

鞍山市一般高中协作校 2022-2023 高一六月月考

英语试卷

(时间: 120 分钟 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。

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 will the woman probably do next?

- A. Buy a computer. B. Surf the Internet. C. Walk the dog.

2. What do the speakers need to buy?

- A. Juice. B. Sandwiches. C. Cookies.

3. Where probably are the speakers?

- A. At a store. B. At a health club. C. At their office.

4. What is the speakers problem?

- A. They lost the camera. B. They didn't bring the camera. C. The camera doesn't work

5. What does the man mean?

- A. Stopping smoking is difficult B. He doesn't want to give up smoking. C. It's easy for him to stop smoking.

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。听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题

6. What is wrong with the jacket?

- A. It is large in size B. It has a little dirt on it. C. Its sleeves are short

7. What does the man offer to do?

- A. Reduce the price B. Check the jacket C. Find another jacket.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题

8. What did the woman's father do in Beijing?

- A. He was a teacher. B. He was a tour guide. C. He was a businessman.

9. How old was the woman when she left Beijing?

- A. Six. B. Eight. C. Thirteen.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题

10. Why did the man get up early in the morning?

- A. To pick up tourists. B. To watch birds and animals. C. To take photos of the sunrise

11. What does the man want to do?

- A. Get a pay rise. B. Find a job in Spain. C. Stay with his family

12. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Tourist and guide. B. Husband and wife. C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题

13. What month is it now?

- A. June. B. July. C. August.

14. What is the woman going to do this September?

- A. Start teaching. B. Join a club. C. Go to college.

15. Where did the woman teach children before?

- A. In Prague. B. In London. C. In Manchester.

16. What does the woman's father probably think of her being a teacher?

- A. Satisfying B. Unwise. C. Strange.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题

17. Who found the tiger first?

- A. A zookeeper. B. Visitors. C. A policewoman.

18. Where did Elaine Wilson see the tiger?

- A. At the door of the zoo. B. Near the cage. C. By the lake.

19. When did Elaine Wilson find the tiger?

- A. At about 8:00 am. B. At about 3:00 pm. C. At about 6:00 pm.

20. What was the zookeeper sure about the tiger?

- A. When it escaped. B. How it jumped out. C. Whether it was hungry

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

Xi'an enjoys a reputation as a "Living History Museum" due to its rich, diverse collection of historical and cultural treasures. Apart from the Terracotta Warriors, there are also some other attractions in the city. Here are some of them.

Ancient City Wall

The Xi'an City Wall was built in the 14th century in the Ming Dynasty as a military defense system. Now it is one of the oldest and best preserved Chinese city walls. The wall is now a landmark, dividing the city into inner and outer areas.

Giant Wild Goose Pagoda(塔)

Situated in an ancient temple, the pagoda built with layers of bricks was built in the Tang Dynasty. It is traditional Chinese architecture. One of the main functions of the pagoda was to store Buddhist scriptures(经文)and figurines brought to China from India by the famous monk and traveler Xuan Zang, who stayed here for 19 years translating Buddhist scriptures.

Shaanxi History Museum

The Shaanxi History Museum, built in 1991, is home to over 370,000 precious relics unearthed in Shaanxi over the years. The museum consists of three main sections. Its collections include bronze ware(器), pottery ware, gold and silver ware and mural paintings from the tombs of the Tang Dynasty.

The Muslim Quarter

One of the highlights is its local snacks when you tour Xi'an. The best food destination is the Muslim Quarter, which has a history of several hundred years. Consisting of a number of food streets, the area has become a famous attraction in the city for its rich and authentic Muslim cultural atmosphere.

21. In which place can you know more about Buddhism?

- A. Ancient City Wall.
- B. The Muslim Quarter.
- C. Shaanxi History Museum.
- D. Giant Wild Goose Pagoda.

22. What can you do when you visit the Muslim Quarter?

- A. See some bronze ware.
- B. Visit some watchtowers.
- C. Eat diverse delicious snacks.
- D. Translate Buddhist scriptures.

