



乌江新高考协作体

2022-2023 学年(下)期末学业质量联合调研抽测

高二英语试题

(分数: 120 分, 时间: 100 分钟)

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题: 每小题 1.5 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

Donna Strickland was awarded the 2018 Nobel Prize for physics jointly with Arthur Ashkin and Gérard Mourou. It's the first time in 55 years that a woman has won this famous prize, but why has it taken so long? We look at five other pioneering female physicists—past and present—who actually deserve the prize.

Jocelyn Bell Burnell

Perhaps the most famous snub (冷落): then-student Bell discovered the first radio pulsars in 1967, when she was a PhD student at Cambridge. The Nobel Prize that recognised this landmark discovery in 1974, however, went to her male supervisor, Antony Hewish. Recently awarded a £ 2.3 million Breakthrough Prize, which she gave away to help under-represented students, she joked to *the Guardian*, “I feel I’ve done very well out of not getting a Nobel Prize.”

Lene Hau

Hau is best known for leading the research team at Harvard University in 1999 that managed to slow a beam of light, before managing to stop it completely in 2001. Often topping Nobel Prize prediction lists, could 2022 be Hau's year?

Vera Rubin

Rubin discovered dark matter in the 1980s, opening up a new field of astronomy. She died in 2016, without recognition from the committee.

Chien-Shiung Wu

Wu's “Wu experiment” helped disprove the “law of conservation of parity”. Her experimental work was helpful but never honoured, and instead, her male colleagues won the 1957 Nobel Prize for their theoretical work behind the study.

Lise Meitner

Meitner led groundbreaking (开创性的) work on the discovery of nuclear fission. However, the discovery was acknowledged by the 1944 Nobel Prize for chemistry, which was won by her male co-lead, Otto Hahn.

1. When was the discovery of radio pulsars recognised by the Nobel?

- A. In 1944.
- B. In 1967.
- C. In 1974.
- D. In 1980.

2. Which woman is most likely to win a Nobel Prize later according to the text?

- A. Lene Hau.
- B. Vera Rubin.
- C. Donna Strickland.
- D. Jocelyn Bell Burnell.

3. What do we know about the five females?

- A. The five female scientists did greatly in chemistry.
- B. Vera Rubin had opened up a new field in geometry.
- C. Lise Meitner's teacher won a Noble Prize for her work.
- D. All their findings haven't been recognised by the Nobel.

【答案】1. C 2. A 3. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章从 50 年来第一位获诺贝尔物理学奖的女性谈起，介绍了另外五位原本有资格获得这个奖项的女科学家。

【详解】1. 细节理解题。根据 Jocelyn Bell Burnell 中的 “then-student Bell discovered the first radio pulsars in 1967, when she was a PhD student at Cambridge. The Nobel Prize that recognised this landmark discovery in 1974 (当时还是学生的贝尔在 1967 年发现了第一颗射电脉冲星，当时她还是剑桥大学的博士生。1974 年的诺贝尔奖认可了这一具有里程碑意义的发现)” 可知，第一个 radio pulsars 在 1967 年被发现，被授予诺贝尔奖是在 1974 年。故选 C 项。

2. 细节理解题。根据 Lene Hau 中的 “Often topping Nobel Prize prediction lists (常常荣登诺贝尔奖预言榜榜首)” 可知，Lene Hau 经常被列于诺贝尔奖预测名单上榜首，她最有可能获诺贝尔奖。故选 A 项。

3. 细节理解题。根据第一段总述中的 “It's the first time in 55 years that a woman has won this famous prize, but why has it taken so long? We look at five other pioneering female physicists—past and present—who actually deserve

the prize.(这是 55 年来第一次有女性获得这个著名的奖项，但为什么花了这么长时间？我们来看看其他五位女性物理学家，无论是过去的还是现在的，她们实际上都配得上这个奖项。) ”可知 Donna Strickland 是 50 年来第一位获诺贝尔物理学奖的女性，而文中介绍的 5 位女科学家都应该获得诺贝尔物理学奖，但由于各种原因未能获奖。故选 D 项。

B

If humans were truly at home under the light of the moon and stars, we would go in darkness happily, the midnight world as visible to us as it is to the vast number of nocturnal (夜间活动的) species on this planet. Instead, we are diurnal creatures, with eyes adapted to living in the sun's light. This is a basic evolutionary fact, even though most of us don't think of ourselves as diurnal beings. Yet it's the only way to explain what we've done to the night: We've engineered it to receive us by filling it with light.

