

绝密★考试结束前

## 2022 学年第二学期温州十校联合体期中联考

### 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 will the woman do next?  
A. Go for a walk.                      B. Go on working.                      C. Wait for the man.
2. What time is it now?  
A. 9:00.                                      B. 10:00.                                      C. 11:00.
3. What is the man's attitude towards the dog?  
A. Rude.                                      B. Afraid.                                      C. Friendly.
4. Where are the speakers probably?  
A. At a hotel.                                B. In a company.                            C. At a flower shop.
5. What is the man's problem about going back for New Year?  
A. He has other plans.                    B. He can't get a ticket.                    C. He can't afford the expense

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 probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Guide and visitor                      B. Host and guest.                      C. Husband and wife.
7. What does the woman want to do?  
A. Have a coffee.                            B. Tour around the house.                    C. Help with the cooking.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the woman do when she was in junior high school?  
A. She bought old clothes.                B. She made clothes for mother.                C. She cut up mother's old clothes.
9. What do we know about the woman?  
A. She hopes to be a designer.            B. She is satisfied with her job.            C. She likes expensive jewelry.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

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10. Where is the man now?  
A. At home. B. At the airport. C. At his office.
11. What are the speakers going to do?  
A. Go shopping. B. Travel around. C. Go to the cinema.
12. Why does the man ask the woman to pack his blue suit and new shirt?  
A. To enjoy a play. B. To go to a party. C. To attend a meeting.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. How did the woman get the news?  
A. She watched TV. B. Her friend told her. C. She witnessed the incident.
14. What was the man doing when he heard the kid shouting?  
A. Standing on the rock. B. Walking by the sea. C. Getting ready to swim.
15. What did the man do after he saw the kid?  
A. He climbed up the rock.  
B. He ran away to get help.  
C. He called the Coast Rescue Service.
16. What happened in the end?  
A. The man got the kid down.  
B. The kid slipped off the rock.  
C. The man and the kid were rescued.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What is the speaker probably?  
A. A reporter. B. A teacher. C. A hostess.
18. What is the duty for the listeners?  
A. To sort the recyclable materials.  
B. To send the recyclable materials to a recycling center.  
C. To collect the recyclable materials in the local recycling center.
19. How long will the activity last?  
A. 9 hours. B. 11 hours. C. 24 hours.
20. What is the main purpose of the speech?  
A. To explain what recycling materials are.  
B. To introduce how to protect the environment.  
C. To call on the listeners to take part in the recycling activity.

**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。

A

**Best Walking Tours in London**

London is one of the most walkable capital cities in the world. People may think you're mad if you do drive a car around town. Besides, nothing quite lets you get to know a city like a good walk around. So, lace up your sneakers — here are London's best walking tours for your next visit.

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fabulous short journeys. Everywhere they go, they chat with the people they meet and make new friends, which is all part of their mission. "The Number One thing is meeting people," said Ellie. "We love people. We just love to talk to people, and the world is full of the greatest, most exciting, most interesting people."

Nothing slows these two seniors down, not even total knee replacements for both of them. Ellie documents their journey with photos on Facebook, and they maintain a blog. Sandy and Ellie hope to inspire others to keep moving into their golden years!

24. What do Sandy's words in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Don't waste your time.
- B. Youth and old will never agree.
- C. Never too old to learn.
- D. Happy once, one year younger.

25. What can we know about Sandy and Ellie according to the text?

- A. They didn't meet until their journey started.
- B. They wrote a book to document their journey.
- C. Their plan was once put off by the pandemic.
- D. They have travelled around the world in 80 days.

26. What's the most important thing for them when travelling to different places?

- A. Completing all tasks.
- B. Playing with animals.
- C. Enjoying short journey.
- D. Meeting new people.

27. According to the passage, what kind of people are the two seniors?

- A. Determined and inspiring.
- B. Confident and selfless.
- C. Strict and professional.
- D. Responsible and caring.

