**2021-2022学年第二学期期中考**

**高一年级英语试题**

**本试卷分第一、二卷，满分150分，考试时间120分钟.请对照题号准确填涂答题卡！**

**I听力(共两节，满分15分)**

**第一节 听力理解(每题2分，共10分)**

**每段播放两遍.每小题有5秒阅题时间.请从题中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.**

**听下面一段对话，回答第1-2题.**

1. Why does Jim want to be a scientist as Einstein?

A. Because he loves science

B. Because he hopes to help others

C. Because he wants to be famous

2. What can we know from the conversation?

A. How to become a scientist

B. To love the work we do

C. How to gain success

**听下面一段对话，回答第3至5题**

3. How many hours does the man probably spend on the Internet a week?

A. About 2 or 3 hours

B. About 3 or 4 hours

C. About 5 or 6 hours

4. What does the man log in the Internet for?

A. He sends e-mails and chats with friends

B. He sends e-mails and looks up information

C. He looks up information and sees movies

5. What can be inferred from the conversation?

A. The man works in a library

B. The man isn’t interested in Internet

C The man’s work has something to do with other countries

**第二节 听取信息(共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分)**

**听下面一段对话获取必要的信息，填入空格6-10。录音读两遍。**

|  |
| --- |
| Satellites for Weather **Forecasting(预测)** |
| The satellites \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_ of the atmosphere. |
| They send the pictures to the \_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| The scientist there can see the weather of any part of the world and tell how the weather will \_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| When the weather stations receive the new pictures, they \_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ them with the earlier ones. |
| Now the weather satellites can make good forecast for \_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_ days. |

**第二部分.阅读理解(共两节，满分40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项中，选出最佳选项，在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

**The Biggest Stadiums in the World**

People have been pouring into stadiums since the days of ancient Greece. In around 80 A.D., the Romans built the Colosseum, which remains the world’s best known stadium and continues to inform contemporary design. Rome’s Colosseum was 157 feet tall and had 80 entrances, seating 50,000 people. However, that was small fry compared with the city’s Circus Maximus, which accommodated around 250,000 people.

These days, safety regulations-not to mention the modern sports fan’s desire for a good view and comfortable seat—tend to keep stadium capacities（容量） slightly lower. Even soccer fans tend to have a seat each; gone are the days of thousands standing to watch the match.

For the biggest stadiums in the world, we have used data supplied by the World Atlas list so far, which ranks them by their stated permanent capacity, as well as updated information from official stadium websites.

All these stadiums are still funtiona1, still open and still hosting the biggest events in world sport.

·**Rungrado 1st of May Stadium,** Pyongyang D.P.R. Korea. Capacity: 150,000. Opened: May 1,1989.

·**Michigan Stadium**, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U. S. Capacity: 107,601. Opened: October 1, 1927.

·**Beaver Stadium**, State College, Pennsylvania, U. S. Capacity: 106,572. Opened: September 17, 1960.

·**Ohio Stadium**, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. Capacity: 104,944. Opened: October 7,1922.

·**Kyle Field**, College Station, Texas, U. S. Capacity: 102,512. Opened: September 24, 1927.

1. How many people could the Circus Maximus hold?

A. 104,944. B. 107,601. C. About 150,000. D. About 250,000.

2. Of the following stadiums which is the oldest?

A. Michigan Stadium. B. Beaver Stadium. C. Ohio Stadium. D. Kyle Field.

3. What do the listed stadiums have in common?

A. They host big games. B. They have become tourist attractions.

C. They were built by Americans. D. They are favored by architects.

**B**

Studying a subject that you feel pointless is never a fun or easy task. If you’re studying history, asking yourself the question “why is history important” is a very good first step. History is an essential part of human civilization. You will find something here that will arouse your interest, or get you thinking about the significance of history.

**History grounds us in our roots.** History is an important and interesting field of study, and learning the history of our home country can give us a deeper, more meaningful glimpse (一瞥) into our ancestors’ pasts, and how we got to **where we are today**. Many people feel like they need a sense of cultural belonging, which is something that studying your roots and being open-minded to the evolution (进化) of your culture can provide.

**History enriches our experience.** Reading history is an amazing experience because it enables us to reflect on the social and economic life of the people living long time ago. According to the experts, problems faced by people regardless of the past and present are the same. With the information about the ancestors, one can become more experienced in handling challenges of life.

