

# 郑州市 2023 - 2024 学年上期期末考试

## 高一英语试题卷

### 注意事项:

本试卷分四部分,考试时间 120 分钟,满分 150 分。考生应首先阅读答题卡上的文字信息,然后在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上作答无效。

### 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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 did the man do last night?

A. He saw a movie.

B. He went to the park.

C. He bought some tickets.

2. What does the woman ask John to do?

A. Look for Greg.

B. Pick up a customer.

C. Drive her to the airport.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the library.

B. In the classroom.

C. In the bookstore.

4. When will the first show end?

A. At 9:00.

B. At 7:00.

C. At 9:10.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A park.

B. A book.

C. A city.

#### 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where is Bob going?

- A. To the cafe.                      B. To the learning room.      C. To his home.

7. What does Bob think of his part-time job?

- A. It's boring.                      B. It's badly paid.              C. It's quite good.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who is answering the phone?

- A. Michelle.                      B. Ben.                      C. Sam.

9. What does Sam want to do?

- A. Visit Ben right now.  
B. Invite Michelle for lunch.  
C. Change the meeting time.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is known about Kemp Town Beach?

- A. It is near the man's home.  
B. It is famous for its coastal walks.  
C. It is an hour's drive from London.

11. Which beach will they go to?

- A. Birling Gap Beach.      B. Kemp Town Beach.      C. Canvey Island Beach.

12. How will they go to the beach?

- A. By train.                      B. By taxi.                      C. By car.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who encouraged Adam to learn cooking?

- A. His grandmother.      B. His teacher.                      C. His mother.

14. How long did the class last?

- A. 6 hours.                      B. 8 hours.                      C. 10 hours.

15. What did Adam do after the first half hour?
- A. He made a meal.  
B. He bought some food.  
C. He tasted some dishes.
16. How did Adam feel at the end of the day?
- A. Tired.                      B. Inspired.                      C. Happy.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What might the speaker be?
- A. A student.                      B. A teacher.                      C. An office clerk.
18. Why did the speaker go to the registration office?
- A. To sign up for courses.  
B. To buy some textbooks.  
C. To make out a timetable.
19. Why did the speaker get a parking ticket?
- A. The speaker's car was parked too long.  
B. The speaker didn't park at the right place.  
C. The speaker's car took up too much space.
20. Which word best describes the day the speaker had?
- A. Exciting.                      B. Confusing.                      C. Annoying.

## 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

#### Help? Teen Line Is Here!

※CALL 800-872-8330 Nationwide (6 PM-10 PM)

※TEXT TEEN to 859833 (6 PM-9 PM)



✉EMAIL US at *teenline@org.com*

### **Are you a teen looking for help?**

Opening up to someone can be frightening. Talking about what you're dealing with is often hard, but at *Teen Line* we do everything we can to make it as easy as possible for you. Our only goal is to help you in whatever way we can.

No issue is too big or too small. We are here to provide hope and support if you are struggling. We are here to help!

### **What to expect when you call or text *Teen Line*?**

When you call or text *Teen Line*, another teen will be there to listen, understand, and answer your questions. Many of our callers are talking to someone about what they're going through for the first time. Our teen listeners are aware of that and try to make you as comfortable as possible.

When you call or text *Teen Line*, we won't judge you or tell you what to do. We will listen to you and work with you to find a way to improve your situation.

### **Who is going to answer your call or text?**

Our volunteers, who are high school students from Los Angeles, California, will answer your call. Our volunteers, who we call "Listeners", receive over 100 hours of training from mental (精神的) health professionals so that they can respond (作出反应) and understand the needs of the teens reaching out.

### **What topics can you discuss with us?**

Our "Listeners" are ready to talk about anything you are going through. The most common topics teens reach out about are relationships, anxiety, depression and loneliness.

21. What is the goal of *Teen Line*?

- A. To discuss mental issues.
- B. To solve health problems.
- C. To give support and help.
- D. To train voluntary "Listeners".

22. What will *Teen Line* do when they receive a call?

- A. Only listen to the caller.
- B. Turn to professionals for help.
- C. Tell the caller what to do directly.
- D. Work with the caller to solve problems.

23. Who are the "Listeners"?

- A. Well-trained volunteers.
- B. Mental health professionals.
- C. College students in California.
- D. Teenagers with the same issues.

