

六校联盟高一年级联考

英语试卷

命题单位：保定市第一中学

(满分：150 分，测试时间：120 分钟)

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)

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. Lend him a tennis ball.
- B. Have lunch together.
- C. Play tennis after school.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A company. B. A piece of news. C. An accident.

3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a bookstore. B. In a library. C. In a gym.

4. What does the woman suggest doing?

- A. Buying a new chair.
- B. Fixing the broken chair.
- C. Replacing the broken chair.

5. What happened to Anna?

- A. She got her clothes dirty.
- B. She dropped her coffee.
- C. She fell on the carpet.

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 will the speakers go this weekend?

A. To a cinema.

B. To a park.

C. To the beach.

7. How much will the speakers probably spend?

A. £8.

B. £24.

C. £40.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man want to do?

A. Attend a class.

B. Check a database.

C. Buy a book.

9. Which method of payment is unacceptable?

A. The credit card.

B. The cash.

C. The check.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is Sam's opinion on the concert?

A. It is crowded.

B. It is excellent.

C. It is long.

11. What does Stacy plan to do in the summer?

A. See a band.

B. Design a logo.

C. Go on a tour.

12. What will Sam give Stacy?

A. A T-shirt.

B. A ticket.

C. A CD.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How long did the woman study German?

A. One year.

B. three years.

C. Four years.

14. What does the article say about people going abroad?

A. They practice the foreign languages in advance.

B. They use foreign languages they studied at school.

C. They prefer to go to countries without language problems.

15. What language is the most popular among students?

A. Italian.

B. French.

C. Spanish.

16. What will schools do with the state of language learning in the UK?

A. Offer foreign language classes in primary schools.

B. Encourage students to practice foreign languages.

C. Ask parents to help their children learn languages.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker?

A. A doctor.

B. A coach.

C. A hostess.

18. What did Eric Nerhus do when he was in danger?

A. He stuck his fingers into the shark's eye.

B. He knocked the shark's body.

C. He hit the shark's mouth.

19. How did Eric Nerhus get to the hospital?

A. By boat.

B. By car.

C. By helicopter.

20. What does the speaker think of Eric Nerhus?

- A. He is brave. B. He is lucky. C. He is strong.

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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The Most Extreme Travel Adventures In The World

The driest place on Earth: Atacama Desert, Chile

You'll definitely need the right kind of sunscreen if you plan on traveling through this desert. From October 1903 to January 1918, the Atacama Desert did not see so much as one drop of rain, making it the longest rainless period in the world's recorded history. Less populated, the Atacama Desert has several hotels to choose from that cater to tourists who come to explore the land.

The hottest place on Earth: Lut Desert, Iran

Here, temperatures soar as high as 158 degrees F, so it's important to have a game plan for staying cool and know the signs of heat stroke in case you develop symptoms. According to a local legend, the name Dasht-e Lut means "toasted wheat" in Persian, referencing a story about a load of wheat that burst into flames after being accidentally left out in the desert for a few days. Though tourists visit this desert land, it's a destination only for those willing to take on the challenge of surviving the heat and the unbearably dry climate.

The closest place to outer space: Mount Chimborazo, Ecuador

An inactive volcano that last erupted in approximately 550 AD, Mount Chimborazo stands at over 20,000 feet high. While Mount Everest is over 29,000 feet tall, due to the position of the mountain on the earth's surface, the peak of Mount Chimborazo is the furthest spot from the center of the earth. That also means that standing on it will put you closest to outer space than man can ever reach on foot.

The most isolated place on Earth: Tristan da Cunha, United Kingdom

Looking for a getaway from the everyday? Forget these popular island getaways; this is about as far away from it as you can get. Discovered by Portuguese explorer Tristao da Cunha in 1506, the island is home to fewer than 300 inhabitants and has no airport; Tristan da Cunha is accessible only by sea.

