

2022-2023 学年度下学期期末考试 高一英语试卷

考试时间：2023 年 6 月 26 日下午 15:00-17:00

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）

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 man probably do for the woman?
A. Help her with math. B. Ask for leave for her. C. Take her to the hospital.
2. What does the man want Mamie to do?
A. Drink some coffee. B. Do her homework. C. Take a break.
3. Where are most of Osborn's classmates from?
A. The US. B. Canada. C. Britain.
4. What flowers are in the vase?
A. Sunflowers. B. Lilies. C. Roses.
5. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. A house. B. A picture. C. A gallery.

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 does the woman expect the man to do?
A. Play games with Ted. B. Put away toys. C. Walk the dog.
7. Where is Simon?
A. In the bedroom. B. In the yard. C. On the football court.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When does the boy plan to get up tomorrow?
A. At 8:00 a.m. B. At 8:30 a.m. C. At 10:00 a.m.
9. What will the woman do tomorrow?
A. Attend a conference. B. Wake the boy up. C. Go to the zoo.
10. With whom will the boy have dinner tomorrow?
A. His father. B. His uncle. C. The woman.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why does the man buy gifts today?
A. For a graduation ceremony. B. For a wedding. C. For an anniversary.



12. What will the man buy?
A. The white gold earrings. B. The diamond earrings. C. The yellow gold ring.
13. How much does the man need to pay?
A. \$2,000. B. \$2,200. C. \$3,000.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. What is the woman talking about at first?
A. Cooking. B. A storyline. C. Her mother.
15. How does the man feel about Alice's behavior?
A. Understanding. B. Worried. C. Confused.
16. What is the woman going to do tomorrow?
A. Bring the man a book. B. Take a helicopter. C. Go to a club.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Where does the speaker live?
A. In China. B. In Pakistan. C. In South Africa.
18. What did the local tour guide teach the speaker to do?
A. Avoid altitude sickness.
B. Keep himself warm.
C. Rent a suitable car.
19. What do we know about the cash machine?
A. People aren't allowed to take photos of it.
B. It can't be used to pay electricity bills.
C. It set a Guinness World Record.
20. Who is Atiya Saeed?
A. A student. B. A teacher. C. A photographer.

第二部分 阅读理解（共 20 题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5）

阅读下列材料，从每题所给的（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项涂黑。

A

Here, our selection of Britain's strangest museums has something for everyone.

Glasgow Riverside Transport Museum

The museum houses steam engines, motorbikes, Glasgow buses and just about anything else that has a set of wheels, wings or sails. For those not in love with transport, there's a copy of a 19th-century Glasgow street with traditional shops and an old subway station.

Entrance is free and for children of all ages.

The Natural History Museum, Hertfordshire

The Victorians were mad about collecting, and this is essentially the personal collection of just one home-educated boy, which began when he was five years old. But as a member of the Rothschild family, Walter took 40 years to do it. There's just about every stuffed animal you could ever imagine, and quite a few you couldn't: a polar bear; George, a mandrill（山魈）from London Zoo; a four-ton elephant seal; and some 80 kinds of dog.

Entrance is free.

The Pencil Museum, Cumbria

It is a museum all about the history of the everyday pencil. There are free daily artists' demonstrations and workshops, so you can enter from one end of the museum and go out with a drawing from another end. The lovely Lake District location adds to the experience and the wonderful shop is especially enjoyable for

stationery lovers.

Entrance: adults £4.25, children £3.25.

The Time Machine Museum of Science Fiction, Hertfordshire

This is the result of 30 years of crazy collecting by Andy Glazzard. There are artworks from sci-fi classics, but most of the museum artworks center Of Doctor Who.

Entrance: adults £8, children £6.

21. Which museum will you visit if your child is interested in the materials for writing?
- A. The Pencil Museum, Cumbria.
B. Glasgow Riverside transport Museum.
C. The Natural History Museum, Hertfordshire.
D. The Time Machine Museum of Science Fiction, Hertfordshire.
22. What did Walter and Andy Glazzard have in common?
- A. They were both adventurous. B. They were both fond of nature.
C. They both liked collecting things. D. They both liked to have demonstrations.
23. Where does this passage probably come from?
- A. A news report. B. A novel website. C. A travel guide book. D. A magazine on animals.

B

Holly, my wife, cannot cook. She is capable of the process of cooking, but she cannot cook in the same way that an octopus (章鱼) cannot ride a bike.

One time, I walked into the kitchen to find Holly making toast. I generally feel safe eating toast that Holly has made because it boasts nothing but few steps. But this toast was a bit thin and tough.

"It's a bit thin and tough," I said. "What bread is this?"

"It's the same bread we always have," Holly said, pointing to the bag.