The benefits of this kind of engineering come with consequences -- called light pollution -- whose effects scientists are only now beginning to study. Light pollution is largely the result of bad lighting design, which allows artificial light to shine outward and upward into the sky. Ill-designed lighting washes out the darkness of night and completely changes the light levels -- and light rhythms -- to which many forms of life, including ourselves, have adapted. Wherever human light spills into the natural world, some aspect of life is affected.

In most cities the sky looks as though it has been emptied of stars, leaving behind a vacant haze (霾) that mirrors our fear of the dark. We've grown so used to this orange haze that the original glory of an unlit night -- dark enough for the planet Venus to throw shadows on Earth -- is wholly beyond our experience, beyond memory almost.

We've lit up the night as if it were an unoccupied country, when nothing could be further from the truth. Among mammals alone, the number of nocturnal species is astonishing. Light is a powerful biological force, and on many species it acts as a magnet (磁铁). The effect is so powerful that scientists speak of songbirds and seabirds being "captured" by searchlights on land or by the light from gas flares on marine oil platforms. Migrating at night, birds tend to collide with brightly lit tall buildings.

Frogs living near brightly lit highways suffer nocturnal light levels that are as much as a million times brighter than normal, throwing nearly every aspect of their behavior out of joint, including their nighttime breeding choruses. Humans are no less trapped by light pollution than the frogs. Like most other creatures, we do need darkness. Darkness is as essential to our biological welfare, to our internal clockwork, as light itself.

Living in a glare of our own making, we have cut ourselves off from our evolutionary and cultural heritage-the light of the stars and the rhythms of day and night. In a very real sense, light pollution causes us to lose sight of our true place in the universe, to forget the scale of our being, which is best measured against the dimensions of a deep

night with the Milky Way -- the edge of our galaxy -- arching overhead.

4. According to the passage, human beings _____.

- A. prefer to live in the darkness
- B. are used to living in the day light
- C. were curious about the midnight world
- D. had to stay at home with the light of the moon

5. The writer mentions birds and frogs to _____.

- A. provide examples of animal protection
- B. show how light pollution affects animals
- C. compare the living habits of both species
- D. explain why the number of certain species has declined

6. It is implied in the last paragraph that _____.

- A. light pollution does harm to the eyesight of animals
- B. light pollution has destroyed some of the world heritages
- C. human beings cannot go to the outer space
- D. human beings should reflect on their position in the universe

7. What might be the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. The Magic Light | B. The Orange Haze |
| C. The Disappearing Night | D. The Rhythms of Nature |

【答案】4. B 5. B 6. D 7. C

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文，讲述了人类热衷于用人造光源将夜空照亮。由此引发的光污染对于动物和人类造成严重影响，呼吁我们反思自己的行为。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “Instead, we are diurnal creatures, with eyes adapted to living in the sun's light. (而相反，我们人类属于昼间活动的动物，眼睛适应了太阳的光线)” 可知，人类习惯生活在白昼时阳光照射下的环境。故选 B 项。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “The benefits of this kind of engineering come with consequences (这项工程带来好处的同时也带来了坏处)” 和 “Wherever human light spills into the natural world, some aspect of life is

affected (无论人造光源投射到哪里, 自然界某些生物的生活都会受到一些影响)”推知, 提到鸟和青蛙是为了表明光污染是如何影响动物的。故选 B 项。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “Living in a glare of our own making, we have cut ourselves off from our evolutionary and cultural heritage—the light of the stars and the rhythms of day and night. In a very real sense light pollution causes us to lose sight of our true place in the universe, to forget the scale of our being, (生活在一个刺眼的世界, 我们已经远离了进化和文化遗产: 遥远的星光和昼夜交替闪耀的光。在一个非常真实的意义上, 光污染使我们在宇宙中失去真我)”可知, 作者认为光污染使得人类迷失了自我, 这背离了人类在苍茫宇宙的存在意义。由此推知, 人类应当对此进行深刻的检讨和反思。故选 D 项。