C

Heavy traffic doesn't stop big mammals like bears from crossing highways — not does it keep smaller creatures from being squished(压扁) by cars. In just two years along one highway in Utah, more than 100 animals were killed in traffic accidents. In the United States, there are 21 endangered species whose survival is threatened by traffic accidents.

However, there's one solution that's been effective in decreasing crashes between cars and animals crossing the road: wildlife under-and-overpasses. Looking much like a regular overpass for cars, but decorated with native plants, they aren't particularly noticeable unless you know what you're looking for. The drivers may not be able to see the undercrossings, which pass beneath highways to assist shy and smaller animals. But they're helping countless species, from gold monkeys in Brazil to water voles in London.

Washington State is one of the latest to join in. Construction on its first wildlife bridge began in 2015 over Interstate 90 (I-90), which runs from Seattle to Boston. Though it's just a bare set of arches now, with native plants to be planted next year, deer and wolves are already using it. Along with six underpasses built since 2013, these crossings are the first set. These passes will allow black bears and mountain lions to pass through what was once an impenetrable road.

These wildlife crossings aren't just about saving individual animals — they're about species survival, too. I-90 is an economically important east-west lifeline in the state. But many of the animals mostly want to move from north to south. Those animals on the south of the highway also got trapped in an island. Inbreeding became a problem. Localized extinction happens if they don't have genetic (基因的) variability. The Snoqualmie overpass helps reconnect these isolated populations. I-90's underpasses are quite important in connecting waterways and species.



28. What's the purpose of paragraph 1?
- A. To raise awareness of the danger of overspeeding.  
B. To draw people's attention to the behavior of wildlife.  
C. To introduce the following method to protect animals.  
D. To show the results of wildlife protection through data.
29. How can we reduce the traffic accidents involving wildlife?
- A. By making drivers notice the animals.                      B. By building highway crossings for animals.  
C. By looking for irregular passes for cars.                      D. By keeping smaller animals away from highways.
30. Why are wildlife crossings over I 90 important for species to survive?
- A. Because they can protect native plants for animals.  
B. Because they are economically important for the country.  
C. Because they can help animals trapped in the island on the north.  
D. Because they will prevent species from dying out for lacking genetic variety.
31. What is the author's attitude towards wildlife crossings?
- A. Unconcerned.                      B. Doubtful.                      C. Cautious.                      D. Favorable.
- D

By now, nearly everyone knows we can be addicted to our digital devices. The average smartphone user rarely goes two hours without using her device, unlocks her device 50 or more times a day, and swipes or taps on it as many as 2,617 times in the process. The youth are particularly affected: A 2018 Pew Research Center report found that 44 percent of teens said they often check their devices for messages or notifications as soon as they wake up, 54 percent said they spend too much time on their mobile phone, and 42 percent feel anxiety when they do not have it.

A device addiction is quite harmful. It is associated with depression and anxiety. According to the technology research firm Compare Camp, 26 percent of car accidents in the U.S. today are due to the use of smartphones while driving. These problems are obvious to almost everyone; the solutions, less so. Some experts suggest taxation to help limit digital overuse, similar to the way the government discourages tobacco use. Others say the only way to beat an addiction is to quit cold turkey and go device-free.

But in a world of electronic payments, digital documents, and remote work, a truly smartphone-free lifestyle is getting less and less practical. A better — and, for many of us, more reasonable — approach is to manage addictive behavior by moderating device use. This isn't just a matter of setting screen-time limits you can easily break; rather, you can start to develop specific habits to replace the unhealthy ones that keep sending you back to your phone.

The digital-technology scholar Cal Newport recommends the “phone foyer” method, wherein he leaves his phone by the front door when he walks into his house, and doesn't put it in his pocket until he leaves again. If he needs to look at it, he does so only in the foyer. Just as the Greek Stoic philosopher Epictetus taught in his Discourses, “No man is free who is not master of himself.”

