**2021-2022学年第一学期12月六校联考调研考试**

**高一英语试卷**

**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，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. How much was the TV set?

A. $60. B. $120. C. $90.

2. What does the man mean?

A. Tom was talking with the postman.

B. Tom was running around the corner.

C. Tom was helping the postman with his work.

3. What does the man want to do?

A. Buy a fan. B. Use electricity. C. Cool himself down.

4. Why did the boss criticize Joseph?

A. He was late for work.

B. He quarreled with the man speaker.

C. He criticized the man speaker too seriously.

5. Who is Fiona?

A. The woman speaker. B. Thompson’s sister. C. Daisy’s sister

**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至8题。**

6. What was the weather like last week?

A. Too warm. B. Nice and sunny. C. Neither hot nor cold.

7. What season is it now?

A. Summer. B. Winter. C. Autumn.

8. What does the man think the weather will be like this weekend?

A. He thinks it’ll rain.

B. He thinks it’ll be cloudy.

C. He doesn’t think it’ll rain.

**听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。**

9. What can we know about the singing group?

A. It’s made up of 15 girls.

B. It practices once every other week.

C. Every member comes on time for each practice.

10. What is the singing group doing these days?

A. Writing a new song.

B. Practicing eight songs.

C. Practicing for a school show.

11. What can we know about the new song?

A. Its name is Sundays.

B. It’s written by a famous musician.

C. It’s written by a singer of the group.

**听第8段材料，回答第12至14题。**

12. What is the father reading at the beginning of the conversation?

A. A novel. B. A newspaper. C. A magazine.

13. What kind of book does the girl want to read?

A. A book on dolls.

B. A book about animals.

C. A book about candy and cookies.

14. What does the girl’s teacher say about reading?

A. The girl should read books every day.

B. The girl can borrow books from the library.

C. The girl should read at least ten books a night.

**听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。**

15. Where are they planning to go in the morning?

A. To a zoo. B. To an art museum. C. To the seashore.

16. Why does the woman want to go shopping instead?

A. To buy some clothes.

B. To meet her friend there.

C. To buy a gift for her friend.

17. What are they talking about?

A. A city guide. B. A shopping center. C. A travel plan.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. How you decide what to buy in a supermarket.

B. How a supermarket makes people spend more.

C. Who decides how much to spend in a supermarket.

19. Why does the food that everybody must buy spread all over the store?

A. To provide a good service.

B. To lead customers to all sections of the store.

C. To make it easy for customers to locate the food.

20. How much do people spend after they have been in a store for 30 minutes?

A. 1,500 cents in total. B. 40 cents each minute. C. Five dollars each minute.

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**

1. **（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**

If you are a sci-fi movie fan, there are some sci-fi films that are worth seeing.

***Stowaway***

*Stowaway* is the story of a mission to Mars and a spaceship that has too many passengers. With the journey planned for only a certain number of people, well, you can see where this is headed. This sci-fi movie directed by Joe Penna takes us on a journey we will be able to risk.

***Robopocalypse***

David H. Wilson, author of 2011’s *Robopocalypse*, has been compared to sci-fi writers like Michael Crichton and Robert A. Heinlein. The film tells the story of a robot named AIX in the near future. It has the face of a pure (纯真的) child, but its heart is not pure. One day, he took control of the global network and directed the machines and weapons (武器) made by human beings to fight against human beings. Steven Spielberg was in charge of this film for years until it changed hands in 2017 to director Michael Bay.

***Voyagers***

The biggest problem with space travel is the long distance. In *Voyagers*, 30 men and women go on a multi-generational voyage in search of a new home. The mission gradually gets into madness. The people don’t know if the real threat they face is what’s outside the ship or who they’re becoming inside it. The film’s director Neil Burger describes the film as *Lord of the Flies* for a new generation.

***After Yang***

Based on Alexander Weinstein’s short story *Saying Goodbye to Yang*, this film is set in the future where robotic children help raise human children as live-in help. But when one robotic family member, Yang, becomes non-responsive, a father and daughter will do everything they can to save its life. Starring Collin Ferrell and directed by Kogonada (director of *Columbus*), this could be one of the smartest sci-fi films.

