



2022 学年第二学期浙江强基联盟高二 5 月统测

英语试题

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选择题部分

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 was the problem with the party?
A. The food. B. The decoration. C. The music.
2. Where did Emily learn to speak Spanish?
A. In university. B. In Mexico. C. In high school.
3. Why didn't the woman see the movie?
A. She was with her family.
B. She dislikes this type of movie.
C. She was working.
4. What will the man do?
A. Pick up the mail. B. Go shopping. C. Remind his mother.
5. What is the woman's problem?
A. There will be too many tasks for her.
B. She couldn't contact the man.
C. Her phone's not working.

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. Why didn't the man do well in his test?
A. He was playing video games too much.
B. He was too busy with work and sports.
C. He didn't ask his teacher for help.

7. What is the most important thing to the man according to the woman?
 A. His education. B. His part-time job. C. His sports training.
- 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。
8. Where does the man work?
 A. At school. B. At a movie theater. C. At a restaurant.
9. When does the man want to watch a rock band?
 A. On Saturday afternoon. B. On Saturday night. C. On Sunday afternoon.
10. What will the speakers do together?
 A. Go swimming. B. Go to a party. C. Have lunch.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. Where did the woman go before?
 A. Italy. B. Spain. C. America.
12. What do the speakers agree to do?
 A. Exchange gifts.
 B. Go on holiday together.
 C. Visit each other's family.
13. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 A. Winter vacation plans. B. Countries in Europe. C. The weather.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. Where are the speakers?
 A. At the gym. B. At a clothing store. C. In a classroom.
15. Why is the dress too small for her, according to the woman?
 A. She has grown taller. B. She has gained muscle. C. She has become fatter.
16. How does the man keep fit?
 A. By dieting.
 B. By riding his bicycle to work.
 C. By playing badminton.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Why does the speaker feel sorry in the beginning?
 A. For a short wait. B. For the bad weather. C. For a cancelled event.
18. What does the group have planned this weekend?
 A. Lunch in Chinatown. B. Drinks at a jazz club. C. Dinner in Little Italy.
19. Who is the speaker?
 A. A tour guide. B. A driver. C. A chef.
20. Where is the speaker?
 A. At a parking lot. B. At a hotel. C. At an airport.

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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

4 Must-Visit Attractions in East Java

East Java offers a variety of natural attractions ranging from mountains, beaches, caves, to waterfalls. Here is a review of four must-visit attractions in East Java.

Mount Bromo

This mountain located in Probolinggo offers 3 charms that cannot be easily rejected. First is the vast sea of sand. Walking from the parking lot to the top of the mountain will make you feel like you are in the desert. Second is the pleasant view of the sunrise through the fog from the Penanjakan area. Third is the sensation of riding horses in this area.

Ijen Crater

Located in the Banyuwangi region, the crater of the mountain that continues to emit sulfur (硫) is a tourist destination that requires visitors to make only a small ascent (上升) to view the stunning landscapes. In addition, Ijen Crater also has blue fire which is one of the best natural phenomena in the world. To be able to watch it, tourists must leave for Ijen Crater at 1:00 or 2:00 in the morning so that sunlight does not obscure this amazing phenomenon.

Klayar Beach

Located in Pacitan, Klayar Beach offers fabulous views. It offers a unique sight where waves hit the rock and create splashes of water in the air, soaking anyone nearby without having to dive into the sea. Tourists who come to Klayar Beach can enjoy the views of coral hills that are carved naturally by big waves.

Gili Labak

In Gili Labak, tourists can watch the blue clear sea and also a small island that has soft white sand. They can do interesting activities such as swimming in calm water, traveling around the island that is not so wide, and snorkeling (潜水) to enjoy the beauty of coral reefs.

21. What activity can visitors do in Mount Bromo?

- A. Admire stunning view of sulfur emitting.
- B. Enjoy the view of coral hills.
- C. Watch the blue sea.
- D. Watch the sunrise through the fog.