**B**

Anjali Mishra is a rising junior at Sunset High School in Portland, Oregon. At 17, she is president and builder of her school's UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) USA club, and a member of UNICEF's national council (委员会). She also volunteers her time in different communities.

Why was Anjali ready to help others? When she was a freshman, she had an experience that greatly changed her attitude. She was invited to a cousin's wedding (婚礼) in India. "My mom kind of forced me to go," Anjali says. "When I saw children on the street, I realized how lucky I was as a child. I was able to get whatever I wanted, and my every need was satisfied." Anjali asked herself, "What can I do to help? UNICEF stood out to me because it's always on the front lines helping children in need."

After starting a UNICEF club at her school, Anjali noticed that the community responded actively. She took things a step further by applying to UNICEF's national council. "UNICEF really liked my work," she says. "Out of 3,000 applicants, they chose 6 high school students to be on the national council, and I was one of them." As a member of the council, Anjali helps organize high school UNICEF clubs around the country and provide resources (资源) so that the clubs can manage themselves.

The teen also set up an organization called "Activists United". Members educate people on the dangers of guns. Anjali encourages other kids to start local clubs and organizations, too. "It takes a lot of effort, but you can get it done if you're active," she says.

24. Why did Anjali go to India?

- A. To be a volunteer.
- B. To see her mother.
- C. To attend a wedding.
- D. To spend a holiday.

25. What led Anjali to set up her school's UNICEF USA club?

- A. Her mother's suggestion.
- B. Her volunteer experience.
- ☒ C. The encouragement from her cousin.
- D. The hard situation faced by poor children.

26. What does the underlined word "them" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. 3,000 applicants.
- B. UNICEF officers.
- C. 6 high school students.
- D. Builders of UNICEF's national council.

27. What does the organization "Activists United" do?

- A. It raises money for poor kids.
- B. It educates people on gun safety.
- C. It helps kids start local organizations.
- D. It provides support for UNICEF clubs.

**C**

Twenty years ago, the idea of sharing our lives so openly with the world was unheard of. However, for young people today it is considered completely normal to share pictures of their lives and interact online every day. Fans of social media (媒体) point out that the world has never been so connected as it has allowed people to make friends, learn about the world and celebrate life.

However, many people have concerns about the effects of this new way of living, particularly around the amount and type of information that is shared so



openly. Recently researchers have found that too much time on social media may have some negative (消极的) effects. They measured people's attitudes and feelings before and after watching social media sites. They found that the more time people spent on social media, the more unhappy they became.

There are a number of reasons for this. When watching social media, people often see photographs and stories showing beautiful holidays, fun parties and modern clothes. People seldom post negative stories or bad pictures, so it can be misleading. For those looking at these pictures and comparing them to their own lives, they can end up feeling upset. They might think their lives are worse in comparison. Even for those people who post positive stories and pictures, they too can feel stressed and worried. The number of "likes" and comments on their posts can make them anxious about their popularity. Of course, there is also the problem of cyberbullying where people are bullied online when others make negative or cruel comments about them.

The reality is that social media is part of modern life and it is not going to go away. This research shows us that it is important to find a balance between our online and offline lives. We don't have to stay away from the Internet to live a happy life, but we should realize that the pictures we see and the stories we read are only part of a bigger picture. If we can do that, we can protect ourselves and enjoy our lives.

28. What effect does social media have according to the recent research?

- A. It makes people share their lives openly.
- B. It enables people to make more friends on the Internet.
- C. It helps people to have a better knowledge of the world.
- D. It increases unhappiness for people who use it too much.

29. Why are people worried when they post positive stories and pictures?

- A. They fear others mislead their posts.
- B. They fear others have happier lives.
- C. They fear others may cyberbully them.
- D. They fear others have more interesting stories.

30. How is Paragraph 3 organized?

- A. By giving causes.
- B. By listing numbers.
- C. By making comparisons.
- D. By describing process.

31. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To persuade people to keep off the Internet.
- B. To describe the threats caused by social media.
- C. To advise us to balance online and offline lives.
- D. To introduce the convenience created by social media.

