, hopes to provide air-taxi services for the 2024 Olympic Games in Paris.

It is not only new firms which are getting into the business. Airbus is developing ideas for eVTOLs. So is Boeing. With so much effort and money going into this new form of air travel, some of these birds will surely be flying soon.

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微

32. What will eVTOLs be used to do?
A. Deliver goods in airports. B. Carry passengers across cities.
C. Function as charging stations. D. Replace traditional helicopters.
33. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "hybrid" in Paragraph 2?
A. Mixture. B. Error. C. Impression. D. Detail.
34. What is AutoFlight trying to do for Prosperity I?
A. Obtain a type certificate from the FAA. B. Have it tested across the sky of America.
C. Tailor a set of rules as soon as possible. D. Get it approved by European authorities.
35. What's the passage mainly about?
A. A role of eVTOL in machine industry. B. A new version of Boeing's evolution.
C. A novel form of air service in city. D. How to win the certificate from EASA.

第二节 (共5小题,每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Three Ways to Create an Exercise Habit

A lot of people want to know how to get motivated to work out and build an exercise habit that sticks. Of course, wanting to make exercise a habit and actually doing it are two different things. 36. Living a new type of lifestyle is hard. But there are some strategies that can make it easier to stick with an exercise habit.

Develop a routine to make starting easier.

Habits are behaviors that you repeat over and over again. That means they are also behaviors that you start over and over again. 37, then it will be much easier to follow through. You can start building your own routine by adding your exercise habit on top of a current habit or by setting a schedule for yourself.

38.

The best way to make exercise a habit is to start with an exercise that is so easy that you can do it even when you can't get motivated to work out. Struggling to find motivation to go for a run? 39. That's all you have to do to consider today's workout a success. Often, this little start will be enough to get your motivation flowing and help you finish the task.

Focus on the habit first and the results later.

40. Most people start with some type of goal. "I want to lose 20 pounds in the next 4 months." Or, "I want to squat (蹲举) 50 pounds more six months from now." This is the wrong approach. What matters most in the beginning is establishing a new normal that you will stick to, not the results that you get.

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微

- A. Changing your behavior is difficult
- B. Start with an exercise that is very small
- C. Never work out while you are running low on willpower
- D. If you can develop a routine that makes starting your workout mindless and automatic
- E. Just fill up your water bottle and put on your running shoes
- F. If you don't consistently get started
- G. The typical approach to diet and exercise is to focus on results first

第三部分:英语知识运用 (共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Haynes, who still lives in Ladbroke Grove, now runs breakfast clubs and free lunches in Paddington. Every Wednesday, Haynes 41 a full English breakfast for the 50-strong group. On Saturdays, it's a three-course lunch.

"I do home-made soup, a cooked dinner with meat and two vegs and pudding," she says. On Thursdays, she offers a food bag with 42 that people can take home and 43 themselves. But if people are 44 or can't cook, she'll make them ready-meals and sandwiches. She adds: "My whole life is 45 by food. In north Paddington, people 46 me in their phone book as 'Jacqui dinner lady'."

"Demand has only 47. When universal credit was introduced I had to buy two extra fridges to 48 the demand," Haynes says. When the pandemic began, she had to purchase an extra freezer because "we needed more 49. Some people were 50 to come out of the house, so we had to make 51 deliveries." She is concerned about the rising 52 of living.

"Food is getting so expensive," says Haynes. "People are paying £ 7 a day 53 for gas on their meters. And that's going to go up when it gets 54." On average, Haynes 55 about 50 people a day, but she 56 to see that rise come in winter.

Whatever Haynes does, she does it 57. "I believe it is not without any reward. You'll get back ten times what you 58," she says. In addition to her work at the food bank, she 59 a support service in North Kensington, offering people help with legal issues, advocacy and school appeals, and she is 60 involved in the post-Grenfell Tower recovery effort.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 41. A. provides | B. sells | C. charges | D. preserves |
| 42. A. snacks | B. items | C. fruits | D. salads |
| 43. A. save | B. collect | C. restore | D. cook |

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- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 44. A. special | B. poor | C. homeless | D. lost |
| 45. A. refused | B. surrounded | C. created | D. threatened |
| 46. A. blame | B. admit | C. remove | D. put |
| 47. A. increased | B. settled | C. remained | D. disappeared |
| 48. A. turn into | B. deal with | C. apply to | D. count on |
| 49. A. influence | B. education | C. information | D. supplies |
| 50. A. frightened | B. bored | C. surprised | D. shocked |
| 51. A. empty | B. few | C. extra | D. small |
| 52. A. popularity | B. fame | C. status | D. cost |
| 53. A. almost | B. even | C. just | D. seldom |
| 54. A. dark | B. cold | C. late | D. cool |
| 55. A. feeds | B. employs | C. interviews | D. follows |
| 56. A. forgets | B. expects | C. warns | D. fails |
| 57. A. in turn | B. by accident | C. for free | D. on average |
| 58. A. distribute | B. produce | C. give | D. guarantee |
| 59. A. fades | B. ignores | C. deletes | D. operates |
| 60. A. heavily | B. individually | C. hardly | D. normally |

第二节 语法填空(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 Beijing Central Axis(中轴线) has taken one more step ahead to become a UNESCO World Heritage Site, 61. _____ will be part of China's 2024 application project.

The Beijing Central Axis, 62. _____ (see) as one of the most important representatives of Chinese civilization, refers 63. _____ the core area of the ancient capital city that stretches 7.8 kilometres from the Yongding Gate in the south to the Bell Tower and Drum Tower in the north. This area tells 64. _____ (story) of emperors from the Yuan Dynasty (1279—1368) to the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911) and 65. _____ (record) the lives of both popular figures and common people.

Various methods to advance the application have been used, 66. _____ (include) digital technologies. For instance, visitors can travel through time and space 67. _____ (free), moving between the past and the present, and learn about 14 cultural heritage sites along the Central Axis by using a newly-launched mobile application.

When talking about the 68. _____ (decide), Li Zhou, vice president of the Chinese Commission for the International Council on Monuments and Sites, told *Global Times* that members joining in 69. _____ application work felt pressed for time, as there were still many preparations waiting 70. _____ (complete).

榆林市高二年级英语试题-9-(共10页)

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。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(Λ),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。

In our life there are many valuable experiences. As for me, cook for my mom on her 40th birthday is unforgettable experience. In order to surprise my mom that day, so I decided to cook a bowl of noodles with an egg. Waking up early, I begin to boil the noodles in the kitchen. It were the first time that I had fried an egg by my own. Unfortunately, the eggs always got burnt, though I tried several time. Just then my mom came in. Seeing that I had done, she was moved to tears. He tasted the food joyfully, saying it was the more wonderful birthday gift she had ever received.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

上周三,你校开展了“我最喜爱的中国历史小故事”英语演讲比赛,请你写一则活动报道,向学校英语报投稿。内容包括:

1. 活动目的;

2. 活动过程;

3. 你的感想。

注意:1. 词数不少于 100;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。



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