

## 2022—2023 学年高一下学期第二次月考 英语试题

考试时间 120 分钟 总分 120 分

本试卷分为第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，考生作答时，请将答案写在答题卡上（答题注意事项见答题卡），在本试题卷上做答无效。

### 第 I 卷（选择题）

第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项 A、B、C、D 中，选出最佳选项。（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

A

The New York See It All Tour is exactly what it sounds like: an all-inclusive guided tour of New York City.

#### Central Park

One of the most famous parks in the world, Central Park is a man-made wonder. Not only is it the first public park built in America, but it is also one of the most frequently visited parks, with over 25 million guests per year. Set in the middle of busy Manhattan, its grounds serve as a safe harbor, not only for athletes, and musicians but also for lots of migratory birds each year. One can spend an entire peaceful day wandering its grounds, gazing upon nearly 50 fountains, monuments, and sculptures or admiring its 36 bridges.

#### Hudson River Park

Hudson River Park is a waterside park on the Hudson River that extends from 59th Street south to Battery Park in the New York City district of Manhattan. Bicycle and pedestrian paths, including the Manhattan Waterfront Greenway, span the park north to south, opening up the waterfront for the public to relax. The park includes tennis and soccer fields, children's playground, dog run, and many other features.

#### Washington Square Park

Washington Square Park, located in the heart of Greenwich Village, is a very popular and often crowded square. People from all backgrounds gather to this large square dotted with trees.

#### Central Park Zoo

The Central Park Zoo is a small 6.5-acre zoo located on Central Park in New York City. The zoo began in the 1860s, making it the first official zoo to open in New York. The zoo was improved in 1934, with the addition of many new buildings ranged in a quadrangle around the sea lion pool. Finally, the zoo was repaired in the mid-1980s and reopened in 1988, replacing the old-fashioned cages with naturalistic environments.

1. What can we learn about Central Park?

- A. It is the first public park built in the world.
- B. It is a man-made park.
- C. It especially attracts pedestrians and artists.
- D. It was the most crowded park when first built.

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2. Which park is located in the heart of Greenwich Village?
- A. Central Park. B. Central Park Zoo.  
C. Washington Square Park. D. Hudson River Park.
3. When was the first official zoo in New York repaired for the first time?
- A. In the 1860s. B. In 1934. C. In 1988. D. In the mid-1980s.

B

One of the most popular street food found in China is no doubt the barbecue. A new programme, called *the Story of Chuaner*, tells the story of this popular food cooked over hot coals on just about every street corner in cities and towns across the country. Barbecued meat is an important part of people's nightlife.

Shown on June 20, the programme has had more than 25 million clicks on the video site *bilibili.com*. To find the most popular barbecue stalls (摊位), the production team travelled to more than 500 locations in 30 cities across the country. Some viewers compare *the Story of Chuaner* to *Midnight Diner*, a Japanese TV programme telling stories from late-night informal Japanese bars.

"I'm happy to hear this comparison because *Midnight Diner* is a good programme, and we share the same topic—night food," *the Story of Chuaner*'s director Chen Yingjie said. "However, they are quite different." He said that *Midnight Diner* focused more on food itself, though there was some conversation while people were eating. However, the night food scene of Chinese people means joy and a more lively atmosphere. People eating these barbecue snacks develop a feeling of connection, which can be a cure for loneliness.

The barbecue, regarded as the most ordinary and common night street snack, is different from home-made food by mothers as that is a symbol of family and kinship. The barbecue is where you go to become connected to people in society. And unlike official business lunches, during which people are rather polite, the barbecue lets people relax with old friends and new friends, leaving a lasting impression of friendship.

The world, as a whole, holds deep-rooted good feelings towards the barbecue, either for the taste or the warmth produced by fire. "What we should do is to present the Chinese barbecue just the way it is. Because with its special ingredients (食材), ways of cooking and more importantly, the special environment and people, the world will recognize it and might fall in love with it just as we do," said Chen.

