

无锡市市北高级中学 2021.-2022 学年第二学期

高一年级英语学科期中检测卷

时间：120 分钟 分值：150 分

本试卷分第Ⅱ卷（选择题）和第Ⅲ卷（非选择题），全卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第 1 卷（选择题共 95 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 was the weather like yesterday?

A. Hot. B. Rainy. C. Cold.

2. What does Heather do?

A. She is a teacher. B. She is a writer. C. She is a doctor.

3. At what time was the fire put out?

A. Two o'clock. B. Four o'clock. C. Five o'clock.

4. How will the woman go to the store?

A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By taxi

5. What does the woman mean?

A. She doesn't care how the movie ended.

B. She'd rather see a horror film next time.

C. She generally dislikes that type of movie.

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，你将有时间阅读每个小题，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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. Where is the man's mother now?

A. In the hospital. B. At home. C. In the office.

7. Why will the man ask for a week off?

A. He has to see a doctor.

B. He needs to look after his mother.

C. He hasn't hired anyone to help him.

8. What does the woman think of the man?

A. He is thoughtful. B. He is helpful to her. C. He is a successful man.

听第 7 段材料；回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Where is the bank?

A. Near a bus stop. B. Across from a supermarket. C. Next to a bookstore.

10. How far away is the bank?

A. Two blocks away. B. Three blocks away. C. Fourteen blocks away.

11. Which of the following does the man choose to take?

A. Bus No. 104. B. Streetcar B-201. C. Streetcar B-102.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What do we know about the man?

A. He got a raise.

B. He just got a new job.

C. He moved into a new house.

13. What kind of TV set does the woman suggest?

A. A small one. B. A big one. C. A cheap one.

14. Why does the woman give the man such a suggestion?

A. Prices will go up soon.

B. New products come out every year.

C. His living room isn't very big.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What was in the woman's dream?

A. Her physics teacher. B. An apple tree. C. A new house.

16. Why did the woman have the dream, according to the man?

A. She was hungry. B. She studied too hard. C. She exercised too much.

17. What can we learn about the man?

A. He never remembers his dreams.

B. He knows French better than English.

C. He once had the same experience as the woman.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does the phrase "a stone's throw away" probably mean?

A. Far away. B. Close by. C. Hard to find.

19. Why did Mr. Brown decide to have a look at the house?

A. The house was very cheap.

B. The house was very big.

C. The house was in a good location.

20. What can we learn from this talk?

A. Mr. Brown bought the house in the country.

B. Mr. Brown thought the housing agent had lied.

C. Mr. Brown thought the house was closer to the city.

第二部分阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节阅读理解（共 15 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Imagine that while walking through a park one day, you begin to notice strange things all around you. People in colorful clothes from centuries ago walk on the paths. A magician is doing amazing tricks. Musicians play strange music on strange instruments. Knights on horseback show their skills in riding competitions. The smell of roasting meat begins to make your mouth water. A pleasant voice shouts, "Good morrow!"

What is going on? Have you traveled back in time? In a way, yes. You have found yourself in the midst of a Renaissance fair(文艺复兴节)! Since the 1960s, Renaissance fairs have grown in popularity in the US and Canada. Communities in at least 44 states and two Canadian provinces now hold annual Renaissance fairs. Over 200 fairs are held every year, with 40 in California alone. The first Renaissance fair was started in the 1960s by a school teacher in Southern California named Phyllis Patterson. She wanted to give her students a real-life history

experience, so she created the “Renaissance Fair” in her backyard. The rest, as they say, is history.

Since Renaissance fairs are “living history”, you might think they are designed to be mainly educational. It’s true that some people try to make the fairs as genuine as possible. However, for many others, the key word is entertainment. With all the musicians and magicians walking about, you will definitely be entertained. A renaissance fair will be a feast for your eyes and your ears, not to mention your stomach.

You can enjoy sampling the food and drink while watching parades and live animal displays. Browse through the booths(摊位) and admire the artwork and handcrafts. You are sure to be both educated and entertained. If you’re wondering how to dress to attend a Renaissance fair, that’s up to you. Some people go all out and dress up in costumes. Others just go in their normal, everyday clothes. However you dress, you’re sure to be overwhelmed by the sights and sounds and smells of a Renaissance fair. And if you have ever wanted to travel back in time, here’s your chance.

