

## 2023-2024 学年度年级第一次调研测试

英语

2023. 09

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。

1. How did the woman win the award?

- A. By sending a story to the newspaper.
- B. By participating in a contest.
- C. By volunteering to work in the library.

2. When did the man's train arrive?

- A. At 4:10 p. m.
- B. At 4:38 p. m.
- C. At 5:09 p. m.

3. Which restaurant will the speakers get their lunch from?

- A. Burger King.
- B. Mr. Qu's Chinese.
- C. Alvin's Pizza.

4. Why is the man rereading the novel?

- A. He has to finish a book report.
- B. It is his favorite book.
- C. He didn't finish it the first time.

5. Who might the woman be?

- A. A sound engineer.
- B. A club manager.
- C. A musician.

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 store.
- B. At home.
- C. At a restaurant.

7. What kind of soup will the man have?

- A. Chicken soup.
- B. Beef soup.
- C. Fish soup.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She hasn't found a job yet.
- B. She'll finish college next Monday.
- C. She majors in Math.

9. What will the woman do tomorrow morning?

- A. See a dentist.
- B. Have breakfast with the man.
- C. Visit an American company.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What does the woman major in?

- A. Chemistry.
- B. Environmental science.
- C. Engineering.

11. What does the woman hope to do after graduation?

- A. Design environment-friendly buildings.
- B. Learn more about clean energy.
- C. Study modern buildings.

12. What issue does the woman most want to solve?

- A. Supplying water.
- B. Using the electricity.
- C. Keeping the heat.

13. How does the man feel about the woman's ideas?

- A. Satisfied.
- B. Worried.
- C. Disappointed.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How does the man sound?

- A. Puzzled.
- B. Encouraging.
- C. Grateful.

15. Who praises the woman for her drawings?

- A. Her parents.
- B. Her brothers.
- C. Her friends.

16. What is the man's opinion about art?

- A. One needs to make a living with it.
- B. It takes some talent to learn it.
- C. It adds color to one's life.

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

- A. Teach her more about drawing.
- B. Meet with her family.
- C. Show her more paintings.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. When will the meeting begin?

- A. At 3:00 p. m.
- B. At 2:30 p. m.
- C. At 2:00 p. m.

19. What should students do if they want to leave the classroom?

- A. Turn to the people in the hallway.
- B. Go to the staff office directly.

- C. Talk to the class leaders in the classroom.
20. What can we learn from the talk?
- A. Someone caused trouble during the second meeting.
- B. The meeting will last for half an hour.
- C. All students may go home late today.

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。



Scenic Hudson's annual Farmland Cycling Tour brings hundreds of riders together to celebrate family farms that provide fresh, healthy food.

- Cycle through the beautiful, rolling countryside of Dutchess and Columbia counties.
- Pass working farms Scenic Hudson has helped to conserve.
- Energize with fresh donuts, cider, and apples from local farms.
- Enjoy an appetizing post-ride lunch with live music.

WHEN:

Saturday, September 23

9:00 a. m. -2:00 p. m. (see timing below)

WHERE:

Poets' Walk Park, Red Hook

776 River Rd, Red Hook, NY 12571

ALL THE DETAILS:

SAFETY

- Children under 16 years old must be attached to an adult's bicycle or ride a tandem bike with an adult. Riders under age 18 must be accompanied by an adult.
- Bring a bike, helmet, clothing appropriate for cycling, and plenty of water for your ride.

TOUR TIMING

- On-site check-in is at Poets' Walk Park 8:30 a. m. -9:45 a. m.

Pre-registration is required. Please fill out the form first.

Required start times:

- (40 miles) riders must start by 9 a. m.
- (20 miles) riders must start by 9:30 a. m.
- (10 miles) riders must start by 10 a. m.
- Lunch is 12 noon-2 p. m.

#### CONTACT

For more information contact Anthony Coneski at [aconeski@scenichudson.org](mailto:aconeski@scenichudson.org).

21. What is an advantage of Farmland Cycling Tour?

- A. You can own your own ideal farm.
- B. You can sample fresh farm produce.
- C. You are given volunteer jobs on the farm.
- D. You are entitled to a live music competition.

22. Which of the following meets safety requirements?

- A. Riders should wear uniforms to ride.
- B. One can not ride if not renting bikes.
- C. Parents must accompany riders under 18.
- D. Nobody under 16 is allowed to ride alone.

23. What time is proper to sign up on the scene?

- A. 9 a. m.
- B. 10 a. m.
- C. 12 noon.
- D. 2 p. m.

