

无锡市市北高级中学 2022-2023 学年第二学期

高二年级英语学科期中检测卷

时间：120 分钟 分值：150 分

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)，全卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷(选择题共 95 分)

第一部分听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 will the woman do today?

- A. Visit a friend. B. Attend a lecture. C. Help her friend.

2. Where is the woman's cell phone?

- A. In her bag. B. In the dining hall C. In the classroom.

3. What does the man find difficult?

- A. Understanding the instructions.
B. Putting together the folding table.
C. Fixing a train.

4. When does the woman need the book?

- A. On April 1st. B. On April 2nd. C. On April 3rd.

5. What does the man mean?

- A. Most readers don't agree with him.
B. The woman can't convince him.
C. Few people read his article.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒中;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. Where did the woman stay at night during the holiday?

- A. In a tent. B. In a hotel. C. In a farmhouse.

7. What does the woman think of the people there?

- A. They were interesting. B. They were friendly. C. They were honest.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Pocket money. B. Part-time jobs. C. The man's parents.

9. How long does the man take care of his neighbor's baby every Friday?

- A. For two hours. B. For three hours. C. For four hours.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What relation is Cindy to Edward?

- A. His former primary schoolmate. B. His group member. C. His teacher.

11. What can Edward do in the theater group?

- A. Meet famous artists. B. Perform plays and musicals. C. See films.

12. Where are the speakers?

- A. At school. B. In a play theater. C. Outside a cinema.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When does the woman go to the restaurant?

- A. In the early morning. B. In the middle of the morning. C. At noon.

14. What does the woman like most about the restaurant?

- A. The quiet environment. B. The delicious food. C. The jazz music.

15. What does the man say about his favorite restaurant?

A. Its newly opened and clean.

B. He thinks highly of the food.

C. A film actor eats there sometimes.

16. What does the man have for lunch?

- A. Pancakes. B. Fish pie. C. Sausages.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What's "What to do today?"

- A. A radio program. B. A social organization. C. A school team.

18. What's the main purpose of the tree planting activity?

A. To help poor blind children.

B. To gain tree-planting experience.

C. To raise money for a computer company.

19. How many trees do students and their parents want to plant today?

A. 30.

B. 750.

C. 1 500.

20. What should volunteers bring for the activity?

A. Hats.

B. Thick gloves.

C. Basic tools.

第二部分阅读部分(共三节，满分 65 分)

第一节阅读理解(共 15 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Deciduous forests(落叶林) are home to many wild animals. The development and expansion of human presence in the forests has caused many of their native species to become endangered.

Giant Panda

The giant panda, one of the most recognizable endangered species, is a large, docile species of bear native to the deciduous forest of eastern China Myanmar and Vietnam because of its limited diet--the panda's main source of food is bamboo--the species is limited in its habitat to areas where bamboo is available. Now the species only can be found today in 20small patches of forest at the western edge of its historic range.

Gray and red wolves

The gray wolf, which once ranged from the East Coast of America to the west, and south to Mexico, now has a population of only 5,000 in the lower 48 states, mostly in the Rocky Mountains. The smaller red wolf, native to the southeastern United States, was declared extinct in the wild in 1980, though conservation efforts have reintroduced small captive populations to the wild in California.

Red-Crowned crane

The red -crowned crane is native to Japan, Korea and eastern China. Agricultural expansion and deforestation in these areas have removed a great deal of the marshes and forests that are the crane's primary habitats. For a time, the crane was thought to have completely disappeared from Japan, but the recent discovery of cranes in Japanese marshlands has restarted conservation efforts. Today, around 2,500 cranes live in the wild, including 1,000 in Japan.

European Mink

Native to Europe, the European mink ranges from France in the west to Finland in the north, Russia in the east and the Balkans in the south. Destruction of the mink habitat and use of the species for fur have caused dramatic drops in the species' population, which has been reduced by 85 percent since the mid-19th century.

1. What has caused the wild animals to become endangered?

- A. Global warming.
- B. International trade.
- C. Environmental pollution.
- D. The invasion of mankind.