22. Where can visitors watch the blue fire according to the text?

- A. In Gili Labak.
- B. In Ijen Crater.
- C. In Klayar Beach.
- D. In Mount Bromo.

23. What do Klayar Beach and Gili Labak have in common?

- A. They provide a soft white sand beach.
- B. They present a swimming activity.
- C. They feature a vast sea of sand.
- D. They have a beautiful view of coral.

B

The arrival of ChatGPT will push educators to focus more on teaching subjects that technology is not good at, a senior education expert said. Andreas Schleicher, director of Education and Skills for the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development, said he actually welcomes this development and thinks it gives people the chance to concentrate less on tasks that technology can perform equally well.

“The future is not about technology versus humans. The future is about integrating technology with humans,” he said. “ChatGPT pushes us to think harder of what makes us human.” What is very clear is that the kinds of things that are easy to teach and test have also become easy to digitize, he said in an interview with *China Daily* on the sidelines of the World Digital Education Conference. “The world no longer rewards you just for what you know. Baidu knows everything,” he said. “The world rewards you for what you can do with what you know, and I think ChatGPT pushes us to work harder on this.”

“If students are only as smart as a smartphone, it means educators are not doing enough,” he said. “People should focus on developing human skills that actually are important, such as imagination and creativity.”

“The arrival of artificial intelligence really pushes people to think hard about what education is and the purpose it serves, as well as what knowledge, skills, attitudes and values humans possess that complement artificial intelligence,” he added.

While search engines such as Google or Baidu simply extract knowledge, ChatGPT goes a step further and analyzes a search before providing people with a single answer. Schleicher said he thinks the chatbot will become a very powerful tool in the development of education. He also added that young people should learn to understand the algorithms (算法). “If you do not understand an algorithm, you will soon become the victim of that algorithm,” he said. “There’s a great risk that we’ll just slavishly follow the answers that we get from ChatGPT rather than question it and create new knowledge.”

“As a device, ChatGPT is going to make learning much more interesting and powerful, but as a purpose and objective, humans need to work very hard to win that race with technology,” he added.

24. How does Andreas Schleicher view the arrival of ChatGPT in the field of education?

- A. He considers it as a big threat to the role of human educators.
- B. He sees it as a chance to focus more on subjects where technology falls short.
- C. He believes ChatGPT will take the place of human educators entirely.
- D. He holds the view that ChatGPT will make students more creative.

25. In what ways does ChatGPT differ from search engines like Google or Baidu?

- A. ChatGPT extracts knowledge rather than analyse the knowledge.
- B. ChatGPT provides an answer rather than extract knowledge.
- C. ChatGPT does further analysis work rather than present an answer.
- D. ChatGPT helps make learning more interesting and rewarding.

26. What is the danger of relying too much on ChatGPT, according to Andreas Schleicher?
- A. People's dependence on it could block the creation of new technology.
 - B. The incorrect answers it provided could lead to incorrect decisions for people.
 - C. Its application could weaken human's ability to obtain knowledge.
 - D. Its arrival could cause human beings to lose the race against technology.
27. Where is the text taken from?
- A. A biography.
 - B. A story book.
 - C. A research paper.
 - D. A news report.

C

Antarctic sea ice declined to an all-time record in February—the smallest it's been since satellites started monitoring it more than 40 years ago. It was the second year in a row that the remote southern continent saw its ice hit a record low, and the fourth time since 2017. The string of record-breakers could be a sign of climate change. But scientists can't say for sure.

Warming is already affecting Antarctica in other ways, including accelerating ice loss from melting glaciers. But the region's sea ice is more complicated, and it hasn't always behaved in predictable ways.

"Antarctica's response to climate change has been different from the Arctic's," said Ted Scambos, an Antarctic ice expert at the University of Colorado, Boulder, in a statement. "The downward trend in sea ice may be a signal that global warming is finally affecting the floating ice around Antarctica, but it will take several more years to be confident of it."

