

2022 ~ 2023 学年第一学期期中调研测试卷

高一英语

2022.11

注意事项:

1. 本试卷满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答卷前,学生务必将自己的学校、姓名、考试号等相关信息填写在答题卡上规定的地方。
3. 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。

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,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. Where is Amy now?
A. In Seoul. B. In Beijing. C. In London.
2. What does the man mean?
A. His mother likes apple pie.
B. The apple pie tastes very good.
C. He'll make apple pies for his mother.
3. Why does the woman talk to David?
A. To make an apology. B. To ask for a favor. C. To invite him over.
4. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A strong team. B. A wonderful game. C. A great sportsman.
5. What will the woman do for the man?
A. Teach him cleaning skills.
B. Find him a new apartment.
C. Help him clean his apartment.

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 和第 7 两个小题。

6. Who is the woman speaking to?
A. Her son. B. Her husband. C. A salesman.
7. Where is the washroom?
A. On the third floor. B. On the fourth floor. C. On the fifth floor.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. What does the man plan to do this afternoon?
A. Go to the library. B. Go swimming. C. Go to class.
9. What does Mr. Smith probably teach?
A. History. B. Chemistry. C. Math.

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10. What does the woman offer to do for the man?

- A. Collect information for his paper.
- B. Help him with his chemistry.
- C. Teach him to study math.

听下面一段对话,回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. What was Edward Lear?

- A. An American painter.
- B. An English artist.
- C. An English designer.

12. How did Marie get the book *For Lovers of Birds*?

- A. She bought it online.
- B. She got it from her aunt.
- C. She borrowed it from the library.

13. Who is the man's favorite artist?

- A. Monet.
- B. Van Gogh.
- C. Edward Lear.

听下面一段对话,回答第 14 至第 16 三个小题。

14. Why didn't Jack go to the concert last week?

- A. He was busy with his project.
- B. He forgot it completely.
- C. He had no interest in it.

15. What relation is Mike to Jack?

- A. His brother.
- B. His classmate.
- C. His teacher.

16. What is Jack probably going to do?

- A. Talk to the teacher.
- B. Give up his project.
- C. Find out his own weakness.

听下面一段独白,回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What do we know about Guo's first Vivicat series?

- A. It was shown in Beijing.
- B. It had ten Vivicats.
- C. It came out in a car show.

18. Which of the following positions belongs to the first series?

- A. Lying on a computer.
- B. Eating French fries.
- C. Hiding in a glove.

19. When did the second Vivicat series come out?

- A. In April, 2019.
- B. In August, 2019.
- C. In April, 2020.

20. What kind of lifestyle does the Vivicat show?

- A. Relaxed.
- B. Busy.
- C. Active.

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。

A

A writer's home is a kind of autobiography(自传), and visiting the place where a great work of literature was written gives you a deeper understanding of both the book and the person who wrote it. Here are some famous writers' houses to check out.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's House

Emerson lived in this house for 46 years until his death in 1882 and wrote his essays *Nature* and *Self-Reliance* in a study on the first floor, although his son later said that Emerson's "real study" was nearby Walden Woods.

Margaret Mitchell's Apartment

For *Gone with the Wind* fans, Margaret Mitchell's house is their dream place. Mitchell moved into Apartment No. 1 of this building when she just got married in 1926 and lived there for six years. She worked on her novel on a table in the living room. When the novel was accepted for publication in 1935, it immediately became a big hit.

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William Faulkner's Rowan Oak

Rowan Oak, Faulkner's home for almost 30 years, is where he wrote many of his major works, including *Light in August*. In his study, he sometimes wrote his plot structures on the wall, and then painted over them when he finished the book. In fact, you can still see the plot for his novel *A Fable* penciled on the wall right where he left it.

Ernest Hemingway's House

Ernest Hemingway lived in this house for the most productive eight years of his life. He wrote most of his major works in his office, which you could only get to by walking across a bridge that extended from the upstairs bedroom. Almost everything in the house had a story.

21. Which of the four places housed its owner for the longest time?

- A. Ralph Waldo Emerson's House.
- B. Margaret Mitchell's Apartment.
- C. William Faulkner's Rowan Oak.
- D. Ernest Hemingway's House.

