

怀仁一中 2022~2023 学年下学期高一第三次月考

英 语

全卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上,并将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。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并收回。
4. 本卷主要考查内容:外研版必修第三册。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Why does the man look upset?
A. His dog is ill. B. He didn't sleep well. C. He is ill.
2. How long has the woman stayed in the school?
A. 18 years. B. 16 years. C. 2 years.
3. What will the man do this weekend?
A. Go to a picnic. B. Visit Shanghai. C. Go over his lessons.
4. What's the matter with the woman?
A. Her car is broken. B. She couldn't see clearly. C. She drives too fast.
5. What's the weather like now?
A. Sunny. B. Windy. C. Rainy.

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。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. When does David usually go to school?
A. At 6:00. B. At 6:40. C. At 7:00.
7. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Mother and son. C. Teacher and student.

【高一英语 第 1 页(共 8 页)】

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听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who has gone out to have lunch?
A. Mary. B. Jack. C. Miss Smith.
9. What is the man's message mainly about?
A. Writing a good paper. B. Explaining his absence. C. Taking care of a patient.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What happened last night?
A. Some people were killed in a fire.
B. An electric motorbike caught fire.
C. An apartment was flooded.
11. Where were the old couple after being rescued?
A. In the apartment. B. In a hotel. C. In a hospital.
12. What will the speakers do?
A. Deliver some food. B. Visit the couple. C. Buy some flowers.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Which university will the woman attend?
A. Woodbury University. B. Princeton University. C. Harvard University.
14. What is likely to be the man's major?
A. Maths. B. Music. C. Science.
15. What does the man plan to do first?
A. Learn to swim. B. Read some novels. C. Go sightseeing.
16. Which country has the woman been to many times?
A. China. B. France. C. Germany.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which of the following is allowed to wear in the lab?
A. Open-toed shoes. B. Sleeveless T-shirts. C. Protective glasses.
18. Why can't food or drink be taken into the lab?
A. It may lose the attractive taste.
B. It may be polluted by chemicals.
C. It may influence experimental process.
19. What's the possible benefit of having a coworker in the lab?
A. Common responsibility. B. Mistake-free experiment. C. Timely rescue.
20. What is the text mainly about?
A. Lab safety rules. B. Lab possible danger. C. Lab experiment steps.

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、D 四个选项选出最佳选项。

A

Volunteer Programmes

Special Needs Support in Barcelona

Are you interested in being a volunteer of Special Needs Support in Barcelona? The programme enables volunteers to provide one-on-one care for people with a variety of physical and mental disabilities. At a specialized centre, volunteers can gain related experience by supporting people with disabilities.

Highlights:

The programme starts every second Monday of the month.

【高一英语 第 2 页(共 8 页)】

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Affordable fees are \$ 1,000 for 2 weeks.
It includes accommodation, meals and airport pick-up.

Animal Care in Spain

Do you want to make some four-legged friends as a volunteer of Animal Care in Spain? The project empowers volunteers to assist cats and dogs that have been abandoned(遗弃) in Barcelona. Volunteers take care of animals and improve conditions at the animal shelter in order to keep animals active and healthy.

Highlights:

The programme starts every fourth Tuesday of the month.

Affordable fees are \$ 1,030 for 2 weeks.

It includes accommodation, meals and airport pick-up.

Forest Conservation in Spain

Do you want to help deal with climate change in Spain? The project provides a unique opportunity for volunteers to contribute to the recovery of the native forests on the Catalonia coast near Barcelona. Volunteers gain experience in fieldwork while helping the natural forest recover.

Highlights:

The programme starts every Wednesday.

Affordable fees are \$ 425 for 1 week.

It includes accommodation, meals and 24/7 support.

Coastal Conservation in Zanzibar

Are you excited about volunteering for coastal conservation in Zanzibar? It is an opportunity for volunteers to explore the Jozani Forest.

Volunteers will gain experience by supporting local initiatives(倡议) that aim to preserve the natural environment and wildlife through a range of activities.

Highlights:

The programme starts every Friday.

Affordable fees are \$ 540 for 1 week.

It includes accommodation, airport pick-up and 24/7 support.

