**河南省名校联盟2022~2023学年高二年级开学考**

**高二英语**

**考生注意：**

**1.本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分120分，考试时间100分钟。**

**2.答题前，考生务必用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。**

**3.考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。**

**4.本卷命题范围：北师大版必修第一册~选择性必修第一册。**

**第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 （共15小题；每小题2分，满分30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**

**For Art Lovers**

***We Are Water Protectors***

Carole Lindstrom, illustrated (加插图) by Michaela Goade

Water is life! The Water Protectors at Standing Rock and beyond have been battling to defend Mother Earth’s sacred water to honor our ancestors, to provide for our peoples and for future generations. This picture book — seriously, it’s breathtaking — was written by Carole Lindstrom of the Turtle Mountain Band of Ojibwe and illustrated by Michaela Goade. (For ages 3 to 6)

***All Because You Matter***

Tami Charles, illustrated by Bryan Collier

From the matter of the universe to Black Lives Matter, this illustrated book pulls together the real universe to make it clear that its young readers are special beyond belief. Drawing inspiration from his own grandmother’s clothes-making, Bryan Collier pairs with Tami Charles to deliver an important message. (For ages 4 to 8)

***Honeybee: The Busy Life of Apis Mellifera* (意大利蜂)**

Candace Fleming, illustrated by Eric Rohmann

A beautifully illustrated Apis mellifera presented in tasty oil paints cycles. Young readers get a front row seat to the natural world while vivid words introduce the anxiety leading to the bee’s first flight. Think each bee has just one job? Think again. Bees hold a variety of occupations during their short, lovely lives — and you thought you were busy! (For ages 6 to 9)

***The Plain Janes***

Cecil Castellucci and Jim Rugg

Cecil Castellucci and Jim Rugg’s children comic about four girl artists attracted readers when it was released in 2007. Now, in a reissue (再版) that includes the original tales along with a new story, Castellucci ages up her message. While the Janes’ lives have grown more complicated, Castellucci’s theme remains sincere and — in these trying times — something many of us struggle to keep in mind. (For ages 8 to 15)

1. Which book does Michaela Goade draw for?

A *The Plain Janes*. B. *All Because You Matter*.

C. *We Are Water Protectors*. D. *Honeybee: The Busy Life of Apis Mellifera*.

2. Who gave Bryan Collier the inspiration to illustrate for *All Because You Matter*?

A. His family member. B. His readers.

C. Himself. D. Tami Charles.

3. What do the four books have in common?

A. They are about endangered animals.

B. They are targeted at art lovers under sixteen.

C. They have been released more than once.

D. They contribute to environmental protection.

**B**

A blind Chinese climber reached the summit (顶点) of Qomolangma, known in the West as Mount Everest, on Monday morning, becoming the first blind person from Asia ever to conquer the world’s highest summit.

Zhang Hong, 46, reached the top from the Nepali side, along with three high-altitude guides.

Zhang, who was born in Chongqing, lost his sight at the age of 21. He now works at Fukang Hospital Affiliated with Tibet University in Lhasa. As Zhang began his climb of Qomolangma, which is 8,848. 86 meters above sea level, his colleagues in Lhasa were excited to hear the news of his success.

“Many people may have doubted his attempt of climbing at first, but I was confident in him from the beginning,” said Kyila, the secretary of the Fukang Angel Foundation, who also is a blind person. “I knew before that he could make it, and he did make it. I am really happy for him. He is a model for blind people to encourage them to chase their dreams.”

Zhang’s passion for climbing was inspired by Lotse, a famous Tibetan climber who conquered all the world’s 14 summits above the altitude of 8,000 meters. Lotse had shared the story of the blind US mountaineer Erik Weihenmayer, who climbed Qomolangma in May 2001. Zhang was touched by the story, which ignited his dream of climbing.

As an amateur climber for years, Zhang had conquered three mountains above the altitude of 6,000 meters before climbing the world’s highest summit. He had begun preparing for the Qomolangma climb in 2019. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic (流行病), all mountaineering teams on Qomolangma were canceled in Nepal and China last year, and he had to wait until recently to finally make the attempt.

4. What can we infer from what Kyila said?

A. He had been inspired by Lotse.

B. He had much belief in Zhang’s success.

C. Zhang’s colleagues doubted his motivation.

D Zhang centered on climbing in his spare time.