21. Which of the followings is a must during your visit to the Atacama Desert?

- A. Book a suitable hotel.
B. Have a basic knowledge of Martian soil.

C. Have a game plan for staying cool.

D. Buy a suitable sunscreen.

22. Which place best suits people who have a high tolerance to high temperature?

- A. The Atacama Desert.
B. The Lut Desert.
C. Mount Chimborazo.
D. Tristan da Cunha.

23. How can one get to Tristan da Cunha?

- A. By plane. B. By boat. C. By train. D. By car.

B

During my trip to Europe, I had the opportunity to visit Stonehenge, which is considered one of the most famous prehistoric sites in the world. As I approached the area, it became clear to me that it was a circle of huge stones.

The stones were huge. Our tour guide said that the square stones weigh nearly five tons each, stand eighteen feet high, and are three feet thick. It was amazing to see them up close. Something that I really asked myself was how the ancient people could have been wise enough to arrange the stones as upright pillars(柱子), then connect the stones overhead, and place them altogether to form a circle. It was a great feeling to admire the magnificent stones up close.

I tried to imagine the figures of the ancient people moving the heavy stones, but it was hard to imagine how they could achieve such incredible work. As I admired the stones up close, I almost imagined myself back in time, standing there, watching the people move the stones.

It was really strange. As I walked around the stones, I noticed how segregated they were: there was nothing else standing around them, no community or anything. Were they also disconnected in ancient times? If so, why had the ancient people constructed them that way? And why did they place them far away from any community? If only I could really travel back in time and find out!

My thoughts were interrupted by our tour guide's voice. He was explaining that nobody knew about the exact origin of the stones, but most scientists agreed that it dates from the time of the Druids, the first people in England. He said that there were many different theories about why Stonehenge was created. Some people believe that Stonehenge was an astronomical calendar because it was built in a circular design; they think it might represent the passing of time.

I left that awesome place with the feeling that many people had been here

before me, each with a different understanding of the place, each wondering about something great and unknown that took place there a long time ago in the past. It was an unforgettable experience.

24. What did the author want to know when he looked at the stone?

- A. How the ancient people lifted the stones.
- B. How much each stone weighed.
- C. Why the stones were arranged in that way.
- D. Why the ancient people used such huge stones.

25. What does the underlined word “segregated” in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. special B. separated C. creative D. ancient

26. What do we know about the stones from the text?

- A. These stones originated from the time of the Druids.
- B. Stonehenge may have been built as some kind of religious structure.
- C. The arrangement of these stones is naturally formed.
- D. The circular design of these stones may be a symbol of time passing.

27. Where does the text probably come from?

- A. An official report.
- B. A history paper.
- C. A geography textbook.
- D. A cultural journal.

C

Milo is a rescue dog, adopted by 20-year-old Makayla Swift. But Milo is also a rescuer. One morning in November 2021, Swift opened her front door in Silver Spring, Maryland, and Milo took off running.

Milo ran to the house across the street. He seemed unsatisfied with this house, so he ran to the one next door, Swift on his tail.

“He started scratching on the front door,” Swift says. “I’m thinking, ‘Why is he really trying to break into her house?’”

She was embarrassed. Not everyone wants a strange dog in their house. But as she tried to drag Milo away, she could hear a sound coming through an open upstairs window. It was a voice yelling “Help!”

Hours earlier, around 4 a.m., Sherry Starr had risen from her bed. “All of a sudden, standing there between the toilet and the tub, I slipped,” she says. “I went down—hard—on the tile floor.” Starr is 85. She was stuck.

“I could not move at all,” says Starr, who was jammed between the toilet and the tub. Starr was scared. “I’m thinking: I’m just going to die here,” she says.

Her best bet, she decided, was to listen for the letter carrier in the afternoon and scream like the dickens. For the next few hours, Starr practiced yelling: “Help! Help! Hellllp!”

“Her voice was very faint,” says Swift. “You had to be right at the front door to hear Mrs. Starr yell for help.”

