

江苏省盐城市盐城市五校联考 2022-2023 学年

高二下学期 5 月月考

英语试题

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. Who is Carol?

A. Jack's friend. B. Jack's aunt. C. Jack's mother.

2. What is the weather like today?

A. Windy. B. Snowy. C. Sunny.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At the woman's home. B. In a science museum. C. At a gallery.

4. Why can't the woman attend the birthday party?

A. Her family member is visiting.

B. She is going out of town.

C. She is seriously ill.

5. What does the woman offer to do for the man?

A. Make juice for him. B. Buy him yogurt. C. Shop with him.

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 秒钟;听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. How many people are there in the car?

A. Three. B. Five. C. Four.

7. What will the speakers do next?

A. Save homeless dogs. B. Buy some dog food. C. Pick up their friends.

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听下面一段对话，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What color is Ashley's jacket?

- A. Blue. B. Yellow. C. Brown.

9. Where did the man find Ashley?

- A. At the entrance.
B. Next to the toys.
C. In the clothing department.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How did the man feel about the ending of the TV show?

- A. Joyful. B. Comfortable. C. Dissatisfied.

11. What change did the man make to his TV?

- A. The color. B. The sound. C. The brightness.

12. What would the woman prefer to do in the future?

- A. Watch TV series. B. Read storybooks. C. See films.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Sleep. B. Music. C. Weather.

14. Why could the man sleep well last night?

- A. The weather was fine.
B. He felt tired during the day.
C. Classical music helped him sleep.

15. Which floor does the woman live on?

- A. The 1st floor. B. The 25th floor. C. The 50th floor.

16. Which hotel does the man recommend?

- A. The one by the TV station.
B. The one opposite the city park.
C. The one near the National Library.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did Ford's father want him to be?

- A. An engineer. B. A driver. C. A farmer.

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18. What made Ford cars cheaper?

- A. The production line. B. The materials used. C. The lower quality.

19. Who could afford Ford cars in America?

- A. Only the upper class.
B. The middle class.
C. Very few engineers.

20. What percentage of the cars in America were the Model Ts in 1918?

- A. Under 15%. B. About 40%. C. Over 50%.

第二部分 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 阅读理解 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

STEM Summer Programs for High School Students

STEM is a term that stands for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Here is a list of some of the best STEM summer camps for high school students.

Future Matters Program

It is an 8-week paid summer research experience for high school students. This is a hands-on program for students interested in going after a career in medical research. Students will attend seminars led by the faculty and participate in discussions with peers.

Simons Summer Research

It is a seven-week program located at Stony Brook University. Students will have the opportunity to participate in special workshops, tours and events free of charge. They will conclude the program producing a written research abstract and a research poster.

Research Science Institute

It is the first cost-free summer program of its kind. During this six-week program, students will dive deeper into the world of science and engineering by experiencing the entire research cycle. In this program students will attend classes conducted by famous professors and prepare written and oral presentations to present their research.

Program in Math for Young Scientists

This is a six-week intensive mathematics program designed for students across the globe. Unlike

common programs, it offers a great deal of independence for students to choose their own schedules and decide what they want to study. Besides learning, there is also “mandatory (强制的) fun time” built into the weekly schedule so that students are able to have non-math related activities.

1. Which program best suits students who want to be doctors?

A. Future Matters Program. B. Simons Summer Research.

C. Research Science Institute. D. Program in Math for Young Scientists.

2. What do Simons Summer Research and Research Science Institute have in common?

A. The topic. B. The expense. C. The duration. D. The content.

3. What's special in Program in Math for Young Scientists?

A. Cultivating independent skills. B. Attending non-math activities.

C. Tailoring personal schedules. D. Enrolling international students.

【答案】1. A 2. B 3. C

【语篇解读】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了一些适合高中生的 STEM 夏令营。

【1 题详析】

细节理解题。根据 **Future Matters Program** 部分中“This is a hands-on program for students interested in going after a career in medical research.(这是一个为有兴趣从事医学研究的学生提供的实践性项目)”可知，该项目适合想要成为医生的学生。故选 A。

