★启用前注意保密

珠海市 2022-2023学年第二学期期末普通高中学生学业质量监测

高二英语

本试卷共8页，分三部分，满分120分，考试用时120分钟。

注意事项：1.答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、班级、

考场和座位号填写在答题卡上，将条形码横贴在每张答题卡右上

角“条形码粘贴处”。

2.作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题

目选项的答案信息点涂黑;如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其

他答案，答案不能答在试卷上。

3.非选择题必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题

卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上;如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，

然后再写上新的答案，不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作

答的答案无效。

4.考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并

交回。

第一部分 阅读理解（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四个选项中选岀最佳选项。

**A**

The museum first appeared in human civilization 2,500 years ago, which has been keeping reinventing itself to become an interactive cultural center. Here are some of the museums worth visiting. It’s time to decide your next travel destination.

**The Musée du Louvre, Paris, France**

It is the world’s largest art museum and a historical landmark of Paris. Housed in the Louvre Palace, the museum has been extended many times since its opening in 1793. Its eye-catching glass

pyramid in the main courtyard was designed by Ieoh Ming Pei, a Chinese American architect, and it

later became a symbol of the museum.

**Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, US**

Commonly known as the Met, the museum is among the must-visit attractions in New York. It stands on the eastern edge of Central Park. The Met maintains extensive holdings of African, Asian, Oceanian, Byzantine and Islamic art. Every May, the museum holds the luxurious, blockbuster Met Gala, grabbing global attention like the Oscars.

**National Museum of China, Beijing, China**

Near Tian’anmen Square in Beijing, it’s one of the largest museums in the world and the second most visited art museum in the world, just after the Louvre. Covering a time span from 1.7

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million years ago to the Qing Dynasty, the museum boasts around 1.05 million items—and many cannot be found in museums elsewhere.

**Vatican Museums, the Vatican City**

If you are into Roman history and Renaissance art, the Vatican Museums will be your ideal destination. Along the exhibition route, visitors can enjoy the marvelous Sistine Chapel decorated by Michelangelo and the Stanze di Raffaello decorated by Raphael.

1. What do we know about the Musée du Louvre?

A. It is the oldest museum in the world. B. It was designed by Ieoh Ming Pei.

C. It has been rebuilt many times. D. It has an attractive glass pyramid.

1. If you are into African culture, which museum should you visit?

A. The Musée du Louvre. B. National Museum of China.

C. Metropolitan Museum of Art. D. Vatican Museums.

1. What do National Museum of China and Vatican Museums have in common?

A. Both feature many ancient buildings. B. Both appeal to history fans.

C. Both have over one million items. D. Both offer exhibition routes.

**B**

David Rush of Idaho set out to break one Guinness World Record every week of 2022. The challenge was no small achievement, and at the same time, nothing out of the ordinary for Rush, who is a writer, speaker and entertainer. He describes himself on his website as “one of the most productive Guinness World Records title holders on the planet.”

Rush has been promoting STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) for

more than a decade through talks with students, educators and corporations. “STEM is hard and

when a student struggles with science or fails at math they may say they can never be an engineer,” he wrote.

“In 2015 I broke my first Guinness World Record to create a vivid example for folks to show

that if you set your mind to a goal, believe in yourself, and pursue it with a passion, you can accomplish nearly anything. Going on to break an average of one record a week is an extension of that to encourage kids to pursue hard subjects and anyone to pursue anything that’s hard,” he said.

Rush started the year off on Jan. 4 by piling up wet bars of soap with his neighbor. From there,

his missions included bouncing ping pong balls, catching fruit in his mouth and doing various tasks very quickly. He crossed the 200-Guinness-World-Records-broken milestone for the most kiwis sliced in one minute using a sword while standing on a ball.

Holding one Guinness World Record is impressive enough, but David Rush of Idaho set a new

record each week for the year of 2022—52 weeks, 52 records. Could that be a record number of records? Anyway, his message is engaging and inspiring.

