

太原师院附中 师苑中学高一 5 月月考

## 英语试题

出题人：贾小翠                      审核人：范红  
(考试时间：150 分钟    试卷满分：150 分)

### 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 does the man plan to do?

A. Go camping.                      B. Go jogging.                      C. Go fishing.

2. Why is the man talking to the woman?

A. To buy a compass.              B. To get his compass repaired.      C. To exchange his compass.

3. What will Mary do?

A. Further her study.              B. Accept the offer.                      C. Look for a new job.

4. Where are the speakers?

A. In a bank.                      B. In a store.                      C. In a restaurant.

5. What does the man have to do?

A. Hand in his paper soon.          B. Write more comments.              C. Revise his paper.

#### 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. What is the man's opinion on the balls at first?

A. They are valuable.              B. They are useless.                      C. They are interesting.

7. Why have scientists made the balls in space?

- A. To obtain scientific proof.
- B. To keep them smaller in size.
- C. To make them perfectly round.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A job interview.
- B. A project meeting.
- C. A presentation.

9. Who asked the man questions?

- A. The director of human resources.
- B. The office manager.
- C. A researcher.

10. How does the man feel?

- A. Pleased.
- B. Worried.
- C. Surprised.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What will the project focus on?

- A. A dog.
- B. A cat.
- C. A fish.

12. What do we know about John?

- A. He has conducted the survey.
- B. He will do the introduction.
- C. He is making cards now.

13. Who will make a summary?

- A. Carol.
- B. Tom.
- C. Mary.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. When does the man like to read?

- A. Before bedtime.
- B. During his bus journeys.
- C. In the early morning.

15. How many hours does the man spend reading per week?

- A. About three hours.
- B. About four hours.
- C. About five hours.

16. What kind of books does the man like?

- A. Love stories.
- B. Travel books.
- C. Science fiction.

17. What does the woman think of love fiction?

- A. It helps her relax.
- B. It wastes time.
- C. It can teach her a lot.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does the woman say about the websites?

- A. They are convenient for information.
- B. They are full of incorrect information.
- C. They are quite dependable.

19. What is the man's report about?

- A. A scientist.
- B. The Nobel Prize.
- C. The Internet.

20. What will the speakers do next?

- A. Search for more information online.
- B. Find a dependable website.
- C. Go to the library.

---

**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****Four People Pushing Anamorphic (变形) Art to New Limits****Adry del Rocio**

Mexican street artist Adry del Rocio creates 3D murals (壁画). In a piece for Den Helder City in the Netherlands, a playful seal intertwines (缠绕) between impossible column structures that reminds people of the mind-bending imaginings of the classic modernist artist MC Escher. In 2019, she created the award-winning “Swimming in red” for the International Street Art Festival in Brande, Denmark. The killing of whales in the Faroe Islands is marked by her work, where these beautiful mammals jump and play out of a sea of crimson, their tails changing into flowers.

**Jonty Hurwitz**

Using a variety of materials, the London artist/scientist performs a number of computer calculations, enabling him to warp (扭曲), say, an endangered frog or horse or even, basketball players into unrecognizable objects.

**James Nizam**

James Nizam works with light to transform a space. In 2016’s “Frieze”, a single beam of sunlight enters a common room through a carefully made hole. The resulting flood of light into the space creates an almost dreamlike feel, with the shining beams creating captivating lines and divisions in what cannot now be described as an empty room. Nizam is also known for transforming rooms by removing walls and floorboards to create anamorphic effects like in “Orthodrome”.

**John Pugh**

In a career extending over 30 years, world-famous American artist John Pugh has been creating show-stopping trompe l’oeil murals (French for “deceiving the eye”) on a grand scale, whether it be giant snakes crashing through solid walls or revealing hidden temples and buildings by “peeling away” completely flat surfaces.

21. Who created the work “Frieze”?

A. Adry del Rocio.    B. Jonty Hurwitz.    C. James Nizam.    D. John Pugh.

高一英语 第3页（共10页）

22. What's the nationality of John Pugh?

A. He is French.      B. He is American.      C. He is Mexican.      D. He is British.

23. What do the four artists have in common?

A. Their works won many awards.      B. They are fond of creating 3D murals.  
C. Their works have reached a new height.      D. They are famous for transforming rooms.

