

2022-2023 学年度高二年级期末质量检测

英语

本试卷共 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

- 1.答题前，考生务必将自己的学校、班级、姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡指定位置，认真核对与准考证号条形码上的信息是否一致，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
- 2.选择题的作答：选出答案后，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。答在试卷上无效。
- 3.非选择题的作答：用黑色墨水的签字笔直接答在答题卡上的每题所对应的答题区域内。答在试卷上或答题卡指定区域外无效。
- 4.考试结束，监考人员将答题卡收回，考生自己保管好试卷，评讲时带来。

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 plan to do next?
A. Eat a watermelon. B. Wash his shirt. C. Take a bath.
2. What kind of room will the man get?
A. One with a sea view.
B. One on the lower floor.
C. One with a balcony(阳台).
3. Who is the boy probably talking to?
A. His mother. B. His teacher. C. His classmate.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their roommate. B. The woman's study. C. Some rules.

5. What did the man advise the woman to do?
A. Lose some weight. B. Put on some weight. C. Keep the current weight.

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。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 至 7 题。

6. How does the woman feel about the party invitation?
A. Curious. B. Excited. C. Uninterested.
7. What is the woman probably going to do next?
A. Call David. B. Go to sleep. C. Get the man's phone.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In Jack's car. B. At Jack's house. C. In front of the gym.
9. What made Jack surprised?
A. The traffic was so heavy.
B. Anna wanted to do exercise.
C. Anna was happy to accept his advice.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did the speakers' father do last month?
A. He cleaned the room.
B. He put two chairs in the room.
C. He got a table out of the room.
11. Why is the woman afraid of spiders?
A. They look scary.
B. A spider got into her food once.
C. She was bitten by a spider once.
12. What will the man probably do next?
A. Do some cleaning. B. Water the flowers. C. Leave the room.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Tour guide and tourist.
- B. Bus driver and passenger.
- C. Ticket seller and passenger.

14. How much is the woman's total bus fare today?

- A. \$6.
- B. \$8.
- C. \$24.

15. Which bus will the woman take first?

- A. Bus No. 33.
- B. Bus No. 15.
- C. Bus No. 8.

16. Where will the woman go by Bus No.33?

- A. To the zoo.
- B. To the downtown.
- C. To the Modern Art Museum.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker probably do?

- A. She's a doctor.
- B. She's an official.
- C. She's a researcher.

18. Why are most people unwilling to put themselves first?

- A. They lack confidence.
- B. They don't care about themselves.
- C. They were taught that it was selfish.

19. What does the speaker suggest people do?

- A. Give more to others.
- B. Talk with their beloved ones.
- C. Take good care of themselves.

20. What is the talk mainly about?

- A. The tips for staying young.
- B. The most important person in life.
- C. The ways to improve overall health.

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

The great Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) wrote over 1,000 masterpieces in his lifetime and hasn't aged a bit since. Vialma, the streaming service for classical music and jazz, has carefully selected three highlights from his extensive collection for you to discover.

Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F major, BWV 1047

In 1721, Bach composed six concertos (协奏曲). When they were uncovered a century later, they became an instant hit! The first movement of the *Concerto no. 2 in F major* was even included in the Voyager Golden Record, a disk launched in 1977 to give a taste of the world's greatest music to potential intelligent beings...

Tocatta and Fugue in D Minor, BWV 565

With its terrifying chords (和弦), Bach's famous *Tocatta in D minor* certainly knocks on the door of our souls! From *Doctor Jekyll and Mister Hyde* to *Devil Story* and the Kraken theme from *Pirates of the Caribbean*, it's no wonder it has been used as an accompaniment to some of the most frightening movies ever made...

Cello Suite No. 2, Sarabande, BWV 1008

Berlin, November 9, 1989. The "Wall of Shame" is "falling", destroyed piece by piece by Germans. As soon as he learned of the event, musician Mstislav Rostropovich made his way to the German capital city. He found a chair, took out his instrument, and began to play Johann Sebastian Bach's *Cello Suites* in front of the wall's ruins...

Want to find out more? On Vialma, you can dive deeper than ever into Bach's world. Vialma will have something in store to amaze and to surprise you. Start your journey by signing up to our special £1 for 3 months offer here!

21. What is remarkable about Bach's music according to the passage?

- A. It remains full of vitality now.
- B. It is included in a record for travelers.
- C. It is little thought of by contemporary composers.
- D. It contributes to the destruction of the Berlin Wall.

22. If you are crazy about scary movies, what background music do you prefer?

- A. Concerto No. 2 in F major.
- B. Tocatta and Fugue in D Minor.
- C. Voyager Golden Record.
- D. Cello Suite No. 2, Sarabande

23. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To advertise Bach's music.
- B. To attract new subscriptions.
- C. To make comments on Bach's music.
- D. To provide the latest music information.

