

# 2022-2023 学年度第二学期期末学业水平诊断

## 高二英语 (答案在最后)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 只交答题卡。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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。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 does the woman probably want to know?  
A. What the man did yesterday.  
B. When the man visited his sister.  
C. Where the man watched a movie.
2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Mother and son                      B. Fellow passengers.                      C. Conductor and passenger.
3. How many bags does the woman have?  
A:2.                                      B. 3.                                      C. 5.
4. Why does Steven arrive at school late?  
A. He didn't catch the bus.  
B. He didn't wake up on time.  
C. No one drove him to school.
5. What does the man think of his current life?  
A. Satisfactory.                      B. Just, so-so.                      C. Disappointing.

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。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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. When did Liu Dong start running?  
A. At 10.                                      B. At 13.                                      C. At 80.



- A. To make study interesting.
- B. To promote a good hobby.
- C. To call for respect for the planet.

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节(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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

### A

The 5,000-year-old Stonehenge has been wondered and puzzled (使困惑) at for ages. Here are some most popular day tours to Stonehenge and its nearby landmarks.

#### The English Bus

Limited to 16 people, the tour departs from London in a minibus and you'll enjoy live, in-depth commentary from your guide. After Stonehenge, you'll head to Bath to enjoy lunch and time on your own. Your final stop is a, "secret" scenic spot selected by the guide.

Departure time: 6:30a. m. daily                      Duration: 12 hours

Prices: 134 pounds per person, food or Stonehenge tickets not included

#### Premium Tours

You'll be among the first visitors to step inside Windsor Castle on this daylong tour. Other highlights include lunch in a 14th-century pub in Lacock, a walking tour of Bath and, finally, the day ends with a visit to Stonehenge.

Departure time: 7:45a. m. daily                      Duration: 13 hours

Prices: 129 pounds for adults, 119 pounds for kids, lunch and admission tickets included

#### British Tours

Visit some of England's most famous landmarks with this daytrip. Among the sites you'll see with your guide are Windsor Castle, Stonehenge and Bath. Travelers enjoy the tour and appreciate the guides' sense of humor and wealth of information.

Departure time: on the demands of customers                      Duration: 12 hours

Prices: 120 pounds for adults, 100 pounds for kids, 400 pounds for groups of four, meal and entrance fee self-funded

#### International Friends

Travelers approve of this tour for its small group. (up to 16 participants) and knowledgeable guides. You'll visit Stonehenge, Windsor Castle and the city of Bath, where you'll have the choice to tour the

Roman Baths or wander the ancient city for some sightseeing.

Departure time: varies by season Thursday through Monday

Duration: 11 hours

Prices: 154 pounds for adults, 134 pounds for kids, no food supplied

1. What do we know about the English Bus tour?

A. It lasts longer than three other tours.

B. It has no size limit.

C. It ends with an unexpected destination.

D. It offers free entry to Stonehenge.

2. What's the minimum price for a couple with twins if they choose British Tours?

A. 400 pounds.

B. 440 pounds.

C. 320 pounds.

D. 220 pounds.

3. What do the tours have in common?

A. They're guided tours.

B. They include Bath as a stop.

C. They charge for lunch.

D. They depart for Stonehenge daily.

【答案】 1. C    2. A    3. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四个最受欢迎的巨石阵及其附近地标的一日游。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“the English Bus”部分关键句“Your final stop is a, “secret” scenic spot selected by the guide.”（你的最后一站是导游挑选的“秘密”景点。）可知，“the English Bus”的最后一站是导游挑选的“秘密”景点，由此可知，“the English Bus”以一个意想不到的目的地结束。故选 C 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“British Tours”部分关键句“Prices: 120 pounds for adults, 100 pounds for kids, 400 pounds for groups of four, meal and entrance fee self-funded”（价格：成人 120 英镑，儿童 100 英镑，四人一组 400 英镑，餐费和入场费自筹）可知，“British Tours”四人一组需要 400 英镑，价格最低，由此可知，如果一对有双胞胎的夫妇选择“British Tours”，他们的最低价格是 400 英镑。故选 A 项。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“the English Bus”部分关键句“After Stonehenge, you'll head to Bath to enjoy lunch and time on your own.”（巨石阵之后，您将前往巴斯，独自享用午餐和时间。）、“Premium Tours”部分关键句“Other highlights include lunch in a 14th-century pub in Lacock, a walking tour of

