

考号

姓名

班级

学校

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高一质量监测联合调考 英 语

注意事项:

- 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
- 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,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
- 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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卡上。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

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

- A. Ask John to call her.
B. Call John to come back.
C. Take her to the airport.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The man's friend. B. A public service. C. A restaurant.

3. What is the woman doing?

- A. She is selling a suit.
B. She is renting a house.
C. She is designing bedrooms.

4. Where is Anna probably?

- A. In a supermarket. B. In a cinema. C. At home.

5. When can the man get his car?

- A. Tomorrow. B. In two days. C. In three days.

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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. What is the woman probably?

- A. A doctor. B. A patient. C. A nurse.

7. What will the man do just after his leaving?

- A. Have a rest at home.
B. Go to work as soon as possible.
C. Return to the hospital regularly.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a hotel.
B. In the man's house.
C. In the woman's house.

9. What is the woman going to do next?

- A. Check a room.
B. Make an apology.
C. Give the man the water.

10. How does the man feel in the end?

- A. Surprised. B. Satisfied. C. Disappointed.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who is bright according to the man?

- A. His father. B. The woman. C. His younger sister.

12. What does the man think of his father?

- A. He is funny. B. He is hardworking. C. He is helpful.

13. What may attract the woman?

- A. Historical novels. B. Solving puzzles. C. Raising animals.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the man probably doing?

- A. Sharing his school life.
B. Conducting an interview.
C. Discussing his work experience.

15. What does Aileen think is the reason for her success?

- A. Belief. B. Talent. C. Effort.

【高一英语 第 2 页(共 10 页)】

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16. What did Aileen do on weekends when she was at college?
A. She worked part-time.
B. She took some online courses.
C. She went to different lectures.
17. What does Aileen plan to do?
A. Hire the man.
B. Visit her teacher.
C. Start a new industry.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. When will the students get to the playground?
A. At 10:00.
B. At 10:30.
C. At 11:00.
19. What will the students do on the top of the hill?
A. Have a picnic lunch.
B. Draw some pictures.
C. Play some games.
20. How will the speaker come back?
A. By car.
B. On foot.
C. By bus.

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

A newly released TV drama has won viewers' hearts, with many saying it's quite "soul-healing" in this time full of anxiety and competition. It has not only improved the local tourism, but also presented the charm of some intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) items in Dali. Let's take a look at a few.

Jianchuan wood carving

Jianchuan wood carving has a history of more than 1,000 years. It was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage in 2011. The carvings usually include pictures like flowers, plants and so on, which are widely used in their architecture as well as arts and crafts for decoration. The TV show also points that the traditional craft of wood carving faces challenges. The show discusses how machines are taking place of handwork, because they are more effective and less costly.

Tie-dyeing

Tie-dyeing is a traditional staining (着色) technique among the folks. The tie-dyeing technique of the Bai ethnic (民族的) group had grown in popularity as early as in the Tang dynasty, and it was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage in 2006. Now the tie-dyeing has mixed modern artistic elements, producing more products such as clothing, bags and tissue boxes.

Three-course tea

Three-course tea is a tea serving tradition of the Bai ethnic group. It was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage in 2014. It has been an important tradition during special

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- events such as weddings and festivals. What's more, people usually drink this kind of tea during special occasions.
21. What can we learn about Jianchuan wood carving?
A. It costs little.
B. It is out of date.
C. It faces many difficulties.
D. The machine has taken place of it.
22. When was tie-dyeing listed as a national intangible cultural heritage?
A. In 2006.
B. In 2008.
C. In 2011.
D. In 2014.
23. What does the author think of the three-course tea?
A. It's a common way for relaxation.
B. It's popular among all the people.
C. It's served in Bai people's daily life.
D. It's a tradition during special events.

B

P. T. Usha is an Indian athlete. Her success story is an inspiration to women all across the world.

She was born in a poor family in Kerala in 1964. She was unable to enjoy her childhood because of her family's poverty (贫穷). Usha was always interested in sports and took part in a variety of contests from a young age. She easily defeated the school champion, who was three years older than her, in a school race.