Unless you were Milo, who apparently heard Starr the moment Swift opened her own front door.

Swift called 911. Paramedics(护理人员) thought they’d have to remove the toilet to rescue Starr, but they gave one last pull—and out she popped. Though bruised and battered, Starr declined a trip to the hospital.

Swift has known her share of distress(痛苦). Two years ago, her mother died. She says Milo has helped her with her grief. “That dog is a blessing,” she says.

28. Why did Milo start running when Swift opened her front door?

- A. He wanted some fresh air.
- B. He was in search of food.
- C. He heard a sound from the nearby house.
- D. He seemed unsatisfied with the neighbour.

29. Which of the following best describes Starr when she was stuck?

- A. terrified B. confident C. doubtful D. disappointed

30. What led to the rescue of Starr?

- A. Swift’s kindness. B. Milo’s sharp hearing.
- C. The letter carrier’s help. D. Paramedics’ medical treatment.

31. What do we know about Milo from the text?

- A. Milo is a rescue dog, adopted by Sherry Starr.
- B. Milo was stuck between the toilet and the tub.
- C. Milo opened the front door and took off running.
- D. Milo is a blessing according to Makayla Swift.

D

Over the past few years, China’s aerospace industry has witnessed many landmark events. Apart from celebrating these scientific achievements, the public has also developed a growing interest in the missions’ unique names, of which many are derived from China’s myths and legends.

China’s spacecraft are called Shenzhou. This literally means “heavenly ship” in Chinese, and is also a homonym for the Chinese words “divine land”, which is a term used in literary works to refer to the country. China’s moon exploration project and its lunar probe (月球探测器) are both named after a Chinese goddess of the

moon, Chang'e. In 2013, the Chang'e-3 lunar probe landed on the moon and was carried around by a lunar rover (月球车) called Yutu. The two names perfectly match the legend of the moon fairy and her pet. In another example, the relay satellite for the Chang'e-4 moon exploration mission is called Queqiao, or "magpie bridge". The magpie bridge, in a Chinese folk tale, was formed by millions of magpies, so that a separated couple could meet each other despite the Milky Way. Likewise, the Queqiao relay satellite serves as a "space-bridge" for communication between the moon and the earth.

Chinese people's eagerness for the universe dated back to ancient times, some even tried to explore. Luban, a great inventor living in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, made a flying wood bird. Others created many myths and legends, such as "Kuaifu Chases the Sun", to explain phenomena that they could not explain. These traditional stories have become the source of inspiration for Chinese scientists in the naming of major space missions.

The famous spacecraft and rovers built by the United States include the Challenger, the Opportunity and the Spirit, whose names reflect a positive and enterprising spirit. This is quite unlike how the Chinese name their spacecraft, which reflects the Chinese people's sense of romance and awe for space as well as their efforts to pass down traditional culture and their ancestors' spirit of scientific discovery. Nevertheless, all these names, Chinese or foreign, showcase the dreams of humankind and our collective pursuit to discover the secrets of space.

When Apollo 11 prepared to land on the moon, the control center on earth told the astronauts onboard to "watch for a lovely girl with a big rabbit", which refers to Chang'e and her rabbit Yutu. With the rapid progress of China's aerospace industry, more and more Chinese stories embodying Chinese romanticism will be shown to the world.

32. How is paragraph 2 developed?

- A. By making comparisons.
- B. By describing processes.
- C. By giving examples.
- D. By analyzing causes.

33. Why the relay satellite was named "Queqiao" ?

- A. Because this name can draw public attention.
- B. Because this name comes from a Chinese folk tale.
- C. Because this name reflects Chinese romanticism.
- D. Because this name indicates the function of the relay satellite.

