

**上海市青浦高级中学 2022 学年第一学期期末线上质量检
测**

高二英语试卷

(考试时间：120 分钟 满分：140 分)

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. At a laundry. B. At a furniture shop. C. At a restaurant. D. At a bus station.
2. A. A hairdresser. B. A waitress. C. A police officer. D. An insurance agent.
3. A. The concert has already been canceled.
B. She needs to check first.
C. No ticket is available for next Sunday.
D. She is fully occupied next Sunday.
4. A. At 20:25. B. At 22:25. C. At 16:25. D. At 18:25.
5. A. David should invest more in stocks.
B. It's unwise to make such an investment.
C. It's better for him to take out his savings.
D. David has the last say in decision-making.
6. A. To a bank. B. To Macao. C. To a travel agency. D. To a gymnasium.
7. A. The advisor has already approved the man's class schedule.
8. The man should make an appointment to see his advisor.
9. The advisor must sign the document before leaving.
10. The man should change his course schedule.
8. A. She noticed that the students didn't do their homework.
B. She didn't teach any class today.

- C. She usually assigns homework.
 - D. She usually talks quietly.
9. A. His house can accommodate a meeting of the entire committee.
- B. The woman should find out when the meeting starts.
- C. The meeting should be held at the library.
- D. A smaller committee should be formed.
10. A. She needs to decide on a method soon.
- B. She doesn't have time to collect the data.
- C. She prefers to wait until after the election.
- D. She'll send out the questionnaire in a month.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. Running round the world.
- B. Becoming an extraordinary actor.
- C. Being selected as a professional runner.
- D. Setting off on a 5,000 km run every day.
12. A. He doesn't have the intention to make friends.
- B. He doesn't have enough proper training.
- C. He doesn't have necessary equipment.
- D. He doesn't have an assistant.
13. A. Baker could run 60 kilometers a day.
- B. Baker was a born long-distance runner.
- C. Baker had problems dealing with animals.
- D. Baker should think twice before starting to run.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. They symbolize international significance.
- B. They need keep up with air travel growth.
- C. They are symbols of a city's development.
- D. They are designed by well-known architects.
15. A. Notice of flights' delay.
- B. Luxurious departure halls.
- C. Road and rail connections.
- D. Qualified flight crew.

16. A. Aircraft are noisier than before.
- B. Aircraft are getting larger in size.
- C. Aircraft need much space to land and take off.
- D. Aircraft need regular examination with engines.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. The woman's career development.
 - B. The woman's contributions as an editor.
 - C. What the woman thinks of being an editor.
 - D. What has inspired the woman to work for magazines.
-
18. A. The weekly column she wrote.
 - B. The wishes of her family.
 - C. The books she read then.
 - D. Her schoolmates and teachers.
-
19. A. Its owners agreed with her philosophy.
 - B. It enabled her to realize her own dream.
 - C. It started to make a profit before she resigned.
 - D. Its sales volume increased while she was working there.
-
20. A. She puts her preference before readers'.
 - B. She prints famous people's photos on its cover.
 - C. She draws readers' attention with serious pieces.
 - D. She gives its articles a wonderful opening line.

II. Dictations

Directions: Fill in each blank with the exact word in texts from Unit 2- Unit

3.

1. I expected every wave to eat us up and, every time the ship _____ into the depths of the waves, I thought we would never come up again.(根据句意填空)
2. I had slept well in the night and was no longer sea-sick, but very cheerful, looking with _____ upon the sea... (用适当的词填空)
3. The other twenty-three men were still waiting. _____, not one person had died. (用适当的词填空)
4. But the weather was exceptionally bad and on 17 January 1915, the Endurance got _____ in ice. (用适当的词填空)

5. About \$3,000 got us a week at an_____, a few pickup soccer games, and a week-long safari. (用适当的词填空)
6. I had worn a hair band on my wrist for_____ I could remember, so the idea of collecting them for others seemed logical. (根据句意填空)
7. This year he organized a march in Orange County to _____ awareness of water rights. (用适当的词填空)
8. The future is looking pretty bright with these young people_____.(根据句意填空)

III. Vocabulary

Directions: Complete the passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. officially	B. accessible	C. fingertips	D. afford	E. purest	F. secure
G. display	H. partnerless	I. matched	J. bluntest	K. historically	

Most people get sweaty palms just staring at El Capitan, a breathtaking rock formation i Yosemite National Park, California. Alex Honnold's stayed dry. And this June, he managed to climb the 900-meter vertical wall, pulling on edges barely big enough for 9.

