

# 2023-2024 学年第一学期期中学情调研

## 英语

### 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。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 will Hardy do tomorrow?

A. Give a speech. B. Write a report. C. Watch a program.

2. When is the plane arriving?

A. At 9:15. B. At 9:30. C. At 9:45.

3. What do we know about Lisa?

A. She feels hungry easily.

B. She is keen on light diets.

C. She never ate salty food before.

4. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a hotel. B. In a taxi. C. In a market.

5. What does John mean?

A. He lost a book. B. He slipped in his room. C. He forgot to do the housework.

#### 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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the man talk to Jennifer?

A. To make an invitation. B. To ask for help. C. To talk about his club.

7. What are the art students busy doing at the moment?

A. Drawing posters for a big exhibition.

B. Designing advertisements for the school.

C. Making preparations for a painting competition.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does Ms. White make the call?

A. To recommend some books. B. To change an order. C. To cancel the reservation.

9. When will Ms. White get the books?

A. The next day. B. 4 days later. C. In 5 days.

10. How does the man sound?

A. Confused. B. Helpful. C. Humorous.

**听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 14 题。**

11. What seems to be Catherine's problem?

A. She is homesick.

B. She lacks exercise.

C. She can't adapt herself to work.

12. How do Catherine's parents feel about their life?

A. Pleased. B. Tough. C. Bored.

13. What do the man's parents like doing best?

A. Reading books. B. Drawing pictures. C. Playing chess.

14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. American family life. B. The aging society. C. Their parents' retired life.

**听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。**

15. What bothers the man?

A. Working overtime frequently.

B. Having difficulty falling asleep.

C. Being addicted to online games.

16. What does the man usually do at night?

A. He works overtime.

B. He plays with his cellphone.

C. He surfs the Internet on the computer.

17. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleagues. B. Teacher and student. C. Doctor and patient.

**听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。**

18. When was the exhibition called Celebrate held in China?

A. In 2022.      B. In 2019.      C. In 2013.

19. Why is Anouchka van Driel mentioned in the talk?

A. She is a famous artist.

B. She created the bird sculptures.

C. She made a contribution to the exhibition.

20. What is the purpose of the exhibition?

A. To raise funds.      B. To gain a reputation.      C. To bring art to the world.

## 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。

#### A

Many popular modern board games were invented in the United States. But some of our favorite games came from other countries and have deep historic roots.

#### **Parcheesi**

Parcheesi came from India, where it is known as *pachisi*. The Mogul King Akbar, who ruled India in the 1500s, actually had a life-sized version of pachisi in his garden. Parcheesi came to America around 1870, and now has many variations of it — where each player has four pawns (兵) and races to be the first one to get them all safely to a home base.

#### **Checkers**

Though simpler than Chess, Checkers offers plenty of strategic considerations for its players. Developing from a Middle Eastern game called *alquerque*, Checkers was introduced to America in the 1930s and has a number of variations that have been played since at least 3000 B.C.

#### **Backgammon**

Backgammon originated in Mesopotamia around 3000 B.C. In the game, two players took turns rolling dice in a race to be the first one to get their 15 pieces off the board. Introduced to America in 1920, Backgammon became wildly popular then and remains so today, especially in its electronic version.

#### **Mancala**

Mancala means “to move” in Arabic. Players take turns to move pieces on its special board until all the pieces have been captured. Ancient game boards dating from the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries have been found carved in stone in Ethiopia. Mancala was brought into America in 1940 by immigrants from Cape Verde in Africa. And yes — it is played online!

1. Which of the following was first introduced to America?

- A. Parcheesi.                      B. Checkers.                      C. Backgammon.                      D. Mancala.

2. What do Backgammon and Mancala have in common?

- A. Each game has four players.                      B. They have digital versions.  
C. Their boards were carved in stone.                      D. They date back to 3000 years ago.

3. In which column of a magazine can this text be found?

- A. Health.                      B. Economy.                      C. Science.                      D. Entertain.

## B

Salvador Dali (1904—1989) was one of the most popular of modern artists. The Pompidou Centre in Paris is showing its respect and admiration for the artist and his powerful personality with an exhibition bringing together over 200 paintings, sculptures, drawings and more. Among the works and masterworks on exhibition the visitor will find the best pieces, most importantly *The Persistence of Memory*. There is also *L'Enigme sans Fin* from 1938, works on paper, objects, and projects for stage and screen and selected parts from television programmes reflecting the artist's showman qualities.

