**莆田市 2022-2023 学年下学期期末质量监测**

**高 二 英 语**

考试时间：120分钟，试卷满分：150分

# 本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）两部分。

# 注意事项：

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成, 答在本试卷上无效。

# 第Ⅰ卷

# 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, 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. What was the man expected to do last night?

A. Ring up the woman.

B. Watch a football game.

C. Get a cup of chocolate.

2. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a cinema. B. On a plane. C. On a train.

3.What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Drink iced coffee. B. Wash the car. C. Take a rest.

4. What is the boy going to do next?

A. Read a book. B. Eat dinner. C. Turn off the lamp.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Co-workers. B. Family members. C. Teacher and student.

# 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。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. How will the boy go to his grandmother’s house?

A. By car. B. By bus. C. On foot.

7. What will the boy’s teachers do on Friday?

A. Take one day off. B. Go on a trip. C. Attend a meeting.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. Who is the woman?

A. A visitor. B. A tour guide. C. A museum worker.

9. What does the woman agree to do for the man?

A. Treat him to a drink. B. Introduce the statues.C.Take pictures.

听第8段材料，回答第10至13题。

10. Where are the speakers now?

A. In a restaurant. B. In an office. C. At home.

11. What does the woman want the man to do?

A. Check an agreement.

B. Help her with cooking.

C. Have some Brazilian food.

12. How much did the man pay for the buffet?

A. $50. B. $100. C. $150.

13. What will the man do next?

A. Eat out.

B. Talk to Garry.

C. Continue his report.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What is probably the man?

A. A hotel clerk. B. A ticket seller. C. A travel agent.

15. How may the woman travel in Thailand?

A. By bus. B. By train. C. By plane.

16. What will be the first stop of the woman’s trip?

A. Bangkok. B. Chiang Mai. C. Pattaya.

17. What will the woman do next?

A. Book hotels.

B. Telephone the man.

C. Discuss with her family.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What is the speaker?

A. A teacher. B. A volunteer. C. A club owner.

19. What is the list about?

A. Different clubs. B. New subjects. C. Volunteer programs.

20. What do we know about Mr. Harper?

A. He is a PE teacher.

B. He will move to Australia.

C. He plans to form an after-school club.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节, 满分 40 分）**

**第一节 （共 11小题；每小题 2.5 分, 满分 27.5分）**

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、和 D）中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

# A

As a long-time resident of Beijing, I had always wanted to travel around and see more of China. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, I never found the right opportunity to go traveling. But, in May 2021, I finally found my big chance.

During the week-long Labor Day holiday, there happened to be few restrictions(限制)on travel, so I took this as my chance to go to Shanghai. What made this trip special was that not only was it my first time traveling by rail, but high-speed rail. Many Americans are unused to taking public transportation, instead mainly relying on cars to get around.

For me, riding to Shanghai by train was especially fascinating since I could get a good look through the spacious windows at the different kinds of beautiful scenery and towns as they rushed past me. In particular, I have always been a fan of the uniquely-shaped mountains of China, enjoying their elegant rolling lines as they make up the peaceful beauty. Another benefit of riding on trains was the spacious legroom which allowed me to relax more easily during my trip.

After arriving in Shanghai, I could not help but wonder why the US could not build a similarly useful and convenient railway system. Considering how cities are so spread out in the US, it is almost a no-brainer to see how the US would benefit from this kind of public investment. This could lead to less reliance on car ownership and have a positive impact on both the economy and environment.

21. How did the author usually travel in America?

A. By bike. B. By car. C. By plane. D. By train.

22. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. Why the author loves the mountains in China.

B. Why the author chose the seat by the window.

C. What the author thinks is important when traveling.

D. What the author likes most about traveling by train.

23. What if the US builds a high-speed railway system?

A. It would be convenient, but expensive.

B. It would be beneficial in many aspects.

C. It’s unnecessary given its geography.

D.It is an unprofitable investment.

# B

Scientists say the plant enset, an Ethiopian staple(主食), could be a new superfood and a lifesaver in the face of climate change. The banana-like crop has the potential to feed more than 100 million people in a warming world, according to a new study.

