

2023~2024 学年第一学期末学业质量监测试卷

高一英语

注意事项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

- 1.本试卷共 10 页，满分 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束后，请将答题卷交回。
- 2.答题前，请您务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹签字笔填写在答题卷上。
- 3.请认真核对监考员在答题卡上所粘贴的条形码上的姓名、考试证号与你本人的是否相符。
- 4.作答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，请用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案。作答非选择题必须用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米的签字笔写在答题卷上的指定位置，在其它位置作答一律无效。

第一部分：听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面的 5 段对话。每段对话后都有一个小题，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. Which computer does the man use at home?
A. A Dell desktop. B. An Apple tablet. C. A Samsung laptop.
2. What will Nancy do during the holiday?
A. Travel to Europe. B. Accompany her family. C. Work on her paper.
3. How will the woman get to the company?
A. By bus. B. By car. C. By taxi.
4. What time is it now?
A. 9:00 am. B. 9:30 am. C. 10:30 am.
5. What is John likely to do this afternoon?
A. Go to the pet shop. B. Feed the woman's fish. C. Buy himself a new bed.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，

每小题 5 秒钟：听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6.What is the weather like today?

A.Sunny. B.Cloudy. C.Rainy.

7.What does the man suggest doing?

A.Making plans for tomorrow.

B.Introducing their own hometowns.

C.Checking the weather report online.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8.What was the man doing?

A.Watching a movie. B.Listening to a book. C.Enjoying some music.

9 What is Daniel Radcliffe?

A.An actor. B.A writer. C.A musician.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10.Why do more young people live with parents according to the survey?

A.To avoid loneliness. B.To care for their parents. C.To lower the cost of living.

11.What are the speakers talking about?

A.A social phenomenon. B.Their parents' burden. C.The high living expenses.

12.What is the relationship between the speakers?

A.Friends. B.Fellow workers. C.A couple.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13 Where are the speakers?

A.At an airport. B.In a station. C.On a train.

14.Which city did the woman set off from?

A.Boston. B.Chicago. C.New York.

15.How does the woman pay for the ticket?

A.By credit card. B.By cash. C.By cheque.

16.When will the woman arrive at her destination?

A.At 5:30 pm. B.At 5:00 pm. C.At 4:30 pm.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did the speaker's family choose Australia?

A. It isn't very far away. B. There are great museums. C. His relatives live there.

18. Where did the speaker's family go first?

A. The National Museum of Australia.

B. The Australian War Memorial.

C. The art gallery.

19. What did the speaker see for the first time?

A. Kangaroos. B. Springs. C. Deserts.

20. What did the speaker think of his trip?

A. Disappointing. B. Wonderful. C. Tiring.

第二部分：阅读(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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Do you want to entertain yourself at home with some old beach movies? Now I'd like to introduce some to you.

***The Shallows* (2016) Directed by Jaume Collet-Serra**

Blake Lively plays a medical student enjoying a little beach fun after her mom's passing. She surfs some waves before a shark appears and traps her on a tiny rock in the shallows. The two play a game of brains that'll keep you anxious. In the end, the girl lives on and heads right back out to surf again.

***Cast Away* (2000) Directed by Robert Zemeckis**

This is the film that made the beach volleyball character Wilson a household name. The volleyball ball becomes Chuck Noland's best friend in this film about living, loneliness, and never losing hope. The man lives for years alone on a desert island after he survives a plane crash. Tom Hanks dropped some weight to play the character.

***Point Break* (2015) Directed by Ericson Core**

Keanu Reeves is at his best as Johnny Utah, the ex-footballer turning FBI agent on the hunt for bank robbers. Patrick Swayze is amazing as Bodhi, the robber who wants to avoid getting caught just long enough to surf the biggest wave of all time. The best scene takes place on a stormy beach.

***Teen Beach Movie* (2013) Directed by Jeffrey Hornaday**

Two surfing lovers, Brady and McKenzie, whose relationship is nearing to a close, find themselves swept into a violent(猛烈的) wave that sends them into a beach movie musical in the 60's. As a TV Movie, TBM looks very Disney. Kids love it and so do the adults!

