

工作秘密 严禁外传
擅自泄露 严肃追责

2023~2024 学年度上期期末高一年级调研考试

英 语

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。第 I 卷(选择题)1 至 8 页,第 II 卷(非选择题)8 至 10 页,共 10 页,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,务必将自己的姓名、考籍号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时,必须使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,如需改动,用橡皮擦擦干净后,再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时,必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔,将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后,只将答题卡交回。

第 I 卷(95 分)

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 5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每对话后有一个小题,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 will the man miss?
A. An exam. B. A competition. C. A class.
2. Who is the woman probably speaking to?
A. A driver. B. An official. C. A teacher.
3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a taxi. B. At home. C. At the airport.
4. How does the woman feel about her presentation?
A. Unsure. B. Nervous. C. Confident.
5. What suggestion does the woman make?
A. Canceling the meeting. B. Postponing the meeting. C. Advancing the meeting.

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。每对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Which film are the speakers going to see?
 A. *Forever*. B. *Midnight Moon*. C. *War Games*.
7. When will the speakers watch the film?
 A. 2 : 00 pm. B. 7 : 00 pm. C. 7 : 30 pm.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What makes the woman feel unhappy about her present apartment?
 A. Its rent. B. Its location. C. Its furniture.
9. What is the man going to do next?
 A. Call his friend. B. Check the apartment. C. Have a class.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the girl want most for Children's Day?
 A. A Barbie radio. B. A toy car. C. Dolls.
11. What food will the speakers avoid?
 A. Ice-cream. B. Bananas. C. Candies.
12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
 A. Brother and sister. B. Classmates. C. Neighbors.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man want to do?
 A. Start a company. B. Enter a running race. C. Join a basketball team.
14. What is the woman's attitude to the man's idea?
 A. Puzzled. B. Worried. C. Understanding.
15. What is the man advised to do first?
 A. Start with cycling.
 B. Change his eating diet.
 C. Have a physical examination.
16. Why does the woman recommend weight training?
 A. It helps lose weight. B. It is good for muscles. C. It benefits the heart.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker?
 A. A bus driver. B. A tour guide. C. A company manager.
18. What is the weather like in London now?
 A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Windy.
19. What is the first destination recommended?
 A. The Buckingham Palace.
 B. The Houses of Parliament.
 C. Madame Tussauds Museum.
20. What's the purpose of the speaker?
 A. To introduce a travel plan.
 B. To attract visitors to London.
 C. To show the popularity of London.

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,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Sport plays a huge part in Australian culture. Here are some wonderful sporting events for travelers from all over the world.

Australian Open (January)

The Australian Open is perhaps one of the country's most prized events and biggest summer parties. Hosted in January every year, this two-week tennis event lights up the city and brings the very best tennis superstars to Melbourne along with thousands of fans and a host of world-class singers.

World Surfing Championships (March to May)

While summer brings warmer waters, Australia's autumn comes with the World Surfing Championships. Across the men's and women's tournaments (锦标赛), fans can see their favourite players trying their best across a series of events in the surfing capital of Australia, the Gold Coast.

Uluru Camel Cup (May)

If you're looking for a special Australian event, don't miss the Uluru Camel Cup. It's all about a camels' race to find the fastest camel in Australia. There are several activities that take place over the weekend with delicious food, live music and entertainment. You also have a chance to bet on your favourite camel.

Melbourne Cup (November)

The Melbourne Cup is the country's most famous horse race, which is called "The Race That Stops A Nation". It's not all about the racing however, with fashion shows, music, and the best selections of food. This one-day event has become such a big part of Australian culture that it is now an official public holiday.

21. Which event will tennis fans be interested in?
 - A. Australian Open.
 - B. Melbourne Cup.
 - C. Uluru Camel Cup.
 - D. World Surfing Championships.
22. In which month can we enjoy two different sporting events?
 - A. January.
 - B. March.
 - C. May.
 - D. November.
23. What's special about Melbourne Cup?
 - A. It provides food.
 - B. It is a public holiday.
 - C. It lasts for a weekend.
 - D. It has live performances.

B

I grew up with the same group of kids from age 5 to age 12. We lived in the same community, shared the same schools and experienced all the ups and downs of that period.