Honnold could not 10 any slips. That's because he carried nothing other than a bag of gymnasts' chalk, to keep his fingers free of moisture. There was no rope to 11 him if he fell. After a four-hour 12 of power and precision, the 31-year-old safely challenged himself.

El Capitan had been climbed 13 before, including by Honnold, but never in the way he has. In 2011, an American TV show about his earlier "free solos" drew seventeen million viewers. In climbing, "free" means using nothing but rocks for support. "Solo" means free of protection. It is the sport at its 14. In Yosemite, the birthplace of American climbing, Hannold has reached its peak. Praise from fellow climbers was 15 only by relief at his safe return.

The achievement marks the latest in a series of milestones for sport climbing (竞技攀岩). In 2015, two other American Tommy Caldwell and Kevin Jorgeson, established a route up the Dawn Wall, El Capitan's 16 part, after years of attempts. They made the front page of the New York Times and got congratulations from Barack Obama for the achievement. Last year, sport climbing was 17 accepted into the Olympic program for Tokyo 2020.

These have strengthened climbing's position in the sporting circle in America and

elsewhere. Google has invited Jorgeson to give a motivational talk to its employees. Climbing gyms have appeared around the globe over the past decade, making the event safer and more 18 to ordinary people. The gyms have been popular among youngsters, who pay more attentions to exercises than to belongings.

IV. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

When looking at ways to expand your business, does it make sense to go global? The answer is yes — expanding to international markets helps companies grow, increases buying power and diversifies market opportunities. It better prepares the company for changes in the 19 economy. It can result in increased profits, a diverse customer base and improved stability.

Before the pandemic, 20 expansion almost always meant international travel. 21 bias (偏见) in some countries historically made business expansion difficult for women, and international travel can 22 the delicate work-life balance entrepreneurs (企业家) of both sexes strive to maintain.

The Covid-19 pandemic 23 global e-commerce and opportunities. The world is conducting business 24 with far more success than anticipated. This shift to business by the internet presents tremendous global opportunities for women as it effectively makes the situation 25.

Conducting business on the internet 26 the complications of gender, race, religion, color and lifestyle, simplifying business down to the principles of supply and demand. This opens more doors for growth and enables entrepreneurs to study potential markets and the buyer's journey from the 27 of their own office.

So, how can you accomplish successful international expansion? First, identify your target market, and then develop an inbound marketing strategy.

This involves providing all the information your target consumers need on your 28 so consumers can find you and research the answers to their initial questions on their own. With a defined inbound strategy, well-written content and social media outreach, you can

bring ____ 29 ____ buyers to you instead of continually searching for new buyers.

A vital part of your global inbound (归本国的) marketing strategy will be to translate important information from your website into your target consumer's native language. Even if your target consumers are multilingual, most would ____ 30 ____ to buy from sites that provide information in their native language.

Then how can you develop your inbound marketing strategy? The first step is to select a market that ____ 31 ____ your company goals and marketing strategy. Choose one country, one language, and develop a multilingual marketing strategy that defines your goals and prepares you to connect with prospective buyers. Once you create the plan and process for the first country, you can copy it when you're ready to expand into ____ 32 ____ markets.