**History makes us more empathetic** (具有共情能力的). Studying history can give us insight (洞察力) into why our culture does certain things, and how the past has shaped it into what we know now. It also provides a rather strong foundation (基础) for empathy across cultures. Fear and hate for others is usually caused by ignorance (无知). We’re scared of the things that we don’t understand. History has the potential to break down those boundaries by offering us insight into entire worlds that would otherwise be foreign to us.

**History can inspire us to learn more.** What’s fantastic about history is the way it broadens our horizons. It’s almost impossible to learn about one historical period without having dozens of questions about related concepts (概念). Study the 19th century England, and you might catch a glimpse of Charles Dickensˈ Oliver Twist. Look up Charles Dickens, and you might learn a thing or two about realism. Or maybe you end up switching your attention away from novels, and discover the history of romantic poets in England. It can go anywhere, and there is something in there for absolutely anybody.

The value of history cannot be ignored. We don’t have to live in the past, but we can definitely do better by learning from it and using the lessons learnt to lead more meaningful lives.

4. The underlined part “where we are today” in Para.2 probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the turning point in our history B. the present state of our nation

C. the location of our homeland D. the total area of our country

5. According to the experts, why is history useful for people to handle challenges of life?

A. The problems at present are similar to those in the past.

B. Ancient people laid economic foundations for people today.

C. The current challenges of life were predicted by the ancestors.

D. People living long time ago knew more about how to solve problems.

6. With the example in Para. 5, the writer intends to show that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Charles Dickens contributes much to British literature

B. Oliver Twist can satisfy our curiosity for romantic poets

C. reading novels is a way to learn about a historical period

D. studying history can arouse people’s interest in other fields

7. What could be the best title for the passage?

A. How to Build Cultural Identity B. Why Studying History Matters

C. Know the Past, Know the Present D. History: a Way to Broaden Horizons

**C**

Transport has a lot to answer for when it comes to harming the planet. While cars and trains are moving towards greener, electric power, emissions(排放) from air travel are expected to increase massively by 2050. If we want big green sky solutions, we need blue sky thinking. Fortunately, there’s plenty of that happening right now, particularly the short-haul flights powered by batteries.

Harbour Air is the largest seaplane airline in North America, flying 30, 000 commercial flights in 40 seaplanes each year. Significantly, all Harbour Air routes last less than 30 minutes, making it perfectly fit for electric engines. “As an airline, we’re currently in the process of turning all our planes into electric airplanes.” says CEO Greg McDougall. To make this happen, the airline has partnered up with MagniX to create the world’s first commercial flight with an electric engine.

Making the skies electric isn’t just good for the environment, it also makes sound financial sense: a small aircraft uses $400 on traditional fuel for a 100-mile flight, while an electric one costs $8-12 for the same distance, and that’s before you consider the higher maintenance (保养) costs of a traditional engine. There’s also the added bonus that electric planes are just much more pleasant to fly in. No loud engine noise, no smell of fuel, just environmentally friendly peace and quiet.

While there has been real progress in the e-plane industry, the technical challenges that remain are keeping everyone’s feet firmly on the ground. A battery, even a lithium one, only provides 250 watt- hours per kilogram; compare this to liquid fuel, which has a specific energy of 11, 890 watt-hours per kilogram. Carrying enough batteries, however, would make the plane too heavy to get off the ground. In aircraft, where every bit of weight counts, this can’t just be ignored.

The transition (过渡) from gas to electric in the automobile industry has been made easier by hybrids-vehicles powered by both fuel and electricity. Many believe the same pattern could be followed in the air. Fuel consumption could be reduced as the electric part is switched on at key parts of the journey, especially on take-off and landing.

It’s certainly an exciting time for electric flying. With companies like Harbour Air taking the lead, battery-powered planes, especially on short-haul journeys, are set to become a reality in a few years.