1. What can we learn about Rush from paragraph 1 and 2?
2. He is extremely productive in publishing books.
3. He has broken the most Guinness World Records.
4. He considers STEM to be a vital part in education.
5. He considers himself to be nothing but ordinary.

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1. Why did Rush start the record-a-week mission?
2. To show that anyone can be a record-breaker.
3. To encourage students to become engineers.
4. To overcome the hardship in learning STEM.
5. To inspire those struggling in pursuit of goals.
6. Which of the following best describes Rush?

A. Talented and generous. B. Considerate and honest.

C. Determined and creative. D. Ambitious and humorous.

1. What is the author’s attitude towards Rush’s record-breaking challenge?

A. Approving. B. Unclear. C. Skeptical. D. Objective.

**C**

Students at the University of Manchester have voted to swap loud clapping for “jazz hands” at certain school events. They decided to hold applause and cheering at their gatherings, and replace it with the British Sign Language substitute: a wave of both hands.

The Students’ Union said the wave, also referred to as “jazz hands”, will provide opportunities

for deaf people to have easy access to the school events and feel included. They also said they are

not completely banning audible clapping at all school events, and are instead encouraging “the use of British Sign Language clapping during our important events.” These events include meetings where members are invited to participate in decision making. The student union will also encourage student groups to do the same as part of inclusion training.

According to Tanya, a professor of disability studies in the department of social justice,

acknowledging accessibility issues on campus is important for colleges to do. “Many schools have a long way to go when it comes to **accommodating students**,” she said. “There’s so little that’s done on university campuses to recognize the diversity of the student body in terms of disability. So little is done collectively, and almost everything is always done by disabled individuals who go and seek their private accommodations.”

“Accommodations have to continue to be taken into consideration for whoever happens to be

present,” Tanya said. “But it’s fantastic to see that students are bringing the possibility of imagining a diverse student body for students through ‘jazz hands’. ” Tanya added, “There are actually lots of different conditions people could have, like autism, or anxiety, for which the use of “jazz hands” would be really beneficial. While this population may be small, addressing the varying needs of students is a move in the right direction.”

1. What does “jazz hands” feature?

A. Loud clapping. B. Gentle applause. C. Silent movement. D. Jazz singing.

1. Why is “jazz hands” introduced?

A. To ban loud clapping in events. B. To have easier access to libraries.

C. To replace the sign language. D. To better involve disabled students.

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1. What do the underlined words “**accommodating students**” mean in paragraph 3?

A. Adjusting students to college plans. B. Helping students learn social justice.

C. Providing what is needed to students. D. Offering rooms for students to live in.

11. Which statement may Tanya agree with?

A. Anxiety is widespread in colleges. B. Disabled students’ needs should be met.

C. Universities have done a good job. D. The minority should obey the majority.

**D**

The CO2-filled air in busy classrooms at a university was recently put to good use—as fertilizer for a rooftop garden, as part of a scientific study. Researchers repurposed the CO2 from a campus building’s exhaust (废气) to help grow plants in an experimental rooftop garden and found spinach (菠菜), in some cases, was four times as large as the one in a nearby control group.

“We wanted to test whether there is an undeveloped resource inside buildings that could be

used to make plants grow larger in rooftop gardens,” Sarabeth Buckley, now at the University of Cambridge and the study’s lead author, says in a news release. “Creating more favorable conditions that increase growth could help make rooftop gardens more successful and therefore more practical options for installation on buildings.”

The study showed how the team grew spinach in areas receiving fanned CO2 exhaust. A

control group also on the roof was fanned, but without CO2. The researchers said they selected spinach because it is relatively common and eatable. The spinach grown next to one of the two exhaust pipes on the roof had four times the size of spinach grown next to a control fan. Even when high winds decreased the size advantage by limiting the amount of CO2 reaching the spinach, it was still twice as large as the control group.

“There are still many aspects of this system that must be determined before it can be

implemented, such as the most suitable air application design and the possible extent of the enhanced growth effect,” Buckley says. “Also, there is a decrease in growth with increased wind speed, so the best wind speed would need to be found and incorporated into the system design.”

