

石家庄市 2022~2023 学年度第二学期期末教学质量检测

高二英语

(本试卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用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。

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. What is Sonya responsible for?

- A. Doing some research.                      B. Deciding on explorers.                      C. Looking up the dates.

2. When will the woman meet the man?

- A. Around 10:00.                      B. Around 11:15.                      C. Around 12:00.

3. Who is the woman?

- A. A cashier.                      B. A banker.                      C. A customer.

4. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a restaurant.                      B. In a furniture store.                      C. In a train station.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A birthday party.                      B. The man's daughter.                      C. Something to drink.

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 is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Hotel clerk and guest.                      B. Gym clerk and customer.                      C. House owner and renter.

7. What will the woman do?

- A. Pack her suitcase.                      B. Clean the room.                      C. Have something to eat.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the speakers do just now?

- A. They met a writer.                      B. They saw a doctor.                      C. They climbed a mountain.

9. What does the man think of the stories?

- A. Boring.                      B. Interesting.                      C. Difficult.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Look for an apartment.                      B. Work out a plan.                      C. Ask the man for help.

11. What will the man do?

- A. Move on to his new job.                      B. Give new employees training.                      C. Work on an important project.

12. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Wait for him for two weeks.                      B. Extend the deadline.                      C. Turn to Mr. Cortez.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What do the speakers agree about a GPS?

- A. It is not entirely reliable.                      B. It is very convenient.                      C. It is quite useless.

14. Why are some people better at finding their way?

- A. They were born with the skill.

- B. They are more focused.

- C. They go to the place more frequently.

15. What helped the man find his friend's place?

- A. A street.

- B. A building.

- C. A tree.

16. What will the woman do next?

- A. Take a look around.

- B. Share her experience.

- C. Visit her friend.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker?

- A. A tour guide.

- B. A hotel manager.

- C. A bus driver.

18. What do we know about Ibiza?

- A. The tax there is high.

- B. It is a coastal city.

- C. It is known for its restaurants.

19. Where are the speaker and the listeners?

- A. In a hotel.

- B. On a bus.

- C. On a bridge.

20. What does the speaker remind the listeners to do in the end?

- A. Drink some water.

- B. Contact Manuel in advance.

- C. Take the bags off the bus.

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

Travelers are always looking for inspiration to guide their trips. Coming up with a list of places to visit can be challenging when you're staring at a globe. What are the top tourist attractions in the world? Here comes our list.

The Acropolis, Athens

Follow in the footsteps of ancients as you walk up the same steps that have been walked on since 438 BC. Views out over the city are incredible as you walk between the well-restored old buildings. Near the end of the day, you'll want to stay and watch the sunset from the stairs near the entrance.

The Taj Mahal, India

India is filled with incredible cities and amazing places to visit, but the 17th-century Taj Mahal is the one that says you've been to India. This mausoleum (陵墓), built by Shah Jahan for his wife, is known internationally as a symbol of love. This fantastic structure, made with precious stones, has to be visited to be fully appreciated.

Petra, Jordan

You may have an Indiana Jones feeling as you walk through a 1.2-kilometer-long narrow crack in the sandstone hills and emerge into a hidden city. Impressive buildings are carved directly into the red rock walls and are wonderfully preserved, just begging to be explored and photographed.

Grand Canyon, USA

The greatest natural attraction in the United States, the Grand Canyon is a key sight for all travelers planning their lifetime of adventures. Standing on the edge of the Grand Canyon, looking out over the carved landscape will awaken your senses. Several hikes in the canyon and along the edge offer unique perspectives.

21. What do the Acropolis and Petra have in common?
- A. Fantastic sunset.                      B. Valuable stones.  
C. Red rock walls.                        D. Ancient buildings.
22. Which place best suits people who want an adventurous trip?
- A. The Acropolis, Athens.                B. The Taj Mahal, India.  
C. Petra, Jordan.                         D. Grand Canyon, USA.
23. Where is the text probably taken from?
- A. A research paper.                      B. A science fiction.  
C. A travel brochure.                      D. A geography textbook.

B

On May 21, 2022, Tom Turcich of New Jersey became the 10th person to walk around the world. Over seven years, he walked 48,000 kilometers across six continents and 38 countries, most of which with his dog Savannah.

Speaking to CNN, Turcich explained that after a friend died in an accident at age 17, he started to look at life differently and decided to go on a journey around the world. It took over eight years of saving and planning before Turcich finally left his home on April 2, 2015, just before his 26th birthday, on his way to Panama. He had a stroller to carry his hiking equipment: a sleeping bag, a laptop, a camera and a box of food.