【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “We’ve engineered it to receive us by filling it with light. (我们设法将夜空用人造光源照亮)” 和第二段 “Wherever human light spills into the natural world, some aspect of life is affected (无论人造光源投射到哪里, 自然界某些生物的生活都会受到一些影响)” 和最后一段 “Living in a glare of our own making, we have cut ourselves off from our evolutionary and cultural heritage—the light of the stars and the rhythms of day and night. (生活在一个刺眼的世界, 我们已经远离了进化和文化遗产: 遥远的星光和昼夜交替闪耀的光)”可知, 本文主要介绍人类用耀眼的人造光源将夜空点亮, 给自然环境中的动物和人类自身带来了诸多的问题, 呼吁人们顺应天道, 按照自然规律, 还原一个 “黑暗沉静” 的夜晚。故 “正在消失的夜空” 可以作为本文标题。故选 C 项。

C

In this digital age, people measure their popularity by the number of “likes” and followers they get on social media. But as it turns out, people are happier when their friends are of high quality rather than huge quantity.

Scientists from the University of Leeds in the UK studied data from two online surveys of nearly 1,500 people. Those who took the survey gave details about their age, social interactions, and how satisfied they were with their social lives. The researchers found that those who had a small number of close friends generally tended to be happier than those who had a large number of superficial (关系浅表的) friends.

“Loneliness has less to do with the number of friends you have, and more to do with how you feel about your friends,” said Bruine de Bruin, one of the researchers.

He found that older people tended to have smaller social circles than young people, but the people in these circles tended to be closer to them. He also found that younger people tended to have larger social circles that were made up of “peripheral(次要的) others”— people who are not their true friends, but just the ones they know. These people had no influence on their happiness.

The results of the study show that the opinion society has about old people being sad and lonely might not be accurate.

“The research shows that older adults’ smaller networks don’t decrease their social satisfaction and happiness. In fact, older adults tend to report a better sense of well-being than younger adults,” said Bruine de Bruin.

8. According to the study, people tend to be happier when they _____.

- A. have friends of huge quantity
- B. have a small circle of close friends
- C. have a lot of followers on social media
- D. make friends with older people

9. What do we know from paragraph 4?

- A. Older people’s friends seem to be of higher quality.
- B. Younger people don’t need to make peripheral friends.
- C. Older people’s happiness has nothing to do with their friends.
- D. Both older and younger people find it hard to make close friends.

10. Which word might Bruine de Bruin use to describe older adults?

- A. Sad.
- B. Happy.
- C. Lonely.
- D. Concerned

11. What is the focus of this article?

- A. Different types of friends in one’s life.
- B. Changes in people’s happiness levels.
- C. Interactions between older and younger people.
- D. The relationship between happiness and the quality and quantity of friends.

【答案】8. B 9. A 10. B 11. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了人们在拥有的朋友质量高而不是数量多时更快乐。研究发现有着少数亲密朋友的人通常比那些有着大量肤浅朋友的人更快乐，而且孤独与朋友数量关系不大，与和朋友相处的感觉关系较大。但对于老年人来说，他们的幸福感和对孤独的看法却不太受社交圈大小的影响。

【详解】1. 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句提到 “The researchers found that those who had a small number of close friends generally tended to be happier than those who had a large number of superficial (关系浅表的) friends. (研究人员发现，那些有少数亲密朋友的人通常比那些有着大量肤浅朋友的人更快乐。)” 可知，那些有少数亲密朋友的人通常比那些有许多关系浅薄的朋友的人更快乐。故选 B 项。

2. 推理判断题。根据第四段 “He found that older people tended to have smaller social circles than young people, but the people in these circles tended to be closer to them. He also found that younger people tended to have larger social circles that were made up of “peripheral (次要的) others”— people who are not their true friends,

but just the ones they know. These people had no influence on their happiness.(他发现, 老年人的社交圈往往比年轻人小, 但社交圈里的人往往与他们更亲近。他还发现, 年轻人往往有更大的社交圈, 这些社交圈由“外围人”组成——这些人不是他们真正的朋友, 只是他们认识的人。这些人对他们的幸福没有影响。)可知, 研究发现, 尽管较年长的人的社交圈比年轻人小, 但圈子里的人往往和他们之间的关系更亲密。由此可知, 较年长的人的朋友质量更高。故选 A 项。