Then I hit junior high and a whole new world opened up to me. It seemed everyone was there, friends from football teams and people from the summer workshop. They welcomed me, figuring that I had to be cool to know so many people. I was a different person with each new group of friends and began to distance myself from the “kindergarten group”.

However, it wasn't long before these so-called new friends left me when they found out I really wasn't cool enough to be there. This was one of the hardest times in my life. I felt alone and was very disappointed in myself. It was then, when I thought I had nowhere else to go, that I tried to make my way back into the “kindergarten group”. I organized a camp-out and invited them to come. I had thought they were going to be cold and **exclude** me as I had done to them. But they all turned up and we just picked up right where we left off. There was absolutely no hate, only comfort and an unexpected sense of belonging. They gave me room to grow and learn my own lessons, my own way, in my own time.

From them, I have learned two things: the type of friends I want, and the type of friend I want to be. We will all continue to grow separately together, all the while providing the unconditional love, understanding and support only friends like these are capable of.

24. How did the author feel about her school life according to Paragraph 2?

- A. Shocked. B. Upset. C. Curious. D. Happy.

25. Why did the author organize a camp-out?

- A. To make more friends. B. To get close to nature.
C. To apologize to her friends. D. To reconnect with her old friends.

26. What does the underlined word “**exclude**” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Cheat. B. Refuse. C. Warn. D. Attack.

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

- A. A Friend in Need. B. My Kindergarten Group.
C. Lessons in Friendship. D. Friends in My New School.

C

My brother Jack's childhood was completely influenced by his extreme picky eating. From three to about 14, he only ate chicken, peanut butter, apples, cereal, and sweets. We tried everything in the book, but none succeeded.

However, in the past three years, he has gone through an amazing change. Today, he will eat close to ten times the types of foods he was willing to try before. He is even willing to try new things; he constantly asks to order something different at a restaurant. I've often

wondered what makes a person change so much.

Through some research, several factors come out. The first major player in our food preferences is innate(先天的), and it all starts with genetics. As humans, we all are likely to enjoy a few particular tastes for evolutionary(进化的) reasons.

However, genetics aren't the only factor that explains why we enjoy or dislike particular foods. In fact, most of our preferences are actually learned, sometimes even before we are born. In one study, mothers regularly drank carrot juice late in the stages of their pregnancy(怀孕). After birth, these babies tended to enjoy carrot-flavored milk more than other babies.

Additionally, I believe that sometimes, cultural influences affect your willingness to try food. Possibly, my brother finally got so sick of having to be the one who needed a special order at a restaurant that he forced himself to try and like those things he was afraid of. It simply takes time. People will learn to adapt and realize their true tastes. An open mind is a positive thing, and most will develop an ever-expanding plate as they age.

28. What do we know about Jack's eating habit before he was 14?

- A. He always ate too much.
- B. He only ate certain foods.
- C. He had no chance to try new food.
- D. His family changed his eating habits.

29. Which word can best describe Jack's change of eating habits?

- A. Surprising.
- B. Scary.
- C. Dangerous.
- D. Funny.

30. What does the study on pregnant mothers tell us?

- A. Our food preference can be learned.
- B. Genetics influences food preference.
- C. Eating habits can't be changed very easily.
- D. People enjoy certain foods for evolutionary reasons.

31. What suggestion does the author make about eating habits?

- A. Keep a healthy lifestyle.
- B. Stick to what we like.
- C. Understand the food culture.
- D. Stay open and try something new.

D

The Gezhouba Dam is the world's largest run-of-river hydropower (水力发电) station and the first large water control project in the Yangtze River. It will celebrate the 43rd anniversary (周年纪念) of its functioning in 2024. Since its functioning, nearly 600 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity has been produced in total. It is the largest water protection project independently designed, constructed and operated by China in the 20th century.

From the start of construction in 1970 to the functioning of the first generator unit in 1981, to the completion of the whole project in December 1988, more than 100,000 hydropower specialists from all over the country, who set up base in the wilderness, carrying poles and pushing carts to overcome a series of significant technical problems, finally completed all the construction tasks with their blood and sweat.

Since its completion, the Gezhouba Dam has safely released more than 60 floods equal to 45,000 cubic meters per second on the Yangtze River, effectively reducing the pressure of downstream flood control operations and helping to protect the lives and belongings of people in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze.

