

绝密★考试结束前

2022 学年第二学期浙江七彩阳光联盟期中联考

高一年级英语学科 试题

考生须知:

1. 本卷共 8 页满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前, 在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字。
3. 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后, 只需上交答题纸。

选择题部分

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。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 the man do last night?
A. He saw a movie. B. He went to the park. C. He booked some tickets.
2. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Collect a customer. B. Drive her to the airport. C. Look for Greg.
3. What relation is Tim to Jenny?
A. Her head teacher. B. Her future husband. C. Her elder brother.
4. When will the first performance end?
A. At 7:00. B. At 9:00. C. At 9:10.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A city. B. A book. C. A center.

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。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. Where is the man going?
A. To a library. B. To his home. C. To a cafe.
7. What does the man think of his part-time job?
A. It's badly-paid. B. It's boring. C. It's satisfactory.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who is answering the phone?
A. Sam. B. Ben. C. Michelle.
9. What does the man want to do?
A. Visit Ben tomorrow.
B. Change the meeting time.
C. Invite Michelle for lunch.

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听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What do we know about Kemp Town Beach?

- A. It is known for its coastal walks.
- B. It is near the man's home.
- C. The water there is clean.

11. Which beach will the speakers go to?

- A. Canvey Island Beach.
- B. Kemp Town Beach.
- C. Birling Gap Beach.

12. How will the speakers go to the beach?

- A. By car.
- B. By taxi.
- C. By train.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who encouraged the man to learn cooking?

- A. His grandmother.
- B. His mother.
- C. His teacher.

14. How long did the class last?

- A. 6 hours.
- B. 8 hours.
- C. 10 hours.

15. What did the man do after the first half hour?

- A. He made a meal.
- B. He tasted some dishes.
- C. He bought some foods.

16. How did the man feel at the end of the day?

- A. Tired.
- B. Dissatisfied.
- C. Happy.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker remind the listeners to do?

- A. Buy some photos first.
- B. Avoid taking pictures.
- C. Follow him into the gate.

18. Where is Marilyn Monroe's house?

- A. On the left.
- B. On the right.
- C. Around the corner.

19. What is Joe Di Maggio?

- A. An actor.
- B. A basketball player.
- C. A baseball player.

20. Whose house is yellow?

- A. James Dean's.
- B. Joe Di Maggio's.
- C. Arnold Schwarzenegger's.

第二部分: 阅读理解 (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, 并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

A

Four Unexpected Ways Different Countries Celebrate Birthdays

China

The Chinese typically only celebrate certain birthdays: the first, 10th, 20th, 30th, etc. The 60th birthday is important to the Chinese because it is seen as completing a full zodiac. Eating Chang Shou Mian on your birthday symbolizes long life you'll hopefully have. Your loved ones can also wish for a long life.

Mexico

A Mexican party is called a fiesta and includes traditional food items, such as tacos, as well as a candy-filled piñata that is hit with a stick until it bursts open and candy spills everywhere for the party guests to enjoy. A very important tradition in Mexican culture is the Quinceanera, which is traditionally

celebrated on a young woman's fifteenth birthday. The celebration is meant to mark the young girl's movement into womanhood. The Mexican birthday song is called Las Mañanitas.

Ireland

One unusual Irish tradition is "bumping" the birthday child. An adult turns the child upside down and very gently bumps his head on the floor. The number of bumps equals the age of the child. For those who come of age, usually 21 in Ireland, the key to the house is given. This means that the person is an adult and can come and go as he pleases.

South Korea

Mi-yeok-guk, a hearty seaweed soup, is usually served as part of breakfast for the beloved birthday boys and girls in Korea. Mothers will also typically eat this soup after childbirth to make up for nutrients during pregnancy, so you'd better pay respect to your mother whenever she cooks this on your birthday because it's delicious, healthy, and nutritious.

Although different cultures have many birthday traditions around the world, individual families celebrate their birthdays with specific traditions and special memories unique to that family.

21. Why do people eat Chang Shou Mian in China?

- A. To symbolize one's long life. B. To get a key to a house.
C. To pay respect to one's mother. D. To mark one's movement into adulthood.

22. Which country holds a birthday event to celebrate the coming of womanhood?

- A. China. B. Mexico. C. Ireland. D. South Korea.

23. What do China and South Korea have in common when celebrating birthdays?

- A. People eat traditional food at birthday parties.
B. People eat specific food to celebrate their birthdays.
C. People eat Chang Shou Mian to wish for longevity on their birthdays.
D. People hold a "bumping" event for children to celebrate their birthdays.