2. Which is mentioned as the reason for the decline of European minks?

- A. The loss of their natural food.
- B. The hunting of human beings.
- C. Drought and forest fire.
- D. Excessive deforestation.

3. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To call for more efforts to protect forests.
- B. To study the living habits of wild animals.
- C. To introduce some endangered species.
- D. To find ways to protect wild animals.

B

I began writing poems fifteen years ago while I was in college. One day I was in the library, working on a term paper, when I came across a book of contemporary poetry. I don't remember the title of the book or any of the titles of the poems except one: "Frankenstein's Daughter." The poem was wild, almost rude, and nothing like the rhyme-and-meter poetry I had read in high school. I had always thought that poetry was flowery writing about sunsets and walks on the beach, but that library book contained direct and sometimes shocking poetry about dogs, junked cars, rundown houses, and TVs. I checked the book out, curious to read more.

Soon afterward, I started filling a notebook with my own poems. At first I was scared, partly because my poetry teacher, to whom this book is written for, was a serious and strict man who could see the errors in my poems. Also, I realized the seriousness of my devotion. I gave up geography to study poetry, which a good many friends said offered no future. I ignored them because I liked working with words, using them to reconstruct the past, which has always been a source of poetry for me.

When I first studied poetry, I was single-minded. I woke to poetry and went to bed with poetry. I memorized poems, read English poets because I was told they would help shape my poems, and read classical Chinese poetry because I was told that it would add clarity to my work. But I was most taken by the Spanish and Latin American

poets, particularly Pablo Neruda. My favorites of his were the odes — long, short-lined poems celebrating common things like tomatoes, socks and scissors. I felt joyful when I read these odes, and when I began to write my own poems, I tried to remain faithful to the common things of my childhood — dogs, alleys (小巷), my baseball mitt (手套) and the fruit of the valley, especially the orange. I wanted to give these things life, to write so well that my poems would express their beauty.

I also admired our own country's poetry. I saw that our poets often wrote about places where they grew up or places that impressed them deeply. James Wright wrote about Ohio and West Virginia, Philip Levine about Detroit, Gary Snyder about the Sierra Nevadas and about Japan, where for years he studied Zen Buddhism (禅宗佛教). I decided to write about the San Joaquin Valley, where my hometown, Fresno, is located. Some of my poems are absolute observations and images of nature — the orange yards, the Kings River, the Sequoias (红杉). I fell in love with the valley, both its ugliness and its beauty, and quietly wrote poems about it to share with others.

4. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The author's experiences with poetry.
- B. The author's method of writing poetry.
- C. The author's appreciation of poetry.
- D. The author's interest in studying poetry.

5. From the first paragraph, we can learn that ____.

- A. "Frankenstein's Daughter" was a flowery poetry
- B. the author was able to memorize most poems he read
- C. the author began to get in contact with poetry of different styles
- D. the author was curious to read more of rhyme-and-meter poetry

6. Which of the following would the author most probably write about in his poem?

- A. Moving love stories in history.
- B. Observations of classical poems.
- C. True feelings of human friendship.
- D. Appreciation of wild valley flowers.

7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The author's friends all encouraged him to give up geography to poetry.
- B. The author became devoted to poetry because of his teacher's strictness.
- C. The author loved to find sources of poetry from nature and from the past.

D. Spanish and Latin American poems influenced the author as much as Chinese ones.

C

Futurism is all around us, even if we usually don't notice it. When it comes to the weather, forecasting is normal. When it comes to cultural or social predictions, though, futurism can feel more fantastical. But over the last decades, such forecasts have gradually become serious business, shaping our expectations and the world.

A range of professions - from sociologists to economic forecasters-have long devoted time and energy to predicting where the world might go. By the middle of the 20th century, futurology, or the study of the future, became more systematic as social scientists developed futurological methods. At the RAND Corporation, during the 1960s, strategists such as Herman Kahn established long-range planning techniques. Companies also involved themselves in encouraging the new study's rise. In 1967, Royal Dutch Shell began to experiment with scenario (情境) planning or the technique of using storytelling to speculate (推测) about the future. Called the Year 2000 study, Shell's earliest scenarios suggested that the company needed to plan for discontinuity, helping it to better deal with political and social changes that might impact its bottom line.

