

英 语

注意事项:

- ### 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

例: How much is the shirt?

- 答案是 C。

- 第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

- 听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

- 高一(下)期末联合检测试卷(英语) 第1页 共14页

9. What is the woman's feeling?  
A. She feels emotional.                      B. She feels sorry.                      C. She feels relieved.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When did the fire break out?  
A. Last Thursday evening.                      B. Last Friday evening.                      C. Last Sunday evening.
11. What did Alice light?  
A. A candle.                      B. A piece of wood.                      C. A piece of cloth.
12. What happened to Alice?  
A. She was slightly injured.  
B. Nothing happened to her.  
C. She was badly burned.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is Jackson?  
A. The woman's dog.                      B. The man's dog.                      C. The woman's cat.
14. What does the man do for his dog every month?  
A. He takes him to the doctor.  
B. He takes him to other countries.  
C. He gives him regular care.
15. How many discounts can be offered by special pet stores?  
A. Fifteen or twenty percent.  
B. Ten or fifteen percent.  
C. Five or ten percent.
16. What can be learned about buying medicine from overseas?  
A. There is no risk at all.                      B. The prices are higher.                      C. Shipping can be expensive.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When did I move out of our old house?  
A. Three years and five months ago.  
B. Two years and five months ago.  
C. One year and five months ago.
18. What did I think of all the moving around?  
A. I disliked it.                      B. I really enjoyed it.                      C. I didn't care.
19. What did I wish to do?  
A. Leave my parents.  
B. Study on my own at home.  
C. Stay in Germany forever.
20. What is the advantage of moving around?  
A. Having many new jobs.  
B. Fitting in at the new school.  
C. Enjoying different cultural events.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 55 分）

第一节（共 17 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 42.5 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

SECRETS OF ANCIENT EGYPT – NEW DISCOVERIES

AN EVENING  
WITH  
DR. ZAHİ HAWASS  
THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS ARCHAEOLOGIST



The time to reveal the secrets of ancient Egypt has finally come! Join the real-life Indiana Jones for an epic journey of exploration and discovery. Dr. Zahi Hawass, the world's most celebrated archaeologist and former Minister of State for Antiquities in Egypt, brings the mysteries of the pharaohs to the United States on his first-ever grand lecture tour.

May 2	Phoenix, AZ	June 5	Atlanta, GA
May 4	Los Angeles, CA	June 7	Philadelphia, PA
May 5	San Diego, CA	June 9	New York, NY
May 8	San Francisco, CA	June 13	Washington, DC
May 11	Seattle, WA	June 16	Miami, FL
May 13	Portland, OR	June 17	Orlando, FL
May 17	Denver, CO	June 22	Houston, TX
May 20	Kansas City, MO	June 24	Dallas, TX
May 22	Minneapolis, MN	June 27	San Antonio, TX
May 24	Chicago, IL	June 30	Boston, MA
May 26	Detroit, MI		
May 27	Columbus, OH		
May 31	St. Louis, MO		

Register now at \_\_\_\_\_

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LOST GOLDEN CITY – PYRAMIDS – MUMMIES – KING TUT – CLEOPATRA – & MORE!

21. Who is Dr. Zahi Hawass?
- A. An artist.                      B. A writer.                      C. A guide.                      D. An archaeologist.
22. When will you attend the lecture if you live in Seattle?
- A. On May 4.                      B. On May 11.                      C. On June 5.                      D. On June 27.
23. You can register by the following ways EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Calling 6467571717.                      B. Emailing to [contact@zahilectures.com](mailto:contact@zahilectures.com).  
C. Going to Egypt directly.                      D. Visiting [www.zahilectures.com](http://www.zahilectures.com).
24. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To advertise lectures.                      B. To entertain people.                      C. To present facts.                      D. To stress history.

## B

Cookie is a hero! This pet parrot's courage was celebrated in a news article after he saved his teenage owner when a fire broke out in their home in Wales. The bird flapped its wings and squawked (尖声高叫) to warn Ben Rees of the fire. He fled, Cookie died. There are many stories of animals keeping humans out of harm's way. But the relationship between species hasn't always sounded so friendly and selfless.