8. Why is Harbour Air fit for electric flights?

A. It runs short routes. B. It has a strong partner.

C. Its planes can land on the sea. D. It has planes with powerful engines.

9. The expression “added bonus” refers to the fact that electric planes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. give passengers more pleasant views

B. bring airlines more financial benefits

C. offer more enjoyable flying experiences

D. cost less in maintenance than traditional ones

10. What might be the biggest challenge of electric flying?

A. To improve the ground service for e-planes.

B. To find qualified technicians for e-plane industry.

C. To calculate(计算)the energy needed to power e-planes.

D. To balance power and weight of batteries in e-planes.

11. What is the author’s attitude towards the prospect of electric flying?

A. Short-sighted B. Wait-and-see.

C. Optimistic. D. Skeptical.

**D**

After years of observing human nature, I have decided that two qualities make the difference between men of great achievement and men of average performance curiosity and discontent. I have never known an outstanding man who lacked either. And I have never known an average man who had both. The two belong together.

Together, these deep human urges (驱策力) count for much more that ambition. Galileo was not merely ambitious when he dropped objects of varying weights from the Leaning Tower at Pisa and timed their fall to the ground. Like Galileo, all the great names in history were curious and asked in discontent, “Why? Why? Why?”

Fortunately, curiosity and discontent don’t have to be learned. We are born with them and need only recapture them.

“The great man,” said Mencius (孟子), “is he who does not lose his child’s heart.” Yet most of us do lose it. We stop asking questions. We stop challenging custom. We just follow the crowd. And the crowd desires restful average. It encourages us to occupy our own little corner, to avoid foolish leaps into the dark, to be satisfied.

Most of us meet new people, and new ideas, with hesitation. But once having met and liked them, we think how terrible it would have been, had we missed the chance. We will probably have to force ourselves to waken our curiosity and discontent and keep them awake.

How should you start? Modestly, so as not to become discouraged. I think of one friend who couldn’t arrange flowers to satisfy herself. She was curious about how the experts did it. How she is one of the experts, writing books on flower arrangement.

One way to begin is to answer your own excuses. You haven’t any special ability? Most people don’t; there are only a few geniuses. You haven’t any time? That’s good, because it’s always the people with no time who get things done. Harriet Stowe, mother of six, wrote parts of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* while cooking. You’re too old? Remember that Thomas Costain was 57 when he published his first novel, and that Grandma Moses showed her first pictures when she was 78.

However you start, remember there is no better time to start than right now, for you’ll never be more alive than you are at this moment.

12. In writing Paragraph 1, the author aims to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. propose a definition B. make a comparison

C. reach a conclusion D. present an argument

13. What does the example of Galileo tell us?

A. Trial and error leads to the finding of truth. B. Scientists tend to be curious and ambitious.

C. Creativity results from challenging authority. D. Greatness comes from a lasting desire to explore.

14. What can you do to recapture curiosity and discontent?

A. Observe the unknown around you. B. Develop a questioning mind.

C. Lead a life of adventure. D. Follow the fashion.

15. What can we learn from Paragraphs 6 and 7?

A. Gaining success helps you become an expert.

B. The genius tends to get things done creatively.

C. Lack of talent and time is no reason for taking no action.

D. You should remain modest when approaching perfection.

**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。**

**Swap, Don’t shop!**

You keep hearing about recycling, right? But it doesn’t end with bottles, cans, and paper. Clothing takes a huge amount of natural resources(资源)to make, and buying loads of new clothing(or throwing out old clothing)is not healthy for the environment. So what to do with all those perfectly-good-but-you’re-maybe-a-little-sick-of-them clothes piled on your bedroom floor? \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_. It’s the best way to get rid of your used clothes, score clothes from your friends, and have a party all at the same time.

A successful swap depends on the selection of clothes, the organization of the event, and, obviously, how much fun is had. It’s really easy to do! Here are a few pointers.

●Invite 5—10 people so you have a nice selection. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_  and there may not be enough things to choose from; more than that, and it becomes uncontrollable.

●\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_. They should also prepare plenty of reusable bags to carry their “new” clothes home.

●Put different types of clothing on different surfaces in the room.\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_. Place a few mirrors around your room so people can see how things look when they try them on. One of the ground rules of the swap should be that everyone must try on the clothes before they take them—things always look different when you put them on.

●Set a starting time. Maybe you say “go,” or turn on a certain song, or whatever. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_. And don’t forget to put out some cookies and fruits. Remember, it’s a party!