She received Rs. 250 scholarships from the Government of Kerala in 1976. Later coach OM Nambiar gave her an award in a match event. In an interview, he stated that he felt she had the ability to be a great short-distance runner so he began coaching Usha. She won a variety of medals in the sports contests she competed in under his guidance. Usha won six medals at the interstate meet for juniors in 1978. She won 14 medals at the Kerala State College Meet. Usha had both the best and a little tough time during the 1984 Olympics.

At the games, she established new Commonwealth marks by running 56.81 seconds in the heats and 55.54 seconds in the semi-finals, and she advanced to the final. She finished fourth in the final with a time of 55.42 seconds. She was just 0.01 second slower than the bronze medal.

Usha won six medals in the 1985 Jakarta Asian Championships, five gold and one bronze. She established a record for the most gold medals won at a single event in the championships' history. She won four gold medals in the Asian Games in 1986. She became the first woman president of Indian Olympic Association.

P. T. Usha's sporting career and moments of glory are imprinted (铭刻) in the minds of many people. P. T. Usha is still an inspiration to female athletes all over the world.

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24. What does the paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
A. P. T. Usha's early life. B. P. T. Usha's success.
C. P. T. Usha's family. D. P. T. Usha's education.
25. Why did OM Nambiar decide to train P. T. Usha?
A. He was requested by her.
B. He believed her athletic talent.
C. He wanted to achieve his dream.
D. He wanted to help her earn money.
26. What kind of person is P. T. Usha?
A. A person who is very interested in swimming.
B. A person who sets an example to males.
C. A person bringing hopes to the world.
D. A person with amazing achievements.
27. How is the text developed?
A. By space. B. By time order.
C. By comparison. D. By listing reasons.

C

Many kinds of turtles (海龟) found in the Philippines are endangered. But now, the turtles have one less threat. Many people who used to collect their eggs to eat or to sell are now working to keep turtles safe.

Those people are called poachers (偷猎者). Now, however, protection organizations are teaching former poachers how to safely collect the eggs and protect them before they hatch (孵化). The people who do this are paid about 37 cents per egg. That is four times more than they would earn from selling them illegally.

One of the former poachers is Johnny Manlugay. "I've learned to love this work," he said, adding that he did not know it was illegal to eat turtle eggs and their meat. He now collects the eggs carefully and brings them to a group called Coastal Underwater Resource Management Actions (CURMA), which takes the eggs and puts them under the sand in a safe place. When the baby turtles hatch, they are directed to the water.

The turtles are called "pawikan" in the local language. They are at risk not only from poachers, but also climate change and habitat loss.

Carlos Tamayo is one of CURMA's leaders. "We talked to the poachers, and it turned out poaching was just another means for them to earn a living," he said. "They had no choice."

Cabagbag is over 40 years old. His wife and seven-year-old son sometimes help him collect turtle eggs. Since October, they have taken over 1,000 eggs to CURMA. Cabagbag said that once he received training and learned that the turtles were endangered, he stopped

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poaching.

When the baby turtles hatch, many visitors come to watch them run down the beach and into the water. Cabagbag said seeing the turtles get safely into the water brings him a feeling of joy.

28. What is one of the ways of the organizations to protect turtles?
A. Helping raising the locals' earnings.
B. Encouraging the locals to develop tourism.
C. Getting the locals to receive more education.
D. Teaching former poachers to collect and protect turtles' eggs.
29. What can be known about Johnny Manlugay?
A. He helps place the eggs under the sand.
B. He encouraged his family to collect the eggs.
C. He once lacked the awareness of protecting turtles.
D. He has taken more than 1,000 eggs from CURMA.
30. Which threat to turtles is not mentioned in the text?
A. Ocean pollution. B. Climate change.
C. Poachers. D. Habitat loss.

31. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Turtles Are at Risk from Climate Change
B. Former Turtle Poachers Are Now Protectors
C. Turtle Population in the Philippines Is Changing
D. CURMA Is Offering Training of Turtle Protection to Farmers

D

Official figures show that 101 people were killed in road accidents on the streets of London last year. The city wants to reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries on the capital's roads to zero. It seems impossible. But it focuses more minds on an important question: What can help reduce accidents in a big city? Transport for London (TfL), the capital's road and rail authority, has some answers: safe speeds, safe vehicles and so on.

