**绍兴蕺山外国语学校2022学年第一学期10月份教学质量检测**

**高二英语试题**

**本试卷满分100分，考试时间90分钟，**

**第Ⅰ卷**

**第一部分 听力(共两节，满分20分)**

**第一节(共5小题，每小题1分，满分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 man suggest they do during the summer holiday?

A. Go to the beach.

B. Join a study group.

C. Do some volunteer work.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The weather they like best.

B. The places they once lived in.

C. The scenery they want to see.

3. What time will the woman start her interview?

A. At 3:30 p.m. B. At 4:00 p.m. C. At 4:30 p.m.

4. Why will the speakers probably miss the shooting star?

A. It comes at midnight. B. It will move too fast. C. It might be covered.

5. What does the man mean?

A. It’s a nice day.

B. Spring is on the way.

C. The woman should work hard.

**第二节(共15小题，每小题1分，满分15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. How do scientists know how old the rocks are?

A. From their levels. B. From their colors. C. From their sizes.

7. Where are the samples that have been analyzed from?

A. Venus. B. Mars. C. Pluto.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What does the woman think of her basketball experience?

A. Helpful. B. Interesting. C. Terrible.

9. What sport does the woman probably play now?

A. Football. B. Tennis. C. Badminton.

10. When did the man fall in love with football?

A. At 10 years old. B. At 12 years old. C. At 18 years old.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. Where are the speakers?

A. In a concert hall. B. In a music store. C. In a museum.

12. Which instrument impresses the woman?

A. The organ. B. The violin. C. The guitar.

13. What will the speakers do next?

A. Have lunch. B. Talk to a player. C. Attend a wedding.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. Where is the man going later this month?

A. Japan. B. Britain. C. The U.S.

15. What does the woman think of San Francisco?

A. The weather is great.

B. The beaches are beautiful.

C. The restaurants are fantastic.

16. What will the woman probably do to help the man?

A. Get him a plane ticket.

B. Make him a travel plan.

C. Exchange foreign money for him.

17. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Co-workers. C. Family members.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. When did Zhong give his TV interview according to the speaker?

A. In January. B. In February. C. In December.

19. What did Zhong tell people according to the speaker?

A. The virus doesn’t affect social stability.

B. The virus will soon go away.

C. The virus could cause panic.

20. What will other countries probably do?

A. Study past illnesses.

B. Share their medicines.

C. Refer to China’s experience.

**第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节 (共10小题;每小题2分，满分20分)**

**A**

In the future those who are taking care of old people may get help from the house itself.

Over the last few years, new technology, such as the Internet, Wi-Fi and flat TV screens, has changed our homes and the way that we live. Now, another technology revolution is happening. A new project at the University of Hertfordshire wants to create a home that monitors people living in it who are elderly.

The researchers have developed a wristband device（装置）which helps us to watch the elderly person who is wearing it. The device collects information to see if the person has fallen or has wandered away from where he or she should be.

The assisted-living project is part of the university’s wider Interhome project, which is the development of a smart house. The house remembers the habits of the person who lives there and it uses very low amounts of energy. The Interhome team hope that offering this service will help take care of the elderly. They say, “It’s very important that these technologies are there to help and support and not replace any of the existing services.”

The Interhome is not just a research method. It’s also a way for students from different scientific backgrounds to learn and develop technology. The university uses the latest technology to help students get experience by developing new hardware and software themselves. The team includes design, engineering and computer science students working together.

“We are working on a smart-home project in Watford with some companies at the moment,” says the project leader. “We are looking at how a smart home can provide even more services.” This could help millions of old people around the world have a better and safer life in the future.

1. The wristband device benefits its users by .

A. changing the living habits of the elderly

B. monitoring people who live in a smart home

C. offering information to the person wearing it

D. watching over the elderly who may fall or get lost

2. Whom does the University of Hertfordshire have in its research team?

A. Students who want to find a job eagerly.

B. Students who prefer to work on their own.

C. Students from different scientific backgrounds.

D. Students with a lot of rich working experience.

3. What is the project leader’s attitude towards the future of the smart home project?

A. Uncertain. B. Uninterested.

C. Optimistic. D. Disappointed.

4. What might be the main idea of the passage?

A A wristband device has changed the way that we live.

B. A smart home helps students develop hardware and software.

C. An Interhome project has been put into use to help the elderly.

D. An Interhome project will help the old live a better and safer life.

**B**

John von Neumann was the oldest of 3 children of a banker and his speed of learning new ideas and solving problems stood out early. At 17, his father tried to persuade him not to become a mathematician because he might lead a poor life being a mathematician, so von Neumann agreed to study chemistry as well. In 1926, at 23, he received a degree in chemical engineering and a Ph.D. in mathematics. From then on, mathematics provided well enough for him, and he never had to turn to chemistry.