A. Less people than that

B. Hold a clothing swap

C. If two people are competing

D. Just keep music playing throughout

E. Donate whatever clothes are left over

F. Have everyone put their clothes in the right spots

G Tell everyone to bring clean clothes in good condition

**第三部分 语言知识运用(共四节，满分80分)**

**第一节 完形填空(共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)**

**阅读下面的短文，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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

For most people, having things stolen feels like an offence(冒犯). Robbie Pruitt admitted that he got \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ when he discovered the theft of his mountain bike last September. But soon enough, his \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ took a turn. After letting go of his anger and frustration, he found himself on a road to sympathy instead.

For Pruitt, a keen bicyclist, the first thing to do was \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ his stolen bike. But when he went bike shopping, he found few available, which got him thinking: What if the lack of bikes was Covid-19 related, and what if the person who’d taken his bike really needed \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ to get to work?

With that thought in mind, Pruitt \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ a plan and posted it on the community website. He \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ to fix bikes free of charge for anyone who needed it. He also asked for unwanted bikes, which he would repair-again \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_. And then he would donate them to folks who could truly use them but didn’t have the \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ to buy one.

The day the post went live, Pruitt received thirty \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ bicycles. Then came more than 500 enquiries(咨询) for detailed information. By the end of 2020, Pruitt had repaired more than 140 for donation or to be \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ to their owners.

Pruitt tries to give his donations to families that are \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_ struggling. Upon simply satisfying a material need, he has provided an opportunity for kids in his neighborhood to learn how to fix their own bikes.

In addition to \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_ skills, Pruitt’s lessons teach teamwork, encourage self-worth, and promote feelings of community. \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_, the kids have gained a sense of accomplishment.

“It’s a really great \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ for kids, ” said a neighbor in an interview with the local newspaper. “Pruitt is certainly providing a \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_, but it’s not just the bikes. It’s the relationships in the community. It’s the influence that he can make on people.”

21. A. amazed B. mad C. curious D. frightened

22. A. emotions B. career C. opinions D. route

23. A. ride B. lock C. repair D. replace

24. A. instruction B. qualification C. transportation D. permission

25. A. came up with B. stuck to C. gave up D. broke away from

26. A. remembered B. refused C. hesitated D. offered

27. A. by accident B. in advance C. for free D. on credit

28. A. profit B. budget C. courage D. excuse

29. A. shared B. used C. expensive D. modern

30. A. exported B. sold C. lent D. returned

31. A. hardly B. slightly C. truly D. instantly

32. A. practical B. commercial C. mathematical D. social

33. A. Otherwise B. However C. Somehow D. Meanwhile

34. A. promise B. celebration C. comfort D. experience

35. A. competition B. service C. ceremony D. suggestion

**第二节 单句语法填空(共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)**

**tips:给出提示词(谓语，非谓语，名词单复数，词性转化，代词等);没给提示词(冠词，连词，代词，介词)**

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(admit), many parents feel definitely good and relieved to send their kids back to school again.（所给词的适当形式填空）

37. During the Gold Rush, varieties of immigrants were settled here and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (seek) their fortune. （所给词的适当形式填空）

38. China’s eastern airline MU5737 crash, having caused a great deal of concern, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (occur) on March 21,2022. (所给词的适当形式填空)

39. A series of manned spacecrafts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (launch) into planned orbit successfully since China’s space exploration project started. （所给词的适当形式填空）

40. The new policies attempting to develop cloning have brought about waves of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (object). (所给词的适当形式填空)

41. Factories produce a large amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(poison) chemicals, which damage the ecological balance and do great harm to our health. (所给词的适当形式填空)

42. IT companies have an easy access to users’ personal information but it’s illegal to let them out without users’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(permit). (所给词的适当形式填空)

43. Chinatown, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(elect) to be one of the most popular tourist destinations in US, serves as a unique place to experience traditional Chinese culture. (所给词的适当形式填空)

44. I feel quite anxious because I haven’t received the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(respond) to my job interview. (所给词的适当形式填空)

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(lack) sufficient preparations, she didn’t get the scholarship to study abroad. (所给词的适当形式填空)

46. She headed to the meeting place in advance so as to avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(catch) in the traffic jam. (所给词的适当形式填空)

47. The famous actor Will Smith posted a letter on his social media, expressing apology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his violent reaction in the Academic Award Ceremony. (用适当的词填空)

