

2021—2022 学年度第一学期学情检测

英 语 试 卷

注意事项:

1.答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用 2B 铅笔将试卷类型填涂在答题卡相应位置上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角"条形码粘贴处"。

2.作答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上对应题目下面的答案信息点涂黑;如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试卷上。

3.非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔作答,答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上;如需改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新答案;不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。

4.考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后,将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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纸上。

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. Why did the man move his computer?

A. To avoid the sunlight. B. To decorate the bedroom. C. To see the outside scenery.

2. Where is the woman now?

A. In the kitchen. B. In the bedroom. C. In the living room.

3. What does the man think of taking the train?

A. It is convenient. B. It is expensive. C. It is safe.

4. What will the man do first?

A. Move the furniture. B. Send the email. C. Finish the report.

5. What sport does the man sometimes do now?

A. Jogging. B. Cycling. C. Swimming.

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 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 至 7 题。

6. When will the woman pick up Jack?

A. At 6:00. B. At 6:30. C. At 7:30.

7. What's Jack doing now?

- A. Walking to Tim's house B. Practicing basketball.
C. Watching TV.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. At which place does the man most probably work?

- A. A restaurant. B. A meeting center. C. A theater.

9. Why does the woman call the man?

- A. To reserve more tables.
B. To cancel her dinner reservation.
C. To reduce the number of tables.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What are the speakers probably doing?

- A. Waiting for the girl's mother.
B. Making plans to save money.
C. Shopping in the supermarket.

11. What does the man advise the girl to do?

- A. Make a shopping list.
B. Send her friends e-cards.
C. Use paper to make Christmas cards.

12. What did the girl learn from the man?

- A. The reuse of gift boxes.
B. The importance of time and money.
C. The ways to protect the environment.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What will the woman do with her family?

- A. Attend a food festival. B. Watch a soccer game. C. See a play about lions.

14. How much will the woman pay for the tickets?

- A. \$20. B. \$30. C. \$45.

15. Which of the following is forbidden in the stadium?

- A. Entering with food. B. Talking with others. C. Eating and drinking

16. Where can the woman get the tickets?

A. At the stand.

B. On the Internet.

C. From the man's house.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker?

A. An astronaut.

B. A TV reporter.

C. A radio hostess.

18. What will the weather be like on Saturday?

A. Sunny.

B. Windy.

C. Rainy.

19. When will the weather warm up again to 18 degrees?

A. Next Tuesday.

B. Next Monday.

C. This Sunday.

20. What does the speaker advise the listeners to do on damp days?

A. Stay indoors.

B. Put away warm coats.

C. Take umbrellas along anytime.

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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

On many travelers' lists of things to do before they die, you'll find "See the northern lights" written down. Rightfully so—these lights are one of nature's most jaw-dropping views.

In Sweden, the northern lights usually appear from late March or early April. Your best chance of catching a glimpse of them is on cold winter nights when the sky is clear, dark with little to no moonlight, and cloudless. You need to be away from city lights and go to the countryside. For those willing to brave the cold on winter nights, here are some of the best locations.

Abisko National Park

Abisko National Park is a main location. The scientifically confirmed "blue hole"—a piece of sky over the Tornetrask lake that usually remains clear despite cloudy weather nearby—gives Abisko its own microclimate (局部地区气候), which is suitable for catching the lights.

Jukkasjarvi

The village of Jukkasjarvi only has about 550 people. But don't let the small population size fool you: Jukkasjarvi owns the world's first ice hotel and is one of the best places to view the northern lights. The ice hotel organizes guided tours for guests to the Esrange Space Center. There you can eat at a camp outside and see the Arctic winter sky for aurora borealis (北极光). Or why not try to get closer to the northern lights and watch them through an aeroplane window? The ice

hotel arranges flights for the amazing northern lights experience.

Gallivare

You can drive a snowmobile to the mountain top in Gallivare for a private light show, or head a few kilometers to nearby villages to watch those lights shining across the dark winter sky. But remember-if you do get the chance to see the northern lights in person,never whistle to them. According to ancient Sumi fairy, it brings you bad luck.

21. When are you likely to best enjoy the northern lights in Sweden?

- A. On cold winter nights with clear sky and a little moonlight.
- B. On chilly winter nights in the rural area without moonlight or cloud.
- C. On freezing winter nights in the city center with few lights and little cloud.
- D. On winter nights when the sky is dark with little moonlight and no cloud.

22. What do you know about the Jukkasjarvi?

- A. It has up to 550 people.
- B. It owns the world's first hotel.
- C. It is among the best places to view the northern lights.
- D. You can eat at a camp inside and see the aurora borealis.