5. What does the underlined word “ignited” in paragraph 5 mean?

A. Lighted. B. Accomplished. C. Followed. D. Recalled.

6. Why did Zhang Hong fail to climb Qomolangma in 2020?

A. He was too weak. B. He wasn’t well prepared.

C. A pandemic broke out. D. Extreme weather occurred.

7. What’s the best title for the text?

A. Zhang Hong Sets an Example to Others

B. A Blind Climber Reaches Qomolangma Summit

C. Qomolangma Attracts More Chinese to Climb

D. A Chinese Climber Got Through the Pandemic

**C**

In the digital age, we rely on technology such as social media in trying to build interesting and varied lives. Social networking sites like Facebook are designed and promoted to make us believe enthusiastically that they are able to open up new experiences for us. There are constant notifications (通知) and updates, urging us to check-in to find out what is new.

But if we do not use the technology wisely, we can end up becoming overly attached and trapped in a cycle of social media FOMO, a sign of deeper unhappiness. FOMO, or fear of missing out, is a fear that exciting or interesting events are happening somewhere else and that we are not able to join.

People who experience high levels of FOMO have been found to be more likely to give in to urges to write and check text messages while driving, as well as to use Facebook more often directly after waking, while going to sleep and during meals.

When it comes to lasting happiness, it is best not to give in to FOMO, but rather to deal with the cycle of desires that fuel it. Hard as it is, we are better off working toward facing the fearful reality that we cannot experience everything we might like than to get caught in a cycle of checking behaviors that only cause anxiety.

If we have become used to using social media as part of our attempts at living interesting lives, we must admit that it is not easy to change our approach. But change is almost always worthwhile in the long run.

The fact that FOMO is so common in our digital age is a sign that there is something wrong with the way we are pursuing happiness and that we are not as happy as we might think we are. It should warn us that, in our eagerness to use digital technology to try to make ourselves happier, we may unintentionally (无意之中) be bringing on exactly the opposite result.

8. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

A. The digital age has arrived.

B. Sites give netizens useful experiences.

C. People have fallen into modern technology.

D. Social media are designed to attract public attention.

9. Which of the following could be regarded as social media FOMO?

A. Failing to use Facebook. B. Answering a call during shopping,

C. Reading text messages on reaching offices. D. Checking Facebook while driving.

10. Why does the author suggest avoiding FOMO?

A. To gain long-time happiness. B. To speed the cycle of desires.

C. To work much better. D. To reduce fearful reality.

11. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

A. Everybody has experienced FOMO.

B. Digital technology may make us unhappier.

C. Pursuing happiness is a sign of the digital age.

D. People may unintentionally get lost in technology.

**D**

In *WALL-E* a science fiction movie, a little robot is responsible for cleaning a world covered in garbage; a world where there is no longer room for anything else, not even humans! The film encourages common people, worldwide leaders and businessmen to ask the obvious question: What can be done to prevent something like this happening? For some, microfactories could become the most promising answer.

Veena Sahajwalla, a materials scientist and engineer in Sydney, Australia, has discovered a solution to the challenging waste problem. Her one-stop approach could go beyond the existing recycling processes. Her waste microfactories mainly target electronic waste and plastic, and are essentially little trash processors. These can transform waste into new materials with the help of thermal(热的) technology.

“Using our green manufacturing technologies, these microfactories can transform waste, enabling local businesses and communities to not only solve local waste problems, but to develop a commercial opportunity from the valuable materials that are created,” she explains.

Humans generate 2.01 billion tons of solid waste annually. And as the fastest growing waste stream, approximately 53.6 million tons of e-waste were generated globally by 2019. Despite current efforts, only 17.4 percent of this is known to have been collected and properly recycled. Meanwhile, worldwide e-waste generation is expected to continue to grow, reaching almost 80 million tons by 2030.

Although the most effective solution to the waste challenges would not generate as much trash, Sahajwalla microfactories provide hope for all the waste that already exists. Her solution not only decreases the amount of waste, but it also improves its management and enables new manufacturing opportunities around the new materials created.

*WALL-E* shows us the best and the worst of what human beings have to offer. It shows where the world is headed unless the human species slows down and stops developing at the current pace. But it also provides hope, showing that we also have a great power to change and improve.

