

# 学年第二学期高二年级期末质量评估试题考试

## 英语（答案在最后）

注意事项：

- 1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

例：        much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. When did the man get the shirt?

A. During the business trip. B. While shopping online. C. On last year's holiday.

2. Which place is Susan going to tonight?

A. A theater. B. The airport. C. A park.

3. What will the man do for the woman next weekend?

A. Take her on vacation. B. Bring her some plants. C. Water her plants.

4. When does Ray usually arrive at the workplace?

A. At 8: 50 a. m. B. At 9: 00 a. m. C. At 9: 10 a. m.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Picking vegetables. B. Growing plants. C. Cooking meals.

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

每小题 1 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。

Where does the conversation take place?

A. At an apartment. B. At a bus station. C. At a university.

7. What do the man's roommates usually do at night?

A. They talk about music. B. They study together. C. They play loud music.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where will the girl go?

A. To a park. B. To a library. C. To a friend's house.

9. What is being delivered later?

A. Fashion magazines. B. Study materials. C. Test papers.

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends. B. Father and daughter. C. Teacher and student.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why did Alice recently visit Bangladesh?

A. To visit her family.

B. To study the climate change there.

C. To take part in a tree-planting project.

12. How will Alice collect money to help with the project?

A. By joining a marathon.

B. By cooking for a restaurant.

C. By volunteering in a charity.

13. Which type of natural disaster kills the most people in 2018 in Bangladesh?

A. Earthquakes. B. Floods. C. Lightning.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What do we know about the man?

A. He just entered university.

B. He grew up with the woman.

C. He went to Carrington Grammar School.

15. How does the man feel?

Confident. B. Frightened. C. Excited.

16. How do the speakers know Camilla?

A. They come from the same town.

B. They started university together.

C. They went to the same high school.

17. What will the speakers do next?

A. Look for Camilla.

B. Prepare for the entrance exam.

C. Talk about old times.

段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What information about headaches was included in the studies?

A. The treatment. B. The types. C. The causes.

19. What do we know from the talk?

A. The studies were mainly done in poor countries.

B. Headaches are not common throughout the world.

C. Women are more likely to get headaches than men.

20. What percentage of men get headaches 15 days a month or more often?

A. 9%. B. 6%. C. 3%.

第二部分 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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

### A

Summer programs are a great way to enrich your time between academic years. For students who are interested in visual arts, there are many options for you to pursue your passion while surrounded by other talented artists.

#### City Art Lab

City Art Lab is a free arts program for NYC high schoolers at City College of New York(CCNY). Graduate students of art education and local youth cooperate on community-based art projects. It offers a chance to explore new materials, develop artwork, and learn about college life. Each session concludes with an art exhibition from the participants.

## Gallery Guides at The Getty Museum

Student Gallery Guide program is a paid summer internship( 习 ) opportunity for teens interested in learning the fundamentals of museum education. It serves as a valuable platform for high school students to not only develop public speaking and facilitation skills but also to explore their passion for the arts.

## Academy of Art University Pre-College Art Experience

The Pre-College Art Experience(PCAE) is a free education program for high schoolers to learn courses about fashion, animation, game design, fine art, and more. Available in-person or online, it provides a head start in collegelevel art education. Passing a course also earns students \$1, 000 towards undergraduate tuition at the university.

## UCLA Acting and Performance Institute

This UCLA program is designed to immerse students in the world of high-level performing arts. For three weeks, students learn about performance training, movement techniques, and writing, while working on a showcase performance put on at the end of the program. The cost of the program depends on the chosen course load and may vary accordingly.

For more details, click here.

1. Which program requires payment from the students?

- A. City Art Lab.
- B. The UCLA program.
- C. The Pre-College Art Experience.
- D. The Student Gallery Guide program.

2. What do City Art Lab and PCAE have in common?

- A. They both can be accessed virtually.
- B. They both give financial support to the participants.
- C. They both offer a connection to college experiences.
- D. They both provide a chance to showcase students' artwork.

