

海原一中 2020--2021 学年第二学期期末考试

高二历史试卷

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, 再选涂其它答案标号。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 I 卷 (选择题 共 50 分)

一、本卷共 25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 50 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中, 只有一项是符合题目要求的。

1. 庄子认为“天下莫大于秋毫之末, 而泰山为小; 莫寿乎殇子 (夭折的幼儿), 而彭祖 (传说中 longest 的人) 为天”, 进而提出“万物一齐”的观点。庄子这一观点

- A. 继承发展了老子的辩证思想 B. 挑战了世卿世禄制度
C. 适应了小生产者的精神需求 D. 具有消极颓废的一面

2. 从汉武帝时代开始, 儒学成为五经博士研究与教授的经学; 经学特殊地位的确立, 显示儒学的官方化得以确立, 成为“学而优则仕”的工具。据此可知, 汉代经学

- A. 完全取代了其他学说 B. 带有浓厚的政治色彩
C. 成为科举考试的依据 D. 促使儒学走向思辨化

3. 1520 年, 王阳明撰写并颁布《南赣乡约》, 强调“今凡尔同约之民, 皆宜孝尔父母, 敬尔兄长, 教训尔子孙, 和顺尔乡里”。其主要目的是

- A. 宣讲儒家孝道思想 B. 消弭百姓对朝廷统治的不满
C. 维护地方社会秩序 D. 移风易俗以树立社会新风尚

4. 王夫之认为“读古人之书”, 必须“揣当今之务”, “于其得也, 而必推其所以得; 于其失也, 而必推其所以失”, 这样才可以“为治之资”, 达到为“当世”的政治斗争服务的目的。这说明王夫之主张

- A. 经世致用 B. 钻研古文经学 C. 格物致知 D. 启发民众智慧

5. 马克思指出: 随着资本主义的发展, 新的、精锐的火炮在欧洲工厂中被制造出来, 一些欧洲国家装备着威力强大的舰队, 扬帆出航, 去征服新的殖民地。可见, 火药传入欧洲

- A. 摧毁了欧洲的封建统治 B. 促进了世界各地经济的发展
C. 加速了欧洲的殖民扩张 D. 为新航路开辟提供了技术条件

6. 下图为唐高宗次子李贤墓墓道东壁的壁画《礼宾图》。自左到右分别是唐朝三位鸿胪寺官员、



东罗马使节、高丽使节、东北少数民族的使节。该壁画可以说明当时



- A. 文人画成为绘画主流
B. 统治者生活的奢侈无度
C. 中外贸易的空前兴盛
D. 开放与兼容的社会气象
7. 梅雨时节，在我国各地先后不一。柳宗元诗载“柳州梅雨在三月”；杜甫诗曰成都“四月熟黄梅”；苏轼诗云“（湖州）三句已过黄梅雨”。材料中的诗句
- A. 体现了唐宋文学特点的一致性
B. 具有一定的史料参考价值
C. 指出了古代农时活动的规律性
D. 反映了诗歌的平民化趋势
8. 《瀛环志略》写道：“欧罗巴诸国，皆善权子母，以商贾为本计，关有税而田无赋，航海贸迁，不辞远行，四海之内，遍设埠头，固因其善于操舟，亦因其国计全在于此。”这一论述
- A. 阐述了“师夷长技以制夷”思想
B. 主张在中国发展资本主义经济
C. 认识到工商业对国家的重要性
D. 未摆脱“天朝上国”观念的羁绊
9. 严复提出不能以“养民之财”“教民之财”和“赡疾病待羸老之资”作为征税对象，即“赋在有余”的原则。严复这一经济思想
- A. 说明其反对政府向公民征税
B. 有利于民族资本主义经济的发展
C. 与孙中山的民生主义基本相同
D. 满足了当时农民阶级的迫切要求
10. 下表所示是刊登在《新青年》上的部分新文化运动倡导者的文章。这反映出新文化运动

时间	刊号	文章	作者
1917年2月	《新青年》第2卷第6号	《家族制度为专制主义之根据论》	吴虞
1917年5月	《新青年》第3卷第3号	《旧思想与国体问题》	陈独秀
1918年10月	《新青年》第5卷第5号	《布尔什维主义的胜利》	李大钊

- A. 具有鲜明的民主倾向
B. 极力宣扬西方的政体
C. 开始把矛头指向儒学
D. 忽略人权思想的启蒙
11. 1919~1923年，马克思主义与以胡适为代表的实验主义，以张东荪、梁启超为代表的社会改良主义和以黄凌霜、区声白为代表的无政府主义进行了三次论战。这些论战
- A. 表明马克思主义已占据舆论主导
B. 推动了马克思主义在中国的广泛传播
C. 促使中国无产阶级登上政治舞台



D. 促进了马克思主义与工人运动的结合

12. 1930年, 中共中央机关刊物《红旗》指出: “现在就全国看来, 农民运动的发展比城市的工人运动要快的多。在这一情势下, 若我们依然是将大部分的力量都用在城市中, 实不如用在农村中的好。”这一分析是基于当时