1. What do ***The Shallows*** and ***Point Break*** have in common?

- A. They came out at the same time.
- B. They include run-after and escape.
- C. They make the audience lighthearted.
- D. They focus on protecting the beaches.

2. If you feel lonely, you may have the same feeling with _____.

- A. Tom Hanks
- B. Patrick Swayze
- C. Blake Lively
- D. Chuck Noland

3. What's special about *Teen Beach Movie*?

- A. It is shown on TV.
- B. It is a cartoon movie.
- C. It is set on a beach.
- D. It is about friendship.

B

Summer is always a busy travel season, but even at peak times like July, that doesn't necessarily mean you'll see lots of hotels with No Vacancy (空房) signs. More and more travelers are choosing instead to stay in vacation rentals: decorated private houses, rooms, or apartments that only you and your party share for the period of your stay. Or you can get adventurous and book a cabin, a tree house, a houseboat, or even a castle.

The idea appeared in 2007, when Brian Chesky and Joe Gebbia, the owners of a hotel, realizing that a San Francisco tech meeting would make hotel rooms in the area harder to come by, let travelers sleep on air mattresses (充气床垫) in their apartment for a fee. They called it Air Bed and Breakfast, and the company—now known as Airbnb—is worth almost \$100 billion today and has six million listings worldwide.

More space is a major attraction of this accommodation (住宿): the average hotel room measures just 330 square feet, while the average vacation rental room tops 1,300. And in 20 of the largest U. S. cities, average daily rates are comparable to (or slightly lower than) those of hotels.

If you're willing to share your own digs while you're away, Love Home Swap pairs you with like-minded travelers for stays in each other's homes for a membership fee as low as \$ 11 per month. If you'd like to list your home, check your local zoning laws, as some areas have strict rules on short-term rentals. In parts of Honolulu, a

new law taking effect in October will up the minimum stay to 90 days.

4. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. Vacation rentals have replaced hotels nowadays.
- B. Travelers have more options of where to live now.
- C. Hotels have no empty rooms during travel seasons.
- D. Instead of staying in rentals, travelers choose private rooms.

5. What inspired Chesky and Gebbia to start vacation rentals?

- A. The presence of the Airbnb.
- B. The requirement of travelers.
- C. The shortage of hotel rooms.
- D. The popularity of air mattresses.

6. If you want to use Love Home Swap, you should _____.

- A. become its member first
- B. rent your house for free
- C. list your house for at least 90 days
- D. find partners with the similar ideas

7. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To list the various rentals for travelers.
- B. To urge hotels to take on more vacation rentals.
- C. To compare two different ways to spend vacation.
- D. To introduce a new trend on vacation accommodation.

C

A hollow (空洞) halfway up a tree might seem like a strange place to look for a water-loving animal, but the results of a new survey have showed that common toads (蟾蜍) in the U. K. are skillful tree climbers. The surprising discovery was made by researchers from the University of Cambridge, working with Froglife, a charity devoted to amphibians (animals such as frogs and toads that divide their time between being on land and in water).

The team looked at reports from volunteers who were studying special nest boxes as part of the National Dormouse (睡鼠) Monitoring Program and the Bat Tree habitat Key project. "We couldn't believe what we found," said Nida Alfulaij, a scientist who supported the work. "We're used to discovering woodland birds and other small mammals in nest boxes, but we hadn't considered finding amphibians in them." More than 50 common toads were found in very unexpected places: in parts of trees that are usually used by bats, in nest boxes designed for dormice, and even in old birds' nests. That's such a surprisingly high number that the researchers think tree-climbing must be a common toad habit—it's just never been noticed before.

The researchers say this shows how sharing data between surveys with different aims can lead to new

discoveries—even about species that experts believe they know well. Through the discoveries the researchers also have a clear understanding of how important tree hollows, cracks and holes are to all sorts of animals. It's still unclear how easy the toads find it to climb—they were spotted up to 3 meters high in trees but this was as far up as the volunteers were looking, so they could be going even higher.