The visitor will enter the World of Dali through an egg and is met with the beginning, the world of birth. The exhibition follows a path of time and subject with the visitor exiting through the brain.

The exhibition shows how Dali draws the viewer between two infinities (无限). " From the infinity small to the infinity large, contraction and expansion coming in and out of focus: amazing Flemish accuracy and the showy Baroque of old painting that he used in his museum-theatre in Figueras, " explains the Pompidou Centre.

The fine selection of the major works was done in close collaboration (合作) with the Museo Nacional Reina Sofia in Madrid, Spain, and with contributions from other institutions like the Salvador Dali Museum in St. Petersburg.

4. Which of the following best describe Dali according to Paragraph 1?

- A. Optimistic.                      B. Productive.  
C. Generous.                      D. Traditional.

5. What is Dali's *The Persistence of Memory* considered to be?

- A. One of his masterworks.                      B. A successful screen adaptation.  
C. An artistic creation for the stage.                      D. One of the best TV programmes.

6. How are the exhibits arranged at the World of Dali?

- A. By popularity.                      B. By importance.

C. By size and shape.

D. By time and subject.

7. What does the word "contributions" in the last paragraph refer to?

A. Artworks.

B. Projects.

C. Donations.

D. Documents.

## C

Aeronautics (航空学) specialists from the University of South Australia spent months studying the dragonfly's flight, creating 3D models from digital images, to build a winged drone (无人机). Study leader Javaan Chahl believes that winged drones based on the dragonfly's shape and movement will simply be more flexible and energy efficient.

Chahl's team used a special photography technique to classify the wing shapes of 75 different dragonfly species from museum collections. Their wings are long, light and hard. Plus, their long bodies give them excellent stability and balance, making it possible for winged drones to deliver awkward loads and undertake long observation missions.

Investigating the way that dragonflies remain stable during flight actually reveals the techniques they use to get themselves out of tricky situations. Dragonflies are found to be able to perform upside-down backflips to regain balance and normal flight, when they find themselves upside down mid-air. This special skill can even be performed while dragonflies are unconscious, meaning it is a passive stability mechanism similar in concept to planes that are designed to glide to safety with their engines turned off. Engineers are looking to copy dragonfly wings to create safer drones that can right themselves.

Of course, not all attempts to build dragonfly-like drones are successful. TechJet's air vehicle was supposed to operate as an aerial camera, observation and security drone, but it failed before production got underway. Similarly, Insectohtopter, an American dragonfly spy drone built in the 1970s was deserted.

Yet the principles behind winged drones are solid. In fact, NASA has settled on a nuclear-powered autonomous craft called Dragonfly to explore the surface of Saturn's moon Titan in 2034. NASA's project is actually an air vehicle, rather than a winged drone, but engineers are still convinced they can crack the code of nature's most gifted flying insect and revolutionize unmanned flight along the way.

8. Why did aeronautics specialists spend months studying the dragonfly's flight?

A. To build 3D models from digital images.

B. To make winged drones modelled after it.

C. To clarify the flexibility and efficiency of drones.

D. To display the shape and movement of the dragonfly.

9. The special skill of dragonflies is their ability to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. glide to safety
- B. avoid tricky situations
- C. perform observation tasks
- D. adjust themselves to stay stable

10. What is the author's attitude towards winged drones?

- A. Skeptical.
- B. Uncertain.
- C. Supportive.
- D. Conservative.

11. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Winged Drones: Still a Long Way to Go
- B. Javaan Chahl: An Innovative Leader of Aeronautics
- C. A Dragonfly's Flying Technique: Perfect for Drones
- D. The Code of Nature: A Solution to NASA's Space Exploration

## D

Cancer is caused by gene mutations (突变) that accumulate in cells over time, yet long-lived animals that have lots of cells, such as elephants and whales, hardly ever get it. Why?

For elephants, at least, part of the answer may be the gene commonly known as p53, which also helps humans and many other animals repair DNA damaged during replication (复制). Elephants have an amazing 20 copies of this gene. Those copies, each with two variations produce a total of 40 proteins, compared with humans' (and most animals') single copy producing two proteins.

In mammals, p53 plays a crucial role in preventing mutated cells from turning into tumors (肿瘤). It works by pausing replication and then either initiating repair or causing cells to self-destruct if the damage is too extensive. Without action from p53, cancer can easily take hold: in more than half of all human cancers, the gene's function has been lost through random mutations.

