2022-2023 学年第二学期期末检测 高一英语

(考试时间: 120 分钟 试卷满分: 150 分)

注意事项:

- 1. 本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。
- 2. 回答第 I 卷时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目 的答案标号涂黑。
 - 3. 回答第Ⅱ卷时,将答案写在答题卡上。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题)

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. What did Jim do last night?

2. How will Linda return home?

A. Went to the cinema. Looked after his mother. B. Did some cleaning.

C.

A. 2 years.

B. 4 years.

C. 5

A. By car.

B. By bus.

C. On

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a restaurant.

B. At a shop.

C. At

a hotel

4. What does the woman want to drink?

A. A cup of tea.

B. A cup of coffee.

C. A

cup of water.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. What to chat.

B. How to chat.

Why to chat.

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。听每段对话或独自 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。

听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。

6. How long did it take Susan to finish her first book?

years.

7. How did Susan's mother probably find the book?

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13. How much do the speakers need to pay for the tickets?

:						
0	A. Difficult.	B. Attractive.	c.	A. \$8.	B. \$16.	C.
:	Disappointing.			\$18.		
: :	听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。			听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。		
:	8. What does Henry say about his hometown?			14. Where did Bruce grow up?		
拟	A. It becomes crowded.	B. It attracts more visitors.	C. It	A. In Milan.	B. In Paris.	C. In
: :	has a better environment.			New York.		
:	9. What did Henry do in his hometown last week?			15. What helped Bruce improve his English?		
:	A. He attended an activity. B. He visited his grandparents. C. He saw around his old school. 10. Who is probably Jason?			A. His experience of staying in America.		
o :				B. His communication with a native speaker.		
:				C. His friendship with an American couple.		
: :	A. Henry's old friend.	B. Henry's neighbor.	C.	16. What does Bruce prefer doing?		
:	Henry's former classmate.			A. Seeing English films.	B. Reading English novels.	C.
:	听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。 11. Which place will the speakers go to?			Watching English talk shows.		
:				17 What does Bruce want to be in the future?		
:	A. Green Lake.	B. The sports center.	C.	A. A teacher.	B. A translator.	C. A
0	The Memorial Rink (溜冰场).			guide.		
:	12. When will the speakers go skating?			听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。		
:	A. On Monday.	B. On Saturday.	C. On	18. What is the speaker doing?		
:	Sunday.			A. Doing a report.	B. Giving an announcement.	C.
袱						

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Introducing a flight.

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19. What will the weather in Los Angeles be like this evening?

A. Rainy.

B. Cloudy.

C.

Sunny.

20. What does the man ask passengers to do next?

A. Have lunch.

B. Watch a film.

C.

Watch a safety video.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

About five weeks ago, I noticed the skin of our pet lizard (蜥蜴) was growing dusty. It worried me. I reported the strange surface on the skin of the lizard to my husband and children the next morning. Seconds later, our lizard emerged from its tank with its old skin flowing behind it.

I didn't think about it much until a morning last week when I knocked my favorite teapot off the table. It burst into hundreds of pieces. As I swept up the mess, I wondered why we had been breaking so many things over the months.

The destruction started three months ago. It was my husband's birthday. He had just lost his job. The uncertainty was starting to wear on us, so I wanted to do something special.

"Let's make a cake for Dad!" I cried.

My kids screamed with joy. We baked, iced and sprinkled for most of the day.

Candles on the cake! Balloons on the walls! Flowers on the table!

Two hours before my husband came back home from another job interview, my daughter climbed up to grab a glass vase from a high shelf. It fell and crashed beside the cake. Tiny pieces of glass were everywhere. She sobbed loudly as I threw the cake away. My husband had banana pudding for his birthday.

Three days ago, the light in our living room suddenly went out. After several frustrating hours of unsuccessful attempts to fix it, my husband suggested watching the Michael Jordan documentary (纪录片) series The Last Dance.

The poignancy (酸楚) of Jordan retiring from his beloved basketball to play baseball and what had pushed him to make such a tough decision took me by surprise. As I watched him take off his basketball uniform and replace it with a baseball uniform, I saw him leaving behind the layer that no longer served him, just as our lizard had. Neither of them chose the moment that had transformed them. But they had to live with who they were after everything was different. Just like us. I realized that we have to learn to leave the past behind.

Humans do not shed skin (蜕皮) as easily as other animals. The beginning of change is upsetting. The process is tiring. Damage changes us before we are ready.

I see our lizard, raw and nearly new.

