

大联考

2022—2023 学年(上)高一年级期末考试

英语

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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。
3. 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2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. Why is Alex carrying a big fish with him?
A. To learn cooking. B. To watch it in class. C. To give it to his teacher.
2. Why does the woman call the man a sea bear?
A. He is too heavy. B. He wears too little. C. He prefers summer.
3. What will the woman do?
A. Take a bath. B. See a film. C. Have an exam.
4. How long has the woman been in Paris?
A. A year. B. 2 days. C. 6 months.
5. What are the speakers doing?
A. Having a meeting. B. Doing research work. C. Listening to a lecture.

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 does the woman want the man to do?
A. Introduce Australia. B. Give her some advice. C. Go shopping with her.

7. What will the woman do next?
A. Try to save money. B. Buy Christmas gifts. C. Go to the post office.
- 听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。
8. What does the woman look for?
A. Food. B. Rubbish. C. A plastic bag.
 9. What mistake did the man make?
A. He left the bag at home.
B. He threw away the sandwiches.
C. He forgot to take the rubbish away.

10. Where will the speakers go?
A. A park. B. A restaurant. C. Their workplace.
- 听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。
11. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a shopping center. B. In a hotel. C. In a restaurant.
 12. Why does the woman ask the questions?
A. To find goods. B. To have dinner. C. To compare prices.
 13. Where will the woman go at last?
A. Outside. B. Upstairs. C. Downstairs.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What will the man do first?
A. Set the table. B. Turn off the TV. C. Wait for Jimmy.
15. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Mother and son. B. Teacher and student. C. Husband and wife.
16. What does the man think of the dinner?
A. Delicious. B. Unhealthy. C. Unsatisfying.
17. What will the man do in the evening?
A. Prepare a meal. B. Go out for a walk. C. Do his homework.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What is the speech mainly about?
A. A female writer. B. A famous book. C. An old family.
19. Who wrote *Jo's Boys*?
A. David. B. Louisa. C. Emerson.
20. When did Louisa die?
A. In 1868. B. In 1869. C. In 1888.

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

Imperial Bricks

Imperial(皇家的)bricks were made completely for imperial buildings, especially palaces, in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Mainly made in Suzhou, the bricks were transported through the Grand Canal to Beijing. They have a fine quality, and are strong and hard. They have a pure blue-

green color like a mirror and produce a metal sound when knocked. Given their high cost, they are properly called the golden bricks. The craft(工艺品) has been on the national-level intangible cultural heritage list since 2006.

Peking Duck

Peking duck has been a famous dish from Beijing since the imperial times, characterized by its delicious skin and meat. The cooked duck is cut into pieces and eaten with green onion, cucumber and sweet bean sauce, often with pancake rolled around fillings. It was selected as a national-level intangible cultural heritage in 2008.

Shadow Play

Shadow play(皮影) is an ancient form of storytelling that uses flat cut-out figures or shadow play between a source of light and a screen. Various sight effects can be achieved by moving both the dolls and the light source. It is popular in many places along the Grand Canal, including Hebei and Zhejiang. In 2011, Chinese shadow play was listed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Kunqu Opera

Kunqu opera, one of the oldest existing forms of Chinese opera, came from Kunshan of what is now Suzhou city in Jiangsu province. Using emotional lines from poetry classics and through sweet and beautiful singing, it made progress in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, and naturally reached other parts of the country via the Grand Canal.

21. Which makes Imperial Bricks get the name of golden bricks?
A. Their color. B. Their value. C. Their shape. D. Their history.
22. Where did the lines of Kunqu Opera come from?
A. Theater writers. B. Ancient stories. C. Classic poems. D. Famous magazines.
23. What is a cultural heritage of the world's level according to the text?
A. Shadow Play. B. Peking Duck. C. Kunqu Opera. D. Imperial Bricks.

B

In October, Jennifer Garner was recognized by *Town & Country* magazine for her charity work. Since 2009, the award-winning actress has served as an artist ambassador(大使) for Save the Children, a global organization.

Garner was honored at a Philanthropy Meeting in New York City hosted by *Town & Country*. After the meeting, NBC News Reporter Cynthia McFadden interviewed Garner, who grew up in a countryside community in West Virginia, where she experienced the poor life first-hand.