Bath and, finally, the day ends with a visit to Stonehenge.”（其他亮点包括在拉科克一家 14 世纪的酒吧吃午饭，徒步游览巴斯，最后，一天以参观巨石阵结束。）、“British Tours”部分关键句“Among the sites you’ll see with your guide are Windsor Castle, Stonehenge and Bath.”（在导游的带领下，您将看到温莎城堡、巨石阵和巴斯。）和“International Friends”部分关键句“You’ll visit Stonehenge, Windsor Castle and the city of Bath, where you’ll have the choice to tour the Roman Baths or wander the ancient city for some sightseeing.”（您将参观巨石阵、温莎城堡和巴斯市，在那里您可以选择游览罗马浴场或在古城漫步观光。）可知，四个旅行项目中都包含参观巴斯，由此可知，这些旅游的共同点是其中包括巴斯作为停留站。故选 B 项。

## B

Famous adventurer Caroline Paul noticed females show less bravery than men and tend to shy away from adventure-seeking outdoor activities even before puberty (青春期).

But how come women seem to be much less gutsy than men? Paul found the answer to be in the way they are raised. Parents more likely warn girls than boys about accidents and demand carefulness. When playing outdoors, they tend to discourage daughters from taking risks and assist them, as if they were too delicate to do it by themselves, while they encourage their sons’ initiative, letting them push their boundaries on their own. Fearful girls in plays as kids become less daring women in real life as adults.

Paul was different. Her mother made it a point to raise fearless daughters, supporting her thirst for physical challenges. Paul became one of San Francisco’s first 15 female firefighters and completed many seemingly impossible missions like walking up the Golden Gate Bridge and climbing Denali, the worst-weathered mountain of Alaska.

Paul thought sharing her adventures and inspiration with young women would help them get better. The result, *The Gutsy Girl: Escapades for Your Life of Epic Adventure*, is a book for girls, in which she outlines the attempts, successes, and failures of her adventures.

Parents are warned that most of Paul’s adventures aren’t the kind they’d want their girls to try and she says so herself, over and over warning: safety first. What, however, parents should hope their girls try is to dream big and forget fear.

“The pressure girls face at puberty to be pretty and liked is enormous,” Paul said in the book, stressing that a familiarity with outdoor adventures works as a solution to that and makes for real-life training. Plus, not all of Paul’s adventures end in success, which is great: daring means daring to fail, too

— something females are particularly scared of.

Paul's book will convince any female that she, too, is bound to have a life of heroic adventure — whether it's in the woods or in the boardroom.

4. What does the underlined word “gutsy” in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Energetic.                      B. Optimistic.                      C. Flexible.                      D. Courageous.

5. What's the root cause of girls growing into fearful women according to Paul?

A. How they are brought up.                      B. Their innocent nature.  
C. How their parents behave.                      D. Social discrimination against them.

6. Which of the following suggestions may Paul give to girls?

A. Try to stay slim and pretty.                      B. Sign up for a jungle exploration.  
C. Put risk-taking before security.                      D. Act perfectly to keep failure at bay.

7. What's the purpose of the text?

A. To give tips on how to be ambitious.  
B. To recommend a book intended for girls.  
C. To assess Paul's strengths and weaknesses.  
D. To present a long-standing cultural phenomenon.

【答案】 4. D    5. A    6. B    7. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。本篇文章主要介绍了 Paul 的新书，他在书中阐述了女性表现出的勇气不如男性的原因，并给了女孩们一些建议。

【4 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第一段 “Famous adventurer Caroline Paul noticed females show less bravery than men and tend to shy away from adventure-seeking outdoor activities even before puberty (青春期). 著名冒险家卡罗琳·保罗注意到，女性表现出的勇气不如男性，甚至在青春期之前就倾向于回避寻求冒险的户外活动)” 可知，女性表现出的勇气不如男性，甚至在青春期之前就倾向于回避寻求冒险的户外活动。所以划线单词所在的句子在问 “为什么女性似乎没有男性那么勇敢呢？” 由此可知，划线单词的意思为 “勇敢的”。故选 D。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段第二、三句话 “Paul found the answer to be in the way they are raised. Parents more likely warn girls than boys about accidents and demand carefulness. (保罗发现答案在于

他们的成长方式。父母更可能警告女孩而不是男孩注意事故，并要求他们小心”可知，根据 Paul 的观点，女孩们被养大的方式是她们长大后更容易恐惧的原因。故选 A。

**【6 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段第二句话 “Paul said in the book, stressing that a familiarity with outdoor adventures works as a solution to that and makes for real-life training.(他强调，熟悉户外冒险可以解决这个问题，并有助于现实生活中的训练)”可知，Paul 给女孩们的建议是报名参见丛林探险。故选 B。

**【7 题详解】**

目的意图题。本篇文章主要介绍了 Paul 的书，他在书中阐述了女性表现出的勇气不如男性的原因，并给了女孩们一些建议。所以本篇文章的目的是介绍一本为了女孩们而写的书。故选 B。

**C**

On the farm in a red outbuilding behind Luther Jackson Middle School, Mark Smith picked a piece of cabbage off the plant and took a bite.