You might believe that your business is too small to get involved with ____ 33 ____ — but consider this: When you make use of the power of the internet, it doesn't matter if your company is large or small. The key is to shift your focus from outbound to inbound marketing — and bring buyers to you.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 19. A. present | B. domestic | C. current | D. industrial |
| 20. A. rapid | B. successful | C. further | D. global |
| 21. A. Gender | B. Media | C. Cultural | D. Political |
| 22. A. keep | B. upset | C. promote | D. restore |
| 23. A. looks into | B. breaks down | C. speeds up | D. responds to |
| 24. A. desperately | B. efficiently | C. securely | D. remotely |
| 25. A. fair | B. worse | C. real | D. reliable |
| 26. A. increases | B. promotes | C. removes | D. illustrates |
| 27. A. angle | B. comfort | C. relief | D. imagination |
| 28. A. desk | B. website | C. shoulder | D. market |
| 29. A. qualified | B. wealthy | C. frequent | D. optimistic |
| 30. A. intend | B. hesitate | C. volunteer | D. prefer |
| 31. A. attaches to | B. benefits from | C. sees through | D. agrees with |
| 32. A. commercial | B. additional | C. later | D. private |
| 33. A. marketing | B. financing | C. exporting | D. training |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by

several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

At 14, Fraser Doherty was busy making jam after his grandparents taught him a family recipe. He started selling jars of his jam door to door near his parents' home in Edinburgh. As interest grew, his hobby started to turn into a business. He now makes 40,000 jars of jam a month and is well on his way to making his first million.

Doherty, who has been chosen to represent Britain in the Global Students Entrepreneurs Awards in Chicago next month, said there are several advantages to having started young: "As a young person you have a different view of the world. You have a naivety and an optimism and are willing to give things a shot. The downside for me isn't particularly scary. I don't have a mortgage or kids to worry about so I didn't have a huge amount to lose if my idea had not worked."

Duncan Cheatle, founder of The Supper Club, a forum for established entrepreneurs in London, agreed that becoming an entrepreneur at a young age has a lot to recommend it.

"For young people there is no concept of thinking outside the box because there isn't a box. There is capacity in young people to see things in a different way that older people lose. And often not being an expert in something can be helpful because if you don't understand why something works in a certain way, you will decide to do it differently."

Emma Jones, founder of Enterprise Nation, the home business website, said that young people were much more confident about using technology as a base for their business than the older generation. "Whole sectors that didn't exist ten years ago are coming up now because young entrepreneurs are challenging all previous rules and saying technology means that we can do things like this. They have an open capacity to think of new ideas and as a result they are starting very interesting businesses."

34. According to Doherty, is the competitive edge of young people starting business compared with the older generation?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A. ignorance of the reality | B. naïve pursuit of a hobby |
| C. readiness to try things out | D. parents shouldering the financial burden |

35. The underlined sentence in **Paragraph 4** means young people,

- A. are reluctant to obey the existing rules

- B. are not bound by established ways of doing things
 - C. have superior ideas to those of the older generation
 - D. will not fall into traps that old people set up for them
36. Which of the following statements will Emma Jones most likely agree with?
- A. Abandoning all previous rules is a must to establish new sectors.
 - B. As people grow older, they are less able to take a fresh approach.
 - C. Those lacking confidence are less able to start creative businesses.
 - D. The use of technology contributes to the creation of new businesses.
37. The purpose of this passage is to.
- A. inform readers of success stories of young entrepreneurs
 - B. introduce opinions on the advantages of being young entrepreneurs
 - C. convince young people to follow the trend and start their own businesses
 - D. provide specific guidance on how to become successful young entrepreneurs

(B)

Happy Village Project

What is Happy Village?

Our company develops and focuses on the regional “Happy Village Project” strategy to focus on villages rather than individual farmers. The philosophy of the Happy Village Project is to “heal and develop” by organizing the farmers and training them on growing and harvesting techniques which increase raw-material quality and meet the requirements of consumers being conscious of healthy diet. Today, there are more than 3,000 registered farmers, cultivating more than 11,000 hectares of land in more than 150 villages in our Happy Village Project.