22. What do we know from the text?

- A. Emerson's "real study" was on the first floor of his house.
- B. Margaret Mitchell's Apartment was a dream place for her.
- C. Faulkner sometimes liked painting his house structures.
- D. Hemingway's office was accessible only by crossing a bridge.

23. What is the writer's purpose of writing the text?

- A. To advertise some famous writers' works.
- B. To recommend some famous writers' houses.
- C. To introduce some famous writers' birthplaces.
- D. To recall some famous writers' life experiences.

B

American children aren't the only couch potatoes out there. Nearly one third of children in the world spend three hours a day or more watching TV or playing computers, according to a study of over 70,000 teens in 34 nations.

From Argentina to Zambia, Regina Guthold of the World Health Organization in Geneva and her colleagues found that most children aren't getting enough exercise. "In terms of physical activity levels, we did not find much of a difference between poor and rich countries," Guthold told Reuters Health. "Growing up in a poor country does not necessarily mean that kids get more physical activity."

The study, published in *The Journal of Pediatrics*, looked at 72,845 schoolchildren aged 13 to 15 from Africa, North and South America, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East.

The researchers defined enough physical activity as at least an hour of exercise outside of gym class at least five days a week. Children who spent three or more hours a day watching TV, playing computer games, or chatting with friends—aside from time in school or time spent doing homework—were considered as sedentary. The researchers found only one quarter of the boys and 15 percent of the girls were getting enough exercise by these definitions. A quarter of the boys and nearly 30 percent of the girls sat too much and didn't get enough exercise.

Children in Myanmar were the least sedentary, with 13 percent of boys and 8 percent of girls classified as sedentary.

Girls were less active than boys in every country except for Zambia. Uruguay had the highest percentage of active boys, at 42 percent, while Zambia had the lowest, at 8 percent. Girls from India were the most active, with 37 percent meeting exercise definitions, while girls from Egypt were the least active, with just 4 percent getting enough exercise.

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While the study didn't look at the reasons behind the lack of physical activity in various nations, Guthold guessed that urbanization(城市化) could be a factor as well as being able to use cars and TVs. She said schools can help children become more active by having physical education classes and educating students about the importance of exercise.

24. What does the underlined word "sedentary" in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Addicted. B. Flexible. C. Inactive. D. Unhealthy.

25. What can we know from the study?

- A. Boys from Uruguay were the most active.
B. Most girls from India got enough exercise.
C. Children in Europe get more physical activity.
D. Boys are more active than girls in every country.

26. How does the writer present the findings of the study?

- A. By using quotations and taking examples.
B. By listing figures and making comparisons.
C. By asking questions and providing answers.
D. By presenting facts and drawing conclusions.

27. Which of the following factors probably lead to children's lack of physical activity?

- A. Computers and potatoes. B. Computers and urbanization.
C. Urbanization and physical education. D. Physical education and homework.

C

Jeffrey Hall, a teacher of Communications from the University of Kansas (KU), has used his research to define the exact amount of time necessary to make friends with someone. He's also found how long it will take to deepen a relationship. His new study found that it takes around 50 hours of time together to go from being someone's acquaintance to casual friend. It takes about 90 hours to go from being casual friends to friends, and more than 200 hours before considering someone a close friend or best friend.

But it isn't spending just any kind of time together that deepens a friendship—hours spent working together, for example, don't count as much as hours spent getting to know someone by hanging out, joking around, playing video games, and doing more playful activities. The study explains that these kinds of activities help us to form a deeper connection with someone. "We have to put that time in," Hall said. "You can't make friends without any effort."

The results of the study come from analysis of 355 responses to an online survey from adults who said they had moved in the last six months and were looking for new friends in their new environment. Survey participants were asked about new relationships as well as hours spent together and activities they did. They were then asked to rate their resulting relationships according to the depth of their friendship.

The main conclusion that Hall came to is that making close friends takes serious effort. So if you want to have some best friends, you have to know that spending time with someone is the most important thing.

28. Which of the four stages shows the deepest friendship?

- A. Acquaintances. B. Casual friends.
C. Friends. D. Close friends.

