

海淀区 2023 年高二年级学业水平调研

英语

本试卷共 8 页，共四大部分，58 道题，满分 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，请将答题卡交回。

第一部分：听力理解(共三节，18 分)

第一节(共 4 小题;每小题 1 分，共 4 分)

听下面 4 段材料。每段材料后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段材料后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段材料你将听一遍。

1. What's the man's dream job?

A. An actor. B. A doctor. C. A detective.

2. What does the man want to borrow from the woman?

A. A smart phone. B. Some money. C. A music player.

3. What does the woman prefer to do on rainy days?

A. Read books. B. Play with pets. C. Watch movies.

4. What will the woman probably do?

A. Buy a comfortable sofa. B. Add some decorations. C. Change the color of the room.

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

听下面 4 段材料。每段材料后有两道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段材料前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小标题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段材料你将听两遍。

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5 至 6 小题。

5. How does the woman usually have meals?

A. By cooking at home.

B. By buying takeaways.

C. By eating at restaurants.

6. Why does the man always buy takeaways on workdays?

- A. Because he is tired of eating out.
- B. Because he doesn't like cooking.
- C. Because he comes late from work.

听第 6 段材料, , 回答第 7 至 8 小题。

7. Which airline will the woman probably choose?
- A. Eastern Airlines. B. Southern Airlines. C. Spring Airlines.
8. Where will the man go for his holiday?
- A. Zibo. B. Dali. C. Kunming.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 10 小题。

9. Where does the man work at the moment?
- A. In a consulting department.
 - B. In a marketing department.
 - C. In an advertising department.
10. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Consultant and client.
 - B. Employer and employee.
 - C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 12 小题。

11. What does the woman strongly recommend?
- A. Avoiding mistakes.
 - B. Joining online study groups.
 - C. Writing down concepts every day.
12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. Physics exams.
 - B. Study performances.
 - C. Learning methods.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 14 小题。

13. What can ABii do?
- A. Encourage teachers.
 - B. Give lessons.

C. Challenge students.

14. What is the speech mainly about?

A. How a robot teacher works.

B. What an AI math lesson is like.

C. Why a robot teacher is important.

第三节(共 4 小题;每小题 1 分, 共 4 分)

听第 10 段材料, 完成第 15 至 18 小题, 每小题仅填写一个词。听材料前, 你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题, 听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段材料你将听两遍。

Ways to Develop a Sense of Gratitude	
Keep a thankfulness journal	■ <u>15</u> five things you're thankful for ■ Reflect on the things you're grateful for
Get a grateful partner	■ Share your <u>16</u> with a friend and ask for help ■ Ask him to remind you not to constantly complain
<u>17</u> life with right words	■ Understand that negative language makes a situation more <u>18</u> ■ Include your thankfulness in your words.

第二部分: 知识运用(共两节, 20 分)

第一节(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Sleepy-eyed, I arrived in Jordan just before midnight: Picking up the rental car, the agent mumbled (咕哝) something about a gas station. Trying to stay 1, I really didn't pay attention.

The next morning, I headed the desert castle excitedly. While driving, I noticed that there wasn't a fuel gauge (指示器) on the dashboard. That was 2, but I didn't think twice about it. I had just got the rental so there would be plenty of fuel.

After passing numerous gas stations, I was finally in the open desert. Complete 3

. And that's when my car suddenly came to a stop.

What? In the middle of nowhere, I stared at the engine with no idea what to do. 4
seized me.

Within 10 minutes, a Jordanian 5. He didn't speak English and my Arabic was limited. After 6 my car, he told me through hand gestures that I was out of gas. Who knew that rental cars didn't come with a full tank of gas there?!

The man 7 me to get in his car and drove to the nearest gas station to get extra petrol. We then got back to my car to put the gas in.

When I pulled out my wallet to pay him, he refused. My thanks, a smile, and one photo together were all he wanted. Before we fully 8, he even followed me a bit to ensure that I was safely on my way even though it was not getting late.

