

2022-2023 学年第二学期六校联合体期末联合调研

高一英语

第一部分 听力（共 20 题；每小题 1.5 分，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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What will the man do on Friday night?

- A. Eat out. B. Study. C. Have a picnic.

2. Why is Ms. Jenkins leaving the school according to the man?

- A. She is bored of teaching.
B. She enjoys traveling everywhere.
C. She wants to stay near her parents.

3. What will the woman do by 7 o'clock?

- A. Book tickets. B. Pick up her tickets. C. See a film.

4. Where does this conversation take place?

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

5. What does the woman mean?

- A. Mary had the car filled up.
B. Mary had car trouble on the way home.
C. Mary's car ran out of gas halfway home.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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、7 题。

6. Who takes the dog for a walk every Sunday?

- A. The man. B. The man's father. C. The man's mother.

7. What does the man do on Saturday?

- A. He does the housework. B. He prepares meals. C. He goes to the park.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man?

- A. A student. B. A manager. C. A professor.

9. What does the man think of his life?

- A. Exciting. B. Interesting. C. Boring.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why is Mr. Smith leaving his position?

- A. To change a job.
B. To travel around the world.
C. To move to another country.

11. How does the man feel about Mr. Smith's leaving?

- A. Surprised. B. Pleased. C. Disappointed.

12. What will the man do on Friday afternoon?

- A. Plan for a meeting. B. Visit a lawyer. C. Attend a party.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Which is the highest mountain in this area?

- A. Mount Karen. B. Mount Heather. C. Mount Brown.

14. What is the most popular activity in this mountain?

- A. Skiing.
B. Seeing wildlife.
C. Having snowmobile tours.

15. How is the weather in the mountain in summer?

- A. A bit cold. B. Quite cool. C. Very hot.

16. In which season may the tour be?

- A. Winter. B. Autumn. C. Summer.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. A trip experience. B. Houseboats. C. A book on sale.

18. How long is the tour?

- A. One hour. B. Two hours. C. Three hours.

19. What does the speaker say about her houseboat?

- A. It is quite large.
B. It is very popular.
C. It has everything needed.

20. What is the speaker's new book about?

- A. The tours on houseboats.
B. The largest houseboat in the world.
C. The history of houseboats in Seattle.

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。

A

Discover Jiangsu

Known as the land of water, China's coastal province of Jiangsu has all the geographical advantages to give it a starring role in the epic (史诗般的) tale of China's ancient Maritime (海上的) Silk Road. With busy port cities, historic sites and breathtaking natural beauty, Jiangsu is the perfect place to follow the story of this remarkable trade route.

Nanjing and the voyages of Zheng He

At the beginning of the Ming dynasty, the city of Nanjing in Jiangsu was declared capital of China. Besides building one of the longest city walls in history, the emperor ordered the construction of vast "treasure ships" in 1403. Under Zheng He's command, the ships finished seven epic ocean voyages, reaching as far as the east coast of Africa.

Nantong and overseas trade

In Jiangsu's port city of Nantong, goods have flowed in and out of the province by water for centuries. Beyond Lusi Port Town, a busy seascape of boats travel on the waters of Jiangsu's coast. It's a scene that shows how China's historic Maritime Silk Road remains successful until this day.

Yancheng and unspoiled nature

Salt was one of the commodities (商品) that played a key role in the history of trade in Jiangsu, contributing to the wealth of the province. A major source was the tidal (潮汐的) salt flats of Yancheng, which literally means "salt city". This remarkable landscape also plays host to some rare bird species like cranes, egrets, and spoonbill sandpipers.

Yangzhou and the spread of Buddhism

In the Jiangsu city of Yangzhou, a Tang-dynasty monk by the name of Jianzhen set sail to Japan to spread the teachings of Buddhism. Daming Temple, where Jianzhen lived, can still be visited today.

21. What made Jiangsu an Ancient Gateway to the Maritime Silk Road?

- A. Its Buddhist art.
- B. Its remarkable seascape.
- C. Its wealth and power.
- D. Its geographical advantages.

22. Which city has a historic temple as a big tourist attraction?

- A. Nanjing.
- B. Nantong.
- C. Yancheng.
- D. Yangzhou.

23. Where is this text probably taken from?

- A. A geography magazine.
- B. An academic report.
- C. An economics book.
- D. A travel blog.

B

As parents, we always hope to develop character traits (特征) in our children that will enhance their success in life. When our daughter Meegan, the eldest of five children, lost her front tooth at the age of six, we found the following note wrapped around the tiny tooth.

