

2022~2023 学年度第二学期联合体期末联考

高一英语试题

考试时间：2023 年 6 月 27 日上午 8: 00-10:00

试卷满分：150 分

注意事项:

1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答：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。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答：用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

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。

1. What does the woman take at last?
A.Fish. B.Chicken. C.Beef.
2. What caused the man's sleeping problem?
A.The cats. B.The babies. C.The lights.
3. What does the woman think of her current job?
A.It's difficult. B.It's easy. C.It's boring.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A.How to keep the normal order of society.
B.How to improve communication skills.
C.How to behave on the Internet.
5. How many people signed up the club?
A.2. B.15. C.50.

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. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A.Classmates. B.Co-workers. C.Teacher and student.
7. What do we know about Jennifer?
A.She ate weight-loss pills.
B.She skipped the PE class.
C.She's concerned about her appearance.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

7. What's the relationship between Tyler and Mike?
A.Workmates. B.Classmates. C.Teacher and student.
9. Who advised Tyler to hear Rita's talk?
A.Mike. B.Rita. C.His professor.
10. What will the speakers talk about next?
A.Mike's present life.
B.Some point in Rita's talk.
C.The time and place of a meeting.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why is the woman dissatisfied with the man?
A.He didn't talk with her. B.He came here late again. C.He ignored her messages.
12. What's the biggest problem of having a mobile phone in the woman's view?
A.Wasting much time. B.Doing harm to our health. C.Taking us away from real life.
13. What does the one who uses the phone first need to do?
A.Take a photo. B.Send a message. C.Buy some coffee.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where does Sally want to go?
A.The zoo. B.The London Eye. C.The Covent Garden.
15. What is Billy interested in?
A.Boats. B.Operas. C.Paintings.
16. What does the man suggest the woman do in Oxford Street?
A.Do some shopping. B.Enjoy an opera. C.Visit her parents.
17. What is the woman related to the man?
A.His mother. B.His wife. C.His guide.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the main topic of the talk?
A.Introducing changes within the school.
B.Welcoming new students to school.
C.Warning students about new school rules.
19. What subject does Mr Walden teach?
A.Physics. B.Computing. C.PE.
20. What has happened to the school meeting hall?
A.It has been made bigger. B.It has been improved. C.It has been moved.

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

The world's craziest festivals

Crazy festivals all over the world are out there just waiting to be celebrated. Join Cornelia Kumfert on

a trip to the most unusual events taking place around the globe.

Burning Man Festival

Every year in Nevada (US) there is artwork and curiosities galore to marvel at when the Black Rock Desert changes into a mammoth art exhibition.

In August and September, some 70,00 people come here to celebrate the Burning Man Festival.

San Diego Comic Con

Surely superheroes don't queue? Well, at San Diego's Comic Convention they do. Each July they open their doors to fans of Superman and other comic figures. More than 100,000 annual visitors have paid homage to their mythical heroes.

Crying Baby Festival, Tokyo

At the Crying Baby Festival in Tokyo (Japan), sumo wrestlers do what they can to bring babies to tears.

Sadists run riot? Certainly not! It's a 400-year-old tradition based on a Japanese proverb, which says that crying babies grow fastest and parents believe the event brings good health to their children.

Palio Contest, Siena

Fame and honour await the winner of the Palio contest in Siena (Italy).

In July and August, ten inhabitants of different districts of the city jockey for first place in a spectacular horse race.

The trophy goes to the contestant whose horse crosses the finishing line first—whether he's still in the saddle or not.

21. Which of the festivals offers a view of art?

A. Burning Man Festival.

B. Palio Contest, Siena.

C. Crying Baby Festival, Tokyo.

D. San Diego Comic Con.

22. How was the festival in Tokyo founded?

A. On the basis of a proverb.

B. Based on a phrase.

C. According to a story.

D. At the request of the public.

23. What can tourists see in Siena of Italy between July and August?

A. A burning man show.

B. A comedy play.

C. A horse race.

D. A baby-crying show.

B

It was bad enough when COVID-19 closed schools in Philadelphia, US, in March. Like a lot of students, Makyla Linder, 16, found herself getting bored. So she started watching baking videos and shows on TV and online. Soon, she started baking on her own.