"When I got older," Garner said, "I saw famous organizations helping people all over the world." This led her to wonder: "Why don't they support poor people here in our own country?"

The actress now spends countless hours on healthy food and early schooling programs in the countryside areas. She does what she can to support Save the Children's efforts to bring healthy meals to children, educate and provide resources(资源) to parents.

When asked what kids could do to follow her example, Garner said: "You could help raise money. You could do a book drive. You could wash cars. You could find a way to volunteer." Shriver, who encouraged Garner to join Save the Children, agreed. "Don't let anyone tell you that you can't make a difference," he said.

Last August, Garner visited Eastern Kentucky after flooding destroyed the area. She looked into the damage at a school in the town of Ary, where even the library was flooded.

"My little primary school library totally shaped my life," Garner told Cynthia. "I wanted to be a school librarian. I wanted to work in a library space just like this." The library was one of 16 that Save the Children had helped to build in Kentucky.

Now, Garner is doing her best to make sure more books get into the hands of children. "We have a lot of work to do," Garner told *Town & Country*. "But we will dig in."

24. Which word best describes Garner's childhood?
A. Hard. B. Happy. C. Lonely. D. Interesting.
25. Why did Garner once question those famous organizations?
A. They carried out unfair measures.
B. They spent too much money on unnecessary matters.
C. They should help their own people in need.
D. They paid little attention to education.
26. What does Garner focus on at present?
A. Teaching children to volunteer. B. Making her hometown known to others.
C. Those suffering from natural disasters. D. Kids' health and education in poor areas.
27. What was Garner's dream job as a child?
A. Serving others. B. Working at a library.
C. Being a movie actress. D. Selling books to children.

C

A controlled fishing system in Brazil's Amazon River area is helping to save an endangered fish. The fish is the pirarucú. It is also known in Brazil as arapaima. The pirarucú is believed to be the largest of 2,300 different kinds of fish known to live in the Amazon Basin. It can grow to be three meters long and weigh up to 200 kilograms.

The fish mostly live in lakes across large areas of the Brazilian Amazon. They are carnivores, meaning they feed on other fish.

The pirarucú is considered endangered because of overfishing. Illegal fishing activities left many communities struggling to find the fish, which traditionally is an important food. In recent years, however, illegal fishing of the pirarucú has been sharply reduced. And the fish has increasingly been recovering. The improvements came after efforts that included close cooperation between communities.

One of the unusual things about the pirarucú is that they need to breathe air to survive. The fish need to take at least one breath every 20 minutes. They rise to the surface to do so. This behavior by the fish makes it easier to tell how many pirarucús are active in an area. A count of the fish is now carried out once a year by fishermen trained to use the method. By law, only 30 percent of the pirarucú in a certain area can be fished the following year.

Pirarucú fishing is now done once a year, around September, the period when water levels are lowest.

Efforts have led to increases in the pirarucú population in some areas. In the Sao Raimundo area, there were 1,335 pirarucús in nearby lakes in 2011, when controlled fishing began. Last year, records showed there were 4,092. In the Carauari area, the number of the pirarucú rose from 4,916 to 46,839 between 2011 and 2021.

28. Which of the following makes the fish unusual?
A. Its large size. B. Its hunting way.
C. Its medical value. D. Its swimming speed.

29. What does the underlined word "carnivores" in paragraph 2 mean?
 A. Governors. B. Meat-eaters.
 C. Fresh-water animals. D. Healthy creatures.
30. Why are the fish easy to count?
 A. They always swim on top of water. B. They are large enough to be discovered.
 C. They live at the lowest water level. D. They surface from time to time.
31. What are the numbers in the last paragraph about?
 A. Kinds of fish. B. Catches of the fish.
 C. Costs of fishing. D. Changes of the fish population.

Dogs are much smarter than people imagine. A new study has even shown that they will ignore (忽视) us when they know that we are lying to them. They can even tell when strangers are lying to them when it comes to food.

The study tested if dogs could use clues in order to tell whether people were being honest or not. The study found that in certain cases, dogs are able to understand when someone is lying.

Of course, the main interest for dogs is food, which is how researchers tested this theory. They gathered 260 dogs of different kinds. The researchers found that dogs were able to follow their own sense when they were given wrong instructions about where the food actually was.