3. 细节理解题。根据最后一段 Bruine de Bruin 的话中的 “In fact, older adults tend to report a better sense of well-being than younger adults(事实上, 老年人往往比年轻人更幸福。)” 可知, 她认为较年长的人往往比年轻人的幸福感更强。故选 B 项。

4. 主旨大意题。根据第一段中 “But as it turns out, people are happiest when their friends are high quality - not high quantity.(但事实证明, 人们最快乐的时候是他们的朋友质量高, 而不是数量多)” 可知, 文章主要介绍了一项关于人的幸福感与其朋友数量和质量的关系的研究。研究发现, 影响一个人幸福感的并非是其拥有朋友的数量, 而是其朋友的质量。故选 D 项。

D

From composer, musician, and philanthropist(慈善家)Peter Buffett comes, a warm, wise, and inspirational, book that asks, “Which win you choose: the path of least resistance or the path of potentially greatest satisfaction?”

You may think that with a last name like his, Buffett has enjoyed a life of endless privilege. But the son of billionaire investor Warren Buffett says that the only real inheritance handed down from his parents is a philosophy: Build your own path in life. It is a principle that has allowed him to follow his own passions, establish his own identity, and reap his own successes.

In *Life Is What You Make It*, Buffett expounds on(阐释)the strong set of values given to him by his trusting and broadminded mother, his hardworking and talented father, and the many life teachers he has met along the way.

Today’s society, Buffett assumes, has begun to replace a work ethic, enjoying what you do, with a wealth ethic, honoring the payoff instead of the process. We confuse privilege with material wealth, character with external validation(认可). Yet, by focusing more on substance and less on reward, we can open doors of opportunity and strive toward a greater sense of fulfillment. In clear and brief terms, Buffett reveals a great truth: Life is random, neither fair nor unfair.

From there it becomes easy to recognize the equal dignity and value of every human life our circumstances may vary but our essence does not. We see that our journey in life rarely follows a straight line but is often met with false starts, crises, and mistakes. How we push through and persevere in these challenging moments is where we begin to create the life of our dreams—from discovering our vocations to giving back to others.

Personal and instructive, *Life Is What You Make It* is about challenging your circumstances, taking control of

your destiny, and living your life to the fullest.

12. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To describe a famous person.
- B. To introduce a book.
- C. To talk about what life is about.
- D. To discuss how to live a meaningful life.

13. What can we infer about Peter Buffett?

- A. His father is very rich.
- B. One of his hobbies is music.
- C. He achieved success by himself.
- D. He wrote the book *Life Is What You Make It*.

14. What is today's society like according to Peter Buffett?

- A. People are following their interests.
- B. People are seeking spiritual enjoyment.
- C. People pay more attention to the process.
- D. People focus more on the results.

15. Which proverb can best express the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

- A. Living without an aim is like sailing without a compass.
- B. Life is full of ups and downs.
- C. Where there is a will, there is away.
- D. Life isn't about getting and having, it's about giving and being.

【答案】 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。沃伦·巴菲特之子彼得·巴菲特通过自己的生活经历探索人生的意义：打造自己的人生道路。这一人生哲学在他的著作《生活由你打造》中有着深刻的体现。

【详解】1.推理判断题。根据全文内容，尤其是第三段 “In *Life Is What You Make It*, Buffett expounds on(阐释)the strong set of values given to him by his trusting and broadminded mother, his hardworking and talented father, and the many life teachers he has met along the way.(生活是你自己创造的。巴菲特详细阐述了他信任他人、心胸开阔的母亲、勤奋而有才华的父亲，以及他一路走来遇到的许多人生导师给他带来的强大价值观。)” 和最后一段的内容 “Personal and instructive, *Life Is What You Make It* is about challenging your circumstances, taking control of your destiny, and living your life to the fullest.(《生活是你创造的》是一本个人

的、有教育意义的书，它是关于挑战你的环境，控制你的命运，充实地过你的生活。)”可知，本文旨在介绍彼得·巴菲特的一本名为 *Life Is What You Make It* 的书，故选 B 项。

2.推理判断题。根据第二段第二句 “But the son of billionaire investor Warren Buffett says that the only real inheritance handed down from his parents is a philosophy: Build your own path in life.(但亿万富翁投资者沃伦·巴菲特的儿子说，他从父母那里继承的唯一真正的遗产是一种哲学：开辟自己的人生道路。)”可推知，彼得·巴菲特通过自己打造人生道路获得了成功，而不是利用他父亲的帮助，故选 C 项。