Der Tooth Fairy,

Pleze leve me yor majik wand (杖). I want to be a tooth fairy, too.

Luv Meegan

Recognizing potential leadership skills, precious opportunity and the teachable moment, the “Tooth Fairy” left the following note for little Meegan:

Dear Meegan,

I have worked hard to be a good Tooth Fairy and I love my job. You are too young for the job just now, so I cannot give you my wand. But there are some things that you can start to do to prepare yourself for the job:

- 1) Always do your best in every job that you do.*
- 2) Treat all people as you wish to be treated.*
- 3) Be kind and helpful to others.*
- 4) Always listen carefully whenever people speak to you. I will interview you one day when you are older and ready for the job.*

Good Luck, Meegan!

The Tooth Fairy

Meegan was excited at the response from the Tooth Fairy. She took the message to heart and carefully followed the instructions, always working to improve as she grew. Her character, her strength and her leadership skills grew right along with her. After graduating from college, Meegan accepted a challenging management position. She excelled, and by age 27, she was the top manager of the company.

One day Meegan and I were talking about her success. She told me that the company president had once asked her what influences had motivated her toward success.

“What did you tell him?” I asked.

She replied, “My parents, my teacher and my friends. And, of course, the Tooth Fairy!”

24. What does the underlined phrase “the teachable moment” refer to?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Meegan lost a tooth. | B. Meegan received a note. |
| C. Meegan wrote a note. | D. Meegan wrapped a tooth. |

25. Who wrote the reply note to Meegan?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. The Tooth Fairy. | B. Her parents. | C. Her teacher. | D. Her friends. |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

26. Why was the message so carefully followed by Meegan?

- A. It helped Meegan see her goal reachable.
- B. It promised Meegan a high-ranking position.
- C. It displayed desirable character traits to Meegan.
- D. It taught Meegan to build enjoyable interpersonal relationships.

27. How did Meegan become so successful?

- A. She was gifted with supernatural power.
- B. She was appreciated for outstanding talent.

- C. She was motivated to develop fine qualities.
- D. She was encouraged to work in a challenging position.

C

China's space industry has made great achievements, which makes us occupy a place in the world space field. After 11 years, China has finally completed its Tiangong space station with the docking (对接) its Mengtian lab module, establishing the Tiangong as the second operational space station apart from the US-led, multinational International Space Station.

On November 1, the Mengtian lab module, the third and final part of its Tiangong space station docked with the core Tianhe module 13 hours after being launched. Next, the Tianhe and Mengtian modules will dock with the Wentian lab module, completing Tiangong's T-shaped basic structure. The 17.88-meter-long, 23-ton Mengtian module is the heaviest operational single-cabin (舱) active spacecraft in orbit. Mengtian consists of a work cabin, a goods airlock cabin, a payload cabin and resource cabin. In addition, it has eight scientific experiment rooms and 37 extravehicular (舱外的) installation (安装) options.

One of the more ambitious aims of China's space program is to position the country as a leading provider of space-based international public goods and services, such as planetary defense. Last month, Asia Times reported about China's plans to conduct its first asteroid (行星) direction-changing test in 2025 or 2026. China has also taken pioneering steps in Mars exploration. A good example is the completion of China's Tianwen-1 Mars mission. China has also stated that it is willing to share scientific data from its Tianwen-1 mission at an appropriate time and that scientists are welcome to apply for research over the data.

Moreover, China has also announced plans to send men to the moon, helping its future settlement and economic use. And China and Russia plan to establish a permanent moon base by 2027. The base, the International Lunar Research Station, is seen as an experimental complex designed for multiple scientific activities.

Reflecting China's open-door space policy, the Tiangong is designed to be "inclusive" and adaptable for foreign astronauts.

28. Which statement is true about the Mengtian module according to the text?

- A. It has docked with the Wentian lab module.
- B. It is an significant part of Tiangong space station.
- C. It is made up of four scientific experiment cabins.
- D. It is heavier than all the other single-cabin spaceships.

29. Why did the author mention "China's plan" in paragraph 4?

- A. To present a fact.
- B. To explain a rule.
- C. To clarify a concept.
- D. To make a prediction.

30. How will China explore the moon?

- A. By sending men to the settlement of the moon.