Today, whenever I think of Jordan, this memory 9 comes to mind, and my heart swells with gratitude. It is the stranger who saved my trip and reminded me of the importance of 10.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. humble | B. awake | C. silent | D. calm |
| 2. A. unlucky | B. unsafe | C. odd | D. foolish |
| 3. A. isolation | B. damage | C. chaos | D. darkness |
| 4. A. Anger | B. Curiosity | C. Fascination | D. Panic |
| 5. A. turned over | B. pulled over | C. passed over | D. took over |
| 6. A. examining | B. repairing | C. stopping | D. moving |
| 7. A. required | B. encouraged | C. prepared | D. signaled |
| 8. A. talked | B. parted | C. engaged | D. understood |
| 9. A. hesitantly | B. gradually | C. instantly | D. randomly |
| 10. A. gratefulness | B. cautiousness | C. kindness | D. positiveness |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

A

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

On Christmas, we stuck up a board displaying "A Merry Christmas", so did the enemy.

11 (climb) out of trenches, cheerfully, we consumed beer in temporary peace. We were fed up with this war. Then again, during Boxing Day, we both never fired a shot. They asked 12 we had enjoyed the beer. We 13 (reply) that it was great. Then we spent the whole day chatting with them happily. That evening we were replaced by other soldiers.

B

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

As schoolwork becomes more important, teenagers spend less time playing. However, being playful with friends and messing around with art and music are opportunities for teens to be mature. For one thing, making mistakes and learning from 14 (they) can help teens develop their talents, ideas, and personal identities. Also, playing 15 (offer) feelings of freedom and the mental health benefit of escaping from stress for even a few minutes. At every age, there is reason 16 (play).

C

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

More attention is being paid to the food astronauts eat. A lot of the food they eat 17 (process) because it's simple to eat and easy to transport. Unfortunately, it is sometimes low 18 essential micro-nutrients. Therefore, the International Space Station (ISS) used a growth room to grow vegetables to find out if it was possible to grow nutritious food in space. 19 (surprise), the differences in nutrient content were not found between ISS-grown vegetables and ground-grown ones. It shows that it is possible for astronauts to eat the food 20 is rich in nutrients.

第三部分：阅读理解(共两节，30 分)

第一节(共 10 小题;每小题 2 分，共 20 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，并在答题卡上将该 A 项涂黑。

A

Our teen poetry workshops at Poets House are opportunities for writers in high school to create and explore poetry in one of the largest poetry libraries in the country. Young poets are given a chance to dig into the art and craft of poetry in a fun, creative and inspiring environment.

Join Dave Johnson Workshop

Join Dave Johnson Workshop to write daily new poems in only 10 minutes. Click the banner for two series of video poetry workshops where poet, playwright and educator Dave Johnson chooses a poet each day, and takes us through a close reading of their work. He gives us an instruction based on their work, then a short biography and reads an additional poem. These workshops are fun and surprising, for teens through adults, free.

The Thompson Foundation Initiative

The highlight of our teen poetry workshop program is the Thompson Foundation Initiative, through which noted poets visit high school classrooms followed by free follow-up class visits to Poets House. Recent teachers have included Dave Johnson, Jive Poetic, and Mahogany Browne. This initiative is meant to increase access to poetic education for under served schools and students by combining hands-on instruction from established poets with on-site visits to our extensive library. Students engage with poetry through reading, writing, and art projects that integrate the visual and linguistic.

If you are a teacher interested in this program, please reach out to Reggie Harris to arrange sessions for your class. Free class trips for all age levels are also available outside of this program.

Intensive Workshops for Teens

Advanced, individualized study is available periodically for students who want to continue writing poetry, through either our day-long or week-long intensive workshops.

·One-day workshops: Participation is free. All interested teens are encouraged to sign up.