3.细节理解题。根据第四段第一句 “Today’s society, Buffett assumes, has begun to replace a work ethic, enjoying what you do, with a wealth ethic, honoring the payoff instead of the process.(巴菲特认为，今天的社会已经开始用财富伦理取代职业道德，即享受你所做的一切，尊重回报而不是过程。)”可知，彼得·巴菲特认为，今天的社会已经开始用财富伦理取代工作伦理，人们只关注结果而忽视过程，故选 D 项。

4.主旨大意题。根据该段第二句 “From there it becomes easy to recognize the equal dignity and value of every human life our circumstances may vary but our essence does not. We see that our journey in life rarely follows a straight line but is often met with false starts, crises, and mistakes. How we push through and persevere in these challenging moments is where we begin to create the life Of our dreams—from discovering our vocations to giving back to others.(从这一点出发，我们很容易认识到每个人生命的平等尊严和价值——我们的环境可能会有所不同，但我们的本质是不变的。我们看到，我们的人生旅程很少是一条直线，而是经常遇到错误的开始、危机和错误。我们如何在这些充满挑战的时刻坚持下去，我们就开始创造我们梦想的生活——从发现我们的职业到回馈他人。)”可知，我们的人生之旅很少遵循一条直线，但常会遇到错误的开始、危机和错误，结合本段内容可推断，该段主要说明了人生起伏无常，故选 B 项。

第二节(共 5 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中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。

The Upside to Being Outside

Research shows that being in nature makes people feel good, whether they’re roughing it in the wilderness for days or just hanging out at a local park for a while. One study was conducted in the city of Birmingham, Alabama. Researchers found that most participants’ mood and well-being improved significantly when they spent time in urban parks, even though the average visit was only around half an hour.

_____16_____ For example, scientists in the United Kingdom studied the impact of the “30 Days Wild” campaign. It challenged people to interact with nature for 30 days by enjoying earthy activities like feeding birds and planting flowers. Participants were measurably happier and healthier throughout the challenge...and for

months afterwards, too. _____17_____

How does nature boost people's happiness? Scientists say that spending time in natural settings reduces stress and anxiety, which benefits mental and physical health. Research shows our brains are more relaxed in natural settings.

To most people, it's not news that nature can be calming. But multiple studies have found that spending time in nature also has some more surprising benefits, like improving creativity and problem-solving. _____18_____ Another found that exposure to nature helped people score better on tests. That's more proof that going outside is a smart move!

What accounts for the connection with cognition and creativity? It could be that a good dose of nature acts as a cure to information overload. Everyday life involves a lot of multitasking. Some scientists theorize that spending time in nature enables our brains to rest and recover from mental tiredness. _____19_____

Naturally, scientific studies don't cover everything that's great about the great outdoors. _____20_____ From recreation and exercise to happiness and creativity, there are lots of upsides to getting outside.

- A. One study revealed that people were better at figuring out puzzles after a four-day camping trip.
- B. According to many scientific studies, there's a good chance it'll make you happier, healthier, and more creative.
- C. What's more, the lift people get from nature is long lasting.
- D. Lots of people enjoy fun activities outside, like swimming, riding bikes, or climbing trees.
- E. When the only light you've seen all day is the glow of a screen, it might be a good idea to switch it off.
- F. This means that whether you're studying or playing video games, heading outside to give your brain a break might help you get to the next level.
- G. So, kicking back in a park is a bit like treating your mind to a restful mini vacation.

【答案】 16. C 17. G 18. A 19. F 20. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍的是户外活动的好处。

【16 题详解】

根据空后的 For example 可知，空后内容是对该空的举例说明，所以该空为本段的主题句，根据空处所在段落的尾句 “Participants were measurably happier and healthier throughout the challenge...and for months afterwards, too. (在整个挑战过程中，参与者都更快乐、更健康……之后的几个月也是如此。)” 可知，该段讲述的是在户外活动给参与者带来的快乐会持续很久，C 选项 “What's more, the lift people get from nature is long lasting. (更重要的是，人们从大自然中获得的提升是持久的。)” 表述的内容与举例说明中的内容一致，符合语境。故选 C 项。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/236032052204011101>