B

As this year's ski season got underway, Liu Zihua joined the crowd at a ski resort and glided fluently down the piste (滑雪道). With only a brief break, she took a quick turn, got onto a chairlift and was ready for another round.

Liu has become a star at the resort in Urumqi. Dressed in her baby blue suit and white helmet, she blends in with the other ski enthusiasts. But in fact, she is the resort's oldest skier, at age 87. Though a fluent skier now, Liu only took up the sport when she was 72. Up until then, like many old people, she would spend her days taking care of her grandchildren, watching TV or playing mahjong. Encouraged by her children, Liu got on the piste for the very first time in 2007.

"The first day was not easy. My waist and legs ached. But in the following days, I was able to walk on the skis," Liu recalls. "After conquering the fear of falling, I became increasingly interested in it and got addicted as time passed." Starting on the beginner slopes, Liu gradually advanced to intermediate runs, and has even got onto the advanced ones. "I've taken part in a competition twice. I didn't do it for a medal. Finishing the competition without falling is enough for me," she says. When asked about the difficulties she had encountered during her years of skiing, Liu recalls that she fell over while going down a slope due to a lack of experience. "But skill comes from practice. Just get used to it," she says.

For Liu, skiing is also a way to keep herself young and lively. Despite being the oldest ski enthusiast at the resort, she thinks she is just as vigorous as younger skiers. "No one can tell your age when everyone's in a ski suit and with snow caps and goggles on," says Liu with a smile. "Health and happiness

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are the two things that doing sports has brought to me," she says. "I don't think age has much to do with my mindset. Old or young, I have been brave and optimistic."

24. What can we learn about Liu Zhihua according to the text?

- A. Liu began to learn ski at the age of 87. B. Liu made the first attempt to ski in 2007.
C. Liu has never got onto the advanced runs. D. Liu participated in the competition for a medal.

25. What does the underlined word "vigorous" probably mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Satisfied. B. Curious. C. Energetic. D. Talented.

26. Which of the following best describes Liu Zhihua?

- A. Brave and humorous. B. Caring and considerate.
C. Kind and warm-hearted. D. Strong-willed and positive.

27. Which can be the best title for the text?

- A. This year's ski season gets underway.
B. Doing sports brings health and happiness.
C. Granny develops an ageless enthusiasm for skiing.
D. An 87-year-old woman becomes a skate star.

C

Young adults in Singapore can often live with their parents into their 30s. They are encouraged by the government, which is fond of praising family values. Housing policy makes it difficult for young people to live independently. Almost 80% of Singaporeans live in subsidised (补助的) public housing. They cannot have a flat of their own until they marry or turn 35.

Yet a small but growing number of Singaporeans are resisting the nanny state (保姆式国家): Between 1990 and 2020, the number of those under 35 who lived alone or with non-family members grew from 33,400 to 51,300. Since they do not qualify for public housing, they must rent in the private sector. One factor is that Singaporeans are getting married later. In 1980, the average ages at which men and women married were 27 and 24; today, they are 30 and 29. A growing number choose not to marry at all. For others, it was COVID-19 that pushed them out of the nest. Serene Chee, a 25-year-old lawyer, did not greatly mind living with her parents until travel restrictions and work-from-home policies kept her stuck at home all the time. In June, Ms Chee and a friend moved into an apartment together.

Living on your own is not easy. First, you must inform your parents. It took Lydia Yang, an illustrator who was then 28, three months to gather the courage. Then you must learn to pay bills and do basic chores. When Lenne Chai, a photographer, moved out seven years ago at the age of 23, she did not know how to cook.

Life on your own can be lonely. Ms Yang found it "a bit depressing", particularly during the lockdown. But living apart may improve relationships. Both Ms Yang and Ms Chai said that they got on better with their parents after moving out. When living together, they paid each other little attention. Now their weekly visits are "quality time", said Ms Chai. When Ms Chee's parents came to her flat for dinner recently, they were impressed by how tidy it was.

28. What's the attitude of the government to family values?

- A. Negative. B. Supportive. C. Objective. D. Subjective.

29. What makes it hard for young people to live by themselves?

- A. Housing policy. B. The spread of COVID-19.
C. Parents' disagreement. D. The limited private apartments.

30. What can we know from Paragraph 2?

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- A. A growing number of people have enough money to hire nannies.
 - B. People need to rent houses because they have qualification for public housing.
 - C. More and more people don't want to get married because of economic pressure.
 - D. COVID-19 is one of the reasons why many people don't want to live with their parents.
31. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. The definition of "quality time".
 - B. The positive effect of living alone.
 - C. The loneliness of living independently.
 - D. The parents' attitude to children's independence.