A. 工农武装割据斗争的成果显著

B. 农村革命道路在中共内部达成共识

C. 中国共产党纠正了“左”倾错误

D. 中国共产党的工作重心开始转移

13. 1980年8月, 在答外国记者问时, 邓小平说: “有些东西并不能说是资本主义的。比如说, 技术问题是科学, 生产管理是科学, 在任何社会, 对任何国家都是有用的。我们学习先进的技术、先进的科学、先进的管理来为社会主义服务, 而这些东西本身并没有阶级性。”邓小平这一论述

A. 深刻揭示了社会主义的本质问题

B. 进一步解放了当时人们的思想

C. 成为开辟新时期新道路的宣言书

D. 明确了市场经济体制改革目标

14. 下表是 1949~1966 年《文艺报》刊登的相关内容的文章数量统计表(单位: 篇)。据此可知, 此时期我国

年份	苏联	亚非拉	欧美
1949(共 7 期)	33	1	2
1950(共 24 期)	46	5	15(关于抗美援朝)
1954(共 24 期)	26	7	8
1955(共 24 期)	21	9	10
1960(共 24 期)	11	15	6
1966(共 5 期)	1	1	0

A. 文化事业得到蓬勃发展

B. 对外国文化研究肤浅

C. 文艺受政治环境影响明显

D. “双百”方针遭到破坏

15. 在 1977 年 8 月的科教工作座谈会上, 邓小平指出, 要研究如何提高教师的水平。前几年教师不敢教, 责任不在他们; 现在要敢于教, 还要善于教。要做到这一点, 就要加强师资培训工作。邓小平这一指示

A. 体现了“科教兴国”战略的落实

B. 推动了教育领域的拨乱反正

C. 适应了改革开放时代的需要

D. 直接促成了高考制度的恢复

16. 下表所示是不同时期中国领导人的论断。这说明我国

时期	论断
新中国成立初期	毛泽东强调: “中国必须建立强大的国防军, 必须建立强大的经济力量, 这是两件大事。”
改革开放后	邓小平指出: “要在经济不断发展的基础上, 改善武器装备, 加速国防现代化。”

A. 优先发展国防建设的战略

B. 注重经济发展和国防建设的协调

C. 坚持改革与自主创新方针

D. 树立了科技是核心战斗力的思想



17. 苏格拉底曾说：“真正为正义而奋斗的人，要想苟全性命于须臾，除非在野不可。”可见，苏格拉底认为

- A. 人要积极参与政治 B. 知识就是美德
C. 直接民主存在缺陷 D. 人是万物的尺度

18. 马丁·路德认为：破旧立新非朝夕之事，更不能“因为日月星辰被人崇拜，我们就要把它们从天上摘下来”。这反映出马丁·路德主张

- A. 因信称义 B. 温和的改革 C. 教随国定 D. 推翻教皇统治

19. 孟德斯鸠认为，立法、司法、行政之间恰似“石头、剪刀、布”，相生相克，分权制衡，应该能够很好地治理一个社会（国家或者国家之下的行政单位）。这一构想

- A. 遏制了独裁政治形成 B. 否定了封建君主专制
C. 最早在法国付诸实践 D. 易造成行政效率低下

20. 尽管爱因斯坦多次强调“（自己）仅仅是一个物理学家”，但不可否认，他开创了一个在科学和思想上挑战一切“绝对”的时代。这说明爱因斯坦

- A. 成功解释了“光电效应”现象 B. 丰富与发展了经典力学
C. 推动了近代物理学的形成 D. 影响了人类思维的方式

21. 人从哪里来？人是自然进化而来的还是由上帝创造出来的？达尔文的回答是：人类与生物同源，人类……是自然秩序及进化过程的一部分。达尔文的这一回答

- A. 指出生物由低级向高级进化 B. 改变了人们的认知
C. 肯定人在自然中居于中心地位 D. 挑战了基督教神学

22. 下表所示为近代以来西方各国技术成果占世界技术成果的比例（%）。据此可确立的主题是

	英国	法国	德国	美国	其他
蒸汽时代	39.4	16.8	9.2	24.3	10.3
电气时代	15.8	9.1	17.7	40.4	17
电子时代	12.7	3.9	5.5	65.2	12.7
信息时代	4.3	4	10	64.3	17.4

- A. 文化成就未来 B. 科技是把双刃剑 C. 科技影响国力 D. 人类发展方向

23. 有学者在论述某一流派时指出，它以一种超越现实的文学精神，执着于对人生理想甚至幻想的表……现，力图用文学给人类展现出一幅理想的生活景象。用德国作家席勒的话说，“试图用美丽的理想去代替那不足的真实”。下列作品与该学者论述的文学流派一致的是

- A. 《高老头》 B. 《苹果车》 C. 《在人间》 D. 《西风颂》

24. 右面所示为法国画家乔治·布拉克（1882-1963）的作品《埃斯塔克的房子》，画中的房子和树木被简化为几何形状。该作品

- A. 体现了对微妙色彩变化的捕捉
B. 注重对传统绘画技法的继承
C. 追求形式的排列组合所产生的美感

D. 凸显理性并注重画面真实的再现

25. 1942年8月,美国战时信息局向好莱坞发布了一份名为《电影界政府信息指南》的文件,其中涉及了在好莱坞电影中应该如何对敌人进行刻画和描绘,从敌国的丑恶本性、战争目的到敌国士兵的外形特征都做了详细、明确的规定。这说明好莱坞电影

