

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?

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

2. How will Linda return home?

- A. By car. B. By bus. C. On

foot.

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. C. 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。

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

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

- A. 2 years. B. 4 years. C. 5 years.

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

[illegible]

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\$18.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. Where did Bruce grow up?

C. It

C. In

New York.

15. What helped Bruce improve his English?

C. He

B. His communication with a native speaker.

C. His friendship with an American couple.

C.

16. What does Bruce prefer doing?

C.

Watching English talk shows

17 What does Bruce want to be in the future?

C.

C. A

guide.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

C. On

18. What is the speaker doing?

C.

Introducing a flight.

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.

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 disease. D. It went missing.

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.

B

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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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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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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C. who have a high social status
rewards

D. who give them many

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



C

41. A.attention B.contribution C.recreation
D.communication

D.ordinary

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

60. A. stop

B. remember

C. start

D. suggest

第 II 卷（非选择题，共 50 分）

第三部分 英语知识应用

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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英语写

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

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