3. Where is the text probably from?

- A. A newspaper.
- B. A website.
- C. A textbook.
- D. A magazine.

【答案】 1. B    2. C    3. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文是应用文。文章主要介绍了 4 个适合对视觉艺术感兴趣的学生的暑期课程。

【1 题详解】

根据 Acting and Performance Institute 部分 “The cost of the program depends on the chosen course load and may vary accordingly. (课程的费用取决于所选择的课程负荷, 并且可能相应地变化。)” 可知, UCLA 项目向学生收取费用。故选 B。

### 【2 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 City Art Lab 部分 “City Art Lab is a free arts program for NYC high schoolers at City College of New York(CCNY). Graduate students of art education and local youth cooperate on community-based art projects. It offers a chance to explore new materials, develop artwork, and learn about college life. (城市艺术实验室是纽约城市学院 (CCNY) 为纽约市高中生提供的免费艺术项目。艺术教育研究生和当地青年在社区艺术项目上进行合作。它提供了一个探索新材料、开发艺术品和了解大学生活的机会。)” 和 Academy of Art University Pre-College Art Experience 部分 “The Pre-College Art Experience(PCAE) is a free education program for high schoolers to learn courses about fashion, animation, game design, fine art, and more. Available in-person or online, it provides a head start in collegelevel art education. (大学前艺术体验 (PCAE) 是一个免费的教育计划, 供高中生学习时尚、动画、游戏设计、美术等课程。它可以亲自或在线提供, 为大学艺术教育提供了一个领先的开端。)” 可知, 城市艺术实验室和大学前艺术体验都提供了与大学经历的联系。故选 C。

### 【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “For more details, click here. (想要了解更多详细信息, 请单击此处。)” 可知, 这篇文章来自于网站。故选 B。

Imagine a typical day in our lives, where our relationship with technology is a constant rollercoaster ride. Onemoment, we're frustrated and burdened, convinced we can't bear it any longer. But within moments, we realize its necessary presence and how interconnected it has become with our existence.

Back in 1989, pop artist Keith Haring saw this relationship better than most. A complete set of limited-edition Pop Shop III Haring produced in 1989 reflects that understanding. The set recently sold for \$125, 000 at Heritage Auctions (拍卖). The four images tell a story of people struggling with technology. In one image, a giant pair of scissors cuts the wire to a computer. In another, a person gets pulled into the machine trying to fix it. Yet another shows a person crazily trying to help.

It's not surprising that Haring would predict our challenging relationship with the digital revolution. His art, with its seemingly simple style and its deeper themes of love, death, war, and social harmony, is desired by collectors.

The most paid for a Haring painting is \$6.5 million for the piece Untitled (1982) in 2017.

Born in Reading, Pennsylvania, Haring was best known for striking graffiti-inspired drawings that took him

New York City's streets, subways and clubs to museums and public spaces around the world. Haring created a unique drawing style based on the importance of the line. He filled his works with recognizable images like dancing figures, "radiant babies," barking dogs, and flying objects, and integrated it with uncommon energy and optimism. Much like his teacher Andy Warhol, the focus of Haring's career was to make art accessible to the public.

Haring died in 1990 at the age of 31, but his work — and our struggle with technology — lives on.

4. Why is the imaginary typical day mentioned in paragraph one?

- A. To present a fact.
- B. To clarify a concept.
- C. To introduce the topic.
- D. To make a prediction.

5. What can we learn about Pop Shop III Haring produced?

- A. It was Haring's most paid artwork.
- B. It was Haring's best known artwork.
- C. It shows Haring's personal experience.
- D. It reflects people's relationship with technology.

6. Which of the following best describes Haring's artworks?

- A. Easily accessible and abstract.
- B. Singly-themed and plain.
- C. Socially conscious and expressive.
- D. Simply-styled and realistic.

7. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. Haring and his artworks.
- B. Haring's prediction about technology.
- C. Our love-hate relationship with technology.
- D. Haring and his life-long struggle with technology.