Cupcakes and chocolate-covered strawberries were her first creations.

"I tried them on my friends when they came to my house," Linder said. "I also tried them on my family. They said my creations were good."

For most children, that would have been enough. But Linder had bigger ideas. She asked her mom - what if she started selling her baked goods?

With the help of her mother, Linder got more baking supplies and equipment. She started taking orders online. More people started hearing about her business. Linder also started giving out business cards to make her company more well-known.

She also improved her baking as time went on. She researched new recipes (食谱) and learned good baking skills. She now sells chocolate-covered cookies, chocolate apples and banana pudding. She has

some customers who have returned to her several times. They say her prices are good. She charges \$15 for a dozen cupcakes or cake pops.

When school reopened in September, Linder had to focus more on her studies. “I wanted to do both, but I understand that school is much more important right now,” she said. However, she still watches cooking shows to get new ideas for her business.

24. What special thing did Linder do after COVID-19 broke out?
- A. She started a baking business. B. She made her own cooking show.
C. She invited friends over for parties. D. She gave online baking lessons.
25. What do people think about Linder’s creation?
- A. They are creative. B. They are delicious.
C. They are well-known. D. They are not big enough.
26. What opinion do her returning customers have?
- A. Linder is good at making money. B. Linder spends a lot of money.
C. Linder’s baked goods aren’t expensive. D. Linder’s baked goods are too cheap.
27. What do we know from the story?
- A. Linder didn’t return to school this year. B. Linder is proud of her studies.
C. Linder will open a new bakery soon. D. Linder will keep studying baking.

C

From chocolate toothpaste in the Philippines to salt and vinegar potato chips in the UK, products popular in one place often receive a cool reception elsewhere. It of course poses a challenge to food companies seeking to export their brands.

The snack-food company Frito-Lay addresses the issue by discovering the best-loved flavours in each of their markets. So while cheese, spicy chilli and barbecue are popular flavours in the USA, Turkey goes for yogurt. The French prefer olive and Japan likes sushi flavours. But all of them are sold under the globally familiar Doritos brand. Frito-Lay’s understanding of local tastes around the world-and the successful adaptation of their product-has made Doritos one of the world’s most popular snack foods.

Everyone everywhere loves ice cream, it seems. The Anglo-Dutch food giant Unilever sells it in over 40 countries. The company used to sell their ice cream under a lot of different brands, which created the sense that the companies were local. In 1998, the company launched the ‘Heartbrand’ logo (标志) to increase international brand awareness, but kept the familiar local names for the ice cream products. This helped avoid the problem of some names not sounding good in other languages. So in Bulgaria and Greece, you buy Algida, but in China, Malaysia, Singapore and the UK, it’s Wall’s.

There are some products that will always remain at home, such as the durian (榴莲), known as the ‘the king of fruits’ in its homeland of Southeast Asia. The fruit’s most notable feature is its strong smell, described by some as that of rotten onions and by others as old gym socks, though it is said to taste delicious by its fans. Though some durians are grown outside of Southeast Asia, the only place the fruit enjoys any wide popularity at all is in Southeast Asia and even there, some people can’t stand it! So don’t expect to see durians in your local supermarket any time soon.

28. What does the underlined word “It” in paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. The snack culture. B. The cold welcome.
C. The food preference. D. The global popularity.

29. Why is Frito-Lay so successful?
 A. They provide chips of high quality. B. They make snacks to suit local tastes.
 C. They unite markets of different countries. D. They use advertising to build new brands.
30. What is Unilever's ice cream called in Singapore?
 A. Anglo-Dutch. B. Algida. C. Heartbrand. D. Wall's.
31. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
 A. Durians' sales dilemma. B. Durians' nutritional value.
 C. Durians' smell problems. D. Durians' attractive features.

D

Life beneath the sea surface can be lovely and lively. But many organisms there produce poisonous chemicals to hunters. Divers are now collecting such poisons as drugs for human medicine.

