

2022-2023 学年度下学期抚顺六校协作体期末考试试题

高一英语

考试时间：120 分钟 试卷满分：150 分

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。

第 I 卷

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. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. At the ticket office. B. On the phone. C. At the woman's home.
2. What does the man want to do?  
A. Chat with the woman. B. Lose some weight. C. Set up a program.
3. How old is Jack?  
A. 38. B. 43. C. 48.
4. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. Mr. Jones is busy now.  
B. Mr. Williams takes over Mr. Jones's work.  
C. The man mistook Mr. Williams for Mr. Jones.
5. What book are the speakers talking about?  
A. A book about funny pictures. B. A book about interesting stories.  
C. A book about buildings in the world.

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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. Where is the woman going?  
A. Her home. B. The library. C. The cinema.
7. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. The man is good at geology.  
B. The man doesn't have any exams tomorrow.  
C. The woman is worried about her math exam.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. Why won't the boy's father be home for dinner?  
A. He is working. B. He is sick in hospital.  
C. He is caught in an accident.
9. What is the boy's father probably?  
A. A fireman. B. A policeman. C. A doctor.



听下面一段对话，回答第10至第12三个小题。

10. What is the yellow scarf (围巾) made of?

- A. Cotton. B. Silk. C. Wool.

11. Which scarf has the man bought?

- A. The yellow one. B. The blue one. C. The white one.

12. How much does the man pay for the scarf?

- A. \$79. B. \$80. C. \$72.

听下面一段对话，回答第13至第16四个小题。

13. Who is the woman?

- A. A reporter. B. An advertiser. C. A model.

14. What is hard for the woman?

- A. To reduce stress. B. To make friends. C. To perform on the stage.

15. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman likes traveling.  
B. The woman has many friends.  
C. The woman disliked being a model.

16. What does the woman suggest in the end?

- A. Sticking to your dreams. B. Trying to influence others. C. Traveling around the world.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20四个小题。

17. What is the talk mainly about?

- A. Importance of making conversations.  
B. Ways to improve communication skills.  
C. Methods of getting on well with others.

18. What is the first step to communicate well?

- A. Listen carefully to what others say.  
B. Think about what you will say next.  
C. Repeat what other people have said.

19. What is the first thing to speak well?

- A. Focus on your point.  
B. Speak naturally and be confident.  
C. Be sure to be calm and comfortable.

20. How can one express the views freely?

- A. Smile all the time. B. Ask others' opinions. C. Use suitable words and expressions.

**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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A.**

**Hong Kong to Macau Transportation**

It is really convenient and swift for travelers to travel between Hong Kong and Macau, with a straight-line distance of about 60 kilometers.

**Helicopter (直升机) Transport**

Helicopter transport is the most swift and convenient means for transportation between Hong Kong and Macau. The length of time for a journey is only 15 minutes.

Service time: The helicopter departs every 30 minutes from 9:00 to 23:00. Passengers should arrive at the waiting room at least 15 minutes before the departure time.

Tel: 2872 7288 (Macau) and 2108 9898 (Hong Kong). Passengers can book a ticket via these telephone numbers.

Approximate ticket fares: The price of a helicopter transport is about 2,700–2,900 yuan per person.

**Ship Transport**

The length of time for a journey by ship between Hong Kong and Macau is about 50 minutes, which is much longer than that taking a helicopter. However, the ticket fare is much cheaper than taking a helicopter.

Service time and departure interval: The ship departs every 15 minutes from 7:00 to 24:00, and then departs at 0:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:45 and 6:00.

Approximate ticket fares: There are different kinds of ticket fares, for day sailing and night sailing and for common seats and luxury seats. The price is from 133 to 268 yuan per seat.

**Jetfoil (水翼喷射船) Transport**

Passengers also can take a jetfoil: a five-star Premier Jetfoil with luxurious services of high quality coming and going among Macau, Hong Kong and Hong Kong International Airport, and the length of time for each route is about 55 minutes.

Service time and departure interval: The jetfoil departs every 1 hour from 8:00–22:00.

Approximate ticket fares: The common seat for day sailing is 250–320 yuan per person. The luxury seat for day sailing is 450–560 yuan per person.

21. What are the helicopter passengers required to do?

- A. Arrive at least a quarter earlier.
- B. Check the departure time online.
- C. Choose the kind of seat on the spot.
- D. Pay for an extra insurance fee.

22. What is the advantage of jetfoil transport over the other two?

- A. Its comfort level.
- B. The price of tickets.
- C. The length of time.
- D. The frequency of transportation.

23. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A textbook.
- B. A travel diary.
- C. A travel website.
- D. A science report.

B

Last year I went to the Rio de Janeiro Carnival, and it blew my mind. It had been my dream to attend the famous carnival for many years, so I was excited. However, the moment I arrived, I was a little bit nervous because there were so many people on the streets. They say that five or six million people come to Rio during carnival time and about two million of them are on the streets on any given day. Luckily, I had a local guide, my sister's friend Ronnie. He said he would take care of me and show me all the highlights. He did not let me down.

The carnival is most definitely all about the samba. It's a style of music and dance which has its roots in Africa. Lots of Africans were used as slave labor by the Portuguese when Brazil was being colonized (殖民), so this mixed culture of African, Latin and European styles is really strong here. Samba music is usually fast and exciting with a lot of drums and harmonic vocals (和声). It's the kind of music that you can't help dancing to, and I was learning that as I followed Ronnie through the crowd, my hips and shoulders were swinging (摇摆) almost involuntarily.

Ronnie had got us tickets for the samba parade, the symbol of Brazilian culture, inside the Sambadrome where the top samba schools compete for the championship title, but we still had a long way to go through the street parties. He said most people enjoy the carnival by making their own parties in the street. About the samba parade, twelve main teams compete for the championship, and if they win, their performance will be talked about for years to come. So, you must be wondering how it was. Well, I'm afraid I can't tell you. Ronnie and I never made into the Sambadrome. We spent the day moving from one street party to another. There were more snacks, more drinks and lots of dancing. Do I regret missing the main parade? Not at all. I experienced the carnival like the locals, and it was truly amazing.

24. What made the author nervous in the beginning?
- A. Busy schedule. B. The big crowd.  
C. No local guide. D. Culture shock.
25. What can we learn about samba from this passage?
- A. It has its origin in America. B. It is not the taste of the author.  
C. It has a long and mixed culture. D. Its music is usually slow and soft.
26. The author didn't regret missing the parade because \_\_\_\_.
- A. she met some amazing local people  
B. she didn't have the tickets for the parade  
C. she celebrated the festival in a local way  
D. she enjoyed herself by making her own parties
27. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To share an unforgettable experience.  
B. To tell a painful history of Rio de Janeiro.  
C. To encourage people to learn samba.  
D. To recommend a helpful guide.

第二节 (共5小题, 每小题2.5分; 满分12.5分) C (10分) 阅读短文, 回答问题。

People who give, live longer, studies have shown. Now, a new study by University of Michigan researchers shows that why people volunteer—not whether they volunteer—is what really counts.

For the study, Konrath and colleagues analyzed data collected in 2008 and 2012 aiming at the same random samples of 3,376 people. Overall, they found that just 2.3 percent of those who once worked as volunteers had died, compared to 4.3 percent of non-volunteers. They further found that how much people volunteered mattered as well—only 1.8 percent of regular volunteers died, compared with 2.5 percent of occasional volunteers.

But what really made a difference were people's motives for volunteering. The researchers asked people to rate how important they found various reasons for volunteering, and they found that the more important people rated reasons such as feeling pity for people in need, the more likely they were to be alive. Those who rated motives related to personal benefit as more important were more likely to have died, and just as likely to die as those who didn't volunteer at all. These reasons included volunteering because they enjoyed the social contact, to escape their own problems, or to explore their own strengths.

Konrath says the current findings suggest it may be a poor idea to encourage people to volunteer because it's good for them. "Volunteering is increasingly being encouraged in schools and organizations. Some groups say that it's okay to want benefits for yourself, and encourage people to think of volunteering as an exchange for personal interests. Some groups emphasize the health benefits received through volunteering," Konrath added, "Of course, it's reasonable for volunteers to expect benefits for themselves. But the potential health benefits of volunteering are significantly reduced if self-benefit becomes a person's main motive".

28. What does the new study mainly find?

- A. How we volunteer makes sense to others.
- B. How often we volunteer makes a difference.
- C. Whether we volunteer decides our well-being.
- D. Why we volunteer has an impact on our health.

29. How did the researchers do the research?

- A. By doing experiments.
- B. Through field research.
- C. By analyzing statistics.
- D. Through group discussion.

30. Which of the following motives will probably contribute to a longer life?

- A. To develop abilities.
- B. To help the poor people
- C. To make more friends.
- D. To solve personal problems.

31. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. A further explanation of the current findings.
- B. Practical suggestions on the further studies.
- C. A reasonable doubt about the research results.
- D. Potential applications of the research methods.

高一英语试卷 第5页 共10页

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分) D 21 代替, 代 3.5 题小等, 题小 3 共) 节二第

Protected areas have mixed success in protecting wildlife, according to the largest study on the effects of reserves(保护区).

A team led by researchers from the U.K. examined water bird data from 1,506 protected areas and analyzed more than 27,000 bird populations across the world. The authors write that their study, published in Nature, is the first robust(强有力的), global assessment of protected areas' influence on bird populations. The scientists found that protected areas with management of water birds and their habitats were more likely to benefit those populations.

"Our study shows that, while many protected areas are working well, many others are failing to have positive effect," lead author Hannah Wauchope of the University of Exeter says in a statement. The study compared water bird populations before and after the establishment of protected areas and also compared trends of similar populations within and outside of protected areas. Water birds respond quickly to changes in site quality, making them a good group to look at when studying the impact of protected areas.

"In the majority of places we looked at, wildlife populations were still stable or were increasing, but they weren't doing any better than in unprotected areas," Wauchope says. "That's disappointing, but not surprising. There seems to be this disconnect between people talking about how much land is protected and whether those areas are actually doing anything positive."

This research comes ahead of a United Nations meeting in China to discuss biodiversity goals for the next decade. Several countries have already devoted to protecting 30 percent of the planet by 2030, yet researchers say protection alone does not necessarily ensure positive outcomes for species.

"We are not saying protected areas don't work," Wauchope concludes in the statement. "The key point is that their effects vary hugely, and the biggest thing this depends on is whether they are managed with species in mind—we can't just expect protected areas to work without effective management."

32. What can we know from paragraph 2?

- A. The researchers may come from any European countries.
- B. The team analyzed lots of water bird data all over the world.
- C. Many readers comment that the study is robust and influential.
- D. The protected areas with no management can benefit water birds.

33. Why are water birds chosen as the study subject?

- A. They can create significant financial profits.
- B. They can't be found outside protected areas.
- C. They can help change the quality of waters.
- D. They can quickly respond to environmental changes.

34. What can we know according to Wauchope?

- A. Every protected area was doing much better than unprotected areas.
- B. It's unexpected to find out the uselessness of some preserves.
- C. Most wildlife population were still stable or were increasing.
- D. The researchers thought that the protected areas don't work at all.

35. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Unprotected areas are always better than protected areas.
- B. Unprotected areas show no improvement of animal protection.
- C. Protected areas need effective management based on a study.
- D. Protected areas can greatly contribute to animal protection.

高一英语试卷 第6页 共10页

## 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。

**Overcome Culture Shock in the Classroom**

Culture shock occurs in a classroom when students are exposed to a new situation. 36 However, it can also happen to students moving from a small town to a large city, to home-schooled students starting formal school education or to students progressing from one level of education to another. There are several strategies that teachers can use to help students overcome culture shock.

**Make group rules.** Brainstorm(集体讨论) group rules with the class as a whole to create a safe space and good learning environment. 37 Rules could include respecting differences, listening when someone is speaking and not teasing, for example.

**Provide a partner.** Find a partner for the new student in the adjustment period. 38 A good partner is someone who is friendly, outgoing and patient. The partner should show the new student around the school, spend time with him or her after class and eat lunch with him or her.

**Know the source of a problem.** Identify problems early and work with the student and his or her family to deal with them. 39 It can also be caused by overseas or home school environment. Students and parents need to be aware of all the rules and customs that apply.

40 Create lessons that include information about different countries and traditions. These could include story reading, geography, cultural studies and history. Encourage the student to share some information about himself or herself.

- A. Create special lessons.
- B. Respect other cultures.
- C. They have lost their own language and culture.
- D. Explain the rules and require everyone to follow them.
- E. A partner can help him or her quickly adapt to the new environment.
- F. Classroom culture shock is often caused by the very different environment of a classroom.
- G. Typically, this happens when a new immigrant(移民) arrives in a classroom for the first time.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

#### 第一节 完形填空 (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四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 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。

I work for a non-profit organization that serves children with disabilities. A particular 41 made me appreciate it even more.

Last Friday we took them to an amusement park. I was 42 with three girls who all had Down's syndrome (唐氏综合征). They were having a great time, 43 the stares and looks from people around us.

The girls were 44 and screaming in excitement on a roller coaster ride, when a young woman patted me on the shoulder. She 45 told me that she recognized the girls had Down's syndrome. I told her yes.

