

2022 学年第一学期高一年级三校联考

英语学科 试题卷

命题学校：缙云中学 审题学校：长兴中学 余杭高级中学

考生须知：

1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场、座位号及准考证号（填涂）；
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效。

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. What color is the man's hair?

- A. Brown B. Green. C. Black.

2. How does the woman get the information at home?

- A. From TV. B. From the Internet. C. From the newspaper.

3. Why won't the woman eat any more food?

- A. She is on a diet. B. She is ill. C. She has had enough.

4. What did the speakers see last night?

- A. A red bird. B. A yellow bird. C. A quiet bird.

5. What time will the woman leave for Chengdu?

- A. At 1:00 p.m. B. At 2:30 p.m. C. At 4:20 p.m.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What do the speakers work for?

- A. Museum. B. Neighborhood. C. Factory.

7. What is the man going to do?

- A. Paint the wall. B. Plant trees. C. Empty the rubbish can.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Customer and seller. C. Boss and secretary.

9. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. Book the flight. B. Book a hotel. C. Plant grapes.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the woman suggest going to Egypt by ship?

- A. It's more interesting. B. It's cheaper. C. It's more comfortable.

11. What do we know about the man's wife?
 A. She is not in good health. B. She is busy with her work. C. She always worries too much.
12. What will the man and his wife probably do in the end?
 A. Go to Egypt. B. Stay at home. C. Go to the seaside.
- 听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. Where does this conversation take place?
 A. On a radio show. B. In a classroom. C. On TV.
14. When did the woman start the program?
 A. One year ago. B. Two years ago. C. Three years ago.
15. What is the purpose of the program?
 A. To give poor people jobs. B. To raise money for schools. C. To help old people and kids.
16. How many volunteers joined the program last year?
 A. 200. B. 2,000. C. 14,000.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is Jessica?
 A. The university tour guide. B. The Helpline officer. C. The Student Union President.
18. What will the speaker hand out?
 A. Maps. B. Guide brochures. C. Business cards.
19. What are the working hours of the office on Saturdays?
 A. 9:00 a.m.-- 4:00 p.m. B. 9:30 a.m.-- 6:00 p.m. C. 10:00 a.m. -- 4:00 p.m.
20. What should the visitors do during busy time?
 A. Wait in a line. B. Sign their names on the list. C. Walk around for a while.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Red Tourism Sites in Shanghai

The year 2021 marked the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC). Many Chinese people are planning to visit red tourism attractions during their free time. The following are some red tourism sites in Shanghai.

Former Site of the Editorial Department of New Youth

Revolutionary magazine *New Youth*, which created the New Culture Movement and spread the influence of the May Fourth Movement, was established by Chen Duxiu in Shanghai in 1915. The editorial office moved to Beijing in 1917 when Chen Duxiu was head of liberal arts at Peking University but moved back to Shanghai three years later.

Address: No.2, Lane 100, Nanchang Road, Huangpu District

Former Residence of Chen Wangdao

This three-storied building was the home of famous scholar and educator Chen Wangdao. In 1920, Chen completed the first Chinese translation of *The Communist Manifesto* (《共产党宣言》). He also served as President of Fudan University from 1952 to 1977.

Address: 51 Guofu Road, Yangpu District

Huangpu Wharf

Huangpu Wharf in Yangpu District was the place about 650 Chinese students who headed to France from March 1919 to December 1920 to further their studies. They included Zhou Enlai, later the first premier of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and Deng Xiaoping, later the leader of the PRC.

Address: 32 Qinghuangdao Road, Yangpu District

The Memorial of the Site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China

The two-storied building was completed in 1920 as the residence of CPC founding member Li Hanjun. On July 23, 1921, thirteen members held their first national congress of the Communist Party of China here, marking the birth of the Party.

Address: 76 Xingye Road, Huangpu District

21. When did the editorial office of New Youth return to Shanghai?
A. In 1915. B. In 1919. C. In 1920. D. In 1921.
22. What do we know about Chen Wangdao according to the text?
A. He established the *New Youth* magazine.
B. He first translated *The Communist Manifesto* into Chinese.
C. He went to France for further study.
D. He held the first national congress of the CPC.
23. Which site was the birthplace of the Communist Party of China?
A. Former Site of the Editorial Department of the New Youth.
B. Former Residence of Chen Wangdao.
C. Huangpu Wharf.
D. The Memorial of the Site of the First National Congress of the Communist.