B

I have lived in rural America for nine years, first in Michigan, where I got my PhD; then in central Illinois and now in Indiana, where I am a professor. In a place where most people have lived the whole of their lives, I feel like a stranger.

There are few things I enjoy more than complaining about my geographic isolation (隔离). I'm a vegetarian, so there's nowhere to go for a nice dinner that isn't 50 miles away. I'm black, so there's nowhere to get my hair done that doesn't involve another 50-mile drive. And the closest major airport is two hours away.

I recite these complaint to my friends. We all have grand ideas about what life would be like if only we did that, or lived there. And there's this: I really don't intend to change most of the things I complain about. Complaining is seductive on those days when happiness requires too much energy. But it also makes me lose sight of the fact that I was born and grew up in Nebraska and have lived most of my life in one of the plains states. When I go to the coasts, I am struck by how unappealing big-city living can be.

While I may not love where I live, there are plenty of people who are proud to call this place home. At a party with colleagues, I was going on about everything I couldn't stand in our town when I noticed that they were silent and shifting uncomfortably. That moment forced a change in me.

Complaining may offer relief, but so does acceptance. There is no perfect life. By focusing on complaints, I risk missing out on precious moments of appreciation. When I get home, I stand on my balcony, look into the night sky and see the stars. I know that I have absolutely nothing to complain about.

24. Which of the following contributes to the author's dissatisfaction?

- A. Few food choices.
- B. Racial prejudice against black.
- C. Expensive hair service.
- D. Long distance from the airport.

25. What does the underlined word "seductive" mean in Para.3?

- A. Bitter.
- B. Violent.
- C. Appealing.
- D. Annoying.

26. How might the author feel when the atmosphere changed at the party?

- A. Depressed.
- B. Angry.
- C. Uneasy.
- D. Relaxed.

27. What does the author realize in the end?

- A. Love me, love my dog.
- B. Take things as they come.
- C. Experience must be bought.
- D. Far from eye, far from heart.

C

The sanctity (神圣不可侵犯性) of everything from college application essays to graduate school tests to medical licensing exams is endangered by easy access to advanced artificial intelligence like AI chatbot that can produce remarkably clear, long-form answers to complex questions. Educators in particular worry about students turning to AI writing tools to help them complete assignments. One proposed solution is to roll back the clock to the 20th century, making students write exam essays using pen and paper, without the use of any Internet-connected electronic devices.

That's the wrong approach. The time when a person had to be a good writer to produce good writing ended in late 2022, and we need to adapt. Rather than banning students from using labor-saving and time-saving AI writing tools, we should teach students to use them ethically (伦理上地) and productively.

To remain competitive throughout their careers, students need to learn how to use an AI writing tool to get worthwhile output and know how to evaluate its quality, accuracy and originality. They need to learn to compose well-organized, coherent essays involving a mix of AI-generated text and traditional writing. As professionals work into the 2060s and beyond, they will need to learn how to engage productively with AI systems, using them to both enhance human creativity with the extraordinary power promised by mid-21st-century AI.

In addition to the sound educational reasons for treating an AI writing tool as an opportunity and not a threat, there are practical ones as well. It simply isn't possible to effectively ban access to this technology. Many students will be unable to resist the temptation (诱惑) to seek AI assistance with their writing. While there are tools aimed at detecting text produced by AI, future versions of AI will get better at imitating human writing. In the resulting arms race, the AI writing tools will always be one step ahead of the tools to detect AI text.

28. What does “the wrong approach” in Para.2 refer to?
- A. Regulation of AI compositions. B. Having easy access to AI tools.
C. Ban on AI-assisted exam writing. D. Teaching students writing skills.
29. Which statement concerning AI writing tools does the writer agree with?
- A. Applying them to writing is practical.
B. Detecting text produced by them is effective.
C. Resisting the temptation to use them is realistic.
D. Evaluating exam essays with their help is required.
30. How does the author make his opinion convincing?
- A. By defining new concepts. B. By quoting different ideas.
C. By arguing from different angles. D. By providing various cases.
31. What’s the best title for the text?
- A. AI Chatbot Cannot Be Taken For Granted
B. AI Chatbot Paves the way for Development
C. AI Technologies Should Be Treated Cautiously
D. AI Writing Tools Are Opportunities, Not Threats

D

Although helpful for tracking or treating diseases, smart medical wearables are currently limited by available power sources, and so far, efficient and practical solutions have not been created. In particular, smart contact lenses (镜片) are being developed as an essential part of health care to correct vision, deliver drugs, or monitor brain activity in patients. But these all face the same obstacle: The need for an independent, wireless source of energy.