29. Which of the following is less important in making close friends?

- A. Hanging out. B. Joking around.
C. Playing video games. D. Working together.

30. How does Jeffrey conduct his research?
A. By doing an online survey. B. By interviewing 355 adults.
C. By performing a lab experiment. D. By making a six-month study.
31. What conclusion can you draw from the text?
A. A friend in need is a friend indeed. B. Friends are thieves of time.
C. Friends are easier lost than found. D. A friend is a second self.

D

From this September, the new policy on students' sleeping time set by the Ministry of Education has been officially carried out nationwide. According to the new policy, the first class in the morning at primary schools is not supposed to be earlier than 8:20, and that of high schools no earlier than 8:00. Schools are also not able to require students to come in before class for any learning activities. If possible, schools must also guarantee nap time(午睡时间) during lunch break for students. The new policy shows the importance the government attaches to students' health.

Deng Mengyu, a high school English teacher from Shenzhen Hongshan Middle School, said that their school already put some measures into effect to make sure that students are well rested and using their time effectively. "We encourage students to manage their morning time by themselves instead of sitting in the classroom," she said. Some students need more sleep while others prefer doing exercise to start the day. So the school's dormitories(宿舍) open doors at 6:00. At noon, students will have a one-hour nap time, ensuring that they can learn effectively in the afternoon.

Zheng Xiaowan, a high school student also from Shenzhen Hongshan Middle School, supports this policy. She believes that the quality of studying is not necessarily related to the length of time spent on it. "When well rested, students' psychological(心理的) burden will be reduced accordingly, and they will be more ready for study tasks," she said.

Meanwhile, there are also voices expressing concerns. "The new policy is a challenge to our self-discipline(自律)," said Zhang Fuyue from Chaoyang No 2 High School, Liaoning province. "More sleeping time can lead to oversleeping in the morning or staying up late at night."

The intention of the policy is obviously positive. With efforts from both schools and students, the policy can lead to expected results.

32. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?
A. Students have their sleeping time set by the government.
B. Students will start their first class later than before.
C. Students needn't do learning activities at school.
D. Students are required to take a nap at class.
33. How does Shenzhen Hongshan Middle School encourage students to make good use of their time?
A. By encouraging students to do morning exercise.
B. By opening their dorm doors as early as possible.
C. By shortening students' nap time during lunch break.
D. By giving students more freedom to manage their time.
34. What do paragraphs 3 and 4 mainly talk about?
A. New requirements for students.
B. The new policy's effects on students.
C. Different responses to the new policy.
D. Problems that exist in the new policy.
35. What is the author's attitude toward the new policy?
A. Doubtful. B. Critical. C. Positive. D. Negative.

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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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Are you worried about moving up to Senior High school? 36 We've put together a guide on how to survive the first few weeks.

37

Remember everybody else in your year is on the same boat. They may not realize it, but they're just as nervous as you are. Moving to Senior High school is an opportunity, not a problem. Things are different and all you need to do is be polite and learn the new rules.

Teachers are ready to help!

If you're unsure what to do or are worried about anything then you had better ask for help.

38 Some Senior High schools also have a "friends system". If your school has this, then you will be paired with an older student. They will look out for you and help you if you have any problems or questions.

All change!

There are lots of differences between Junior High school and Senior High school. 39 You will have your lessons with different teachers in different rooms. You will have homework for different subjects on different days, so make sure you get organized. Make sure you have a copy of your school timetable written down so you know which rooms your classes are in and on which days you will have your different subjects.

Other points!

If you've got an elder brother or sister at the school then ask them for advice.

40 It sounds simple, but people will know you much better if you just act naturally. Having early nights makes a difference and you'll find it easier to get up in the morning!

- A. Be yourself!
- B. You'll have a homework diary or a student planner.
- C. It can be a new experience, but you shouldn't worry.
- D. For example, some of the subjects are quite challenging.
- E. Teachers are probably the best people to turn to.
- F. You are not alone!
- G. Putting less pressure on yourself is a good way to beat the worries.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共三节,满分40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。

When I was in high school, I was 41 and always felt depressed. At that time, playing basketball was the only thing that could make me happy. Unfortunately, 42, I broke my leg in a street basketball match one summer evening.