In 1930, von Neumann visited Princeton University for a year and then became a professor there. His first book was published in 1932. In 1933, the Institute for Advanced Study was formed, and he became one of the 6 full-time people in the School of Mathematics (Einstein was one of the others).

World WarⅡ hugely changed von Neumann’s areas of interest. Until 1940 he had been a great pure mathematician. During and after the war, he became one of the best mathematicians who put mathematical theories into practice. During the last part of the war he became interested in computing machines and made several fundamental contributions. After the war, von Neumann continued his work with computers, and was generally very active in government service. He received many awards, was president of the American Mathematical Society and was a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He died of cancer in 1957.

Von Neumann made several great contributions and any one of them would have been enough to earn him a firm place in history. He is remembered as one of the greatest minds of the 20th century.

Von Neumann really is a legend in his own time, and there are a number of stories about him. His driving ability is a part of his legend. He reported one accident this way: “I was driving down the road. The trees on the right were passing me in an orderly fashion at 60 miles per hour. Suddenly one of them stepped in my path.”

5. According to the text, von Neumann’s father believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. a mathematician couldn’t earn a lot of money

B. a mathematician needed a good memory

C. von Neumann had the ability to learn two subjects at the same time

D. von Neumann had the gift for solving problems at a high speed

6. Von Neumann published his first book at the age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 25 B. 26 C. 29 D. 32

7. How did World WarⅡ affect John von Neumann?

A. He realized the importance of engineering.

B. He began to research how to put mathematics into practice.

C. He left college and served at the government department.

D. He lost interest in chemistry.

**C**

If you could change your child’s DNA in the future to protect them against diseases, would you? It could be possible because of technology known as CRISPR-C, or just CRISPR.

CRISPR involves a piece of RNA, a chemical messenger, designed to work on one part of DNA; it also uses an enzyme (酶) that can take unwanted genes out and put new ones in, according to *The* *Economist*. There are other ways of editing DNA, but CRISPR will do it very simply, quickly, and exactly.

The uses of CRISPR could mean that cures are developed for everything from Alzheimer’s disease to cancer to HIV. By allowing doctors to put just the right cancer-killing genes into a patient’s immune system, the technology could help greatly.

The US National Academy of Sciences plans to discuss questions about CRISPR’s ethics (伦理问题). For example, CRISPR doesn’t work properly yet. As well as cutting the DNA it is looking for, it often cuts other DNA, too. In addition, we currently seem to have too little understanding of what DNA gives people what qualities.

There are also moral questions around “playing God”. Of course, medicine already stops natural things from happening—for example, it saves people from infections. The opportunities to treat diseases make it hard to say we shouldn’t keep going.

Also, according to *The* *Economist*, gene editing may mean that parents make choices that are not obviously in the best interests of their children: “Deaf parents may prefer their children to be deaf too; parents might want to make their children more intelligent at all costs.”

In the end, more research is still needed to see what we can and can’t do with CRISPR. “It’s still a huge mystery how we work,” Craig Mello, a Medical School biologist and Nobel Prize winner, told *The* *Boston* *Globe*, “We’re just trying to figure out this amazingly complicated thing we call life.”

8. What is the passage mainly about?

A. What we can and can’t do with CRISPR.

B. The advantages of CRISPR and arguments about its ethics.

C. How CRISPR was developed by scientists.

D. Scientists’ experiments of using CRISPR to edit human embryos.

9. What does the writer mean by saying “playing God” in Paragraph 5?

A. Playing jokes on religious people.

B. Asking God to help deal with moral questions.

C. Following the instructions of God.

D. Doing things that go against nature.

10. According to the passage, the technology of CRISPR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is very safe because it only cuts the DNA it is looking for

B is very helpful to cure people of any disease

C. could cause parents to make unwise choices for their children

D. could help us understand how complicated life is

**第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分，满分10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。**

If you feel depressed, it’s best to do something about it—depression doesn’t just go away on its own. In addition to getting help from a doctor or counselor,\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise.**

Take a 15-to-30-minute walk every day—or dance, jog, or bike if you prefer. People who are depressed may not feel much like being active. But make yourself do it anyway. Once you get in the exercise habit, it won’t take long to notice a difference in your mood.

**Cherish yourself with good nutrition.**

Depression can affect appetite. One person may not feel like eating at all, but another might overeat. If depression has affected your eating, you’ll need to be extra mindful of getting the right food. \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_. So eat plenty of fruit and vegetables and get regular meals (even if you don’t feel hungry, try to eat something light, like a piece of fruit, to keep you going).

**Identify troubles.**

Try to make out any situations that have contributed to your depression. When you know what’s got you feeling blue and why, talk about it with a caring friend. \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ . If there’s no one to tell, pouring your heart out to a journal works just as well.