The dogs were given two boxes and were taught to follow the advice of a human they did not know in order to find the treat. The human tapped the box with the treat while looking at the dogs and saying "look, this is good." By following this advice, they got the treat.

Next, the dogs watched as a second human they did not know changed the box the treat was in, at times while the first human was still there, and sometimes while he was not. Half the dogs did not follow the human's advice if he was not present while the change happened, meaning the dogs knew the fact that he did not know where the treat was.

Interestingly, two thirds of the dogs were able to refuse the advice from the humans pointing to the wrong box when they were there for the change, which shows that the dogs knew that they were being lied to, the opposite of what researchers were expecting.

The researchers said that in earlier studies, both young children and primates(灵长类) were more likely to follow the advice of the lying person, though they saw the truth, suggesting that dogs are less trusting humans' advice.

32. What do we know about the dogs in the first step of the test?
 A. They were cheated by the owner. B. They followed a stranger's instruction.
 C. They found the food by its own sense. D. They refused to follow humans' advice.
33. Why did the dogs refuse to follow the person's advice in the second step?
 A. He was not their owner. B. He had cheated them before.
 C. He hid the treat away. D. He didn't see what had happened.
34. What did the researchers think of the experiment result?
 A. It was beyond their expectations. B. It agreed with earlier studies.
 C. It proved dogs don't trust humans. D. It showed dogs are cleverer than kids.
35. What can be the best title for the text?
 A. Dogs Are Humans' Best Friends
 B. Dogs Are Smarter Than Primates
 C. Dogs Know When You're Lying to Them
 D. Dogs Have Better Ability to Judge Than Children

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。全科免费下载公众号-《高中僧课堂》

Autumn is a good time to plan for new flowers and plants for next year's growing season.

36 As a result, it is necessary to improve soil(土壤) before plants are in place.

First, remove unwanted plants from the area. Next, test to see how pH the soil is. 37 Some universities have agricultural offices offering low-cost testing services to home gardeners.

Each kind of plant will do best in specific pH levels. If the reading is outside the target levels for a plant, it will not be able to take in nutrients(养分) to its best abilities. So, learn their pH requirements, and prepare the soil if necessary for the plants.

38 Keep some of them on garden beds. If possible, break them into small pieces. Then spread 7 to 10 centimeters of compost(堆肥), or food and vegetable waste, over the leaves or directly on the soil if there are no leaves. The compost will offer high-quality nutrients into the ground to feed the plants.

Place 5 to 8 centimeters of small pieces of wood, or coverings, over the compost to keep unwanted plants from growing and reasonable soil temperature and wetness over the winter. 39 The proper time is when air temperatures have reached below 2°C for at least four hours.

By spring, the benefit of your effort will be available at root level, and the soil will have softened for easier planting. 40

The new garden will do well with the rich environment that has been created. And the garden will show this hard work with strong growth, beautiful flowers, and productive vegetables. And they will be healthier and better to bear unwanted diseases.

- A. Autumn leaves are also good for gardens.
 B. The path to success starts with a good base.
 C. The richest soil is found on the forest ground.
 D. Push the covering away and grow flowers and plants.
 E. Doing so could bring unwanted plant seeds to the surface.
 F. If plants are already growing in the bed, delay adding coverings.
 G. In some countries, the tests are reasonably priced and easy to find.

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,从短文后各题所给的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。

When our first grandchild, Noah, was born, we didn't know what to expect. We thought he would be 41 and develop like others. 42, that was not the case.

Noah had a lot of health 43 from the very beginning, one of which was failure to 44 naturally.

We take a lot for granted(想当然) when we have children, and one is their eating 45 — Noah wasn't able to suck(吸) like most 46. While in the hospital, a feeding 47 had to be put in. Though this was needed, it 48 our hearts to see what all Noah went through.

One day I was in the grocery store. A young mother was walking by with her 49 baby. The baby started to cry out loud. Then, in a bored voice, the mother looked at me and 50 that

now she had to 51 the two-month-old baby again. I knew she was taking feeding her baby as an inconvenience but not something to be thankful for.

