

## 高一英语试卷

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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交回。

### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 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. When will Bill return the car to Sue?  
A. By 5:30 pm.                      B. At 5:00 pm.                      C. By 4:30 pm.
2. How does the woman feel?  
A. Delighted.                      B. Discouraged.                      C. Satisfied.
3. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Weekend plan.  
B. Going camping in the summer.  
C. A normal life in the summer holiday.
4. How many students took the English competition?  
A. 45.                      B. 50.                      C. 60.
5. What does the woman want?  
A. European paintings.                      B. A yellow coat.                      C. A book.

#### 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。

【高一英语 第1页(共10页)】

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

6. Why does the woman make the call?  
A. There is no hot water.  
B. The breakfast is rather bad.  
C. The shower handle can't be turned.

7. What will the woman do this morning?

- A. Do some washing.                      B. Have her hair cut.                      C. Have three meetings.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What is the woman looking for?

- A. A supermarket.                      B. A hospital.                      C. A book store.

9. How will the woman go there?

- A. By bus.                      B. By taxi.                      C. On foot.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What does the woman see?

- A. A birthday cake.                      B. A photo.                      C. A well-prepared party.

11. What do we know about the man's grandma?

- A. She is still healthy.  
B. She was born in America.  
C. She hates to have birthday parties.

12. How many daughters does the man's grandma have?

- A. 2.                      B. 3.                      C. 5.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman think of the high school in the USA?

- A. It's great.                      B. It's boring.                      C. It's stressful.

14. Which team was the woman on in high school?

- A. Swimming.                      B. Basketball.                      C. Tennis.

15. Where was the woman last year?

- A. In America.                      B. In Japan.                      C. In Canada.

16. What does the woman want to do in the future?

- A. Hold a lot of parties.  
B. Start swimming again.  
C. Live near a lake or a river.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. When was the first real newspaper started?

- A. In 1609.                      B. In 1665.                      C. In 1704.

18. Which country was the first to publish newspapers?

- A. England.                      B. Germany.                      C. America.

【高一英语 第2页(共10页)】

19. Which was the first successful newspaper in America?  
A. *Strassburg Relation*.  
B. *The New York Sun*.  
C. *The Boston News-Letter*.
20. What did the speaker say about the first penny newspaper?  
A. It only cost a dollar.  
B. It was called *The London Gazette*.  
C. It was the first one to have advertisements.

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 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Let us continue with all sorts of great books. These four ones are worth reading.

**Ducks: Two Years in the Oil Sands**

Kate Beaton is best known for humor. She tells how hopeless she was to pay off college loans, and she spent two years in her 20s working in the oil fields of Alberta. Beaton also considered how her years in the oil sands affected her own creativity. Her surroundings seemed almost designed to limit her imagination. The book is a vital turning point in the career of an important artist.

**Nowhere Better Than Here**

In her first middle grade novel, Sarah Guillory has written an exciting story about a brave girl fighting against the effects of climate change. When the worst flood in a century hits, thirteen-year-old Jillian is determined to find a way to keep her hometown Boutin and its spirit alive.

**It Won't Always Be Like This**

Malaka Gharib has got a sharp eye for character details. Now in the book, Gharib revisits her teens. She tells about leaving Los Angeles, where she lived with her mother and visiting her father in Egypt every summer. Looking back at this time with adult eyes, she recalls her teen self with a mix of liking and anger.

**Just Jerry: How Drawing Shaped My Life**

It tells the true story of the author Jerry Pinkney's childhood growing up in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In the book, Jerry also mentions his reading and writing problems. Only drawing could offer him a sense of calm, control and confidence. Jerry eventually became one of the most celebrated children's book illustrators (插图画家) of all time.

21. What did Beaton think of her days in oil fields?  
A. It was full of secrets.  
B. It narrowed her imagination.

- C. It was helpful to her works.  
D. It gave her inspiration for drawing.
22. Which of the following is its author's first book?  
A. *Ducks: Two Years in the Oil Sands*.  
B. *Nowhere Better Than Here*.  
C. *It Won't Always Be Like This*.  
D. *Just Jerry: How Drawing Shaped My Life*.

23. What do the last two books have in common?

- A. They both tell inspiring stories.  
B. They both center on climate problems.  
C. They both describe the scenes of adulthood.  
D. They both mention the authors' growth experiences.

B

P. T. Usha is an Indian athlete. Her success story is an inspiration to women all across the world.

She was born in a poor family in Kerala in 1964. She was unable to enjoy her childhood because of her family's poverty (贫穷). Usha was always interested in sports and took part in a variety of contests from a young age. She easily defeated the school champion, who was three years older than her, in a school race.