1. What is the first paragraph about?

- A. A chapter of a war novel.
- B. A sight of the local market.
- C. A slow walking in the park.
- D. A scene of Renaissance fairs

2. Why did Phyllis start Renaissance fair?

- A. To help her students become the master of history.
- B. To allow her students to play in her backyard.
- C. To make her students experience history.
- D. To give her students an experience of life.

3. As well as educating, Renaissance fairs are intended for _____.

- A. communication
- B. fun
- C. business
- D. adventure

4. The last paragraph suggests that _____.

- A. you are free to dress for the fairs
- B. you are taught to make art work
- C. you have to look after live animals
- D. you can enjoy food free of charge

5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A. Americans and Canadians like fairs more
- B. Attending Renaissance fairs is to be educated
- C. California is where modern fairs were born
- D. Renaissance fairs are more popular than ever

Wild elephants wander across the crowded flatland of India; the forest river banks through fields in Brazil; a ribbon (缎带) of green spreads across Europe where the Iron Curtain used to be. Using such wildlife corridors (走廊) to link up larger but isolated (孤立) protected areas is the most widely used method for stopping biodiversity decline (生物多样性衰退), with millions of dollars spent creating and protecting them every year. But has enthusiasm for a neat idea got ahead of the science?

As wild habitat is broken into isolated parts by farms, roads and settlements, we need to link them up with corridors of green. Then even if the entire habitat can't be recreated, old migration (迁徙) patterns can be brought back, escape routes created ahead of climate change and — perhaps most importantly — isolated populations can interbreed (杂交), improving their genetic (基因的) diversity and their ability to survive.

Recently, Paul Beier, a biologist from Northern Arizona University, and his colleague Andrew Gregory, warned that “in spite of much research, there is little evidence that protection corridors work as expected.” There is, they say, plenty of evidence that wild animals will move through corridors. But supporters of corridors want, and claim, much more than this. They say that animals don't just go for a walk in their protection woods, but that they move in forever and interbreed with neighbouring populations. In this way corridors supposedly linked isolated and endangered populations into an interbreeding — and much more powerful — whole.

Such claims sometimes hold up. In the United Kingdom, the expansion (扩张) of Kielder Forest in the 1960s provided a link between isolated populations of endangered red squirrels. Genes from isolated populations have now “spread through hundreds of forest parts” across 100 kilometers and more. But the Kielder Forest is much wider than an ordinary corridor. Few studies have looked for gene exchange in corridors; even fewer have found it. One study researched the genetic diversity of small marsupials (有袋类动物) in a narrow forest corridor crossing 4.5 kilometers of grassland in Queensland, Australia. It found that genetically distinct populations had kept on staying at either end. Mixing was impossible.

Other studies have shown that protection corridors work. But most have looked at short corridors of 100 meters through largely natural landscape. “That species can travel along short corridors in a natural setting doesn't mean that they will be successful travelling along much longer corridors which are in a landscape greatly affected by human beings,” says Gregory, “still less that such movements occur frequently enough to allow enough gene exchange to occur so that the connected habitat blocks function as one population.”

Perhaps we shouldn't make the perfect the enemy of the good. Is any corridor surely better than none? But consider this. The edges of wild areas are known danger zones for wildlife, where enemies and diseases may invade (侵略). Linking two existing protected areas with a long narrow corridor may uncover it to greater danger along these edges. Unless the benefit exceeds (超过) the threat, then there is serious possibility to do harm.