【2 题详析】

理解理解题。根据 **Simons Summer Research** 部分中“Students will have the opportunity to participate in special workshops, tours and events free of charge.(学生将有机会免费参加特别的研讨会、参观和活动)”和 **Research Science Institute** 部分中“It is the first cost-free summer program of its kind.(这是首个此类免费暑期课程)”可知，这两个项目的共同点是都免费。故选 B。

【3 题详析】

细节理解题。根据 **Program in Math for Young Scientists** 部分中“Unlike common programs, it offers a great deal of independence for students to choose their own schedules and decide what they want to study.(与普通课程不同的是，它为学生提供了很大的独立性，可以选择自己的时间表并决定他们想学什么)”可知，该项目的特殊之处在于它允许定制个人的时间表。故选 C。

B

Li Jianguo, a 49-year-old teacher at the Tianjin Vocational Institute, is set to be named as one of the “2022 most beautiful teachers”— an annual public award sponsored by the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Ministry of Education.

Li has stood out by taking the lead in the training of students in vocational skills, gaining a number of honors including being named as a national role model teacher. He has mentored (指导) seven national-level technique experts and a team of 14 technique masters. One of his students, Guo Jinpeng, who graduated from the institute in 2007, became a college teacher at the Chengdu Auto Vocational and Technical School and was named as a national role model teacher in 2019.

Li’s nomination (提名) as one of the “2022 most beautiful teachers” reflects that China is focusing on the importance of vocational education and aims to foster (培养) more leading personnel with the spirit of craftsmanship in the manufacturing industry.

At an international vocational and technical education conference in Tianjin last month, Li noted that there is no difference between vocational education and ordinary education, and vocational education is not secondary nor should it ever be treated as less than ordinary education. “Vocational education has the mission of fostering a quality workforce and technical experts for the country. The hardworking spirit is the key to building any ordinary people into leading personnel,” he said.

Li joined the institute in 1993 and later founded a machinery engineering practice center, providing free training to 7,500 people a week. In 2015, he led a team of teachers to work for 40 days to repair 124 machine tools in the center. Li has devoted himself to building the country’s first additive manufacturing technique and application center at the institute to satisfy the thirst for the country’s human resources in 3D printing.

4. Why does the author mention Guo Jinpeng in paragraph 2?

- A. To make a comparison with Li Jianguo.
- B. To publicize national role model teachers.
- C. To praise national-level technique experts.
- D. To show the achievements of Li Jianguo.

5. What is Li’s opinion about vocational education?

- A. It is more important than ordinary education.

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B. It is secondary to ordinary education.

C. It should develop qualified and skilled talents.

D. It has nothing to do with hardworking spirit.

6. Which of the following best describes Li's job at the institute?

A. Boring. B. Well-paid. C. Challenging. D. Productive.

7. What is the best title for the text?

A. China Sponsoring Annual Award for Teachers

B. China Aiming to Develop More Leading Personnel

C. A Vocational Teacher to Be Awarded as One of the "Most Beautiful Teachers"

D. Different Education Training Different Kinds of Students

【答案】4. D 5. C 6. D 7. C

【语篇解读】这是一篇新闻报道。文章介绍了被评为“2022 年最美教师”之一的天津职业大学教师李建国，他为培养学生职业技能和国家技术专家做出了贡献。

【4 题详析】

推理判断题。根据第二段“Li has stood out by taking the lead in the training of students in vocational skills, gaining a number of honors including being named as a national role model teacher. He has mentored (指导) seven national-level technique experts and a team of 14 technique masters. One of his students, Guo Jinpeng, who graduated from the institute in 2007, became a college teacher at the Chengdu Auto Vocational and Technical School and was named as a national role model teacher in 2019.(李老师在学生职业技能培训方面处于领先地位，获得了包括全国模范教师在内的多项荣誉。他指导了 7 名国家级技术专家和 14 名技术大师团队。他的学生郭金鹏 2007 年毕业于该学院，成为成都汽车职业技术学校的一名大学教师，并于 2019 年被评为全国模范教师)”可推知，作者在第二段提到郭金鹏是为了展示李建国的成就。故选 D。