She received Rs. 250 scholarships from the Government of Kerala in 1976. Later coach OM Nambiar gave her an award in a match event. In an interview, he stated that he felt she had the ability to be a great short-distance runner. Usha began to train under his coaching. She won a variety of medals in the sports contests she competed in under his guidance. Usha won six medals at the interstate meet for juniors in 1978. She won 14 medals at the Kerala State College Meet. Usha had both the best and a little tough time during the 1984 Olympics.

At the games, she established new Commonwealth marks by running 56.81 seconds in the heats and 55.54 seconds in the semi-finals, and she advanced to the final. She finished fourth in the final with a time of 55.42 seconds. She was just 0.01 second slower than the bronze medalist.

Usha won six medals in the 1985 Jakarta Asian Championships, five gold and one bronze. She established a record for the most gold medals won at a single event in the championships' history. She won four gold medals in the Asian Games in 1986. She became the first woman president of Indian Olympic Association.

P. T. Usha's sporting career and moments of glory are imprinted (铭刻) in the minds of many people. P. T. Usha is still an inspiration to female athletes all over the world.

24. What does the paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

- A. P. T. Usha's education.  
B. P. T. Usha's early life.  
C. P. T. Usha's family.  
D. P. T. Usha's success.

25. Why did OM Nambiar decide to train P. T. Usha?

- A. He was requested by her.
- B. He believed her athletic talent.
- C. He wanted to achieve his dream.
- D. He wanted to help her earn money.

26. What kind of person is P. T. Usha?

- A. A person with amazing achievements.
- B. A person who sets an example to males.
- C. A person who brings hopes to the world.
- D. A person who is very interested in swimming.

27. In which section may the text appear in a newspaper?

- A. Science.
- B. Health.
- C. History.
- D. Figure.

C

Restaurants, farmers and food businesses are turning to chemistry and physics to deal with the problem of food waste. Some companies are testing coverings to slow the fruits' ripening (成熟) process and packets to keep food fresh. Others are developing digital sensors that can tell when meat is safe to eat.

Experts say growing awareness of the costs of food waste has led to more efforts to deal with the problem. ReFED is a group that studies food waste. It estimates 225,000 kilograms of food can be kept out of waste areas each year with special high-tech coverings.

But the cost can be a barrier for some companies and shoppers. Kroger, the largest food-store company in the US, ended its deal with Apeel Sciences in 2022. The deal ended because Kroger said shoppers were not willing to pay more for fruits with Apeel's special covering to keep them fresh.

Many companies are working on ways to help reduce food waste. A Sweden-based company is trying developing a sensor that can show if meat is safe to eat by measuring the buildup of bacteria inside its container. And Ryp Labs, based in the US and Belgium, is working on a sticker for fruits and vegetables that would release gas to slow ripening.

Some companies find it better to use proven technology in new ways. For example, Chicago-based Hazel Technologies has been trying selling a chemical compound (化合物), called 1-MCP, which is used in a room to slow the fruits' ripening process. The company now sells packets that can slowly release 1-MCP into small containers of fruits.

"The science is promising, but it is only part of the solution," said Yvette Cabrera. She is the director of food waste for the Natural Resources Defense Council. "Most food waste happens at home. Reducing food sizes, buying smaller quantities or improving the accuracy of freshness date could have even more effects than new technology. Overall as a society, we don't value food as it should be valued," Cabrera said.

【高一英语 第5页(共10页)】

28. How does the author start paragraph 1?

- A. By listing data.
- B. By showing experiments.
- C. By giving examples.
- D. By quoting experts' words.

29. Why did Kroger give up Apeel's products?

- A. They were not convenient to use.
- B. Food stores found them ineffective.
- C. Customers disliked paying extra money.
- D. They might cause pollution to the fruits.

30. What do Ryp Labs and Hazel Technologies both try doing to slow fruits' ripening?

- A. Making packets.
- B. Developing a sensor.
- C. Building storage rooms.
- D. Using chemical methods.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Ways of Reducing Food Waste
- B. Benefits of Saving Food at Home
- C. Kinds of Fresh Food in the Market
- D. Funds of Dealing with Food Waste

D

Official figures show that 101 people were killed in road accidents on the streets of London last year. The city wants to reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries on the capital's roads to zero. It seems impossible. But it focuses more minds on an important question: What can help reduce accidents in a big city? Transport for London (TfL), the capital's road and rail authority, has some answers: safe speeds, safe vehicles and so on.