A. 丧失了独立的商业运营权

B. 成为战争舆论动员工具

C. 为公众提供了虚假的战争信息

D. 迎合了大众的时尚诉求

第 II 卷 (非选择题 共 50 分)

二、本卷包括必考题和选考题两部分。第 26~28 题为必考题,考生必须作答。第 29~31 题为选考题,考生根据要求作答。

26. 阅读材料,完成下列要求。(12 分)

材料一

独尊儒术后,董仲舒以政府要员和正统学者的身份对存在争议的“天谴灾异”理论进行了肯定。在政治方面,“天谴灾异”理论将君主的无道行为对应为天降异象、火山地震、伤败乃至失去政权等层次,使君主注意自己的言行,并根据五行之间的关系来推演政治司法活动,提出自然界的突发变异与政治上的失误有关。历朝历代统治者常常会因灾异而联想到冤狱,并由此产生录囚、热审、大赦等制度,以弥补封建司法体系自身存在的缺陷。

——摘编自李林晓《道家、阴阳家对董仲舒法律思想的影响》

材料二

朱熹在长期的社会实践中,认识到儒家思想对维护社会稳定的重要性。他编著《四书集注》,用理学思想重新解释《论语》《孟子》《大学》《中庸》,使理学透过“四书”而深入人心。他关注社会基层民众的日常言行、所作所为,希望从基层着手,改变家族与村落,建立一个理想的社会。他对基层民众做了“理”上的规定,并潜移默化地对他们进行渗透,久而久之,民间便出现了因受到不公平待遇而喊出“伤天害理”“天理何在”的流行语言。朱熹还编著了《论语训蒙口义》《童蒙须知》,对儿童的衣着、语言、行为等都提出了道德性的行为规范。

——摘编自樊树志《朱熹新儒学:从“伪学”到官学》

(1) 根据材料一,分析董仲舒肯定“天谴灾异”理论的影响。(4 分)

(2) 根据材料二,指出朱熹在弘扬儒学中所做出的贡献。(4 分)

(3) 根据材料一、二并结合所学知识,简析儒学正统地位的确立及巩固与社会法制的关系。(4 分)



27. 阅读材料，完成下列要求。（12分）

材料

在近代中国，救亡的历史任务唤起了中国式的启蒙，启蒙的核心内容就是民主。近代中国最大的民主就是完成救亡与启蒙这两大历史主题，实现民族独立和人民解放。民主在承载救亡与启蒙的历史任务的同时，也被阶段性演进的救亡与启蒙所修剪和修正。客观地讲，历史主题就是中国民主必须遵守的历史规定性。民主的选择与建构，从形式到内容都必须接受救亡与启蒙的检验。实现民主在内容、形式上同救亡与启蒙两大历史主题相统一，完成民族独立和人民解放的历史任务，构成了整个近代中国历史发展与演化的中轴线。

——摘编自刘永春《近代中国救亡与启蒙中的民主问题研究》

根据材料，围绕“近代中国救亡、启蒙、民主”自拟一个论题，并结合所学知识进行简要阐述。（要求：明确写出所拟论题，阐述须有史实依据。）

28. 阅读材料，完成下列要求。（14分）

材料一

文艺复兴发源于意大利，这与意大利城市生活的发展有很大关系。意大利的城市以工商业和银行业致富，城市生活丰富多彩，世俗生活和个人的发展受到重视，这为思想文化的发展和繁荣提供了沃土。文艺复兴时期的意大利人才辈出、众星云集。14世纪，佛罗伦萨产生了但丁、彼特拉克、薄伽丘三位著名的开拓者。文艺复兴盛期出现了“文艺复兴三杰”：达·芬奇、米开朗基罗和拉斐尔。在当时意大利的社会生活中，才干、手段和金钱代替了出身门第，成为任何出身的人爬上社会高层的阶梯，人们藐视关于来世或天堂的虚无缥缈的神话，追求物质幸福及肉欲上的满足，反对宗教禁欲主义。

——摘编自杨宁一主编《历史学习新视野、新知识》

材料二

拿破仑说：“大革命是思想家的业绩。”路易十六也曾哀叹：“伏尔泰和卢梭亡了法国。”从美国的《独立宣言》、1787年宪法，到欧洲封建君主国家的“开明专制”，在各国由封建制度向资本主义制度过渡的过程中，无论根据本国历史条件采取哪一条道路，都得从法国启蒙思想中找到理论武器。但启蒙思想家所倡导的“自由”“平等”“人权”等基本政治口号，尽管在当时是进步的，但含有特定的阶级内容。所有启蒙思想，包括早期的空想社会主义者在内，提出“意见支