#### D

Western monarch butterflies (黑脉金斑蝶) spend their winters on the central California coast. A few months later, they produce young in the Central Valley and as far north and east as Idaho. But where they go in between remains an open question to biologists. Therefore, a group of biologists call on anyone who sees a monarch north of Santa Barbara this spring to get a quick shot and email them the photo with a date and a location.

"Something's going on in early spring," said Cheryl Schultz, a professor at Washington State University Vancouver. Winter survival isn't the problem in the short term, but they don't know whether the monarchs are not making it to producing places, not finding plants to feed themselves along the way, she said.

The Western monarch population stood in the millions in the 1980s. In 2017, about 200,000 butterflies were found. In 2018, the number fell to about 30,000 - a figure that held steady last year. The monarchs' decline (下降) is part of a larger trend among dozens of butterfly species in the West. What exactly caused the decline? Biologists relate it to a variety of reasons. Many chemicals are used on the milkweed monarchs feed on. Climate change also plays a role in challenges facing monarchs. Yet, they're not nearly as threatening as those leading to loss of their living room. Farms used to have rough edges (边缘) that were grounds for the plants which monarchs love and live in. However, newly applied practices pushed crops to

the edge of fields.

"Butterflies often have good years and bad. We do think it possible to turn the situation around," Dr. Schultz said. And she said she saw two reasons for that. First, the population decline seen in 2017-2018 wasn't repeated last year. And second, she's seen the butterfly population recover before.

32. Why do the biologists need the public's help?
- A. To confirm monarchs' producing places.
  - B. To find how monarchs survive the winter.
  - C. To find out where the monarchs have gone.
  - D. To know the distance that monarchs cover.
33. Which of the following harms monarchs most?
- A. Wide use of chemicals.
  - B. Lack of healthy food.
  - C. Serious climate change.
  - D. New farming practices.
34. What is Dr. Schultz's attitude towards monarchs' future?
- A. Doubtful.
  - B. Positive.
  - C. Worried.
  - D. Traditional.
35. What can be the best title for this passage?
- A. How the Monarchs Adapt to Nature
  - B. Why the Monarchs Are Flying Away
  - C. What Is Happening to the Monarchs
  - D. Where All the Monarchs Have Gone

## 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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When friendships fall apart, it can feel like it's impossible to repair them.

36 However, some can be saved. If you'd like to restart a long-lost friendship, here is a four-step plan.

37

Start by calling or writing a note to communicate one message: "Our friendship is valuable to me, and I miss you. Is there any way to settle what stands between

us?" This simple step is a way to open the doors to reconciliation (和解). Set the ground to see if your friend is willing to seek solutions as well.

### Forgive as best you can.

It's tough to let go if you've been wronged. Feeling the need for revenge (报复) is natural. However, the problem with revenge is that it could become a bad cycle. How can you stop this? By forgiving. 38 The problems that cause the breakdown of a friendship are not one person's responsibility. Keep this in mind, and you will be well on your way to forgiveness.

### Find out the problem.

Finding out what went wrong is important. Don't pretend there is no problem.

39 If a friendship can't survive such a conversation, that may be a sign that it ought to end.

### Rebuild respect.

The final step is to rebuild respect. 40 Highlight those you like best about them. Next, you need to admit your mistake. Take ownership, and ask for forgiveness. If you do this, then mutual (相互的) respect is almost certain.

- A. Say sorry honestly.
- B. It puts an end to all.
- C. Make meaningful contact.
- D. Get to the bottom of it together and move forward.
- E. Some broken friendships may just remain that way.
- F. If hurt, think about your friend's most admirable qualities.
- G. Repaired relationships give us new ideas on our experiences.

## 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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。



One hot July day, three police officers went into a market to get something cool to drink. Once inside, they were 41 by a security guard (保安人员) to help with a 42 woman. The woman in question was obviously 43, and her face was wet with tears. The officers looked inside her bag. All they saw were packets of 44.

"I'm hungry," she explained 45. Caught in the act, the woman no doubt expected to be treated as a 46. But the police officers had other 47. "We'll pay for her food," one of them said to the 48 security guard, "She would not be 49."

"Thank you! Thank you!" the woman repeated, 50 her wet face. She was not the only one touched by this act of 51. Customers at the store were so impressed by what they had 52 that some even posted a photo online. 53, attention was never what the officers tried to get. They were 54 by a far more common emotion.