Enset or “false banana”, almost unknown outside of Ethiopia, is a close relative of the banana ,but is consumed only in one part of this country. The banana-like fruit of the plant is inedible, but the starchy stems(茎) and roots can be used to make porridge and bread. Research suggests the crop can be grown over a much larger range in Africa. “This is a crop that can play a really important role in addressing food security and sustainable development,” said a university professor in Awasa, Ethiopia.

Using agricultural surveys and modelling work, scientists predicted the potential range of enset over the next four decades. They found the crop could potentially feed more than 100 million people and boost food security in Ethiopia and other African countries, including Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda.

Study researcher Dr James Borrell, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, said planting enset, as an alternative for lean times, could help boost food security. “It’s got some really unusual features that make it absolutely unique as a crop,” he said. “You plant it at any time, you harvest it at any time. That’s why they call it the tree against hunger.”

There is growing interest in seeking new plants to feed the world, given our reliance on a few staple crops. Nearly half of all the calories we eat come from three species—rice, wheat, and maize. “We need to diversify the plants we use globally as a species because all our eggs are in a very small basket at the moment,” said Dr Borrell.  
24. What does the underlined word “inedible” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. Not secure enough. B. Not diverse enough.  
C. Not fit to be planted. D. Not suitable to be eaten.

25. What do we know about Ethiopia’s enset from the text?

A. It is a special species of banana.

B. It can help with solving food shortage.

C. It has fed more than 100 million people .

D. It can be grown at anytime and anywhere.  
26. What is Dr Borrell’s attitude towards seeking new staple plants?

A. Negative. B. Objective. C. Approving. D. Doubtful.

27. What is the main purpose of the text？  
A. To provide a solution to food problems.  
B. To advertise a unique banana-like staple.  
C. To recommend a magic crop against hunger.  
D. To introduce a wonder crop for climate change.

# C

Living in a city is a well-known risk factor for developing a mental disorder, while living close to nature is largely beneficial for mental health and the brain. A central brain region, the amygdala (大脑杏仁核) involved in stress processing, has been shown to be less activated during stress in people living in rural areas, compared to those who live in cities, indicating the potential benefits of nature. “But so far the hen-and-egg problem could not be solved, namely whether nature actually caused the effects in the brain or whether the particular individuals chose to live in rural or urban regions,” says Sonja Sudimac.

To achieve causal evidence, the researchers from the group examined brain activity in regions involved in stress processing in 63 healthy volunteers before and after a one-hour walk in Grunewald forest or a shopping street with traffic in Berlin. The results revealed that activity in the amygdala decreased after the walk in nature, suggesting that nature has beneficial effects on brain regions related to stress.

“The results support the previously assumed positive relationship between nature and brain health, but this is the first study to prove the causal link. Interestingly, the brain activity after the urban walk in these regions remained stable and showed no increases, which argues against a commonly held view that urban exposure causes additional stress,” explains Simone Kühn, head of the group.

The authors show that nature has a positive impact on brain regions involved in stress processing and that it can already be observed after a one-hour walk. This contributes to the understanding of how our physical living environment affects brain and mental health. Even a short exposure to nature decreases amygdala activity, suggesting that a walk in nature could serve as a preventive measure against developing mental health problems and reducing the potentially disadvantageous impact of the city on the brain.

In order to investigate beneficial effects of nature in different populations and age groups, the researchers are currently working on a study examining how a one-hour walk in natural versus urban environments impacts stress in mothers and their babies.

28. What does the hen-and-egg problem refer to?

A. A problem hard to clarify.

B. A problem easy to deal with.

C. A problem common to be seen .

D. A problem unnecessary to solve.

29. How did researchers collect evidence for the study?

A. By quoting authoritative experts.

B. By interviewing healthy volunteers.

C. By researching on a previous theory.

D. By comparing volunteers’ amygdala activities.

30. What contribution did Simone’s team mainly make?

A. Confirming nature’s benefits to brain health.

B. Supporting a commonview of urban exposure.

C. Revealing the link between age and mental health.

D. Identifying the causes of mental health problems.

31. What may the follow-up research focus on ?

A. Benefits of a regular walk in nature.

B. An appeal for living in urban regions.

C. Nature’s positive effects on different groups.

D. Relationship between nature and brain health.

# 第二节 （共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 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 Listen Actively

In the course of the last 20 years, I was a taker. Everything was all about me. But that has changed for me. I consistently look for ways to help others—personally and professionally.I now focus on what the other person needs before my own needs as a way to build stronger relationships.

