

杭州学军中学 2023 学年第一学期期中考试

高一英语试卷

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本试题卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题），满分为 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

第 I 卷（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 is the woman worried about?

- A. Her daughter. B. Her interview. C. Her trip.

2. What are the speakers discussing?

- A. Whether to buy books. B. Where to buy shoes. C. What to do first.

3. What is the man going to do on Christmas?

- A. Attend a party. B. Stay at home. C. Eat out.

4. In which department does Ben work now?

- A. Engineering. B. Marketing. C. Sales.

5. What is the problem with the meeting?

- A. The small size of the hall.
B. The low number of bookings.
C. The speechmaker's unavailability.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What is the man doing?

- A. Buying books. B. Returning books. C. Borrowing books.

7. What does the man think of the novel *The Sun Also Rises*?

- A. Boring. B. Difficult. C. Interesting.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At a shopping center. B. At a police office. C. At an airport.

9. What does the woman plan to do this afternoon?

- A. Attend a meeting. B. Visit her friend. C. Do some shopping.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Interviewer and interviewee. C. Colleagues.

11. Where is the woman now?

- A. In Japan. B. In America. C. In Britain.

12. What is the woman's disadvantage?

- A. She is weak in computers.
- B. She isn't good at English.
- C. She does badly in organizing activities.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. Why did some kids feel unhappy at first?

- A. They didn't get used to the new environment.
- B. They weren't willing to attend the trip.
- C. They thought the trip would be boring.

14. How did the children feel about the guide?

- A. Bored.
- B. Satisfied.
- C. Disappointed.

15. What was the children's favorite activity?

- A. Sailing.
- B. Horse-riding.
- C. Barbecuing.

16. What is said about the children?

- A. They had known each other before.
- B. They wanted to get together again.
- C. They were all homesick at first.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. In which month is Canadian Clean Air Day?

- A. May.
- B. June.
- C. July.

18. What can we learn about the air pollution in Canada?

- A. It has been greatly reduced.
- B. The government did realize its harm at first.
- C. There is a shockingly high rate of death from it.

19. What is the main cause of the air pollution in Canada?

- A. The smoke from factories.
- B. The burning coals.
- C. Gas-powered cars.

20. What may the speaker talk about next?

- A. Ways to fight against air pollution.
- B. Aims of Canadian Clean Air Day.
- C. Damages caused by air pollution.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 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，选出最佳答案。

A

If you're looking to widen your children's vocabulary, then consider one of these dictionaries for kids.

Scholastic Children's Dictionary

Not only does the *Scholastic Children's Dictionary* (\$16.36) have definitions (定义) for tens of thousands of words, but it also includes guides to grammar, geography, and US presidents. It's a perfect reference book for children in grades 3-7.

- Kid-friendly pronunciation guides
- Helpful example sentences
- Up-to-date technology, scientific and cultural terms

The American Heritage Children's Dictionary

The *American Heritage Children's Dictionary* (\$13.95) is a dictionary for children in grades 3-6, with vocabulary suitable for children, easy-to-understand definitions, lively example sentences, and enjoyable color pictures.

- Detailed world maps
- A valuable tool for teachers
- Handy for homeschooling

Merriam-Webster's Elementary Dictionary

Written for young ones in grades 3-5, the *Merriam-Webster's Elementary Dictionary* (\$14.49) makes its explanations richer by sentences taken from children's literature.

- Provides synonym (同义词)
- Explores Greek and Latin roots
- History of many words

My First Dictionary

This is the perfect go-to reference book for children aged 5 and up. With 1,000 word entries and supporting pictures, it is a fantastic addition to any child's library. The lively *My First Dictionary* (\$11.21) explains commonly-used words in terms that speak to a child's personal experience, so it's easy to understand.

- A picture for every word
- Includes interesting games
- Basic for the recommended age

21. What is special about the Scholastic Children's Dictionary?

- A. It introduces US presidents.
- B. It provides interesting games.
- C. It explores the basic form of words.
- D. It includes sentences from children's books.

22. Which dictionary provides word history?

- A. My First Dictionary.
- B. Scholastic Children's Dictionary.
- C. Merriam-Webster's Elementary Dictionary.
- D. The American Heritage Children's Dictionary.