·Week-long workshops: Participants are determined through an application process and an external judge; all interested high school students are encouraged to apply. Financial aid is

available.



21. Teens can get to know one poet on a daily basis in _____.
- A. Dave Johnson Workshop
 - B. the Thompson Foundation Initiative
 - C. Jive Poetic Workshop
 - D. Intensive Workshops for Teens
22. In the Thompson Foundation Initiative, students can _____.
- A. contact Reggie Harris to attend class trips
 - B. visit Poets House with Mahogany Browne
 - C. work one-on-one with established poets
 - D. learn and enjoy poetry in diverse ways
23. What do the workshops in the passage have in common?
- A. They are free of charge.
 - B. They are for all age groups.
 - C. They offer chances to write poems.
 - D. They have famous poets as teachers.

B

Noodles can turn from white to purple to pink with the aid of red cabbage and lemon juice; a chocolatey “liquid” can be rolled like a solid. These are just a few of the edible (可食的) treats in *The Kitchen Science Cookbook* that kids can make from everyday kitchen ingredients. The book has non-edible experiments, too—volcanoes that erupt with lava made from baking soda and vinegar—and most recipes cost less than a dollar, says the book’s creator, a nanotechnologist (纳米专家) and science communicator, Michelle Dickinson, known as Nanogirl.

Dickinson was inspired by a mother who told her she’d failed in science at school but wanted to develop a love of science in her own daughter. “Then the mother offered me a cake

she'd made at home as a gift. I told her, 'You do use science—you baked this cake!' and she replied, 'No, that's baking, very different from science.' I said, 'Well, what happens if it doesn't rise enough? You use more baking soda and then turn the oven up higher...' There was a real disconnection between what the mother was doing and the word 'science'."

So Dickinson spent three years using her kitchen as a lab, coming up with 300 experiments. She put a call-out online for recipe testers, "thinking I'd get about five of my friends with kids responding, but in 24 hours we had 2,000 applicants from 24 countries!"

In 2012, she was asked by TEDx to give a lecture on nanotechnology, where she presented herself as Nanogirl—a confident, smart, amazing superhero on stage. In last year's six-week nationwide tour, Nanogirl performed science stunts (特技表演) to thousands of kids, and trained 200 teachers in how to integrate science in the classroom.

Dickinson has got thousands of videos posted by children who've attempted the experiments she encourages them to try at home. "Then we have kids building all sorts of weird and wonderful things."

Now Nanogirl has gone global, with local versions surfacing in five countries and in four languages.

Dickinson self-published The Kitchen Science Cookbook as part of a pay-it-forward program, where for every book sold, a book will be donated to a library, school or community organization. A Kickstarter fund helped pay for the printing. "I'm so grateful people believed in us."

24. Dickinson became a science communicator because _____.

- A. her mother developed a love of science in her
- B. she got inspired by her cake-baking experience
- C. she noticed people were unaware of science in life
- D. her kitchen experiments went popular on social media

25. What impact has Dickinson made?

- A. 200 teachers have joined her to become nanogirls.
- B. Nanogirls emerge following in her steps worldwide.
- C. A few schools and libraries have been funded by her.
- D. Many kids are encouraged to donate books to schools.

26. According to the passage, Dickinson is _____.

- A. passionate and inspiring
- B. creative and humorous
- C. cooperative and generous
- D. courageous and grateful

C

Hardly a day goes by without some new claim promising to bring us closer to the metaverse (元宇宙) in the not-too-distant future. On hearing this, some will feel pure excitement, but others will feel unsure or downright opposed. Our habit in recent history has been looking down upon those with doubts on technological progress. It may be time to re-examine that.

There has been a backlash to technology since historical memories began. Every new form of communication has attracted criticism for increasing the pace of life. For example, people once feared that cars travelling at 20 to 30 miles per hour might rob their passengers of oxygen.

