

绝密★启用前

沧州市 2022—2023 学年第二学期期末教学质量监测

高二英语

班级_____ 姓名_____

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、班级和考号填写在答题卡上。
2. 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,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where is the man going this evening?

A. To the museum.

B. To the park.

C. To the restaurant.

2. What will the man probably do next month?

A. Buy a printer.

B. Repair his computer.

C. Mend his clothes.

3. Whom does the scarf probably belong to?

A. The man.

B. The bus driver.

C. The old woman.

4. What does the woman think of the math exam?

A. Quite easy.

B. A bit difficult.

C. Time-wasting.

5. When is the woman's original appointment?

A. At 11:00 am.

B. At 1:00 pm.

C. At 2:00 pm.

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. Where are probably the speakers?

A. In a store.

B. In a hotel.

C. In a market.

高二英语 第 1 页(共 10 页)





7. How much will the man pay for the meals?
A. 330 dollars. B. 180 dollars. C. 150 dollars.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How did Mr. Miller get to work?
A. By train. B. By taxi. C. By bus.

9. What happened to Mr. Miller on the way to work?

- A. He had an accident.
B. He was stuck in a traffic jam.
C. He was stopped by the police.

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and employee. B. Mother and son. C. Teacher and student.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Cooking food. B. Taking exercise. C. Losing weight.

12. What does the woman think most important for the man?

- A. Eating more vegetables. B. Having meat every day. C. Stopping eating junk food.

13. What does the man think of cutting down on sweets?

- A. It is helpful for his teeth. B. It is really hard to do. C. It is ineffective for him.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the woman like about the restaurant?

- A. The atmosphere. B. The fresh air. C. The service.

15. Why does the owner go to Italy every year?

- A. To go shopping. B. To visit some friends. C. To keep up with fashion.

16. How does the owner attract customers?

- A. By changing the menu.
B. By playing the latest music.
C. By keeping the decoration unchanged.

17. What will both the speakers order?

- A. Beef. B. Wine. C. Chicken.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the aim of the program?

- A. To develop leadership skills.
B. To improve public relations.
C. To keep the trainees in shape.

19. What will the trainees do during the program?

- A. Make plans for a journey.
B. Attend lectures on management.
C. Prepare reports for the company.

20. What should people do to join the program after the meeting?

- A. Take a test. B. Pay for the program. C. Sign on a piece of paper.

高二英语 第 2 页(共 10 页)



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 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Below are four environmental activists in the 21st century who have been using the Internet effectively to create awareness about environment related issues and launch various environmental campaigns.

Dick Strawbridge

Birthdate: September 3, 1959

Birthplace: Myanmar, Burma

Dick Strawbridge is a British engineer, television personality, and former army officer. In 1993, he was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire for his service in Northern Ireland. After his military career, Strawbridge has established himself as a TV personality, appearing on several TV programs. He is popularly referred to as Colonel Dick in the media.

Jean-Michel Cousteau

Birthdate: May 6, 1938

Birthplace: Toulon

He is a French environmentalist, oceanographic explorer, film producer, and educator. He is also a devoted advocate of a world without nuclear weapons. Cousteau is also credited with founding an education organization and marine conservation called Ocean Futures Society. Inspired by his documentary *Voyage to Kure*, President George W. Bush took measures to safeguard the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument.

Vandana Shiva

Birthdate: November 5, 1952

Birthplace: Dehradun

Indian environmental activist and physicist Vandana Shiva is known for her anti-GMO(转基因) campaigns. She is the founder of RFSTN, which promotes sustainable agriculture, and is against globalization. She developed an interest in environmentalism after witnessing a forest at her hometown being cleared for a project.

Medha Patkar

Birthdate: December 1, 1954

Birthplace: Mumbai

Medha Patkar is an Indian social activist known for her work concerning several agricultural issues raised by farmers in India. She is also known for popularizing the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) movement which opposes the construction of large dams across the Narmada River. Medha Patkar is the recipient(接收者) of many awards including the Mother Teresa Award.

21. What can be known about Dick Strawbridge?

- A. He once served in the army. B. He directed many TV programs.
C. He established himself as a lawyer. D. He was the oldest of the four activists.

22. What inspired President Bush to take steps to protect the ocean?

- A. Dick Strawbridge's personality. B. Medha Patkar's NBA movement.
C. Vandana Shiva's life experience. D. Jean-Michel Cousteau's documentary.

高二英语 第3页(共10页)



23. What do Vandana Shiva and Medha Patkar have in common?
- A. They object to building large dams across rivers.
 - B. They work to deal with the issues related to agriculture.
 - C. They are social activists known for anti-GMO campaigns.
 - D. They are winners of the Mother Teresa Award.