### B

Katherine Commale has long known what it is like to greet admiring crowds of kids, to have strangers beg for her signature, and to be featured in books and on TV shows. And yet most of her fellow Americans have never heard of the girl, who has helped to save millions of lives in African villages from malaria. The story began when she was only five.

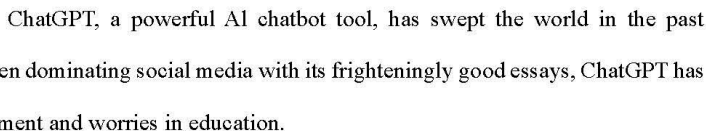
On a spring night in 2006, Katherine's mother, Lynda, watched *Malaria: Fever Wars*. The documentary showed the mosquito-borne disease caused millions of deaths in Africa. The next morning, she told her daughter about the program over breakfast. The little girl was particularly troubled to hear that and Lynda switched the topic to things her little girl could do to help, like donating mosquito nets.

Initially, Katherine tried raising money by selling some old items, but failed. Soon, she and her younger brother Joseph decided to use small dolls to represent African families with Joseph dressed as a large mosquito, to explain to other children how a simple and cheap mosquito net could protect a sleeping child. Then they went to Katherine's Sunday school and other schools. The idea took off. When that first effort ended, Katherine and her family donated \$ 1, 500 to the United Nations Foundation to purchase mosquito nets.

Katherine's efforts caught the attention of many international celebrities, such as David Beckham and Bill Gates. When she was six, she attended the first Malaria Awareness Day observance (纪念仪式) at the White House, and later a Clinton Global Initiative event where she met former U.S. President Bill Clinton. Although Katherine's pace slowed down as she entered middle school, her fame was rising around the world. She has even been featured in a board game beside the youngest Nobel Peace Prize winner Malala Yousafzai. "I'm not Malala whatsoever," she said. "It's just an act of kindness."



- C



Some universities and schools have banned the use of ChatGPT, such as public schools in New York City, CNN reported. The move comes out of growing concerns that the tool could make it easier for students to cheat on schoolwork and be used to spread inaccurate (不精确的) information. “While the tool may be able to provide quick and easy answers to questions, it does not build critical-thinking and problem-solving skills, which are essential for academic (学术的) and lifelong success,” Jenna Lyle, said in a statement.

5

Apart from strict bans, teachers are redesigning their courses in an attempt to block the use of ChatGPT. Some college professors in the US are now including more oral exams and handwritten papers instead of typed ones, The New York Times reported.

However, not all educators are saying “no” to ChatGPT. Some Canadian universities are not planning on banning the tool. Instead, they are working on policies (政策) about its proper usage, for both students and lecturers.

Bhaskar Vira, pro-vice-chancellor for education at University of Cambridge in the UK, said that bans on AI software like ChatGPT are not sensible. “I’m of the opinion that we have to recognise that AI is a tool people will use but then adapt our learning, teaching and examination processes so that we can continue to have integrity (诚信) while recognizing the use of the tool,” he told Varsity, the school newspaper of the university.

Vira’s opinion on ChatGPT is shared by Peter van der Putten, assistant professor at Leiden University in the Netherlands. “It’s there, just like Google is there. You can write it into your policies for stopping cheating but it’s a reality that the tool exists,” he told Sky News.

28. Why did the author mention the US survey data in Paragraph 2?

- A. To criticize the use of ChatGPT in education.
- B. To show the popularity of ChatGPT among students.
- C. To show the places of using ChatGPT for academic tasks.
- D. To highlight the negative effects of ChatGPT on academic integrity.

29. What is the concern that led some universities and schools to ban the use of ChatGPT?

- A. The tool is too expensive.
- B. The tool is not user-friendly.
- C. The tool can cause physical harm to students.
- D. The tool may be used to spread inaccurate information.

30. Why are some educators redesigning their courses?

- A. To make them more difficult.
- B. To allow the use of ChatGPT.
- C. To decrease the workload of students.
- D. To prevent students from using ChatGPT.

31. What is the opinion of Peter van der Putten on the use of ChatGPT?

- A. It should be used with proper policies and guidelines.
- B. It is not a useful tool for students.
- C. It should be used without limits.
- D. It should be banned.