"Oh, my God!" I cried. "It has a best-by date of January 2009."

"It was in the freezer," Holly said. "The best-by date doesn't count if the product is frozen."

"But still there is a limit for frozen food," I responded holding up a slice of bread which felt like a stone.

"No, there isn't," she replied. "I once saw a show where scientists found a rare animal frozen in ice for millions of years. They melted it, cooked it, and ate it."

"That is why it is called a show," I cried.

"You never appreciate anything I do," replied Holly.

"That's not true," I said. "I appreciate everything you do. You're a beautiful, kind, thoughtful person. But if I ordered a hamburger at McDonald's and they handed it to me, saying, 'Sorry, it was a bit tough because the bread had been stored for nearly 10 years,' I would assume there was something wrong with the restaurant staff."

"It would probably be good with me," responded Holly, holding out her hands. "But you would never know whether the guy at McDonald's spent an hour in the kitchen making it for you and burned his thumb on a pan."

"Fine," I sighed, raising it to my mouth. "I'll taste it." Taking the brown and yellow bread, I had a strong burning feeling like having a mouthful of red ants. I swallowed with effort as my eyes began to water.

"Yes," said Holly. "We were out of cream, so I used pepper from Sichuan, China instead."

24. Why does the author feel safe eating toast made by his wife?

A. Because his wife loves him. B. Because his wife once did it well.
C. Because his wife is good at cooking. D. Because the process of making toast is easy.

25. Holly insisted that the bread was eatable because _____.
A. once the bread was heated, it was safe
B. the bread was within the limit of the date
C. scientists once proved that outdated food is healthy
D. she thought that date limit didn't work on frozen food
26. The toast Holly made was _____.
A. brown but tasty
B. hard and hot
C. soft and sweet
D. thick and tough
27. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Holly made great efforts in making toast.
B. Holly can neither ride a bike nor do any cooking.
C. The author was in a bad relationship with his wife.
D. Bread at MacDonald's is generally stored for a long time.

C

When it comes to reading, we may be assuming that reading for knowledge is the best reason to pick up a book. Research, however, suggests that reading fiction may provide far more important benefits than nonfiction. It may be one of the best methods for building empathy (同理心), critical thinking and creativity.

High-level business leaders have long enthusiastically praised the virtues of reading. But they almost always recommend nonfiction. Reading nonfiction might certainly be valuable for collecting knowledge. However, research suggests that reading fiction predicts a sharper ability to understand other people's motivations.

In addition, research suggests that reading literary fiction is an effective way to improve the brain's ability to keep an open mind while processing information, a necessary skill for effective decision-making. In a 2013 study, researchers examined something called the need for cognitive closure (认知闭合), or the desire to "reach a quick conclusion in decision-making and an aversion to uncertainty and confusion". Individuals with a strong need for cognitive closure rely heavily on "early information hints", meaning they struggle to change their minds as new information becomes available. A high need for cognitive closure also means individuals are attracted to smaller bits of information and fewer viewpoints. Individuals who resist the need for cognitive closure tend to be more thoughtful, more creative, and more comfortable with competing narratives—all characteristics of high emotional intelligence.

University of Toronto researchers discovered that individuals in their study who read short stories (as opposed to essays) demonstrated a lower need for cognitive closure. That result is not surprising given that reading literature requires us to slow down, take in volumes of information, and then change our minds as we read. There's no easy answer in literature. Instead, there's only perspective-taking. As readers, we'll almost certainly find Lolita's narrator Humbert Humbert hateful, but we are forced to experience how he thinks, a valuable exercise for decreasing our need for cognitive closure.

28. What does the second paragraph suggest about reading fiction?
A. It can't help us to keep motivated.
B. It helps us to gather knowledge.
C. It helps us to improve reading skills.
D. It helps us to better understand others.
29. What is the most possible meaning of the underlined word in paragraph 3?
A. Amazement
B. Desire
C. Dislike
D. Need
30. What do we know about people with a high need for cognitive closure?
A. They are unwilling to accept new things.
B. They rely a little on the help of others.
C. They are happy to accept new knowledge.
D. They are in no hurry to draw conclusions.

31. What is the advantage of reading fiction according to the text?
- A. It can hardly change our mind.
 - B. It can improve emotional intelligence.
 - C. It can increase the need for cognitive closure.
 - D. It can add the ability of literature appreciation.

D

Along the rocky Algerian coast, just east of where the bulky shape of Mount Chenoua slides into the Mediterranean, the sea and indifference may finally do what the Vandals did not. There, for more than 2,500 years, has stood Tipasa. It is considered as one of the most important archaeological sites in North Africa.