6. We can infer from Paragraph 1 that people might _____.
 A. pay too much attention to biodiversity
 B. be using wrong ways to protect wildlife
 C. be too idealistic about protection corridors
 D. have given too much protection to wildlife
7. According to Paragraph 2, wildlife corridors were put forward because of _____.
 A. their isolation
 B. human activities
 C. climate change:
 D. alien animals
8. Which of the following would Beier most likely agree with?
 A. We should give up wildlife corridors.
 B. Animals don't like to walk in corridors.
 C. We need more evidence to support how corridors can work.
 D. Corridors can link isolated animals into an interbreeding whole.
9. Kielder Forest is mentioned in Paragraph 4 as an example of the _____.
 A. primary corridor
 B. unsuccessful corridor
 C. ordinary corridor
 D. non-typical corridor
10. What's the author's attitude to wildlife corridors?
 A. Supportive.
 B. Doubtful.
 C. Disapproving.
 D. Unconcerned.

C

No one has a temper naturally so good, that it does not need attention and cultivation, and no one has a temper so bad, but that, by proper culture, it may become pleasant. One of the best disciplined tempers ever seen, was that of a gentleman who was naturally quick, irritable, rash, and violent; but, by taking care of the sick, and especially of mentally deranged (疯狂的) people, he so completely mastered himself that he was never known to be thrown off his guard.

The difference in the happiness which is received by the man who governs his temper and that by the man who does not is dramatic. There is no misery so constant, so upsetting, and so intolerable to others, as that of having a character which is your master. There are corners at every turn in life, which we may run, and at which we may break out in impatience, if we choose.

Look at Roger Sherman, who rose from a humble occupation to a seat in the first Congress of the United State, and whose judgment was received with great respect by that body of distinguished men. He made himself master of his temper and cultivated it as a great business in life. There are one or two instances which show this part of his

character in a light that is beautiful.

One day, after having received his highest honors, he was sitting and reading in his sitting room. A student, in a room close by, held a looking-glass in such a position as to pour the reflected rays of the sun directly in Mr Sherman's face. He moved his chair, and the thing was repeated. A third time the chair was moved, but the looking-glass still reflected the sun in his eyes. He laid aside his book, went to the window, and many witnesses of the rude behavior expected to see the ungentlemanly student severely punished. He raised the window gently, and then— shut the window blind!

I can not help providing another instance of the power he had acquired over himself. He was naturally possessed of strong passions, but over these at length-obtained an extraordinary control. He became habitually calm and self-possessed. Mr. Sherman was one of those men who are not ashamed to maintain the forms of religion in their families. One morning he called them all together as usual to lead them in prayer to God. The "old family Bible" was brought out and laid on the table.

Mr. Sherman took his seat and placed beside him one of his children, a child of his old age. The rest of the family were seated around the room, several of whom were now grown-ups. Besides these, some of the tutors of the college were boarders in the family and were present at the time. His aged mother occupied a corner of the room, opposite the place where the distinguished Judge sat.

At length, he opened the Bible, and began to read. The child who was seated beside him made some little disturbance, upon which Mr. Sherman paused and told it to be still. Again he continued but again he had to pause to scold the little offender, whose playful character would scarcely permit it to be still. At this time he gently tapped its ear. The blow, if it might be called, caught the attention of his aged mother, who now with some effort rose from the seat and tottered across the room. At length, she reached the chair of Mr. Sherman, and in a moment, most unexpectedly to him, she gave him a blow on the ear with all the force she could gather. "There," said she, "you strike your child, and I will strike mine."

For a moment, the blood was seen mounting to the face of Mr. Sherman. But it was only for a moment and all was calm and mild as usual. He paused; he raised his glasses; he cast his eye upon his mother; again it fell upon the book from which he had been reading. Not a word escaped him; but again he calmly pursued the service, and soon sought in prayer an ability to set an example before his household which should be worthy of their imitation. Such a victory was worth more than the proudest one ever achieved on the field of battle.

11. How is the passage mainly developed?

A. By analyzing reasons.

B. By giving examples.

C. By listing arguments.

D. By comparing facts.

12. What was Roger Sherman's attitude towards his aged mother?

- A. Grateful. B. Skeptical. C. Tolerant. D. Sympathetic.

13. What can we learn about Roger Sherman?

- A. He came from a distinguished family background.
B. He was not good at displaying his true inner feelings.
C. He severely punished a student who didn't behave himself.
D. He was a man conscious of the consequences of his behavior.

14. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Mr. Sherman's face was covered with blood.
B. Mr. Sherman was seeking strength in prayer.
C. Mr. Sherman was then on the point of exploding.
D. Mr. Sherman was ashamed of his mother's rude behavior.

15. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Control your temper B. Save your self-esteem
C. Mind your manners D. Treasure your Bible

第二节七选五（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，并将答案写在答题纸上相应题号的横线处。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Benefits of Early Rising

"Early to bed and early to rise, makes a person healthy, wealthy and wise." These words of Benjamin Franklin have been backed by science. It has been proved that morning people are persistent and active. It leads to better performance, greater success, and higher standards of living. Rising up early also relieves stress and tension because it gives you the time to squeeze in a workout before you get distracted. 16 Recent research has found that late sleepers generally consume approximately 248 more calories than those who rise early. They tend to only eat half as much fruit and vegetables and twice as much fast food as those early risers.

17 You should restrict the usage of smartphones immediately before going to bed, which will help you become an early riser. Researchers have also said that early morning is the best time to study and gain knowledge. 18

If you get into the routine of rising early and retiring to bed early, you are more likely to have a better sleeping pattern. 19 You will feel more energetic throughout the day, and accomplish your goals in a faster and more productive manner. Most businessmen are early risers as they believe it is the key to a successful, happy and content life.

Getting up early has many benefits for both your body and your mind. 20 Hence if you don't get into the routine of waking up before the rest of the world, you won't be able to change the world.

- A. Better sleep equals more energy, plain and simple.
- B. This habit is very useful to a man in various ways.
- C. This is why morning people are healthier and happier.
- D. It will help you in staying ahead in the class and keep your grades up.
- E. The hardest part is convincing yourself to do it, and then making it a routine.
- F. Therefore, one needs to maintain a proper schedule and has to go to bed on time.
- G. If you wish to enjoy the charms of the morning, you must get up early in the morning.

第三部分语言知识运用（50分）

第一节完形填空（共15小题：每小题1分，满分15分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

My mother spent her childhood with her father on their farm in the US. She learned how to mend fences, plow（耕犁）fields, and make cheese. And she learned farm life doesn't offer 21 rewards, but if you stick with it, the effort and the long days 22.

My grandpa spent his later years living on a corner of the farm, named Cherry Ridge, where they 23 riding horses together every Saturday before he died in 2011. Since that time, the farm has 24 into Cherry Ridge Therapeutic Learning Programs, a center for learning, horseback riding and companionship.

"I am a 'road scholar', learning in an experiential way," Mom told me. "I feel I was 25 with eyes to see the needs of a（n） 26 spirit," she added. She has partnered with a 27 called Working to Empower Students Together（WEST）, which helps young people with learning disabilities, emotional and behavioral challenges, or unstable home environments.

Mom's latest project, the Farm Day Grief Camp, was 28 out of her grieving（悲伤）after the loss of my grandpa.

"I'm an adult woman who lost my dad only six years ago," Mom said. "There is nothing 29 than nature and animals to help with the 30 process." The camp's first visitors were five kids mourning（哀悼）the loss of a 7-year-old who died of cancer. 31 included painting and recalling the child's favorite things and a balloon launch they called "Sentiments to Heaven".

"Each camper wrote one thing they wished they could 32 with their departed（已故的）loved one on their balloon," Mom said. Children living with physical disabilities are also 33 at Cherry Ridge. Recently,

a student in a wheelchair smiled ear—to—ear as he led the farm’s mini horses around.

Mom’s vision (设想) _____ 34 _____ children, ensuring the lessons she learned on the farm will be preserved for years to come. I know my grandpa would be _____ 35 _____.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. good | B. real | C. different | D. instant |
| 22. A. run out | B. come back | C. go by | D. pay off |
| 23. A. imagined | B. avoided | C. enjoyed | D. missed |
| 24. A. developed | B. divided | C. looked | D. bumped |
| 25. A. unable | B. confused | C. gifted | D. annoyed |
| 26. A. happy | B. curious | C. determined | D. wounded |
| 27. A. course | B. program | C. game | D. product |
| 28. A. born | B. ready | C. found | D. grown |
| 29. A. better | B. worse | C. easier | D. stranger |
| 30. A. learning | B. thinking | C. relaxing | D. grieving |
| 31. A. Trainings | B. Activities | C. Methods | D. Rules |
| 32. A. share | B. agree | C. play | D. provide |
| 33. A. reliable | B. upset | C. cautious | D. welcome |
| 34. A. protects | B. challenges | C. inspires | D. questions |
| 35. A. worried | B. proud | C. thankful | D. surprised |