## D

One aspect of the clean-energy change will happen inside buildings. Many homes and businesses burn natural gas for heating and cooking. Natural gas gives out greenhouse gases as well as other pollutants that can harm health. Gas appliances (家用电器) can be replaced by electric versions and tap into clean electricity.

Panama Bartholomy is the director of the Building Decarbonization Coalition. His group, based in Petaluma, Calif., focuses on limiting gas emissions indoors. “We assume the electric grid (输电网) is getting cleaner over time, which it is. So, we want more and more of our heating to come from electricity.”

It’s much easier to make these types of transitions when governments recommend them, says Beth Miller. She is an ecologist and consultant with Good Company. Based in Eugene, Ore., it helps companies and communities reduce their carbon footprint. Some states are already taking steps to make these changes. On September 22, for instance, California decided it would ban the sale of gas-fired space heaters and water heaters by 2030.

After homes and businesses make the switch to electric alternatives, they will be more comfortable, says Bartholomy. They will be safer and cleaner, too, he adds. Instead of a gas furnace(燃气炉), an electric heat pump could both heat and cool a home. Gas heaters and stoves won’t be pumping pollution into a home’s air. And cooks will have even more control on a modern electric cooker than on a gas stove says Bartholomy.

Getting natural gas out of your home is probably the largest positive impact you can have for the planet, Bartholomy says. “We all need to fight for a livable climate. There is no way to meet our climate goals while still burning gas in buildings. For a livable future, we must take measures to stop burning natural gas, though we know we have a long way to go.” And the bonus: It now looks like doing that should also save people a lot of money.

32. What is the clean energy change?

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. Using natural gas for heating.  | B. Using natural gas to boil water.        |
| C. Using electric cookers at home. | D. Using electric lights inside buildings. |

33. What does the underlined word “transitions” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- |              |           |             |               |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| A. Promises. | B. Plans. | C. Changes. | D. Decisions. |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|

34. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. Homes will be safer.                  | B. Gas stoves will be replaced soon.        |
| C. Homes’ air will have more pollutants. | D. Cooks prefer to use traditional cookers. |

35. What is the best title of the text?

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Clean-energy Change     | B. Electricity Use         |
| C. Make Use of Natural Gas | D. Save Your Money at Home |

---

**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。

Left-handed people make up around 12% of the global population. One really interesting fact that I picked up was from a scientist who believed that left-handed people tended to be more independent as a result of having to adapt to a world that is largely built for right-handed individuals. \_\_\_36\_\_\_!

**More likely to have allergies and sleep disorders**

A study found that left-handed people were 11 times more likely to suffer from allergies than right-handed folk. \_\_\_37\_\_\_.

**Left-handed people use the right side of the brain the most**

\_\_\_38\_\_\_, meaning that the right side controls the left side of the body and the other way around. Hence there is a well-known saying “only left-handed people are in their right minds”. The right-hand side of the brain is thought to control the left side of the body and tasks to do with the arts and creativity.

**Are left-handed people smarter?**

\_\_\_39\_\_\_! One 2007 study “Effect of handedness on intelligence level of students” shows that lefties are more likely to have higher IQ. However, another 2010 study “The relationship between hand preference, hand performance, and general cognitive ability” suggests the exact opposite! \_\_\_40\_\_\_

Experiments showed that when given two tasks to complete simultaneously (同时), lefties performed best. This is because right-handed people tend to solve problems by breaking them down into parts and analyzing each piece one at a time. While left-handed people tend to look at the problem as a whole and use pattern-matching to try and solve it.

- A. Better at multi-tasking
- B. Smarter than the right-handed
- C. As we know, the brain is cross-wired
- D. This one varies depending on how dated your source is
- E. Here are a few more fascinating left-handed people facts
- F. Mixed-handed children are more likely to experience language issues
- G. And lefties were two and a half times more likely to suffer from sleep disorders

高一英语 第8页 (共10页)

**第三部分 语言运用**（共两节，满分 55 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。

For his entire life, Sergio Peralta dreamed about playing catch. When he was born, his right hand didn't fully \_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_. Ever since he was a child, his classmates have asked about his hand, and some have even \_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_. Computer science teacher Jeff Wilkins noticed Peralta was the only student who \_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_ his mouse to the left side of his keyboard. He then saw Peralta didn't have a right hand.