21. Which movie is your best choice if you like Joe Penna?

A. *Stowaway*. B. *Robopocalypse*.

C. *Voyagers.* D. *After Yang.*

22. What is the journey in *Voyagers* like?

A. Safe. B. Boring C. Unpleasant. D. Tiring.

23. What do *Robopocalypse* and *After Yang* have in common?

A. They both tell a story about a robot.

B. They both mention a mission in space.

C. They are both smart sci-fi films of the year.

D. They are both based on a full-length novel.

**B**

Jason and Henry have been “wagon (四轮车) pullers” since the second day of kindergarten (幼儿园). They are very good at taking turns pulling or pushing the wagon. Today, a pair of twins would join my class. I asked Jason if he could be a “trainer” to train one of the twins, Bradley, to pull the wagon, if he didn’t cry in the morning so that he could be accepted by the other kids quickly.

Jason was so cute and said,“He isn’t very strong. How about if he’s a pusher, not a puller?”Very great idea by Jason! The kids took the job very seriously, and they became close friends in no time, which brought a comforting smile to my face. Jason is one of the youngest kids in my class but very kind, helpful and thoughtful!

Another student, Henry, took Nolan (Bradley's twin) under his wing. We have our line leader and Henry is our “second in command” who helps the line leader stay focused and in line. I had Nolan be “third in command” behind Henry. From that moment on, Henry took Nolan under his wing, guiding him patiently.

After lunch, Henry told me, “I want to sit by Nolan in the wagon.” I helped seat the kids at once. Later in the day, Henry told me, “I hope Nolan gets to be the wagon puller tomorrow.” What a sweet idea! It’s so sweet to have a four-year-old boy cheering on a friend―when kids of all ages fight to be the one to pull the wagon.

It’s a kind, sweet group, and I especially loved these moments today. I emailed all the parents the sweet stories.

24. Why did the author ask Jason to train Bradley?

A. To teach Bradley a new skill.

B. To help Bradley fit in the class.

C. To prevent Bradley from crying.

D. To find more kids to pull the wagon.

25. What can we learn about Jason?

A. He enjoys following his own heart.

B. He always makes decisions by himself.

C. He is very good at making suggestions.

D. He thinks Bradley fitter to be a pusher.

26. Which of the following can best describe Henry?

A. Honest. B. Friendly. C. Confident. D. Proud.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. A pair of twins brings happiness to class.

B. Kids show leadership through playing.

C. A teacher shares her students’ stories.

D. A teacher reports kids’ life to parents.

**C**

Want to have a better sleep? You may just need more noise. While that may sound strange, it’s scientifically proven that certain types of noise can help you get some sleep. Think of it this way: When you’re lying in bed, every single noise — from the creak of the bed to a whistle in your partner's nose — may keep you awake. But some types of noise, specifically white, pink and Brown noise, can mask these sounds, creating a more harmonious background.

White noise contains sounds of all frequencies that humans can hear, but it comes across as a high-pitched buzz (声调高的嗡嗡声). That’s because of the way your ears hear it. Basically, your brain strengthens sounds in higher pitch frequencies. So while you may be hearing sounds from a variety of frequencies, the highest ones tend to drown (淹没) the lower pitched notes.

Pink noise takes the human tendency to hear only some frequencies into account and balances out the noise so that sounds of all frequencies are heard equally. The higher the frequency, the more its volume is weakened. To your ears, the sound is deeper and softer than white noise.

In a study at China’s Peking University, researchers found that when participants were exposed to either pink noise or no noise during nighttime sleep and naps, 75% reported more restful sleep with the pink noise. Brain activity monitors proved this, showing that participants had 23% more restful brain activity at night with pink noise and 45% more restful sleep during naps.

Brown noise takes this concept to the next level, further weakening higher frequency noise to produce an even deeper and richer sound. It’s not named after the color brown but rather after the botanist Robert Brown, who in the 1800s discovered random particle motion (随机粒子运动) . Brown noise is similar to random particle motion for the changes in sound signals from one moment to the next happen randomly.

When it comes right down to it, the color of noise that will help you sleep most soundly is the one you like best. While pink noise and Brown noise are deeper and more balanced than white noise, your personal sleep preferences will **dictate** which one gives you the best sleep.

