



9. How does Mrs. Brown feel according to the woman?  
A. Terrible. B. Confused C. Grateful.  
听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. Where does Joe play football?  
A. At school. B. At the park. C. At a sports center.
11. Who taught Joe how to play football?  
A. His brother. B. His co-worker. C. His classmate.
12. What will Grace do next?  
A. Start work. B. Play a game. C. Have a swim.  
听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Total strangers. B. Old schoolmates C. Former teacher and student.
14. What did Mr. Riley do as a part-time job?  
A. He sold computers. B. He wrote reviews. C. He designed lessons.
15. When did Caroline leave Castle High School?  
A. Ten years ago. B. Five years ago. C. Four years ago.
16. Where does Caroline work?  
A. At a university. B. At a high school. C. At a tech company.  
听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. How many NBA championship titles did Kobe Bryant win?  
A. Three. B. Five. C. Eight.
18. Where was Kobe Bryant born?  
A. In Reggio. B. In Los Angeles. C. In Philadelphia.
19. What did Kobe Bryant do in 1996?  
A. He joined the NBA. B. He went to university. C. He scored 81 points in a game.
20. What can be said about Kobe Bryant according to the talk?  
A. He was kind-hearted. B. He was highly educated. C. He was humorous.

**第二部分: 阅读 (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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

**1. The Louvre**

The Louvre, opened in 1793 in Paris, is one of the world's largest and most visited art museums. The famous glass pyramid which is in the main courtyard of the Louvre Palace was added in 1989 and serves as the main entrance to the museum. Its exhibits come from classical Greece and Rome, medieval Europe and Napoleonic France, etc. Its most famous exhibit, of course, is Leonardo da Vinci's painting of the Mona Lisa, generally to be found surrounded by crowds of camera-flashing tourists.

**2. The Egyptian Museum**

Home to at least 120,000 items of ancient Egyptian relics, the Egyptian Museum in Cairo was opened in 1902. There are two main floors of the museum. On the ground floor there is a wide collection of papyrus (纸莎草纸) and coins used by the ancient Egyptians. On the first floor there are items from the

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29. Why did humans make an opening at the end of the shell?  
A. To produce a deep sound. B. To make it look more beautiful.  
C. To create a hole to blow through. D. To show it was unusual in design.
30. Which of the following is true about the shell?  
A. It gained attention as soon as it was discovered.  
B. It could produce several unclear musical notes.  
C. It was played by a French horn player and damaged.  
D. It was about 12,000 years older than the one found in Syria.
31. What can be the best title of the passage?  
A. The oldest instrument can still be played B. A research focuses on old shell instruments  
C. A conch shell serves as a musical instrument D. An ancient instrument comes into the light again

**D**

Global warming has been a public concern for a long time. The Arctic is warming twice as fast as the rest of the planet, meaning more and more ice is melting (融化) every year.

“It’s really worrying—the rapid loss of sea ice up there—for a lot of reasons.” Tracey Goldstein, a researcher and environmentalist at U.C. Davis, says, “One of those reasons is sea animals like ice seals (海豹) need the ice to live and give birth. Besides, as the Arctic warms, the fish the seals eat may be moving to deeper and colder waters. So the seals have to travel farther to hunt them. So the combination of all of that is probably going to affect their health and their body condition. And that will make them not just overweight but also easier to catch other diseases.”

And those diseases may also be killing Arctic sea mammals (哺乳动物) because Arctic sea ice is melting. When there used to be an ice bridge, certain populations would remain separate from each other, so they couldn’t come in contact and give each other their bacteria, their viruses, etc. But once those channels started to open, animals were able to move further and came into contact with new species that they hadn’t come into contact with in the past.

Goldstein and her coworkers recorded the spread of a disease from 2001 through 2016, which proved to be related to the death in sea mammals. Mammals that depend on ice to survive may already be on the edge of extinction. And more frequent outbreak of diseases could speed up the process. Meanwhile, humans may be affected too. Up in the Arctic, people really rely on these animals for their livelihood and well-being. And as those animals disappear, or as their habitat disappears, that’s also going to heavily influence humans in that area. So the overall health of the environment, the animals and the people up in the Arctic over time is just going to continue to deteriorate. Unless, we humans take meaningful measures to slow the planet’s warming.