D

Do you prefer working on school projects with a friend, rather than alone? Neuroscientists (神经科学家) from Keio University in Japan have discovered that when two people work together on a task their brains actually start working in the same way.

For their study, the scientists picked 78 people, paired them up and set them a task to design the inside of a room without any limits on time or how much they spoke to each other. Each pair sat opposite each other and completed one task together and one on their own. When they worked together, the participants had to create a room that satisfied them both.

The pairs sat with their brains wired up through a special kind of headwear that monitors how the brain's neurons react to different situations. Neurons send signals around the brain and to other parts of the body. The researchers also studied how often each pair looked at each other and compared this with what was happening in their brains at the same time. The experiment showed that, for people working together, when groups of neurons in one participant's brains were activated, similar groups of neurons in their partner's brain were also activated. Yasuyo Minagawa, a researcher working on the study, said it was "as if the two brains functioned together as a single system".

They called this group brain activity "between-brain synchronisations", and it was particularly strong when the participants raised their gaze from the activity to look at each other. Minagawa says the study proved something called the "we-mode", which is when two people "share their minds". There is a lot scientists don't know about how brains operate when humans are interacting with each other. Now the researchers are hoping to develop the technology to study how other social interactions, like conversations and facial expressions, affect what's going on inside the brain.

32. What did the study find?
- A. Pair work matters.
 - B. Task itself influences brains.
 - C. Working together bonds brains.
 - D. Conversations affect how brains work.
33. During the study, 78 people were asked to _____.
- A. create a room.
 - B. send signals to researchers
 - C. finish a school project
 - D. conduct a survey
34. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
- A. Each one in the pair independently designed the inside of a room as well.
 - B. Each pair finished the task within a limited time and with limited communication.
 - C. The reactions of brain's neurons to different situations were monitored by a headwear.
 - D. The frequency of looking at each other was compared with the reactions of brain's neurons.
35. Where is the text probably taken from?
- A. A book review.
 - B. A travel brochure.
 - C. A textbook.
 - D. A science magazine.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

高一英语学科 试题 第5页(共8页)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Going to an art museum or gallery can be a fun activity to do with family and friends. 36 It may even seem boring if you're not sure what the art is about. Thankfully, there are many ways to appreciate different types of art and figure out what the work might mean to you.

Choose a museum

You don't need to visit the most famous museum in your area. 37 Choose one to visit that has something you're interested in. For example, if you enjoy taking photos, you might want to view a photography exhibit.

Take your time

When you're at the museum and a piece of art catches your eye, pause and spend some time really taking it in. You can start by getting close to the artwork (without touching it) so you can see details you might miss if you were viewing it online. If you're looking at a painting, for example, consider the texture on the surface and whether any brushstrokes are visible. Then step back and look at the way the brushstrokes work together to create the piece of art. Think about the story the art work may be trying to tell. 38 You might see new aspects of it that you didn't notice before.

Consider the meaning

Once you've absorbed the physical aspects of the work, try to find out more about what it means. A volunteer at the museum may be available to talk to you about the piece. Free brochures may also provide information. You can also ask yourself what the work means to you. 39

40

Thinking about the meaning, subject, color, and setting of a piece of art can help you better understand and appreciate artists and their work. After you leave the museum, consider which pieces of art stay in your mind and why. Talk to a friend or adult who went with you, and ask them about their favorite pieces, too. Thinking about how artists — especially those who might be from a different background or lived thousands of years ago — can connect with others through their work is part of the magic of art.

- A. Appreciate the fine art.
- B. Reflect on what you saw.
- C. Try looking at it from a different angle.
- D. For many people, though, viewing art can be frightening.
- E. You can experience an artistic feast of paintings, sculptures, and more.
- F. For example, maybe the colors in the piece remind you of a place that's special to you.
- G. Look at the websites of a few local museums to see what types of art or special exhibits are on display.

第三部分: 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 个小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I still remember that busy fall evening as I hurried with my eldest daughter, Athena, to get to her classroom on time for a parent-teacher night. We walked in and all 41 were on me. A few adults quickly quieted their kids' 42. A classmate 43 my daughter, "What's wrong with your mom's 44?" Shocked, I started to explain my 45 but my six-year-old daughter looked at him and said, "It's my mom's birthmark! Don't be rude!" I was extremely 46 of how she handled

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that situation.

I was quite young when I realized I looked 47. I always thought I would be alone because of birthmark, but I was lucky enough to meet my 48 who saw me for who I am inside. When I had my first daughter, I was overjoyed, but I began to 49 if the world would judge my children. 50, my facial difference has 51 my children. My daughters get disinvited from birthday parties or certain kids are no longer friends with mine.