A safety standard for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs), which harnesses blind area cameras and sensors (传感器), is pioneering. Blind area cameras and sensors are widely placed where they are needed. The European Commission has followed it. TfL has also helpfully identified London's most dangerous places. Half of Britain's most dangerous roads run through the capital. Around three-quarters of accidents that cause deaths or serious injuries happen at crossing near the British Museum, which has been the site of the most deaths since 2012. Westminster is the most dangerous area for walkers and cyclists, so it introduced 20 mph speed limits on all its roads in 2021.

"Vision Zero" was launched in 2018. Deaths and serious injuries on London's roads have fallen—by 53% and 40% respectively in 2022. But movement is not one-way. Deaths were record-breakingly low in 2020 and 2021. But in 2022 the deaths rose again. "We are moving in the right direction," says Will Norman, London's walking and cycling commissioner.

Lack of funds for TfL has put off improving the riskiest areas. Only a few parts of the 1010 Avenue have bike paths with guardrails (护栏). Safety is the biggest problem to people taking up cycling or letting their children walk or cycle. But greener vehicles may be unsafe themselves. Electric scooters (滑板车) are the latest ones to confuse planners. "One of those doing 50 mph down the road is not good for anybody," said Mr Norman.

【高一英语 第6页(共10页)】

32. What is the author's purpose in writing paragraph 1?  
A. To make the article interesting.  
B. To stress the importance of TFL.  
C. To give some background information.  
D. To call on scientists to study the question.
33. What does the underlined word "harnesses" mean in paragraph 2?  
A. Compares. B. Removes. C. Replaces. D. Uses.
34. What is the Will Norman's attitude to the "Vision Zero"?  
A. Supportive. B. Doubtful. C. Puzzled. D. Unclear.
35. What does the author intend to tell us in the last paragraph?  
A. Bike lanes are not safe anymore for riders on roads.  
B. Children should think twice when taking up cycling.  
C. Safety has been a problem for some eco-friendly vehicles.  
D. Electric scooters have become the biggest confusion for planners.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中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。

For many kids, reading doesn't come easily. For parents, they can read with their kids often, and trying these simple ways can help their kids become excited about reading.

36 Kids are more likely to read something that interests them. For example, comics or joke books can be a fun pick for them. Once children are comfortable with reading, parents can encourage other options with a variety of more challenging content.

Read and reread. 37 Repetition is good! It helps them learn the text and in time read it with confidence. Each new reading of the book also may help them notice something new and understand the story a little better. And that positive experience can inspire them to try new books.

Read aloud. Reading aloud to kids helps them build their vocabulary, introduces new facts and ideas, and helps them connect sounds with letters on the page. By reading with kids, parents also show they enjoy reading for fun themselves! 38

Create opportunities to read and write beyond the pages. It is necessary for parents to provide kids with many chances to read every day. Parents can write notes and leave them on children's pillows, in a lunchbox or in a pocket. Parents can also ask friends and relatives to send postcards, letters, emails or text messages. 39 And parents may find children also creating words, sentences and stories. Teaching children to make a thank-you note in return for a thoughtful gift is useful, too.

Get help if parents are worried. If parents are concerned about their children's abilities or willingness to read, they can get help. 40 The experts may be able to suggest ways to help children to get excited about reading.

【高一英语 第7页(共10页)】

- A. Start with kids' choices.  
B. Reading aloud is not difficult for kids.  
C. Parents should pick their own favorite readings.  
D. Many kids reach for the same books again and again.  
E. Parents had better talk to their children's doctors or teachers.  
F. Reading aloud provides time for parents and kids to enjoy together.  
G. Besides, parents can leave some special letters and words on the fridge.

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。

Last year my daughter started feeding a homeless cat that we named Miss Alice. Since then, things have 41. First two other homeless cats that we named Garfield and Tang also showed up, wanting to be 42. Some days later, the local 43 noticed them and started flying down to enjoy any leftover cat food after those three had finished 44. Everything was going well. Now my daughter is like a Disney princess. Anytime she walks outside, the 45 gather around.

My daughter always treats them equally with care. The only one who seems 46 with this new arrangement is Miss Alice. She keeps 47 the other two cats away from the food. The other day when I walked over to my daughter's house, Alice came up meowing (喵喵叫) asking to be 48. While I was touching her head and 49 her back, Garfield and Tang also meowed for attention. But Miss Alice scared them away. She wasn't 50 to share anything about me.

