

峨眉二中高 2023 届高二下 5 月考

英语试题

出题人：魏寿军 审题人 付远中

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答案。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 instrument does the man play?
A. The drums. B. The piano. C. The guitar.
2. Why does the man come to the store?
A. To buy clothes. B. To exchange sweaters. C. To look for his phone.
3. How does the man usually travel in this city?
A. By bike. B. By bus. C. By car.
4. What does the man suggest doing first?
A. Having lunch. B. Taking a boat trip. C. Going to the beach.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A delicious dish. B. A new cafeteria. C. A healthy diet.

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，选出最佳选项。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6,7 题。

6. How long will the man stay in the single room?
A. For two nights. B. For four nights. C. For five nights.
7. What is the man probably doing?
A. Changing rooms. B. Making a reservation. C. Checking in at the hotel.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the woman interested in?
A. Films. B. Make-up. C. Pop stars.
9. Why does the woman refuse to go camping?
A. Because of the equipment.
B. Because of the weather.
C. Because of her friends.
10. What does the woman plan to do during the holiday?
A. Climb the mountain. B. Take care of a horse. C. Stay at home.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How many discussions was the man absent from?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
12. How did the professor feel about the man's situation?
A. Understanding. B. Annoyed. C. Upset.
13. What does the woman advise the man to do?
A. Quit the baseball team.

- B. Sign up for another class.
- C. Change the discussion group.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the woman plan to start doing by October 1st?

- A. Improving the design.
- B. Printing the brochures.
- C. Launching the new product.

15. When will the man probably finish the brochure's first design draft?

- A. In the middle of August.
- B. At the beginning of September.
- C. At the end of September.

16. What is the woman's attitude towards postponing the deadline?

- A. Hesitant.
- B. Negative.
- C. Approving.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker study at college?

- A. Art.
- B. Woodwork.
- C. Architecture.

18. Where are most of the speaker's models delivered?

- A. Japan and Canada.
- B. England and France.
- C. Ireland and England.

19. What did the speaker copy to make the model of the old house?

- A. The original building.
- B. Some photos.
- C. Some drawings.

20. What did the speaker find most difficult when making the model house?

- A. Making windows.
- B. Coloring the walls.
- C. Doing the statues.

第二部分 阅读理解

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。

Translation Contest of Poems about William Shakespeare

To honor the memory of the English poet and playwright, the Shanghai Translators Association is holding a contest to see who can best capture a never-before-translated work about Shakespeare into Chinese. The contest is intended to fire people with interest in translating English poems into Chinese this summer.

Requirements

1. Participants must be under 45.
2. Participants should translate the original English poem into Chinese.
3. There are no style requirements for the Chinese translation, although translators should try to stay as close as possible to the original text.
4. All translations have to be original. Anyone found to have committed plagiarism (剽窃) will be disqualified.
5. Entries(参赛作品) should be sent to shfyjxh@sta. org. cn. in attachment. The email subject should be "Shakespeare Poem Translation Contest". The translation should contain no information about the translator; otherwise the entry will be invalid. Contact details should show the translator's

name, gender, birthdate, address (including the post code), and mobile phone number. Call (021) 6247-3142 for enquiries.

6. The deadline is July 31, based on the email-sent time.

Awards

One first prize winner (3000 yuan or gifts of equivalent value), two second prize winners (1,000 yuan or gifts of equivalent value) and seven prize of excellence winners (500 yuan or gifts of equivalent value) will be awarded to 10 finalists.

The organizing committee reserves the right of final explanation.

21. What might be the purpose of holding this contest?

- A. To find out the best professional translators,
- B. To generate enthusiasm for translation of English poetry.
- C. To build up an awesome reputation of Shakespeare.
- D. To introduce a classic poem written by Shakespeare.

22. Who can be qualified to the translation contest?

- A. Those who are on the posts or retired.
- B. Those whose translations are original.
- C. Those who have their names in verses.
- D. Those whose works are sent in August.

23. How many entries will be finally awarded?

- A. 1 . B. 2 . C. 7 D. 10 .

B

Last Sunday, I was sitting in a French restaurant enjoying a meal when I got on a phone call from a friend I hadn't spoken to in a long time. In my enthusiasm and excitement, I talked quite louder than usual voice and in Spanish, my mother tongue.

A few minutes into the call, an old lady sitting at the table beside mine got up, seemingly offended (冒犯), and asked the restaurant staff to relocate (重新安排) a table as far away as possible from this man who seemed to be impolite.

I sank in my seat out of embarrassment. I ended the call soon afterwards and felt the urge to apologize. Before getting up, I looked around to see where she was and she was at the table farthest away from me. I noticed that the lady was alone and staring out of the window. I found a tinge (气息) of sadness or anxiety and perhaps a desire for aloneness and peace. But I had obviously destroyed it minutes earlier.

Right then I abandoned my plan for a conventional apologetic gesture. Seeing those funny smile cards in my wallet, I took one out and wrote some words to express my apology. On signing my restaurant bill, I asked a waiter to secretly charge the lady's meal to me and hand her the smile card instead of her bill.