The scientists virtually modeled and studied carefully elephants' 40 p53 proteins, finding two ways the gene could help elephants avoid cancer. First, the fact that elephants possess multiple copies lowers the chance of p53 no longer working because of mutations. Additionally, elephants' p53 copies activate in response to varying mutations and so respond to damaged cells differently, which likely gives an edge when detecting and getting rid of mutations.

These "remarkable" results imply that elephants have a series of means though which p53 can operate, says Sue Haupt, a cell biologist who was not involved in the work. This points to "exciting possibilities for exploring powerful new approaches to cancer protection in humans," she adds.

Study co-author Robin Fahraeus and his colleagues are now following up on these results using blood samples from an African elephant at the Vienna Zoo. They are exploring how its p53 proteins interact with damaged cells

and plan to compare those findings with results from human cells.

12. What does the underlined word “initiating” mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Delaying.
- B. Indicating.
- C. Stopping.
- D. Starting.

13. How do p53 copies free elephants from cancer?

- A. By preventing the replication thoroughly.
- B. By providing precise response continuously.
- C. By lowering the chance of mutations in advance.
- D. By repairing the damaged cells in the same way.

14. What can we conclude from the last 2 paragraphs?

- A. The results need further tests.
- B. More biologists will participate in the study.
- C. The results throw light on humans’ fighting cancer.
- D. Researchers have new findings in African elephants.

15. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Why elephants don’t get cancer.
- B. What contributes to elephants’ long life.
- C. Where the anticancer breakthrough lies.
- D. How the key cancer-fighting gene works.

## 第二节 (其 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。

When the British poet Alfred Lord Tennyson described nature as “red in tooth and claw”, he was telling us that the natural world can be cruel as well as beautiful. 16.

Most people living in urban areas rarely encounter wild animals in their natural surroundings. 17 And they are willing to get close to them. But for wild animals, it is “eat or be eaten,” and they can’t distinguish between humans and other animals.

18 In Canadian woods lives a dog-like animal, coyote, which is a little bigger than a fox, but smaller than a wolf. They usually avoid humans, but the occasional attacks can be deadly. Every year, one or two people end up getting killed by coyotes.

Earlier this year, a herd of elephants in Yunnan left their home in the Xishuangbanna National Nature Reserve

and went on a meandering journey through the province. They destroyed crops and buildings along the way. Villages in their path had to be evacuated because of the potential dangers they posed to villagers. Animal experts haven't determined why the elephants went on their journey. 19 The wild animals we love are in a constant struggle for survival. Our expanding into the natural habitats of wild animals can be dangerous for the animals and then us humans as well.

Maybe we should try to stay away from them. 20 Their lives—red in tooth and claw—are difficult enough without us causing them any more problems than they already have.

- A. A walk in the woods can be dangerous.
- B. It is a way to protect the wild animals, and it's also our responsibility.
- C. In Canada, people have a more realistic attitude towards wild animals.
- D. In simple terms, we should try to keep proper distance from wild animals.
- E. Hence they misunderstand that wild animals are just as friendly as Disney characters.
- F. Thanks to active environmental conservation, the number of the elephants grew larger.
- G. A reasonable possibility is that they probably needed more room and more food to survive.

### 第三部分语言知识运用(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。

A few years ago, I saw a baby goat at the end of the driveway, and I figured he was 21 by his owner. The kid was 22 nervous but stood perfectly still as I approached.

I'm an animal lover and I've brought 23 animals home, cats, chickens, horses but never a goat. The tiny kid was too adorable to 24. I named him Quincy.

Quincy proved to be quite 25. When he was about a week old, I tapped my fingers on the bathroom floor and said "Lie down." I was 26 when he dropped down, and even more surprised when he did it three times in a row. After a quick 27, Quincy mastered how to lie down, bow, and turn in a circle 28. Now he knows the name of everything I feed him.

I love to 29 animals and often take my dogs to shows where they can perform their tricks. When he was just six weeks old, Quincy 30 the first show. He knew only a few tricks then, but he did them 31 and never misbehaved or got nervous in front of the 32. Now Quincy and my dog perform regularly at schools, nursing homes, and charity events. Quincy can 33 "read" his tricks off cue (提示) cards, which always 34 the most applause.

It's hard to believe that the goat kid which nobody wanted 35 one of the smartest and most



good-natured animals I've ever had. He's by far the sharpest of my bunch!