Until 10 years ago, Antarctic sea ice had actually increased for decades. That's in sharp contrast with Arctic sea ice, which has been dwindling steadily because of climbing temperatures.

Then, around the year 2014, the Antarctic trend abruptly changed itself and the sea ice began rapidly declining. It hit a record-low minimum in 2017 and 2018, then rebounded (反弹) slightly before hitting new records in 2022 and 2023. This may not be the first time Antarctic sea ice has changed. One recent study attempted to reconstruct sea ice trends from before the satellite record began, using other forms of data from the past century. It suggested that Antarctic sea ice may have been declining up until the year 1960, when it began increasing.

The reasons are unclear. In a 2019 study, NASA scientist Claire Parkinson noted that the cause of the decades' ice increases at the end of the 20th century are "still being puzzled out". Not enough time has passed to be certain of what's causing the declines, either. A variety of factors may be at play, she noted, including natural fluctuations (波动) in the earth's climate cycle, which may cause ice-related conditions to shift over time. Some studies have also suggested that the gradual healing of the earth's ozone (臭氧) hole, which has been recovering for several decades, may be changing the atmosphere in ways that could affect Antarctic winds and their influence on the sea ice. At the same time, the effects of climate change are growing stronger—and they may be a factor in the recent declines.

28. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "dwindling" in paragraph 4?
- A. Reducing.
 - B. Enriching.
 - C. Expanding.
 - D. Preventing.
29. What can we learn about Antarctic from the text?
- A. The cause of Antarctic sea ice increase has been made clear.

- B. It was the second time since 2017 that Antarctic sea ice had decreased.
 - C. Between 2015 and 2017, the sea ice in the Antarctic was declining.
 - D. The Antarctic's reaction to climate change has been similar to that of the Arctic.
30. Which factor may account for the recent decline in Antarctic sea ice?
- A. Natural fluctuations in the climate cycle.
 - B. The impact of climate change.
 - C. The recovery of the earth's ozone hole.
 - D. Ice loss from melting glaciers.
31. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The profound effect of global warming on Antarctic sea ice since 2017.
 - B. The phenomena about Antarctic sea ice decline and its likely cause.
 - C. The striking difference between Antarctic sea ice and Arctic sea ice.
 - D. The leading factors that accounts for the decline in the Antarctic sea ice.

D

Most kids know it's wrong to yell or hit someone, but what if that someone's name is Alexa? Alexa, a smart speaker, was thought to be smarter and more sensitive by the four-to-eleven-year-olds, compared to Roomba, a self-driving vacuum cleaner that moves on the floor.

To find out the reason, Flanagan, a visiting scholar in the department of psychology & neuroscience at Duke, recruited 127 children aged four to eleven who watched a 20-second clip of each technology and were asked a few questions about each device. He analyzed the survey data and found some mostly reassuring results. Overall, kids decided both the Alexa and Roomba probably wouldn't feel pain if they got pinched, suggesting they can't feel physical sensations like people do. However, they gave Alexa, even without a body, but not the Roomba, high marks for mental and emotional capabilities, like being able to think or getting upset after someone is mean to it. They think we should treat Alexa well and shouldn't hit or yell at it even if it can't hear us yelling.

"Four-and-five-year-olds seem to think you don't have the freedom to make a moral violation, like attacking someone," Flanagan said. "But as they get older, they seem to think it's not great, but you do have the freedom to do it."

The study's findings offer insights into the evolving relationship between children and technology and raise important questions about the ethical treatment of AI and machines in general. For now, Flanagan and Kushnir are trying to understand why children think it is wrong to attack home technology. In their study, one 10-year-old said it was not okay to yell at the technology because "the microphone sensors might break if you yell too loudly", whereas another 10-year-old said it was not okay because "the robot will actually feel really sad".