32. How does the writer explain phone addition in paragraph 1?
- A. By giving reasons.    B. By listing numbers.    C. By raising questions.    D. By making comparisons.
33. What does the underlined word “quit cold turkey” mean in paragraph 2?
- A. Charging a tax.                      B. Stop eating turkeys.  
C. Stop using smartphones.                      D. Discouraging smoking.

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34. Why does the author quote Epictetus in the last paragraph?
- A. To show respect to Epictetus.  
B. To prove the “phone foyer” method.  
C. To advise people to be a master.  
D. To inspire people to get rid of phone addiction.
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. How to Break a Phone Addiction  
B. Effect of Phone Addiction on Teens  
C. Phone Addiction Ruins Our Freedom  
D. Device Addiction Contributes to Depression

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。

Listening to music is good for both the body and mind. It can make you feel younger and help you sleep better. We tend to assume that classical music is the most comfortable. And previous scientific research has linked loud and noisy music to aggression. \_\_36\_\_ Listening to "extreme" music such as heavy metal, the hardcore, and punk has been found to have a calming effect on those experiencing anger, according to a study published in the journal *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*.

Specifically, the study has found extreme music — characterized not only by loud and noisy sounds, but also by themes of anxiety and depression — helps to process negative feelings. \_\_37\_\_ Perhaps this idea surprises many of you.

\_\_38\_\_ Researchers, Genevieve Dingle, PhD, and her student, Leah Sharman, looked at 39 adults between the ages of 18 and 34 who were identified as fans of extreme music, and then put them into 16 minutes of "anger induction" by having them describe events that made them feel angry. \_\_39\_\_

As might be expected, the people reported feeling angry and annoyed during anger induction and less so during the music and the silence. Those whose anger induction was followed by silence also experienced a decrease in their heart rate. But those whose anger induction was followed by music reported feeling an increase in positive emotions. \_\_40\_\_

- A. In fact, it's been backed up by science.  
B. However, the truth is quite the opposite.  
C. Actually, there are several benefits of listening to music.  
D. Listeners will come out to a more positive state of mind.  
E. It helps to improve memory functioning and your workouts.  
F. That was followed by 10 minutes of either silence or extreme music.  
G. Accordingly, the researchers concluded extreme music did allow them to feel better.

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。

A few months ago, I got a terrible cold which ended in a cough that was hard to get rid of (摆脱). No matter how many different medicines I tried, I \_\_41\_\_ couldn't get rid of the cough. It made both my teaching and my life \_\_42\_\_.

Then one day after class, a student came up to me and \_\_43\_\_ traditional Chinese medicine. From her description, it seemed that Chinese medicine had magic power and could work \_\_44\_\_. I was \_\_45\_\_ because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before. \_\_46\_\_ my cough got so much worse that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a \_\_47\_\_. The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see

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my \_\_48\_\_, both of which were new experience to me because they are both nonexistent in Western medicine, where diagnosis (诊断) relies heavily on \_\_49\_\_. Then the doctor gave me a scraping treatment known as "Gua Sha". I was a little \_\_50\_\_ at first because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders.

A few minutes later, the treatment started to produce a \_\_51\_\_ effect and my body and mind began to sink deeper into \_\_52\_\_. I didn't feel much improvement in my \_\_53\_\_ in the first couple of days, but after a few more regular visits to the doctor, my cough started to \_\_54\_\_. Then within a matter of weeks, it was completely \_\_55\_\_!