Faith Popcorn, who runs the futurist consulting firm BrainReserve, did something revolutionary in the 1970s and 1980s; Rather than predict product prices or sports scores, Popcorn and other futurists studied consumer culture. They realized that rapid cultural change could shake up what products people wanted. They studied human behavior and tracked new cultural developments to help imagine and design goods and services that were on trend, and soon consumers would see new things being marketed and sold. When BrainReserve predicted that more people would be staying home, Domino's made moves to dominate pizza delivery to unsocial customers. In 1982, John Naisbitt's best-selling book "Megatrends" predicted the trend of humanizing. Companies then made office spaces more open, or offered ATMs that asked "How are you" as a bank teller might.

Futurists and trend forecasters found a broad audience in the US for their predictions in the 1970s, and still do to this day. If anything, fast-paced technological changes, and current social and political issues, have increased people's appetite for where the world might go. And even when they get it wrong, forecasters continue to capture attention and market share-anyone today seems to have a burning desire to glimpse what the future might hold.

8. What role did the Year 2000 study play?

- A. It caused Shell to make wrong decisions.
- B It promoted the development of futurology.
- C. It provided data for the RAND Corporation.
- D. It started a new method of studying the future.

9. How did BrainReserve help businesses?

- A. It helped create new products.
- B. It helped predict product prices.
- C. It helped humanize office spaces.
- D. It helped deliver goods to consumers.

10. What is today's Americans attitude to future predictions?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Cautious.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Uncertain.

11. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Different futurological methods.
- B. Forecasters influence on culture.
- C. The history of predicting the future.
- D. Important changes in consumer culture.

D

Learning a second language is tricky at any age (and it only gets tougher the longer you wait to open that dusty French book). Now, in a new study, scientists have pinpointed the exact age at which your chances of reading fluency in a second language seems to plummet: 10.

The study, published in the journal *Cognition*, found that it's "nearly impossible" for language learners to reach native - level fluency if they start learning a second tongue after 10. But that doesn't seem to be because language skills go downhill. "It turns out you're still learning fast. It's just that you run out of time, because your ability to learn starts dropping at around 17 or 18 years old," says study co-author Joshua Hartshorne, an assistant professor of psychology at Boston College.

Kids may be better than adults at learning new languages for many reasons. Children's brains are more plastic than those of adults, meaning they're better able to adapt and respond to new information. "All learning involves the brain changing," Hartshorne says, "and children's brains seem to be a lot more skilled at changing."

Kids may also be more willing to try new things (and to potentially look foolish in the process) than adults are. Their comparatively new grasp on their native tongue may also be advantageous. Unlike adults, who tend to default (默认) to the rules and patterns of their first language, kids may be able to approach a new one with a blank slate (石板) .

These findings may seem discouraging, but it was heartening for scientists to learn that the critical period for fluent language acquisition might be longer than they previously thought. Some scientists believed that the brief window closes shortly after birth, while others stretched it only to early adolescence. Compared to those estimates, 17 or 18 -- when language learning ability starts to drop off -- seems relatively old. "People fared better when they

learned by immersion (沉浸), rather than simply in a classroom. And moving to a place where our desired language is spoken is the best way to learn as an adult. If that's not an option, you can mimic an immersive environment by finding ways to have conversations with native speakers in their own communities," Hartshorne says. By doing so, it's possible to become conversationally proficient -- even without the advantage of a child's brain.

12. The word "plummet" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. plunge B. rise C. end D. vary

13. What can be inferred from Joshua Hartshorne's words?

- A. Age 10 -18 is the best time to learn a second language.
B. Children are too young to grasp a second language.
C. Communicating with native speakers enables you to master all the language skills.
D. Adults go beyond the critical period for learning a second language.

14. What might be the reason why adults can't reach native - level fluency in a second language?

- A. Adults are less influenced by their mother tongues
B. Adults are only too willing to experience something awkward in the process.
C. Adults spend more time responding to new information.
D. Adults prefer an immersive environment to a classroom in learning a second language.