34. What can we infer from the last three paragraphs?

- A. The ancient Chinese explored the space to create myths and legends.
- B. Some space missions' names are originated from traditional stories.
- C. China and the US name their spacecraft differently because of different pursuits.
- D. China's aerospace industry has changed the world.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Space Missions' Names.
- B. How to name Space Missions?
- C. Space Missions' Names Embody Chinese Romanticism.
- D. Chinese Myths and Legends.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

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

The traditional Chinese solar calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms. Start of Winter, (立冬), the 19th solar term of the year, means winter is coming and crops harvested in autumn should be stored up. 36

Eating dumplings

A legend has it that at the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty, "Medical Saint" Zhang Zhongjing saved many people in Henan province around Start of Winter. He cooked mutton, hot peppers and herbs to drive away the cold and increase body heat. He wrapped these ingredients into a dough skin and made them into an ear shape, which became known as "dumpling". 37

"Nourishing the winter" (补冬)

On the first day of Start of Winter, there is a custom, "nourishing the winter", in Southeast China. 38, people there like to eat high-calorie food such as chicken, beef, mutton, and fish, which are usually stewed (炖) with Chinese medicines to strengthen the effectiveness of the nourishment.

Eating Chinese pumpkins

In Tianjin, on the first day of Start of Winter, people eat dumplings stuffed with Chinese pumpkins (wogua). 39. Generally, the pumpkins are bought in the summer and stored until the Start of Winter.

Eating tuanzi

On the first day of Start of Winter, some people of Southern China have a custom of eating tuanzi, a kind of traditional Chinese food made with rice. 40. And the tuanzi made by the newly-harvested crops tastes delicious.

- A. To prepare for the oncoming cold winter
- B. At this time, the autumn grain crops have just been sold on the market
- C. To celebrate Start of Winter

- D. Most rural residents make tuanzi by themselves
E. Here are things you should know about Start of Winter
F. It is a common vegetable in North China
G. Since then, people have learned to make the food, and the custom was passed on to today

第三部分 语言运用 (共三节, 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 had three items in a checkout line. A woman and two teenage boys 41 me had maybe a half-dozen. The customer at the register, a white-haired woman, had already begun to 42 her goods and was holding out cash to pay for them.

Then came the problem. Sometimes it's someone who forgot to 43 a piece of fruit, or someone searching for 44. Fair enough. One waited.

But today, it was 45 else. Somehow, this woman didn't have enough money. So she began the 46 of choosing which items to keep and which to 47 to the cashier for re-shelving. She paused over each one 48 keeping or giving it up.

We waited. There was a huge line gradually.

The process went on and on. Finally, in the black, the woman turned back to us as she left, 49 and apologetic. We 50 her embarrassment. It could happen to anyone. We were 51 sympathetic.

But I had no idea just how sympathetic the mother and her children ahead of me were until their turn came. She asked the 52 to add all the left-behind 53 to her bill as quickly as possible. Then the two boys ran out through the exit with the small bag of groceries to send it to the old woman.

When they returned, it was clear that they had done their job perfectly.

"That was very nice! What a (an) 54 to a stranger!" I offered.

All it took to 55 this flash of kindness was waiting a little longer in a checkout line.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. beside | B. behind | C. ahead of | D. across |
| 42. A. decorate | B. bag | C. save | D. settle |
| 43. A. gather | B. harvest | C. weigh | D. bite |
| 44. A. chance | B. place | C. time | D. change |
| 45. A. something | B. nothing | C. anything | D. everything |
| 46. A. progress | B. process | C. range | D. response |
| 47. A. come back | B. call back | C. hold back | D. hand back |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 48. A. if | B. unless | C. although | D. before |
| 49. A. awkward | B. pleased | C. worried | D. curious |
| 50. A. put off | B. set off | C. waved off | D. cut off |
| 51. A. roughly | B. honestly | C. cautiously | D. accidentally |
| 52. A. cashier | B. woman | C. passages | D. customer |
| 53. A. mass | B. packages | C. belongings | D. items |
| 54. A. generosity | B. invitation | C. dream | D. information |
| 55. A. observe | B. witness | C. notice | D. reserve |

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。

URUMQI — After packing some naan bread and 56 dented water bottle, Shan Zhizheng and his wife start up their motorcycle and head off to a cultural relic site, 57 (break) the silence that envelops the valley.