"It's interesting with these technologies because there's another aspect; it's a piece of property," Flanagan said. "Do kids think you shouldn't hit these things because it's morally wrong, or because it's somebody's property and it might break?"

32. What was the purpose of the study conducted by Flanagan?
- A. To find out which technology kids preferred, Alexa or Roomba.
 - B. To explore the emotional capabilities of Alexa and Roomba.

- C. To analyze children's understanding of how to treat AI and machines.
D. To see if children believe technology can feel physical pain.
33. Why did kids give Alexa higher marks than Roomba?
A. Because they believe Alexa was smarter and easier to control.
B. Because most kids have a preference for Alexa for its better appearance.
C. Because they believe Alexa has mind and emotions while Roomba doesn't.
D. Because Alexa is a more valuable piece of property than Roomba.
34. What is Flanagan's attitude towards the study?
A. Favorable. B. Disapproving. C. Ambiguous. D. Objective.
35. Which of the following may some 11-year-olds oppose?
A. People don't have the freedom to do so.
B. The home devices are pieces of property.
C. Attack may cause mental harm to home devices.
D. The home devices might break easily.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Improve Work Efficiency for Researchers?

This is an important topic as during a researcher's career, the workload tends to increase over time but there is always only 24 hours every day. Thus, becoming more efficient is important. 36. The following are a few tips about how to improve efficiency for researchers.

Working on what is important

For every task that a researcher wants to do, he should first evaluate how much time he will spend on the task and what will be the expected benefits. 37. For example, if someone is writing a research paper, he could spend a day on improving the quality of some figure or instead spend that day to proof-read the paper and improve the writing style.

Having a schedule and planning tasks

It is also a good habit to have a schedule to keep track of all the things that you need to do. 38. It is also important to set goals and then try to make a plan of all the tasks that need to be done to achieve these goals. For scheduling and planning, one can have a calendar and also a to-do list of important things to do.

Working in a better environment

The work environment is also very important. 39. And of course, one should avoid working in a distracting environment such as while watching TVs or working in positions that decrease productivity such as laying on the bed.

40

There are also exists some software that helps to get more focused. For example, on Windows, I use a software called Auto Hide Desk that will hide the desktop, the taskbar and all opened windows except the current window. This helps to remove many distractions.

- A. Using software to reduce distractions
B. Sharing your workload with other people

- C. It is also good to do all the similar tasks on the same day
- D. Moreover, you can order tasks by priority to focus on the more important ones
- E. It can be good to clean your desk, or find a quiet environment to work such as a library, to be more efficient
- F. Being efficient also means to have more time to do other things after work such as spending time with your family and friends
- G. The reason is that sometimes the time spent on a task could be used to do something else that would bring more benefits for the same amount of time

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,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

On a warm morning, a bus driver Tim Watson was about halfway through his daily route from Milpitas to Fremont when an alert from the Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) flashed across his dashboard screen. A boy had been kidnapped in Milpitas, and it asked 41 be on the lookout for the boy.

The 42 was a three-year-old child in plaid (格子图案) shorts and red shoes; the suspect, a man in his 20s wearing jeans. Tim felt his stomach drop when he realized a man with a boy had 43 the bus earlier. He 44 remembered the boy's plaid shorts. He glanced in one of his mirrors and saw the 45 sitting in the last seat at the back of the bus. Before alerting authorities, he wanted to 46 their identities. So he announced that he needed to look for a lost bag. He moved slowly down the aisle, peering under each 47, until he approached the last row. He saw the boy's red shoes but he knew he had to keep cool. Back behind the wheel, Tim 48 for the delay and pulled the bus onto the highway.

Not wanting to arouse 49, he waited a few minutes, then radioed the bus operator about the suspect. He 50 Tim to continue to his final stop, where police officers would be waiting. As Tim was about to reach the stop, he saw from the side mirrors police cruisers pull up behind the bus 51. The bus didn't have a back window, 52 the guy had no idea they were there. He stopped the bus and opened the doors. As the man got off the bus with the boy, two police officers 53 him. Tim was told that about an hour earlier, the man had kidnapped the boy from the Milpitas library after the kid 54 from his mother.