I understood the mother, but I 52 with her what Noah was going through. I said, "You have no idea how 53 my daughter would be to feed Noah like you're able to."

Noah is unique and 13 years old now. He has come a long way. I'm thankful he can do things today that I didn't know he would ever be 54 enough to do.

Today, let's take some time to 55 things we often take for granted and be thankful.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. clever | B. healthy | C. handsome | D. honest |
| 42. A. Surely | B. Usually | C. Strangely | D. Unfortunately |
| 43. A. tests | B. records | C. problems | D. puzzles |
| 44. A. walk | B. grow | C. think | D. speak |
| 45. A. ability | B. need | C. habit | D. method |
| 46. A. students | B. parents | C. babies | D. pets |
| 47. A. tool | B. spoon | C. bowl | D. bottle |
| 48. A. encouraged | B. changed | C. calmed | D. broke |
| 49. A. polite | B. brave | C. newborn | D. patient |
| 50. A. explained | B. noticed | C. warned | D. promised |
| 51. A. feed | B. watch | C. support | D. remember |
| 52. A. discussed | B. imagined | C. discovered | D. shared |
| 53. A. stressed | B. satisfied | C. shocked | D. worried |
| 54. A. strong | B. quick | C. active | D. wise |
| 55. A. set aside | B. search for | C. think about | D. go through |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

China's largest nuclear(核能的) heating project started operations 56 Tuesday night to provide heat for households, as China has been increasing nuclear heating, 57 (show) an intention to move away from coal.

The project will serve an area of 5 million square meters and provide clean heating for 200,000 residents in Haiyang, a county-level city of Yantai, Shandong province. As 58 largest nuclear heating project in the country, it accounts for 92.8 percent of the country's total nuclear heating ability.

Nuclear heating has been one of the major 59 (method) around the world as nuclear power delivers nonstop heat.

China seeks to gradually reduce coal use in the heating, but natural gas as a replacement still produces carbon emissions(排放). This makes nuclear power an effective choice for meeting 60 (it) goal to give up coal in the country 61 (final).

The Haiyang project is the second nuclear heating project 62 started operations for winter heating in China this year. Hongyanhe Nuclear Power Plant in Liaoning province, the first commercial(商业的) nuclear heating project in Northeast China, 63 (put) into operation earlier this month.

It covers a heating area of 242,400 square meters 64 replaces the 12 coal-fired small boilers in Hongyanhe town in Liaoning's Dalian.

The third stage of the Haiyang nuclear energy heating project in Shandong currently being built is expected 65 (start) providing clean heating by 2023.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

你校组织高一学生去新农民社区参观住宅和蔬菜种植。请你为校英文报写一篇报道,介绍这项活动,内容包括:

1. 时间和地点;
2. 参观过程;
3. 活动意义。

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。

A Visit to a New Farmer Community

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。

Sometime in 1957, Annie, my grandma, had both her kids. My mom was her firstborn followed by my uncle soon after. Grandma decided to look for a brave business journey in coffee industry where no women held any position. She didn't like the fact that Grandpa had to work for some other company to make a living. So she moved 100km away from where Grandpa used to live and bought a piece of land with 2 kids to support to start her own coffee farm.

As my mom and uncle grew and were school going in the nearby village, this brave woman, Annie, worked endlessly in the land planting one coffee plant after another. By the time my mom and uncle were in Grade 2, she had planted about 12 acres of coffee plants all alone.

This journey was not easy; Grandpa was home only on Saturdays and Sundays, when he had leave from work. Grandma barely slept through the nights from 1957 until 1963, guarding her land, her resources and children. At last, Grandpa gave up his job and came to support Grandma both emotionally and physically.

She realized she had created a large farm now and couldn't just use herself and her kids to work to maintain and grow the land. So, by the time my mom and uncle were in Grade 5, Grandma decided the education in village school wasn't good enough to her kids and sent them off to Mangalore to study and enjoy a town life with their cousins.

Sometime in 1965, Grandma decided to go shopping for labour. She picked up the workers' families to work for the farm, often driving the tractor on her own every morning to bring labour to her farm before 7:30 am. As age caught on, it was difficult to pick up and drop workers every morning and every evening.

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。

My grandmother decided to let the workers' families live around the farm. _____

Workers' children needed to be educated. _____