21. When do you work if you volunteer to help those with special needs?

- A. Every Friday. B. Every Wednesday.
C. Every fourth Tuesday of the month. D. Every second Monday of the month.

22. Which programme enables a volunteer to do something about climate change?

- A. Animal Care in Spain. B. Forest Conservation in Spain.
C. Coastal Conservation in Zanzibar. D. Special Needs Support in Barcelona.

23. What do the four volunteer programmes have in common?

- A. They all charge fees.
B. They all provide meals.
C. They all last two weeks.
D. They all focus on environmental protection.

B

It was Christmas Day, and Toddy and Tita were alone. Papa and mamma had gone to see their big boy who was ill. They had promised to be home for Christmas, but there was a heavy snow that day. The babysitter was afraid the train would be delayed until the day after Christmas. The two little girls felt so lonely that the babysitter let them play in the big drawing-room, so they lined up all the chairs in a row, and imagined it was a train.

Suddenly, they heard music in the street. They ran to the window and saw a little boy outside who was singing and beating a drum. They asked the little boy to come in. He was a little frightened at first, but he had no shoes on his feet and it was too cold for him to be outside. At last, he agreed. He told them that his name was Guido, and that he was so poor that he had no shoes, and had to go singing from house to house for a few pennies to get some dinner. And he was so hungry. "Poor little boy!" said Tita. "Our mamma is away, and we're having a pretty sad Christmas, but we'll try to make it nice for you." The babysitter prepared a big dinner party for them. Guido had never had a dinner like it before. "It's a fairy tale," he said.

Just as the last dish came on, the door opened and mamma and papa rushed in. That night, Tita said, "Mamma, I know something. Whenever you feel sad and lonely, if you find somebody sadder and lonelier than yourself and cheer them up, it will make you all right."

24. What was the actual challenge for the parents' returning home?

- A. The busy traffic. B. The bad weather.
C. The big boy's illness. D. The shortage of money.

25. Why did Guido say that "It's a fairy tale" in Paragraph 2?

- A. To show his joy. B. To share his hope.
C. To raise his doubt. D. To present his humour.

26. What can we learn from what Tita said in the last paragraph?

- A. Love and you will be loved.
B. It is better to give than to take.
C. Helping others is helping yourself.
D. The best hearts are always the bravest.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. A snowy night. B. A little singing boy.
C. A wonderful babysitter. D. A meaningful Christmas.

C

Sometimes the stress of work can get to be so high, so it's nice to get away for a while. However, even on vacation, it can be hard to leave all your worries at the office—especially when you think about the mountain of emails.

Iceland now offers a solution with a service called OutHorse Your Email. The service encourages visitors to disconnect and enjoy the country's beauty while one of several highly trained Icelandic horses replies to any email. "When visitors travel to Iceland we want them to fully experience everything our nation has to offer," one official said. "Our OutHorse Your Email service lets them do just that."

To use the service, you should fill in a form on its website and your personalized out-of-office email will be written by one horse and sent automatically(自动地). The email explains the sender is away on vacation and that they've given their email jobs to one of Iceland's four-legged animals. It then includes the message created by the animal. But how do horses type an email? They've got their own specially designed horse-sized keyboards in the fields and are able to walk across the keys. However, that still doesn't mean coherency(条理性). They're horses, after all. The result is just meaningless collections of letters.

This might seem like a joke, but is actually meant seriously. Nowadays the line between private life and work has become unclear. The service draws attention to the fact that people have the right to be away from work during their holiday. It also sends a message that Iceland is a unique destination by helping tourists go on a real holiday. It'll surely put a smile on their face and make them want to vacation in Iceland.

28. What is a problem that people face when they are on vacation according to the text?
A. They prefer work to holidays.
B. They're required to send emails.
C. They always keep their work in mind.
D. They feel uneasy without work at hand.
29. What can we know about the messages created by the horses?
A. They do not make any sense.
B. They will be reviewed by the sender first.
C. They're expected to make the receiver laugh.
D. They're created in the style the sender requires.
30. How does the author feel about OutHorse Your Email?
A. Advanced. B. Competitive. C. Educational. D. Meaningful.
31. What is the main purpose of the text?
A. To show a way to develop the tourist industry.
B. To describe the new role of horses in travel.
C. To encourage people to travel in Iceland.
D. To introduce a new tourism service.