6 Regions



+150 Villages



+3,700 Registered
Farmers



+12000 Hectares

In the agricultural project, small farmers get the tools, training and support they need to grow some of the finest produce on earth. Our team of experts trains, guides and monitors the registered farmers, using the latest techniques to ensure the highest level of quality and consistency of our eco-friendly and safe products.

What do we do at Happy Villages?

Our company experts do researches to choose the right district by recording the details of the fields and products and train farmers who are willing to learn about organic farming.

We draw maps of the fields in order to designate the field and also to prevent possible crosscontamination (交叉污染) risks which may come from the neighbor fields. In order to make sure farmers are practicing the organic regulations, our experts frequently and randomly visit registered farmers to follow up, guide and inspect. Our agriculture team is also involved in using "Early Warning Systems" in the fields, in order to minimize the risk of potential problems as well as taking samples from leaves, soil and fruit, in order to monitor the field throughout the year.

We also help entire villages flourish through our commitment to social responsibility by means of performing necessary activities to improve the socio-economic structure of the villages, like the needs and requirements of the children at school, improvement in workers' buildings, providing water tanks during water crisis in the regions, and etc.

From our Happy Villages directly to your table!

Our happy Village products are grown, harvested and sun-dried in the fertile mountains. With the best soil and growing conditions, these all natural products are sweet and flavorful, with no artificial additives. They are a great choice for snacking or adding to your favorite recipes.

38. In Happy Village Project, the experts are expected to _____.

- A. engage in researches conducted in the field
- B. train the registered farmers into agriculturists
- C. advise on cultivating and harvesting products
- D. improve the workers' buildings and water tanks

39. We do the following at Happy Village **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. take examples from leaves and soil to oversee the field
- B. assign all the registered farmers to learn about organic farming
- C. help improve the socio-economic structure of the community
- D. help farmers prevent possible risks by mapping out the field

40. Who are the target readers of the passage?

- A. Individual farmers.
- B. Agricultural experts.

- C. Ambitious policy-makers.
- D. Health-conscious consumers.

(C)

Remember This

There are a handful of people with uncommonly good memories. But AJ is unique. Her extraordinary memory is not for facts or figures, but for aspects of her own life. Such a memory for autobiographical detail was previously unknown and neuroscientists have coined a new term to describe her condition: hyperthymestic syndrome (超忆综合症).

It would seem initially as though having a memory like AJ's would make life qualitatively different — and better. Our culture bombards us with new information, yet so little of it is captured and cataloged in such a way that it can be retrieved later. What would it mean to have all that otherwise lost knowledge at our fingertips? It would be a great benefit if it made us more confident and, in some fundamental sense, smarter. To the extent that experience is the sum of our memories, and wisdom the sum of experience, having a better memory would mean knowing more about the world and about oneself. How many worthwhile ideas have gone unthought because of our memory's shortcomings?

The greatest geniuses in ancient and medieval times were described as people of superior memories, and there is a long tradition of memory training in many cultures. But over the past millennium, we've gradually replaced our internal memory with what psychologists refer to as external memory, a vast superstructure of technological crutches that mean we don't have to store information in our brains. We have calendars to keep track of our schedules, books (and now the internet) to store our collective knowledge, and photographs to record our experiences. But has anything been lost in this process?

The whole point of our nervous system is to develop a sense of what is happening in the present and what is about to happen in the future, so that we can respond in the best possible way. Our brains are fundamentally prediction machines, and to work they have to find order in the chaos of possible memories. Our brains receive a huge amount of data but most of this does not need to be reflected upon or remembered.

Not surprisingly, drug companies are searching for chemicals that might halt the tide of forgetting. But this raises some troubling ethical questions. Would we choose to live in a society where people have vastly better memories? In fact, what would it even mean to have a

better memory? Would it mean remembering things only exactly as they happened, free from the revisions and exaggerations that our mind naturally creates? Would it mean having a memory that forgets traumas (创伤)? Would it mean becoming AJ?