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Jordan said that no matter how it ends, it starts with hope. With our tender, hopeful skin, that is where we begin.

- 21. What can we learn about the pet lizard from Paragraph 1?
- A. Its tank grew dirty.
- B. Its old skin came off.
- C. It got a skin

- D. It went missing. disease.
- 22. Why did the author's husband have banana pudding for his birthday?
- A. The birthday cake was ruined.

B. The author made good

- puddings.
- C. Pudding was his favorite dessert.
- D. They couldn't afford a

- birthday cake.
- 23. Why does the author mention The Last Dance in the passage?
- A. To prove a theory.
- B. To define a concept. C. To develop the theme. D.

To provide the background.

В

A trial project by the Montreal Children's Hospital suggested that the use of medical hypnosis (催眠) can reduce pain and anxiety in patients. The project also resulted in a reduction in the amount of medicines used to perform medical-imaging(医学影像) procedures.

"During the examination children don't move. It works perfectly. It's amazing," said Johanne L'Ecuyer, a medical-imaging technologist at the hospital.

The project was inspired by a French team from Rouen University Hospital Centre where examinations are done under hypnosis instead of general anesthesia(麻醉).

A French medical-imaging technologist—also a hypnotist—was invited to train a few members in the medical-imaging department of the children's hospital. In all, 80 examinations were conducted for the project between January and September, 2019, focusing on the imaging procedures that would cause anxiety.

Hypnosis is not a state of sleep: It is rather a modified(改变的) state of consciousness. The technologist will guide the patient to this modified state—an imaginary world that will disassociate itself more and more from the procedure that follows.

"The technologist must build up a story with the patient," Ms. L'Ecuyer said. "The patient is left with the power to choose what he wants to talk about. Do you play sports? Do you like going to the beach? We establish a subject that we will discuss throughout the procedure."

Everything that happens next during the procedure must be related to this story—an injection(注射) becomes the bite of an insect; the heat on the skin becomes the sensation of the sun and a machine that rings becomes a police car passing nearby.

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"The important thing is that the technologist associates what is happening outside the patient's body with what the patient sees in his head," Ms. L'Ecuyer said. "It requires creativity on the part of the technologist, imagination, a lot of patience and kindness." The procedure appealed to the staff a lot when it was introduced in January." It spread like wildfire that someone from France was here to train the technologists," Ms. L'Ecuyer said. She added that she had a line of staff at her door wanting to take the training. 24.One of the results produced by the trial project is . . A. a better understanding of children B. less use of certain medicines C. new medical-imaging technology D. an improved reputation of the hospital 25. The French technologist came to the children's hospital to ... A. assist in treating a patient B. carry out hypnosis training C. start up a new department D. learn about the procedure 26. According to Paragraph 5, hypnosis works by A. creating a perfect world for patients B. forcing patients into a state of deep sleep C. putting patients into an unconscious state D. leading patients'

27. What can we learn about the story used in the procedure?

A. It should keep pace with the procedure.

B. It reflects the patient's

creativity.

C. It is selected by the technologist.

D. It tells what doctors are

doing to the patient.

 \mathbf{C}

When my family moved to America in 2010 from a small village in Guangdong, China, we brought not only our luggage, but also our village rules, customs and culture. One of the rules is that young people should always respect (尊敬) elders. Unluckily, this rule led to my very first embarrassment in the United States

I had a part-time job as a waiter in a Chinese restaurant. One time, when I was serving food to a middle-aged couple, the wife asked me how the food could be served so quickly. I told her that I had made sure they got their food quickly because I always respect the elderly. As soon as I said that, her face showed great displeasure. My manager, who happened to hear what I said, took me aside and gave me a long lecture about how sensitive (敏感) Americans are and how they dislike the description "old". I then walked back to the table and apologized to the wife. After the couple heard my reason, they understood that the problem was caused by cultural differences, so they laughed and were no longer angry. In my

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village in China, people are proud of being old. Not so many people live to be seventy or eighty, and people who reach such an age have the most knowledge and experience. Young people always respect older people because they know they can learn from their rich experience.

However, in the United States, people think "growing old" is a problem since "old" shows that a person is going to retire or that the body is not working well. Here many people try to keep themselves away from growing old by doing exercises or jogging, and women put on makeup, hoping to look young. When I told the couple in the restaurant that I respect the elderly, they got angry because this caused them to feel they had failed to stay young. I had told them something they didn't want to hear.

After that, I changed the way I had been with older people. It is not that I don't respect them any more; I still respect them, but now I don't show my feelings through words.

