

# 2022 学年第一学期期末学业水平测试

## 高一英语试题卷

本试卷共 10 页,满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、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 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑;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钢笔或签字笔作答,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,先擦掉原来的答案,然后再写上新的答案;不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后,将答题卡交回。

### 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。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 was the woman concerned about?  
A. Her sleeplessness.                      B. Her mother's health.                      C. Her illness.
2. Why does the man make the call?  
A. To visit the woman tonight.                      B. To see a doctor.  
C. To put off the appointment.
3. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. The reason for noise.                      B. The date for a meeting.  
C. The need for medical care.
4. When is the ship leaving?  
A. At 12:15.                      B. At 12:30.                      C. At 12:45.
5. What will the woman do this Sunday?  
A. Stay at home.                      B. Have lunch with the man.                      C. Go hiking.

#### 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。每段对话或独自读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. On the train. B. In the waiting-room. C. At the left-luggage office.

7. What is the relationship of the speakers?  
A. Strangers. B. Friends. C. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the man doing?  
A. Walking out with his bird. B. Reading English books. C. Doing morning exercise.

9. What is the name of the parrot(鹦鹉) in the girl's book?  
A. May. B. Lucy. C. Polly.

10. What does the man wish his parrot to do?  
A. To be friends with the girl. B. To say goodbye in English.  
C. To learn more Chinese.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. The development of technology. B. Their addiction to the smartphone.  
C. Their experiences on the Internet.

12. How do they feel without their smartphones?  
A. Upset. B. Proud. C. Excited.

13. What will the man do to cut down user time?  
A. Have no phone. B. Contact his friends less. C. Do more outdoor activities.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the man planning to do?  
A. Do business in London. B. Tour London.  
C. Invite the woman to London.
15. What does the woman advise the man to do?  
A. Visit historical buildings. B. Learn London's culture.  
C. Read history books.

16. What does the woman think of the food in London?  
A. Delicious. B. Cheaper. C. Various.

17. What is the woman's suggestion in London?  
A. Trying local food. B. Carrying an umbrella. C. Wearing plain clothes.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where can we get a free ticket for Museum Day?  
A. In the San Jose Museum of Art. B. On the Smithsonian Magazine website.  
C. From a nearby museum.

19. How many people is a free ticket for?  
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

20. What is the purpose of the organizer?  
A. To create more art works. B. To hand out more tickets.  
C. To attract more visitors.

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。

A

These books will send you up in the air and flying through the clouds.

	<p><b><i>The Story of Flight</i></b> by Jakob Whitfield</p> <p>This illustrated (插图) history of flying machines includes everything from the earliest balloons and airships to the latest stealth (隐形) jets. Discover how historical events and social changes have affected the extraordinary story of human flight — and the unbelievable inventions that might wait for us in the future.</p>
	<p><b><i>Sky Chasers</i></b> by Emma Carroll</p> <p>Inspired by the real-life story of the Montgolfier brothers, this historical adventure follows Magpie, a pickpocket who dreams of flying over the rooftops of Paris. When she meets Pierre, she is soon caught up in a race to be the first to fly a hot air balloon in front of the King and Queen of France.</p>
	<p><b><i>Skyward</i></b> by Sally Deng</p> <p>It's 1927, and in the UK, Russia and the US, three girls share the same dream of flying. Against all the odds (逆境), Hazel, Marlene and Lilya follow their hearts — and end up flying for their countries in wartime. This beautiful illustrated book explores the role that brave female pilots played in the Second World War.</p>
	<p><b><i>Wings: Flyboy</i></b> by Tom Palmer</p> <p>In this exciting story, young footballer Jatinder feels as though something is holding him back. Then an extraordinary thing happens: he finds himself transported into battle — in the First World War fighter plane of his hero, pilot Hardit Singh Malik. Can this amazing adventure help Jatinder learn to take risks?</p>

21. What are these books about?

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. Taking flights.    | B. Showing inventions. |
| C. Having adventures. | D. Exploring wartime.  |

22. What do *The Story of Flight* and *Skyward* have in common?
- A. They have high prices. B. They are set in a war.  
C. They have many pictures. D. They are intended for girls.
23. Who wrote a story of time travel experience?
- A. Jakob Whitfield. B. Emma Carroll. C. Sally Deng. D. Tom Palmer.