- B. By providing clear photos of the planet's surface.
- C. By sharing scientific data from its Tianwen-1 mission.
- D. By setting up a moon base for multiple scientific activities.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. International Space Station Suffers Wear and Tear
- B. Side by Side, China Works with UN Member States
- C. Step by Step, China Finds Its Footing in Outer Space
- D. Tiangong Space Station Is Established Little by Little

D

There's no doubt that positive thinking impacts one's life. However, in recent years, I've come to understand that perhaps positive thinking can result in toxic positivity, which has negative consequences. What we should be aiming for instead is emotional validation (确认).

Toxic positivity is the maintenance of positive thinking even in situations where it isn't appropriate. "It often comes at the risk of denying our own real feelings or the feelings of others," says Nina Vasan, MD. While positive thinking in general is a great thing, toxic positivity isn't. It's the act of denying anything negative that's actually happening, and it can involve making people feel bad for having normal human emotions. Someone practicing toxic positivity might say things like "everything happens for a reason" or "just look on the bright side" when a friend shares something difficult in his/her life.

Vasan tells us that with toxic positivity, emotions like sorrow and anger are pushed aside. However, emotional validation allows you to have your feelings. To be exact, emotional validation is about allowing people to experience their feelings and accepting that having negative feelings is real and often important. That doesn't mean it promotes and encourages negative thinking endlessly, though.

Toxic positivity encourages us to focus only on the positive, which can stop us from dealing with the feelings we need to work through. Practicing emotional validation is a healthier option for you. "This can be as simple as saying 'I understand you're really sad'." explains Vasan. Offering your understanding shows our loved ones that we care about their feelings. Besides, instead of telling someone to look on the bright side, you should offer words and thoughts of support instead.

Toxic positivity has become prevalent, and you probably know a lot of people who dismiss your negative experiences with statements like "You're too sensitive". Now you can say: Whatever you're feeling is temporary and allowing yourself to feel it will help you get through it.

32. What is emotional validation?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Maintaining positive in hard times. | B. Permitting emotional ups and downs. |
| C. Denying people's negative feelings. | D. Avoiding risks in terrible situations. |

33. What may the author recommend you to say to a sad person?

- A. Perhaps something fortunate is still waiting for you.

- B. I'm sure there's a good reason for what has happened.
- C. You have every right to feel upset and I am here for you.
- D. I understand your sadness but being sensitive is no good.

34. What does the underlined word “prevalent” in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Complicated.
- B. Widespread.
- C. Instructive.
- D. Essential.

35. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Sticking to positivity is significant.
- B. Promoting positivity is worthwhile.
- C. Expressing negativity is inappropriate.
- D. Admitting negativity is reasonable.

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。

Everyone learns a little bit differently. Finding out your learning style will show you how to best improve your understanding of different topics.

Read about and experiment with different learning styles. There are many ways you can use to research a topic. Head to your local library and ask the reference librarian. 36 Then, start experimenting with different learning styles. It can be useful to try a new method of learning to figure out which one is your style.

Take several self-assessments and identify which style is best for you. You can find a number of websites offering free, online quizzes (测试) to help analyze your preferred learning styles based on your responses. Search the web for a reliable site, and take several quizzes, as it's common to get different results. 37

Reflect on your experiences. The results of your self-assessments can give you a good idea of which learning style applies to you. 38 Combine what you know about yourself with the results of your quizzes.

39 It can be helpful to get some additional feedback to determine your learning style. Talk to your current or past teachers. Ask them for tips about how to improve your quality of learning.

Put your findings to the test. Once you've determined your learning style, you can adapt your educational experiences so that you can learn more quickly and easily. 40 As you get to know yourself better, you'll figure out the best way for you to access and remember information.

- A. Learn with others.
- B. Talk to a professor.
- C. You will be more likely to find out new information.
- D. Or ask the guidance consultant at your school for some information.
- E. This may show that you learn best with a combination of learning styles.
- F. However, it is important to take some time to think about your personal preferences.
- G. For example, if you find you're a visual learner, use images when approaching a new topic.

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、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was the selection process for a Ph.D program. The 2-day interview got off to a(n) 41 start when the professor I most wanted to work with was so 42 by my competitor's presentation that he gave her a high-five. I reminded myself there was more than one spot to be filled, and headed to dinner. There, my future adviser found me. "It's 43 of you to apply with such a track record," he said. "Don't 44 visiting my lab tomorrow." I wasn't sure whether to feel 45 or teased (取笑), but I knew I needed to impress him to have a chance.

The next day, in the room full of my 46, the professor invited me to the microscope. Accidentally, my finger got caught between the two buttons of his shirt and made the shirt open. The others were frozen with 47, but I kept calm and 48 the situation. I apologized and then turned to the science.