28. Jack brought the couple their food very fast because

A. the manager asked him to do so

B. he respected the

elderl

C. the couple wanted him to do so

D. he wanted more

pay

:

29. When Jack called the couple "elderly", they became .

A. Nervous

B. satisfied

C. unhappy

D.

excited

30. In Jack's hometown, _____.

A. people dislike being called "old"

B. people are proud

of being old

C. many people reach the age of seventy or eighty

D. the elderly are

the first to get food in restaurants

31. After this experience, Jack

A. lost his job in the restaurant

B. made friends

with the couple

C. no longer respected the elderly

D. changed his way

with older people

D

To say that the child learns by imitation and that the way to teach is to set a good example oversimplifies. No child imitates every action he sees. Sometimes, the example the parent wants him to follow is ignored while he takes over contrary patterns from some other example. Therefore we must turn to a more subtle theory than "Monkey see, monkey do."

Look at it from the child's point of view. Here he is in a new situation, lacking a ready response. He is seeking a response which will gain certain ends. If he lacks

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a ready response for the situation, and cannot reason out what to do, he observes a model who seems able to get the right result. The child looks for an authority or expert who can show what to do.

There is a second element at work in this situation. The child may be able to attain his immediate goal only to find that his method brings criticism from people who observe him. When shouting across the house achieves his immediate end of delivering a message,he is told emphatically that such a racket (叫嚷) is unpleasant,that he should walk into the next room and say his say quietly. Thus,the desire to solve any objective situation is overlaid with the desire to solve it properly. One of the early things the child learns is that he gets more affection and approval when his parents like his response. Then other adults reward some actions and criticize others. If one is to maintain the support of others and his own self-respect,he must adopt responses his social group approves.

In finding trial responses, the learner does not choose models at random. He imitates the person who seems a good person to be like, rather than a person whose social status he wishes to avoid. If the pupil wants to be a good violinist, he will observe and try to copy the techniques of capable players; while some other person may most influence his approach to books.

Admiration of one quality often leads us to admire a person as a whole, and he becomes an identifying figure. We use some people as models over a wide range of

situations, imitating much that they do. We learn that they are dependable and rewarding models because imitating them leads to success. 32. By the last sentence of the first paragraph, the author . . A. compares children's behaviors to monkey's B. tells us that children do not learn by imitation C. thinks it is partial to regard imitation as "Monkey see, monkey do. " D. means that children should not learn by imitating their parents 33. The first element at work when a child learns by imitation is A. the need to find a way to attain the desired goal B. the desire to be acknowledged by his social group C. the desire to find an expert and authority D. the need to find a way to avoid criticism 34. According to the third paragraph, besides achieving his goals, a child should also learn to . A. attain his desired results as soon as possible B. show his love for his parents and friends D. behave properly C. talk in a low voice 35. It can be inferred that children usually imitate people

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B. who they want to be

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A. who do not scold them

:

C. who have a high social status

D. who give them many

rewards

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白的选项,选项中有两项为 多余选项。

Christmas is a time for nostalgia (怀旧), when families come together from all around the world and traditions are observed. __36__.

Christmas dinner is perhaps where we see the biggest differences. British people traditionally consume turkey, mince pies, mulled wine for refreshment, and Christmas pudding for dessert. 37 For Americans, eggnog is the preferred drink alongside turkey or ham with sweet potato pies for dessert.

__38__. Unlike the US, each year, major UK department stores spend millions on advertisements that tell heart-warming short stories. Among the most famous is the John Lewis Christmas advert. It features a little girl called Bridget, whose trampoline becomes popular with local wildlife.

The language of Christmas is also a subtle cultural difference. In the US, you would usually say "Merry Christmas". While in the UK, "happy" took on a higher-class meaning than "merry". The royal family adopted "Happy Christmas" as their preferred greeting and others took note. 39 There is also a similar distinction on how to address the fat man in red. Americans call him "Santa Claus"

or "Santa", while Britons would refer to him as "Father Christmas"-though "Santa" is sometimes used as well.

All these differences make Christmas on both sides of the Atlantic distinctively interesting. 40 After all, the Christmas spirit is about spreading goodwill to all and spending quality time with family.

A. Advertisements play an important part.

B. So this term

remains popular in the UK.

C. So "Happy Christmas" was used widely in the US.

D. Indeed, you'll be

hard-pressed to find this in the US.