4. C    5. D    6. C    7. A

**【解析】**

**【导语】** 本文是说明文。文章主要通过流行歌手凯斯·哈林 (Keith Haring) 的作品讲述我们人类与技术的关系。

**【4 题详解】**

根据第一段 “ a typical day in our lives, where our relationship with technology is a constant rollercoaster ride. One moment, we’re frustrated and burdened, convinced we can’t bear it any longer. But within moments, we realize its necessary presence and how interconnected it has become with our existence. (想象一下, 在我们生活中的一个典型的日子, 我们与技术的关系就像坐过山车一样。有一刻, 我们感到沮丧和负担, 确信我们再也无法忍受了。但在很短的时间内, 我们意识到它的必要存在, 以及它与我们的存在之间的相互联系)” 可知, 这一段是通过让我们想象一下一个典型的日子来引入这篇文章的话题——人类与技术的关系。故选 C。

#### 【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “Back in 1989, pop artist Keith Haring saw this relationship better than most. A complete set of limited-edition Pop Shop III Haring produced in 1989 reflects that understanding. (早在 1989 年, 流行歌手凯斯·哈林 (Keith Haring) 就比大多数人更了解这种关系。1989 年生产的一整套限量版 Pop Shop III Haring 反映了这种理解)” 可知, 一整套限量版 Pop Shop III Haring 反映了人类与技术的关系。故选 D。

#### 【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段 “It’s not surprising that Haring would predict our challenging relationship with the digital revolution. His art, with its seemingly simple style and its deeper themes of love, death, war, and social harmony, is desired by collectors. (哈林预测我们与数字革命之间充满挑战的关系并不奇怪。他的艺术以其看似简单的风格和更深层次的爱、死亡、战争和社会和谐主题受到收藏家的追捧)” 和第五段 “ He filled his works with recognizable images like dancing figures, “radiant babies,” barking dogs, and flying objects, and integrated it with uncommon energy and optimism. Much like his teacher Andy Warhol, the focus of Haring’s career was to make art accessible to the public. (他在作品中充满了可识别的形象, 如跳舞的人物、“容光焕发的婴儿”、吠叫的狗和飞行的物体, 并将其与不同寻常的能量和乐观融合在一起。就像他的老师安迪·沃霍尔一样, 哈林职业生涯的重点是让公众能够接触到艺术)” 可推知, 哈林的作品具有社会意识和表达能力。故选 C。

#### 【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段 “Back in 1989, pop artist Keith Haring saw this relationship better than most. A complete set of limited-edition Pop Shop III Haring produced in 1989 reflects that understanding. The set recently sold for \$125,000 at Heritage Auctions (拍卖). The four images tell a story of people struggling with technology. (早在 1989 年, 流行歌手凯斯·哈林 (Keith Haring) 就比大多数人更了解这种关系。1989 年生产的一整套限量版 Pop Shop III Haring 反映了这种理解。该套装最近在 Heritage 拍卖会上以 25000 美元的价格售出。这四张图片讲述了人们与科技作斗争的故事)”, 第三段 “It’s not surprising that Haring would predict our challenging relationship with the digital revolution. His art, with its seemingly simple style and its deeper themes of

death, war, and social harmony, is desired by collectors. (

不奇怪。他的艺术以其看似简单的风格和更深层次的爱、死亡、战争和社会和谐主题受到收藏家的追捧)”，第五段“Born in Reading, Pennsylvania, Haring was best known for striking graffiti-inspired drawings that took him from New York City’s streets, subways and clubs to museums and public spaces around the world. (出生于宾夕法尼亚州雷丁市，哈林最出名的是以涂鸦为灵感的绘画作品，这些作品将他从纽约市的街道、地铁和俱乐部带到了世界各地的博物馆和公共场所)”和最后一段“Haring died in 1990 at the age of 31, but his work — and our struggle with technology — lives on.(哈林于1990年去世，享年31岁，但他的工作——以及我们与技术的斗争——仍在继续)”可知，这篇文章主要讲述哈林和他的反映了人类与技术的关系的作品。故选A。

WRINKLES are big business. Around the world, people are living longer and populations are ageing. Most people can expect to make it to their 60s at least. As the number of older people increases, so does the desire to cover up one of ageing’s most obvious signs. Recent market research found that consumers in the US spent \$9.1 billion on anti-wrinkle creams and moisturisers in 2021 and will be spending nearly \$13 billion in 2027.