Tipasa fell into ruin in the sixth century. Both its main complex on the coast and an inland monumental tomb were all but forgotten in the olive trees and thin pines. Most of the ancient city, in fact, remains buried beneath sediment(沉积物) up to 12 feet thick. For the last few decades, however, what's left of Tipasa's past has been increasingly surrounded by the expanding modern town of Tipasa from three sides. And to the north, the waves lap ever closer.

"What's special about Tipasa, a UNESCO-recognized World Heritage Site since 1982, is the charm of its landscape, the shared presence of history and archaeology, culture, nature, and architecture. It's the spirit of the place," said Lynda Aoudia Benali who has studied Tipasa and the ongoing challenges from both rapid urbanization and insufficient Site management.

Now, Tipasa is entering a new chapter, perhaps its last: It's become a symbol of an entire continent's heritage in crisis. Recently, a team reported the results of hard work mapping how sea level rise is affecting nearly 300 World Heritage Sites around Africa's roughly 20,000 miles of coastline. About 20 percent of the sites examined, including Tipasa, are already at higher risk from flooding and erosion(腐蚀). By 2050 that figure is expected to more than twice.

The Site's 21st-century problems have only increased in the last two decades. UNESCO has repeatedly threatened to remove the site of World Heritage status. As recently as 2021, the organization noted a lot of problems at Tipasa, such as modern construction, including a proposed port, which threatened the site's integrity.

32. What can we know about Tipasa?
- A. It was built one thousand years ago.
 - B. It is the most important archeological site in Africa.
 - C. It is considered as a well-known tourist attraction.
 - D. It suffered complete damage in the sixth century.
33. What can we infer from Lynda Aoudia Benali's words in Paragraph 3?
- A. Tipasa has its unique characteristics.
 - B. Tipasa has experienced quick development.
 - C. Tipasa became a World Heritage Site in the 1990s.
 - D. Tipasa has been paid much attention to for its management.
34. What puts Tipasa at a higher risk according to the passage?
- A. The overdevelopment.
 - B. The abundant tourists.
 - C. The natural disasters.
 - D. The severe pollution.
35. What will most probably happen to Tipasa?
- A. Its modern construction will be completely stopped.
 - B. Its problems have been solved.
 - C. Its effects of climate change will be avoided.
 - D. Its World Heritage status is under threat.

第二节（共 5 小节；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

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

If you've ever kept a secret from a friend, a family member, or a romantic partner, then the chances are good that these same people have kept secrets from you. Not all of them, and not at every moment, 36.

The hard part of having a secret is not that you have to hide it, but that you have to live with it. So even if you do have fears and worries, know that the research shows people react more positively to disclosures (吐露秘密) than we often imagine. It might take a dash of courage to reveal something sensitive. 37 If you are in the middle of a social interaction that makes you feel comfortable and open, then recognize the door is open to disclosure, too.

You could shout your secret in a forest where there is nobody around to hear it, but just like the leaves that nobody hears falling. 38. When people reveal secrets to others, they are often looking for help, and often seek out the people who prove most helpful.

Another person can offer you two different kinds of help: emotional support and practical support. If you can find someone you feel comfortable opening up to, they are likely to give you one, even if not both kinds. They might express sympathy or empathy, or share with you a similar struggle they have overcome. 39 The harmful cycle of negative thinking is easier to break when we bring others in.

If you are currently keeping a secret from a friend, a family member, or a romantic partner, then you probably have at least one more secret than you need. Chances are that there is at least one secret from others that you don't know, and this is one more reason to share what's on your mind with others. 40.

- A. but here are some tips for you to know their secrets.
- B. When you open up to others, others will open up to you.
- C. but some of them some of the time.
- D. But when you take the risk, your friend will recognize this and appreciate it.
- E. Other people can offer positive perspectives, guidance, and advice.
- F. A disclosure with no receiver is barely a closure at all.
- G. They still hide their own secrets.

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节：完型填空（共 15 题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面的短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳位置，并在答题卡上讲该项涂黑。

Instead of being a pacing-up time, winter is a locking-down time. Winter frees us in all sorts of ways.

I once had a neighbor named Earl. An old-timer and a self-made man, he 41 told me stories about Maine winters in the past. He suggested he had 42 the ice age. He backed up his old stories with 43 of old black-and-white photographs of heavy snowstorms that piled up to second-floor windows and completely 44 cars.

And I'll never 45 what he said as an end to one of his stories, "A man couldn't get much done once the snow came." So what did he do once the snow came? He spent a great deal of time 46 to home and hearth, where he 47 the wood stove, sat with his wife, made pots of coffee, and read by the fire.

As I write these words I occasionally raise my head to 48 the window at the woodpile stacked(堆), the garden harvested, the apple tree 49, the lawn mowed, and the bicycle shed newly roofed.

As I tended to all those things, when did I have time to 50?