15. The passage is mainly about_____.

- A. the approaches to learning a second language
B. the best age to learn a second language.
C. why kids learn a second language more easily than adults
D. whether adults can learn a second language like their younger selves

第二节七选五(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

We love to mimic the routines of the rich and famous, but they may be no more insightful than random behaviors. Beethoven, for example, counted exactly 60 coffee beans for each cup, which he used to power his composing.

Why do successful people follow unusually specific habits? And why are we so keen to read about them and mimic them in our own lives?

The answer lies in a powerful psychological process called "superstitious learning". _____16_____ While it is mostly correct, it sometimes mistakes coincidence for causality (因果关系) — leading us to attribute success to something arbitrary (主观的) as the color of our notebook, rather than our own talent or hard work.

That is not to say the resulting habits are completely lacking in benefits. _____17_____

If superstitious behaviors arise as a by-product of our ability to form associations, then you would expect more superstitious people to perform better on implicit learning — the brain's ability to non-consciously pick up patterns — and this was exactly what Elena Daprati, a neuroscientist at the University of Rome Tor Vergata found. "Superstitious individuals generally pick up on the cue and use it," she says.

_____18_____ Creative tasks are especially common with uncertainty — which may explain why thinkers like Beethoven adopted specific behaviors to get their thoughts flowing.

Often, the rituals that we acquire take very little effort. _____19_____ Although the initial association with success may have been illusory (幻想的) the positive mindset that it produces really does improve our performance the next time so we do it again and again.

_____20_____ If the action costs nothing and helps you to feel a bit more in control of your day, it's perfectly rational to continue.

- A. The brain is constantly looking for associations between two events.
- B. Daprati suggests this may even be the reason that we persist in these behaviors.
- C. Given these findings, we need not be embarrassed by the little rituals that pepper our days.
- D. In some cases, when the association influences high-level decision-making, superstitious learning may be costly.
- E. The scientific study of superstitious learning began in the late 1940s, with an influential paper by an American psychologist.
- F. In everyday life, this associative learning might lead us to settle on a "lucky" pen that seems to deliver particularly good grades in exams.
- G. By giving us a sense of self-determination, the adoption of rituals can help us to overcome anxiety, and may even bring about a noticeable boost in performance.

第三节完形填空(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。

I love studying history, traveling to new places and seeing the beautiful sights, immersing(使浸没) myself into the local _____21_____.

I was looking forward to a(n) _____22_____ adventure in Suzhou before setting off. A long history _____23_____ the city's current success, a history I most eagerly _____24_____ through visual fragments(碎片) and its surviving culture.

Suzhou is known for its beauty. White _____25_____ walls rise up from the edge of the waterway, topped by black roofs. Deep green water flows between two rows of buildings, _____26_____ a block of colors to a scene that was _____27_____ only decorated with red lanterns. A stone bridge stretches across the water, _____28_____ a view of

Suzhou's traditional features. Of course, the modern day city has changed _____²⁹_____ from what it was in the past. Tall buildings and a large urban area prove Suzhou's modernization.

In Hanshan Temple, trees _____³⁰_____ over the courtyards, offering ample shade and a connection to nature for the temples visitors. Rounded doorways _____³¹_____ courtyards lined by covered walkways. Feng Bridge and Qian-deng in Kunshan are two _____³²_____ examples of traditional areas that have been _____³³_____. These areas allow me to step out of the modern forest of skyscrapers and into an old realm(领域) of natural and _____³⁴_____ beauty where I can discover the roots of my heritage.