23. What do we know from the text?

- A. The Muslim Quarter has a history of 100 years.
- B. Xuan Zang died in the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda.
- C. The Xi'an City Wall is the oldest Chinese city wall.
- D. The Shaanxi History Museum has exhibits made of gold.

B

It is hard to say the first day of school in the United States because when the first day of school is and what happens on the first day of school usually are different by districts(地区).

The first day of school for many school districts in different states is on the day after the first Monday in September. In some other school districts, school begins in mid-to-late August. For example, the Denver, Colorado schools go back in mid-August and schools in Cleveland, Ohio start back usually one week before the first Monday in September. The Boston, Chicago, New York City and San Diego schools start back on the Tuesday or Wednesday after the first Monday in September.

Schools in Cleveland, Ohio used to start the school year on the day after the first Monday in September, but in the 1976-1977 and 1977-1978 academic years, the school year was affected by several bad snowstorms, extremely cold. In the 1978-1979 school year, the Ohio Department of Education moved the start of the 2 year to late August, one week before the first Monday in September. This went into effect in the 1980-1981 school year.

In most school districts in Utah, the school year starts between August 25 and August 30, and goes until the last week of 3. May or the first week in June next year.

In American high schools, the freshmen classes usually go back one or two days before the

rest of the school bodies for an orientation period. An orientation period helps the freshmen get familiar with their new school, its rules, and surroundings. I thought maybe I could throw a ski at it or stab (刺) it with a ski pole or something.

In some schools, the freshmen classes have their photographs taken for identification purposes. Suddenly, the bear stopped. Pen stopped. Bang. The gun went off in the air. There was a big cloud of smoke that I thought surprised Pen and me more than it surprised the bear. The animal looked up.

Some high schools have tried to make the first week of school fun for incoming freshmen. I looked down, turned around and walked off. Pen turned round and said, "Quick, get the camera and take a photograph," and that was when suddenly I felt really nervous. I couldn't even undo the zip on our bag.

24. According to the passage, which schools start their school year the earliest?
A. Schools in Denver. B. Schools in Cleveland. C. Schools in New York City. D. Schools in Boston.

25. Why did the Ohio Department of Education change the start of the school year?
A. Because of some political events. B. Because of the entrance examinations. C. Because of the increasing number of students. D. Because of the extreme weather.

26. How many months does the school year last in schools in Utah?
A. About seven months. B. About eight months. C. About nine months. D. About ten months.

27. Where is the passage probably taken from?
A. A book about one's life story. B. An official website of education. C. An advertisement in a newspaper. D. A sports magazine.

28. What happened to the author and Pen?
A. They lost their way. B. They felt terribly ill. C. They broke their tent. D. They were followed by a bear.

29. Which of the following can best describe the author and Pen?
A. Calm and brave. B. Caring and proud. C. Honest and friendly. D. Careful and humorous.

30. Who frightened the bear away in the end?
A. The author. B. A hunter. C. Pen. D. Another animal.

31. In the text, the author mainly talks about
A. his discovery in the North Pole B. his experience in the North Pole C. why he traveled to the North Pole D. how he traveled across the North Pole

Back in 2001, Pen Hadow and I traveled to the North Pole. One morning we'd just taken down our tent and started skiing. Pen was in front, and I was following him. Suddenly I got a strange feeling that something was behind us. I stopped, looked back and saw a polar bear, walking towards us.

Pen and I planned to stay where we were, try and look big, and frighten it away. Pen had a shotgun that we'd bought in Russia. That was his job. My job was to look big and to take off my skis, hold the skis in the air, make lots of noise, and frighten away the bear. Pen raised the gun and fired into the air. However, it jammed and failed to work.

The bear was walking towards us. Pen tried again, but again it didn't work. Then he walked towards the bear, and I thought, "Wow, Pen's gone completely mad. He's going to get eaten. What should I do?"