【5 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第四段“Vocational education has the mission of fostering a quality workforce and technical experts for the country.(职业教育的使命是为国家培养高素质的劳动力和技术专家)”可知，李建国认为职业教育应该培养合格、熟练的人才。故选 C。

【6 题详析】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Li has devoted himself to building the country's first additive

manufacturing technique and application center at the institute to satisfy the thirst for the country's human resources in 3D printing.(为了满足我国在 3D 打印领域的人力需求,李建国致力于在该研究所建设国内首个增材制造技术与应用中心)”可推知,李建国在学校的工作是有创造性的。故选 D。

【7 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Li Jianguo, a 49-year-old teacher at the Tianjin Vocational Institute, is set to be named as one of the “2022 most beautiful teachers”(天津职业学院 49 岁的教师李建国将被评为“2022 年最美教师”之一)”并结合全文信息可知,文章主要介绍了被评为“2022 年最美教师”之一的天津职业大学教师李建国,他为培养学生职业技能和国家技术专家做出贡献。由此可知,C 选项“职业教师被评为‘最美教师’”最适合作为文章标题。故选 C。

C

Housing officials say that lately they are noticing something different: students seem to lack the will, and the skill, to address ordinary conflicts. “We have students who are mad at each other and they text each other in the same room,” says a teacher. “So many of our conflicts are because kids don't know how to tackle a problem by formal discussion.”

And as any pop psychologist will tell you, bottled emotions lead to silent discontent that can boil over into frustration and anger. At the University of Florida, emotional conflicts occur about once a week, the university's director of housing education says. “Over the past five years, roommate conflicts have increased. The students don't have the person-to-person discussions and they don't know how to handle them.” The problem is most dramatic among freshmen; housing professionals say they see improvement as students move toward graduation, but some never seem to catch on, and they worry about how such students will deal with conflicts after college.

Administrators guess that reliance on cell phones and the Internet may have made it easier for young people to avoid uncomfortable encounters. Why express anger in person when you can vent in a text? “Things are posted on someone's wall on Facebook like: Oh, my roommate kept me up all night studying,” says Dana Pysz, an assistant director at the University of California, Los Angeles. “It's a different way to express their conflict to each other, consequently creating even more conflicts as complaints go public.” In recent focus groups at North Carolina State University, dorm residents said they would not even confront noisy neighbors on their floor.

Administrators point to parents who have fixed their children's problems in their entire lives. Now

in college, the children lack the skills to attend to even modest conflicts. Some parents continue to interfere on campus.

8. What is the main reason for many roommate conflicts?

- A. Students are not good at reaching an agreement about the problems.
- B. Students are not satisfied with each other.
- C. Housing directors are not responsible for them.
- D. Students are not strong-willed.

9. What do we learn from the second paragraph?

- A. Students, especially freshmen, should bottle up their dissatisfaction.
- B. Students in Florida sit down and have a person-to-person talk once a week.
- C. Not all students are able to handle conflicts by the time they graduate.
- D. The number of conflicts among roommates has decreased in the past five years.

10. What is the attitude of Dana Pysz when he mentions roommates reveal their conflicts in the media?

- A. Disapproval. B. Indifference.
- C. Empathy. D. Desperation.

11. What should parents do according to the passage?

- A. They should be involved in their children's life on campus.
- B. They should deal with their children's problems in their whole lives .
- C. They should constantly contact the administrators of the college.
- D. They should teach their children the skills to tackle the conflicts.