4. What do we know about *the Story of Chuaner*?
- A. It has become very popular on the Internet.  
B. It mainly talks about the most famous Chinese food.  
C. It is thought highly of by most of the foreign tourists.  
D. It shows the colourful nightlife in large cities of China.
5. In which way was *the Story of Chuaner* different from *Midnight Diner*?
- A. It showed the eating habits. B. It showed more kinds of food.  
C. It focused more on people. D. It was less popular than *Midnight Diner*.

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6. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. The importance of the barbecue to family.  
B. The role of the barbecue in people's relationship.  
C. The influence of the barbecue on people's lifestyle.  
D. The influence of the barbecue on people's manners.
7. Why did Chen Yingjie choose the barbecue as the topic of the series?
- A. To show the feature of Chinese food.  
B. To research a special way of cooking.  
C. To introduce the history of the barbecue.  
D. To help the world understand China.

Scott Kelly visited the University of Wisconsin-Madison (UW). He shared his experiences in space with students.

Kelly graduated from college with an engineering degree in 1987. He was later accepted into Navy flight school. In 1995, Kelly sent his application to NASA to become an astronaut. He thought, "If I'm going to fail at something, I might as well just fail at something that I think I can't achieve." That's what Kelly told the audience at UW. To his surprise, he landed an interview.

From 1999 to 2016, Kelly took part in four space missions. His first was a repair trip to the Hubble Space Telescope. On his second trip, in 2007, he was the mission commander. Kelly finished his third mission in 2011. It was a five-month stay on the International Space Station (ISS). NASA was interested in the idea of sending people to space for an even longer period of time. The space agency then chose Kelly to set off on a 340-day mission to the ISS. The trip became one of the longest time ever spent in space.

The main purpose of the mission was to study how the human body responds to a long space flight. Space weakens your bones and muscles because your body doesn't have to use them much in low gravity. That's why astronauts work out for at least two hours a day. Eyesight is also greatly affected by space travel. Kelly says that he wears glasses to correct his vision because of his time spent in space.

There's still a lot to learn about the effects of space flights on the body. And there's always work to be done in space. The more people who get interested in space, the more steps we can take toward a possible moon base, or even a Mars base.

For kids desiring to become astronauts, Kelly has some advice, "Choose something that you like, because if you like it, you'll do better at it".

8. What does the underlined sentence in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Kelly was very afraid of failure.  
B. Kelly didn't really like to be an astronaut.  
C. Kelly thought he would be rejected.  
D. Kelly was very confident about the application.
9. How long did Kelly's fourth mission last?
- A. Five months.  
B. About half a year.  
C. Around a year.  
D. Two years.
10. What can we learn about the effects of space flights?
- A. Professional exercise can reduce them.  
B. They disappear when astronauts get home.  
C. Wearing glasses in space can avoid them.  
D. Researchers have already overcome them.

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11. What may Kelly agree with according to the last paragraph?

- A. Interest is the best teacher. B. Rome was not built in a day.  
C. No way is impossible to courage. D. Where there is a will, there is a way.

D

How can people speak their mind without saying? This is a question that scientists have aimed to answer for a long time. Researchers recently brought an upgraded device that can translate users' brain waves into daily speech.

Previously, the team led by Edward Chang at the University of California, San Francisco, developed an AI-based system that can identify up to 50 commonly used words based on the participant's brain waves. According to their paper published in November, the team upgraded the system which can now translate thoughts into complete sentences on a computer screen. Their tests showed that the device could decode (破译) silently spoken letters from a 1,152-word vocabulary at a speed of about 29 characters per minute. The accuracy was up to 94 percent.

However, this method can still be unsure since users still need to undergo surgery. Scientists at the University of Texas, US, have tried to translate people's thoughts without even touching their heads, reported Live Science.

The new technique is called fMRI, or functional magnetic resonance imaging (功能性磁共振成像). It's a safer way of "reading" brain activity. Active brain cells have more oxygen. By tracking these cells, scientists can translate brain activity.

The team asked participants to listen to 16 hours of radio shows while scanning their brains. Then they used a computer algorithm (算法) to create a story based on the fMRI recording. It matched the radio shows pretty well.