B

One day about eight years ago in the departure lounge (休息室) of a flight from New York's LaGuardia airport to O'Hare in Chicago, I found a young boy in tears and his mother at his side also appeared upset. I walked to them and invited them to our VIP lounge.

As it turned out, the boy, Miles and his mom were returning to their home in Kansas City. Miles has had some health problems. Though he had received more than thirty operations in a Jewish Hospital in New York, he would be back for more.

Miles enjoyed spending his time in our VIP lounge looking at the entire wall filled with the pictures of many celebrities (名人) who often came to our office. We soon added Miles' picture to the wall among those celebrities.

Among the celebrities, Miles liked the country singer Garth Brooks best. Miles would just sit and stare at Garth's picture.

One day, Mr. Brooks was waiting in the lounge for his flight. As he looked at the collection of photographs, Garth asked about the youngster with the big smile. We told him about Miles. We also told him how much Miles loved and respected (尊重) him. He nodded and left.

About six months later, Garth was going to be performing in Kansas City and he asked our workers to help him get in touch with the family. He wanted Miles to be his guest. That evening, not only did Miles sit in the front row, but he and Garth also had a private meeting after the performance.

Although Miles would receive many more treatments after that special evening, his smile greeted us with every following visit. The face of a sick boy was changed by the joy of a stranger.

24. What was the author probably ?
A. A worker at an airport. B. A photographer in the lounge.
C. A country singer in the USA. D. A doctor in a Jewish hospital.
25. What did Miles enjoy doing in the VIP lounge?
A. Interviewing celebrities he saw there.
B. Admiring photos of celebrities on the wall.
C. Drawing pictures of the celebrities there.
D. Singing together with his favorite singer.
26. Which words can best describe Garth Brooks?
A. Determined and generous. B. Proud and selfish.
C. Kind and helpful. D. Powerful and rich.
27. What can be the best title for the text?
A. Kindness from Strangers B. Importance of Good Service
C. A Serious Health Problem D. A Helpless Boy

C

“Long time no see.” is a very interesting sentence. When I first read this sentence from an American friend’s e-mail, I laughed. I thought it was a perfect example of Chinglish.

Obviously, it is a word-by-word literal translation of the Chinese greeting with wrong English grammar and structure! Later on, my friend told me that it is a standard American greeting. I was too surprised to believe her. Her words were unbelievable at all. So I did research on *Google.com*. To my surprise, there are over 60 thousand web pages containing “Long time no see.”. Though it is sort of informal, it is part of the language that Americans use daily. Interestingly, if you type this phrase in *Microsoft Word*, the software will tell you that the grammar needs to be corrected.

Nobody knows the origin of this Chinglish sentence. Some people believe that it came from Charlie Chan’s movies. In the 1930s, Hollywood moviemakers successfully created a worldwide famous Chinese detective named “Charlie Chan” on wide screens. Detective Chan liked to teach Americans some Chinese wisdom by quoting Confucius. “Long time no see.” was his symbol. Soon after Charlie Chan, “Long time no see.” became a popular expression in America thanks to the popularity of these movies.

Some scholars compare America to a huge melting pot. All kinds of cultures are mixed in the pot together, and they change the colour and taste of each other. Language is usually the first thing to be influenced in the mixed pot.

You can have some examples from other countries, such as pizza from Italian, sushi from Japanese, and déjà vu from French etc. There is a long list! Since Americans admire Chinese culture more and more nowadays, I believe more Chinese words will become American English in the future. In this way, the American’s melting pot keeps adding richness and flavour.

28. What did the writer himself feel surprised at?
A. The Chinglish expression “Long time no see.”.
B. Finding out Americans use the expression every day.
C. So many literal translations of the expressions used in America.
D. “Long time no see.” is used as a standard American English greeting.