48. Docking with spacecraft is a very high-end technology, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(signal) a possibility to establish a space station. （所给词的适当形式填空）

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you say won’t make any difference to his final decision. (用适当的词填空)

50. We all find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very exhausting to work continuously without any rest. （用适当的词填空）

**第三节 完成句子(共88小题，满分25分)**

**其中61-64题是短语填空，共4小题，每空1分，共16分;65-65题每题3分，共9分。**

51. Our country has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(大范围的) spectacular landscapes, from eastern delta to western highland.(根据汉语提示完成句子)

52. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (利用) time properly, you definitely could complete the mission perfectly. （根据汉语提示完成句子）

53. The increasing number of positive COVID-19 cases worried the government and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (导致) the lockdown of the whole city. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

54. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(很重视) suiting students’ desire for new knowledge.

55. Mother’s Day is celebrated because mom is the person who always\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (帮助我们渡过) tough times. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

56. 春节在农历正月初一，持续十五天。(汉译英)

57. The lantern fair features a great parade. It attracts many visitors at home and abroad. (用现在分词做定语改写)

58. After she graduated from university, she was appointed as the director of the department. (用现在分词做状语改写)

**第四节 一词多义(共5小题，每小题1分，共5分)**

请写出划线词的词性及意思

59. The little **figure** disappeared into the darkness.

词性(speech):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_意思(meaning):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

60. Mary stared at her **reflection** in the mirror.

词性(speech):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_意思(meaning):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

61. She **launched** a campaign of gender equality.

词性(speech):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_意思(meaning):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

62. We are making an attempt to create a relaxing **atmosphere** for discussion.

词性(speech):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_意思(meaning):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

63. The witnesses on the **spot** described the car accident to the police.

词性(speech):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_意思(meaning):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**第二节 读后续写(满分25分)**

64. 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。

The Meredith family lived in a small community. As the economy was in decline, some people in the town had lost their jobs. Many of their families were struggling to make ends meet. People were trying to help each other meet the challenges.

Mrs. Meredith was a most kind and thoughtful woman. She spent a great deal of time visiting the poor. She knew they had problems, and they needed all kinds of help. When she had time, she would bring food and medicine to them.

One morning she told her children about a family she had visited the day before. There was a man sick in bed, his wife, who took care of him and could not go out to work, and their little boy. The little boy -his name was Bernard-had interested her very much.

“I wish you could see him,” she said to her own children, John, Harry, and Clara. “He is such a help to his mother. He wants very much to earn some money, but I don't see what he can do.”

After their mother left the room, the children sat thinking about Bernard. “I wish we could help him to earn money,” said Clara. “His family is suffering so much.”

“So do I,” said Harry. “We really should do something to assist them.”

For some moments, John said nothing, but, suddenly, he sprang to his feet and cried, “I have a great idea! I have a solution that we can all help accomplish(完成).”

The other children also jumped up all attention. When John had an idea, it was sure to be a good one. “I tell you what we can do,” said John. “You know that big box of corn Uncle John sent us? Well, we can make popcorn(爆米花), and put it into paper bags, and Bernard can take it around to the houses and sell it.”

注意:

1. 续写词数应为150左右:

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

 When Mrs. Meredith heard of John's idea, she thought it was a good one, too.

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 With everything ready, Bernard started out on his new business.