28. How can some noise help us have a better sleep?

A. By making us think of some special sounds.

B. By confusing our brain with different sounds.

C. By reducing the effects of disturbing sounds.

D. By copying the sounds that we are familiar with.

29. What is special about white noise?

A. It sounds louder than it really is.

B. It can remove low-frequency sounds.

C. It protects ears from high-pitched sounds.

D. It makes sounds of all frequencies heard equally.

30. What can we learn from Paragraph 3 to Paragraph 5?

A. Brown noise and pink noise work in a similar way.

B. Brown noise was first discovered by Robert Brown.

C. People cannot have a good sleep without pink noise.

D. People benefit more from pink noise at night than in the daytime.

31. What does the underlined word “**dictate**” in the last paragraph most probably mean?

A. Explain. B. Control. C. Reflect. D. Decide.

**D**

In this modern age, most of us have forgotten to be patient and get angry very quickly over minor things like a traffic jam, a baby crying and such things. It often seems so easy to get what we want right away that when we have to wait even a little while, it seems like we are waiting for ages. We used to be happy to wait 10-15 minutes it took to reheat food in the oven (烤箱), but now we’re impatient when waiting two minutes it takes in the microwave.

With the convenience provided by modern society, is patience still a virtue (美德) in the fast-paced world? To begin with, I’d like to share the meaning of the word “patience”. Generally it means being able to tolerate delay without getting impatient. However, it isn’t necessarily a passive activity. It takes an active commitment, knowing when to take action and when not to.

So I would argue that patience is still——and always——a virtue. Sure. I used to be one of those who often stared at the microwave for the full two minutes it took to heat my food. And in the end, the food tasted bad. If l had had the patience to heat the food properly in the oven, I would have enjoyed a delicious meal.

Actually the benefits of patience go beyond just heating up our food. Patience is an exercise in self-control which shows that we can handle life problems when things get tough, and that we can exercise good judgment. Lack of patience can cause us to make wrong decisions that negatively affect our health and happiness, waste our time, put us under a lot of stress and affect our relationships in a very negative way.

Everything in life happens for a reason. Sometimes we face an obstacle (障碍) because we need to grow in ways we didn’t realize. It’s not always obvious when that was happening, but with patience we will soon see clearly why it happened; and what we were meant to learn from it.

Taking time to think about our actions and being patient are a small price to pay when we determine the best possible solution to any problems.

32. The author uses the example of reheating food to show that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. more people lack patience now

B. high technology brings more benefits

C. people have no time to enjoy the meal

D. the fast-paced life makes people stressed

33. What could be inferred from Paragraph 4?

A. People under stress tend to get angry.

B. Patient people are unlikely to make mistakes.

C. People with self-control are easier to succeed.

D. Patient people are more likely to make better decisions.

34. What does the author intend to tell us in Paragraph 5?

A. A wise man learns from experience.

B. A brave man is not afraid of challenges.

C. A man should be patient to deal with difficulties.

D. A man should find out reasons for what happened.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. The causes of impatience.

B. Is patience really a virtue?

C. Ways to exercise patience.

D. What does “patience” mean?

**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。**

“There is nothing noble (高尚的) in being superior (优秀的) to your fellow man; true nobility is being superior to your former self.” —— Ernest Hemingway

As Hemingway says, self-improvement is a noble cause. 36 Much of who we are is determined by how we relate with others around us. When we seek to improve ourselves, we can also make our relationships with others better.

37 If you have a good self-image, then others are likely to relate to you in a positive way. When people see a self-controlled and confident individual, they are likely to be affected in a positive way. And this can result in a more optimistic and constructive relationship.

Only when you have accepted who you are can you grow. If you continuously fight against yourself, you won’t have the emotional energy you need to better yourself. If you wish to get on with people better, then you may start by accepting yourself. 38

If you are on a personal path that is going upwards, then you are likely to find a friend or partner who is also seeking to better themselves and their circumstances. 39

Focusing on your good qualities and attempting to protect and improve these characteristics will help you become a better person. 40 When you stop damaging who you are, you are likely to avoid ruining relationships and this can lead to longer and more meaningful connections with others.

1. Like-minded people attract one another.
2. When you feel confident, you keep calm.
3. It will also stop you from damaging yourself.
4. The way you view yourself affects how others view you.
5. This will probably help you become a successful person.
6. People like to be around individuals who like and accept themselves.
7. It can help us learn about who we are and enable us to be better people.

**第三部分 语言知识运用（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，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

I have trouble focusing on one thing at a time. I get excited about something and I’ll devote all my 41 to it for a couple of weeks. Then I’ll find something else that I’ll get even more excited about and focus on that 42 . Many tasks get halfway finished and abandoned (放弃). It's hard for me to fully 43 anything without setting a goal for myself. My head works better with a plan than without it.