23. Where can the text be found?

- A. A science report.
- B. An art magazine.
- C. A travel guide.
- D. A history book.

B

China Context, the first annual festival founded in Britain celebrating writers and writings from and about China, returned to London's China town herein March.

The annual event brings together Chinese writers, translators, language experts and readers from across the world to explore the extensive range of China's history and culture through writings. Co-organized by Cypress Books and China Exchange, the event features talks from famous Chinese authors including Su Tong and Lu Nei and Chinese American writer Yan Geling, as well as a book fair, various hands-on workshops, and cultural activities.

In its second year, the festival focused on the theme of "translating China". Ru Jing, from Cypress Books, said the theme was chosen because quality translated books are an important way to help people understand China. "Translating China is not only about translating the books but also the Chinese culture and other aspects of China," she said, adding that it is high time they should organize such an event as more and more Chinese writers and books are known across the world. "I am studying Chinese but the grammar is really complicated and I have a lot of problems with it,"

said Martin Parrott, a retired teacher, who thanked this event for offering people access to so many Chinese books and other sources here. "The more often this kind of event is held, the more people will come. I think you can do really good publicity in Britain, in places where people are studying the Chinese language and doing business with China, es nowadays many people in Britain want to know more about China," he said.

According to the organizer China Exchange, the festival lasted over two weeks, and some of its popular workshops and talks had been fully booked.

24. What do you know about the festival?

- A. It is founded in Britain every two years.
- B. All the works in the festival are not written by Chinese.
- C. It gathers Chinese writers, translators, language experts and poets in the world.
- D. It deals with an extensive range of China's history and geography through writings.

25. Why did the festival choose "translating China" as its theme in its second year according to the second paragraph?

- A. Because it is a great way for people to know Chinese festivals.
- B. Because it focuses mainly on translating the Chinese books.
- C. Because more and more Chinese writers and books are recognized across the world.
- D. Because many people in Britain know little about China.

26. From Martin Parrott's words, we can learn that _____.

- A. he has difficulty studying the grammar
- B. the more events are held, the more people will come
- C. people in Britain are studying Chinese to do business with China
- D. he thinks highly of the event

27. What is purpose of writing the article?

- A. To show the advantages of the festival.
- B. To make the festival better known to the world.
- C. To introduce a Chinese literature festival.
- D. To encourage more Chinese festivals to be held.

C

A hundred days out from the opening ceremony, Beijing, which previously hosted the Summer Paralympics in 2008, is to stage another Games with even higher standards of inclusiveness, accessibility and equality when the Winter Paralympics open on March 4.

Preparatory work for the 10-day Paralympics has shifted from facility readiness to operational tests. After hosting a series of international test events, organizers are now busy fine-tuning (微调) operational details and services to offer Paralympians better experiences based on feedback from the trials.

The aquatics center, nicknamed the "water cube", has been repurposed into an "ice cube" for curling after the completion of an innovative project to fill the pool with removable steel structures topped with sheets of ice.

The transformed venue (地点) withstood intensive tests on the stability of the ice surface, delicate control of temperature and humidity, accessibility and COVID-19 protocols (协议) during the wheelchair curling event to

make sure it was up to international standards, the team operating the venue said.

“ The test event went quite successfully and shed light on the improvements that we need to make in the next step, ”
said Yang Qiyong, general manager of the venue. World Curling Federation president Kate Caithness heaped praise on the venue's readiness after an inspection visit for the test event last month.

With preparations for the Paralympics gaining momentum as they enter the final stretch, Chinese organizers and sports promoters have set their sights on maximizing the event's impact on leveling the playing field so that more disabled sports lovers get involved in exercise on ice and snow, while raising awareness of the need for equal access to training facilities, especially in winter sports, beyond 2022.

28. What do you know about the preparatory work?

- A. The construction work is under way.
- B. The facility has been in place waiting to be tested.
- C. The construction work is completed and the facility is ready for use.
- D. The facility has passed the operational test.

29. What does the underlined word "withstood" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Receive.
- B. Withdraw.
- C. Expect.
- D. Stand.

30. What did Yang Qiyong think of the test event?
- A. It sheds light on the efforts they have made.
 - B. It makes them aware of the improvements they will make.
 - C. It is as successful as expected.
 - D. It goes on smoothly without any need to improve.
31. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. 2022 Winter Paralympics, facilities in place
 - B. 2022 Winter Paralympics, ready to be held
 - C. 2022 Winter Paralympics, preparatory work under way
 - D. 2022 Winter Paralympics, test work finished

D

People who rise early feel happier and more satisfied with life overall, compared to night owls. The good news for stropopy (易怒的) teenagers is that most people become earlier risers as they age, and this change is also associated with greater feelings of happiness.