From 1911 to 1986, canaries (金丝雀) were traditionally taken down British coal mines to alert workers to the presence of poisonous gases. If the animals got sick, humans knew to leave the area. Today sniffer dogs are used by the police and the military to locate drugs, landmines and even dead bodies.

The gratitude to animals, which bring us companionship and even rescue us, contributed to making the modern concept of animal rights popular. The idea can be traced back to 19th century England. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) was created in 1824 and is still going strong today.

Local groups in different countries have focused on issues on their own area. Spanish animal rights activists, for example, have engaged in a campaign to ban bullfighting. And the animals don't have to be powerful bulls or cute birds, cats and dogs to avoid suffering. What about pythons (巨蟒) and iguanas (蜥蜴)? They have rights too, according to the group People for the Treatment of Animals.

25. Cookie is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. show animals' bravery  | B. provide the background |
| C. prove animals' loyalty | D. introduce a topic      |

26. What makes the idea of animal rights popular?

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Animals' selflessness.   | B. Animals' companionship.           |
| C. Appreciation to animals. | D. The relationship between species. |

27. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. All animals have rights definitely.   | B. Spanish animal rights activists are violent. |
| C. It's hard to say animals have rights. | D. Only strong or lovely animals have rights.   |

28. In which section can you read the passage in a magazine?

- |            |             |              |                |
|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| A. Health. | B. Finance. | C. Opinions. | D. Technology. |
|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|

## C

More people have strong desire to travel and the market is seeing more opportunities for healing tourism, which means less tight schedules and more health related projects, bringing joy to the spirit, a new survey shows.

As China improved their COVID-19 response measures, the **pent-up** travel demand has been released (解除). About 91.24 percent of respondents to the survey conducted by Chinese financial media outlet Yicai said they have a plan to travel this year. About 60 percent of respondents said they have a plan to travel domestically, while 32.37 percent choose both domestic and outbound tourism this year.

Though the tourism industry was hit hard by COVID-19, after the pandemic people began to pay more attention to their health and have strengthened their will to travel, Cheng Chaogong, a senior researcher with the research institute of Tongcheng Travel, told Yicai.

A growing number of consumers are paying more attention to health-related consumption, among which healing tourism has become a bright spot. About 87 percent of respondents to the survey said they are willing to spend toward healthy products, and more than half, or 55.24 percent, said they plan to participate in healing

tourism this year. In terms of tour cost, 57.39 percent of respondents said they would prefer 10,000–20,000 *yuan* per person per single trip, while 32.6 percent choose 5,000–10,000 *yuan*, according to a survey based on more than 1,200 questionnaires.

Data from travelling platforms showed cities located around the tropic of cancer (北回归线) such as Sanya, Zhuhai, Xishuangbanna, Dali, Xiamen, Haikou, Tengchong and Beihai are becoming popular.

29. What does the underlined word “pent-up” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Passive.                      B. Top.                      C. Decreased.                      D. Controlled.

30. Which of the following does Cheng Chaogong agree with?

- A. Tourism industry was affected seriously by the pandemic.  
B. More and more people prefer to be with their families.  
C. People are willing to spend toward fashion products.  
D. People pay attention to their health as usual.

31. How is Paragraph 4 developed?

- A. By making comparison.                      B. By offering figures.  
C. By providing examples.                      D. By giving definition.

32. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Health-related Consumption Is on the Rise                      B. The Tourism Industry Suffered a Hard Hit  
C. Healing Tourism Gains Popularity in China                      D. A New Survey Shows Economic Revival

#### D

With fashion magazines, advertisements and teenage idols sporting the “latest and greatest” trends, there’s a lot of pressure on teenagers to fit the mold...no matter how expensive it might be. For decades, teenagers have used fashion as a social weapon. Bullies (霸凌者) will pick out peers that aren’t wearing the best brands of clothing and criticize them.

Dr. Jensen, a professor at Western Illinois University, says there are some signs your child might be a victim of fashion bullying. They’ll become picky about what clothes they wear and will be very demanding when you take them shopping. He continues: “Bullying of this kind can be quite insidious (阴险), it can just be a look that a child is given. Advertising and marketing have made our society increasingly image-conscious and our children are suffering the consequences. Schools and colleges should be places where all children feel equal, but it is actually impossible for schools to protect their pupils from the harsher aspects of these commercial influences.”