#### B

As a teenager, Will Allen was a natural at basketball, and that's where he saw his future. After graduating from Miami University, he turned professional. Later, he married, had children, and joined a European basketball team. In his spare time, he found himself hanging out with local farmers. A few seasons later, Will brought his family back to the United States.

Then one day in 1993, while he was driving home from work, Will spotted a For Sale sign on the last remaining farm in the city of Milwaukee. Ideas flashed through Will's head. He could grow food here. He could farm full-time. He saw an opportunity, and grabbed it.

With funding from a local church, Will hired some neighborhood teenagers to help him get started. Their first job was to "grow" new soil, because the soil in the old greenhouses was heavily polluted. They create soil by composting (堆肥), which means collecting different kinds of food waste and piling it up until it rots and turns into soil.

Will brought in quantities of worms to help fertilize his new plants. In a process called vermiculture, he spread layers of worms between layers of compost. The worms ate up the compost and got out what's called "worm castings." Amazingly, this worm poop doesn't smell bad at all, and it makes the best fertilizer in the world.

After making good natural soil and the best possible fertilizer for plants, Will and his teenage helpers, along with volunteers from the neighborhood, started growing food.

Today, Growing Power Community Food Center is a miraculously productive model farm, growing enough food to feed two thousand people on just two acres in the middle of a city.

Over the years, Growing Power has continued to expand. In 2002, he opened an office in nearby Chicago, Illinois, to manage three city farms. And his vision for the city farm of the future is a multi-storied building based on the idea "vertical farming". Such a building could feed thousands of people.

"Growing food can change the world!" says Will.

24. What fueled Will's desire to grow food?

- A. Having to feed a large family.                      B. Retiring from football seasons.  
C. Identifying a city farm for sale.                  D. Living with European farmers.

25. What is special about new soil?

- A. It is made up of all kinds of food waste.  
B. It is a mixture of rotten organic materials.  
C. It isn't taken from the polluted greenhouses.  
D. It needs piling up before being brought into use.

26. What can we learn about "worm castings"?

- A. They give off terrible smell.                      B. They are what worms consumed.  
C. They are piled layers of compost.              D. They make the best plant fertilizer.

27. What is Will's idea of future city farms?

- A. To build high-rise housing for more farmers.  
B. To provide sufficient farming space in the city.  
C. To build buildings suitable for vertical farming.  
D. To open more branches of city farms in big cities.

C

Throughout much of the world, there are limited or no services available to help support neurodiverse (神经多样的) populations, including those diagnosed with ADHD (多动症) and anxiety, and those limited services are often only available if a family can access and afford them. Finding ways to provide increased service access is essential.

Telehealth services, which enable practitioners to continue their work with patients without being physically located in the same place, made their way into the public awareness during the 2019-2022 pandemic.

As many clients and families grew comfortable with video or chat-enabled therapy (治疗) sessions, telehealth as a mode of delivering services has continued to grow.

Even as the world has reopened, telehealth remains a vital option for providing access to more individuals, especially those in rural and underserved communities. Floreo, a virtual reality platform, started working on telehealth capability well before the 2019-2022 pandemic. It has seen success working with state Medicaid programmes to bring technology into families' homes. In Wisconsin, families can access a subscription and needed equipment for Floreo and optional telehealth services from in-house Floreo clinicians located outside of the US state.

Adding the virtual reality aspect to a teletherapy session, as Floreo does, allows for practice with virtual peer (地位相同的) characters in social situations, navigating environments such as a supermarket or street crossing, and difficult-to-copy situations like interacting with police officers, all from the comfort and convenience of the family home.

For some families, this has been a game changer. And it is not just families who can benefit from the convenience of telehealth and more accessible services. Telehealth has benefits for practitioners as well. Large ADHD therapy companies like the Center for Social Dynamics are using telehealth to help manage staff time more efficiently. In some traditional therapy situations, therapists may need to travel from house to house to visit clients for home-based services, contributing to staff burnout and turnover.

28. What is the problem facing neurodiverse people?
- A. They cannot pay the high medical bills.  
B. Hospitals fail to lend a helping hand.  
C. They are suffering from the incurable diseases.  
D. Medical services aren't easily accessible to them.
29. What does the underlined word "practitioners" in paragraph 2 probably refer to?
- A. Workers. B. Doctors. C. Politicians. D. Servants.
30. What is mainly talked about in paragraph 3?
- A. How telehealth services are applied.  
B. How medical staff practice medicine.  
C. What health benefits telehealth provides.  
D. What consequences the deadly pandemic has.
31. What is a suitable title for the text?
- A. Why is telehealth a must in treating illnesses in future?  
B. How does telehealth make medical care more accessible?  
C. How can patients get better access to healthcare services?  
D. Why do patients fail to get healthcare services right away?