**B**

At 6.00 p.m. on Thursday, in Waterstones in Piccadilly, London, staff(全体雇员) were running around with bowls of jellybeans and bottles of lemon juice. Five minutes later, people of all ages started to come through the doors, some dressed up as characters from the books! “This is the third event I’ve been to,” said 28-year-old Alex. “Last year they changed the second floor into Diagon Alley.” In many of the chain’s 275 branches across the UK, similar scenes were taking place. “Our first wizards(巫师) have arrived for Harry Potter night,” said staff at the Bradford store.

But Harry Potter night wasn’t the only cause for celebration for staff and customers. The previous day, Waterstones had announced that it was back in profit for the first time since 2011, under the leadership of its very own wizard, James Daunt. Daunt was already a successful bookseller. He was brought in to rescue the Waterstones chain when it was about to close down.

When Daunt took over Waterstones, his first task was to cut costs. Then he had to make the stores more attractive and improve the lighting. Coffee shops were opened inside the stores, and events were held, such as the now-famous Harry Potter nights, or talks by authors. But the biggest change was that Daunt gave each store the power to choose what books to sell, and to choose the prices for different books. This made a big difference. Sales went up because shops were storing more books that interested local customers.

Daunt is confident about the future of bookshops. “People love buying books,” he said. “It’s a physical pleasure that customers don’t get when they shop online. If we keep creating shops that do that, it doesn’t matter what goes on online. High streets and shops are part of the heart of the community. People will always want to go to shops.”

24. Why did people come to Waterstones in Piccadilly on Thursday?
- A. To buy the Harry Potter books. B. To attend a Harry Potter night.  
C. To meet the author of books. D. To look around Diagon Alley.
25. What was another reason for Waterstones to celebrate?
- A. A wizard was visiting the store. B. The chain started to make money.  
C. The bookshops would open again. D. James Daunt became the owner.
26. What was the biggest change Daunt made?
- A. Making stores smaller. B. Choosing the books himself.  
C. Giving stores more freedom. D. Selling books to local customers.

27. Why does Daunt think bookshops have a good future?

- A. They provide cheaper books for people.
- B. Online shopping will not last forever.
- C. They can recommend suitable books.
- D. They provide what online booksellers cannot.

**C**

Are you the kind of person who always keeps a bar of chocolate nearby? Perhaps you feel weak or sleepy without your sweets. If so, you may have a problem that millions of others have: sugar addiction.

Addiction means using a substance or doing an activity over and over again, in spite of its bad effects. Playing computer games, drinking, and eating are examples of activities that can develop into addictions.

There are four stages (阶段) of behavior that happen during a sugar addiction. Stage one begins with a strong wish for something sweet. This happens because sugar causes the body to produce dopamine (多巴胺). It is a chemical that creates feelings of happiness. In stage two, even after sugar has been eaten, the desire remains and grows. This is because the body becomes less sensitive (敏感) to the effect of sugar over time. So, it is necessary to eat more sugar to produce the positive emotions. In stage three, when a sugar need is not satisfied, the person feels bad. Sugar addicts experience bad emotional symptoms (症状). They also feel physical symptoms, such as headaches, sleepiness, and lack of energy. Over time, a sugar addiction will reach stage four. This is when the worst health effects of sugar addiction can be seen. Unhealthy body weight and depression are examples.

Breaking a sugar addiction can be challenging, but it is important for your health. There are a few things to keep in mind. It's simple advice you probably have heard before. Eat three meals a day, get enough sleep, and exercise often. Choose healthy sweets, like fruit, and avoid salty snacks. These usually cause people to want to eat sweets. Don't push yourself too hard. Remember that lifestyle changes happen slowly.

28. What causes people to become addicted to sugar?

- A. Having pieces of chocolate at hand.
- B. Feeling the effects of dopamine.
- C. Tasting sugar in regular foods.
- D. Experiencing a lack of energy.

29. In which stage of a sugar addiction may people become overweight?

- A. In stage one.
- B. In stage two.
- C. In stage three.
- D. In stage four.