It's a round trip of around 150 kilometers and 58 (they) starting point is the pastoral and farming landscape of Wenquan county in Bortala, Northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region(维吾尔自治区).

59 (know) as "a museum without walls", Wenquan county is home to nearly 260 cultural relic sites under 60 (variety) levels of protection, including tombs, cliff paintings and 61 (ruin), 62 provide materials for researching the history of ancient northern nomads and tribes, according to the county cultural relic protection bureau.

Shan and his wife, Yuan Qin, are responsible for protecting one particular relic site that 63 (cover) about eight square kilometers. Once a week, the couple patrols more than 200 ancient tombs dating back 64 between the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) and the Han Dynasty (202 BC-AD 220).

Their relic protection routine usually includes walking around the site to look for footprints and motorcycle tracks, keeping records of the tombs, 65 updating the local cultural relic authorities in a timely manner.

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, 是一名在美国的交换生, 你生病住院期间不少同学来看望你。现在请你给他们写一封信, 内容包括:

1. 感谢生活上的关心;
2. 感谢学习上的帮助;
3. 欢迎到中国做客;

注意: 1. 字数 80 左右 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear friends,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节

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。（满分 25 分）

A Surprise for Grandfather

From high up in his apartment building, Peter could see the canal stretching in both directions. Every Saturday, Peter watched for grandfather riding toward the building on his bicycle. But today, Peter knew that his grandfather wouldn't come and he would not hear the ring-ring of grandfather's bicycle bell. What's worse, there would be no Saturday afternoon picnic in the park.

Last week, his grandfather had hip surgery (髋部手术). Now he rested at home needing a walking stick to walk—and Peter didn't know if grandfather would ever ride his bike again. Peter sighed. The sky looked beautiful today, but Peter missed his grandfather. Would he ever again hear the ring-ring as grandfather approached? That's when Peter had an idea. He grabbed his birthday money—10 euros—from the top dresser drawer. Then he hurried to tell mom his plan.

A few minutes later, Peter ran down the stairs of his building and burst into the afternoon sunshine. His bike was waiting for him. Peter fastened his helmet and pedaled down (踩踏板) the rough road.

Ring-ring sang his bicycle bell to alert walkers that he was coming.

He pedaled past the corner bicycle accessories (配件) shop. He pedaled past the window washer who whistled as he worked. And he pedaled over a bridge.

"Hello," he called to a girl fishing in the canal.

"Hello," he called to a baby in a stroller.

Peter pedaled two more blocks and then arrived at the market. He loved the market's sights and smells. Buckets were filled with bright bouquets of tulips. Tables were full of rounds of cheese. Colorful vegetables were piled high—red tomatoes, white asparagus, orange carrots, green lettuce, purple potatoes, and yellow peppers. And Peter's favorite—baskets overflowed with freshly baked breads, rolls, and

pastries. He inhaled the smell, and his mouth watered.

Peter's euros jingled in his pocket as he walked through the market, examining each table. He stopped at a fruit stand and chose two shiny apples. "Thank you," Peter said to the farmer and handed him one euro. He stopped at the cheese table and asked for half a pound of cheese. "Thank you," Peter said to the cheesemaker, handing him three euros. Finally, he stopped in front of the bread baskets and chose a crusty oblong loaf (大面包). "Thank you," he said to the baker, handing him two euros. Peter placed the items in his bicycle basket and pedaled back.

Ring-ring sang his bicycle bell to alert walkers that he was coming.

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。

Paragraph 1:

He pedaled over the bridge. _____

Paragraph 2:

But instead of heading for home, Peter pedaled in a different direction. _____