A safety standard for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs), which harnesses blind area cameras and sensors (传感器), is pioneering. Blind area cameras and sensors are widely placed where they are needed. The European Commission has followed it. TfL has also helpfully identified London's most dangerous places. Half of Britain's most dangerous roads run through the capital. Around three-quarters of accidents that cause deaths or serious injuries happen at crossing near the British Museum, which has been the site of the most deaths since 2012. Westminster is the most dangerous area for walkers and cyclists, so it introduced 20 mph speed limits on all its roads in 2021.

"Vision Zero" was launched in 2018. Deaths and serious injuries on London's roads have

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fallen—by 53% and 40% respectively in 2022. But movement is not one-way. Deaths were record-breaking low in 2020 and 2021. But in 2022 the deaths rose again. “We are moving in the right direction,” says Will Norman, London’s walking and cycling commissioner.

Lack of funds for TfL has put off improving the riskiest areas. Only a few parts of the 1010 Avenue have bike paths with guardrails (护栏). Safety is the biggest problem to people taking up cycling or letting their children walk or cycle. But greener vehicles may be unsafe themselves. Electric scooters (滑板车) are the latest ones to confuse planners. “One of those doing 50 mph down the road is not good for anybody,” said Mr Norman.

32. What is the author’s purpose in writing paragraph 1?

- A. To make the article interesting.
- B. To stress the importance of TfL.
- C. To give some background information.
- D. To call on scientists to study the question.

33. What does the underlined word “harnesses” mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Uses.
- B. Removes.
- C. Replaces.
- D. Compares.

34. What is the Will Norman’s attitude to the “Vision Zero”?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Supportive.
- D. Puzzled.

35. What does the author intend to tell us in the last paragraph?

- A. Bike lanes are not safe anymore for riders on roads.
- B. Children should think twice when taking up cycling.
- C. Electric scooters have become the biggest confusion for planners.
- D. Safety has been a problem for some eco-friendly vehicles.

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。

It is known to us that smoking is bad for people. But if one or both of your parents smoke, you might be worried about their health. 36 Here are some expert advice on how to help your parents give up smoking.

Encourage your parents to quit rather than order them. 37 For example, smoking will hurt their health. Smoking creates second-hand smoke, which you don’t like. Smoking will make it hard for them to keep up with you because they might run out of breath easily and so on.

Find some videos on the Internet so that your parents can really feel the bad effects of smoking. Besides, there are some free programs to help people stop smoking. 38

39 It takes a while to quit smoking. Some people try several times before they succeed. Instead of yelling, tell them that you love them and want them to enjoy healthy life. At last, your parents can realize you are right about smoking.

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Become their greatest supporter. Ask if there’s anything you can do to help them when they feel the urge to smoke. Maybe you can go for a walk, do a puzzle, or listen to music together. 40 Each appreciation will give them the motivation (动力) to go on.

- A. Avoid parents’ anger.
- B. Be patient and friendly with your parents.
- C. These are beneficial for them to quit smoking.
- D. You need to praise any progress they make.
- E. But sometimes it’s not so easy for them to stop smoking.
- F. You can talk to them about the disadvantages of smoking.
- G. You can tell them what benefit they can get from quitting smoking.

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。

An old woman has proved that it’s never too late to learn as she celebrated her college graduation nearly five decades after she first started her studies.

Fiona 41 from Southern New Hampshire University (SNHU) over the weekend after earning her Bachelor of Arts degree in history. It was an exciting 42 that she waited nearly fifty years to accomplish. Having a family caused her to put her 43 journey on the back burner.

Fiona first 44 her college journey in SNHU in 1972, and then stopped schooling after getting married. Her two sons both went on to 45 their undergraduate and master’s degrees there. Her oldest son was in the master’s 46 and graduated in 2017. Around that time, she kept 47 SNHU’s ads on TV and thought that was her moment to make the call.