【答案】 8. A 9. C 10. A 11. D

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章论述了许多室友之间的冲突产生的原因和现状。

【8题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“*So many of our conflicts are because kids don't know how to tackle a problem by formal discussion.*(我们的很多冲突都是因为孩子们不知道如何协商问题)”可知，学生不善于就问题达成一致是许多室友冲突的主要原因。故选 A。

【9题详析】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*The problem is most dramatic among freshmen; housing professionals say they see improvement as students move toward graduation, but some never*

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seem to catch on, and they worry about how such students will deal with conflicts after college.(这个问题在大一新生中最为突出;住房专业人士说,随着学生迈向毕业,他们看到了一些改善,但有些人似乎从来没有跟上潮流,他们担心这些学生在大学毕业后将如何处理冲突)”可知,并不是所有的学生在毕业时都能处理好矛盾。故选 C。

【10 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第三段中的“‘It’s a different way to express their conflict to each other, consequently creating even more conflicts as complaints go public.(这是一种不同的方式来表达他们之间的冲突,因此当抱怨公开时,会产生更多的摩擦)’”可推知,作者不赞同这种公开冲突的方法。故选 A。

【11 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Administrators point to parents who have fixed their children’s problems in their entire lives. Now in college, the children lack the skills to attend to even modest conflicts. Some parents continue to interfere on campus.(管理人员指出,有些父母一辈子都在解决孩子的问题。现在在大学里,孩子们缺乏处理即使是适度冲突的技能。一些家长继续干涉校园事务)”可知,家长们应该教他们的孩子处理冲突的技能。故选 D。

D

Two years ago, enormous fires swept through some 46 million acres of forest in Russia, the country’s worst fire season on record. Now, researchers have a clearer sense of just how significant the 2021 boreal (北方的) forest fires were in terms of emissions. The fires produced more planet-heating carbon dioxide than any other extreme fire event that has occurred since the turn of the 21st century, according to a study.

Boreal forests grow where it is very cold. The trees that live in this type of forest grow slowly and seal (封存) carbon in their trunks and roots for hundreds of years, comprising a collection of trapped emissions that researchers call a carbon sink. But rising temperatures and related drought in these historically cool regions have led to an increase in extreme wildfire activity and threaten to release the carbon stored in the trees that grow there, transforming a carbon sink into a carbon source.

In all, fires in boreal forests released the carbon sink and produced nearly half a billion metric tons of carbon in 2021. That’s more carbon than the entire continent of Australia produced the same year, though some of the emissions produced by the fires will be sucked back up as forests

regrow.

The researchers obtained the data for their study by tracking concentrations of emissions in the atmosphere using satellites, and then they put that information into a computer model to determine where, geographically, those emissions came from. They found that boreal forests, which typically produce about 10 percent of the globe’s annual wildfire emissions, accounted for 23 percent of the world’s wildfire emissions in 2021 — more than twice as much as normal.

Canadell, who led the study, is most concerned about the study’s main takeaway; Boreal forests have served an important and underappreciated role in **sequestering** carbon emissions, but climate change threatens to release that carbon. “We need to be very careful with these systems in terms of their future development.” he said.

12. What is the function of paragraph 2?

- A. To indicate the seriousness of the fire.
- B. To illustrate two scientific concepts.
- C. To explain the source of carbon.
- D. To show the importance of boreal forests.

13. How did the scientists get needed data?

- A. By searching on the website. B. By employing technology.
- C. By analyzing previous data. D. By turning to the firefighters.

14. What does the underlined word “sequestering” in paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Stopping. B. Increasing. C. Monitoring. D. Assessing.

15. What is mainly talked about in the text?

- A. The reasons for the forest fires in the north.
- B. The impact of the 2021 boreal forest fires.
- C. The link between fires and carbon dioxide.
- D. The increasingly growing carbon emissions.

【答 案】 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. B

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍的是 2021 年北方森林大火造成的影响。

【12 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第一段“The fires produced more planet-heating carbon dioxide than any other extreme fire event that has occurred since the turn of the 21st century, according to a study. (

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