I couldn't 46 what she next said to me. She 47 me that she had just had a baby who was diagnosed (诊断) with Down's syndrome, and that she had been most worried if her baby would be able to experience joy and live a life full of 48. She then went on to say that watching these girls made her relieved, because she saw how happy they were. Then, she 49 me for talking to her and giving her the best gift she could have asked for: 50.

I am so 51 that these three amazing girls were able to make this mother feel a sense of 52 that they gave her the hope and 53 that her baby will experience a happy life. Every time I think about this, I can't help but 54. These kids that I am so 55 to work with and their smiling faces are major reasons why I smile.

- |                       |                  |                |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. experience     | B. survey        | C. job         | D. theory         |
| 42. A. travelling     | B. quarrelling   | C. working     | D. talking        |
| 43. A. for fear of    | B. in control of | C. because of  | D. regardless of  |
| 44. A. watching       | B. throwing      | C. laughing    | D. thinking       |
| 45. A. excitedly      | B. politely      | C. anxiously   | D. regretfully    |
| 46. A. found          | B. accept        | C. suppose     | D. believe        |
| 47. A. warned         | B. reminded      | C. told        | D. questioned     |
| 48. A. happiness      | B. freedom       | C. worry       | D. success        |
| 49. A. excused        | B. rewarded      | C. blamed      | D. thanked        |
| 50. A. peace          | B. promise       | C. hope        | D. wealth         |
| 51. A. confused       | B. delighted     | C. grateful    | D. thoughtful     |
| 52. A. disappointment | B. relief        | C. desperation | D. responsibility |
| 53. A. knowledge      | B. fear          | C. suggestion  | D. fact           |
| 54. A. apologize      | B. sigh          | C. jump        | D. smile          |
| 55. A. ashamed        | B. tired         | C. fortunate   | D. kind           |

## 第II卷(非选择题, 共 55 分)

## 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。

In southern China, there is a famous road 56 (build) across Poyang Lake, which lies in the north of Jiangxi Province, China and is known as China's second 57 (large) lake. People in China also call it "the most beautiful road under the water".

This road is sure 58 (attract) a lot of attention towards the end of May every year. A lot of people come out of 59 (curious). The water level of the lake is so close to the surface of the road, 60 makes the view ahead broad and bright when people drive along. It's as though they were taking a boat across the lake. The feeling is 61 (simple) wonderful!

For the next few months, this road is not above the surface 62 under the water. When the water level of Poyang Lake starts to go up, the road surface becomes unseen. However, drivers can still drive across the lake safely 63 watching the guardrails (防撞护栏) fixed on either side of the road. For thrill-seeking motorists, it's like 64 (drive) an amphibious (水陆两栖的) super car. Then in a few days, the entire road 65 (flood) with the continuously rising water. A few months later, the road will reappear.

## 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, 你的英国好友 Jack 七月份打算来中国旅游, 想先学习一些中文, 却不知道如何入门。你决定帮助他, 写一份邮件告诉他你的想法。要点如下:

1. 学习建议;
2. 介绍帮助计划;
3. 对结果的展望

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jack,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

## 第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节和所给段落开头语进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

It took place in a teacher's family. One day, Ben was playing basketball in the living room after school, when he threw the ball at a vase (花瓶)—his mother's favourite possession. To cover his terrible action, the terrified boy glued (用胶水粘) the pieces together and put the vase back to its place.

The mother noticed the cracks (裂纹) that evening. To her surprise, the repair work was actually very good. At dinner time, she asked her boy if he broke the vase. Fearing punishment, the suddenly inspired boy said that a neighbour's cat jumped in from the window and he couldn't drive it away. It raced around the living room and finally knocked the vase off its shelf. His mother was quite clear that her son was lying, for all the windows were closed before she left for work each morning and opened after she returned. However, Ben's mother realized she shouldn't just simply blame and punish her son for lying. She came up with another idea.

Before going to bed, the boy found a note from his mother in his room, asking him to go to the living room at once. As he had already lied, he was determined to deny (否认) everything to the end, no matter how angry his mum became.

In the living room, calmly bathed in the light, his mother's face showed no sign of anger. Instead, she took a chocolate box out of a drawer and gave him one.

Paragraph 1:

The mother said, "This chocolate is a reward (奖励) for your imagination: a window-opening cat!"

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Paragraph 2:

Now with some chocolates in hand, the boy's bad attitude (态度) disappeared.

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