Andy Cranham, a teacher at City of Bristol College said: “The need to belong in groups is crucial to young learners and exclusion (排挤) is something they see as the end of the world.”

*What Not to Wear*, a popular television show, features fashion bullying as entertainment. Each week Stacy and Clinton pick out a fashion victim, thinking little of her appearance, and verbally trashing her wardrobe. They bully the victim while she shops according to their “fashion rules”. After she receives a total fashion renovation, Stacy and Clinton offer her acceptance and approval. Each show ends with a homecoming celebration where the former fashion disaster returns to friends and family who praise her with admiration as a “new woman”.

I think beauty is probably at the base of fashion, but the problem comes when so called “stylish” people start defining beauty in a way that excludes other people. Why wait for a trend in order to follow it? If you’re able to wear something with confidence, you will be the one starting a trend.

33. What shows teenagers are suffering from fashion anxiety?
- A. They are afraid of shopping. B. They refuse to talk to parents.  
C. They always buy cheap clothes. D. They are particular about clothes.
34. Which are mainly to blame for fashion bullying?
- A. Teenagers. B. Advertising and marketing.  
C. Schools. D. Friends and family.
35. What is vital for teenagers according to Andy Cranham?
- A. The sense of belonging to a group. B. Protection from schools.  
C. The appreciation of beauty. D. Creation in fashion design.
36. What is the author's attitude towards *What Not to Wear*?
- A. Approving. B. Disapproving. C. Neutral. D. Indifferent.
37. What is the author's suggestion for readers?
- A. Listen to stylish people. B. Follow the trend.  
C. Believe in yourself. D. Observe and learn.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Why Do Speed Skaters Wear Glasses?

The reasons why skiers and snowboarders wear glasses might seem a little obvious, especially if you've ever hit the slopes yourself. Sunlight reflected off the snow can make it hard to see. 38 Special colored lenses (镜片) create contrast, so your whole path won't look like one flat expanse of whiteness. Not to mention that eyewear protects your eyes from any snow coming into your eyes.

Olympic speed skaters, meanwhile, are racing inside on smooth ice. 39

According to NBC Olympics, glasses can increase visibility on indoor tracks, too, and some skaters' lenses are used to help with that. And while the ice may look smooth from a distance, those sharp blades (冰刀) can kick up ice chips. 40 In the event of a crash, shatter-proof glasses (防摔眼镜) also protect skaters' eyes from blades and body parts.

41 Short-track speed skaters can go as fast as 30 miles per hour or more, and long-track speed skaters sometimes hit about 35 miles per hour. The wind resistance generated by such speed is enough to make any skater's eyes start streaming with tears. Imagine leaning your head out the window of a car that's going around 35 miles per hour on a cold day: You'd probably want to be wearing glasses, too.

Glasses aren't a requirement. 42 Belgium's Stijn Desmet, for example, has raced in Beijing without eyewear, as has China's Zhang Chutong.

- A. So why do they wear glasses?  
B. UV rays can even damage your eyesight.  
C. Definitely all the speed skaters wear glasses.  
D. But the biggest reason just might be their speed.  
E. You'll occasionally see speed skaters without them.  
F. That could pose problems if they end up in your eyes.  
G. Athletes are all smiling and praising quality of glasses.

第三部分 语言运用（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 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。

My mother used to ask me what is the most important part of the body. When I was younger, I thought sound was important to us as humans, so I 43, “My 44, Mommy.” She said, “No. Many people are deaf. But you keep thinking about it and I will ask you again.”

Several years passed. Since making my first 45, I had considered the correct answer. So this time I told her, “Mommy, sight is very essential to everybody, 46 it must be our eyes.” She smiled, “You are learning fast, but the answer is 47 because there are many blind people.”

Mother asked me several times later and always her answer was, “No, but you are getting 48, my child.”