Experts at the University of Toronto carried out a study. They asked more than 700 people about their preferred time of day and how healthy and happy they generally feel. They then compared the responses of the group of younger adults aged 17 to 38 with older people aged 59 to 79. Only about seven per cent of young adults were morning larks, while by age 60 most people preferred to be up with the dawn. Just seven per cent of the oldest people in the study described themselves as night owls. The researchers found that older adults reported greater positive emotion than younger adults, and older adults were more likely to be morning-type people than younger adults. The “morningness” was associated with greater happiness emotions in both age groups.

Morning types also tended to report that they felt healthier than the late risers. The researchers said that this apparent health benefit could come from the extra sleep they would enjoy, as their sleeping schedule would fit with society's expectations of rising early for work. This extra sleep could not only make them alert, but may also boost their immune system.

“An evening person may go through their week feeling unhappy because they have to get up earlier than they would like to,” But Ms Biss said there was hope for night owls as it was possible for them to turn themselves into morning people. “One way to do it is to increase your natural light exposure early in the morning, and to wake up earlier and go

to bed earlier,”she said. “It's easiest if you have a consistent schedule, to make sure you are waking up at the same time every day.”

32.How did the author get the result of the study?

A.By listing statistics.

B.By offering examples.

C.By doing an experiment.
comparisons.

D. By making

33.Why did the morning larks feel healthier than night owls according to the report?

A.Because the extra sleep would make them excited.

B.Because their sleep time fit with society's expectations of rising early for work.

C.Because they didn't need enough sleep to keep them alert.

D.Because the extra sleep improved their immune system.

34.Which of the following way help night owls become morning people?

A.Exposing them to more light in the morning.

B.Getting up early and stay up late.

C.Having a healthy and consistent schedule.

D. Making friends with earlier risers.

35.What message does the author seem to convey in the text?

A. Morning people tend to be happier than night owls.

B. It is advisable to get up early.

C. We should avoid getting up late.

D. It is a bad idea to be night owls.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 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最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

36 And in a way we totally mean that, but Fashion Tourism goes a step forward. Fashion Tourism is defined as the phenomenon of people travelling to and staying in places outside their environment to enjoy,

experiment and possibly consume fashion.

But don't just picture yourself travelling to Lisbon and visiting one of Louis Vuitton or Miu Miu shops and buying a clutch (限量款)! 37
___Fashion Tourism will not only make your credit card go crazy.

Fashion Tourism will give you something to tell your friends when you come back home. will make you wear clothes that you are not brave enough to wear in your home town. 38 Not mentioning buying the latest fashion magazines in foreign countries, finding wonderful bargains in street markets, going to fashion museums and even trying to get inside a fashion show!

So you may ask why we would go across the world to buy things in different stores. 39 We shop for essentials on holiday, to experience local culture through an engagement with local products and local crafts people. We look for exciting opportunities to shop while travelling and some destinations provide special tourist shopping activities for tourists to shop for goods.

The concept of Fashion Tourism is an enjoyable experience. 40

A. Think bigger and look around you.

B. Fashion Tourism is a popular way of shopping.

C. Shopping is simply a pleasurable activity in its own right.

D. What's more, you can get endless new ideas and inspiration.

E. It will also bring you lots of new ideas and clothing inspiration.

F. You will be thinking: "Fashion Tourism? You mean Shopping Tourism, right?"

G. It is filled with the social need, fanciness and the discovery of specialty shopping.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共三节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可填入空白处的最佳选项。

Everybody has to face bad days in their life. Some face diseases, some face fears, some face poverty, some face 41, etc. No one can 42

from it. It is a rule of life.

When bad days come, a person first of all cannot understand what is 43: why me? But after some time he 44 his strength and starts doing every single thing to come out of it, which is a 45 journey. Though very painful, when you have crossed it, you will find your journey very 46, and you will feel like getting your 47. In short, you start becoming wise.