“Tastes like victory,” he said, satisfied.

Fifteen engineering students at the school, led by Smith, their engineering teacher, have developed and built the farm using aquaponics technology, combining the methods of hydroponics, growing plants with water rather than soil, and aquaculture, the process of growing and raising fish. The fish waste is used as nutrients for the plants, which filter (过滤)the water to be reused in the fish tank.

“The innovative project was put forward by the students,” Smith says. “Effectively combining technology with education, it serves to provide a unique learning experience, involving students in core STEM subjects like Math, Biology, Chemistry and Engineering. It’s our hope that it can help boost students’ interest and hands-on skills so that more students will be inspired and choose to take up engineering as their career in the future.”

Not only can students study fish, plants and bacteria(细菌) interacting in a living ecosystem, but they’re also in charge of every aspect of developing and maintaining the farm, from ordering supplies to harvesting the greens. Camryn, 14, put a test tube into the fish tank and dropped some chemicals to test pH levels and some substances in it. She held the tube up to light, inspecting the color.

Behind her, Yusuf worked along a table with other students to harvest the cabbage, stuffing the leaves into bags to distribute later that afternoon to about 70 families. For him, the ability to give back to his community is the best part of the project.

“We should all be proud of ourselves,” Yusuf said. “We’re making stuff that people are going to be eating.”

8. What’s the technology the students apply to the farm?

- A. Robotics and artificial intelligence.
- B. Mechanized planting and harvesting.
- C. Sustaining good bacteria to grow grain.
- D. Integrating fish farming and soilless planting.

9. What does Smith wish to do, through the project?

- A. Create more potential engineers.
- B. Promote students’ survival skills.
- C. Enhance the reputation of the school.
- D. Teach students how to test water quality.

10. What makes Yusuf feel best about the project?

- A. Praise from his community.
- B. His mastery of farming techniques.
- C. The company of his classmates.
- D. Their contributions to the neighborhood.

11. Which of the following best describes the school project?

- A. Demanding.
- B. Conventional.
- C. Student-centered.
- D. Energy-consuming.

【答案】 8. D    9. A    10. D    11. C

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍的是工程老师史密斯的带领 15 名学生，利用水培技术开发并建造了新型农场。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中 “Fifteen engineering students at the school, led by Smith, their engineering teacher, have developed and built the farm using aquaponics technology, combining the methods of hydroponics, growing plants with water rather than soil, and aquaculture, the process of growing and raising fish. (该校 15 名工程专业的学生在他们的工程老师史密斯的带领下，利用水培技术开发并建造了这个农场。水培技术将水培法(用水而不是土壤种植植物)和水产养殖(种植和饲养鱼类的过程)相结合。)” 可知，学生们在农场中使用的是养鱼与无土种植相结合的方法建造农场。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中 “It’s our hope that it can help boost students’ interest and hands-on skills so that more students will be inspired and choose to take up engineering as their career in the future.(我们希望它能帮助提高学生的兴趣和动手能力,让更多的学生受到启发,并在未来选择工程作为他们的职业。)”可知,史密斯希望通过这个项目培养更多有潜力的工程师。故选 A。

**【10 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中 “For him, the ability to give back to his community is the best part of the project.(对他来说,回馈社区的能力是这个项目最好的部分。)”可知,让 Yusuf 对这个项目感觉最好的是这个项目能够回馈社区。故选 D。

**【11 题详解】**

推理判断题。根据第四段中 ““The innovative project was put forward by the students,” Smith says. (“这个创新项目是由学生们提出的,”史密斯说。)”以及第五段中 “Not only can students study fish, plants and bacteria(细菌) interacting in a living ecosystem, but they’re also in charge of every aspect of developing and maintaining the farm, from ordering supplies to harvesting the greens. (学生们不仅可以研究鱼类、植物和细菌在生态系统中的相互作用,而且还负责农场发展和维护的各个方面,从订购物资到收获蔬菜。)”可知,该项目的提出以及活动宗旨都是围绕学生而展开的,故该活动是以学生为中心的。故选 C。

**D**

A new study in which researchers explore the human capacity for cooperation finds that people rely on each other for help.