Carlos Mastrangelo, professor at the University of Utah, USA, decided to create a tiny battery to integrate into smart contact lenses with the capacity to provide sufficient energy without the need for recharging or dependence on external power sources.

In a recent study, he and his team created their battery to produce its own power through eye blinking, relying on the liquid in tears and oxygen in the air to function. When integrated into the smart contact lens, the battery generates power to run the lens’s electronic components every time the eyelid opens and closes. This happens when the eyelid brings tear liquid from the anode (正极) to the cathode (负极), allowing the generation of an electrical current. When the eye is open, the battery is “off” because the cathode is not in contact with the tear liquid, and the circuit is open.

This battery has a small size that would allow its use in smart contact lenses, while electronic components need power to run. For this use, the energy generated by this battery needs to be saved and stored for possible use only when needed. The team tested connecting it to a capacitor that allowed the energy storage, proving that the battery could be useful for smart contact lenses use.

But when will this blink-powered battery become part of wearable technologies? The team says they will aim to extend the battery lifetime, which presently lasts about a month, and will be improving the battery replacement system so lens users can do it themselves. “To our knowledge, this is the first time that eye-blinking has been used for energy generation,” said Mastrangelo. “The next step is integrating the battery and capacitor with the other smart contact’s wearables and starting the human trial after getting the approval of the FDA.”

32. What is the common challenge current smart medical wearables share?
- A. Independent energy supply.
B. Ways to track and treat diseases.
C. Efficient and affordable solutions.
D. Techniques to extend the battery life.
33. What powers the battery created by Mastrangelo and his team?
- A. Tears and oxygen.
B. A natural eye function.
C. Electronic components.
D. External power resources.
34. What do we know about the battery from the passage?
- A. It relies on a lot of tear liquid.
B. It can generate and store energy.
C. It comes in all sizes and shapes for lens.
D. It powers the lens’s electronic components.
35. What will the team do with the battery next?
- A. Ask FDA to promote it.
B. Improve its energy storage.
C. Train lens users to replace it.
D. Place it in other smart devices.

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。

Kids are born with emotional reactions such as crying, frustration, hunger and pain. But they learn about other emotions as they grow older. 36

Babies are essentially guided by emotions pre-wired into their brains. 37 In the first six months, they are capable of experiencing and responding to distress with self-relaxing behavior such as sucking. Listening to recordings of songs can maintain six-to-nine-month-old babies in a relatively contented state considerably longer than recordings of adult-directed speech.

By the time they turn one, kids begin to understand that certain emotions are associated with certain situations. At this age, parents can talk to kids about emotions and encourage them to name those emotions. 38 For instance, they are able to distance themselves from the things that upset them. Situation selection, adaptation, and distraction are the best strategies to help kids deal with anger and fear at this age.

Kids experience a lot of emotions during the childhood years. They are able to understand and distinguish appropriate from inappropriate emotional expressions, but they still find it hard to express their emotions. Emotion regulation is not just about expressing emotions in a socially appropriate manner but a three-phase process. 39 It also involves helping them identify what leads to those emotions and teaching them to manage those emotions by themselves. Modeling appropriate behavior is important during the childhood years. The best way to teach your child to react to anger appropriately is to show him/her how.

40 Of equal importance is providing a safe environment for them to express them. Kids who feel safe are more likely to develop and use appropriate emotion regulation skills to deal with difficult feelings.

- A. They are also born with other emotions.
- B. The emotions children experience vary depending on age.
- C. Their cries are usually an attempt to avoid something unpleasant.
- D. This process involves teaching children to identify their emotions.
- E. It is about modeling your children's behavior to teach them emotion.
- F. Helping kids take control of their emotions begins by confirming those emotions.
- G. By the time they turn two, kids can adopt strategies to deal with difficult emotions.

第三部分: 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节: 完形填空 (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。

On a warm summer evening, my wife and I were on our way to the grocery store, when I noticed a man sitting on the sidewalk.

He sat motionlessly there. The 41 look in his eyes indicated he was possibly incapable of normal mental function. "He looks 42. Let's buy him something," I suggested.

When we returned after shopping to the 43, he wasn't there. Disappointed, we decided to go home, wondering what to do with the 44. We had barely driven a hundred meters 45 we saw him. He had crossed the road and was seated with a family of migrant laborers who had 46 there. These were people who had no 47 over their heads and lived in hope of getting some work.