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|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. sold         | B. released    | C. rescued      | D. abandoned  |
| 22. A. obviously    | B. merely      | C. rarely       | D. eventually |
| 23. A. small        | B. various     | C. strange      | D. lovely     |
| 24. A. adopt        | B. resist      | C. keep         | D. donate     |
| 25. A. intelligent  | B. sensitive   | C. faithful     | D. curious    |
| 26. A. concerned    | B. confused    | C. amazed       | D. satisfied  |
| 27. A. study        | B. thought     | C. check        | D. recovery   |
| 28. A. as a result  | B. by no means | C. in that case | D. in no time |
| 29. A. feed         | B. train       | C. comfort      | D. raise      |
| 30. A. appreciated  | B. watched     | C. gave         | D. planned    |
| 31. A. determinedly | B. clumsily    | C. unmistakably | D. nervously  |
| 32. A. staff        | B. owner       | C. trainer      | D. crowd      |
| 33. A. even         | B. still       | C. just         | D. yet        |
| 34. A. requires     | B. earns       | C. expects      | D. gives      |
| 35. A. led to       | B. served as   | C. turned out   | D. took over  |

## 第二节语法填空(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。

Despite occupying a relatively small area, rainforests have an important role to play in maintaining the world and they are home to a rich 36 (various) of medicinal plants, birds and animals.

As the lungs of the planet, rainforests have their own perfect system, 37 ensures their own survival. The tall trees make a canopy (顶篷) of branches and leaves that protect themselves, smaller plants and the forest animals from heavy rain, intense dry heat 38 (release) from the sun and strong winds. 39 (amazing), the trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch 40 of another tree. Scientists think this is a deliberate way 41 (prevent) the spread of any tree diseases. The ground floor of the forest is not all twisted leaves and bushes, 42 a fairly clear land. It is where leaves transform 43 food for the trees and other forest life.

Worryingly, rainforests around the world are disappearing at 44 alarming rate. A few thousand years ago, rainforests 45 (cover) as much as 12 per cent of the land surface on Earth, but today this has fallen to less than 7 per cent.

## 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

## 第一节 应用文(满分 15 分)

46. 假如你是李华, 你校学生会要评选年度风云人物, 现在请你根据以下要点向你校学生会主席(Mark)写一封推荐信。

1. 被推荐人姓名: 你班学生李明。
2. 推荐理由: a. 学习刻苦成绩优良; b. 尊敬老师, 乐于助人; c. 上周在上学途中他将一位突发重病的老人送往医院。
3. 参考词汇: 年度风云人物 the person of the year。

注意:

1. 字数: 80 词左右;
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。

Dear Mark,

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Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

## 第二节 读后续写(共 1 小题, 满分 25 分)

47. 阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

That day, I was going to skate a clean freestyle program for the first time in a year. I determined to land the axel (前外一周半跳) in competition.

“I can make it!” I thought as I skated to the center ice. When my music sounded, I started my program with a circular step and a bright smile, followed by a beautiful combination spin. Flying camel, sit spin, layback spin. Perfection. The jump! The axel!

I could do it when I practiced off-ice, but I’d only landed it on-ice approximately fourteen times in my entire life. So I was a little nervous. I’d leave it out if I could, but my Olympic dreams depended on it. My coach, Geena, put it early in my program so I could do it while my legs were not tired. Taking a deep breath, “I can succeed!” I thought.

I was on the right back outside edge of my skate blade (冰刀), ready to turn forward and launch into the axel.

My nerves were back, working against me. “I can do this!” I thought. I stepped into takeoff and I did... a waltz jump (半周跳). It is a jump I’d been doing since I was pretty young. It is only one-half a rotation (旋转) instead of the one and one-half that I need for the axel.

I glimpsed Coach Geena’s questioning eyebrow as I glided past the door and imagined the disappointed looks on my parents’ faces. “It’s not over,” I reasoned to myself, glancing into the bleachers (露天座位). “I’d just replace the next jump with the axel.”

However, it didn’t work out the way I’d hoped. I fell, and I kept falling. Never one to give up, I replaced every jump in my program with the axel, but I didn’t land one. I spent so much time on the ice that it’s like I was making sure the ice was clean for the next skater. The two minutes, fifteen seconds of my program felt like an age. By the time I was done, my dress was soaked through and I was seven seconds behind my music, so I finished skating to silence.

注意：1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；

2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

*As I skated toward the exit, I felt everyone was looking at me with pity.*

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*The performance going on, I rose up from the bleachers, determined to go home but my parents held me up.*

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