The study calls the experiment a sustainable system for using CO2 fertilization in urban

environments while saying that the goal of “increasing overall urban vegetation” can help address some environmental challenges that come with pollution and farming. Buckley hopes her study can lead to a further development of the system and the eventual implementation into rooftop gardens.

12. What is the purpose of Buckley’s study?

1. To make agricultural production more successful.
2. To help colleges grow spinach on campus buildings.
3. To help schools reduce CO2 emission and pollution.
4. To examine a possible fertilizer for rooftop gardening.

13. How did researchers conduct the experiment?

1. By continuously recording rooftop wind speed.
2. By cooling down the rooftop garden with a fan.
3. By controlling the exposure of the plants to CO2.
4. By using different vegetables for the control group.

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14. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?

1. The system will soon come into use.
2. The study is imperfect but promising.
3. Urban vegetation comes with pollution.
4. Wind has a negative effect on the system.

15. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

1. Rooftop Wind Speed-Controlling Study.
2. Getting Rid of CO2 Emission Problems.
3. Solving Climate Problems in New Ways.
4. Growing Rooftop Plants with Waste CO2.

第二节（共**5**小题，每小题 **2.5**分，满分 **12.5**分）

从短文后的选项中选岀可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Food waste may result from lifelong habits. 16 Follow these tips to reduce unnecessary

food waste in your household and save money along the way.

Plan your meals. When you don’t know clearly what you want to eat, it’s easy to pick up more

than you need, especially when items are on offer. Plan your meals for the week in advance to avoid

unnecessary food waste. 17 .

Store your products correctly. A lot of fruit and vegetables spoil before you eat them.

18 For example, potatoes, carrots and other root vegetables last longest if kept in the dark.

Fresh fruit and vegetables, like grapes or onions shouldn’t be kept with ethylene-producing

products as they make other fresh produce ripen and rot (腐烂) more quickly. You can also find many ways to keep your perishables fresh by using water.

Get creative with leftovers. For those times when planning fails you and you end up

with leftover meals in your fridge, instead of throwing them out, think about inventive ways to

transform them. 19 Think twice before you toss items like meat bones, which form the

perfect basis for stock or a soup throughout the winter.

20 Do you always buy the same things every time you are in the supermarket, yet

every week you have things you throw away? Note down the products in the bin time and time again, so that you can avoid buying them (or so much of them) in the future.

1. Track your trash.
2. Sort out the rubbish.
3. Many unknown tips can keep produce fresh.
4. Try to stretch your grocery budget a little bit further.
5. Luckily, it’s easy to learn how to change these habits around.
6. Italians, for example, fry leftover rice and it becomes Arancini.
7. Work out what you plan to eat and how much of each item you’ll need.

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第二部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题 1分，满分 15分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选岀可以填入空白处的最佳选项。Jackie Briggs was working 60 hours a week at a high-pressure IT job. One Saturday afternoon,

she decided to take some 21 for herself and go to a women’s health conference. As she was

walking around looking at different stands, someone 22 her.

“This lovely dark-haired woman came up to me and said, ‘Excuse me, but I can’t help but

23 your arm,’”Briggs remembered.

That day, Briggs had unexpectedly worn a sleeveless dress, leaving a rose-shaped birthmark

on her upper arm 24 . The woman asked Briggs if she had seen a 25 about the

birthmark, and when Briggs assured her that she had, the 26 insisted.

“She pressed me and said, ‘When?’ I had to stop to think. I 27 back ... and it had been

over three years.”

When the woman heard how long it had been, she 28 Briggs to call her doctor. After

29 that she was a nurse at a plastic surgeon’s office, she gently 30 and touched Briggs’

arm. “Really, don’t wait,” she said.

After a series of tests, she learned that the woman had saved her life. It turned out that the

birthmark was 31 a melanoma—one of the fast-moving and 32 types of skin cancers.

Briggs underwent surgery and had the melanoma 33 . She’s now happily retired and just

finished writing her first novel. Her unsung 34 , she said, saved her life. “My six-inch ragged

scar on my arm is my everyday 35 of her, my guardian angel,” she said.