E. However, they can be different even among similar cultures.

F. Even the most stubborn Briton or American would enjoy it in another country.

G. Another difference is the UK's obsession with Christmas TV advertisements.

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空 (共20小题; 每题1.5分, 满分30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。

How much do you know about athletes? Many people regard watching sports games as a form of 41. But for athletes, they are challenging the 42 of human beings and breaking boundaries. Intensive training is a task which they do every day as a matter of 43. On May 6,1954, Roger Bannister, who ran a mile

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in 3 minutes and 59.4 seconds, ______the whole world's attention. People 42.A.beliefs B.rights C.strengths D.limits believed that it was 45 imagination for a person to run a mile within 4 minutes. 43.A.routine B.situation C.experience Bannister made a(n) 46 in what people believed was impossible. In the years D.opinion since, more and more athletes have overcome the four-minute-mile 47. Today, B.avoided C.attracted 44.A.required the record---held by Hicham El Guerrouj of Morocco since July 7, 1999--- 48 D.disturbed at 3 minutes and 43.13 seconds. 45.A.beyond B.within C.from D.by Records are 49 at a lower and lower rate in both running and other 46.A.cut B. division C.involvement fields. When new records are set, they're changed by a small proportion of a(n) D.breakthrough 50 .The decimal point (小数点), set at one-tenth of a second for Bannister's 47.A.difference B.barrier C.habit D.fear record, now 51 one-hundredth of a second. 52 , we'll have to go to a 48.A.aims B.shoots C.works third decimal place, and then a fourth. D.stands C.checked The closer athletes get to being 53, the harder it is to make improvements. 49.A.updated B.held Even though they are 54 the best performances of human beings, excellent D.established athletes can still 55 proportions of seconds off existing records. They have a 50.A.minute B.hour C.second D.day real 56 to break re-cords. The gaps between new and old records decrease 51.A.contains B.measures C.means 57 Athletes are getting closer and closer to 58 D.covers performances all the time. It will be tougher and tougher 59 52.A.Instead B.Soon C.Meanwhile However, excellent athletes never 60 trying. D.Besides 41.A. attention B.contribution C.recreation 53.A.honest B.strong C.perfect D.communication D.ordinary

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54.A. assessing B.affecting C.expecting D.approaching 55.A.shave B.keep C.pay D.knock 56.A.history B.struggle C.change D.inspiration 57.A.quickly B.finally C.normally D.gradually 58.A.satisfying B.peak C.consistent D.fair 59.A.making sense B.taking effect C.making progress D.losing heart C.start 60.A.stop B.remember D.suggest

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题,共50分)

英语知识应用 第三部分

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下列材料,在空白处填入适当的内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

Fuchsia Dunlop from the UK likes to post her experiences of food from around the world on social media. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, cooking Chinese food 61 (become) a way for her to deal with the "endless lockdown".

__62__ (realize) her dream of becoming a cook, she decided to come to Chengdu, 63 she learned local cooking skills in 1994. Seven years later, Dunlop published her first book, Sichuan Cookery, 64 (praise) as "one of the top 10 cookbooks of all time". So far, she has published five books about Chinese cuisines, showing her deep understanding of the food culture that 65 (run) in the blood of Chinese people.

Having studied Chinese food culture for nearly 20 years, she regards Jiangnan 66 the center of the nation's gastronomy(美食学). The decisive moment was in 2008 when she went to Longjing Caotang, 67 restaurant in Hangzhou. The whole cooking method was so moving and 68 (impress) that at that moment she decided to write a book about the area. According to Dunlop, by presenting the 69 (dish), she is trying to paint a picture of the area and display 70 (it) different sides, from the banquet to the street food.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的一下作 文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词 的增加、删除或修改。

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增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(A),并在其下面写出该加的词。 删除:把 多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词; 2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Last weekend, I shop for books in a bookstore. While choosing a book, I suddenly found that my cellphone was almost dead. I was anxiously because I had to use my cellphone pay for a taxi home. I looked for around but couldn't find any outlets in the bookstore. I asked a salesgirl that there was a charging service. To her joy, there was a wireless charging device. She helped me operate it, and the cellphone ran out of power, failing to charge. Just then the bookstore owners passed by and told me to charge it in his office. I was very grateful. Twenty minutes late, he brought my cellphone back. How a good gentleman!

第二节 书面表达

假设你是学校学生会主席李华。你校将要组织美国交换生参观中国美术馆 (National Art Museum of China)。请你根据下面提供的信息,用英语写一则通知。内容包括:

1. 活动具体安排(集合时间、地点,交通方式等); 2. 活动内容; 3. 活动意义。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数; 3. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Hi, everyone! May I have your attention, please?

Hope you will enjoy the visit. That's all. Thank you.

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