32

What is active listening? Active listening is an analytical exercise. 33 To make active listening more effective, you can also add complementary(互补的) skill sets. Mirroring what people have just said in your own words helps them feel heard and helps ensure your understanding is accurate. That is why active listening, not listening while doing, is essential for building better relationships with your team.

34 Learning to become an active listener requires you to slow down, have patience, and learn to ignore distractions (especially emails and texts). Techniques like reflective listening can help. If you are regularly repeating what has been said, you won’t miss any part of the conversation. 35 This helps build trust, making the speakers like you more and therefore more likely work on what you both agree on.

What will active listening do for you and your career? Active listening isn’t just about managing a team member or a conflict. Do leaders respond to the concerns and issues they hear from the staff? Do you have the skill set to actively listen and address them? 36 If you do it, you might just find your team or your organization is more adaptive than most ones.

A. I am able to do that when I stop talking and start listening.

B. You also show that the speaker has your full attention.

C. These are the questions employees are asking.

D. What should you do to benefit your speaker?

E. How do you become a better active listener?

F. It requires concentration on what is said.

G. Why do you want to be a listener?

# 第三部分 英语知识运用 （共三节, 满分 45分）

**第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1分, 满分 15分）**

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was in Australia. By mid-afternoon on Thursday, Adrian Main was working outside in the 37 . Over the years, he had 38 many animals while digging around in soil, but he knew how to 39 the dangerous ones.

Now his shovel(铲子) was in his car, parked 50 meters away. He considered getting it, but the job was 40 . So he used his hands instead. Just as his fingers slid under the pile of 41 , he felt a 42 pain in his left hand. Adrian quickly 43 out his hand, seeing a spider biting his finger.

Adrian knew immediately that the spider was a Sydney funnel-web(漏斗型蜘蛛), the 44 in Australia. He 45 his hand up and down to throw off the spider and after three or four seconds, it finally let go and dropped to fallen leaves again.

He 46 to his coworker, Phil, who was working close by. Phil 47 his shovel and ran over. The pair calmly walked to the car while Adrian pressed down on his finger to 48 the spread of venom(毒液) into his bloodstream. They both knew a bite like this, if left untreated, could 49 death within an hour.

50 , the forests where they had been working was not very far from the hospital. Adrian walked into the emergency department with 51 still streaming down his finger. He calmly told the nurse that he’d been bitten by a Sydney funnel-web, and was quickly brought to a bed. He finally was saved.

37．A．woods B．zoo C．yard D．park

38．A．saved B．hurt C．killed D．encountered

39．A．struggle with B．come across C．tell apart D．look after

40．A．dangerous B．small C．steady D．demanding

41．A．branches B．leaves C．soil D．waste

42．A．slight B．bearable C．sharp D．lasting

43．A．pulled B．put C．reached D．checked

44．A．mildest B．wildest C．strongest D．deadliest

45．A．kept B．waved C．checked D．pushed

46．A．shouted B．showed C．jumped D．whispered

47．A．dropped B．took C．folded D．packed

48．A．clear B．forbid C．ignore D．slow

49．A．add to B．turn to C．lead to D．adjust to

50．A．Gradually B．Fortunately C．Therefore D．Actually

51．A．poison B．sweat C．blood D．liquid

**第 II 卷**

**注意事项：**

用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

**第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5分，满分 15分）**

It is hard to give a precise definition of Western art. Perhaps the best way 52 　(understand) Western art is to look at the development of Western painting over the centuries. During the Middle Ages, the purpose 53 Western art was to teach people about Christianity. Thus, artists were not interested inpainting realistic 54 (scene). This began to change in the 13th century with Giotto di Bondone, 55 paintingsshowed real people in a real environment. Next came the Renaissance, when old ideas and values 56 (replace) gradually by new ones from the Middle Ages. Painters adopted a more humanistic attitude to life, 57 (use) perspective and oil paints. The emphasis 58 (increasing) shifted from religious themes to people and the world around us. After the invention ofphotography, paintings were no longer needed to preserve 59 people and the world looked like. As a result, Impressionism emerged in France. The name of this new movement came from 60 painting by Claude Monet called *Impression, Sunrise*. In this work, Monet’s aim was to convey the light and movement in the scene. After impressionism, Picasso, one of the painters of Modern Art, used Cubism, a new way, to analyse the shapes which 61 (exist) in the natural world. What modern artists attempted to do was no longer show reality, but instead to ask the question, “What is art?”