Did she take it the wrong way, I wondered? Did she get confused? Did she refuse the anonymous (匿名的) offer? And so on. I just waited and felt nervous to learn the outcome. To my pleasant surprise, things turned out the best possible way.

The waiter approached me in a joy, telling me, "In the many times she had dined here before, I had never seen the old lady smile as she did when receiving the smile card and the \$ 0 bill. She thanked me even though I explained that someone else did the job. "

24. What does the underlined word "outcome" in the fifth paragraph mean?

- A. reward B. reason C. payment D. result

25. The old lady changed her seat mainly because of _____.
A. the author's loud voice
B. her private phone call
C. the views out of the window
D. the restaurant staff's mistake
26. What can we infer from Paragraph 3?
A. The lady didn't have a nice mood and liked to stay alone.
B. The author went up to the old lady and apologized to her.
C. The old lady just moved to the farthest table to see outside.
D. The author didn't stop talking though he felt embarrassed.
27. Which of the following is the best title of this passage?
A. An Old Lady Who Never Smiles B. A Smile Card for a Sincere Apology
C. An Unpleasant Experience in France D. A Misunderstanding Caused by Different Cultures

C

Many kids help out around the house with chores (家庭杂务) such as emptying the dishwasher, putting laundry away, and taking out the trash. In exchange, some kids get allowances (补贴) or other rewards such as extra computer time.

But some people do not think that kids should get rewards for doing chores. Susie Walton, a parenting educator and family coach, believes that by rewarding kids, parents are sending a message that work isn't worth doing unless you get something in return. "Running any kind of household is a team effort." Susie said. "A home is a living space for everyone in the family. It's important for kids to see that we all have responsibilities in the house, and that families decide together how they want their home to look, and how they are going to keep it looking like everyone wants it to look."

Other people believe that getting a cash allowance or other rewards motivates kids to do chores, and it also teaches them real world lessons about how we need to work to earn money. There are also new applications that give kids points and digital gifts that can be redeemed (兑换) either online or in the real world. With the ChoreMonster app, kids earn digital points by completing chores that they can turn in for real-life rewards such as extra Xbox time or a trip to the mall. "Our goal is to encourage kids to earn rewards," says Chris Bergman, founder of ChoreMonster. "Kids need positive reinforcement (强化) to help motivate them."

What do you think? Should kids be rewarded for doing chores? Or should kids help out around their homes without getting anything in return?

Write a 200-word response. Send it to tfkasks4you@timeforkids.com. Your response may be published in a future issue of Time For Kids. Please include your grade and contact information of your parent or teacher if you want your response to be published. The deadline for responding is February 18.

28. How does the author start the passage?
A. By comparing different views. B. By listing some evidence.
C. By presenting some facts. D. By stating his own experiences.
29. According to Susie Walton, _____.
A. kids should be rewarded for doing chores
B. parents decide what kids can do for the family
C. kids have the responsibility to share housework
D. kids can get extra computer time for doing chores

30. Paragraph 3 is mainly about _____.
- A. Chris Bergman's opinion on raising kids
 - B. the advantage of rewarding kids for doing chores
 - C. main reasons why kids need encouragement
 - D. how to motivate kids to try new applications
31. The purpose of writing the text is to _____.
- A. inform readers of two different opinions
 - B. call on readers to reflect on their behavior
 - C. present the author's viewpoint about parenting
 - D. invite readers to express their opinions

D

For many people who live in cities, parks are an important landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a shelter from the often severe environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits.

One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal and concrete (混凝土) absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment (投资) of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work.

Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban parks and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help control the heat that materials like brick and concrete release so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetables and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city settlers, making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy but also a smart environmental investment.

32. The underlined word "emits" in the second paragraph probably means _____.
- A. gives out
 - B. takes up
 - C. carries away
 - D. breathes in
33. Which of the following contributes to the Urban Heat Island Effect?
- A. More building materials.
 - B. More trees and grass.
 - C. More parking lots.
 - D. More rooftop gardens.
34. When it comes to rooftop gardens, what can be inferred from the passage?
- A. They make people much happier.
 - B. They provide more benefits from urban parks.
 - C. They help to save money and keep a healthy diet.
 - D. They have become very popular in recent years.

35. What's the author's attitude towards rooftop gardens?

A. Doubtful. B. Supportive. C. Critical. D. Objective.

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。

Nowadays more and more children now chat daily either online or through their mobile phones. 36 Some are shy “in real life” but are confident to communicate with others online; others find support from people of their own age on relationship issues, or problems at home.

Sometimes the online world, just like the real world, can introduce problems, such as bullying or arguments. 37 But there are also a few people who use the Internet for offensive (冒犯性的) or illegal aims. Children must be made aware of both the good things and the dangers.

38 Just as you decide which TV programs are suitable, you need to do the same for the websites and chat rooms your children visit. Remind your children that online friends are still strangers. Reminding them of the risks will keep them alert (警惕).

39 So it's likely that your children may know more than you do. We get left behind when it comes to the latest gad-gets and the interactive areas of websites, like chat rooms and message boards, which are especially strange. 40 Chatters love to use abbreviations (缩写) such as: atb — all the best, bbfn — bye bye for now, gr8 — great, Idk — I don't know, kit — keep in touch, paw — parents are watching, lol — laugh out loud. It seems like another language, and it is!