As we explored and absorbed the history of Suzhou, I have learned not simply the qualities of a single city, but also the importance of returning to my homeland and finding my roots, even as I stretch my _____³⁵_____ to the rest of the globe.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. river | B. history | C. sights | D. culture |
| 22. A. thrilling | B. farther | C. encouraging | D. essential |
| 23. A. engages | B. backs | C. pursues | D. labels |
| 24. A. experience | B. experiment | C. extend | D. exclude |
| 25. A. cleared | B. cleaned | C. washed | D. scratched |
| 26. A. sticking | B. applying | C. adjusting | D. adding |
| 27. A. yet | B. still | C. otherwise | D. instead |
| 28. A. recording | B. completing | C. ending | D. hiding |
| 29. A. highly | B. wonderfully | C. strongly | D. considerably |
| 30. A. kneel | B. hand | C. tower | D. tip |
| 31. A. separate | B. contact | C. sustain | D. distribute |
| 32. A. another | B. else | C. many | D. other |
| 33. A. preserved | B. prevented | C. promoted | D. proposed |
| 34. A. central | B. inner | C. soul | D. classic |
| 35. A. leaves | B. branches | C. sticks | D. seeds |

第II卷(非选择题共 55 分)

第一部分语法填空(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。

To many Chinese, playing traditional Chinese musical instruments, such as the guzheng or erhu, may seem a bit old-fashioned. But there are _____³⁶_____ (music) who takes these instruments and combine them _____³⁷_____

modern sounds.

One of these artists is Brad Seippel. He is a 33-year-old music producer from the US city of New Orleans. Seippel _____ 38 _____ (play) music since he was just 12 years old. But it was not until he was 24 and living in China _____ 39 _____ he learned to play the pipa.

“When I was young, my father encouraged me to play the bass guitar. A bass guitar has four strings, and _____ 40 _____ does the pipa, so for me it was natural,” he said.

Seippel’s music is mainly electronic and _____ 41 _____ (sound) quite modern. But the pipa lets him add _____ 42 _____ unique element to his music.

Chinese artists are bringing back traditional music as well. Nine Treasures _____ 43 _____ a heavy metal band from Inner Mongolia. They use Mongolian throat-singing (呼麦) and a horsehead fiddle to add a folk flavor to their rock songs. I’ve seen them _____ 44 _____ (perform) live many times myself — it is _____ 45 _____ (true) a powerful mix.

第二部分写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Peter 告诉你，他目前玩手机上瘾，成了“手机控”，影响了学习生活，他发邮件向你求助。请你回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 写信目的；
2. 具体建议；
3. 美好祝愿。

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 Peter,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

47. 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。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

Peter woke up early in the morning. He went downstairs in a hurry and started to have his breakfast as quickly

as possible.

“Why are you in such a hurry, early bird?” Mum asked him. “We will have an English spelling test today, Mum,” Peter said. “Mr. White promised to offer prizes to those who get 100 scores. I’ve been studying the word list since last week. Although the words are difficult, I am well prepared for them.”

Peter reviewed the spelling of each word once more carefully when Dad drove him to school. At last, it was time for the students to have a test. “Responsibility,” Mr. White started. Peter wrote it on his test paper quickly and confidently.

“The second word: contribution,” Mr. White said.

“So easy,” Peter thought. He quickly wrote the word down.

Thirty words later, the test papers were collected by Mr. White. “I am to mark your papers now,” he told the class. After marking the test papers, Mr. White said, “Three of you won a prize today for excellent test scores. Peter, David and Mary got full marks on the spelling test!”

Mr. White praised them. Meanwhile, he gave the three students each a dictionary. Peter’s was an English-Chinese dictionary—the one he liked best. Peter was so excited that he held it high when his classmates cheered. “This is my happiest moment,” Peter thought.

After Mr. White gave the test paper back, Peter had a look at the words, feeling proud of his spelling. All of a sudden, the word “contribusion” confused him. It didn’t seem right. Peter began to compare them after taking out the word list. “C-O-N-T-R-I-B-U-S-I-O-N,” he whispered. He spelled it wrong.

“What am I to do?” Peter said to himself. “I expect my classmates to think I’m a master at spelling. If I tell Mr. White one of my spelling words is wrong, I’ll have to give my prize back, or I will become an example for telling a lie.”

Staring at the full marks written on his test paper, Peter was lost in thought. After a while, he remembered a lesson Mum used to teach him, “We ought to be an honest person.”

Paragraph1:

Slowly, Peter raised his hand.

Paragraph2:

Peter looked around.

听力答案: 1-20CABCAABACA BCBABBAABC