Why do the kind of toads climb the trees? The researchers have some guesses, such as looking for food, hiding from hunters or avoiding pests such as the toad fly. It is still a puzzle.

8. What do we know about the new study?

- A. It relied on the early studies of the team.
- B. It came as no surprise to the researchers.
- C. It resulted from the data of other surveys.
- D. It proves what experts have known before.

9. Which of the following statements about toads is TRUE?

- A. Trees are believed to be toads' best place to live in.
- B. They climb trees to keep bats and dormice company.
- C. The proper number of toads living together is 50 or so.
- D. The toads may have formed the habit of climbing before.

10. What may the team research about common toads in the future?

- A. Other living habits.
- B. The reasons for climbing.
- C. The ways to avoid pests.
- D. More examples of the finding.

11. Where may be the passage taken from?

- A. A science journal about biology.
- B. A paper about the habitats of birds.
- C. A fiction about amphibians animals.
- D. A course about the significance of trees.

D

The middle child, I think, is now an “endangered species”. According to a study, in 1976, 65 percent of mothers between aged 40 and 44 had three or more children. Today, nearly two-thirds of women with children have only one or two. Middle children will soon be the tiniest.

As a middle child, I am disappointed at the potential disappearance of middle children. I'm the middle of three — two boys, one girl — so I'm what's sometimes regarded as a "classic middle child".

Being a middle child is not something you are eager for. As one middle child said to me, "There is a thing called middle-child syndrome (综合征). I certainly was always aware that the middle was not a position to be admired, even as I came to see typical middle-child features in myself. Middle children are natural mediators (和事佬); I avoid disagreements and habitually act as the family peace-maker. Middle children tend to be private but also long for love; I keep to myself but do not exactly hate attention."

According to studies, middles traditionally receive less economic and emotional support from their parents. They also typically have less close relationships with their mothers and fathers compared with other brothers or sisters, so they tend to have more friends to fill the feeling gap.

In a study conducted by the City College of New York in which participants were asked to choose words they associate with the first, last, and middle kids, positive words such as caring and ambitious were cited concerning all three birth orders. Only middles, however, were described with such negative terms as overlooked and confused. More importantly, middles may be many things and they were the only birth order with which no one connected the term "**overindulged**". It is true: their parents couldn't allow them to do or have whatever they want, especially when they are old enough, and they don't ask for everything either even if they are eager to own it occasionally.

12. Why does the author mention the study in paragraph 1?

- A. To inform a definition.
- B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To make a comparison.
- D. To support his opinion.

13. What can we learn about "middle-child syndrome"?

- A. It is dangerous for middles to suffer from it.
- B. It clearly shows the typical features of middles.
- C. It is what non-middle kids admire and wish for.
- D. It is the result of the unsuccessful parenting style.

14. Who is an overindulged kid according to paragraph 5?

- A. John, 3, asking his mother for dressing him.
- B. Mary, 8, busy in focusing on her preference.
- C. Paul, 12, unwilling to have breakfast by himself.

D. Nancy, 17, afraid to challenge the math problems.

15. What's the author's opinion about middles according to the passage?

A. They are always in low spirits.

B. They stress the protection of privacy.

C. They are ignored but independent.

D. They support the family economically.

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。

This is an article from a new health magazine.

___16___ That is the question for doctors and for you, as you try to decide what to do about your hungry stomach when it's nowhere close to mealtime. The short answer is: have the snack.

Weight loss

Can snacking help you drop a few pounds? Yes. A smart snack can prevent unhealthy over-eating that comes from extreme hunger. "Your body is talking to you — just listen," said an expert. "So if you're starting to feel a bit hungry, don't wait." ___17___ Chips and cookies increase your blood sugar quickly, which leads to the sugar crash. Instead, try nuts and fruits.

Overall health

Snacking is a way to add a variety of nutrients (营养) to your diet. You can't go wrong with a handful of mixed nuts, which can help your heart. ___18___ Attention: the body can absorb only a limited amount of protein per meal, so distributing protein throughout the day via snacking can maximize protein intake.