“I’m alone. I do work full time, but I made the call,” Fiona 48. “And once I made that call, I felt very 49. They made it very easy. That’s why I 50 choosing SNHU.” Those words only fueled Fiona’s 51 to earn her degree—and she 52 achieved her goal this weekend, with her loving family by her 53, and watching over her.

“I’m 54 because it’s been a long time,” she explained. “It’s something that my parents always wanted me to do. I think I’m 55 that.”

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. generated | B. registered | C. graduated | D. resigned |
| 42. A. behavior | B. moment | C. champion | D. attraction |
| 43. A. college | B. revival | C. hiking | D. abroad |
| 44. A. devised | B. expected | C. completed | D. started |
| 45. A. offer | B. gain | C. report | D. meet |
| 46. A. program | B. summary | C. effect | D. context |
| 47. A. figuring | B. printing | C. seeing | D. illustrating |
| 48. A. insisted | B. recommended | C. requested | D. explained |

【高一英语 第 8 页 (共 10 页)】

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49. A. various B. comfortable C. careful D. classic
50. A. ended up B. got off C. came out D. related to
51. A. proposal B. balance C. attention D. desire
52. A. accidentally B. suddenly C. finally D. likely
53. A. issue B. side C. wish D. loss
54. A. excited B. alarmed C. puzzled D. shocked
55. A. anxious about B. aware of C. proud of D. sorry about

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。

The Sapporo Snow Festival, also known as the Sapporo Yuki Matsuri, is an annual winter event 56 (hold) every February in Sapporo, Japan. It will be 57 great adventure to further study the culture of Japan if you get the chance 58 (explore) the fun of it.

The festival began in 1950 59 local junior and high school students built six snow statues in Odori Park. Since then, the festival 60 (grow) in popularity. It is considered as a means to know about the culture of Japan and now the largest winter event in Sapporo that always 61 (attract) many visitors from both Japan and abroad every year.

During the festival, the city's streets and parks are transformed into a winter wonderland, 62 (feature) towering snow sculptures and ice carvings that are 63 (absolute) breathtaking. The festival showcases several venues (场所) with different themes, such as the Susukino Site, the Odori Site and the Tsudome Site that combines snow activities 64 snowtubing and skiing. Apart from ice sculptures, there are lots of local food and drink vendors (摊贩), live performances and cultural exhibits, showing the best of Sapporo's 65 (tradition). So don't miss out all the fun of enjoying hot springs and bathhouses in Sapporo after a hard day's traveling.

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,上周你校举办了一场剪纸比赛。请你就此给校英语报写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 比赛时间、地点和目的;
2. 比赛作品描述;
3. 比赛的反响。

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。

An Impressive Paper-cutting Competition

第二节 (满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据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。

Alzheimer's disease (阿尔茨海默病) is a battle over 6 million Americans are fighting. One of these fighters is 85-year-old Ron Robert. When Ron was diagnosed (诊断) with Alzheimer's disease, he did not find the news shocking. He has a brother and a sister who were diagnosed with the same illness. He knew there is no cure for Alzheimer's but there was a way to improve his mental fitness. Instead of worrying about memory loss, he fought it off by going to school and earning a university degree.

It was frightening for him to lose a lot of important things such as his driver's license but he realized that this was not the end for him. He had two choices: to fight back or do nothing about it. He chose to fight it off and improve his lifestyle. After such realization, he made a major decision to go to school and earn a university degree, which was on his bucket list.

"I'm not going to just sit in my sofa and let it take over my life," Ron said with determination.

He was anxious to go back to school at first but he was determined to reach his goal. He prepared by starting a walking about five kilometers a day. He wanted to make sure he would be physically in shape to complete various school activities.

"I wanted to get a university education," Ron said. "I knew I was going to be tested and I knew it was long-term. Those two things made me decide university was the way to go."

Though Ron did not have a university degree, he had a long, fulfilling career as a journalist and a radio broadcaster in Western Canada. He later worked as a political advisor.

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。

As he expected, Ron found studying quite challenging.

After three years of hard study, Ron finally finished his bachelor's degree at King's University College.

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