配世界”和“理性支配社会”都无例外地陷入唯心论。而且启蒙思想家们设计的“理想王国”也并不如想象的那样美妙。

——摘编自黄振等《世界近代史重点和理论问题研究》

(1)根据材料一并结合所学知识，概括文艺复兴时期人文主义的内涵及其发源于意大利的主要原因。(6分)

(2)根据材料二并结合所学知识，说明欧洲启蒙运动的历史意义及其局限性。(8分)

三、请考生从第29~31题中任选一题作答，如果多做，则按所做的第一题计分。

29. [历史]

选修1:历史上重大改革回眸] (12分)

材料

商鞅变法从土地制度改革入手，推行封建国家土地私有制，在此基础上按军功爵制分配国家土地，并推行实物地租制改革，对生产关系进行了调整，调动了农民生产的积极性。商鞅采用与推行农战结合政策相适应的鼓励农业生产的财政政策，极大地提高了农业生产力，秦国的农业生产取得显著的发展；通过实物地租制将粮食等农产品收归国家掌控，实现了富国的目标。商鞅通过整顿户籍制度，进一步掌握秦国的人丁兵源，为国家赋税徭役的征派奠定了基础。商鞅推行军功爵制，将军功与利益挂钩，调动了士兵作战的积极性，提高了军队的作战能力，实现了强兵的目标。商鞅变法的成功在于其“令出必行，取信于民”，在于“法令至行，公平无私”。秦孝公在位时，由于变法得到秦孝公的全力支持，商鞅变法得到较顺利的推行，并取得了很好的社会效果。但在秦孝公去世后，旧贵族势力对商鞅反攻倒算，由此造成商鞅叛逃被杀的悲剧。

——摘编自李玉环《商鞅的财政改革》

(1)根据材料并结合所学知识，概括商鞅变法的特点。(6分)

(2)根据材料并结合所学知识，分析造成商鞅叛逃被杀悲剧的原因。(6分)



30. [历史——选修 3:20 世纪的战争与和平] (12 分)

材料

第一次世界大战后,国际格局发生了重大变化,美日关系在远东地区的重要性日益凸显,而两国关系又在很大程度上为两国外交理念所左右。战后初期,美国外交充满了自由主义因素,日本的外交则深受现实主义的影响并富有进攻性。受此影响,美日两国在太平洋岛屿问题和中国问题上分歧严重,双边关系也随之恶化。(美国)共和党政府上台后,现实主义开始主导美国外交;而日本迫于内外环境的压力,其外交更多地展现出防御性现实主义的色彩,并积极与美国改善关系。这种外交理念的变化使得两国协调一致并解决了诸多争议性问题,促成了双边关系的缓解。

——摘编自戴宇、石瑜珩《一战后美日外交理念的转变及其对两国关系的影响》

(1)根据材料并结合所学知识,概括一战后国际格局变化的表现。(6分)

(2)根据材料并结合所学知识,简析一战后美日关系缓解的原因。(6分)

31. [历史——选修 4:中外历史人物评说] (12 分)

材料

朱继圣(1894-1972),浙江鄞县人,著名实业家,少时便考入浙江第四中学,后留学美国攻读经济学和银行学,获硕士学位。1919~1920年,朱继圣进入美国企业实习;1926年,出任北京仁立公司经理后,多次出国考察,不断提高地毯质量,将自己的产品打入国际市场;1930年,在天津建立“仁立”毛纺厂,生产出著名的“天马牌”毛纺织品。为了让企业走上新的经营道路,他注重了解市场需求,着力打造品牌形象,用人唯才,资助青年职工外出求学,鼓励职工提高自身文化水平。抗日战争期间,朱继圣主动放弃日本军界生意,将羊毛染成黑色和深蓝色,防止日军征用为军装材料。新中国成立后,他从国外调回资金以恢复生产的做法,很快轰动全国,天津、上海等商户纷纷响应。

——摘编自肖桂林《朱继圣:一个民族企业家的选择》

(1)根据材料,简析朱继圣在毛纺织业领域取得成就的原因。(6分)



(2)根据材料并结合所学知识，概括朱继圣的精神品质。（6分）

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历史参考答案

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. B 16. B

17. A 18. B 19. B 20. D 21. D 22. C 23. D 24. C 25. B

26. (1)影响：有利于推动君主反躬自省，一定程度上限制了皇权；推动了司法体系的完善，弥补了封建司法体系自身存在的缺陷；推动了封建法制儒家化。(4分，答出两点即可)

(2)贡献：编著《四书集注》，完善理学思想体系；推动儒学深入民间，使儒学具体化、通俗化；编著儿童启蒙教材，强化了儒学的教化功能。(4分，答出两点即可)

(3)关系：社会的发展推动了儒学的理论创新和完善及其正统地位的确立与巩固；儒学正统地位的确立与巩固维护了社会秩序的稳定，但一定程度上阻碍了思想文化的自由发展和社会进步。(4分，言之有理即可)

27. 示例

论题：近代中国民主是在救亡和启蒙中选择与建构的。(2分)