Sharks aren't the scariest things in the ocean for scientists who dive to work. Powerful currents, creating where the ocean floor drops away, can be just as deadly. But the scientists who work underwater are trained to deal with these dangers. The rewards of research and underwater adventures are greater than the risks.

The sea may seem like a strange place to look for new drugs. But organisms in the ocean have had to adapt to a tough environment. The chemicals they make for survival might help people, too. More than 50 years ago, scientists discovered a new anti-cancer drug in a sea sponge. Since then, researchers have been hunting for more of such useful natural products in the seas.

With the help of underwater robots and small submarines, scientists are searching the seas—from shallow reefs to the ocean's great depths.

Bacteria living in the Arctic's cold waters break down their food using more different ways than organisms on land do. This process of turning food into energy for growth, activities and reproduction is called metabolism (新陈代谢). These pathways also produce chemicals called "secondary metabolites". One day they also might help people.

During a four-year project called PharmaSeas, scientists made thousands of extracts from those seafloor samples. In about a dozen of them, researchers found mixtures that can kill bacteria that some of today's antibiotics (抗生素) cannot kill. Three other newfound chemicals reduce epileptic seizures (癫痫病发作) in mice. Yet another compound may reduce the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.

32. Why do sea organisms produce chemicals?
 A. To warn themselves in the sea. B. To benefit other creatures.
 C. To change their environment. D. To struggle for survival.
33. In what way does Arctic bacteria differ from organisms on land according to the text?
 A. Medicinal value. B. The way of hunting.
 C. The way of breaking down food. D. Importance to humans.
34. What is special about the mixtures from seafloor samples?
 A. They have the same effects as today's medicine.
 B. They have unique functions.
 C. They can treat most diseases.
 D. They can kill all bacteria.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
 A. Diving for New Medicines B. Threats from the Ocean
 C. Future Sources of Bacteria D. Danger of Diving in the Sea

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。

Nowadays, family life has become even more challenging than before. Then, how can we create a happier family life? Let's see some advice.

Enjoy togetherness. When children are babies, parents are advised to spend one-on-one time with their babies. 36 This can be a big mistake since enjoying each other's company is one of the easiest ways for families to create lasting happiness. Parents should regularly spend quality time with their children doing activities together like playing games, sports.

37 Although the Internet has certainly made communication easier, it is still important to have face-to-face time with your family members. Try to avoid using your cell phone so much. 38 Many families have regular meetings where they discuss issues affecting the family. This can be a great way to start talking face to face. You can talk about your family's values, or how you can work together as a group to solve problems that affect the family. 39

Plan fun activities as a family. This can be something that you do once or twice a month, or even once a week. This can be something as easy as going to the beach, a park, or going on a trip to visit relatives. 40 Doing the activities regularly can help you build stronger relationships with your family members, and relieve stress that many families feel.

- A. Talk more as a family.
- B. Let family members talk about activities.
- C. But, as children get older, the one-on-one time is reduced.
- D. Parents need to help their children manage their daily stress.
- E. Make quality conversation with your family members, instead.
- F. You can also try simpler ones such as camping overnight in your backyard.
- G. Regular communication like this can help you build stronger family relationships.

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。

Smith Justice and his son were coming back from the dentist, when they saw a homeless man in the road. Smith 41 to give the man some money, but didn't have any cash. His son suggested giving the man the 30 cents he had. But Smith was 42. He didn't want to give this man just 30 cents since the man 43 needed all the help he could get. Moreover, his own pride and thoughts of the homeless man's unknown 44 to receiving just thirty cents was standing 45.

Smith told his son what people saw as a good thing was not good enough to make a 46 in someone's life. But his son insisted. Smith 47 the window and said to the man, "I'm sorry, man. I don't have any 48 on me but my son wants to give you everything he has right now." The homeless man smiled, "God bless you, little man!" At that moment, the only thing 49 the brightness of the man's smile was the bigger smile on the little boy's face.