23. How much should you pay if you want to buy a dictionary suitable for a 6-year-old boy?

- A. \$11.21
- B. \$13.95
- C. \$14.49
- D. \$16.36

B

I started to worry when the golf car taking me, Steve, and our suitcases stopped in the middle of the Maine forest. A yurt (蒙古包) is a tent tall enough to stand in and wide enough to fit a big family. But I didn't see it anywhere.

"You hike from here," said the driver, pointing down a weedy (杂草丛生的) path. The woods were darkening, and Steve encouraged me to pick up the pace. My summer sandals (凉鞋) slipped on the wet leaves. Steve and I spent a good hour until we spotted the light of the yurt.

Steve skillfully lit a fire. We ate some sandwiches, had a few beers, and settled in for a good night's sleep. But I couldn't relax. I shook Steve awake. "The door to the yurt doesn't lock," I said. "What if a bear wanders into the camp?"

"Don't worry. Moose (驼鹿) are a bigger problem here than bears," he said.

"Well, what if someone decides to rob us? Or what if one of the locals wants to teach us a lesson?" "OK," Steve said with a heavy sigh. He forcefully placed a chair under the door handle.

"There, additional protection." He smiled. "And even if someone gets through the door, you'll have time to grab that book and use it as a weapon." I laughed. Sleep moved in. We could enjoy our weekend.

When we "checked out" three mornings later, I was the first one up. That's when I realized that the door opened ... out. The chair had been serving no purpose other than to keep me quiet.

"So," I said, as we walked heavily back to meet the golf car. "How else have you been 'handling' me this weekend?"

He smiled, "Well, I decided not to tell you about the snake that lived in the firewood."

24. What can be learned from the first two paragraphs?

- A. I was quite looking forward to the trip.
- B. It was convenient to get to the yurt.
- C. I felt nervous and anxious about the trip.
- D. The golf car sent us directly to the yurt.

25. What might be the real reason for Steve to put a chair under the door handle?

- A. To make it safer to sleep inside.
- B. To stop me from worrying.
- C. To protect them from locals.
- D. To have fun.

26. What can we infer about Steve?

- A. He was worried about moose and bears.
- B. He might have some experience in sleeping in a yurt.
- C. He put the snake in the firewood.
- D. He had learned a lesson from the locals.

27. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. A Meaningful Trip to Yurt
- B. The Importance of Getting Close to Nature
- C. More to Know about Yurt
- D. The Time I Survived a Yurt

C

Who cleans the dishes in an advertisement for dish soap? Maybe you immediately imagine a woman doing the job. Similarly, men are usually the owners and drivers in promotions (广告宣传) for cars. It seems that advertisements have created gender stereotypes (关于性别的刻板印象) for audiences.

Some people think that needs to change. In June, Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) in the UK introduced a new rule, which states, "Ads must not include gender stereotypes that are likely to cause harm, or serious or widespread offence (冒犯)."

"The evidence we published last year showed that harmful gender stereotypes in ads contribute to how people see themselves and their role in society," Ella Smillie, the ASA's project leader on gender stereotyping, told the BBC.

In the ASA's list of ads, a German milk powder manufacturer (制造商), for example, wanted to stress that their product helps children develop. Its poster featured a baby girl as a ballet dancer and a baby boy as an engineer.

These stereotypical roles in advertisements may mislead people as to what they can do with their lives. "It may hold some people back from fulfilling their potentials, or from longing for certain jobs and industries, bringing costs for individuals and the economy," Smillie told the Guardian.

Some may say that advertising is only a small reason that gender stereotypes exist, and regulating (规范) them won't solve the real problem.

But it can be a start. "While advertising is only one of many factors that contribute to unequal

gender outcomes, stricter advertising standards can play an important role in dealing with inequalities and improving outcomes for individuals, the economy and society as a whole," Guy Parker, chief executive of the ASA, said in a news release.

28. For what purpose did the author write the first paragraph?
- A. To entertain readers. B. To introduce the topic.
C. To inform readers of the bad news. D. To stress the importance of ads.
29. Why must advertisements not include gender stereotypes?
- A. Because they can have a negative influence on the audience.
B. Because they can increase the costs of many manufacturers.
C. Because they can discourage people from making money.
D. Because they can help advertisers to promote their products.
30. How does the author explain the gender stereotypes in ads?
- A. By making a comparison. B. By providing statistics.
C. By presenting research findings. D. By using examples.
31. Where would this passage most probably appear?
- A. An advertisement. B. A legal document.
C. A business newspaper. D. A medical magazine.