阐述：甲午中日战争后，中华民族面临的危机日益严重，19世纪末20世纪初，民族资产阶级承担起救亡图存的任务，维新思想和民主共和思想成为中国新思潮的主流，戊戌变法和辛亥革命的相继失败，说明资产阶级维新派和革命派不能找到适合中国救亡要求的民主形式。但是，它们都推动了民主启蒙的拓展和深化，都促进了民主救亡力量的成长和壮大。北洋军阀政府统治时期，先进的资产阶级民主主义者又扛起了“民主、科学”的大旗，掀起了新文化运动，新文化运动后期，李大钊等开始宣传十月革命和马克思主义，马克思主义与中国工人运动相结合推动了中国共产党的诞生。此后，在中国共产党的领导下，民主形式与救亡形式的一致性与时俱进，第一次国共合作在合力救亡的形式上实现了突破，国共两党借助民主联合阵线掀起了大革命的高潮，创造了党派协商合作的新救亡形式和民主形式，工农联盟与工农共和国相联系，抗日民族统一战线与民主联合政府相统一，人民民主统一战线与人民共和国相统一，最终取得新民主主义革命的伟大胜利，建立了人民民主专政的新中国。(10分)

(“示例”只作阅卷参考，不作为唯一标准答案，其他答案言之成理也可)

28. (1)内涵：肯定人性，反对神性；追求现世的幸福；否定封建特权。(2分，答出两点即可)

主要原因：意大利商业城市的兴起，手工工场的发展，经济繁荣(或最早产生资本主义的萌芽)；大量古希腊、古罗马文化典籍从东罗马帝国传到了意大利；新兴资产阶级力量壮大；意大利人才济济；教会严格控制人们思想，激起资产阶级与平民的不满。(4分，答出四点即可)

(2)意义：为法国大革命做了充分的思想动员；推动了欧美的资产阶级革命和思想解放；推动了殖民地半殖民地国家或地区的民族民主革命。(4分，答出两点即可)

局限：主要体现了资产阶级的利益，所倡导的人权具有狭隘性和虚伪性；未能正确认识社会历史发展的客观规律。(4分，其他答案言之有理也可)

29. (1)特点：围绕富国强兵的目标；注重不同措施相互间的协同效应；强调变法措施的执行和落实。(6分)



(2)原因：秦孝公去世，商鞅失去最高统治者的支持；反对变法的势力强大，旧贵族势力反攻倒算；商鞅变法过于激进、严酷，没有协调好统治阶级内部的利益。（6分，其他答案言之有理亦可）

30. (1)表现：英、法、德等欧洲传统国家削弱；美日崛起；民族解放运动兴起；社会主义国家诞生；凡尔赛—华盛顿体系确立。（6分，答出三点即可）

(2)原因：美国共和党上台，推行现实主义外交；日本迫于内外环境压力，积极与美国改善关系；两国外交理念接近；两国和平协商；战后英法等国重返远东，对美日远东利益的觊觎。（6分，答出三点即可）

31. (1)原因：知识丰富；借鉴美国先进的管理经验；善于用人；丰富的纺织经验；注重市场效益。（6分，答出三点即可）

(2)精神品质：勤于学习，刻苦钻研；善于变通，孜孜不倦；具有家国情怀和民族责任感。（6分）



省实、执信、广雅、六中 2022 届高三上学期 8 月四校联考

英语试题

本试卷 10 页，满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、班级、考场、座位号填写在答题卡相应位置。用 2B 铅笔在“准考证号”处填涂信息点。因笔试不考听力，第 I 卷从第二部分的“阅读理解”开始，试题序号从“21”开始。
2. 作答第 I 卷时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需要改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试卷上。
3. 第 II 卷必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
4. 考生必须保证答题卡的整洁。

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 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，选出最佳选项。

4 Popular Places to Go This Winter

Harbin, China

China Harbin's winter is for the brave ones-the average temperature is 1.8°F- but those who brave the cold will be rewarded with experiencing one of the world's largest winter festivals. 2021 marks the 37th Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival (January-March), when massive frozen structures rise and are lit up, transforming the city into a winter wonderland.

Lyon, France

Paris may be called The City of Light, but every December, light takes center stage in Lyon, France's third-largest city. That's when the annual Festival of Lights (around December 8) takes over, with light installations (装置) that transform the city's streetscapes into modern works of art. The city is also home to two Christmas markets (one in La Croix-Rousse; the other at the Place Carnot; through December 25).

Lima, Peru

Peru's capital Lima is home to the world's highest number of cooking schools per person. Aside from its delicate dining, the city also has great cocktail bars where you can taste classic or contemporary takes on the Pisco Sour. Combine that with the oceanfront setting and temperatures in the 80s, and you'll understand why Lima should no

longer be ignored this winter.

Vermont, US

Winter in Vermont means skiing and snowboarding. Many resorts (度假胜地) have greatly upgraded their snowmaking abilities as part of a \$15 million statewide program that replaced many outdated snow guns with new, low-energy models. These new machines will also improve the quality of snow surfaces and lengthen the season, meaning this will be one of the best winters for skiing and riding in Vermont in recent memory.