12. What’s the aim to write the first paragraph?

A. To tell us what *WALL-E* is about. B. To show the wide future of robots.

C. To introduce the use of microfactories. D. To praise Veena Sahajwalla’s contribution

13. What do we know about Veena Sahajwalla?

A. She is a top scientist in Australia. B. She has been devoted to garbage factories.

C. Her waste microfactories are practical. D. Her trash processors are being widely promoted.

14. How does the fourth paragraph develop?

A By making contrasts. B. By listing relevant figures.

C. By summarizing the above. D. By analyzing cause and effect.

15. What’s the author’s attitude towards microfactories?

A. Positive. B. Negative. C. Unclear. D. Indifferent

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

**根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

**How to Determine the Best Time to Exercise**

Any time of the day you can spend to exercise is a good time for getting active. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ Consider your lifestyle and exercise goals to help find the right time for you.

You should determine when you have the most energy. Do you struggle to get out of the bed in the morning or do you wake up full of energy and ready to go?\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ Once you establish what your sleep tendencies are, you will have a better idea of when your body is most likely to exercise. If you are not a morning person, do not schedule early morning exercise.

\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ When are you the busiest? When do you tend to schedule your most important tasks? Try to fit in your exercise before or at least around these events if possible. Some people would prefer to put it first while others prefer to put it off until the end of the day when they are all caught up.

You should determine your exercise goals. Are you trying to lose weight? Are you trying to improve your performance? Are you trying to develop a consistent exercise routine? If you are trying to develop a routine, you may want to exercise in the morning. If you want to improve performance, afternoon or evening exercise may be best.\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ Start by working out at different times of the day. By doing that you can know how you feel and find the time that works best with your schedule.\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_

A. You should consider your daily schedule.

B. You should know how to start your exercise.

C. Keep an exercise note to help you evaluate each time.

D. The best time for exercise is different for each person.

E. Are you a night person and never get to bed before midnight?

F. When you find the goals are unsuitable, change them at once.

G. You should experiment with both morning and evening exercise.

**第二部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节 （共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

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

A man in Tokyo who rents himself out to other people “to do nothing” has received many requests (请求)—and now he’s getting paid for it.

Shoji Morimoto, 37, started \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ himself as a person who can “eat and drink, and give simple feedback (反馈), but do nothing more” in June, 20l8.

“I offer myself for rent, as a person who does \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_,” Morimoto \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ in his first tweet about this \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ service. “Is it difficult for you to enter a shop on your own? Are you \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ a player on your team? Do you need someone to keep a place for you? I can’t do anything except \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ things.”

Since then, he’s received over 3, 000 request. He originally offered his \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ for free, but now \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ 10, 000 yen (roughly $96) just to reduce the number of requests and to \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ the time-wasters.

Morimoto says he sees on average three to four clients (客户) a day. People rent him for a variety of \_\_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_\_ but most are bored and \_\_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_\_ and simply want to be listened to.

He \_\_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_\_ weddings, accompanied those filing for divorce, and caught butterflies with \_\_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the park.

“I’m glad I was able to take a walk with someone while keeping a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_\_ distance, where we didn’t have to talk but could if we wanted to,” one client \_\_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_\_ online.

One client says she has rented Morimoto on at least 10 occasions. She asked him to stay beside her when \_\_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_\_ a man for the first time, and also had him \_\_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_\_ her talk about her views on love, which she did not feel comfortable talking about to her friends.

Morimoto currently has nearly 268, 000 Twitter followers and has quit his full-time publishing job to “do nothing”. When \_\_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_\_ why he thinks so many people are interested in his services, he said, “I’m not a \_\_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_\_ or an acquaintance (熟人). I’m free of the bothersome things that accompany relationships, but can \_\_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_\_ people’s sense of loneliness. Maybe it’s something like that for me.”