A chain reaction of kindness 50 behind them that day in Nashville, Tennessee, as other people rolled down their windows to 51, too. Smith suddenly 52 that he was the only problem in this situation. He said, "My little boy 53 me by his actions that it's always about the heart. It doesn't 54 how much you have or how little. 55 love and

sincerity will often bless others more than we think. ”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. managed | B. promised | C. intended | D. agreed |
| 42. A. confused | B. doubtful | C. tense | D. hesitant |
| 43. A. normally | B. clearly | C. secretly | D. formally |
| 44. A. reaction | B. devotion | C. objection | D. solution |
| 45. A. out of sight | B. out of control | C. in the way | D. in the charge |
| 46. A. fortune | B. difference | C. name | D. commitment |
| 47. A. rolled down | B. reached for | C. looked through | D. lifted up |
| 48. A. check | B. card | C. cash | D. food |
| 49. A. matching | B. replacing | C. reflecting | D. showing |
| 50. A. changed | B. stopped | C. remained | D. started |
| 51. A. greet | B. smile | C. chat | D. donate |
| 52. A. remembered | B. realized | C. accepted | D. regretted |
| 53. A. reminded | B. comforted | C. praised | D. warned |
| 54. A. help | B. work | C. mean | D. matter |
| 55. A. Returning | B. Accepting | C. Spreading | D. Seeking |

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。

Mankind is exploring space in the hope of finding out more secrets of the universe. Exploring space is both dangerous and 56 (challenge), but the desire to explore 57 universe never died.

On 4 October 1957, the Sputnik 1 satellite 58 (launch) by the USSR and successfully orbited around Earth. Afterwards, Yuri Gagarin became the first person 59 (go) into space in the world. On 20 July 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon, famously saying, “That's one small step for [a] man, one giant leap for mankind.”

China has made great progress in exploring space since 2003, and successfully sent Yang Liwei into space and orbited Earth in the Shenzhou5 spacecraft, 60 (become) the third country in the world to 61 (independent) send humans into space. Afterwards, China launched the Tiangong2 space lab into space and Tianzhou1 to dock with it, 62 signaled one step further in China's plan to establish a space station in the future. More recently, China has sent Chang'e 4 to explore the surface of the far side of the moon to make measurements and 63 (observe).

64 the difficulties, scientists hope future discoveries will not only enable us to understand 65 the universe began, but also help us survive well into the future.

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, 是你们的班长。你们学校将于下个月举办英语戏剧节(The English Drama Festival), 你班将排演短剧 *Alice in Wonderland*。请你根据以下要点给外教 Susan 写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 约定时间见面;
2. 请她给予指导;
3. 邀请她扮演一个角色;
4. 表达期待。

注意:

- 1.词数 80 左右;
- 2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Susan,

Yours,
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。

A little girl whose parents had died lived with her grandmother and slept in an upstairs bedroom. One night there was a fire in the house and the grandmother died while trying to rescue the child. The fire spread quickly, and the situation was terrible.

Neighbors called the fire department, and then stood helplessly by, unable to enter the house because flames blocked all the entrances. The little girl appeared at an upstairs window, crying for help, just as word spread among the crowd that the firefighters would be delayed a few minutes because they were all at another fire.

Suddenly, a man appeared with a ladder, put it up against the side of the house and disappeared inside. When he reappeared, he had the little girl in his arms. He delivered the child to the waiting arms below, and then disappeared into the night.

An investigation revealed that the child had no living relatives, and weeks later a meeting was held in the town hall to determine who would take the child into their home and bring her up.

A teacher said she would like to raise the child. She pointed out that she could ensure her a good education. A farmer offered her an upbringing (教养) on his farm. He pointed out that living on a farm was healthy and satisfying. Others spoke, giving their reasons why it was to the child's advantage to live with them.

Finally, the town's richest resident rose and said, "I can give this child all the advantages that you have mentioned here, plus money and everything that money can buy."

Throughout all this, the child remained silent, her eyes on the floor.

"Does anyone else want to speak?" asked the meeting chairman. A man came forward from the back of the hall. He walked slowly and appeared to be in pain.

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。

Paragraph 1:

When he got to the front of the hall, he stood directly in front of the little girl and held out his arms.

Paragraph 2:

When asked her choice, the girl gave people the reasons firmly.