Also, the algorithm could basically explain the story of a silent movie that the participants watched. The team aims to develop this technology so that it can be used in brain-computer interfaces (脑机接口) designed for people who cannot speak or type.

12. What do we know about the device mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. It was implanted into a man's heart.  
B. It can help restore patients' lost memory.  
C. It can identify about 50 commonly used words.  
D. It was developed independently by Edward Chang.

13. How does fMRI "read" people's minds?

- A. By following their active brain cells.  
B. By putting electric poles into their brains.  
C. By recording their reaction to radio shows.  
D. By matching their brain activity with their habits.

14. What's the advantage of fMRI compared to the first device mentioned in the story?

- A. It's cheaper. B. It's safer.  
C. It's smaller in size. D. It's more accurate.



15. What can be concluded about fMRI from the last two paragraphs?

- A. It can only read what participants hear.
- B. It cannot work out what people imagine.
- C. It can read every detail of participants' minds.
- D. It can be used in brain-computer interfaces.

第二节 根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。(共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

When people think about ways to help the environment, encourage biodiversity and decrease greenhouse gases, they don't usually think about the impact of food waste. 16 Producing food for a growing global population is a complex challenge with a lot of negative environmental consequences, so food waste creates unnecessary stress on our fragile environment. Here are four things you can do to cut food waste.

17 This can help increase the shelf life of many of the most commonly wasted foods, including fruit, vegetables and dairy products. About 90% of milk waste happens in the home. Adjusting your fridge to the right temperature can save 50,000 tons of milk waste every year.

**Decrease single-use plastics.** Many of us are seeking ways to decrease the amount of single-use plastics in our lives and in our shopping baskets. This is good but often these plastics and packaging keep food fresh for longer. 18 Scientists are working on developing methods of treating and storing food that can extend its shelf life.

**Dish up smaller portions.** This results in up to 20% less food waste. Many of us put our leftovers in the fridge, then forget about them. Fortunately, there are many ways to manage our fridge contents effectively and decrease food waste. 19 Labeling(贴标签) leftovers reminds us when they went in and when they need to be eaten by. Try and freeze meat dairy and bread if they are close to spoiling—this will extend their life.

**Buy directly from local suppliers.** Our food systems and supply chains are incredibly complex, which leads to high levels of food loss and waste. In contrast, buying directly from local suppliers results in less waste. 20

- A. Store the food in the fridge.
- B. Set your fridge to below 5°C.
- C. These range from apps to the small post-it notes.
- D. The most commonly wasted foods are fresh fruit and vegetables.
- E. Fortunately, there are significant developments towards a post-plastic world.
- F. So, to decrease waste, we should support a local business, and eat quality food.
- G. Yet food waste is responsible for up to 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

第二部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 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。(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

In many ways, Gitanjali Rao is just an ordinary 11-year-old girl, lively and chatty, yet her scientific spirit makes a huge difference. Last month, she 21 the top prize at the Discovery Education 3M Young Scientist Challenge for her invention.

What 22 Gitanjali's work was that her city faced a water emergency with too much lead (铅) in its water. "The idea didn't 23 to me until I saw my parents try to do water tests. The test strips may show inaccurate results, which weren't very 24," she recalled.

She then searched for suitable materials with continued efforts and 25 found that carbon nanotube sensors(碳纳米管传感器) can be used to sense chemicals. Gitanjali 26 to build a small blue housing using the 3-D printer at her school with computer chips and a battery inside. A free app, which Gitanjali designed under 27 from her computer science teacher, sends the data to a linked phone through a(n) 28 device.

The process of designing her project wasn't always 29, though. Kathleen Shafer, a scientist paired with Gitanjali as her teacher in summer, 30 along the way. In the award ceremony, Gitanjali also 31 her success to her parents' constant support and 32 to try "crazy ideas". Gitanjali received \$25,000 to further develop her program along with the great 33 of winning the contest. According to Shafer, who 34 Gitanjali, "she shows a lot of motivation to solve 35 issues through science".