1. A. money B. medicine C. time D. effort
2. A. attacked B. approached C. protected D. attracted
3. A. touch B. examine C. hold D. notice
4. A. exposed B. abandoned C. released D. replaced
5. A. coach B. doctor C. colleague D. partner
6. A. dentist B. operator C. candidate D. stranger
7. A. counted B. drove C. fought D. went
8. A. permitted B. took C. ordered D. urged
9. A. realizing B. explaining C. accepting D. hearing
10. A. cut out B. set out C. reached out D. tried out
11. A. actually B. immediately C. extremely D. effectively
12. A. painful B. popular C. deadly D. minor
13. A. checked B. removed C. transformed D. divided
14. A. hero B. doctor C. kindness D. caution
15. A. picture B. reward C. reminder D. imagination

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第二节（共**10**小题；每小题 **1.5**分，满分 **15**分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Featuring sparkling lakes, spectacular waterfalls, and colorful leaves, Jiuzhaigou National

Park in Sichuan Province is a picturesque fairyland. The park’s name, 36 means “Nine

Village Valley,” originated from the nine Tibetan 37 (village) there. It is located in

Jiuzhaigou County of the Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province. It

38 (list) as a UNESCO world heritage site in 1992. The park is also home 39 3,634

species of plants and animals, including giant pandas and golden snub-nosed monkeys, 40

(win) the good reputation of an “earthly paradise”. The national park covers 41 area of 720

square kilometers and ranges from 1,996 to 4,764 meters above sea level.

In 2017, a massive 7.0-magnitude earthquake 42 (strike) Jiuzhaigou, and the scenic

area was closed due to damage. After continuous reconstruction and natural 43 (recover),

the park reopened to visitors in 2021. After the pandemic, the tourist destination has 44 (full)

regained its former charm. Tourism facilities have also been improved 45 (provide) better

services to tourists.

第三部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节 （满分 15分）

假定你是校学生会主席李华，暑假将至，校英文报请你代表学生会写一份英文倡议信，

号召全校同学利用假期积极参与“文明珠海”主题活动。

内容包括：

1. 倡议原因；
2. 倡议内容。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。Dear fellow students,

The Student Union

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第二节（满分25分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

At the age of 14, I climbed my first mountain, which was a 3,800-foot peak near the city where

I live. I was overweight at the time and out of breath when I reached the top. But taking on the challenge of conquering something bigger than myself excited me. Soon I’d climbed nearly 100 peaks. My parents were happy that I’d finally found a hobby.

I often go climbing with my friend Sara, whom I’d met in a climbing club. One year ago when

I was 17, Sara and I decided to climb the 11,240-foot Mount Hood.

It’s safer to start winter climbs at night when there’s less risk of the sun melting the snow.

That day, we started at 3 a.m., following the path alongside the ski runs. The temperature was about –10 degrees, and we wore layers we could easily remove, knowing the climbing would make us warm. Along the way, we met some other climbers, and all of us continued on together.

After about five hours, we reached a highland at about 10,000 feet, just before the final push to

the top. By this point, the wind conditions were bad. My exposed skin felt as though it were burning.

Two of the climbers decided to turn back, but the rest of us went ahead. Sara and I had ice axes, helmets and crampons (钉鞋). We were prepared for the climb.

The trail we followed grew narrower and steeper. At around 9 a.m., we reached a big block of

ice called an ice step. It was about three or four feet tall. I volunteered to go first. I placed my left foot on the ice step.

I gained a sense of the ice when I stuck my axe and crampons into it, and it felt good.

Confident I was safe, I put my full weight on it. Suddenly, I heard a crack, and a whole piece of ice broke off the step, right under my foot.

Suddenly, I fell backwards. Sara tried to reach me but she failed. I fell down and started rolling

down the mountain as if I were a character in a video game. I stuck out my arms and legs, grabbing at anything.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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That helped stop my rolling down the mountain, but I was still sliding.

Fortunately, hearing my whistle, Sara made her way down with other climbers.

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