41. In the second paragraph, what is the writer's attitude towards people having better memories?

- A. He thinks only a few people are capable of achieving this.
- B. He believes some information in our culture is not worth acquiring.
- C. He is confident that scientific progress will ensure this in the near future.
- D. He appreciates that our lives might improve as a consequence.

42. What is the writer's purpose in the third paragraph?

- A. To compare attitudes towards collective knowledge.
- B. To illustrate the growing use of aids to memory.
- C. To describe how psychology has affected our understanding of memory.
- D. To explain how improved knowledge has led to technological development.

43. The word "chaos" in paragraph 4 is used to refer to _____.

- A. some people's perception of the world they live in
- B. the many conflicting opinions about how the brain functions
- C. the result of people not getting rid of irrelevant information
- D. different ways in which a damaged brain can impair memory

44. What does the writer suggest about the development of memory drugs?

- A. Many people are opposed to this kind of research.
- B. It is hard to be precise about their effect.
- C. The benefits for society would be immense.
- D. Trauma victims should be a priority.

Section C

Directions: Read the following passages. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

"The worst gift is a fruitcake," said Johnny Carson once in his popular TV show.

"There's only one fruitcake in the entire world, and people keep sending it to each other."

Most Chinese have never heard of Carson, a beloved American television host who died in

Mooncakes are often dense, cloyingly sweet --- and, as Carson suggested, re-gifted. Chinese people usually eat them with their family members. They play a central role in celebrations of the traditional midautumn festival, a popular Chinese holiday that falls on September 10th. 46

Despite the outbreak of the pandemic, this year China is expected to produce 437,000 tones of mooncakes, according to iiMedia Research, a consultancy. Sales are likely to reach 24bn yuan (\$3.5bn), up by 11.8% compared with last year. As most industries are gradually accustomed to functioning along with the pandemic, the mooncake industry, likewise, is now bouncing back to its pre-pandemic norms.

Most bakeries and restaurants offer mooncakes in their traditional form, with a heavy crust that puts in fillings such as red-bean paste, egg yolks or lotus seed. But expensive fillings, such as shark's fin and edible bird's nest, are sometimes added. 47 Some people use these luxurious mooncake packages as a clever bribing way to buy themselves up the ladder towards fame and power. That has led to new concerns over corruption and is out of step with the government's drive to reduce inequality and control ostentatious (炫耀的) wealth.

Officials, therefore, have been inspecting mooncakes for sale in malls, supermarkets, hotels and restaurants. 48 Whoever sells a mooncake gift set for over 500 yuan must store the transaction data for 2 years in case of investigation.

- A. The media have published photos of stuff wearing uniforms on the hunt for overpackaged and overpriced mooncakes.
- B. However, the American host expressed his love for mooncakes on his show many times.
- C. The expensive materials, however, come from the animals under strict protection by law.
- D. But in the months leading up to the celebration, mooncakes have become the object of intense government inspection.
- E. Luxury hotels and designer brands have packaged these fancy mooncakes together with gold leaf, jade and expensive tea or liquor.
- F. Yet many would get his joke. China has its own fruitcake equivalent: mooncake.

V. Grammar

(A)

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Are you the kind of person who hated school? Or are you more like Michael Nicholson, who can't stop learning? He currently has 30 degrees including 22 master's and a doctorate! 49 you're also passionate about studying, you might be a philomath — a person who loves to learn and study. The word comes 50 Greek with 'phil' meaning 'a lover of' and 'math' meaning 'learning'.

Humans are all philomaths to an extent — our brain 51 (hardwire) to be curious. We want to learn and understand, partly to make sense of the world but also 52 something called neoteny. This is a term that refers to the juvenile characteristics of some animals, including humans, being retained into adulthood. One of these traits is neuroplasticity, which helps our brains stay flexible — this gives us the ability 53 (learn) throughout our lives. Many creatures which are genetically close to us, 54 primates, can't do this and only learn during their adolescence.