29. What do the underlined words “melting pot” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. A container for storage. B. Culture mixture.
- C. A kind of cooked dish. D. American changing cultures.
30. According to the passage, what can be inferred?
- A. Detectives translated the phrase “Long time no see.”.
- B. Cultures cannot be changed in the huge melting pot.
- C. The huge melting pot greatly affects all kinds of languages.
- D. Hollywood made “Long time no see.” popular.
31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Some Chinese expressions are introduced into English.
- B. The phrase “Long time no see.” is widely accepted in America.
- C. Some American expressions can be used in China.
- D. American English keeps being enriched by different cultures.

D

When you drive, you definitely prefer a series of green lights so that you don't need to stop constantly. Now, thanks to artificial intelligence, German researchers have found a way to reduce time spent at intersections (十字路口).

These intelligent lights are said to improve traffic flow (车流) by 10 to 15 percent, which results in money saved; the EU estimates (估计) that traffic jams cause economic damage that adds up to 100 billion euros a year. Apart from reducing commuting (通勤) time, these traffic lights will reduce noise and CO₂ emissions from cars stopping at intersections.

Another exciting development in this research is the K14PED project, which studies pedestrians (行人) crossing intersections. Using AI, researchers can identify how many people are waiting at a pedestrian crossing and whether some of these people will need extra time to cross the street. Using a 3D points cloud, they can tell if someone is a senior or has disabilities by adding more waiting time until they pass.

Testing will be done until the summer of 2022 in the German towns of Lemgo and Bielefeld. And the researchers firmly believe that it will be adopted by many countries. This technology is exciting news for pedestrians and drivers alike. It encourages safety, protects the environment, and may even give you more time to enjoy your morning coffee before heading off to work!

32. Which of the following is NOT one of the advantages of the intelligent lights?
- A. It is environmentally friendly. B. It is time-efficient.
C. It can reduce traffic accidents. D. It can save money.
33. What is the function of AI in the the K14PED project?
- A. To provide real-time information about traffic.
B. To check road conditions and noise pollution.
C. To control traffic lights and the speed of vehicles.
D. To remind people of traffic rules at intersections.
34. What is the researchers' attitude towards the future of the intelligent lights?
- A. Negative. B. Positive. C. Doubtful. D. Indifferent.
35. In which section (部分) of a newspaper can you probably find this passage?
- A. Tourism B. Advertisement C. Technology D. Economy

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，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Revise

Revising is an important part of study. It helps you learn, remember, and apply what you know. It is also a good idea to revise before quizzes and exams. This will help keep materials fresh in your mind. 36

Find Your Place

To revise for an exam, you must first find a quiet and relaxing environment. 37 It should be in a place where you will not be disturbed.

Take Your Time

It's a good idea to make revising part of your weekly routine (常规). 38 You should take care to make sure that you study for no more than two hours at a time, and that you take regular breaks every half an hour or so. This will keep you fresh and able to take in information.

Stay Organized

It can be very helpful to set up a system so you will be organized. 39 That way when you have a quiz or exam, you can easily find the right notes to study to help you prepare.

40

At the end of every revision, review your notes carefully so that you can be sure that you have understood what you have learned. You may also consider writing out revision cards. You can then use these as a summary (概要) of the subjects that you have studied.

- A. Get Ready
- B. Check Your Progress
- C. Here are some tips on how to revise well.
- D. The best way to do this is to revise every school day.
- E. Somewhere you feel most comfortable works best.
- F. Revise your weak subjects more often than the other ones.
- G. If you are taking notes, organize them by subject, topic, and date.

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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A Life-Giving Touch

On March 25, 2010, Kate and David heard the words every parent 41: Their newborn wasn't going to make it. Their twins – a girl and a boy – were born two minutes apart and 14 weeks premature (早产的), 42 just over two pounds each. Doctors had tried to save the boy for 20 minutes but saw no improvement. His 43 was nearly gone.

"I saw him gasp (喘息), but the 44 said it was no use." Kate told the *Daily Mail* five years later, "I know it sounds stupid, but if he was still gasping, that was a sign of 45. I wasn't going to give up 46. I wanted to let him know us."

Kate 47 the boy, whom the couple had already named Jamie, from his hospital blanket and ordered David to take his shirt off and 48 them in bed. The first-time parents wanted their son to be

as 49 as possible and hoped the skin-to-skin 50 would improve his condition. They also talked to him.