When my kids were 52, I explained how my special purple skin was rare, and we talked about acceptance and never 53 others on how they look. With time, both my daughters have become my strongest 54: we see the world a little differently and with a kinder, more 55 heart.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. flashes | B. eyes | C. reflections | D. demands |
| 42. A. whispers | B. debates | C. claps | D. quarrels |
| 43. A. chatted with | B. shouted to | C. turned to | D. spoke to |
| 44. A. hand | B. ear | C. face | D. heel |
| 45. A. position | B. condition | C. pressure | D. puzzle |
| 46. A. proud | B. ashamed | C. fond | D. confident |
| 47. A. ordinary | B. evil | C. different | D. graceful |
| 48. A. daughter | B. teacher | C. friend | D. husband |
| 49. A. observe | B. worry | C. investigate | D. explore |
| 50. A. Joyfully | B. Obviously | C. Unfortunately | D. Absolutely |
| 51. A. threatened | B. inspired | C. confused | D. impacted |
| 52. A. annoyed | B. young | C. amazed | D. upset |
| 53. A. judging | B. backing | C. congratulating | D. advising |
| 54. A. leaders | B. experts | C. members | D. supporters |
| 55. A. moving | B. puzzling | C. accepting | D. charming |

非选择题部分

注意: 将答案写在答题卷上。写在本试卷上无效。

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

After winning the belt for the first time in 2020, Zhang Weili believed that her dream had come true. However, just one year later, failure became 56 new challenge for her. After her losing the gold, public opinion 57 (come) in waves. Some netizens acted 58 angry parents, blaming (责备) her for “not training seriously by participating in 59 (variety) of shows and posting videos on TikTok” and “60 (lose) face and blaming the judges for her defeat”. Zhang Weili described that “Many videos on Tik Tok are talking about me”. The cruelty of losing the title was 61 (particular) highlighted at that moment. 62 (interview) by the local newspaper, Zhang Weili sighed, “Actually, 63 (competition) sports is also cruel. After you win, everyone will listen to what you say and interview you. 64 after you fail, no one will listen to what you say; your words are excuses and reasons.” In 2022, Zhang Weili experienced a comeback: she knocked out the UFC women’s strawweight world champion Carla Esparza and regained the belt, 65 brought her into sharp focus of the media again.

第四部分: 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

高一英语学科 试题 第7页(共8页)

假如你是李华,你校即将举办一场主题为 Why We Should Protect Cultural Heritage 的英语演讲比赛,请你写一篇英语演讲稿准备参加比赛。内容包括:

1. 当前文化遗产的现状; 2. 保护文化遗产的意义; 3. 呼吁大家一起保护文化遗产。

注意: 1. 词数 80 词左右; 2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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。

Standing at the lake's edge, I cast my line onto the smooth-as-glass water of Police Outpost Lake. Down the shoreline was my cousin Isaiah's father, my Uncle Rick, who liked to fish alone, away from noise and other people. I'd learned to fish from my dad who had been a fish and wildlife officer. He loved his job, especially the part where he protected nature from humans. He'd taught me everything about fishing. However, he passed away.

Isaiah shouted, "Dad, where should I stand?" Uncle Rick pointed to a shady spot by a large rock where he had cast his line, and shook his head gently.

"He wants us to be quiet or else we won't catch any fish," I whispered.

Isaiah frowned, pouting, but it was "message received."

Songbirds, ducks, and Canada geese glided by on the breeze, touching down briefly on the water's surface before flapping and quacking their way back up into the sky.

"Why do I have to be so quiet?" asked Isaiah "All those birds are making way more noise than I ever could!"

I ignored him and focused on the water. Out of the corner of my eye, I caught a glimpse of a few loons (潜鸟) gathering together not far from the shoreline. What were they doing there? Loons usually travel alone, but here were five of them. Maybe it was a family? One loon, wailing and making yodeling sounds, swam away from the group, toward me.

"Isaiah! Come here!"

"Now who's shouting?" asked Isaiah.

"Come here. A loon is swimming toward us, closer and closer."

Just then, the loon stopped, letting out a crazy and loud sound, as if trying to catch our attention. Stepping into the water and getting closer to the loon, we both saw thin wire wrapped around its neck. Fishing line maybe? Reaching down, I touched its head, my heart racing. I could see a fishing line was wrapped tightly around its neck. Left like this, the loon couldn't fly or fish or survive. It was asking us to help!

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右; 2. 续写部分分为两段, 每段开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

"Get the scissors from the toolbox." I shouted. _____

Paragraph 2:

As I set the loon down on the water, it beat its wings joyfully. _____

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