“The successful construction and management of the Gezhouba Dam has provided valuable experience and played a role in training talent for the design, construction and operation of the Three Gorges Project and other super dams. Practice has proved that the Chinese are able to build and manage large water projects on the Yangtze River,” Xiang Ke, deputy director of the Gezhouba Hydropower Plant, said, “A new chapter of hydropower development for the Chinese people begins with the Gezhouba Dam, and we will continue our efforts to contribute to a brighter future in this field.”

32. What can we learn about the Gezhouba Dam?

- A. It started to function in 1991.
- B. It is the world's largest water control project.
- C. Its completion is achieved without any foreign help.
- D. It produces about 600 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually.

33. How long did the construction of the Gezhouba Dam take?

- A. 7 years.
- B. 11 years.
- C. 18 years.
- D. 43 years.

34. What is introduced about the Gezhouba Dam in the last paragraph?

- A. The process of building it.
- B. The way to operate it.
- C. The reasons for constructing it.
- D. The significance it has produced.

35. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To introduce a famous hydropower station.
- B. To explain the function of the Gezhouba Dam.
- C. To present China's determination in flood control.
- D. To stress the importance of water control projects.

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 can study language change using language corpora (语料库) like the Cambridge English Corpus, which contains a large collection of texts gathered over many years. 36

Changes in adverbial meaning. A large change in language that we recorded in our research is the change in terms of frequency (频率) of the adverb “literally”, which in the 2010s was almost ten times more frequent than in the 1990s, for example. 37 There has also been a notable change in meaning with the 2010s seeing much more metaphorical (比喻的) use of literally than before e. g. “oh I literally haven’t moved all day”. This is important, as if someone had not moved in the slightest for a whole day, then we might grow a little worried for them. This of course was not what the speaker meant. 38

Technology. Creativity in language often assumes creativity in the wider world, and technology is a great driver of this. Think about companies like WeChat or WhatsApp, which were founded in 2011 and 2009 respectively. In 2007, if you were to say “I’ll whatsapp you”, no one would have understood. 39 In fact, in the Now Corpus there are no examples of the word WhatsApp in 2010, while in 2018 there were over 50,000 examples.

40 The word “wicked”, for example, was originally used as a negative word. But a study shows that in spoken British English, wicked is used more positively like “well wicked” in the 2010s. An important thing to know is that if someone calls something wicked, it is not necessarily bad.

- A. Changes in positive and negative words.
- B. Changes in the position of words in a sentence.
- C. Rather, the speaker was most likely to stress a fact.
- D. Here are three findings from the study of such data.
- E. However, frequency is not the only point of interest.
- F. Fortunately language change is happening all around us.
- G. But now the frequency of the word has increased sharply.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分30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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was freezing cold last Saturday morning. Around 7 a. m., Mark Anderson heard reports of a dog lying in the road in Arrowsic, Maine. When he arrived on the scene, he didn’t see anything right away. But after some more 41, he discovered the dog in a ditch (沟渠), almost 42 to death.

Anderson 43 there seemed to be claw (爪) marks on the ditch, possibly from the dog 44 to climb out. But maybe her paws got so cold that she gave up. Anderson 45 to carry the dog from the ditch and 46 her to a nearby rescue center—where the on-duty dispatcher (调度员) 47 her.

The dispatcher gave the dog blankets and a portable heater to make her 48. Then they gave her some 49 and once she warmed up, she ate the plate clean.

Trying to find the owner, Anderson then returned to the area where he found the dog, with 50 dog posters in hand. With great 51, he knocked on doors in the area until he eventually 52 the dog's owner, an old lady called Marie Smith. According to Marie, the dog had 53 the night before. She was very 54 and stayed awake all night waiting for her. But thanks to Anderson's rescue 55, she managed to reunite with her beloved dog.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. waiting | B. consideration | C. discussion | D. search |
| 42. A. thirsty | B. frozen | C. bored | D. frightened |
| 43. A. sensed | B. noticed | C. heard | D. remembered |
| 44. A. learning | B. pretending | C. struggling | D. preparing |
| 45. A. managed | B. preferred | C. intended | D. agreed |
| 46. A. invited | B. led | C. transported | D. pulled |
| 47. A. looked into | B. turned to | C. took in | D. cared for |
| 48. A. warm | B. energetic | C. relaxed | D. peaceful |
| 49. A. medicine | B. food | C. clothes | D. toys |
| 50. A. lovely | B. poor | C. lost | D. injured |
| 51. A. pleasure | B. determination | C. fear | D. shame |
| 52. A. thanked | B. interviewed | C. influenced | D. found |
| 53. A. escaped | B. panicked | C. fought | D. hid |
| 54. A. annoyed | B. embarrassed | C. worried | D. disappointed |
| 55. A. plan | B. intention | C. arrangement | D. effort |