The biggest lesson of life during bad days for me is that a person becomes a 48 who he wasn't before. Life means 49 it. First: think what you want in your life then start giving the same think. This is one of the most important things I have learnt in my life. You want love then start 50 it; you want money then start giving it to the 51; you want happiness then start doing all things that give happiness. Everything is in your 52, and you only need to give first. If you don't have everything then give or 53 what you have. Still you feel you have 54 to share then give a smile. You can't imagine that your smile can 55 wonders for someone. So start smiling from today on.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. sickness | B. homelessness | C. helplessness |
| D. horror | | |
| 42. A. excuse | B. escape | C. suffer |
| D. run | | |
| 43. A. taking on | B. working on | C. putting on |
| D. going on | | |
| 44. A. regains | B. recovers | C. realizes |
| D. remembers | | |
| 45. A. tough | B. boring | C. terrible |
| D. great | | |
| 46. A. interesting | B. meaningful | C. enjoyable |
| D. hopeful | | |
| 47. A. destination | B. rebirth | C. inspiration |
| D. dream | | |
| 48. A. educator | B. creator | C. thinker |
| D. giver | | |

49. A. facing B. challenging C. creating
D. understanding
50. A. spreading B. keeping C. developing D.
making
51. A. homeless B. needy C. hungry
D. sick
52. A. heart B. mind C. hand
D. brain
53. A. save B. reserve C. send
D. share
54. A. something B. anything C. nothing
D. everything
55. A. provide B. do C. promise
D. wish

第二节 语法填空 (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。

Many cities have interesting nicknames (绰号, 别名). Nicknames can help establish the identity of a city. They can also spread 56 (proud) among its citizens.

New Orleans, Louisiana 57 (probable) has more nicknames than any other American city. One website lists more than twenty nicknames. The most famous is The Big Easy (大快活).

So how did the city get this nickname? In the early nineteen hundreds, there was a dance hall in New Orleans 58 (call) The Big Easy. But the nickname did not become famous 59 the early nineteen seventies. That was 60 a Louisiana newspaper writer began calling New Orleans by this name. She compared the easy-going way of life there to the 61 (hurry) pace of life in New York City.

New Orleans has other nicknames. One of them is The Crescent City (新月城). During the nineteenth century, new neighborhoods expanded out from what is now known as the French Quarter (区). These areas followed the great curve (弯曲处) of the Mississippi River, 62

(give) New Orleans the shape of a crescent.

Another nickname is the Birthplace of Jazz because that kind of music 63 (start) in New Orleans. It is also named Mardi Gras City (狂欢之都) for the wild 64 (celebrate) and parades. And, there is also a nickname that uses the short way to write New Orleans and Louisiana. If you do not want to use the complete name, you can call 65 city NOLA.

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，上周末你所在的城市在人民广场举办了主题为“The Earth Is Our Only Home”的活动，探讨了环境污染的方方面面，并宣传环保措施。你的外国朋友 Henry 对此很感兴趣，请你用英语写一封邮件，告诉他活动的具体情况，内容包括：

1. 活动时间和地点；
2. 活动的内容；
3. 活动的效果。

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 Henry,

Is everything all right with you?

If you want to know more about similar activities, you can e-mail me.

Yours
Li Hua

第二节 故事续写（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。

I took a trip to visit New York with my dad after graduating from high school. One of the places on his list for us to visit was a “rare violin shop” since I played the violin all four years and participated in the honor orchestra as well. We made our way down the crowded streets and eventually stopped in front of a tall building

This building was not what I pictured when I heard “rare violin shop”. I'd been imagining a street-level shop, open to the public, with some interesting and old violins on display, may-be with a luthier(拨弦乐器制作匠)in the back. As we walked inside,took the elevator to the sixth floor, and stood in front of what appeared to be a private condo(公寓的套房), I knew something felt off. I voiced my concern to my dad as he rang the doorbell but was ignored. My dad had never been great at interpreting(解读)social standards.

We were greeted by a receptionist who asked if we had an appointment, since they were by appointment only. I wanted the ground to swallow me whole and I was instantly aware of the sweaty, summer tourist clothes we had on. My dad eagerly told them that no, we didn't but, “my daughter plays the violin with her high school orchestra and isn't that great? And we would love to just go inside and browse! Don't mind us!”

The receptionist gave him a strange look but took it in stride(泰然处之)and excused herself to talk to someone behind a door. She came back with the owner, a well-dressed man, who told us that since he had no other appointments right now, he would love to give us a tour!

The starting price for a violin here, we found out,was 10k.He showed us around a very private -feeling and swanky(时髦且豪华的)-looking condo,pointed out a room where he casually mentioned he would chat with Joshua Bell when he came by, and opened the most interesting two-person safe I've ever seen to show me several multi-million-dollar violins.

注意:

1.续写词数应为 150 左右

He asked me questions about my orchestra and what pieces I liked to play as well.

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。