A few weeks after the incident, Tim received a certificate of 55 from the VTA for his deed.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. officers | B. drivers | C. operators | D. suspects |
| 42. A. suspect | B. driver | C. victim | D. girl |
| 43. A. boarded | B. landed | C. jumped | D. dived |
| 44. A. roughly | B. nearly | C. properly | D. distinctly |
| 45. A. boy | B. man | C. pair | D. passenger |
| 46. A. confirm | B. recognize | C. display | D. ensure |
| 47. A. door | B. window | C. mirror | D. seat |
| 48. A. explained | B. announced | C. apologized | D. forgave |
| 49. A. doubt | B. misunderstanding | C. criticism | D. trouble |

50. A. demanded B. directed C. insisted D. signaled
51. A. loudly B. silently C. calmly D. quickly
52. A. so B. because C. therefore D. but
53. A. warned B. urged C. shot D. arrested
54. A. broke away B. wandered away C. passed away D. put away
55. A. description B. expansion C. hesitation D. recognition

非选择题部分

注意:答案写在答题卷上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

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。

For many Chinese tennis fans, 56 (see) Wu Yibing tearing around the court with lightning speed, flawless touch and a never-say-die mentality seemed like a dream, too good to be true.

Wu Yibing became the first Chinese mainland player 57 (lift) an ATP Tour trophy after winning the Dallas Open title on February 12th. The last character of Wu's given name, bing (昺), means light in Chinese. Now, 58 23-year-old, just like a beam of light, flashes into Chinese tennis. "I'm very proud of myself, especially thanks to all the fans and my team 59 came here to support me. I couldn't do this 60 you guys."

61 (affect) by injuries and the pandemic, Wu hardly played any international matches over two years. He also had elbow surgery 62 could not straighten his right arm 63 (complete). When Wu went abroad to compete at the beginning of the current season, his world ranking 64 (stand) below 1740th.

"We all have to go through 65 (setback) before we grow up. The injuries and miseries of my life helped adjust my perspective to my career as well as my life," he added.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

4 月 23 日是世界读书日。假定你是李华,你的英国好友 Jack 写信询问你校的读书日活动情况,请你写封回信。内容包括:

1. 你校读书日活动的过程;

2. 活动收获与感想。

- 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 Jack,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一个完整的短文。

“Thump!” I groaned in pain as blood oozed out of my wound. I tried to stand up but my right foot had turned in an awkward angle...

It all happened at my school's sports day.

“I am the fastest runner in the school; you guys don't stand a chance if you were to challenge me!” Jack boasted loudly to his classmates.

“I don't think so,” I replied as anger washed over me.

No one in school likes Jack. He likes to brag and looks down on people.

“Oh, is that so? How about I challenge you in running three rounds of the track next week during recess (课间休息)?” Jack issued the challenge.

“Fine!” I replied confidently as I knew I can prove Jack wrong.

For the whole week, I trained really hard by running every day. I ran three times around the park and pushed myself to run faster than the round before.

“I can do it. I can prove him wrong!” I cheered myself on my repeating these phrases over and over again.

Finally, the day of the race arrived. My whole body was tensed in anticipation as I got ready for the race. Some of my classmates even sacrificed their twenty-five minutes of recess time to cheer me on.

“Ready, get set... go!” I ran as fast as I could as my friends chanted my name.

After the first round, I was neck to neck with Jack.

“Come on! Just two more!” I thought as I gritted my teeth in determination. Adrenaline was coursing through my veins. Suddenly, I felt a stitch (肋部剧痛) in my side.

“Yes, it's the final round!” I thought. “Come on, you can do it!”

I pushed myself to run faster.

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。

Just then, Jack elbowed me and ran into my lane.

“Hey you cheated! You sore loser!” my classmates shouted at Jack.