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**2021-2022学年第二学期期中考**

**高一年级英语试题**

**本试卷分第一、二卷，满分150分，考试时间120分钟.请对照题号准确填涂答题卡！**

**I听力(共两节，满分15分)**

**第一节 听力理解(每题2分，共10分)**

**每段播放两遍.每小题有5秒阅题时间.请从题中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.**

**听下面一段对话，回答第1-2题.**

1. Why does Jim want to be a scientist as Einstein?

A. Because he loves science

B. Because he hopes to help others

C. Because he wants to be famous

2. What can we know from the conversation?

A. How to become a scientist

B. To love the work we do

C. How to gain success

**听下面一段对话，回答第3至5题**

3. How many hours does the man probably spend on the Internet a week?

A. About 2 or 3 hours

B. About 3 or 4 hours

C. About 5 or 6 hours

4. What does the man log in the Internet for?

A. He sends e-mails and chats with friends

B. He sends e-mails and looks up information

C. He looks up information and sees movies

5. What can be inferred from the conversation?

A. The man works in a library

B. The man isn’t interested in Internet

C. The man’s work has something to do with other countries

**第二节 听取信息(共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分)**

**听下面一段对话获取必要的信息，填入空格6-10。录音读两遍。**

|  |
| --- |
| Satellites for Weather **Forecasting(预测)** |
| The satellites \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_ of the atmosphere. |
| They send the pictures to the \_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| The scientist there can see the weather of any part of the world and tell how the weather will \_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| When the weather stations receive the new pictures, they \_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ them with the earlier ones. |
| Now the weather satellites can make good forecast for \_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_ days. |

**第二部分.阅读理解(共两节，满分40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项中，选出最佳选项，在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

【1~3题答案】

【答案】1. D 2. C 3. A

**B**

【4~7题答案】

【答案】4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B

**C**

【8~11题答案】

【答案】8. A 9. C 10. D 11. C

**D**

【12~15题答案】

【答案】12. D 13. D 14. B 15. C

**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。**

【16~20题答案】

【答案】16. B 17. A 18. G 19. F 20. D

**第三部分 语言知识运用(共四节，满分80分)**

**第一节 完形填空(共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)**

**阅读下面的短文，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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

【21~35题答案】

【答案】21. B 22. A 23. D 24. C 25. A 26. D 27. C 28. B 29. B 30. D 31. C 32. A 33. D 34. D 35. B

**第二节 单句语法填空(共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)**

**tips:给出提示词(谓语，非谓语，名词单复数，词性转化，代词等);没给提示词(冠词，连词，代词，介词)**

【36题答案】

【答案】Admittedly

【37题答案】

【答案】sought

【38题答案】

【答案】occured

【39题答案】

【答案】have been launched

【40题答案】

【答案】objection

【41题答案】

【答案】poisonous

【42题答案】

【答案】permission

【43题答案】

【答案】elected

【44题答案】

【答案】response

【45题答案】

【答案】Lacking

【46题答案】

【答案】being caught

【47题答案】

【答案】for

【48题答案】

【答案】signalling##signaling

【49题答案】

【答案】What

【50题答案】

【答案】it

**第三节 完成句子(共88小题，满分25分)**

**其中61-64题是短语填空，共4小题，每空1分，共16分;65-65题每题3分，共9分。**

【51题答案】

【答案】 ①. a ②. wide ③. range ④. of

【52题答案】

【答案】 ①. you ②. utilize ③. your

【53题答案】

【答案】 ①. led##resulted ②. to##in

【54题答案】

【答案】 ①. puts#places#lays ②. great ③. emphasis ④. on

【55题答案】

【答案】 ①. helps ②. us ③. through

【56题答案】

【答案】Spring Festival falls on the first day of the first lunar month and lasts for fifteen days.

【57题答案】

【答案】The lantern fair attracting many visitors at home and abroad features a great parade.

【58题答案】

【答案】Having graduated from university, she was appointed as the director of the department.

**第四节 一词多义(共5小题，每小题1分，共5分)**

【59~63题答案】

【答案】59. ①. 名词 ②. 人影

60. ①. 名词 ②. 影像

61. ①. 动词 ②. 发起

62. ①. 名词 ②. 气氛

63. ①. 名词 ②. 现场

**第二节 读后续写(满分25分)**

【64题答案】

【答案】*When Mrs. Meredith heard of John’s idea, she thought it was a good one, too.* So, they went to the local supermarket together. They bought a bag of corn and some special bags for popcorn. When they got home, they made a lot of popcorn and put it in the special bags. With the popcorn, they went to Bernard’s home. They told Bernard how to sell the popcorn. Bernard and his parents were very grateful. And the Meredith family also felt very happy to help this family.

*With everything ready, Bernard started out on his new business.* He took the popcorn around to the houses and sold all his popcorn. He earned a lot of money. Then, he wanted to be self-dependent. Therefore, he asked Mrs. Meredith to teach him how to make popcorn. After that, not only did he sell popcorn, but he also added cream and salt to the popcorn to make it taste better. Bernard grew up to be a remarkable man. He did not forget the help of Meredith’s family, and he also did what he could to help those in need.