I find this to be 44 for a lot of people: self- imposed (自我强加的) plans get things done more 45 than simply taking uninformed actions.

If your goal is to lose weight, the actions you take (what you eat, how much you exercise, the amount of sleep you get) should all be 46 by the desire to lose weight. If you go out there 47 and do what you like, you may find yourself eating a whole box of cookies, saying, “Damn, I love *Oreos* (奥利奥)!”

Bringing yourself back to your 48 is a great way to stay grounded and motivated. Whenever I’ve lost sight of my goals, I feel the difference. I feel 49 and bad about myself, like I’m letting myself 50 . When I’m aiming for a goal and taking 51 toward it, I feel inspired.

People against goals would tell me that it's because I set the goals in the 52 place that I feel guilty and bad about myself. I wonder if feeling bad about myself because I’m 53 to live up to my full potential is such a bad thing, I think we should always 54 to achieve more in our lives and be 55 for what we have.

41. A. life B. space C. efforts D. actions

42. A. instead B. again C. indeed D. anyway

43. A. complete B. understand C. remember D. explain

44. A. necessary B. ready C. true D. fair

45. A. normally B. certainly C. regularly D. quickly

46. A. informed B. tricked C. battled D. acquired

47. A. frequently B. specially C. blindly D. directly

48. A. lessons B. goals C. tasks D. desires

49. A. guilty B. strange C. serious D. particular

50. A. around B. down C. out D. off

51. A. attitudes B. risks C. steps D. notes

52. A. first B. same C. right D. familiar

53. A. affording B. expecting C. refusing D. failing

54. A. promise B. try C. offer D. pretend

55. A. careful B. famous C. eager D. grateful

**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。**

Not having breakfast could raise your risk of heart disease by 87 percent, according to a scientific study.

Researchers analyzed 18 years of data on 6, 550 people over forty 56. had no history of heart disease. Respondents (被调查者) 57. (give) regular surveys, which included the question: How often do you eat breakfast? Most (59 percent) ate breakfast every day, 58. 5.1 percent never did. 10.9 percent rarely did, and 25 percent would skip a few days.

The team found 59. clear link between breakfast habits and the risk of heart disease. Those who didn't eat in the morning were up to 87 percent 60. (much) likely to develop heart disease.

“Breakfast is believed to be an important meal of the day, but there 61. (be) an increase of going without breakfast over the past 50 years, with as many as 23.8 percent of young people 62. (skip) breakfast every day,” the authors write.

The team pointed out a few bad 63. (effect) of not having breakfast. First, those who don’t eat breakfast may end up snacking 64. (healthy). Second, going without breakfast may lead to high blood pressure. The findings, 65. (publish) on the *American College of Cardiology*, came days after a similar study showing people who skip breakfast are less likely to survive a heart attack.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

1. **应用文（满分15分）**

66. 假如你是李华，收到美国笔友Jack的来信。信中就“是否应该每天腾出时间阅读经典”和你交流观点。请你用英语给他回信，分享你的观点。要点包含：

1. 阐明你的观点;
2. 简述你的理由（至少两点）。

注意：1. 词数80左右，可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

2. 开头和结尾不计入总词数。

Dear Jack，

Glad to receive your letter asking for my opinion on classic reading.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节 概要写作（满分25分）**

**67. 阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇60词左右的内容概要。**

There are a lot of things to do with old books that you no longer want, depending on their condition. You might choose to sell them to a bookstore, pass them on to friends, or simply throw them out if they are in poor shape.

When you decide to deal with old books, check their condition first. If it is an old book with a torn cover and pages, sell it to the recycle bin. If the book is a hardcover (精装书) and the cover is still in good shape, sell it to a used bookstore or donate (捐赠) it to a charity.

When selling old books to a bookstore, you should know that book buyers are often looking for something special. It is important to know the content of old books if you are taking them to a bookstore. Fiction is usually good, but travel guides are not. If you want to donate old books to a charity, avoid donating books that are in truly poor condition. If a book is dirty or missing the cover, the charity cannot sell it or give it out. Most charities also prefer that you enter the charity with your donation.

You may also want to consider exchanging books with friends. You just need to place a shelf of old books that you don't want by the door, and encourage your friends to take books that look interesting. If your entire social network follows this practice, a mobile library of old books can be formed. You can also have a book swap party, where everyone brings a box of old books for other people to look through. After the book swap, box up the rest of the books and donate them to a charity.