Isatou Ceesay was born in 1972 in a small village in Gambia Africa. As a teenager, Ceesay was forced to drop out of school because of poverty. She carried some goods with many girls like her to sell in the market to raise herself. At that time, the plastic bags, being strong and light, became popular in Gambia. The problem was that people did not reuse the bags and simply threw them behind their homes. Over time, the houses were surrounded by trash. Ceesay lived in such an environment for many years. She kept learning from the surrounding

environment and planned to take action to change. In 1997, she started a recycling movement called One Plastic Bag in Gambia. She educated women in Gambia to recycle plastic waste into income for themselves. In the beginning, the movement had a mission to educate their village colleagues about the need to reuse garbage and recycle plastic waste, rather than letting the garbage increase behind their homes.

Over time, the movement became big and able to support and provide income for women around. It was also able to greatly reduce plastic waste in Gambia. But the work of collecting trash turned to be taxing. During the rainy season, plastic waste became wet and difficult to take, and after that it still took patience to dry it before it could be processed.

Ceesay said, "As a habit, people are used to pouring their garbage behind their houses, and because it is not visible, they forget it. But the bad effects again knock on your door very quickly-dirty air, various diseases and so on. Of course, if one man's house is clean but his neighbour's is not, then the man is also not healthy."

For 17 years, Ceesay has contributed to one of the most important problems about the plastic waste. In 2012, she got the TIAW Difference Maker Award in Washington, D.C., United States. Her story was written into a book, which inspires many others to join or become makers of change in their own communities.

32. What can be learned about young Ceesay from paragraph 1?

- A. She gave up the chance of going to school.
- B. She had many friends who were good at doing business
- C. She sold strong and light plastic bags to support herself.
- D. She lived in an environment heavily polluted by plastic waste.

33. What can we infer about Ceesay's recycling movement?

- A. It aimed to make full use of natural resources to get rich.
- B. It was hard to carry on because of the shortage of workers.
- C. It benefited both people's economic situation and the environment.
- D. It taught the villagers to replace plastic bags with handmade ones.

34. What does the underlined word "taxing" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Challenging.
- B. Pleasant
- C. Dangerous.
- D. Successful.

35. What does Ceesay mainly intend to say in paragraph 4?

- A. Bad habits are hard to remove once formed.
- B. Garbage problems contribute greatly to climate change.
- C. Valuing the relationship between neighbours is important.
- D. Dealing with plastic waste is a shared responsibility in communities.

七选五

How to Make Friends at a New School

Starting with a new school can be difficult. Everything is nothing like your previous school,

and you don't even know where to go for your own classes.

36 However, if you use

these skills, you can quickly turn some of those strangers into friends.

Be yourself.

37 If some people don't accept you, they're not the kind of friends you need. People

often stay together because they have similar interests. For example, someone who does a lot of

38 sport may make friends with those who also run or swim a lot.

Remember to be nice to the people you meet at your new school. If you think that you will say

something that may make them feel sad, do not say anything and just nod your head if they talk to

you. Also, remember to be as helpful as possible!

Believe in yourself.

A smile goes a long way. When you walk in the halls, don't keep your eyes on the floor! Raise

your head and make eye contact(接触)with other people.

39 Introduce yourself. Tell

them your name and where you're from.

Remember people's names.

You like it when people use your name, and so do other people.

40 Besides, ask them

in a kind way if they have a nickname(昵称). You'd be amazed how often this might come in handy.

- A. Be friendly to others. though you are now college graduates, your education has just 55.
- B. Making new friends can be hard, too. 41. A. seconds B. minutes C. hours D. days
- C. Join after-school activities you like. 42. A. marriage B. discussion C. education D. graduation
- D. Never change who you are to try and fit in. 43. A. interesting B. necessary C. easy D. unusual
- E. If you see someone you know, smile or say, "Hey!" each cart time. 44. A. no B. either C. any D. each
- F. People may become angry if you just begin by saying, "Hey!" each cart time. 45. A. listen to B. look after C. refer to D. talk to
- G. Don't sit at the back of the classroom where other people don't notice you! 46. A. then B. that C. before D. after

第二部分 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)

阅读下面的短文, 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。

It was the last day of the final examination in a large eastern university. A group of engineering seniors gathered, discussing the exam to begin in a few 41. On their faces was confidence. This was their last exam-then on to 42 and jobs.

The coming exam, they knew, would be a(n) 43 task. The professor had said they could bring 44 books or notes they wanted, requesting only that they did not 45 each other during the test.

Three hours had passed 46 the professor began to collect the papers. The students no longer looked confident. On their faces was a frightened expression. The professor looked at the 47 faces before him, and then asked, "How many completed all five questions?" 48 a hand was raised.

"How many answered four?" Still no hands.

"Three? Two?" The students moved restlessly in their seats. "One, then? Certainly somebody finished 49. But the class remained silent.

The professor put down the papers. "This is exactly what I 50," he said. "I just want to impress upon you that, 51 you have completed four years of engineering, there are still many things about the 52 you don't know. These questions you can't answer are relatively 53 in everyday practice." Then smiling he added, "You will all 54 this course, but remember-even

第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面的短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Making friends is a skill. Before you make friends, you have to decide 56 you want to be your friends. Most people like to have friends who like to do the same kind of things as they do.

Of all methods, the 57 (quick) way to make friends is to smile. When you smile, people think you are friendly to them and easy to get on 58. It may not be easy to smile at first, but remember most people will stay away from 59 angry-looking face. To talk with others is a good way to make friends, too. 60 (start) a talk with someone, you can say something nice about him. Think about how great you feel when someone says something nice to you. Doesn't it make you want to keep 61 (talk) to that person?

Ask your new friends some questions about 62 (they). Who are their favorite singers?

Where do they live? What do they 63 (usual) do after school? There are all good 64 (topic) to start a talk. Make sure you have something to add to the talk, too. When someone 65 (ask) you a question, you'd better have an answer for him. Remember that nothing will stop a talk more quickly than a shrug (耸肩) for an answer.

第二节 (满分 25 分)

第三部分写作(共两节,满分 40 分)
第一节(满分 15 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。

It was the middle of the day with bright sun, blue sky, green grass, and a soft breeze(微风). It had been a great day to play outside and the best day of my life because I got a new ball and a new bike as my sixth birthday presents, and I was visiting my cousin, Kristy, at her house.

"Here I go!" shouted David while kicking my new ball. David lived next door and was older than me. I thought he was a wild child, but he was actually very kind. The ball went flying as if it were going to space. "That was high!" Kristy said in surprise and we went after the ball. We all had a great time.

Later we had supper and the food my aunt made was good. While Kristy was helping do the dishes, David and I ran outside to play. We started taking turns in riding my bike. David suggested that we ride it to the forest. And I agreed. David and I got on the bike and David started going fast.

As we rode through the forest, I felt the wind brushing my face. It felt so great and free. Suddenly, the bike hit a fallen branch and we went flying off the bike. Lying on the ground, I felt dizzy(眩晕的). I checked myself for injuries and saw some but they didn't bother me. "David!" I shouted out loudly and anxiously.

"Hey," said a voice. I turned my head and it was David, who was standing behind me, holding my broken bike. At the sight of my disabled bike, I was so sad that I couldn't hold back my tears. It took David some time to calm me down.

假设你是张伟的好朋友约翰。张伟即将参加学校的英语朗诵比赛,他写信向你求助,请你根据以下内容给他写一封回信并提出建议,内容包括:

1. 说明回信的意图;
2. 向张伟提出建议:
比赛之前:认真准备,如平时可对着镜子练习;用语简练,使评委印象深刻;
比赛时:保持微笑;忘词时不要紧张,继续演讲;
3. 预祝张伟比赛成功。注意:
1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Zhang Wei,

注意:1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;

2. 请按如下格式作答。

When we realized it was time to walk home, we found ourselves lost. It was completely dark when we saw fireworks(烟花)being set off in the distance.

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