A. Going online is great fun.

B. Computer studies are part of schoolwork now.

C. The language of chat is strange to many parents, too.

D. There are some websites that are not suitable for children.

E. To keep children safe, your management must cover the family computer.

F. They are connecting to a huge number of other children all over the world.

G. Surfing the Internet takes too much of the time that should be spent on lessons.

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节：完形填空（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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Being born and brought up in a village called Buis, I lived a simple life with my father. When I was 16, one morning, Dad told me I could drive him into a 41 village called Burbank, on condition that I took the car in to be 42 at a nearby garage. I readily accepted. I drove Dad into Burbank, and 43 to pick him up at 4 pm, then dropped off the car at the 44. With several hours to spare, I went to a theater. 45, when the last movie finished, it was six. I was two hours late!

I knew Dad would be angry if he 46 I'd been watching movies. So I decided not to tell him the truth. When I 47 there I apologized for being late, and told him I'd 48 as quickly as I could, but that the car had needed a major repair. I'll never forget the 49 he gave me. “I'm disappointed you 50 you have to lie to me, Jason.” Dad looked at me again. “When you didn't 51, I called the garage to ask if there were any 52, and they told me you hadn't yet picked up the car.” I felt 53 as I weakly told him the real reason. A 54 passed through Dad as he listened attentively. “I'm angry with 55. I realize I've failed as a father. I'm going to walk home now and think seriously about 56 I've gone wrong all these years.” “But Dad, it's 18 miles!” My protests and apologies were 57. Dad walked home that day. I drove behind

him, 58 him all the way, but he walked silently.

Seeing Dad in so much 59 and emotional pain was my most painful experience. However, it was 60 the most successful lesson. I have never lied since.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. small | B. lonely | C. distant | D. familiar |
| 42. A. kept | B. repaired | C. watched | D. changed |
| 43. A. agreed | B. planned | C. determined | D. promised |
| 44. A. village | B. community | C. theater | D. garage |
| 45. A. However | B. Then | C. Therefore | D. Still |
| 46. A. found out | B. gave out | C. figured out | D. came out |
| 47. A. went | B. ran | C. walked | D. hurried |
| 48. A. come | B. left | C. moved | D. started |
| 49. A. word | B. appearance | C. look | D. face |
| 50. A. find | B. believe | C. feel | D. decide |
| 51. A. turn around | B. drive out | C. go away | D. turn up |
| 52. A. questions | B. problems | C. mistakes | D. faults |
| 53. A. ashamed | B. frightened | C. nervous | D. surprised |
| 54. A. nervousness | B. sadness | C. silence | D. thought |
| 55. A. you | B. myself | C. me | D. yourself |
| 56. A. where | B. how | C. why | D. when |
| 57. A. meaningless | B. useless | C. helpless | D. worthless |
| 58. A. asking | B. persuading | C. begging | D. following |
| 59. A. natural | B. practical | C. personal | D. physical |
| 60. A. indeed | B. always | C. also | D. almost |

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。

Smiling

Smile is a universal language, which is widely used throughout the world. 61_____, the meaning of a smile in different cultures may be different. Depending on different cultures, smiling can express joy and 62_____(amuse), but it can also indicate embarrassment. The following examples show this point of view:

In an attempt to be open and 63_____(friend), people in the United States smile a lot. Every one smiles at each other and this nonverbal communication shows being polite in the United States. But in China, smiling is not only 64____expression of happiness, but also a way to avoid 65____(be) embarrassed. Chinese people like smiling when they are embarrassed in order to avoid embarrassment. Smiling is a kind of good will but not sneer (嘲笑). For example: When a child 66 (fall) off from a bike, the adults in China may smile, 67_____is a kind of gentle encouragement and may not be a kind of impolite laugh.

Related 68_____the smile is the laugh. Also, different cultures have different 69_____(meaning) about laugh. Americans can enjoy a very heartfelt belly (腹部) laugh that comes from the deepest emotions while most Chinese may think 70_____silly to laugh that way.

第四部分 写作

第一节：短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

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：在缺词处加一个漏词符号（^），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。

Richard is our foreign teacher, whom is from England. He has a interesting way to make his classes attractive and lively. For example, in last Friday, when he explained the meaning of “crawl” to us, he did not just tell us their definition from the dictionary. Instead, he lay on his stomach and move forward on his hands and knees slowly. We watched him with interest, laughed loudly. Thus the concept of the word rooted in our mind. Richard can speak some Chinese, and his pronunciation is not well. He often asks us to correct his mistakes. Have you heard of a teacher who learns from student? Richard does!

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，在你班学习一个月的美国男孩 Johnson 不太适应这里的生活，请给他写一封信，内容包括：

1. 安慰；2. 提出至少两个可以改变现状的建议；3. 邀请他参加你的生日聚会。

注意：

1. 字数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 信件格式和文章开头已给出；

4. 参考词汇：适应 adapt to, 安慰；comfort n. and vt.

Dear Johnson,

I'm Li Hua, one of your classmates.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua