

2022~2023 学年度高一年级 5 月月考

英语试题

考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围:必修第三册 Units 1~4。

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 is the woman looking for?
A. A museum. B. The Teen Eye Building. C. A police station.
2. What will the woman do next?
A. Have a shower. B. Clean her teeth. C. Wash her face.
3. What does the woman say about living in a big city?
A. Dangerous. B. Exciting. C. Convenient.
4. What is the woman doing?
A. Having an interview. B. Chatting with a friend. C. Taking a French class.
5. When will the man go to the zoo?
A. On Saturday. B. On Sunday. C. On Monday.

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。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Lie to her boss. B. Write a report. C. Put the things in order first.
7. Where does the woman find the report?
A. On the floor. B. On the bookshelf. C. On the desk.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who gave the woman the tickets?
A. Her manager. B. Her husband. C. Her brother.
9. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At home. B. In an office. C. At a theater.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is Joan going to do tonight?
A. Visit a friend. B. Cook a meal. C. Meet her mother.
11. Why does the man refuse to eat hamburgers?
A. They are unhealthy. B. They are not delicious. C. He wants to have a change.
12. What will the speakers have for dinner?
A. Chinese food. B. French food. C. Japanese food.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man suggest doing?
A. Inviting a famous actor to the party.
B. Playing some good music at the party.
C. Asking everyone to dress up at the party.
14. What will the speakers discuss tomorrow?
A. The selection of clothes.
B. The types of the competitions.
C. The organization of the fun games.
15. What food will the speakers prepare?
A. Pizza. B. Bread. C. Fried chicken.
16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Co-workers. C. Mother and son.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How did the speaker feel when she received the invitation?
A. Disappointed. B. Overjoyed. C. Annoyed.
18. How did the speaker get to the airport?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By subway.
19. When did the speaker's plane take off?
A. At 1:40 pm. B. At 1:50 pm. C. At 2:00 pm.
20. What did the speaker fail to see from the plane?
A. Hills. B. White clouds. C. Beautiful cities.

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

Astronauts go to bathroom just like everybody else. However, it can be tricky in space because gravity is so weak that people and objects appear to be weightless. It means that toilets cannot flush(冲洗) the same way that they do on Earth. So we have started a competition to get ideas from around the world to develop a new space toilet that would work aboard the International Space Station(ISS) as well as on Moon.

The competition, titled "NASA's Lunar Loo Challenge", has a total prize of \$35,000 to be shared by winning teams. Anyone above 14 can apply to this challenge, and the winning design will receive a \$20,000 reward. The second-place design will win \$10,000, and the third-place winner will win \$5,000.

The competition also includes a junior category(类别) in which anyone under the age of 14 can apply with their creative space toilet ideas. Winners in this category will receive public recognition and our souvenirs.

Toilet Design Requirements

Designs should take up no more than 1.13m³ of space.

The space toilet has to be able to hold at least 1.5kg human waste.

The final requirement is that the system must be able to get rid of the waste and be cleaned in five minutes or less.

We hope this challenge will result in new ways to deal with human waste in outer space.

21. What can a junior winner get from the competition?

- A. A cash reward. B. A scholarship.
C. A trip to NASA. D. A NASA souvenir.

22. Which is a design requirement for the toilet?

- A. It takes up less than 1.13m³ of space.
B. It has to be cleaned in 6 minutes.
C. It can hold at least 1.5kg human waste.
D. It must be able to dry up the waste.

23. What is the text?

- A. A news report. B. An advertisement.
C. A diary entry. D. A product description.

B

I believe that we should take pride in what we do, even if it is misunderstood by the people around us.

I have been a professional skateboarder for 24 years. For much of that time, the sport that paid my rent and gave me my greatest joy had many names, most of which were ugly: a kids' play, a waste of time, a dangerous activity.

When I was about 17, my high school teacher even told me in front of the entire class that I would never make a living as a skateboarder. It seemed to him that my future was bleak.

Even during those dark years, I never stopped riding my skateboard. There had been many, many times when I felt discouraged because I couldn't complete a difficult move. But I've come to realize that the only way to master something is to keep at it—despite the bloody knees, despite the unpleasant comments.

Although skateboarding has gained mainstream recognition in recent years, it still has unfavorable stereotypes(刻板印象). The professional skateboarders I know are responsible members of society. Their hair styles and clothes are simply part of the culture, even when they appear strange during competitions.

So here I am, 38 years old, a wife and a mother of three, with a lengthy list of responsibilities. And although I have many job titles—senior advisor, foundation chairwoman, well-known actress—the one I am most proud of is professional skateboarder.

My youngest son's preschool class were recently asked what their parents do for work. The responses were things like, "My dad sells money." and "My mom figures stuff out." My son said, "I've never seen my mom do work."

It's true. Skateboarding doesn't seem like real work, but I'm proud of what I do. My parents never once questioned the practicality behind my passion(酷爱). I hope to pass on the same lesson to my children someday.

24. What does the underlined word "bleak" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Successful. B. Certain. C. Bright. D. Unpromising.

25. What can we learn from paragraph 5 about the professional skateboarders?

- A. They are irresponsible members of society.
- B. They love making unpleasant comments.
- C. They wear strange hair styles and clothes.
- D. They turn deaf ears to other people's ideas.

26. Which job title is the author most proud of?

- A. Famous actress.
- B. Professional skateboarder.
- C. Senior advisor.
- D. Foundation chairwoman.

27. What is the author most likely to tell her children?

- A. Follow their passion and keep at it.
- B. Don't question the practicality of her job.
- C. They are lucky to have a supportive mother.
- D. Skateboarding is the best sport in the world.

C

At a Pittsburgh wedding, the cookie table is as important as the first kiss. But finding the true origin of the tradition is as challenging as making the perfect cookie table. Some say it's a custom brought to Pittsburgh by immigrants and everybody from Italians to Polish people claims its heritage. Others say it grew out of a need to save money on cake in the 1930s.

But the cookie table's connection with weddings didn't show up in publications until the 1990s. Certainly, Pittsburghers feasted on wedding cookie tables well before the 1990s, with local bakers saying they recall cookie tables at their families' weddings for as long as they can remember.

"When I was a kid, the big talk was not 'How was the wedding?' Instead, it was 'How were the cookies?'" said 70-year-old Marc Serrao, owner of Oakmont Bakery in Pittsburgh. "Perhaps the concept didn't show up in newspapers and cookbooks because everybody was doing it, so it wasn't seen as newsworthy."

But no matter the origins, this tradition of sharing sweet homemade cookies at weddings is baked into Pittsburgh culture. For many local families, preparing a cookie table has become a unique way to show their love.

There's no exact number of cookies at a wedding. It's usually somewhere between six per guest up to one-and-a-half dozen(十二) per guest.

Then when can the guests eat the cookies?

The answer likely lies in family tradition. Some families open the cookie tables before dinner, while most families wait until after dinner. Generally, it is recommended to wait until after dinner.

"However, what is tradition and what happens are two totally different things," Marc Serrao says. "I dare someone to tell Grandma that she is not allowed to pick a cookie off the cookie table before dinner. I also dare someone to tell Aunt Betsy that she is not allowed to put four cookies in her bag for the next morning with her coffee."

28. What can we know about the cookie table from the first four paragraphs?

- A. It was brought to Pittsburgh by immigrants.
- B. It first appeared at weddings during the 1990s.
- C. It grew out of a need to save money in the 1930s.
- D. It has been an important part of a wedding in Pittsburgh.

29. How many cookies are usually prepared for each guest?
A. 3~6. B. 5~12. C. 6~18. D. 19~24.
30. When can guests usually eat the cookies?
A. Old people always eat before dinner. B. It is better to wait until after dinner.
C. It is necessary to ask Grandma first. D. They are usually eaten the next morning.
31. What does Marc Serrao mean in the last paragraph?
A. There are exceptions to rules. B. We have to follow customs strictly.
C. It is OK for old people to break rules. D. It is not important to follow traditions.

D

Most people don't lie very much. It makes sense. By being honest with people, you not only build up goodwill, but also save a lot of brainpower since your brain doesn't have to do anything out of the ordinary when you tell the truth. You just think of what you want to say, and you say it.

However, lying takes much more work. Imagine you're late to class and the teacher asks why. If you decide to lie, you have to make up a story on the spot, think about the various directions the conversation might take and figure out what you need to say to keep this whole lie from falling apart. You might not be aware of it, but you just give your brain a lot of extra work.

"A lot of that brain work is done in a region called the prefrontal cortex. It's the part in charge of working memory," explains Jennifer Vendemia, a scientist from the University of South Carolina.

Working memory keeps something in mind just for a little while, such as remembering instructions for how to play a game or some other specific task. It stores things for only a short while as you're using them, and it doesn't put them in long-term storage. Besides working memory, the prefrontal cortex also takes care of tasks such as planning, problem-solving and self-control. Scientists describe these as executive function tasks. Executive function lets you think a step or two ahead to make sure the lie you're telling will likely hold up to questioning.

"Spending so much brainpower trying to keep a story straight means there's less available for other things," says Vendemia. "Lying is especially harmful for young people as the prefrontal cortex is not fully developed until around age 25. When the prefrontal cortex is busy with tasks related to lying, younger people have a harder time doing other tasks."

Lying has social costs, too. People generally value honesty and don't like liars. So if people view you as untrustworthy, it can be bad for your relationships.

32. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
A. The costs of lying to people. B. The true meaning of honesty.
C. The benefits of being truthful. D. The difficulty of being a good liar.
33. Why is a lying student mentioned in the second paragraph?
A. To prove a theory. B. To introduce a topic.
C. To provide the background. D. To give an example.
34. Which of the following is the function of working memory?
A. Remembering a life-long lesson. B. Storing information for a short time.
C. Pushing oneself to face difficulties. D. Processing information in the brain.
35. What is the best title for the text?
A. What Are the Harmful Effects of Lying?
B. Which Part of Brain Is in Charge of Lying?
C. When Is It Especially Bad for People to Lie?
D. How Can We Keep Lies From Falling Apart?

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。

How to appreciate arts in museums**36**

You can increase the chance of finding an art piece that you can connect with by going to a museum that interests you. If you're interested in climate change, for example, you might pick a museum that's showing artworks inspired by Earth protection.

Keep your museum visit short and focused

Once you've picked the place you want to visit, how do you make the most of your time? Art museums can be huge. For example, the Museum of Modern Art in New York has almost 200,000 works. So be realistic about how long you can spend at the museum. **37**. After that, it's hard to stay focused and remember what you've seen.

Really experience the art

Once you have the chance of seeing the real thing at a museum, get up close and take your time to experience it. For example, when you are looking at sculptures(雕塑), try to copy them with your body. **38**. It can open up new pathways and possibilities of how you might make sense of these things in your life, too.

Keep an open mind to reflect and appreciate

When you are looking at an artwork, try not to think about what you're about to see. Some artworks may be surprising, while others might be disappointing. **39**. You can love it. You can hate it. You can cry, feel angry or laugh. That's OK.

Draw personal connections to the artwork

Even though it may not be what the artist intended, a color, a flower or a pattern in a painting might remind you of something in your own life. So let your mind wander and follow your thought wherever it leads you. **40**.

- A. Consider the value of the artwork
- B. Then a deep connection will happen
- C. You don't need more than an hour or two
- D. Pick a museum that is related to your interest
- E. Instead, allow yourself to feel how the art makes you feel
- F. Plans to copy something beautiful are nothing to be laughed at
- G. It can help you appreciate how artists express their emotions more deeply

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。

Myrtle is a small sleepy town in Montana. There's no bank or restaurant here, but a small stone **41** right next to the state highway. Half of it is a post office. The other half is a one-room **42**. Rachel Luster took over this library four months ago with the **43** of connecting the community to the outside world and creating a **44** center for the kids.

Her first task was **45** the book she felt every library must have: *The Odyssey*.

"I looked and looked. But we didn't have. No library in our system had one," Luster said. So she started to use social media to **46** money from people around the state and has already **47** about 1,000 new books to the library.

"While the Myrtle library **48** taxpayer money, it gets only \$200 a month for books and supplies," she explained. "But the library is a **49** for the community because many people here do not have **50** to the Internet at home and the library is the only place that

people can connect to the outside world. I want to bring a sense of 51 to the community.”

Luster's library is open only three days a week. One of her 52 visitors is 10-year-old Blake Brooks.

“Before 53 this library, my favorite activity was watching TV,” he said. “Now, as soon as I step off the school bus, I come here to 54. I like to 55 I'm in the books I read.”

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. bridge | B. building | C. table | D. forest |
| 42. A. library | B. hotel | C. restaurant | D. school |
| 43. A. opportunity | B. loss | C. goal | D. benefit |
| 44. A. processing | B. data | C. health | D. learning |
| 45. A. searching for | B. cleaning up | C. bringing about | D. putting down |
| 46. A. donate | B. raise | C. beg | D. reject |
| 47. A. mailed | B. left | C. added | D. written |
| 48. A. borrows | B. steals | C. forgets | D. receives |
| 49. A. waste | B. lifeline | C. burden | D. bank |
| 50. A. room | B. desire | C. access | D. plan |
| 51. A. relief | B. humor | C. achievement | D. connectedness |
| 52. A. regular | B. wealthy | C. old | D. funny |
| 53. A. repairing | B. buying | C. discovering | D. recognizing |
| 54. A. play | B. read | C. sing | D. dance |
| 55. A. wish | B. admit | C. announce | D. imagine |

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。

Ritch Addison was a shy kid. In elementary school, he didn't speak up for himself, and he 56 (worry) a lot. But once he went to high school, he made up his mind 57 (develop) a sense of humor to make more friends. His new approach worked and he started to become known for his jokes—like the time he made fun 58 a classmate's poor score on a math test.

“It turned out that I had gotten a hundred on the test and he didn't do so well,” Addison recalled. “And I joked heartlessly about it.”

Then one day, his good friend, Holly, pulled him aside and said, “Ritch, sometimes you really hurt 59 (people) feeling.”

Addison 60 (shock). He had always seen himself as the one who made his friends laugh. He couldn't imagine that he might be hurting them.

“But I kept thinking about what Holly said. Finally, I realized that she was 61 (absolute) right. I started paying attention to 62 other people was reacting to my humor,” he said.

It couldn't happen overnight, 63. “Over the years, I worked on 64 (be) more compassionate (同理性的) toward the people around me since I wanted to have 65 different kind of relationship with them,” he said.

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。某英语杂志正在征稿讨论“中学生是否应该带手机进校园”。请你给杂志编辑写一封邮件。内容包括:

1. 你校学生使用手机的情况;
2. 你的看法或建议。

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。

Dear editor,

Yours faithfully,
Li Hua

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。

"This time, it's a teamwork," our English teacher said one Monday morning. "You're going to read a nice book together with two or three teammates. Then each team will make a presentation by the end of the week. The team that makes the best presentation will get a prize."

As soon as our teacher finished explaining the rules, Liya went to me and asked, "Teammates?"

Since Liya and I were interested in picture books and took painting class together, I agreed to be her teammate without a second thought.

During the lunchtime, we went to the dining room together to exchange ideas on the reading project over lunch. Kasha, with whom I always did stuff together, happened to sit at the next table.

"Kasha, do you have any good idea for us?" I asked casually.

"Why should I give you guys ideas?" she replied in a hurt tone. "I'll save them for my own team. After all, I am not your first choice for the project."

On hearing this, I realized that she was mad with me, for a good reason. If I were her, not only would I feel hurt, but I'd also be worried about which team I could join. Now I had my teammate and Kasha didn't.

With my eyes fixed on the floor, I apologized in a low voice, "I'm sorry to leave you out. But would you like to join us now?"

I thought that Kasha would be pleased with the invitation. To my surprise, she refused immediately. At the very moment, I realized that Kasha was really angry. So, I decided to do something to let her know that she was always one of my best friends.

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。

That evening, I happened to see a picture book that Kasha and I had read together. ____

The next day, I slipped my painting into Kasha's desk, hoping that it would make her forgive me. ____

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