B

Many people think of travel as an experience. Sometimes, however, you cannot choose the places you travel to. This happened to me.

My husband found himself posted in Brunei for work. Three months pregnant meant that I had a choice: Either stay with him in Brunei for three months before returning to India or remain in India, alone. I chose the former. Not because of my love for the country but because I wanted to be close to him.

Brunei had never held any appeal to me. Whatever research that I pulled off the Internet showed me nothing other than one beautiful mosque(清真寺). The flights in and out of the country were expensive so traveling frequently out was not an option either. I was drowned by a sense of being trapped in a remote place. I think one of the things that struck me most was the large range of greenery that surrounded us. We were not staying in the big city but as far away on the outskirts as you could imagine.

It took a week, but I soon found myself interacting with people around me. Foreign residents and locals all went out of their way to make me feel comfortable. The more comfortable I felt, the more we explored. We went hiking, we joined the board game community, and we enjoyed the local cuisine.

Three months later when it was time to leave, I found myself reluctant to say goodbye to the warmth of the country I had called home for a short while. I think that my time in Brunei taught me a valuable lesson: Don't judge a place by what others say or a lack of information. Sure, you may not always like what you see, but there will always be something that you will like. You just need to look hard enough to find it!

24. Why did the author go to Brunei?
- A. To give birth to a baby.
 - B. To escape the busy life in India.
 - C. To keep her husband company.
 - D. To prove she loved the country.
25. What can we infer from Paragraph 3?
- A. Brunei is a beautiful country.
 - B. Attractions in Brunei were appealing.
 - C. The author's husband loved traveling.
 - D. The author showed little interest in Brunei.
26. What does the underlined word "reluctant" in the last paragraph probably mean?
- A. Pleased.
 - B. Unwilling.
 - C. Impatient.
 - D. Courageous.
27. What does the author intend to convey in the text?
- A. Travel with an open mind.
 - B. Do love our own country.
 - C. Experience what is impossible.
 - D. Choose the right place to travel to.

高二英语 第4页(共10页)



C

Knowledge might be power, but it's much more powerful when it's shared! If only one person knows how to do something, that prevents others from developing and can prevent your organization's progress. Plus, what happens if they hoard(储藏) knowledge and decide to leave your company? When you manage knowledge properly and give people a platform to share and access it, you're opening the door to a whole host of benefits!

It's important to clarify the difference between knowledge and information before diving into the benefits of knowledge sharing. Information is really just the data or details of something, but knowledge taps into the experience and context of somebody who's understood and used that data. Imagine you're making a cocktail and you've got the ingredient list in front of you, you'd be able to attempt some shaking and pouring. But, without a recipe or guidance from somebody who's trialled, errored and perfected, you wouldn't know the order, the timings and the techniques needed. Knowledge sharing makes sure your employees are less shaken and more inspired.

If knowledge isn't shared, people take it with them when they leave—and no company has time to relearn the things they once knew. But if your experts are sharing knowledge with peers, they're gaining relevant, company-specific information—which allows you to build collective intelligence. The act of sharing knowledge alone is great for building relationships, where people get that warm feeling from either sharing their wisdom or picking up on the wisdom of others. But it's more than that—developing a knowledge-sharing culture allows you to tap into experts! Across the business, people will have built skills and best practices that are specific to your product and customer. When they share those experiences, they allow others to skip the trial period and get right to productivity.

The more you encourage that behavior, the more an organic learning culture builds throughout the team! This means all the benefits we'll dive into are happening day in and day out.

28. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. Knowledge. B. Power.
C. An organization. D. A company.
29. How does the author clarify the difference between knowledge and information?
- A. By quoting a remark. B. By analyzing a result.
C. By offering an example. D. By referring to previous studies.
30. What does Paragraph 3 mainly focus on?
- A. How the trial period can be skipped.
B. Why knowledge sharing is important.
C. What skills should be acquired at work.
D. Who will learn knowledge more quickly.
31. Who is the text specially targeted at?
- A. Officials. B. Teachers. C. Parents. D. Bosses.

高二英语 第5页(共10页)



微

D

A school science project by a group of students in Canada has led to an important discovery: EpiPens might not work in space.

An EpiPen is a shot that puts a medicine called "epinephrine(肾上腺素)" straight into a person's body with a needle. The epinephrine calms the allergic(过敏的) reaction and helps the swelling go down so the person can breathe. But students in the Program for Gifted Learners at St. Brother André Elementary School had a question about EpiPens: Would they work in space? So the students designed an experiment to test their idea.