21. What similarities do the first two places have?

- A. They are decorated with lights.
- B. They offer snow sculptures.
- C. They have three-day festivals.
- D. They are extremely cold.

22. Which provides a good chance to buy a Christmas gift?

- A. Harbin.
- B. Lyon.
- C. Lima.
- D. Vermont.

23. What's new to the resorts in Vermont?

- A. Skiing and snowboarding.
- B. A longer winter.
- C. Cooking schools.
- D. Updated equipment

B

I've worked in the factories surrounding my hometown every summer since I graduated from high school, but making the transition (转变) between school and full-time blue-collar work during the break never gets any easier. For a student like me who considers any class before noon to be uncivilized, getting to a factory by 6 o'clock each morning is torture. My friends never seem to understand why I'm so relieved to be back at school or that my summer vacation has been anything but a vacation.

There're few people as self-confident as a college student who has never been out in the real world. People my age always seem to overestimate the value of their time and knowledge. In fact, all the classes did not prepare me for my battles with the machine I ran in the plant, which would jam whenever I absent-mindedly put in a part backward or upside down.

The most stressful thing about blue-collar life is knowing your job could disappear overnight. Issues like downsizing (裁员) and overseas relocation had always seemed distant to me until my co-workers told me that the unit I was working in would shut down within six months and move to Mexico, where people would work for 60 cents an hour.

After working 12-hour shifts in a factory, the other options have become only too clear. When I'm back at the university, skipping classes and turning in lazy re-writes seems too irresponsible after seeing what I would be doing without school. All the advice and public-service announcements about the value of an education that used to sound

stale now ring true.

These lessons I'm learning, however valuable, are always tinged (带有) with sense of guilt. Many people pass their lives in the places where I briefly work, spending 30 years where I spend only two months at a time. "This job pays well, but it's hell on the body," said one co-worker. "Study hard and keep reading," she added.

My experiences in the factories have inspired me to make the most of my college years before I enter the real world for good.

24. How did the author look back on his summer days while at college?

- A. They brought him nothing but torture.
- B. They were no holiday for him at all.
- C. They were a relief from his hard work at school.
- D. They offered him a chance to know more people.

25. What does the author say about college students?

- A. They expect too much from the real world.
- B. They have little interest in blue-collar life.
- C. They think too highly of themselves.
- D. They are confident of their future.

26. What, according to the author, is most frustrating for blue-collar workers

- A. They do not have job security.
- B. They do not get decent pay.
- C. They have to work 12-hour shifts.
- D. They have to move from place to place.

27. In what important way has the author's work experience changed him?

- A. He learned to be more practical.
- B. He acquired a sense of urgency.
- C. He came to respect blue-collar workers.
- D. He came to appreciate his college education.

C

President Coolidge's statement, "The business of America is business," still points to an important truth today—that business institutions have more prestige (威望) in American society than any other kind of organization, including the government.

Why do business institutions possess this great prestige?

One reason is that Americans view business as being more firmly based on the ideal of competition than other institutions in society. Since competition is seen as the major source of progress and prosperity by most Americans, competitive business institutions are respected. Competition is not only good in itself, it is the means (by) which other basic American values such as individual freedom, equality of opportunity and hard work are protected.

Competition protects the freedom of the individual ensuring that there is no monopoly (垄断) of power. In contrast to one all-powerful government, many businesses compete against each other for profits. Theoretically, if one business

tries to take unfair advantage of its customers, it will lose to competing business which treats its customers more fairly. Where many businesses compete for the customers' dollars, they cannot afford to treat them like inferiors or slaves.

A contrast often made between business, which is competitive, and government, which is a monopoly. Because business is competitive, many Americans believe that it is more supportive of freedom than government, even though government leaders are elected by the people and business leaders are not. Many Americans believe, then, that competition is as important, or even more important, than democracy (民主) in preserving freedom.

Competition in business is also believed to strengthen the ideal of equality of opportunity. Competition is seen as an open and fair race where success goes to the swiftest person regardless of his or her social class background. Business is therefore viewed as an expression of the idea of equality of opportunity rather than the aristocratic (贵族的) ideal of inherited privilege.

28. The statement "The business of America is business" probably means ____.

- A. America is a great power in world business
- B. Business is of primary concern to Americans
- C. The business institutions in America are concerned with commerce
- D. Business problems are of great importance to the American government

29. Americans believe that they can realize their personal values only ____.

- A. by protecting their individual freedom
- B. when given equality of opportunity
- C. by way of competition
- D. through doing business

30. Who can benefit from business competition?

- A. People with ideals of equality and freedom.
- B. Both business institutions and government.
- C. Honest business
- D. Both businessmen and their customers.

31. It can be inferred from countries that the author believes ____.

- A. in many countries success often depends on one's social status
- B. businesses in other countries are not as competitive as those in America
- C. American businesses are more democratic than those in other countries
- D. Americans are more ambitious than people in other countries

D

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It's not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of



thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect the two approaches are very different from one another, and there is a great deal of debate between proponents of each theory. The controversy is often (conveniently) referred to as “nature/nurture”.