D

With the WHO no longer considering COVID-19 a global health emergency, it seems that the virus and its large number of deaths will soon fade from memory, along with N95 masks and PCR tests.

Our ability to forget a pandemic is partly a coping mechanism, reflecting the emotional immune system that enables us to move on with our daily lives. Every day, we receive massive information that our brains struggle to keep. Moreover, the process by which our brains assess risk is deeply personal and influenced by our own needs.

We are reminded why so many people were eager to forget the 1918 influenza pandemic and embrace the joys of the Roaring Twenties. But collective forgetting threatens to leave us unprepared for future airborne disease outbreaks, forcing us to re-learn fundamental lessons about the importance of masking and shifting activities outdoors to prevent transmission.

People often have a more positive view of the future than the past as a way of building psychological resilience (韧性). This is because, unlike the unchangeable past, the future offers endless possibilities. But our tendency to look forward also arrests progress on issues like pandemic preparedness, as it leads us to believe we are better equipped than we are.

Today, there's still no comprehensive effort to carry out the detailed recommendations on how to improve pandemic preparedness. Today, we still lack clear explanations for why our public-health agencies are understaffed and underfunded, why supply chains failed, why COVID-19 misinformation was allowed to overflow on media platforms, and why our public-health responses remain passive.

It has taken Ireland more than 150 years to build memorials and museums marking the impact of the disaster—the Great Famine of the 1840s. We cannot afford to let the same happen with COVID-19. Our ability to remember the past could affect billions of lives in the future.

32. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The pandemic coping system.
- B. The struggle of data memory.
- C. The reasons for forgetting a pandemic.
- D. The personal pandemic assessment.

33. Why are the 1918 influenza pandemic and the Roaring Twenties mentioned in paragraph 3?

- A. To outline the astonishing parallel found in history.
- B. To reveal the harmful effect of collective forgetting.
- C. To uncover people's collective loss of memory.
- D. To reflect people's interest in future possibilities.

34. It can be inferred that during the post-pandemic time,  
A. good preparations for the next pandemic have been made  
B. people's ability to cope with a pandemic is underestimated  
C. the suggestions on pandemic prevention are well adopted  
D. a list of questions concerning the pandemic remain to be answered
35. What does the author intend people to do in the passage?  
A. Remember the pandemic.                      B. Embrace the pandemic-free life.  
C. Invest in the pandemic research.        D. Build memorials to the pandemic.

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。

The degree to which you leave traces (or data) of your online activities is referred to as your digital footprint. 36 What you usually leave behind include the remains of a campfire, your dinner scraps, and the path you carved in the woods while hiking.

In some cases, there's a legal use for your digital footprint, such as website owners and advertisers collecting information about your online habits and purchasing preferences to better accommodate your needs. 37 Perhaps the biggest risk people face online is having their identity stolen. Besides identity theft, criminals can gather enough information about a person to target him for fraud (欺诈).

38 Here are some steps you can take to minimize it.

Don't use your primary email address when creating online accounts. You can create one-off email addresses to make it harder for someone to develop a picture of all the sites and services you use. Another step for you is not to over-share. 39 So you can restrict your social media posts to friends or close contacts only. Finally, don't let websites sell your data. Increasingly, websites are adding privacy tools that prevent you from having your personal information sold to advertisers or shared with partners. 40

- A. You're leaving an "active" digital footprint or a "passive" one.  
B. You'll need to look for these controls right now, if they exist at all.  
C. You probably don't need your personal life to be completely public.  
D. It's similar to the evidence you might leave behind after going camping.  
E. In the case of your digital footprint, the evidence you leave behind is data.  
F. It's inescapable to leave some sort of digital footprint after your online activity.  
G. But the data can also be used by hackers, criminals and other immoral actors.

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。

Born prematurely, Nasya was given little chance of survival. But she kept \_41\_. After her open-heart surgery at two weeks old, doctors made a \_42\_ that she'd be in hospital for five months, but she came home in nine weeks!

Nasya was quickly proved that her talents were as big as her will to \_43\_. By six, she'd been \_4\_4by an acting coach, who encouraged her parents to enter her in drama classes. Then her spirit came \_45\_ for something about being onstage. But the enthusiasm didn't find \_46\_ with some of her schoolmates. When she told them her dream of an actress, they laughed. "You? You're \_47\_. You're not even pretty. No one will ever know who you are. "

Nasya came home in tears. Mom hugged her. "\_48\_ for yourself! You can be whatever you want to be. " She took Nasya's mind off the \_49\_.