About four months into the journey, Turcich adopted Savannah from an animal shelter in Texas. She joined him for the rest of the trip, becoming the first dog to walk around the world. The pair walked around 30-40 kilometers a day, spending most nights camping. Some parts could not be done on foot, however, such as when Turcich and Savannah took a boat from Uruguay to Antarctica. In late 2017, Turcich had to return home to recover from an illness he got while traveling through Ireland and the UK.

He and Savannah started walking again in May 2018, going through Europe, North Africa and Turkey before getting stuck in Azerbaijan for six months because of the COVID-19 pandemic. They were able to travel to Kyrgyzstan before taking a plane to Seattle. From there, he and Savannah walked back to New Jersey.

Turchich said the most difficult place to walk through was "deserted" Wyoming. Now that he's back home, Turcich says he wants to stay in one place for a while, and write a book about his trip.

24. What led to Turcich's decision to walk around the world?
- A. The death of his friend at an early age.                      B. His different attitude towards travelling.  
C. His thoughtful plan before a birthday.                        D. The adoption of Savannah from a shelter.
25. What can we know about Turcich and Savannah according to the text?
- A. They spent most of the nights in hotels during the trip.  
B. Their trip was once interrupted due to Turcich's illness.  
C. The most challenging place for them was Azerbaijan.  
D. Their journey has been recorded in Turcich's book.
26. What kind of person is Turcich according to the text?
- A. Creative and curious.                      B. Brave and determined.  
C. Caring and intelligent.                    D. Humorous and ambitious.
27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To persuade people to travel with a reliable animal.  
B. To motivate young people to take a worldwide walking trip.  
C. To emphasize the importance of an unforgettable travel experience.  
D. To share a story about a man and a dog's walking around the world.



Next time you consider striking up a conversation with a stranger in line at the grocery store or while waiting at the laundry, keep in mind that it might be beneficial for your well-being. A recent study by a group of researchers found that there is a link between happiness and a term that the researchers coined called "relational diversity."

Using public data from sources like the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the World Health Organization, the researchers analyzed data sets and survey responses from people who had shared their daily habits, schedules and interactions. They noticed a clear relationship between relational diversity and overall levels of satisfaction.

Hanne Collins, a Harvard Business School doctoral student who co-authored the study, says that relational diversity is composed of two elements: richness and evenness. Richness measures relationship categories, or how many kinds of people you interact with in a day. That could be your romantic partner, a family member, a neighbor or a stranger. "The more relationship categories they talk to in a day and the more even their conversations are across those categories, the happier they are. And we find this in a large sample across many countries," Collins said. Evenness relates to the distribution of conversations among those different relationship categories. Some people may find themselves interacting with colleagues at work more than, say, their family members. "If you have a few conversations with colleagues, a few with friends, a few with a romantic partner or a couple of chats with strangers, that's going to be more even across these categories," Collins explained.

Ultimately, Collins says, the study gives insight to the idea that humans are social creatures at heart. Having a support system is important, but it goes beyond your inner circle. "It's about this mix: It's about connecting with people who are close to you, who are maybe less close to you, who connect you with other people, who provide different kinds of support," she said. "Essentially, the idea is that the more diverse your social connections, the happier you are and the higher your well-being."

28. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. The procedure of the research.      B. The analysis of the research data.  
C. The significance of the research.      D. The application of the research findings.
29. How does Collins explain the findings in paragraph 3?
- A. By citing experts' words.      B. By presenting questions.  
C. By illustrating concepts.      D. By making comparison.
30. What does Collins suggest people do in the last paragraph?
- A. Live a more positive life.      B. Offer support to people nearby.  
C. Expand one's inner circle.      D. Connect with all kinds of people.
31. Which is the best title for the text?
- A. Talking to Strangers Might Make You Happier  
B. Relational Diversity Decides Your Happiness  
C. Human Beings Are Social Creatures in Nature  
D. Finding Support Benefits Your Well-being

Mosquitoes see red when they look at your skin, and that brings them in for a bite, according to new research showing that these insects find certain colors more attractive.

The findings mean that what you wear can reduce your chances of being bitten, but there's little you can do in terms of your skin. That's because everyone's skin gives off a strong red-orange signal that's highly attractive to mosquitoes.

"I used to say there are three major signals that attract mosquitoes: your breath, your sweat and the temperature of your skin," said senior study author Jeffrey Riffell, a professor of biology at the University of Washington in Seattle. "In this study, we found a fourth signal: the color red, which can be found not only on your clothes, but also in everyone's skin. The shade of your skin doesn't matter; we're all giving off a strong red signal."

Researchers found that when a common species of mosquito called *Aedes aegypti* detects carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from our breath, it then looks for specific colors — including red, orange and black — to find its meal of blood. But it ignores colors such as green, purple, blue and white.