30. What is mentioned as a piece of advice for breaking a sugar addiction?

- A. Sleeping less.
- B. Eating salt.
- C. Exercising often.
- D. Avoiding sweets.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. The Complete Guide To Beating Sugar Addiction
- B. Sugar Addiction In Children And How To Get Over It
- C. Sugar Addiction: Your First Step Is Your First Call
- D. Sugar Addiction: A Problem That Millions Of People Have

## D

The world's weakest countries are said to be preparing to take on the richest countries with a demand for money — possibly including new taxes(税) on oil or flying — for the irrecoverable losses they are suffering from the climate change.

Extreme weather is already hitting many developing countries hard and is expected to cause further **catastrophes**. Loss and damage — the issue of how to help poor nations suffering from the most extreme effects of climate breakdown, which countries cannot be protected against — is one of the problems that cause disagreement in climate discussions.

Some of the world's weakest countries have prepared a paper for discussion this week at the UN general meeting in New York. It shows they are preparing to ask for a “climate-related” global tax as a way of funding payments for loss and damage.

The funds could be raised in several ways: by a global carbon (碳) tax; a tax on airline travel; a tax on the heavily polluting oil used by ships; adding taxes to oil production; or a tax on financial business. The discussion paper notes the pros and cons of each of these, and the choices of raising funds through development banks and from the private sector.

Nations will meet again for fresh talks called COP27 in Egypt in November, where loss and damage is expected to be a major topic of discussion. At COP26, the UN climate meeting held in Glasgow in 2021, there was an agreement on the need to limit global temperature rises to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Damage to poor countries is set to increase. A separate submission (呈递) to the UN, by Antigua and Barbuda, warns that increasing sea and air temperatures in the Caribbean could create a superstorm within years that would cause \$9 billion (£ 7.8 billion) in damage to the island nation alone, six times its yearly GDP.

32. What does the underlined word “catastrophes” in paragraph 2 mean?  
A. Disasters.                      B. Doubts.                      C. Diseases.                      D. Droughts.
33. What is the purpose of a “climate-related” global tax?  
A. To raise money for loss.                      B. To develop airline industry.  
C. To produce more oil.                      D. To stop sea pollution.
34. What will be a direct result of increasing temperatures in the Caribbean?  
A. The sea level will rise.                      B. A poor country will disappear.  
C. A superstorm will form.                      D. The climate meeting will be held.
35. What is the text mainly about?  
A. The UN is paying more attention to some economic problems.  
B. The global temperature will rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.  
C. Developing countries need more funds to protect against poor environment.  
D. The poorer nations will ask the richest to cover damage from climate change.

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。

Mountains are great places to spend your free time, but they can be dangerous if you're not prepared. Imagine you went hiking with your friends or family and got lost while taking pictures of plants and animals. What if you couldn't find your way back and had to wait until someone came and saved you? 36

Fire is important because mountains get cold at night, even in the summer. Fire also keeps dangerous animals away and can let people know where you are. 37 If you don't have either of these, you can hit a rock against a piece of steel to make a spark(火花) and start a fire. Just make sure that the fire doesn't spread!

38 Humans can't live without water. If your drinking water runs out, you'll need to find clean water as soon as possible. It's best to look for running water, such as a stream or river. If you can't find any, try digging a deep hole to find water underground. Or, if you have any empty containers(容器), you can use them to collect rainwater.

39 A cave can be a good shelter. If you can't find one, find a dry area, build a frame (支架) with branches, and cover it with a blanket. If you don't have a blanket, cover your body with a pile of leaves instead. 40

Remember, you should never go into the mountains without the right skills and equipment. But if you're prepared, you'll have a safe and enjoyable experience.

- A. Finally, you will need some kind of shelter.
  - B. Another thing you'll need is clean drinking water.
  - C. To survive, you'd need three things: fire, water and shelter.
  - D. You can survive for hours without shelter in ice conditions.
  - E. This will keep you dry on the rainiest nights and block the wind.
  - F. It's important to keep your home warm to avoid health problems.
  - G. Therefore, you should always carry a lighter or a box of matches with you.

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。

Oak Middle School organized a school talent show on Saturday night where Jagger, a teenager with autism(自闭症) sang "Let It Go". Suddenly he forgot the 41. The children watching Jagger's performance offered 42 and spontaneously (自发) started to 43 along with him.

The added support gave the 13-year-old boy enough confidence to 44 the words of the song again. Jagger ended his appearance to loud applause(鼓掌). "It was just that 45 moment when it just felt like the entire community gathered around him," Jagger's

mother Stacey said.