第 II 卷(55 分)

注意事项：用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效

第三部分 语言知识运用

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。

Imagine biting into a juicy burger that was produced without killing animals. Meat grown in a lab is turning that 56 (imagine) into a reality. Several companies are developing lab-grown beef, pork, poultry and seafood. And the field is attracting millions in funding.

If widely used, lab-grown meat, also 57 (call) clean meat, could reduce much of the cruel treatment of animals 58 are raised for food. It could also reduce the

environmental costs of meat production 59 (great).

The meat 60 (produce) by first taking a muscle sample (样本) from an animal. Scientists collect stem cells from the sample and multiply (使繁殖) them to form more muscles. It's said that one muscle sample from a cow can produce enough meat 61 (make) 80,000 hamburgers.

Many companies say they expect to have products for sale within the next few years. But clean meat will have to overcome 62 number of difficulties, such as reducing the cost and proving the safety 63 the meat before it appears on the market. The good news is that despite all these 64 (challenge), the clean meat companies are keeping trying. If they can succeed, clean meat could make our lifestyle 65 (green) and more ethical than before.

第四部分 任务型阅读(共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 根据文本内容从方框中选择恰当的词并用其正确形式填入文本图示中, 每词限用一次, 有两词为多余选项(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

War broke out in our house in late July with less than a month to go before my first day of college. It was a battle of wills, my mom's and my own, over which school I was to attend. She wanted me to attend the well-known nursing school to which I was originally accepted, but I wanted to go to a small, private writing college with a student body of fewer than 300 students. Every night for two weeks, we argued, yelled and gave silent treatments until both parties went to bed with regrets and frustrations.

It was mostly my fault. Since my junior year of high school, I had aimed at being a nurse. I took all the required courses, applied for nursing scholarships, and even worked as a volunteer in my town's local hospital. My goal, or so I told everyone, was to treat the sick and heal the hurt.

Yet, as graduation and college neared, I gradually found it was not what I was meant to do for the rest of my life. I could picture myself in providing wound care, making rounds and taking temperatures, but I couldn't picture myself happy. It wasn't the future I wanted.

Then, it dawned on me. I had been creating and writing stories for as long as I could remember. Even at four years old, I had my dad write as I told him the stories I had created. I had written for my high school's newspaper and attended a writing camp over the previous summer. I loved it, and writing was what I had always pictured myself doing as a hobby. Now, it had become much more than a hobby. It was going to be my career even if the future was uncertain. It had to be.

write	nurse	attend	like	preparation	argue
goal	career	realize	happy	approach	angry

In high school, I 66 all the required courses and made all 67 I could for being a nurse.



I believed it was my 68 to heal the sick.



As graduation 69, I found that I wouldn't be 70 doing nursing care in the future.



I decided not to be a 71.



Then, I started to 72 that I'd been always loving writing and doing it well.



I was determined to make writing my 73.



In late July, I told my mom I wanted to go to a 74 college instead of the famous nursing school.



My mom disagreed with me and we 75 a lot.

第二节 根据文本内容回答下列问题,词数不限(共 10 分)。

76. What did the writer and her mom argue about? (3 分)

77. Why do you think the writer's mom disagreed with her new idea? (3 分)

78. How do you think the writer would solve the problem? (4 分)

第五部分 写作(满分 20 分)

近期你校英文报运动专栏正在向全校征稿,请你以“The Most Popular Sport in the School”为题,写一篇短文投稿。要点包括:

1. 描述受欢迎程度;
2. 分析原因。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节以使行文连贯。

The Most Popular Sport in the School