It was dinner time and the family had 48 around an open fire. Surprisingly, none of the family members seemed to mind his 49. In fact, he looked to be quite welcome. They 50 him without question just as a visiting relative or a close friend. The beggar was eating hungrily from a plate—51 to theirs. The family chatted happily as they ate, making sure that his plate was not empty.

We watched for a while, overcome with 52. We placed the loaf of bread near the man and 53, but not before learning the true meaning of giving and 54. That family was far from wealthy, but they shared what they had, not something they had no use for, or something they could easily 55, like a loaf of bread.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A.calm | B.blank | C.genuine | D.innocent |
| 42. A.worn | B.stressed | C.starving | D.freezing |
| 43. A.spot | B.mall | C.store | D.district |
| 44. A.man | B.bread | C.changes | D.receipt |
| 45. A.since | B.after | C.until | D.when |
| 46. A.camped | B.begged | C.waited | D.worked |
| 47. A.dust | B.light | C.roof | D.curtain |
| 48. A.celebrated | B.observed | C.cheered | D.gathered |
| 49. A.competence | B.presence | C.experience | D.silence |
| 50. A.enrolled | B.comforted | C.accepted | D.instructed |
| 51. A.identical | B.relevant | C.superior | D.similar |
| 52. A.sympathy | B.shame | C.panic | D.anxiety |
| 53. A.set out | B.pulled up | C.ran away | D.drove off |
| 54. A.sharing | B.losing | C.taking | D.forgiving |
| 55. A.toast | B.ignore | C.afford | D.slice |

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。

Ruins of over 130 56 (hide) doors on the Great Wall, one of the world's great wonders, 57 (discover) recently, according to a research team on the Great Wall's defense system.

After further picture analysis and field trips to the secret doors, 58 surprised the team was that each door was designed to be highly 59 (harmony) with the local geographical conditions. In history, those secret passages were for soldiers to pass through, while some were built as channels for communication between inside and outside of the Great Wall, or for trade in ancient times.

According to some official documents 60 (date) back to the Ming Dynasty, nomadic tribes (游牧部落) were allowed to use such secret gates for herding their cattle between Northwest China's Qinghai province and Hetao, 61 region with rich water and grass resources at that time.

The most mysterious exits of those secret passages were also found by the team. The exit's side facing the enemy is disguised with brick, 62 its side facing the soldiers in defense is built to be hollow (中空的). It is almost 63 (possible) for the enemy to distinguish the location of the exit from the outside, but when the nearby main pass is attacked, soldiers can break the gate from the inside and carry 64 their surprise attack.

"This is a great demonstration of ancient China's military 65 (wise)." says Li Zhe with the research team.

第四部分：写作（共两节；满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假设你是李华。你的美国好友 David 为学校音乐节精心准备了参赛作品，但在展示过程中表现不佳，没有获奖。请你给他写一封信鼓励他再接再厉。内容包括：

1. 给予安慰；
2. 提出建议。

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 David,

Best regards,
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，使之成为一篇完整的短文。

Tom concentrated hard. The rocket competition would begin shortly, and he wanted to be sure he hadn't left any detail unchecked. He had never lost a contest, but that didn't calm him.

The other kids seldom talked with him. If they did, it usually made him feel like they were forced to do it. No way, though, was he going over to them. He'd win again, and they couldn't ignore that.

Tom checked his rocket again. Each part of his rocket told him he would be the winner again—especially after he observed other kids' rockets.

A green rocket had dents (凹痕) and rough areas. He knew its height would be limited. Another had fins (尾翼) too close to its center of gravity: without a doubt the rocket would fall down.

One rocket, however, caught his eye. The painted areas were finely done, and the seal between the stages was practically invisible. It had the winner look. His critical eye realized that this rocket could defeat his.

"Hi," said a voice of the owner, "My name's Ed. Glad to see you", the boy smiled and waved his hands.

"Hi," Tom replied without much emotion, then regretted it.

Seeing Ed's perfect rocket again gave Tom a sinking feeling in his stomach. He ran a hand through his thick brown hair and wiped it across his blue T-shirt, trying to ignore his nervousness.

The announcer asked for everyone's attention and proceeded to explain the competition. Tom barely listened, his eyes constantly drifting to Ed's rocket.

Suddenly his heart did a leap—within a second, Tom knew that Ed had no chance of winning. Tom had noticed that as Ed lifted his rocket to place it on the launch area, one fin had caught against something in the ground, pulling it away from the body. Now it was seriously weakened.

But Ed hadn't noticed. He smiled back at Tom and gave a thumbs-up sign.

注意：

1. 续写次数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按以下格式作答。

Then it was Ed's turn to launch his rocket.

A few minutes later Ed's rocket straightly shot up to the sky with full strength.