\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_

Depression affects a person’s thoughts, making everything seem dark, negative, and hopeless. If depression has you noticing only the negative, make an effort to notice the good things in life. Try to notice one thing, and then try to think of one more. Consider your strengths, gifts, or blessings. Most of all, don’t forget to be patient with yourself. \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ .

A. Look at the bright side

B. Take action to solve problems

C. here are four things you can do to feel better

D. Depression takes time to heal

E. Proper nutrition can influence a person’s mood and energy

F. With depression, a person’s creativity and sense of fun may seem blocked

G. Talking is a way to release the feelings and to receive some understanding

**第三部分 语言应用(共两节,满分35分)**

**第一节 完形填空(共20小题，每小题1分，满分20分)**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

完形填空

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When l was diagnosed with breast cancer a few years back, I reacted like most who receive a cancer diagnosis, the first thing that came to mind was a “death sentence”. \_\_\_16\_\_\_ , instead of complaining, I decided to look for the \_\_\_17\_\_\_ side of it.

I realized that l was about to \_\_\_18\_\_\_ a new beginning. I knew that I had to develop and gain \_\_\_19\_\_\_ from all my experiences. Even with the pain I had to \_\_\_20\_\_\_ through each diagnosis, and all the \_\_\_21\_\_\_I’ve dealt with all my life, l still felt truly lucky. I \_\_\_22\_\_\_myself that I still have my life, so why am I to \_\_\_23\_\_\_ ?

One day, I had an unusual experience. I turned that experience into a \_\_\_24\_\_\_ and I called it “Peace”. Writing had become therapy (治疗) for me. I took that poem, along with many others I had \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ during my breast cancer period and placed them in book form. I was \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ enough to have that book published. I later had another inspirational children’s book \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ ,with a third one \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_. I’m hoping that anyone who has the chance to read my first book of poems will benefit from it. My poems are from the heart, and l wish to have a positive \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ on someone who’s ill. I \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ believe when you survive a serious \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ like cancer, it’s for a reason, and I want to live to \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_exactly what that is for me.

That’s what I’m all about now? inspiration.1 would have \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ become a writer, producing inspirational poems and stories, if I had not gone through all that I did. I’m a true example that you can \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ cancer, as long as you have faith and allow that faith to \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ your path.

16. A. However B. Besides C. Therefore D. Otherwise

17. A. bad B. opposite C. right D. positive

18. A. mark B. miss C. face D. find

19. A. advantage B. strength C. knowledge D. skill

20. A. express B. hide C. go D. bear

21. A. chances B. struggles C. decisions D. businesses

22. A. persuaded B. showed C. reminded D. taught

23. A. complain B. encourage C. disappoint D. please

24. A. poem B. novel C. diary D. play

25. A. read B. learned C. written D. collected

26. A. confident B. lucky C. careful D. satisfied

27. A. published B. translated C. typed D. reviewed

28. A. in the dark B. above the average C. ahead of time D. on the way

29. A. impression B. influence C. result D. conclusion

30. A. hardly B. honestly C. truly D. widely

31. A. accident B. diagnosis C. disaster D. disease

32. A. look for B. find out C. concentrate on D. pick out

33. A. ever B. already C. just D. never

34. A. cure B. develop C. survive D. treat

35. A. direct B. cross C. follow D. walk

**第II卷**

**第二节 语法填空 (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。

Many great people in the world devote themselves to\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (improve) society in their own ways. For example, Jane Goodall, a woman from Britain, would rather spend time studying chimps in the wild in Africa than lead \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ comfortable life. For 40 years she \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (be) outspoken (直率的) about making the rest of the world understand and respect the life of chimps. Lin Qiaozhi, a \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (special) in women’s diseases, is another woman who has made great \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (achieve). There was story after story of no matter \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ tired after a day’s work, she went late at night\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (deliver) a baby for a poor family. It was because of her hard work and great consideration for her patients \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ hundreds of babies were delivered \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (safe) by her. A third example is Yuan Longping, the first \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (agriculture) pioneer in the world to grow hybrid rice. Using his hybrid rice, farmers can produce many more harvests than before. Therefore, now the UN has more tools in the battle to reduce hunger in the world. In short, so impressive is their work that they all deserve praising and learning from.

**第四部分 写作 (共一节，满分15分)**

46. 假如你是李华，“纪念伟大的作家——鲁迅先生”活动将在你上学的城市，绍兴举办，现正在招募接待外国游客的志愿者，你希望成为其中一员。请按要求用英文给组委会写一封信。内容应包括：

1.个人优势；

2个人意愿；

3.承诺

注意：1.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

2.词数80左右(开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数)。

Dear Sir,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Faithfully yours,

Li Hua