32. What is the author’s purpose of the first paragraph?  
A. To make a comparison. B. To offer some evidence.  
C. To put forward an opinion. D. To present the phenomenon.
33. Which is less likely to happen to sea animals because of the melting ice?  
A. They will stay in shape and keep healthy. B. They will come in contact with new species.  
C. They will have to go farther to hunt for food. D. They will have no place to give birth to babies.
34. What does the underlined word “deteriorate” mean?  
A. Develop. B. Vary. C. Impact. D. Worsen.

35. What is NOT the fact according to the last paragraph?
- A. Mammals that depend on ice to live are dying out.
  - B. Diseases that break out frequently make things worse.
  - C. Humans living in that area have adapted to the change.
  - D. Researchers found the disease related to mammals' death.

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。

Today's smart phones can do almost anything instantly, but like all tools, they should be used wisely. So here is a list of problematic habits that smart phone users should avoid.

Ignoring your surroundings. Imagine you're rushing through a crowded subway station, late for an appointment. Suddenly someone is blocking your way, walking very slowly, drifting back and forth, fiddling (用手拨弄) with their smart-phone. You probably feel annoyed, but do you ever do the same thing? 36

Recording people without permission. It may be attractive to snap a picture or take a video when you see someone who looks different. But recording people's daily lives can be rude and hurtful. 37 Your friends may not mind you taking pictures of them. But make sure you ask before posting anything embarrassing online. Displaying their mistakes for the world to see is sure to hurt your friendship. 38

Disconnecting from people. Smart-phones are great tools for communication—except when they replace personal interaction (互动). It's not uncommon to see people sitting together not speaking, but staring silently at their smart-phones. 39 Facial expressions and body language express far more than words. What you focus on reflects your priorities (优先). Interrupting a conversation to check your phone means that the person you're with is less important than your messages.

40 But that may not be a good thing. Some say that unused time is necessary for creative thinking. So don't spend every spare moment with your phone. Instead, see what great ideas you can think up. By avoiding these habits, you can be sure your smart phone is helping—not hurting—you.

- A. If you want a picture, ask for permission.
- B. Real friendships require face-to-face interaction.
- C. For your own safety, put the phone away while walking.
- D. Worse still, once pictures are posted, they're impossible to remove.
- E. With your smart-phone always available, you always have something to do.
- F. More time spent playing with a smart phone means less time on other things.
- G. The most important thing is to use it to keep in touch with family and friends.

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。

I've had many opportunities to experience living in a foreign culture, but my first experience came in an unexpected place – my own country. When I was 20, I got an internship (实习职位) in New York City. It was my first time to 41 outside of my home state of Texas.

With my move north came culture 42. I grew up in a big city in Texas. But it was no comparison to the tightly 43 New York with their 8 million citizens. I was used to life at a 44 pace; New York moved fast. The saying is true – this city never 45. I had to adjust.

My first reaction was fear. Fear I would 46 at my new internship in the 54-story office building. Fear of getting lost on the subway. Fear that the locals wouldn't have 47 for my frequent moments of confusion. My 48 ranged from reasonable to silly. But I 49 my fears and kept trying.

I learned quickly never to 50 a New Yorker always speaks English. New York is home to people of all walks of life, from all corners of the world. At weekends, I would spend hours 51 along Canal Street in Chinatown – the closest I'd ever been to an 52 country.

By the end of my internship, I was a little older, a little wiser and sick of big city life. I 53 the skyscrapers, tourists and the high price I had to pay for a cheeseburger and fries. But I had 54, too. I was quicker, smarter and more independent. I knew I would miss that feeling of having the world right at my doorstep. But it was good 55 for the life of travel I'd soon begin.