D

Cheese and red wine are basic diets over the festive period, and if you love red wine and cheese, a new study will come as music to your ears. Researchers from Iowa State University have found that drinking red wine and eating cheese can help to reduce cognitive (认知的) decline.

In the study, the researchers analyzed data from 1,787 adults aged 46 to 77, and asked them to complete questionnaires about their food and alcohol consumption (摄取). The results showed that cheese was the most protective food against age-related cognitive problems, even into late life. Daily consumption of red wine was also shown to improve cognitive function, while weekly consumption of lamb was shown to improve long-term cognitive skills. However, over-consumption of salt was found to increase the risk of cognitive decline.

Dr. Auriel Willette, who led the study, said: "I was pleasantly surprised that our results suggest that appropriately (合适地) eating cheese and drinking red wine daily are not just good for helping us cope with some diseases, but perhaps also dealing with an increasingly complex world. Although we considered whether this was just due to what rich people eat and drink, clinical trials (临床试验) at random are needed to determine if making easy changes in our diet could help our brains in great ways."

While the reason for the link remains unclear, the researchers believe that cheese and red wine may protect some people from the effects of Alzheimer's (阿尔兹海默症).

Brandon Klinedinst, an author of the study, added: "Depending on the genetic factors you carry, some individuals seem to be more protected from the effects of Alzheimer's, while others seem to be at greater risk. Perhaps the silver bullet we're looking for is improving how we eat. Knowing what that involves contributes to a better understanding of Alzheimer's and putting this disease in an opposite path."

32. Which of the following increases the risk of cognitive problems?
- A. Taking in too much salt. B. Eating cheese properly.
C. Drinking red wine daily. D. Consuming lamb weekly.
33. What can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

- A. Changes in our diet help our brains in significant ways.
- B. The diets of wealthy people were not taken into account.
- C. The study results need to be proved by more clinical trials.
- D. Some diseases make our world increasingly complex.

34. What does the underlined phrase "silver bullet" in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Genetic factor.
- B. Easy solution.
- C. Special metal.
- D. Certain food.

35. What is the study mainly about?

- A. Basic diets over the festive period.
- B. Possible reasons for cognitive decline.
- C. Feelings of pleasant music to people's ears.
- D. Effects of certain diets on cognitive decline.

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。

We all have to make decisions all the time, and we have many choices, ranging from tiny issues to important ones. 36 That means the skill of good decision-making counts a lot. If you would like to improve your skill of decision making, here are four suggestions for you.

Don't expect to have it all.

Decisions force you to close the door on other possibilities. 37 And there will be paths not taken, careers not chosen, to name a few. You can imagine some "what if" situations if you must, but do not let them take up too much space in your brain.

38

It's often good to think through your decisions. But don't overdo it. Research can reach a point where returns begin to reduce, which makes it confusing more than clear. Many good decisions can be made based as much on intuition (直觉) as on careful analysis of endless data.

Don't delay making decisions.

Yes, there is a time to put off making a decision. Perhaps you need more information. 39 Or it's likely that you wait for a less stressful time. Just don't wait so long that the decision is made by your own indecisiveness (犹豫不决).

Don't be hard on yourself.

You decide to go on a voyage. You choose an expensive liner (邮轮). Everything should work out just right. Only you didn't expect an insect that ran around on the ship, making you and your family sick for five days. 40 But please remember it is unavoidable sometimes.

~~A. Don't spend too much time thinking.~~

~~B. Don't rely on emotion to make decisions.~~

C. It is an important source of information.

D. You may regret making such a stupid decision.

E. You can't order every delicious dish on the menu.

~~F. Maybe you wish to turn to your parents for advice.~~

G. Unfortunately, people often find it hard to make decisions.

第三部分: 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 25 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 had always been warmly praised for my basketball shooting ability when I was in high school. But when I went to Ohio State, I discovered that everyone on the team was ____41____ in his hometown.

