

绝密★考试结束前

2022 学年第二学期期中杭州地区(含周边)重点中学

高一年级英语学科试题

命题: 萧山中学 丁艺君、高燕、陈柯梦 审校: 淳安中学 郑淑燕 审核: 永嘉中学 胡少燕 考生须知:

- 1. 本卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟;
- 2. 答题前,在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应的数字;
- 3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上,写在试卷上无效;
- 4. 考试结束后,只需上交答题卷。

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 答题纸上。

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。 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 did employees usually get for their birthday?

A. Chocolates.

B. Biscuits.

C. Cakes.

2. Why is the woman calling the man?

A. To invite him.

B. To surprise him.

C. To congratulate him.

3. What will the man probably do next?

A. Accept a job.

B. Ask a question.

C. Attend a meeting.

4. How many flights of stairs will the man climb in total?

A. Two.

B. Three.

C. Five.

5. What is the main topic of the conversation?

A. Shopping.

B. Where to meet.

C. Station rules.

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。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. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a bus station.

B. At a railway station.

C. At a subway station.

7. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Get a bus.

B. Walk home.

C. Call the company.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

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8. What does the man want to know?

A. The location of the hospital. B. The condition of a patient.

C. The visiting hours.

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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?

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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。

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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final two dynasties of Ancient Egypt. Highlights include the objects from the Tomb of Tutankhamen and the Royal Mummy Room containing 27 royal mummies.

3. The Vatican Museums

Founded by Pope (教皇) Julius II in the 6th century, the Vatican Museums in Rome are among the best museums in the world. The museums are most famous for the spiral (螺旋形) staircase, the Raphael Rooms and the Sistine Chapel. Michelangelo painted the chapel ceiling between 1508 and 1512. Today the ceiling, and especially *The Last Judgment*, are widely believed to be Michelangelo's best achievements in painting.

4. The Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, known as the Met, is an art museum located in New York City. This massive building, originally opened in 1872, holds actually hundreds of rooms on its two floors, containing more than two million works of art from across human history and around the world, covering almost every field of art in existence.

21. Which museum has the longest history?

A. The Louvre. B. The Vatican Museums.

C. The Egyptian Museum.

D. The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

22. If visitors are interested in Tutankhamen, which museum is the best choice?

A. The Louvre. zksq B. The Vatican Museums.

C. The Egyptian Museum.

D. The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

23. Which of the following is not mentioned according to the material?

- A. Visitors can enter the Louvre through the famous glass pyramid.
- B. The Last Judgment is considered to be one of Michelangelo's greatest works.
- C. The Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Egyptian Museum both are a two-storey building.
- D. The collections in the Vatican Museums show the story of human culture from past to present.

B

ChatGPT, an artificial intelligence chatbot developed by OpenAI and launched in November 2022, hit the 1 million-user mark in five days and attracted 100 million monthly users in just two months, making it the fastest-growing user app in history.

Since ChatGPT can write emails, computer code, even academic papers and poems, and has passed a number of tests within seconds, including the US Bar exam, and medical exams, it is seen by many as a possibly disruptive innovation (颠覆性革新) for different industries, especially the higher education.

So is ChatGPT good or a bad? The global response to ChatGPT varies greatly. Some universities have banned it. The New York City's Department of Education, for example, banned the chatbot from its public school devices and networks, with some people warning that it could help more students to cheat, especially in exams, while others regard it as a blessing rather than a curse. Andreas Schleicher, director of education and skills of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, for example, said he welcomes ChatGPT because it gives people a chance to concentrate less on tasks that technology can perform equally well.

According to a survey conducted by Study.com covering more than 100 educators and over 1,000 students, one-third of the educators said they believe ChatGPT should be banned in schools and universities, while the rest supported students having access to it. By the way, more than 89 percent of the students said they had asked for help from ChatGPT to complete their homework or other assignments.

Since the noticed value and function of ChatGPT outweigh the risks and many say it has more pros than cons, how can we better deal with the chatbot and its development?

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ChatGPT, together with the accompanying AI revolution, is likely to have a far-reaching impact on higher education, where discussions and debates are continuing about the effects it will have.

- 24. What can't be done by ChatGPT based on the passage?
 - A. Compose poems.

B. Pass medical exams.

C. Play computer games.

D. Write academic papers.

- 25. Why does Andreas Schleicher regard ChatGPT as a blessing?
 - A. Because it prevents students from cheating in the exams.
 - B. Because it has the ability to perform tasks as well as people.
 - C. Because it makes people concentrate more on their examinations.
 - D. Because it frees people from tasks that can be done by technology.
- 26. What is the author's attitude towards ChatGPT?
 - A. Negative.
- B. Unconcerned.
- C. Objective.
- D. Positive.
- 27. What will the following paragraph probably talk about according to the passage?
 - A. The value and function of ChatGPT in daily life.
 - B. The influence of ChatGPT on higher education.
 - C. The opportunities and challenges of the Internet.
 - D. The discussions and debates on the AI revolution.

C

A large conch (海螺) shell brought little attention in a French museum for many years, but it is now quickly gaining attention. The shell is thought to be the oldest known seashell instrument. And it still works, producing a deep sound, like a horn from the distant past.zksq

The shell was found during the exploration of a cave with prehistoric wall paintings in the Pyrenees Mountains in France. It was believed to be a drinking cup for ceremony. Scientists from the University of Toulouse recently took a fresh look at the conch shell. They now believe it was to serve as a wind instrument. They also invited a French horn player to play it.

"Hearing it for the first time, for me it was a big emotion and caused some worry." Said archaeology researcher Carole Fritz. She feared that playing the 31-centimeter-long shell might damage it, but it did not. The shell produced clear musical notes in C, C sharp and D. The researchers estimate it to be about 18,000 years old.

Conch shells have been used widely in musical and ceremonial traditions, including in ancient Peru, Japan and India. The shell instrument found in the Marsoulas cave is now the oldest known example. Earlier, Gilles Tosello, another archaeologist in Toulouse, said a conch shell instrument found in Syria was estimated to be about 6,000 years old.

The latest discovery was made after a recent inventory (盘货) at the Natural History Museum of Toulouse. The researchers noticed some unusual holes in the shell. Especially important is that the end of the shell was broken off. That created a hole large enough to blow through. Careful examinations with a microscope showed that the opening was made by humans.

Using a model of the shell, the archaeologists plan to continue studying the horn's sounds. Tosello hoped to hear the ancient instrument played inside the cave where it was found. He said it was wonderful when an object was forgotten somewhere and suddenly it came again into the light.

- 28. In what case was the conch shell found?
 - A. On an exhibition in a French museum.
- B. In a research on prehistoric wall paintings.
- C. During the exploration of a cave in mountains.

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D. In the observation of a ceremonial drinking cup.

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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 underweight 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?

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- A. Develop.
- B. Vary.
- C. Impact.
- D. Worsen.

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- 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)

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

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My first reaction w	vas fear. Fear I would	46 at my new internsh	ip 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 to50 a Ne	w Yorker always speaks	s English. New York is home to	
people of all walks of life, from all corners of the world. At weekends, I would spend hours51 along				
Canal Street in Chinatown – the closest I'd ever been to an52 country.				
By the end of my	internship, I was a little o	lder, a little wiser and si	ck of big city life. I 53 the	
skyscrapers, tourists and the high price I had to pay for a cheeseburger and fries. But I had54, 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 good55 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.

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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 □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:

8

- 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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