- |                    |                |                |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. study       | B. live        | C. travel      | D. explore      |
| 42. A. heritage    | B. reaction    | C. shock       | D. feast        |
| 43. A. packed      | B. crazy       | C. equipped    | D. stressful    |
| 44. A. quick       | B. competitive | C. unique      | D. relaxed      |
| 45. A. sleeps      | B. changes     | C. adapts      | D. erupts       |
| 46. A. attempt     | B. fail        | C. sweat       | D. recover      |
| 47. A. preference  | B. respect     | C. desire      | D. patience     |
| 48. A. fear        | B. relief      | C. sadness     | D. tiredness    |
| 49. A. ignored     | B. faced       | C. lost        | D. inspired     |
| 50. A. propose     | B. comment     | C. assume      | D. discover     |
| 51. A. reviewing   | B. hiking      | C. wandering   | D. observing    |
| 52. A. European    | B. African     | C. American    | D. Asian        |
| 53. A. admired     | B. hated       | C. afforded    | D. rented       |
| 54. A. grown       | B. won         | C. struggled   | D. practised    |
| 55. A. celebration | B. emotion     | C. preparation | D. contribution |

## 第 II 卷

### 第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

#### 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。

Everyone loves a good laugh! We look for comedies and funny movies 56 can make us laugh until we cry. Clearly, laughter has many effects 57 us and it is 58 (benefit) to our health, from reducing stress and improving blood circulation to 59 (increase) immunity. Now the question for us is: what exactly happens in our bodies when we giggle or laugh? And what makes our stomach hurt after a period of heavy laughter? Let's find out. When we laugh, our whole body gets involved. Our jaw, our brain, and even our blood vessels get into 60 (act). As we ha-ha-ha and ho-ho-ho, our vocal cords start vibrating (震动). When we laugh 61 (hard), we breathe more rapidly. Because of this, our rib cage (胸腔) starts to become smaller, which can cause sharp pain in the inter costal muscles (肋间肌) that 62 (locate) between the ribs. In fact, these muscles are jokingly 63 (refer) to as the "hurts to laugh" muscle in the medical dictionary. So when we laugh, the muscle tenses up, the rib cage 64 (become) smaller and the muscles get a solid workout. It pushes the air out from the bottom of the lungs, which is why laughter is such 65 good exercise.

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，上周日你校举办了以The Online Safety为主题的宣讲活动。请为校英文报写篇报道，内容包括：1. 活动目的；2. 活动过程；3. 活动反响。

注意：1. 词数80左右；2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

The Online Safety activity

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。

As a kid, I spent my summers with my grandparents in Texas, which was a welcome change from my Huston life of school and I loved it.

One of the best parts of spending summers with my grandparents was caravanning (乘房车度假) with the caravan club. Every few summers, we would join the trips organized by the caravan club and it was during one of these trips that my grandfather said to me the right words at the right time — it's much harder to be kind than clever.

I wasn't very old, maybe ten or eleven, but I was forming my opinions about the world, and of course, I thought I knew much more about things than I actually did.

I was then, as I am now, a big reader and a crazy fan for numbers. Anyone who has been on a long road trip knows that no matter how many books you bring, how beautiful the scenery is, you still have too much time to think. So I spent a good deal of my extra time calculating. I calculated gas mileage. I figured out the average per-item price of groceries bought over the course of the trip. And at some point, I saw an anti-smoking ad on TV. The announcer declared that every time a smoker took a puff of a cigarette (抽一口烟), he was shortening his life time by two minutes. My grandmother was a smoker. I hated it, and not just because I knew that it was bad for her. My guess is that any kid who rides for thousands of miles sitting in the smoke-filled backseat of a 1973 Olds car grows to hate smoking. So on one particularly long driving day, I decided to do the math.

I don't remember exactly what the number was. Two minutes per puff, twenty puffs per cigarette, twenty cigarettes per pack, one pack a day for thirty years. About sixteen years? When I was satisfied that I had come up with a reasonably accurate number, I poked my head between the two front seats and tapped my grandmother on the shoulder.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

I told grandma that she had taken sixteen years off her life from smoking. \_\_\_\_\_

My grandpa got out of the car and asked me to follow. \_\_\_\_\_



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