When we look at someone's face and see that they need you, it's pretty 55 as a human being to walk away from something like this.

- |                   |                 |               |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. challenged | B. requested    | C. stopped    | D. checked    |
| 42. A. doubted    | B. trapped      | C. beaten     | D. wronged    |
| 43. A. annoyed    | B. disappointed | C. confused   | D. frightened |
| 44. A. clothes    | B. medicine     | C. food       | D. drinks     |
| 45. A. politely   | B. loudly       | C. helplessly | D. calmly     |
| 46. A. thief      | B. beggar       | C. cheat      | D. customer   |
| 47. A. facts      | B. deals        | C. reasons    | D. ideas      |
| 48. A. rude       | B. surprised    | C. patient    | D. stressed   |
| 49. A. left alone | B. watched over | C. given up   | D. taken away |
| 50. A. drying     | B. turning      | C. covering   | D. washing    |
| 51. A. care       | B. kindness     | C. bravery    | D. trust      |
| 52. A. realized   | B. expected     | C. seen       | D. confirmed  |
| 53. A. However    | B. So           | C. Then       | D. Instead    |

- |                  |               |             |           |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 54. A. attracted | B. controlled | C. moved    | D. driven |
| 55. A. strange   | B. difficult  | C. shocking | D. silly  |

## 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,并将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Travel is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're going to get, 56 (especial) when using a mystery (神秘) box plane ticket.

Earlier last year, buying mystery box travels caught on among China's young people. In normal trips, people often plan their vacations well 57 advance. However, the travelers buying a mystery box at a low price, usually 100 or 200 yuan, will select their airport and receive several destination choices.

A citizen surnamed Cheng would like 58 (go) on a mystery box trip, stating that going out alone usually 59 (cost) too much and that too many people don't know where to go. "However, the mystery box directly offers me a few destinations, 60 feels wonderful."

Since the destination choices include many less popular cities, travel mystery boxes also bring 61 (economy) benefits to these destinations. For example, Dehong city is a beautiful city in Yunnan province, 62 it has few visitors due to a lack of promotion. However, up to now it 63 (think) of as a solid location for tourism after its inclusion as a mystery box travel destination.

But even so, a large number of people feel disappointed with travel mystery boxes because they can meet many problems after buying one, such as improper travel times, sudden flight cancellations, or even 64 (challenge) with refunds (退款). Sun Weili from Ctrip recommends 65 (choose) reliable platforms to make sure of visitors' interests.

## 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,你的新西兰朋友 Bran 想提高中文水平,进一步了解中国文



化。请用英语给他写一邮件,推荐学习资源。内容包括:

1. 学习资源;

2. 推荐理由;

3. 表达祝愿。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Bran,

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。

Mr. Smith, my 10-grade English teacher, was one of the teachers who I would never forget and the story between Mr. Smith and me was the most amazing one I wanted to share.

When I was young at school, I loved talking, which was not always appreciated by Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith was a teacher whom no one liked because he was too strict. He stood about 5.5 feet, was very thin and wore his hair pulled back in a way that gave him a horsey (像马的) look. Whenever he got upset, he would lower his head and look at you over the top of his glasses.

One day in his class I was busy talking. I didn't realize he had stopped teaching, staring straight at me. "Tom, I would like to see you after school."

Later, Mr. Smith explained in a low, but very firm voice that showed he expected me to listen when he was talking. For punishment he told me to write a 1000-word essay (文章) on education and its effect on the society. He wanted it in by the following Wednesday.

Well, I met my deadline (最后期限). I was confident. It was a good paper. And I expected a sign of praise from him. The next day in class, however, he was looking at me over his glasses. He called me forward and returned my paper. "Go back and rewrite," he said. "Remember, each paragraph is supported to begin with a topic sentence." When he gave my paper back a second time, he corrected the grammar. The third time, the spelling. The fourth time, it was punctuation. The fifth, it wasn't neat (整洁的) enough. I was sick!

The sixth time, I rewrote the whole paper slowly in ink, leaving enough space. When he saw the paper, he removed his glasses, and accepted it with a smile. After that, I put the whole thing out of my mind.

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。

One morning after three weeks, Mr. Smith came into the class happily.

I sat in my own seat, excited and grateful.