What 46 Jagger was that everyone did that for him. The kids 47 around him. They showed him that he is not disabled but he is just differently 48. Olivia Klein, Jagger's teacher recorded the 49 moment on camera. "You could see an obvious 50 in his emotions," Klein said. "He got really happy and he 51 the song."

Jagger didn't 52 any of the kids in the audience because he attends a different school out of town. It made the 53 even more special. "I just feel so 54 to live here and for the way the kids and the community 55 him," his mother added.

- |                   |                |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. fears      | B. performance | C. words       | D. music        |
| 42. A. guidance   | B. assistance  | C. services    | D. explanation  |
| 43. A. sing       | B. cry         | C. applaud     | D. come         |
| 44. A. make up    | B. search for  | C. refer to    | D. pick up      |
| 45. A. disastrous | B. magical     | C. awkward     | D. annoying     |
| 46. A. excited    | B. frightened  | C. attracted   | D. confused     |
| 47. A. turned     | B. danced      | C. gathered    | D. ran          |
| 48. A. impressive | B. able        | C. fluent      | D. calm         |
| 49. A. difficult  | B. quiet       | C. sacred      | D. heartwarming |
| 50. A. change     | B. feature     | C. injury      | D. stress       |
| 51. A. challenged | B. started     | C. finished    | D. chose        |
| 52. A. request    | B. know        | C. admire      | D. greet        |
| 53. A. disease    | B. community   | C. moment      | D. camera       |
| 54. A. lucky      | B. anxious     | C. responsible | D. lost         |
| 55. A. reminded   | B. contacted   | C. honored     | D. supported    |

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。

It's midnight on New Year's Eve. Clocks 56 (strike) twelve as people welcome in the coming year and say goodbye to the old. It's a time 57 people wish for good luck in the future and forget bad things in the past. Around the world, people do different things 58 (help) their wishes come true. Some of them might surprise you.

Food is often central to New Year's customs. The Spanish and the Mexicans eat twelve 59 (grape) in twelve seconds — one for luck in each of the coming months. Eating grapes so fast isn't easy but it's happy and often 60 (mess)!

Colors are important too. Brazilians, for example, choose their clothes very carefully — for peace they wear white, yellow might bring success, and red 61 (mean) love is in the air! The Chinese believe red brings good luck, so they like to dress 62 this color, too. They also paint the front door of 63 (they) houses red and give family members and friends red envelopes(信封) with money.

Some people destroy things on New Year's Eve because they want to forget 64 past. And some customs have no reason at all; they just develop over time. On New Year's Eve in Germany, several TV stations show a short black-and-white movie 65 is called



第三节 (满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写一段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

“I hate you!” I shouted, as I ran up the stairs to my room. Throwing open my dresser drawers, I pulled out a clean T-shirt and jeans, threw them in my backpack and ran back down the steps. Mom and Dad stood there, looking like they were in shock.

“Where are you going?” Mom asked.

“Anywhere but here,” I shouted as I ran out the door. They weren’t fast enough to hold me, and I disappeared into the night. It was cold, but my hot temper (脾气) warmed me, and I didn’t feel it.

I hit the streets with my thumb(拇指) out. A free ride wasn’t safe, but I didn’t care. Deep down inside, I knew my parents loved me, but it wasn’t enough. I slept on a park bench the first night I took off. It was hard as a rock, and I was surprised to find that I wasn’t alone. Peeking through half-closed eyes, I could see other homeless people just like me, only they looked like they’d been there a long, long time.

By the end of the second day, I’d made my way to another city sixty-five miles away where I found a halfway house for runaways. I was tired, cold and hungry. By the time I got there, the kitchen was closed. All that was left on the table was a cold potato. I lifted it to my lips and bit into the skin. It was dry and stuck in my throat when I tried to eat it up. That night I slept on a small bed in a room with four other runaways. It wasn’t a whole lot better than the park.

Three days later, my dad showed up at the front door of the halfway house. I don’t know how he found out I was there, but part of me was glad he did, though I wouldn’t admit it out loud. After gathering my few things, we drove home in silence. I could see by the look on his face that he felt responsible for all my anger and sadness. I regretted shouting at my parents the night I ran away.

注意:1. 续写词数应为 100 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

When we finally reached our house, Mom opened the front door. \_\_\_\_\_

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