The study shows that when people signal a need for assistance, their small requests don’t go unanswered. Across cultures, people follow these small requests far more often than they decline them. On the rare occasions when people do decline, they explain why. These human tendencies suggest that, deep down, people from all cultures have many similar cooperative behaviors.

The new findings help solve a puzzle generated by prior research which has emphasized variation in rules and standards governing cooperation. For example, in Kenya, wealthier Orma villagers are expected to pay for public goods such as road projects. Wealthy Gnau villagers of Papua New Guinea, on the other hand, would reject such an offer because it creates an awkward moral duty to return for their poorer neighbors.

“Cultural differences like this have created a puzzle for understanding cooperation and helping among humans,” said Rossi, a chief researcher. “Are our decisions about sharing and helping shaped by

culture we grew up with? Or are humans generous and giving by nature?”

To answer those questions, the researchers analyzed over 40 hours’ video recordings of everyday life involving 350 people in geographically and culturally diverse sites. The analysis focused on the order in which one person sent a signal for help and another person responded. The situations involved “low-cost” decisions about sharing items for everyday use. Such decisions are more frequent than “high-cost” decisions like contributing to a village road’s construction, the types of decisions considered to be significantly influenced by culture.

People followed small requests seven times more often than they declined. They helped without explanation, but when they declined, 74% of the time they gave a specific reason.

“A cross-cultural preference for following small requests is not predicted by prior research on resource-sharing and cooperation, which instead suggests that culture should cause helping behavior to vary in appreciable ways due to local values and adaptations to the natural, technological, and socio-economic environment,” said Rossi. “These factors could in principle make it easier for people to say ‘no’ to small requests, but this is not what we find.”

12. What is included in “These human tendencies” underlined in paragraph 2?

- A. To ask for assistance.
- B. To aid others on request.
- C. To return the previous favor.
- D. To turn down an offer of help.

13. Why does the author mention “Orma villagers” and “Gnau villagers” in paragraph 3?

- A. To indicate humans are born generous.
- B. To evaluate varied interpersonal bonds.
- C. To show cultural differences on helping.
- D. To reveal the origin of non-cooperation.

14. Based on the study, if someone declines a request for help, he’ll probably say “\_\_\_\_\_” .

- A. It’s my pleasure.
- B. I’d love to, but it depends.
- C. I’m afraid not. Wait till others come.
- D. Sorry, but I’m to attend an urgent meeting.

15. What do we know about the prior research mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. It involved no environmental factors.
- B. It stressed the value of following requests.
- C. It failed to prove the universal willingness to help.
- D. It produced an outcome consistent with the new study.



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。

16 our upright posture (姿势), flexible joints, and strong leg muscles, our bodies were literally designed with walking in mind, which is what makes it such perfect exercise. Why not focus on walking with a purpose?

To get started, sit down with a map and make a plan. Ask yourself what you want to get out of walking aside from health benefits. 17 See new places? Explore a city? Knowing your priorities helps decide on the type of walk you want.

If making friends and socializing is your goal, call up your friends and schedule walks with them. Go online and look up your local mall (购物中心), which has groups that come daily to “walk the mall” and are always happy to include one more walker. Similarly, at your local park, you might find open groups of dog walkers who conduct diverse group hikes. 18 In most cities, such walks are going on almost every weekend in support of cancer research and other humanitarian causes.

If lone walks are what you're after, ask the local tourist authority about local hikes that get you out of town and into the wilderness or countryside. Thanks to the Rails to Trails program, railways across America are being transformed into scenic walking paths. 19

Headed to a new city? Then tie on your walking shoes and prepare to get to know it from the ground up! Many historic cities offer detailed and well-planned walking tours. 20 And small towns generally have a scenic route that will carry you past its best shops and cafes.

- A. Humans were made for walking:
- B. Do you want to meet other people?
- C. Some tourist offices even provide free maps.
- D. They're a perfect way to explore new territory.
- E. Do you expect to get fit and stay in great shape?
- F. But remember to stay on the lookout for charity walks.
- G. Science uncovered a link between sociability and wellness.

【答案】 16. A    17. B    18. F    19. D    20. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文, 人类为行走而生, 徒步旅行是完美的运动, 文章讲述了如何进行一场

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/798127110136006052>