That expenditure is essentially a vanity project driven by a desire or pressure to look younger. There is no shortage of options, often at very high prices. However, there is a growing case for that bill to be picked up by healthcare providers and private insurers.

Wrinkles are much more than a cosmetic(美容的) problem. There is growing evidence that they aren’t just a rough indicator of our biological age, but are also a key driver of ageing. Wrinkled skin seems to release harmful substances that speed up ageing in our brains and bodies. That makes sense when you consider that skin is on the frontline. Because it is exposed to sunlight, pollutants and other insults, it ages faster than the rest of our bodies, and then seems to drag the rest of our bodies with it. Ageing is also a leading cause of illness and, ultimately, death. By the time we are in our 60s, most of us have at least one age-related disease, and they accumulate greatly from then on at huge cost to the health services. Those costs are only going to rise as the population gets older.

The goal of the recent anti-ageing research is to extend health span—in other words, to delay the development of age-related diseases. It looks as though dealing with the causes of wrinkling offers a fairly simple way of achieving this, thereby saving taxpayers billions. And if we all end up looking younger as a result, then that is something worth celebrating.

8. What does the underlined word “that expenditure” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. The beauty cost.
- B. The ageing sign.
- C. The market research.
- D. The health concern.

9. Why are wrinkles not merely a cosmetic problem?

Because they make people look older.

- B. Because they help figure out all health problems.
- C. Because they bring people psychological discomfort.
- D. Because they somewhat worsen one's physical condition.

10. What's the purpose of the recent anti-ageing research?

- A. To save taxpayers money.
- B. To identify the cause of wrinkling.
- C. To screen age-related diseases early.
- D. To slow down the progression of age-related diseases.

11. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Cosmetic products—Not just for the rich.
- B. Wrinkles—First sign of ageing.
- C. Cosmetic products—Price-rocketing business.
- D. Wrinkles—Not just skin deep.

8. A    9. D    10. D    11. D

### 【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要讲述随着老龄化问题的出现，越来越多的人花更多的钱使用化妆品来保持年轻，但是研究表明有皱纹不仅仅是皮肤深的问题，它还体现出身体机能也在衰老。

### 【8题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第一段 “As the number of older people increases, so does the desire to cover up one of ageing's most obvious signs. Recent market research found that consumers in the US spent \$ 9.1 billion on anti-wrinkle creams and moisturisers in 2021 and will be spending nearly \$ 13 billion in 2027. (随着老年人数量的增加，掩盖衰老最明显迹象之一的愿望也在增加。最近的市场调查发现，2021年，美国消费者花费了91亿美元用于防皱霜和保湿霜，2027年将花费近130亿美元。)”和第二段 “That expenditure is essentially a vanity project driven by a desire or pressure to look younger. (这种支出本质上是一种虚荣的项目，是由看起来更年轻的欲望或压力驱动的。)”可知，这项支出指的是第一段提到的人们为了掩盖衰老而在防皱霜和保湿霜上面的花销。故选A。

### 【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段 “Wrinkles are much more than a cosmetic(美容的) problem. There is growing evidence that they aren't just a rough indicator of our biological age, but are also a key driver of ageing. (皱纹不仅仅是美容问题。越来越多的证据表明，它们不仅是我们生物年龄的粗略指标，也是衰老的关键驱动因素。)”可知，

### 【10 题详解】

细节理解断题。根据最后一段 “The goal of the recent anti-ageing research is to extend health span-in other words, to delay the development of age-related diseases. (最近抗衰老研究的目标是延长健康寿命, 换句话说, 延缓与年龄相关的疾病的发展。)” 可知, 最近抗衰老研究的目标是延缓与年龄相关的疾病的发展。故选 D。