The students worked with Dr. Mayer and a group called iEDU, which offered a program called Cubes in Space. Students who have their ideas accepted get to send experiments into space in very small cubes. But the cubes were too small to hold an EpiPen. So the students had to figure out a way to get the EpiPen liquid into a small jar, called a vial.

The students sent two cubes into space—one on a rocket and the other on a balloon. Each cube held a vial of pure epinephrine and a vial of EpiPen liquid. Before the launch, Dr. Mayer tested the liquids to make sure each vial contained good epinephrine. After the cubes returned to Earth, Dr. Mayer tested the liquids in the vials once more. The vials that held the EpiPen liquid now had no epinephrine at all. The results from the vials of pure epinephrine were even more surprising. Only 87% of the liquid was still epinephrine. The other 13% had turned into poisonous chemicals. That's important information for astronauts with allergies.

The discovery the students made is a big deal. It suggests that EpiPens might not work in space, and might even become dangerous. The students are very pleased to have made such an important discovery. The students now hope to repeat their experiment a second time, to check their results.

32. What is the function of EpiPens?
- A. To help astronauts to record data correctly.
 - B. To make students write smoothly on paper.
 - C. To help control dangerous allergic reactions.
 - D. To assist schools in finding the students' talents.
33. Why did the students design an experiment?
- A. To confirm they are all gifted learners.
 - B. To test whether EpiPens will work in space.
 - C. To cooperate with Dr. Mayer and the iEDU.
 - D. To demonstrate their ability to explore space.
34. What can we learn about the result of the experiment?
- A. The students discovered something big.
 - B. All the liquid in the cube turned into poison.
 - C. The students had no confidence in the results.
 - D. EpiPens enjoy popularity among astronauts.
35. What is the best title of the text?
- A. Allergic Reactions Are to Be Relieved
 - B. Important Discoveries Are Made in Space
 - C. Student Scientists Study EpiPens in Space
 - D. Medical Experiments Are Done for Astronauts

高二英语 第6页(共10页)



微



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。

I adore poetry—I still remember early lessons on *haikus* back in my Grade Three classroom. Poetry can be amazing. Here's three ways to bring poetry into your classroom.

Combine poetry and art

Poems often use a few words to create pictures, so they're perfect to combine with art.

36 Students can write a poem inspired by a piece of art or create a piece of art inspired by a poem, which can be especially effective when you're looking at particular styles of art—abstract art or sculpture.

37 They can look at how poetry can be a part of public art or how words, color and shapes can be combined to create something beautiful.

Create poetry displays

Due to their shorter size, poems make wonderful subject for displays. There are a few ways you can display poetry in the classroom. For instance, if you write or explore poems on a particular theme, you can use that to create a display. Autumn poetry can be displayed on colorful trees made out of paper. 38

Students can also use a display board to create their own poetry. 39 They can also write lines of poetry to pin up on a board to continue a poem which is being written.

Explore poetry in song

Poetry and songs are two different forms of writing. 40 They both use rhyme, rhythm and highly effective word choice to make you feel something. Students can also think about how already written songs could be set to music.

Take a moment to share some poetry with your students and open up a whole world of different rhythms, rhymes and pictures made out of words.

- A. This can be especially effective with songs.
- B. You can start with using one to inspire another.
- C. Beach poems can be written into a beach scene.
- D. But it's not hard to see the similarities between them.
- E. Students can also combine poetry and art in one piece.
- F. They create poetry using pieces of paper with words on a board.
- G. Share some poetry with your students and open up a whole world.

高二英语 第7页(共10页)





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。

Faisal is a fifth-grade student at an Islamic School & Academy in Ramtha, Jordan. He was born without a right hand and only two fingers on his left, as well as a tongue-tie for which he had to 41 surgery at a very young age. These physical disabilities made Faisal feel 42 and isolated(隔绝) from his peers, as he could not 43 seeing the looks of pity they would give him.

Books were Faisal's 44 shelter, where he could explore new worlds and lose himself in stories that made him feel alive. 45, he struggled to find a way to develop his passion for 46 until his teacher introduced him to the Arab Reading Challenge.

Faisal 47 the Challenge's fifth edition, qualifying at both the school and district levels. He was 48 when his school district's director recognized him for his district qualification. He then went on to 49 at the country level. Thanks to his success in the Challenge, Faisal 50 felt comfortable with opening up and 51 with his classmates, who now look at him with 52 rather than sympathy.