The doctor said that I had to stay in bed for three months because of this 43. Three months, far away from my beloved basketball! It was so 44!

I could do nothing to 45 the time but return to my love in primary school: painting and drawing. My mother managed to acquire such drawing 46 as paint and brushes, along with drawing books and pencils. This, of course, 47 my range of expression and allowed me to have a greater choice of subjects. After the first few weeks of uncertainty and 48, I settled down with my new pastime(消遣). I painted every day upstairs in the bedroom, 49 by myself.

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I would sit on the bed for hours, all my paint and brushes around me and I would get Mother or Father to 50 the finished pictures on the wall.

Slowly, I began to 51 from my leg injury as well as my earlier depression. I had a feeling of pure 52 while I painted, a feeling I hadn't had for a long time. I didn't 53 going out to play basketball now, for I had something to keep my mind 54. Each day became a thing to 55, a thing to lift me above myself.

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|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 41. A. in full measure | B. in low spirits | C. in the wrong | D. in great pressure |
| 42. A. therefore | B. instead | C. however | D. rather |
| 43. A. emergency | B. surgery | C. adventure | D. treatment |
| 44. A. memorable | B. desirable | C. admirable | D. horrible |
| 45. A. kill | B. balance | C. ignore | D. skip |
| 46. A. facilities | B. options | C. designs | D. materials |
| 47. A. advanced | B. challenged | C. broadened | D. exchanged |
| 48. A. independence | B. awkwardness | C. eagerness | D. curiosity |
| 49. A. completely | B. extremely | C. definitely | D. immediately |
| 50. A. concentrate | B. strike | C. stick | D. count |
| 51. A. suffer | B. recover | C. escape | D. heal |
| 52. A. amazement | B. confidence | C. joy | D. strength |
| 53. A. remain | B. remind | C. mind | D. miss |
| 54. A. energetic | B. interested | C. effective | D. active |
| 55. A. look forward to | B. live up to | C. come up with | D. end up with |

第二节 语法填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Heated 56. (argue) and cold silences are common between teenagers and their parents, 57. is because teenagers usually go through physical and mental changes in their growth. They are eager 58. independence as well as their parents' love and support. It can be a tough challenge for them 59. (achieve) a balance.

It must 60. (stress) that they can improve the situation by communicating 61. (regular) in an honest way. The key to 62. (maintain) a good parent-child relationship is to understand the situation from each other's point of view. Whenever quarrels come about, teenagers must remember that perhaps their parents 63. (experience) something similar and their advice is quite 64. (benefit).

The good news is 65. the stormy period will not last long. Everything will turn out fine in the end.

第三节 单词填空(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下列各句,根据汉语或首字母,在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

66. Can you talk a little about your primary and s education?
67. In babies and children, the n body temperature ranges from 36.6°C to 37.2°C.
68. The rapid increase in population caused a shortage of natural r .
69. Her husband was a man of good c , well-liked and respected by his co-workers.
70. The new bridge has been finished two years ahead of s .
71. The team's victory produced a (场面) of joy all over the country.
72. Do you have an explanation for your rude (行为表现)?
73. I am always (吸引) by the idea of working abroad.
74. Professor Smith is (承认) to be one of the greatest scholars in English.
75. Talking with a friend helps us understand the problems more (透彻).

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分15分)

你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以 Setting Goals 为题写一篇发言稿参赛,内容包括:1. 目标设定的重要性;2. 设定目标时的注意事项。

写作要求:

1. 词数 80 左右。
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Setting Goals

Albert Einstein said, "If you want to live a happy life, tie it to a goal." I quite agree with it.

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第二节 微写作(满分15分)

主题—Plastic surgery: beauty or beast?

现如今,整形手术越来越受年轻人的欢迎。他们认为通过改善外表可以使他们增加自信心。但是,整形手术有很多弊端:如手术费用贵、存在健康风险、整形效果不令人满意等。

结论:年轻人没有必要进行整形手术。内在美比外在美更重要。

写作要求:

1. 词数 100 左右。
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Plastic surgery: beauty or beast?

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