Years later, I asked my adviser why he 49 me, even if my track record was 50 and I had made a fool of myself. "That's simple," he replied. "I was looking for a troubleshooter who won't 51 at a time of crisis. And this is exactly what you 52." At that moment, I 53 that maybe the obvious troubles during the interview happened not *to* me but *for* me, because otherwise I would have had no 54 to stand out.

Since then, when facing 55, I've managed to stay positive.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. quick | B. fresh | C. amazing | D. discouraging |
| 42. A. shocked | B. relieved | C. impressed | D. confused |
| 43. A. smart | B. kind | C. brave | D. strange |
| 44. A. miss | B. consider | C. appreciate | D. fancy |
| 45. A. amused | B. praised | C. judged | D. abandoned |
| 46. A. judges | B. assistants | C. classmates | D. competitors |
| 47. A. curiosity | B. awkwardness | C. fear | D. excitement |
| 48. A. recovered | B. simplified | C. controlled | D. recognized |
| 49. A. invited | B. selected | C. suggested | D. detected |
| 50. A. unique | B. universal | C. weak | D. lost |
| 51. A. break down | B. slow down | C. take on | D. move on |
| 52. A. believed | B. understood | C. explained | D. displayed |
| 53. A. expected | B. realized | C. decided | D. announced |
| 54. A. intention | B. attempt | C. choice | D. chance |
| 55. A. challenges | B. injustice | C. failures | D. desperation |

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。

Wandering sounds, irregular rhythms and a carrier of gentle emotions. This is the musical language of *guqin*, 56 seven-string instrument created in ancient China.

The earliest piece of *guqin* in China 57 (date) back to the Zhou Dynasty. 58 (compose) of lacquered (喷漆的) wood and the strings of twisted silk, the body of a *guqin* looks quite simple, 59 unlike its seemingly simple appearance, 60 (make) a *guqin* is rather demanding. An outstanding piece can take anywhere from two to several decades to craft. It is a 61 (fantasy) achievement of art and time.

The tone of a *guqin* is quiet, spiritual and distant, with abundant empty notes in between, living up to listeners' 62 (expect) of amazing music. As the listener fills in the their empty minds, a connection is formed between music and man.

The *guqin* was favored by learned people in ancient China. The most famous *guqin* musician was Yu Boya 63 the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods. As he played his *guqin* in the mountains, a woodcutter named Zhong Ziqi heard the 64 (extraordinary) amazing music and understood what Yu wanted to express. This deep understanding made them become close friends. This is the famous *guqin* masterpiece, *High Mountains and Flowing Water*, 65 story has been passed down through generations.

This graceful dialogue, travelling for thousands of years, is continuing to this day.

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，你校英语社团将举办名为“My Favourite Painter”的分享活动。请你用英语写一篇演讲稿，内容包括：

1. 你最喜欢的画家；
2. 此画家作品特点。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear fellow students,

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。

As a single mother, I've never doubted my daughter Jane's dream to be a singer on the stage. At an early age, she was crazy about singing. Whenever she had a chance, she would sing to her

heart's content. Her sweet and charming voice tended to get people around attracted to her songs.

Living in a small city, I took several odd jobs, determined to do everything in my power to support her. Soon after Jane attended school, her music teacher Mary noticed her talent by chance and volunteered to give her some guidance on how to sing. Jane practiced so hard that before long she made great progress in singing.

Unfortunately, one noon a year later, Jane was crossing the street when a careless driver knocked her down. She was rushed to hospital. When I hurried there, the doctor told me that my daughter would probably not stand on her own feet. I froze with shock, feeling as if I had been thrown into a dark world. Weak and dizzy, I was about to fall to the ground when someone took hold of me.

It was Mary, who got the news and raced here. She comforted me, saying firmly, "Grace, Jane needs you. You must stay calm and strong." I nodded. Having calmed down, I entered the ward (病房) with Mary.

That night, Jane recovered her consciousness (知觉) and opened her eyes. Holding her hand, I said, "My dear, everything would be fine." Mary comforted her gently, "I know you are a strong girl, Jane. Don't worry. We'll be standing by you." I was heartbroken to see tears streaming down Jane's cheeks.

After two months, we returned home from hospital. Her teachers and friends frequently visited her. Jane eventually accepted the fact that she would have to get around in a wheelchair. Never did she refer to the subject of singing again. I knew she was a nice and understanding girl, who was afraid that talking about her original dream would upset the two of us.

注意：1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；

2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

One day, however, Mary came with good news.

When the host announced it was Jane's turn, she was wheeled onto the stage.