Faisal is now preparing for the sixth Arab Reading Challenge and is 53 to reach the finals. The child who once 54 to interact with others is now filled with hope and a 55 for life. His constant smiles and laughs fill the room as he talks to friends he met through the Arab Reading Challenge.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. perform | B. undergo | C. consider | D. interrupt |
| 42. A. nervous | B. bored | C. shy | D. crazy |
| 43. A. bear | B. resist | C. help | D. deny |
| 44. A. simple | B. normal | C. rough | D. safe |
| 45. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Otherwise | D. Additionally |
| 46. A. teaching | B. writing | C. reading | D. dancing |
| 47. A. participated in | B. prepared for | C. approve of | D. subscribed to |
| 48. A. curious | B. embarrassed | C. sensitive | D. overjoyed |
| 49. A. recall | B. cease | C. qualify | D. lose |
| 50. A. eventually | B. suddenly | C. frequently | D. genuinely |
| 51. A. competing | B. interacting | C. reasoning | D. experimenting |
| 52. A. hesitation | B. loyalty | C. confusion | D. admiration |
| 53. A. satisfied | B. worried | C. determined | D. ashamed |
| 54. A. refused | B. afforded | C. managed | D. expected |
| 55. A. preference | B. passion | C. potential | D. prediction |

高二英语 第 8 页(共 10 页)



微信



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。

KV Priyesh, a fisherman, 56 (live) in Kerala's Kozhikode district, was increasingly disturbed by the amount of plastic waste that would get 57 (trap) in his fishing nets, every time he went out to the sea.

While out on his boat in Chombala Harbor in Kerala, India, KV Priyesh noticed that his nets would pull in just as much plastic waste as they would fish. This was not only counterproductive, but it was also 58 (deep) disturbing.

"The sea is my home," 59 30-year-old fisherman told *The Better India*. "How would you feel if everyone is trashing your home and there is so much garbage 60 you can't breathe? That is perhaps how the 61 (creature) in the ocean feel. While most people think that the waste can 62 (find) largely along the shores, the reality is that one can find it in the deeper parts of the ocean as well," he said. "It's not just tourists cruising on ferries; even fishermen are 63 (guilt) of throwing plastic bottles that they carry with them to the sea."

Over time, Priyesh began collecting plastic waste each night 64 teamed up with a local businessman who owns a plastic shredder(破碎机). They estimate that they 65 (collect) 13.5 metric tons of plastic over the years, and their efforts have been recognized by community members.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你校将在下周五邀请心理学家 Mr. Smith 做主题为“How to deal with adversity positively”的讲座。请你给最近考试受挫的英国交换生 Jerry 写一封电子邮件。内容包括:

1. 发出邀请;
2. 讲座内容、时间和地点;
3. 希望对他有帮助。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jerry,

Yours,
Li Hua

高二英语 第 9 页(共 10 页)



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,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I Am That Change

After 5 years abroad, I came to India, which is my native country. That was the time when private organizations, shopping malls, restaurants were emerging in our area.

One day my sister took me to the nearby shopping mall. We bought some clothes and the bill we made was INR 1,599. There was a huge line at the billing counter and we stood in the line. Then I noticed that a lady made her bill INR 499. So she gave INR 500 but she didn't get her one rupee in return. Surprisingly, she was okay with it. She didn't ask for her money (1 rupee).

Now it was our turn to pay. My sister gave INR 1,600. We weren't different. We did get nothing in return. But unlike the previous lady, I asked for my one rupee. They gave me an annoying look and said, "Madam, we don't have any change. Leave it. It's just a rupee. There is nothing you can buy with that."

I was so annoyed with their answer and said, "Now give me my 1,600 rupees, I will give you exactly how much I should spend on my things." And I gave exactly INR 1,599. Everyone around that billing counter made a dramatic scene by abusing me that I was selfish, stingy(吝啬的), etc. I didn't mind anything and left the mall.

Outside the mall, I saw a random old woman begging in the burning sun. I gave that one rupee to her and also gave a couple of notes to her. And I noticed many people who left their one rupee for the shopping mall, ignoring that old woman who was begging just outside that mall.

I couldn't sleep that night. I was saddened by those acts. How come people don't give their valueless one rupee to the beggars who value that one rupee so much?

Not one man but everyone who visited the malls left one rupee there. If around 1,000 people visit that mall per day, it gets 1,000 rupees per day for free. I wanted to make some changes in the society, at least in our area.

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。

So the next day I bought some white cardboard sheets and wrote some words on them.

A year later, I came back to India again, and was excited to see my plan still worked.

高二英语 第 10 页(共 10 页)



关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服

务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址：www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



微信搜一搜

Q 自主选拔在线