"Mosquitoes appear to use smell to help them distinguish what is nearby, like a host to bite," Riffell said. "When they detect specific compounds, like CO<sub>2</sub> from our breath, that smell stimulates the eyes to scan for specific colors and other visual patterns, which are associated with a potential host, and then they head to them."

That process is similar to when a person smells something good. "Imagine you're on a sidewalk and you smell pies," Riffell said. "That's probably a sign that there's a bakery nearby, and you might start looking around for it. Here, we started to learn what visual elements mosquitoes are looking for after smelling their own version of a bakery."

Knowing which colors do or don't tempt mosquitoes may lead to better repellents (驱虫剂), traps and other methods to prevent mosquitoes.

32. What does Jeffrey Riffell's study find?
- A. Mosquitoes tend to have a preference for bright colors.  
B. Mosquito biting depends significantly on your skin color.  
C. Mosquito biting has something to do with your clothes.  
D. Mosquitoes will avoid biting you when you sweat heavily.
33. Which sense do mosquitoes make use of first in finding a potential target?
- A. Hearing.      B. Sight.  
C. Smell.      D. Touch.
34. The underlined word "tempt" in the last paragraph most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. calm down      B. appeal to  
C. frighten away      D. get rid of
35. In which section of a newspaper can the text most probably appear?
- A. Science.      B. Entertainment.  
C. Fashion.      D. Education.

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。

I am an editor of an American magazine. The other day, a teenager wrote me an email. The following is the content: I am good at English and Chinese, but learning math is very difficult for me. 36 So I get very tired and bored of math. Do you know any advice on how to learn math? The following is my reply to him:

37 Math is that subject for you as it was for me and countless others. You've already completed the first step by identifying math as your primary subject to improve. Now you just need to act.

First, you can preview the lesson before class or days in advance. 38 So you won't fall behind during class.

How much do you study? Make math your priority. You can also ask for your classmates' assistance. Someone who is getting top marks in your math class may be able to spend some time helping you out. Studying can also include watching videos of math concepts that you don't understand. 39

We don't want to blame others for our issues. But it is also possible that your teacher isn't making class as fun as he or she can. 40 It is just the way of student life. In this case, you will have to be proactive (积极主动的). If you can think of any fun games to play to use math concepts you have learned, I am sure your teacher wouldn't mind hearing them.

- A. It may become a little easy for you.
- B. How do you do your math homework?
- C. I can't even follow the teacher during class.
- D. Some teachers will be more "boring" than others.
- E. Some subjects in school will require more effort than others.
- F. That way, you can prepare yourself for the material ahead of time.
- G. They might help simplify complicated topics and make learning fun.

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四个选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

高二英语 第7页(共10页)

Silence is important for learning. I got it from my fourteen-month-old daughter Arielle.

One day, she sat on the floor with an old baby doll. Without buttons, it could neither 41 nor play music. The whole room was silent. Then Arielle began to explore the baby doll. When her hand touched a tiny 42, she used one finger to trace (勾画) its shape. Then she 43 one of her own ears and then both ears. She kept tracing the doll's ear and her own a few more times until, 44, she turned her attention elsewhere.

At that moment I discovered how human 45 took place. Something stimulated Arielle's 46: Is her body like her doll's? With no outside stimulation, she satisfied her curiosity by comparing the doll's body and herself. 47, for many kids, experiences like Arielle's are less and less frequent 48 children are surrounded by those so-called 49 toys which can talk and move at the push of a button. This 50 them to push buttons repeatedly without thinking and may rob (剥夺) children of opportunities to solve problems.

Like adults, children need time that is 51 to experience the difference between just reacting to outside stimulation and 52 their own ideas by exploring the world.

Indeed, the toys most likely to encourage creative play are not those that make 53 or have lots of unnecessary functions. 54, they are simple, quiet and can be used in lots of different ways. So next time, when 55 what to buy your child, make a wise choice.

- 41. A. smile B. stand C. talk D. sleep
- 42. A. hand B. arm C. foot D. ear
- 43. A. felt B. covered C. hurt D. drew
- 44. A. discouraged B. interested C. confused D. satisfied
- 45. A. aging B. communication C. learning D. experiment
- 46. A. imagination B. curiosity C. creativity D. determination
- 47. A. Briefly B. Sadly C. Hopefully D. Traditionally
- 48. A. unless B. while C. since D. until
- 49. A. safe B. pretty C. interesting D. smart
- 50. A. required B. forbade C. advised D. caused
- 51. A. limited B. quiet C. extra D. precious
- 52. A. developing B. changing C. expressing D. reflecting
- 53. A. noise B. profits C. progress D. records
- 54. A. However B. Instead C. Therefore D. Besides
- 55. A. asking B. studying C. deciding D. suggesting

高二英语 第8页(共10页)





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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。

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