第 II 卷 (非选择题共 55 分)

第二节短文语法填空 (共 10 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。

What will you think of when hearing the word “kung fu”? The answer for most people may be Shaolin monks, Bruce Lee or Kung Fu Panda. _____ 36 _____ for Laurence J. Brahm, an American documentary filmmaker, the first thing that _____ 37 _____ (spring) to mind is the concept of non-violence.

“Wushu, _____ 38 _____ (translate) into 'martial arts' in English, is the Chinese name for kung fu. Martial means military, while Wushu doesn't really mean that.” Brahm told the people _____ 39 _____ (attend) the premiere (首映) of his latest work, *Searching for Kung Fu*.

As Brahm explained, if you break down _____ 40 _____ character “wu,” it consists of two characters: one is “ge”, meaning dagger-axe; the other is “zhi”, meaning (o stop, So, the meaning of martial arts in Chinese is _____ 41 _____ (actual) the art of stopping fighting.

In the movie, Brahm digs into the principles and values in this Chinese cultural legacy (遗产), _____ 42 _____

dates back thousands of years but keeps _____43_____ (it) enormous influence and attraction to this day. According to Brahm, kung fu movies have a _____44_____ (mass) fan base around the world, not just because of the fight scenes, but also because of the _____45_____ (wise), philosophy, morality and strategy within the movies. He hopes his movie can help build bridges and understanding across nations and among people.

第三节用所给词的适当形式填空（共 10 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

46. The two _____(organize) work together to raise public awareness of water pollution. （所给词 适当形式填空）

47. False advertisements always mislead consumers, thus _____(damage) their lawful rights and interests. （所给词的适当形式填空）

48. Meantime the August heat was almost _____(bear). （所给词的适当形式填空）

49. Font Bonne is an arts college, _____(locate) in a residential suburb of St. Louis. （所给词的适当形式填空）

50. The Internet _____(addict) is doing a lot of harm to the growth of teenagers. （所给词的适当形式填空）

51. With such grand history, kite flying remains an _____(entertainment) and popular sport. (所给词的适当形式填空)

52. We shouldn't be _____(ignore) about the progress being made in other countries. （所给词的适当形式填空）

53. If your vocabulary is _____(limit), your chance of success is slim. （所给词的适当形式填空）

54. She at once made herself a salad of it, and ate it _____(greedy). （所给词的适当形式填空）

55. The examples we will look at have quite different _____(emphasis.) （所给词的适当形式填空）

第四节：根据要求翻译句子（共 5 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

56. 他后悔在上次会议上提出这个问题。（bring up）（汉译英）

57. 在那家工厂工作时，他交了很多朋友。（动词-ing 形式作状语）（汉译英）

58. 在一定程度上，我们都对目前的形势负有责任。（to a certain extent）（汉译英）

59. 所有作业都做完了，那个男孩有时间和同学一起踢足球了。（with 的复合结构）（汉译英）

60. 不要想当然地认为父母应该为我们做一切事情。（take it for granted）（汉译英）

第四部分书面表达（满分 20 分）

61. 中国传统文化博大精深，经史子集浩如烟海。但是，现在读名著 学生越来越少了。作为文化的载体，中国经典名著对弘扬中国传统文化的重要性不言而喻。请你写一封倡议书，提倡学生多阅读中国经典名著，一起弘扬中国传统文化。内容应包括：

1. 简述阅读名著的重要性；
2. 具体可行的实施办法。（可从学校、老师和学生多个维度考虑）

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

参考词汇：中国经典名著 Chinese classics

Promoting Chinese Classics