The thing that Miss Alice 51 understands is something that has taken me years to learn, too. It is the truth that the more love we share and 52, the more love we have. Some 53 people like my daughter seem to know a lot about 54. It is in sharing love that we can make 55 with the world. It is in love that we support each other. May we all learn this even if poor Miss Alice never does.

- |                   |               |               |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. progressed | B. recovered  | C. ended      | D. worsened     |
| 42. A. forgiven   | B. guided     | C. fed        | D. reminded     |
| 43. A. dogs       | B. birds      | C. kids       | D. cats         |
| 44. A. resting    | B. fighting   | C. playing    | D. eating       |
| 45. A. plants     | B. animals    | C. neighbours | D. classmates   |
| 46. A. unhappy    | B. unfamiliar | C. content    | D. honest       |
| 47. A. protecting | B. driving    | C. choosing   | D. escaping     |
| 48. A. carried    | B. identified | C. loved      | D. investigated |
| 49. A. petting    | B. checking   | C. catching   | D. admiring     |
| 50. A. careful    | B. effective  | C. concerned  | D. willing      |
| 51. A. hardly     | B. fully      | C. obviously  | D. definitely   |

【高一英语 第8页(共10页)】

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

52. A. pick out      B. break down      C. apply for      D. give away  
53. A. tough      B. passive      C. caring      D. humorous  
54. A. complaining      B. sharing      C. struggling      D. cheating  
55. A. achievements      B. arguments      C. comparisons      D. connections

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A Chinese sturgeon (中华鲟) was freed into the Yangtze River in Yichang, central China's Hubei Province on Saturday morning in March. China will free 200,000 Chinese sturgeons into the Yangtze River, the country's 56 (long) river, as part of its efforts 57 (protect) the rare fish. According to China Three Gorges Corporation, they 58 (conduct) the release (释放) every year since 1984.

With 59 history of 140 million years, Chinese sturgeons are among the most ancient vertebrate species on earth and are under Class-A protection in China. The fish are 60 (large) protected through artificial breeding (人工繁殖), followed by release into natural environment.

Sturgeons released this year are between 6 months and 14 years old, a design aimed 61 helping the restoration of the wild population. Before the release, larger sturgeons were attached with trackers for knowing about environmental impacts on the species' 62 (survive) in the wild, in order to inform future protection 63 (measure).

In recent years, China has worked hard in ecological protection along the Yangtze River, with a 10-year fishing ban (禁令) 64 (carry) out in key waters along the river at the beginning of 2021. Actually, China passed the Yangtze River Protection Law in December 2020, 65 provided legal support for biodiversity protection in the river.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 上周五你校举办了环保手工艺品设计大赛 (Environmental Handicrafts Design Contest)。请你给校英文报写一篇关于该活动的报道, 内容包括:

1. 比赛的时间、地点和目的;
2. 比赛的要求和结果;
3. 学生的感受。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

The Environmental Handicrafts Design Contest in Our School

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 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。

A first haircut can often be scary for little kids. Seeing a stranger coming over you with a pair of scissors for the very first time can often leave children with a wrong first impression of something that most of us go through on a regular basis.

In a recent video shared by a barber (理发师), Jad Srour, attracted people's special attention. In the video, Jude, a young boy of about four or five years old, could be seen experiencing his very first haircut. When the barber put the scissors to his hair, the boy couldn't keep the tears any longer. As soon as Jude broke into tears, his mom, obviously feeling her son's fear, was in tears as well. The barber stopped for a while so that the boy's mom could try to calm him down. After the mom finally calmed her boy down, the barber continued though the boy still wasn't entirely happy with his situation. Surprisingly, once the barber cut the boy long hair down, the young boy smiled, and the eyes focused on the hair and shone with tears.

The video of Jude's haircut quickly spread. After seeing the boy's reaction to having his long hair cut off, many social media users took to criticize (批评) the boy's parents for putting him through something that obviously hurt him mentally.

Considering how upset the little boy seemed when the barber touched his hair, many users wondered whether the boy wanted to cut his hair. One person commented, "Why did he have to cut his hair when he was clearly in pain about it?" Other users even wondered why Jude's parents let his hair get as long as it did. They even wrote, "Why let it get uncontrollably long?" "What a horrible thing to do to a child. Shameful." Many comments seemed to be negative.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Then Jad told the story behind online.

When Jude was just born, his parents happened to know on TV that many kids with cancer had lost their hair.

## 关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址：  
www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：[zizzsw](https://www.zizzs.com)。



 微信搜一搜

 自主选拔在线