When we look back, contemporary resistance to technological advancement can look completely foolish, but often it isn't. The Luddites, for example, the destroyer of mill (作坊) machinery in the early industrial revolution, are generally referred to as a historical joke. But if we look at their real complaints, it wasn't some naive anti-progress movement; it was about economics. Cotton mills replaced skilled, home-based, independent work with lower-skilled work in a factory, accompanied by much less autonomy and much less pay.

The mill might have been more efficient and thus more profitable, but it would take decades of campaigning to distribute those gains even approximately fairly — with the birth of the trade union movement, the welfare state and more. So, was their resistance really so unreasonable?

While metaverse advocates would like to paint skeptics as simply rooted in the past, at least some doubts are well founded. The reasons to be cautious of the next wave of technology are varied. One is simply whether the technologies in question are where they are claimed to be. If the company has a habit of over promising, few in the know will take its claims of inventions seriously.

Other more striking metaverse technologies rely on virtual reality, which still largely consists of heavy headsets and odd arm controls — all just to be able to operate an avatar through an awkward online world. VR has been “the next big thing” for decades and the public has consistently felt otherwise: there isn't much to do once you are there, the technology gives many

people motion sickness and, perhaps most problematically of all, the whole thing just seems extremely silly. Another popular innovation, health tracking, hasn't caught the wider public by storm because many consumers worry about what will happen to their data.

There is much to anticipate as we bring online and offline worlds together. But we should learn not to dismiss concerns or caution about this, either. There are many rational reasons for people to take part in the techlash.



27. What does the underlined word “backlash” in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?

- A. Exposure.
- B. Commitment.
- C. Opposition.
- D. Transformation.

28. What can we learn about the Luddites movement?

- A. It contributed to the success of the industrial revolution.
- B. It made lower-skilled workers replaced by mills.
- C. It led to the birth of the trade union movement.
- D. It was launched largely for economic reasons.

29. People are hesitant about the next wave of technology partly because they _____.

- A. are not interested in virtual reality
- B. think some companies make overstatements
- C. worry about the inaccuracy of their data collected
- D. are embarrassed about wearing the awkward headsets

30. As for technological innovation, the author would agree _____.

- A. enthusiasts are being unreasonable
- B. the public should stay cool-headed
- C. most of the criticism is groundless
- D. people should welcome new technology

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Digital Medicine

Could the next suggestion from your doctor be downloading an app? Collectively known as digital medicine, a large number of apps in use or under development can now detect or monitor mental and physical disorders or directly administer therapies. 31

Many detection aids rely on mobile devices to record such features as users' voices, locations, facial expressions, exercise and sleep; then they apply artificial intelligence to mark the possible change of a condition. Some smart watches, for instance, contain a sensor that automatically detects and warns people of a dangerous heart rate. 32 These wearable detection aids will not replace a doctor any time soon but can be helpful partners in stressing concerns that need follow-up. 33 Some are being developed to detect things such as cancerous DNA, stomach bleeds, body temperature and oxygen levels. The sensors inside your body can then send the data to apps for recording.

34 For the most part, those intended to diagnose or treat disorders must be proved safe and effective in clinical trials and earn regulatory approval; some may need a doctor's permission.

Clearly, society must move into the future of digital medicine with care — ensuring that the apps go through strict testing, protect privacy and go smoothly into doctors' work. With such protections in place, healthcare costs could be saved by marking unhealthy behaviours and helping people to make changes before diseases set in. 35 For researchers, the patterns that emerge will provide them with novel ideas for how best to build healthier habits and prevent diseases.

- A. For doctors, applying AI to the data from these apps could help them personalize patient care.
- B. These data also help doctors detect diseases and help patients change their behaviors.
- C. Other similar tools can detect breathing disorders, depression and other conditions.
- D. They can both help diagnose symptoms and enhance traditional medical care.
- E. Detection aids can also take the form of eatable and sensor-bearing pills.
- F. Digital medicine has been widely used in all aspects of life nowadays.

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