Some years ago a friend sent me a quote by Socrates that I try to be mindful of: Beware the fruitlessness of a 51 life.

The advice 52 me to look forward to the coming of winter, because I've finally learned that it is a slowing-down time, a gift of rest, a(n) 53 to acknowledge that most of the outdoor work that could be done has been done.

A friend of mine who lives in the Southeast recently called. In the course of our 54 he celebrated the climate where he lives, which 55 him to work outside year-round. "I'm always on the go," he told me.

But I think I need a good time of winter.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. gradually | B. excitedly | C. angrily | D. unwillingly |
| 42. A. struggled | B. explored | C. survived | D. celebrated |
| 43. A. laughter | B. evidence | C. expectation | D. patience |
| 44. A. buried | B. struck | C. destroyed | D. supported |
| 45. A. realize | B. forget | C. recall | D. learn |
| 46. A. designing | B. improving | C. fixing | D. tending |
| 47. A. bought | B. controlled | C. built | D. filled |
| 48. A. look at | B. watch over | C. glance out | D. glare at |
| 49. A. picked | B. cut | C. planted | D. fell |
| 50. A. settle | B. arrange | C. work | D. breathe |
| 51. A. busy | B. happy | C. creative | D. special |
| 52. A. demanded | B. taught | C. appointed | D. assisted |
| 53. A. amazement | B. surroundings | C. opportunity | D. ability |
| 54. A. convenience | B. appearance | C. contribution | D. conversation |
| 55. A. employs | B. forces | C. enables | D. saves |

第二节 (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。

The very ancient poetry that 56 (write) a thousand or more years ago was simpler and about common things like love, romance and nature that people appreciate. Though much poetry was created in the eras following the Song dynasty, it is thought that the poets became increasingly 57 (academy) and hard to understand so that modern Chinese can't appreciate the style and meaning.

For foreigners, ancient Chinese poetry 58 (be) more difficult 59 (comprehend). One of the reasons is the nature of Chinese characters 60 (they). Often one character has many meanings, 61 makes the translation of Chinese into English a key part of reading and understanding Chinese poetry. Put simply, good translation is essential to 62 (full) understand Chinese poems.

Another point worth 63 (notice) about ancient Chinese poetry is that it is influenced by Confucian and Taoist thinking. Ancient Chinese poetry has a focus of friendship besides love or being 64 lover. Friendships, to the village, the community, the country or your drinking friends are dominant themes. The poets' main task seems to be just writing poetry, because a life as a poet is an important thing. In this respect, Chinese poetry is all 65 the poet, the "meaning" for the poet and not what is happening around the poet.

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，你所在的学校将组织“中国乡村文化之旅”研学活动，你的留学生同学 Jenkins 对中国乡土文化和本次活动安排很感兴趣，请你用英语给他写封电子邮件，告之相关内容：

1. 活动安排(时间，地点等)；
2. 活动流程(参观，交流等)；
3. 活动要求等。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

第二节（满分 25 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给的段落开头续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Alexis Langlois, who manages a large farm, heard her neighbor crazily knocking on her front door on a Monday afternoon.

"There's an emergency", Amber Countryman yelled. "The horses are stuck in the water." Langlois was struck with "absolute panic". She threw on her winter boots - without socks - and rushed toward the small pond on the 80-acre property. She was surprised by what she saw: four horses were in the water up to their necks in 10 feet of ice water.

She immediately called 911. While waiting for help to arrive, "people just started showing up," she said. "Neighbors were pouring in. People came with ropes, chain saws, shovels and pickaxes."

"I grabbed a bunch of supplies," said Countryman, whose two teenagers and their friend also assisted with the effort.

"It was -8°C that day," she said, adding that she brought out handwarmers and water for the helpers.

Everyone was determined to get the horses out of the pond - which is about 15 feet wide.

Beneath a six-inch layer of ice, the water was "just barely above freezing", said Chris Yerkes, the South Kalispell Fire Department chief who rushed to the pond with about a dozen volunteer personnel.

When the firefighters arrived, neighbors had already attempted to pave a path through the ice toward the edge of the pond using pickaxes, sledgehammers and shovels, and "we continued with that effort." Yerkes said. Unfortunately, "as we got closer to the edge, we realized there was about three to four inches of mud."

The thick layer of mud - which the rescuers couldn't cut through - blocked the horses from climbing out. Firefighters enlisted additional support from Flathead County Animal Control, as well as staff from local equestrian organization Rebecca Farm.

"There had to have been at least 60 people here," Langlois said. "It was very swift action on everybody's part."

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

It took nearly two hours to find a workable solution that could bring all four horses to safety. _____

Paragraph 2

To get the horses out, they used a powerful tractor(拖拉机) to get the animals out of the mud and ropes to pull them over the edge. _____

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