When Wilkins \_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_ Peralta and his mother about a prosthetic hand (假手), they expressed interest but knew building one could be \_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_ for a high school class. In early November, Wilkins \_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_ assigned three of his students to the project. "I didn't want to get his \_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_ up. I'd rather under-promise and over-deliver than over-promise and under-deliver on something like this," Wilkins said. The group did so while keeping their \_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_ a secret. They measured classmates' hands to calculate Peralta's \_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_ fit.

After working for about a week, the students used the school's 3D printer to \_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_ a model. Students said they \_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_ Peralta wouldn't like or use the hand, but as soon as he \_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_ the model, he could bend his fingers. Then Wilkins threw him a yellow rubber ball again and again. Students yelled in \_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_ when he finally caught the ball. Peralta said he only \_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_ the prosthetic hand when he sleeps. "This just showed me a different way to \_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_ the community," said Jaramillo, a senior who involved in the class project.

- |                     |                 |                |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. raise        | B. develop      | C. change      | D. connect     |
| 42. A. convinced    | B. defeated     | C. teased      | D. admired     |
| 43. A. cycled       | B. reserved     | C. moved       | D. kicked      |
| 44. A. approached   | B. promised     | C. observed    | D. advertised  |
| 45. A. rewarding    | B. inspiring    | C. approving   | D. challenging |
| 46. A. randomly     | B. deliberately | C. temporarily | D. secretly    |
| 47. A. fears        | B. hopes        | C. demands     | D. doubts      |
| 48. A. attention    | B. memories     | C. progress    | D. conflicts   |
| 49. A. typical      | B. ideal        | C. normal      | D. familiar    |
| 50. A. create       | B. select       | C. deliver     | D. save        |
| 51. A. remembered   | B. worried      | C. argued      | D. regretted   |
| 52. A. turned up    | B. searched for | C. put on      | D. threw away  |
| 53. A. satisfaction | B. excitement   | C. hesitation  | D. anxiety     |
| 54. A. removes      | B. returns      | C. researches  | D. replaces    |
| 55. A. fit          | B. move         | C. view        | D. help        |

第二节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

单句语法填空

56. He has a positive attitude to \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) family meals together.  
57. Though the price of the house has been reduced \_\_\_\_\_ 10%, we can't afford it either.  
58. With his hair \_\_\_\_\_ (cut), he looked much younger.  
59. \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) With the result, he decided to do more experiments.  
60. Fining a is a type of fishing \_\_\_\_\_ sharks are caught and their fins cut off.  
61. We saw a woman \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) at night in a dark sea.  
62. When it comes to \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) math problems, I am completely at sea.  
63. You are lucky to escape \_\_\_\_\_ (punish).  
64. The police are appealing \_\_\_\_\_ the public for any information about the road accident that happened the other day.  
65. \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) many times he still made the same mistake.  
66. I'm so grateful \_\_\_\_\_ all those volunteers because they helps my terrible day end happily.  
67. The way in which we work has undergone a complete \_\_\_\_\_ (transform) in the past decade.  
68. It rains heavily in the south, \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) serious flooding in several provinces.  
69. Born in a traditional family Rick was brought up to develop the sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (responsible) and sharing.  
70. You can not imagine what great difficulty we have ever had \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with the problems.  
71. The dining hall \_\_\_\_\_ (build) next month can hold 1, 000 students.  
72. Much attention \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) by Tom to his handwriting since the teacher warned him of it.  
73. Neither you nor he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) going to be in charge of this matter.  
74. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here yesterday, he would have seen his old friend.  
75. \_\_\_\_\_ (hope), we watched the house being destroyed before our eyes.

第四部分 书面表达 (满分 15 分)

76. 在本册书中, 我们认识并学习了像白方礼、屠呦呦等伟大的人, 那么在你心中最崇敬的人是谁呢? 请以 The Person I Admire Most 为题写一篇作文。

内容包括:

(1) 人物基本信息; (2) 你崇拜的原因。

要求包括:

(1) 词数不少于 80 词; (2) 所写人物包括但不限于书本上的人物。

The Person I Admire Most

---

---

## 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**。



微信搜一搜

Q 自主选拔在线