21. A. praising B. advertising C. joking D. analyzing

22. A. something B. everything C. nothing D. anything

23. A. debated B. hid C. studied D. wrote

24. A. special B. expensive C. valuable D. popular

25. A. amusing B. teaching C. missing D. calling

26. A. simple B. new C. difficult D. unusual

27. A. gifts B. services C. signals D. notes

28. A. provides B. pays C. owes D. charges

29. A. discourage B. measure C. increase D. inspire

30. A. explanations B. reasons C. discussions D. questions

31. A. awesome B. rare C. vital D. lonely

32. A. gave B. left C. attended D. broke

33. A. brothers B. strangers C. families D. fellows

34. A. comfortable B. astonishing C. large D. apparent

35. A. implied B. insisted C. answered D. posted

36. A. meeting B. interviewing C. beating D. attracting

37. A. link with B. rely on C. listen to D. agree with

38. A. reported B. asked C. blamed D. suspected

39. A. patient B. worker C. student D. friend

40. A. reduce B. prove C. hope D. interrupt

**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。

Children are spending an \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (increase) amount of time indoors. \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (compare) to their grandparents who would have spent most of their free time exploring the world outside their front doors, kids these days are more likely to \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (find) at home. Computer games, television and tablets have replaced stick throwing, tree climbing and hole building as children spend more time indoors.

\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (thank) to parental fear and a reduction in green spaces, the time \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ is spent outdoors tends to be parent-led nowadays. Parent-led play is very \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ (difference) from unstructured play and does not offer the same benefits.

Both \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ (be) important for children’s growth, but many families are finding less time for unstructured play. As homework, clubs and groups and screens are competing for our kids’ time, unstructured fun is left out in the cold.

Scientists have even created the term “Nature Deficit Disorder” due to the wealth of health problems that can develop from spending too much time indoors.

Unstructured play is just \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ important as outdoor play for child \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ (develop). It offers social, mental and physical benefits, as well as just being \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ fun way to kill time.

**第三部分 写作（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节 短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

51. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

A professor gave a balloon to every student, which had to fill it, write their own name on it and threw it in the hallway. The professor then mixed all the balloon. The students were giving 5 minutes to get back their own balloon. Despite a busy search for, no one found their own balloon.

At that point the professor told the students to take first balloon that they found and hand them to the person whose name was written on it. Within 5 minutes everyone had their own balloon.

The professor said to the students, “These balloons are like happy. We will never find it if everyone keep looking for their own. But if we care about other people’s, we’ll find ours either.”

**第二节 书面表达（满分25分）**

52. 假定你是李华，你校将举办“魅力中国(Charming China)”摄影展。请你给你的英国朋友David写封邮件，邀请他参展。内容包括：

1.展览的时间和地点；

2.作品的要求和截止日期；

3.投稿方式：charmingphoto@sina.com。

注意：1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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

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**4.本卷命题范围：北师大版必修第一册~选择性必修第一册。**

**第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 （共15小题；每小题2分，满分30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**

【1~3题答案】

【答案】1. C 2. A 3. B

**B**

【4~7题答案】

【答案】4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B

**C**

【8~11题答案】

【答案】8. D 9. D 10. A 11. B

**D**

【12~15题答案】

【答案】12. C 13. C 14. B 15. A

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

**根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

【16~20题答案】

【答案】16. D 17. E 18. A 19. G 20. C

**第二部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节 （共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

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

【21~40题答案】

【答案】21. B 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. C 26. A 27. B 28. D 29. A 30. B 31. D 32. C 33. B 34. A 35. D 36. A 37. C 38. B 39. D 40. A

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

【41~50题答案】

【答案】41. increasing

42. Compared

43 be found

44. Thanks 45. that##which

46. different

47. are 48. as

49. development

50. a

**第三部分 写作（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节 短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

【51题答案】

【答案】1. which →who

2. threw →throw

3. balloon →balloons

4. giving →given

5. 删除for

6. take后加the

7. them →it

8. happy →happiness

9. keep →keeps

10.either→too

**第二节 书面表达（满分25分）**

【52题答案】

【答案】Dear David,

I’m really excited to share with you a piece of good news. Our school is going to hold a photography exhibition themed “Charming China” in the library next month, whose aim is to present the beauty of China through photos.

I know you love photography, so why not send some of your photos of places or people in China that impress you most? The pictures can be of different sizes and must give people positive feelings. It’s said that you’ve been to many places in China and have taken many pictures. You choose your favorite one and I am sure visitors will like your work. Finally, your work shall be sent to charmingphoto@sina.com before this Sunday.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

LiHua