But for every person who loves learning, there are plenty 55 can't stand it. Lots of people remember their school days as being boring or even pointless. Why is this? Educational anthropologists have suggested that if a concept or idea is too complex or dull, it becomes harder to link old and new ideas together. If that's the case, we lose motivation and absorb 56 (little) information. This negative experience of education at school 57 lead to people avoiding learning opportunities in later life.

So, don't let a bad educational experience prevent you learning 58 new as an adult. Evolution has made us lifelong learners, so take advantage of your biology and discover your inner philomath. Who knows what you could achieve?

(B)

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

It is said that Chinese New Year started in ancient times, 59 the Chinese people

were bounded by a mythical beast called the 'Nian'. The Nian would visit every New Year day to gobble up all their livestock, crops and even people!

_____60_____ (scare) and tormented, the villagers left food _____61_____ their houses for the Nian, in the hope that it would leave them be once it had been fed.

One day, the villagers noticed that the Nian was afraid of _____62_____ but a small child wearing _____63_____ color red. From that day on, red lanterns, firecrackers and scrolls were used _____64_____ (frighten) the Nian away and it never came back!

Each Chinese year _____65_____ (name) after one of the 12 animals on the Chinese Zodiac. The zodiac is a repeating 12-year cycle and is shown as a wheel, split into 12 sections, each _____66_____ (contain) an animal. The Chinese Zodiac and its 12 animals all link to certain years of the Lunar calendar. The year 2020 was the year of the rat, 2021 was the year of the ox and 2022 the year of the tiger.

These animals all came to be ranked by a legendary race _____67_____ they all took part in by crossing a river. The rat won the race through trickery and people who are born in the year of the rat _____68_____ (say) to be very cunning.

From first to last, the animals finished in this order: rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, goat, monkey, rooster, dog and pig.

VI. Summary Writing

69. *Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.*

Why Gratitude Is Good for You?

Gratitude is more than just saying 'thank you' to someone who has helped us or given us a gift. Gratitude is a deeper appreciation for someone or something that makes us feel a positive emotion. And this positive emotion can be good for our health -- our emotional and physical health, as well as the health of our relationships.

Let's start by looking at the emotional or mental health benefits of expressing gratitude. There have been many studies, as described in a 2018 paper from the Greater Good Science Center titled 'The Science of Gratitude', showing that writing a gratitude letter to another person or writing in a gratitude journal, if done regularly, improves mental health. It is because gratitude stops us from thinking about toxic, negative emotions, and writing a 'thank you' letter, for example, shifts our attention so that we focus on positive emotions. But even if

we don't share our writing with anyone, like in a journal, the act of completing the exercise alone makes us happier and more satisfied with life. And this gets better with time. So, the more we express gratitude, the more positive we feel.

Gratitude can also make us feel good in our bodies. There are studies linking a gratitude practice to better sleep quality, better eating habits, and reduced inflammation in people who have had heart problems. So gratitude is clearly good for us, but is it also good for the people in our lives?

The simple answer is 'yes'. When shared — spoken or written — gratitude is about feeling valued and helping others feel valued too. Feeling valued can help build stronger relationships — be it with family, partners, friends or even colleagues. And that's on top of all the other ways gratitude is clearly good for us. Maybe we should all stop counting sheep or counting calories and start counting our blessings instead.

VII. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

70. 上班路上堵车对我来说简直就是灾难。(stick)(汉译英)
71. 要让孩子受到艺术熏陶的方式多种多样, 其中有些甚至不用花你一分钱。(expose) (汉译英)
72. 在耗尽所有可利用的愤源之后, 他们没有其他选择只得放弃原来的计划。(exhaust) (汉译英)
73. 就在我们感到绝望的时候, 一架直升机出现了, 终于有人来救我们了。(rescue 名词) (汉译英)
74. 尽管这次的暴风雨与我之后所遇到的相比不值一提, 但却给我留下了深刻的印象以至于我下定决心再也不无视父亲给我的任何建议。(resolve) (汉译英)

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