Those who support the “nature” side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors. That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics, and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Proponents of the “nurture” theory, or, as they are often called behaviorists, claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. Behaviorists see humans as being whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. Their view of the human being is quite mechanistic; they maintain that like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

The social and political implications of these two theories are profound. In the United States, for example, blacks often score below whites on standardized intelligence test. This leads some “nature” proponents to conclude that blacks are genetically inferior to whites. Behaviorists, in contrast, say that the differences in scores are due to the fact that blacks are often deprived of many of the educational and other environmental advantages that white enjoy, and that, as a result, they do not develop the same responses that whites do.

Neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior. In fact, it is quite likely that the key to our behavior lies somewhere between these two extremes. That the controversy will continue for a long time is certain.

32. The author is mainly concerned about solving the problem ____.

- A. why one's behaviors differ from others'
- B. what makes different stages of intelligence
- C. how social scientists form different theories
- D. what causes the “nature/nurture” controversy

33. The word “proponents” can best be replaced by ____.

- A. approaches
- B. advocates
- C. principles
- D. characters

34. What can we learn about the behaviorists?

- A. They believe human beings are mechanical.
- B. They compare our behaviors to the machines.
- C. They suggest that we react to the environment as the machines do.
- D. They uphold that the mechanistic theory can be applied on us as well.

35. The “nature” theorists believe that the blacks' low scores ____.

- A. are the result of the educational disadvantages



- B. have nothing to do with their true intelligence
- C. are an indication of the blacks' poor intelligence
- D. have nothing to do with factors other than instincts

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 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。

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence is typically related to automation and the loss of jobs, but a recent survey found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating or replacing human activities. Here are a few other ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees.

Better hiring practices

Companies are using AI to remove some unconscious bias (偏见) from hiring decisions. There are experiments that show that the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does. 36 One company called Blendoor uses AI to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

More effective marketing

Some AI software can analyze and optimize (优化) marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent in terms of email open rates. This can mean millions more in taxation. 37 These are tools that help people use data.

Saving customers money

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their insurance fees on AI models that spot risks more accurately. 38 Or they would charge too little and then it would cost the company money.

Improved accuracy

Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics which makes data more valuable. It helps people make smarter decisions. 39 This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts (合同), is faster and more accurate.

Protecting and maintaining infrastructure (基础设施)

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure before they happen. "If they fail first and then you fix them, it's very expensive," says Domingos. 40

A. AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information.



B. One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts.

C. There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will lead to best results.

D. You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

E. Before, they might not ensure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much.

F. We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

G. AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising applicants.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

"Life is precious....To a person nothing is more precious than their life, and if they entrust me with that life, how could I refuse that __41__, saying I'm cold, hungry, or tired?" These words of Dr Lin Qiaozhi give us a look into the heart of this __42__ woman, and what carried her through a life of hard __43__.

As a five-year-old girl, Lin Qiaozhi was deeply __44__ by her mother's death. At age 18, __45__ following the traditional path of marriage like the majority of girls, she chose to study medicine. "Why should girls learn so much? Finding a good husband should be their final goal!" her brother __46__, thinking of the high tuition fees.

Eight years later, Lin graduated from Peking Union Medical College with the highest prize. She __47__ became the first woman ever to be hired as a resident physician in the PUMC Hospital. After working for a few years, she was sent to study in Europe and then, in the US. She greatly __48__ her American colleagues, who invited her to stay. Dr Lin, however, __49__ the offer. She wanted to serve the women and children __50__.

The new People's Republic of China __51__ Dr Lin Quabzgu playing a key role. She was elected to be the first National People's Congress and held many important __52__. Her heart, however, was __53__. She was more interested in tending patients, publishing medical research and training doctors.

Though Lin Qiaozhi never married, she was known as the "mother of ten thousand babies," having delivered over 50,000 babies in her lifetime. Dr Lin did not retire until the day she __54__, 22 April 1983. Even as she lay dying, her __55__ thoughts were for others.

41. A. belief

B. trust

C. feeling

D. virtue

42. A. old

B. professional

C. amazing

D. single

43. A. choices

B. times

C. facts

D. businesses

44. A. encouraged

B. touched

C. disturbed

D. affected



45. A. regardless of B. instead of C. ahead of D. in spite of
46. A. doubted B. wondered C. complained D. insisted
47. A. immediately B. surprisingly C. eventually D. suddenly
48. A. envied B. shocked C. appreciated D. impressed
49. A. disliked B. rejected C. withdrew D. made
50. A. in need B. at school C. in hospital D. at home
51. A. prevented B. had C. saw D. caught
52. A. positions B. activities C. meetings D. records
53. A. nowhere B. anywhere C. everywhere D. elsewhere
54. A. passed away B. passed by C. passed out D. passed off
55. A. real B. final C. positive D. anxious