To win a starting job on the team, I had figured I would have to ____42____ the coach with my shooting ability. But it turned out that the team was ____43____ full of attacking players and what it needed was someone to ____44____ on defence (防守). Unwillingly, I decided to take that role, but didn't expect the ____45____ was to make all the difference to me later.

One day, when we were ____46____ a game against the Bucks, I was called out by the coach, Milwaukee, who gave me the ____47____ to guard our court (球场). Though feeling a bit ____48____, I accepted. Throughout the game, I continued playing the defence role.

Then, near the end of the game, in a(n) ____49____ to widen the score gap, Milwaukee gave me a precious ____50____. He asked me to organize an attack. Running to the center of the court, I ____51____ the ball. It was a ____52____ three-point play and the championship was ours.

Standing there in that circle of cheering audience, I came to ____53____ the importance of teamwork. Just as Milwaukee said, "____54____ teams often have one or two players who stand out; good teams have five who work together. It is amazing what can be achieved when no one cares who gets the ____55____."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. ordinary | B. anxious | C. excellent | D. inexperienced |
| 42. A. help | B. equip | C. bless | D. impress |
| 43. A. lately | B. already | C. generally | D. eventually |
| 44. A. wait | B. wait | C. focus | D. rely |
| 45. A. decision | B. approach | C. comment | D. problem |
| 46. A. looking for | B. calling for | C. applying for | D. preparing for |
| 47. A. turn | B. responsibility | C. comfort | D. potential |
| 48. A. cheerful | B. satisfied | C. frightened | D. disappointed |
| 49. A. mood | B. rush | C. attempt | D. position |
| 50. A. lesson | B. method | C. opportunity | D. suggestion |
| 51. A. kicked | B. held | C. caught | D. shot |
| 52. A. key | B. rare | C. typical | D. possible |
| 53. A. wish | B. realize | C. advise | D. achieve |
| 54. A. Poor | B. Professional | C. Native | D. Capable |
| 55. A. present | B. honor | C. support | D. income |

第 II 卷 (非选择题部分)

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 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。

Following his recent four sold-out concerts in Shanghai, Jay Chou has taken on ~~a new~~ role as the curator (馆长) of an art exhibition titled "Art Encounters with Jay", ____56____ opened to the public on October 16. This unique exhibition, located in a cultural space on Hengshan Road, features the works of 20 famous contemporary (当代的) artists, including Anselm Kiefer, Ed Ruscha ____57____ Wang Yuyang. Many of the artworks on display have influenced Chou's pop songs.

Apart from the artworks, there is an interactive area ____58____ visitors can take photos

with 59 (item) related to the renowned singer.

Jay Chou expressed his goal to make art accessible and 60 (attract) for everyone, 61 (add) that curating is like starting 62 new journey, and that he fell in love with art 63 first sight.

64 (wide) known as the king of Chinese pop, Jay Chou has been collecting for many years, with his home filled with pieces acquired from galleries. In 2019, the then 42-year-old 65 (name) as one of their "50 Art Collectors to Watch", and it was reported that he had spent almost all of his earnings on art.

第四部分：应用文写作（满分15分）

你校正在组织英语作文比赛，请以你尊敬和爱戴的人（My Role Model）为题，写一篇短文参赛，内容包括：

1. 人物简介；
2. 尊敬和爱戴的原因。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

My Role Model

第五部分：基础知识（共三节，满分30分）

第一节：单词拼写（根据首字母并用单词的正确形式填空）（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

66. The 2008 Olympic Games has been the biggest sports e event ever held in Beijing.
67. Last night, I was lucky to meet an extraordinary a athlete who had won several Olympic medals.
68. Practicing Chinese kung fu can not only build up one's s strength, but also develop one's character.
69. She is depressed by her continued f failure to find a job.
70. I have to c compete against 19 other people for the job.
71. When his mother came in, he p pretended to be doing his homework.
72. People making friends online are afraid of getting c cheated.
73. When Mozart's music was performed in America, there was an a audience of 100,000 people.
74. I stopped c compare myself with actresses and models.
75. Up to a certain point, the more s senior you are under, the better your performance will be.

第二节：课文默写（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

As a player, Lang Ping brought honour and 76. pride to her country. As a coach, she led the China women's volleyball team to 77. victory at world championships and the Olympics. As a