- |                    |               |                 |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. still       | B. even       | C. also         | D. certainly    |
| 42. A. upset       | B. amazing    | C. unusual      | D. inconvenient |
| 43. A. recommended | B. confirmed  | C. adopted      | D. treated      |
| 44. A. benefits    | B. wonders    | C. functions    | D. ways         |
| 45. A. nervous     | B. excited    | C. hesitant     | D. optimistic   |
| 46. A. Currently   | B. Gradually  | C. Surprisingly | D. Immediately  |
| 47. A. shot        | B. look       | C. miss         | D. break        |
| 48. A. ear         | B. nose       | C. tongue       | D. teeth        |
| 49. A. hospitals   | B. doctors    | C. patients     | D. machines     |
| 50. A. unsatisfied | B. frightened | C. attracted    | D. injured      |
| 51. A. damaging    | B. cooling    | C. relieving    | D. inspiring    |
| 52. A. pain        | B. pressure   | C. recovery     | D. relaxation   |
| 53. A. strength    | B. ability    | C. behavior     | D. condition    |
| 54. A. lessen      | B. worsen     | C. better       | D. deepen       |
| 55. A. fine        | B. gone       | C. worthwhile   | D. different    |

### 非选择题部分

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。

Sayram Lake, known as a pearl on the mountain, is the \_\_56\_\_ (large) and highest alpine lake in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The lake lies in a mountain basin in the western part of Tianshan Mountain and \_\_57\_\_ is the only way to Ili Prefecture. zksq

In ancient China, the lake \_\_58\_\_ (call) the "clean sea". It is also known \_\_59\_\_ the "Atlantic Ocean's last teardrop", because it is the farthest place \_\_60\_\_ the warm and humid (潮湿的) air current of the Atlantic Ocean reaches.

\_\_61\_\_ (locate) 2,073 metres above sea level and measuring 30 kilometres long and 25 kilometres wide, the lake covers \_\_62\_\_ area of 460 square kilometres. The main source of the lake is ground water, in addition to some snow and river water. The lake rises by 3 to 5 centimetres every year. Its area also \_\_63\_\_ (continue) to grow.

The water in the lake is clean and peaceful, \_\_64\_\_ (attract) flocks of ducks and swans. Flourishing cedar (雪松) trees cover the whole mountain. Herds of horses and sheep graze on the grassland. The lake has become a top \_\_65\_\_ (choose) for lovers to take wedding photos and spend their honeymoons.



#### 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校学生会主席李华, 美国一学生访问团将来你校访问交流一天。请你写一篇英文演讲稿, 欢迎他们的到来, 并告知本次活动安排。内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎
2. 具体活动安排: 参观中国画展; 品尝特色午餐; 观看地方戏剧表演。
3. 祝愿

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

##### 第二节 读后续写 (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。

#### An A for Mrs. Bartlett

I was sitting next to Missy in my ninth-grade world history class when Mrs. Bartlett announced a new project. In groups, we were to create a poster around what we were studying.

On a piece of paper, we wrote the names of three friends we wanted in our group. After collecting all the requests, Mrs. Bartlett informed us that she would take into consideration the names we chose and would let us know the results the next day. I was a well-rounded top student in the class, so I had no doubt I would get the group of my choice. There were only a small number of “normal” people in the class, and Missy was one of them. I knew we had chosen each other.

The next day, I anxiously awaited the class. After the bell rang, Missy and I stopped talking as Mrs. Bartlett called for our attention. She started to call out names. When she reached group three, Missy’s name was called. So I’m in group three, I thought. The second, third and fourth members of the group were called. My name was not included. There had to be some mistake!

Then I heard it. The last group: Mathew, Lisa, Amanda, Catherine—that was me. I could feel the tears well in my eyes. How could I face being in that group — the boy who barely spoke English, the one girl who was always covered by skirts that went down to her ankles, and the other girl who was often wearing very strange and unusual clothes with fancy items. They certainly fell into the category of the least popular in our class. They were considered misfits (不合群的人)!

There must be something wrong! Mrs. Bartlett was such a person of insight, vision and thoughtfulness that she never forgot to bring out the potential (潜能) of all her students. Oh, how badly I wanted to be with my friends. Finally I was determined to convince her I should be in the “good” group.

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。

I fought back tears as I walked up to Mrs. Bartlett.

Halfway through the week, I felt myself enjoying the company of these three misfits.



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