Last year, my Grandpa died. Everybody was hurt and crying. It was our turn to say our final good-bye to Grandpa. She asked me, “Do you know the most important body part yet, my dear?” I was 49 when she asked me this now. I always thought this was a 50 between her and me. She saw the 51 on my face and told me, “This question 52. It shows that you have really lived your life.” I saw her eyes 53 with tears. She said, “My dear, the most important body part is your 54.”

I asked, “Is it because it 55 up my head?”

She replied, “No, it is because it can support the head of a friend or loved one. Everybody needs a shoulder to 56 sometime in life. I hope that you have enough love and friends.” Then and there I knew the most important body part is not a (an) 57 one. It is sympathetic (同情的) to the pain of others.

- |                     |                |                |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 43. A. read         | B. recalled    | C. lied        | D. responded     |
| 44. A. face         | B. ears        | C. hands       | D. heart         |
| 45. A. insight      | B. experiment  | C. attempt     | D. preparation   |
| 46. A. instead      | B. otherwise   | C. so          | D. but           |
| 47. A. wrong        | B. relative    | C. right       | D. informal      |
| 48. A. sillier      | B. smarter     | C. simpler     | D. wilder        |
| 49. A. enthusiastic | B. entertained | C. considerate | D. shocked       |
| 50. A. show         | B. discovery   | C. fantasy     | D. game          |
| 51. A. humor        | B. confusion   | C. charm       | D. anger         |
| 52. A. extends      | B. applies     | C. matters     | D. appeals       |
| 53. A. flood        | B. whisper     | C. dry         | D. color         |
| 54. A. shoulder     | B. brain       | C. arm         | D. mouth         |
| 55. A. seizes       | B. holds       | C. folds       | D. hangs         |
| 56. A. get through  | B. deal with   | C. adjust to   | D. cry on        |
| 57. A. beautiful    | B. comfortable | C. selfish     | D. extraordinary |

第四部分 写作（共三节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Some people cannot imagine starting the day without 58 cup of coffee. From the most fashionable cafes

of Paris to the breakfast stands lining the streets of Taipei, coffee has 59 (firm) established itself as one of the world's favorite beverages. For such a well-loved drink, however, few people are aware 60 its curious origins.

As legend goes, coffee berries (果实) 61 (discover) first in 850 by an Ethiopian goat herder (牧羊人) 62 noticed his goats were much more 63 (energy) after having eaten the red berries of a local bush. After trying the berries 64 (he), the goat herder felt much more awake than usual. He spread the news about the berry, and soon monks were considering it as an elixir (仙丹) and drinking it 65 (stay) awake during evening prayers.

Although coffee originated in Ethiopia, it was the Arabs who first grew it. They were also the first people to roast it and boil it. By 1475, people in Turkey were enjoying coffee in the world's first coffee shop. Coffee spread to Europe around 1600 and to the New World seven years later.

Every year, many coffee 66 (lover) consume more than 400 billion cups of one of the world's biggest products, 67 (make) it second only to oil.

**第二节 根据汉语提示完成句子。(共 5 小题; 每空 1 分, 满分 10 分)**

68. 请确保随身携带您的身份证。

Please \_\_\_\_\_ that you bring your \_\_\_\_\_ card with you.

69. 坦率地说, 如果你这次再次失败, 杰克很快就会取代你。

To be \_\_\_\_\_, Jack will \_\_\_\_\_ you soon if you fail again this time.

70. 他决心独立生活。

He was \_\_\_\_\_ to live a life \_\_\_\_\_.

71. 我很感激你没有对我失去耐心。

I am \_\_\_\_\_ that you haven't lost your \_\_\_\_\_ with me.

72. 所有的职员都因他们的辛勤工作而获得嘉奖。

All the \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ for their hard work.

**第三节 写作(满分 25 分)**

假定你是李华, 你的英国朋友 Jackson 很喜欢大熊猫并且对中国向国外赠送大熊猫的做法感兴趣, 请给 Jackson 写一封信, 要点如下:

1. 很高兴他对中国大熊猫的喜爱;
2. 简要谈谈中国赠送大熊猫这一做法;

(提示: 赠送大熊猫是友谊和善意的象征; 出于保护, 中国 1982 年停止了赠送……)

3. 欢迎他来中国看大熊猫。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jackson,

Yours,

Li Hua