“We were trying to encourage him to 51.” Kate told the *Daily Mail*, “We explained his name and that he had a twin who he had to 52 and how hard we had tried to have him. Then something miraculous (奇迹般的) happened. Jamie gasped again – and then he started 53. Finally, he reached for his father’s finger. Our 54 boy had made it.”

“We’re the 55 people in the world.” Kate said gratefully, “The experience makes us cherish them more.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. waits | B. imagines | C. hopes | D. fears |
| 42. A. measuring | B. weighing | C. judging | D. costing |
| 43. A. heartbeat | B. emotion | C. brain | D. energy |
| 44. A. police | B. assistant | C. doctor | D. editor |
| 45. A. recognition | B. stress | C. life | D. anxiety |
| 46. A. officially | B. easily | C. suddenly | D. hopelessly |
| 47. A. unwrapped | B. held | C. kissed | D. removed |
| 48. A. join | B. put | C. keep | D. limit |
| 49. A. unique | B. peaceful | C. balanced | D. warm |
| 50. A. time | B. contact | C. moment | D. chance |
| 51. A. leave | B. talk | C. stay | D. eat |
| 52. A. look for | B. pick up | C. fight against | D. care for |
| 53. A. struggling | B. breathing | C. nodding | D. waving |
| 54. A. curious | B. giant | C. strong | D. healthy |
| 55. A. smartest | B. wealthiest | C. kindest | D. luckiest |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式, 并将相应答案写在答题纸上。

If there is one person who has left a deep 56 (impress) on me, it’s my teacher, Mrs Pathak, 57 was my class teacher for three years. In my childhood, how I wished I had a mother or a sister like her. One moment she could be tough (严厉的) and strict, another moment kind and patient. She always asked us to tell 58 truth. For example, if one had not done the homework, he needn’t have lied. She allowed us to make mistakes, 59 (say) we couldn’t be perfect all the time, but we should try.

Another thing she taught me was punctuality (守时). She set a good example with her own behaviour. She was always on time, so we students tried our best to be on time. She surprised us 60 her sense of humor. Her classroom teaching was always 61 (humor). After class, she talked to us and told us jokes.

We 62 (real) felt free to ask questions and Mrs Pathak would give the answers. If she did not know, we all then tried to find out the answers. Whoever 63 (come) up with the answer would be praised and given the prize. Now I sometimes wonder whether Mrs Pathak was pretending just to encourage us 64 (explore) and find answers by 65 (we).

第四部分：写作（共三节，满分 40 分）

第一节：单词拼写（共 10 题，每题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下列各小题，根据空格后汉语或上下文提示完成句子，每空一词。

66. When we use c_____ card, we'd better control ourselves and avoid buying things unwisely.
67. At last, after twenty hours on the boat, the travelers arrived at their d_____.
68. Which kind of public t_____ do you prefer to take: a bus or a train?
69. We hope the tradition could be passed down from one g_____ to another.
70. The first part of the project was completed two months ahead of s_____, which made the boss extremely excited.
71. The country's _____ (官方) language is Spanish, but English is also widely spoken .
72. Many students want to be _____ (志愿者) in the game in Beijing.
73. As fashion _____ (设计师), they need to pay attention to people's likes and dislikes.
74. Thomas Edison had done thousands of _____ (实验) before he invented the electric light bulb.
75. In my view, taking the unknown route is more _____ (具有挑战性的).

第二节：完成句子（共 6 句，满分 15 分）

根据中文提示把句子补充完整，每空一词。

76. _____ (大家公认) customer value is the key source of competitive advantage.
77. He said _____ the teacher's praise _____ was the secret to his success at the award ceremony. (强调句)
78. The plants and animals _____ (特有的) the rainforest are so _____ (惊奇的) that I _____ (等不及) go .
79. Many boys _____ (玩...成瘾) computer games and they find it hard _____ (很难戒掉).
80. His adviser _____ (推荐) that he _____ (报名参加) advanced literature last week.
81. Many graduates _____ (申请) the position, but only a few passed the interview.

第三节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华，你的英国交换生朋友 Jack 目前在北京就读，他打算十月中旬来杭州玩，向你寻求出行建议。请你用英文给他写一封建议信，内容包括：

- 1.表示欢迎；
- 2.你的建议（交通方式、景点推荐...）及理由；
- 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。