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。

Were you the first or the last child in your family? Or were you a middle or an only child? Some people think ___56___ matters where you were born in your family. But there are different ideas about ___57___ birth order means. Some people say that the oldest children, ___58___ are smart and strong-willed, are very likely ___59___ (succeed). The reason ___60___ this is simple. Parents have a lot of time for the first child, and give him or her a lot of attention. An only child will succeed for ___61___ same reason. What happens to the other children in the family? ___62___ (lose) in the crowd sometimes, middle children don't get so much attention when a family has many children, so they don't feel that important. The youngest child, however, often gets special ___63___ (treat). Often this child grows up to be funny. But a recent study saw things quite ___64___ (difference). The study found that first children believed in family rules. They didn't take many chances in their lives. They usually ___65___ (follow) orders. Rules didn't mean as much to later children in the family. They took chances and they often did better in life.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华。北京时间 2021 年 6 月 17 日 9 时 22 分, 神舟十二号载人飞, 请你写一封邮件向同为航天爱好者的英国笔友 Mike 分享这个消息, 内容包括:

1. 神舟十二号载人飞船的历史意义 (空间站建造阶段的首次载人飞行任务、三名航天员将完成为期三个月的天和核心舱驻留等);

2. 你的感想。

参考词汇: 神舟十二号飞船 Shenzhou XII spacecraft;



空间站建设阶段 space station construction phase;

天和核心舱 Tianhe core module

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Mike,

第二节 (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。

Two men, both seriously ill, occupied the same hospital room. One man called Ben was allowed to sit up in his bed for an hour each afternoon to help drain the fluid from his lungs. His bed was next to the room's only window. The other man, Leo, had to spend all his time lying on his back.

The men talked for hours on end. They spoke of their wives and families, their homes, their jobs, their involvement in the military service, where they had been on vacation.

And every afternoon when Ben sat up, he would pass the time by describing to his roommate all the things he could see outside the window. Leo began to live for those one-hour periods where his world would be broadened and lightened by all the activity and color of the world outside.

The window overlooked a park with a lovely lake. Ducks and swans played on the water while children sailed their model boats. Young lovers walked arm in arm amidst flowers of every color of the rainbow. Grand old trees graced the landscape, and a fine view of the city skyline could be seen in the distance. As Ben described all this in exquisite detail, Leo would close his eyes and imagine the picturesque scene.

One warm afternoon Ben sat up with his elbows and described a parade (巡游) passing by. Although Leo couldn't hear the band—he could see it in his mind's eye as the gentleman by the window portrayed it with descriptive words. Each time the nurse saw the warm and touching scene, she was always struck by devoted friendship between these two men. Days and weeks passed.



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注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

One morning, the nurse arrived to check the two men, only to find the lifeless body of Ben.

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However, he could see nothing but a blank wall of another building.

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省实、执信、广雅、六中 2022 届高三上学期 8 月校联考

英语试题答案

一、阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 20 题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

21-23 ABD 24-27 BCAD 28-31 BCDA 32-35 ABCD

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

36-40 GCEBD

二、语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

41-45 BCADB 46-50 CADBD 51-55 CADAB

第二节：语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

56.it 57.what 58.who 59.to succeed 60.for
61.the 62.Lost 63.treatment 64.differently 65.followed

三、写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节：应用文写作（共 15 分）

Dear Mike,

As a space enthusiast like you, I really can't wait to share with you a most stirring news that China's Shenzhou XII spacecraft was launched into space successfully at 9:22 am., June 17, 2021 Beijing time.

The successful launch of Shenzhou XII spacecraft is without doubt of great historic significance. Not only does it mark the first manned spaceflight during China's space station construction phase, carrying three astronauts to Tianhe core module, where they are to complete a three-month mission, but it also plays a critical role in testing the technologies and equipment for the construction of the space station.

It is this groundbreaking achievement that makes me realize that China is always undertaking its responsibility in fulfilling the global dream of exploring the space, which is what I am proud of. And I'm eagerly expecting more good news about the Shenzhou XII program.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua



第二节：读后续写（共25分）

One possible version:

One morning, the nurse arrived to check the two men, only to find the lifeless body of Ben. After his death, the ward was filled with dead silence. Lying in the bed, Leo couldn't help staring at the only window, tears pouring down his cheeks. Dying to see the view described by Ben, Leo asked if he could be moved next to the window. The nurse was happy to make the switch, and after making sure he was comfortable she left him alone. Slowly, painfully, he propped himself up on one elbow and strained to turn to take his first look at the world through the window.

However, he could see nothing but a blank wall of another building. Stunned and paralyzed, Leo couldn't believe what he thought was a picturesque scene turned out to be just a blank wall. After all, Ben's descriptions of the outside world were so convincing and vivid. When he asked the nurse what could have compelled his deceased roommate who had described such wonderful things outside this window, the nurse responded that the man was blind and could not even see the wall. She said, "Perhaps he just wanted to encourage you." It was Ben's devoted love to his dear friend that pictured an everlasting rainbow in Leo's world.

评分原则：

1. 本题总分为25分，按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于130的，从总分中减去2分。
4. 评分时，应主要从以下四个方面考虑：
 - (1) 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度；
 - (2) 内容的丰富性和表达手段的多样性；
 - (3) 应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性；
 - (4) 上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际，可将分数降低一个档次。