D

Remote controls(遥控) are one of the most common symbols of our modern technologies. In fact, remote controls are an invention born in the 1800s. Famous inventor Nikola Tesla created one of the world's first wireless remote controls, which he showed for the first time at Madison Square Garden in New York City in 1898.

Tesla called his imperfect system a "tele-automaton", as he thought he needed to ameliorate it further. Tesla used a tiny boat to show his invention. Tesla sent signals to the boat using a box—the remote control he invented. The signals produced by this box changed electrical contacts aboard the boat, which, in turn, adjusted the rudder(调整船舵), allowing the operator to control the boat's way of moving. Financially, Tesla's remote-controlled boats were a failure. His intended customer, the US Navy, thought the technology was too easily damaged for war. But the idea of remote control caught on and quickly spread to many other types of equipment.

In the 1930s and 1940s, a few consumer electronics(消费类电子产品), such as garage(车库) door openers and model airplanes, arrived with remote controls. In the mid 1950s, Zenith engineer Eugene Polley invented his Flashmatic TV remote, which used directional flashes of light to control the television. In 1956, Polley's colleague, Robert Adler, created the Space Command control, which used ultrasonic sound(超声) instead of light. And ultrasonic sound remotes were the standard for TVs until the 1980s, when remotes began to use the infrared light(红外光) signals that are most common today.

Remote controls have allowed humans to perform many tasks that would be difficult, if not impossible. And although remotes might have a long history, they are anything but over. As we continue to apply technology to our lives, it's very likely that we'll need remotes to keep things under control.

32. What does the underlined word "ameliorate" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. Decorate. B. Approach. C. Feature. D. Improve.
33. What was the purpose of Nikola Tesla in inventing remote controls?
A. To control the TV set. B. To operate the tiny boat.
C. To sell them to the army. D. To raise money for the army.

34. How is Paragraph 3 mainly developed?
A. By analyzing causes. B. By following time order.
C. By making comparisons. D. By describing an experiment.
35. What can we infer about remote controls?
A. They'll become very light.
B. They'll control everything.
C. They'll have more and more uses.
D. They'll become cheaper in the future.

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。

When it comes to dairy choices, we already have a lot of "milks" to choose from. 36 The reason is how available and cheap its main ingredient is.

Potato milk doesn't sound like the most delicious thing in the world, but then again, neither does oat milk(燕麦奶) or soy milk and look how popular they turned out to be. 37 Plus, the potato uses a lot less land and resources than other plants that are now used for milk, which makes both the vegetable and the milk cheaper.

DUG, the world's only commercially available potato milk brand, recently made its new product on the UK market, where it is expected to make quite an effect purely based on the demand for animal product alternatives in that market. 38

Although the recent launch of DUG potato milk in the UK made some waves, the success of this dairy alternative isn't sure. 39 The lack of proteins could also be a problem for some people.

40 The crop is twice as efficient as growing oat, in terms of land use, needs little water and has a better harvest(收获) than most plants. The new drink may have a huge hill to climb to actually compete with other plant-based milks, but it certainly has a chance to become the next popular health food.

- A. It's popular with children.
B. The new dairy is very cheap.
C. But the potato milk is likely to make a big difference in its sustainability(耐久性).
D. People who have tried it complained of a salty taste.
E. However, the latest potato milk could prove to be a game-changer.
F. The company plans to expand to other European countries.
G. This new dairy alternative works great for homemade drinks.

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,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

William was one of my students. He is very positive. Each child should plant sunflowers as a class 41. Planting sunflowers was 42 for many students, 43, the growing part much less so. It took too long to see results from daily watering and most kids had little 44 for it. They lost interest and forgot to 45 their sunflowers, but William didn't.

Even though he 46 with his reading, he never once complained(抱怨). Still, I couldn't help but 47. Despite his strong determination, William's grades were poor. I 48 if he'd be able to pass. 49, to my joy, William entered into the third grade. And

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