Nasya kept being bullied (霸凌) for her \_50\_, but because performing on stage every time made her more confident, she tried to \_51\_ it. One day, a popular girl told her, "You're not better than me. How can you be a (n) \_52\_? Give. It. Up. " This time Nasya kept her \_53\_. She replied, "I love to act. I'm going to make it. " In the end, she won.

Entering university, Nasya found her \_54\_ — teaching drama to some homeless children at a shelter. "I tell them their current circumstance doesn't have to be their fortune. If they are \_55\_, they can do anything they want, " she said.

- |     |                |               |                |                 |
|-----|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. | A. waiting     | B. begging    | C. fighting    | D. smiling      |
| 42. | A. calculation | B. prediction | C. description | D. regulation   |
| 43. | A. survive     | B. refresh    | C. succeed     | D. possess      |
| 44. | A. inquired    | B. admitted   | C. recorded    | D. spotted      |
| 45. | A. true        | B. right      | C. close       | D. alive        |
| 46. | A. favour      | B. fault      | C. relief      | D. harmony      |
| 47. | A. everybody   | B. anybody    | C. nobody      | D. somebody     |
| 48. | A. Stay up     | B. Stand up   | C. Put up      | D. Hang up      |
| 49. | A. envy        | B. fright     | C. dream       | D. problem      |
| 50. | A. toleration  | B. competence | C. passion     | D. temper       |
| 51. | A. remember    | B. ignore     | C. investigate | D. absorb       |
| 52. | A. actress     | B. coach      | C. director    | D. screenwriter |
| 53. | A. care        | B. cool       | C. anger       | D. suffering    |
| 54. | A. cause       | B. result     | C. hobby       | D. major        |
| 55. | A. skilled     | B. defensive  | C. determined  | D. sensitive    |

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 earliest \_56\_ (confirm) use of chopsticks in China was in 1200 B. C. during the Shang dynasty. These chopsticks made of bronze (青铜), able to reach deep into pots of boiling oil, \_57\_ (use) mainly for cooking.

It wasn't until 400 A. D. that chopsticks were shortened and used for eating. Around this time, \_58\_ (cook) started cutting meat into small pieces to conserve cooking oil. Then, consumers quickly realized that chopsticks were perfect for moving these bite-sized pieces from bowl to mouth.

Long before this, however, none other than Confucius \_59\_ (him) had already supported this kind of chopsticks. \_60\_ philosopher believed that sharp tools like knives would remind eaters of the terrible way the meat came to be in the bowl. Chopsticks, on the other hand, had dull ends, \_61\_ (spare) their users from images of the slaughterhouse (屠宰场).

By 500 A. D, chopstick use \_62\_ (spread) from China to Japan, where the design was adapted to local tastes. In Japan, chopsticks were made \_63\_ different sizes for men, women, and children respectively.

\_64\_ Japan eventually invented the one-use chopsticks in 1878, China was the \_65\_ (origin) source of the delicate design bringing anxiety to many a takeout eater worldwide.

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, 想邀请外教 David 参加你校交换生汉语学习作品展。请你给他写封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 展览时间、地点;
2. 展览内容。

注意:

- 1, 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
- 2, 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear David,

I'm Li Hua from Class 3.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

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。

We sat on the bus waiting while other passengers piled on. A blond-haired girl, about nineteen years old, took the seat in front of us. The bus driver followed behind her. He demanded her fare.

"You pay \$40 or get off the bus!" the driver said.

"I paid already. Yesterday, online, " the girl insisted.

"No, no record of it!" the bus driver pointed to the paper in his hand and waved it in her face. "See. No pay! You pay, or you must get off. " He angrily pointed to the exit door.

"But I don't have money. And I paid already. Please. "

The bus driver picked up his mobile phone and made a call to find out if there had been an error with the paperwork. After failing to get through, he was getting angrier with the girl. So he cut the call and didn't try.

"No, you have not paid. You must pay. "

"But please, I don't have any money on me. I must get to LA today. Please. "

Tears streamed down her face.

I had boarded a bus headed to Los Angeles. I was very excited about experiencing LA. My dream of visiting Disney Land was about to come true. But while I sat there comfortably in my seat, thinking about my next adventure, this young girl was in tears, with a man standing over her, demanding money.

I wasn't sure what I should do. Was she telling the truth? It wouldn't be the first time someone had extracted money by telling a sad story that turned out untrue. Did she really not have any money? Maybe the bus driver would show some sympathy and allow her to sort the payment out later?

But no, the bus driver continued to demand she pay \$40 or get off the bus. The young girl insisted that she didn't have enough money for the fare and had no one she could contact for help. It seemed the driver would throw her off the bus.

注意:

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

Suddenly, a messy grey-haired woman with a weathered face stood up.

At the next rest stop, I noticed that woman had no money for food.

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