1. **根据课文内容完成句子（共 10小题；每题 1分，满分 10分）**

62.也许再没有哪一位科学家比钱学森对中国航天科学的影响更大了。

Perhaps no other scientist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ China’s aerospace science than Qian Xuesen.

63.学费和生活开销比国内贵多了，多数家庭最终可能会花费一大笔钱。

Tuition fees and living expenses are much more expensive than at home and could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

most families an arm and a leg.

64.与来自不同文化背景的人合作有助于我们从不同的视角看待世界，进而让我们对自己的文化有更深入的了解。

Cooperating with people from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps us view the world from different angles and thus gives us more insight into our own culture.

65.例如，有些青少年会沉溺于烟酒不能自拔，造成生理和心理健康问题。

For example, some of them may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tobacco or alcohol abuse, which can lead to physical and mental health problems.

66.有一条基于亚里士多德哲学思想的著名谚语说道：“重复的行为造就了我们。”

There is a famous saying based on the philosophy of Aristotle: “We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

67.这只是该展览供您参观的一小部分.

This is just a small taste of what is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you in this exhibition.

68.我有什么理由坐在那儿什么都不做呢？我们都属于人类大家庭，我们都有责任心，关心彼此的幸福。

How could I justify sitting there and doing nothing? We are all humans and we all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to look after one another’s welfare.

69.她们站在远处眺望，看到湖的南边从尼亚加拉大瀑布上升腾而起的水雾，感到非常震撼。

Standing in the distance, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ misty clouds rising from the great Niagara Falls, which is on the south side of the lake.

70.又累又饿，一个汉字也不认识，我们压根儿不知道如何点餐，于是厨师在我们桌上摆满了食物，那是我们吃过的最可口的佳肴。

Tired, hungry, and not knowing a word of Chinese, we had no idea how to order, so the chef just began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the best food we had ever eaten.

71.无论他们其他方面的饮食多么健康，都确实如此。

This is true \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how healthy the rest of their diet might be.

# 第四部分 书面表达（共两节, 满分 40分）

**第一节（满分 15 分）**

最近，你校英语俱乐部计划举办分享会，主题是分享你印象最深刻的一次学习技能的经历。内容包括：

1. 一项学会的技能；
2. 学习的过程；
3. 你的感受。

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。

**第二节 读后续写（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。

It was four weeks before New Year, and our youth group wanted to do something together as a New Year project for our community. The concept was great, but none of us seventeen-year-olds had any idea what to do.

“Maybe we could have a food drive to help the homeless,” John suggested at our Sunday night meeting. “But we have done that many times,” answered Brian with a frown.

Ten minutes passed without any proposal good enough to win our hearts. Finally, I decided to speak, “Why don’t we think about our project for a few days and then come back with three or four suggestions we can vote on?” Everyone agreed to wait a week before deciding.

I knew time was running out to get something going before New Year, but I had no clue what we should do. During the following week, one idea after another ran through my mind, but I was still indecisive.

Thursday after school, I wandered into the kitchen as my dad prepared for dinner. Sensing my uneasiness, he asked what troubled me without even looking up. “Well... it...” I let out a long breath, “Our youth group wants to do something for New Year, but we don’t know what to do...”

“Hmm.” my dad thought out loud, “There’s a seniors’ home(敬老院) I’ve worked with close to St. Joseph’s Hospital. The residents don’t get out much around New Year with the snow and ice. It might be an idea to take them out to see the New Year lights around here.”

I stood still for a few moments thinking of all the spectacularNew Year light displays in our neighborhood. To be honest, I never thought about that, but it might just work.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；

2. 请按如下格式作答。

Next Sunday evening, our youth group met.

On New Year’s Day, the bus we rented arrived at the seniors’ home in the snow.