### 【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “As the number of older people increases, so does the desire to cover up one of ageing’s most obvious signs. Recent market research found that consumers in the US spent \$ 9. 1 billion on anti-wrinkle creams and moisturisers in 2021 and will be spending nearly \$ 13 billion in 2027. (随着老年人数量的增加, 掩盖衰老最明显迹象之一的愿望也在增加。最近的市场调查发现, 2021 年, 美国消费者花费了 91 亿美元用于防皱霜和保湿霜, 2027 年将花费近 130 亿美元。)” 和第三段 “Wrinkles are much more than a cosmetic(美容的) problem. There is growing evidence that they aren’t just a rough indicator of our biological age, but are also a key driver of ageing. (皱纹不仅仅是美容问题。越来越多的证据表明, 它们不仅是我们生物年龄的粗略指标, 也是衰老的关键驱动因素。)” 可知, 这篇文章主要讲述皱纹不仅仅是皮肤深的问题, 它还体现出身体机能也在衰老。故选 D。

Carbon dioxide captured(捕捉) from the air could be turned into baking soda(小苏打) and stored in the oceans, thanks to a newly identified material that researchers say could revolutionize the direct air capture(DAC) industry.

For years, carbon capture technology has focused on capturing CO<sub>2</sub> from pollution sites before it enters the atmosphere, such as the chimneys of coal and steel plants. Extracting carbon directly from the air poses a greater challenge due to its low concentration and the need for more energy and materials. Consequently, current DAC plants are expensive to operate, with the cost of pulling a tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> from the air amounting to hundreds of US dollars.

Arup SenGupta at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and his colleagues have developed a new absorbent material called a sorbent, capable of pulling more CO<sub>2</sub> from the air than current materials, thus boosting the effectiveness of DAC by two to three times. “This material can be produced at very high capacity rapidly,” says SenGupta. “That definitely should make the process more cost-effective.”

The captured CO<sub>2</sub> can be changed into baking soda, by adding seawater. This can be safely stored in the ocean, which serves as an “endless sink” for captured CO<sub>2</sub>. SenGupta suggests that releasing baking soda into the ocean wouldn’t harm the environment; in fact, with a high PH level, the baking soda may help reverse ocean acid imbalance caused by CO<sub>2</sub> that is mixed with the ocean water. Eventually, DAC plants using this sorbent could be

offshore, enabling countries without the potential for underground carbon storage to remove carbon from the atmosphere.

Stuart Haszeldine at the University of Edinburgh praises the proposal as “elegant and clever chemistry” given the deep ocean’s huge capacity. Still, it remains uncertain whether energy companies are willing to invest in the expansion of the global market. Additionally, there may be legal barriers to releasing the baking soda, potentially classified as industrial waste, into the ocean.

12. What is a major problem of current DAC plants?

- A. They are not time-saving.
- B. They are not cost-effective.
- C. They find it hard to capture CO<sub>2</sub>.
- D. They find it dangerous to extract CO<sub>2</sub>.

13. What can we learn about the sorbent mentioned in the passage?

- A. It has entered mass production.
- B. It can be safely stored in the ocean.
- C. It can change CO<sub>2</sub> into baking soda.
- D. It might be a breakthrough in the DAC industry.

14. What does the underlined word “reverse” mean?

- A. Change.
- B. Accelerate.
- C. Maintain.
- D. Prevent.

15. What’s the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Potential benefits of the research findings.
- B. Supporting evidence for the research results.
- C. A further explanation of the research methods.
- D. Certain concerns about the research application.

12. B    13. D    14. A    15. D

**【解析】**

**【导语】** 本文是新闻报道。文章主要讲述新的技术将捕获的二氧化碳通过加入海水变成小苏打。

**【12 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第二段 “Consequently, current DAC plants are expensive to operate, with the cost of pulling a tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> from the air amounting to hundreds of US dollars. (因此，目前的 DAC 工厂运营成本高昂，从空气中提取一吨二氧化碳的成本高达数百美元。)” 可知，目前的直接空气捕获 (DAC) 行业的问题是工厂运营成本高昂。故选 B。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/368122046131006064>