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|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 21. A. won           | B. designed        | C. offered       | D. made             |
| 22. A. exposed       | B. inspired        | C. defined       | D. improved         |
| 23. A. stick         | B. belong          | C. occur         | D. apply            |
| 24. A. simple        | B. predictable     | C. creative      | D. reliable         |
| 25. A. finally       | B. immediately     | C. temporarily   | D. initially        |
| 26. A. promised      | B. managed         | C. pretended     | D. happened         |
| 27. A. observation   | B. command         | C. direction     | D. control          |
| 28. A. attached      | B. permanent       | C. blank         | D. sustainable      |
| 29. A. optional      | B. smooth          | C. continuous    | D. complete         |
| 30. A. seized        | B. risked          | C. helped        | D. followed         |
| 31. A. stresses      | B. owes            | C. impresses     | D. guarantees       |
| 32. A. request       | B. encouragement   | C. struggle      | D. pressure         |
| 33. A. fortune       | B. intention       | C. honor         | D. potential        |
| 34. A. keeps up with | B. gets along with | C. takes care of | D. speaks highly of |
| 35. A. commercial    | B. practical       | C. symbolic      | D. dynamic          |

## 第 II 卷 (非选择题)

第二节 阅读下列材料, 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。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分) 全科免费下载公众号《高中僧课堂》

Albert Einstein, 36 is regarded as the greatest scientist in modern physics, was born in Germany on 14 March 1879. At the age of 17, he 37 (admit) to the university in 1896 and



graduated four years later.

After 38 (graduate) from university, Einstein first worked as a clerk in the Swiss patent office. While working there, he continued to study, 39 (earn) a doctorate in physics in 1905. That same year, he published four extraordinary physics papers and 40 (gradual) became world famous. In 1922, he was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize for Physics 41 his explanation of the photoelectric effect.

When Hitler came to power in Germany, Einstein, who was Jewish, found the doors of study 42 (close) to him. So he had to flee Germany and then went to the US and took 43 a position as a researcher at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

Although he was a genius, he sometimes 44 (forget) things, like his friends' birthdays. But despite his peculiarities, he was loved by his 45 (friend) and neighbours. Einstein passed away on 18 April 1955, and the whole world mourned the great loss of a brilliant scientist.

### 第三部分 书面表达(共两节, 满分 40 分)

#### 第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假设你是李华, 学校本周末要去附近的 Happy Village 感受美丽乡村, 你想邀请朋友 Lucy 一起去, 请给她写一封邀请信, 内容要点包括:

1. 乡村介绍; 2. 活动安排; 3. 往返时间和方式。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Lucy,

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Yours,

Li Hua

#### 第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 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。

The event that stands out in Tom's memory happened one morning when Tom was only ten years old. He was at home with his elder sister Jane. Tom was doing his homework when he heard raised voices. At first he thought nothing of it since customers in the motorcycle shop directly below their flat often became loud, but he soon realized this time it was different.

"Quick! Quick! Remove the motorcycles from the shop," someone yelled.

Then a thick burning smell filled the air. When Tom opened the front door of their flat to



investigate, a thick cloud of smoke greeted him. The motorcycle shop had caught fire and people were running and crying.

Jane, who had been playing the violin in her room, hurried to the living room. They rushed out of the door and along the corridor(走廊) through the smoke.

They were heading towards the stairway at the far end of the corridor when Jane stopped in her track. She turned around and headed back the way they came. Tom had no idea what she was doing, but he followed suit.

Jane had suddenly remembered the lady in her 70s who lived next door to them, who they called Makcik Malay for auntie. Jane began banging on Makcik's door, but got no answer. As the smoke thickened around them, Tom could see many of their neighbors—some still in their pyjamas—running for safety. The thought of fear crossed her mind.

"She would have run for safety like everyone else!" Tom cried. However, Jane refused to give up. "I know Makcik's still inside." She said she was familiar with Makcik's daily routine and was certain she would still be sleeping. She pounded the door. "Go downstairs. Go now! Go!"

注意:

1. 续写的词数应为 150 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Tom noticed the flame was reaching up.

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Luckily, some neighbors passing by stopped and offered help.

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