Mood and mental health

If you've been unhappy with someone while hungry, you know food can influence your mood. ___19___ Healthy snacking may also improve memory and cognitive (认知的) performance and help with mental health issues. If you wait too long to eat, your body will produce the stress hormone to remind you, which can lead to negative moods.

There are different ways to rise to this whole snacking things. Choose a healthy, filling option in a proper size, and the benefits don't stop at weight loss and improved health. ___20___ When you snack mindfully, it's easier to take a deep breath, focus on exactly what you're eating at that moment, and enjoy the day around you too.

A. To snack or not to snack?

- B. Is snacking healthy or not?
- C. But you can't grab any old snack.
- D. Your general approach to life might be affected.
- E. If you must have a snack at night, try cottage cheese.
- F. Snacking on protein-rich foods helps give your body strength.
- G. Snacking helps you avoid it, resulting in fewer mood swings and better focus.

第三部分：语言运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

On January 3, Preet Chandi made history by becoming the first woman to complete a solo expedition across Antarctica to the South Pole.

Chandi, who calls herself Summit Preet, 21 her journey on November 24, 2021. Chandi once said she chose Antarctica because she wanted to 22 others.

"I want my eight-year-old niece to grow up without 23, knowing the possibilities of what you can achieve in life are 24," Chandi said. She spent two years 25 for the final trip.

Chandi 26 a total of 700 miles in 40 days, arriving five days ahead of time. She faced winds of 60 miles per hour and temperatures of -50°C while 27 a 90-kilogram sled (雪橇). Along the way, Chandi 28 daily voice messages, which you can hear on her website. In her final voice recording, Chandi said, "This expedition was always about so much 29 me. I wanted to encourage people to 30 boundaries and believe in themselves. I'm really proud that I'm an Indian woman doing something 31." She added, "Everybody starts 32, and the more you try, the more you realize you're 33 of."

Chandi now 34 to set up an "adventure grant", using money raised for the trip. This grant will give money to women of any age or background who want to go on an adventure. "It can be for any adventure they want to do, any 35 adventure that is pushing some kind of boundary," Chandi told CNN. "It doesn't have to be a polar expedition. And I really hope that this is something that will continue year after year."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. went on with | B. came up with | C. set off on | D. got by on |
| 22. A. challenge | B. press | C. approach | D. inspire |
| 23. A. sufferings | B. regrets | C. limits | D. aims |
| 24. A. fixed | B. endless | C. slim | D. faraway |
| 25. A. preparing | B. calling | C. waiting | D. looking |

26. A. ran B. shipped C. transported D. covered
27. A. measuring B. pulling C. lifting D. getting
28. A. wrote B. put C. recorded D. downloaded
29. A. more than B. rather than C. less than D. other than
30. A. change B. set C. realize D. push
31. A. unexpected B. unknown C. unprotected D. unrecognized
32. A. nowhere B. somewhere C. thoroughly D. passively
33. A. doubtful B. free C. capable D. fortunate
34. A. rises B. plans C. fails D. sticks
35. A. original B. visual C. eventual D. unique

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 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。

Xiao Han and He Ting, are now full-time artists and they run their own studios. They graduated from Shanghai Normal University 36 they majored in traditional Chinese painting, 37 unique ancient art form, which is created by using ink and water-based colors on materials such as paper or silk.

Xiao 38 (use) to creating paintings on round silk fans. His creative 39 (inspire) comes from the pure and simple life of people in the Southern Song Dynasty, “That is the very ideal painting and life style in a busy world 40 I dream of,” says Xiao, who set up a home studio in Shanghai 41 a window allowing him to enjoy the sunrise.

Despite drawing people and life, He Ting, from the coastal city of Xiangshan in Zhejiang Province, decorates the folding fans 42 (feature) paintings that are focused on landscapes. And he loves the views of Jiangnan water towns, which can bring people much 43 (warm).

“We are lucky to be living in a time when the government supports the culture industry 44 (complete). Now the revival(复兴) of traditional Chinese culture 45 (promote) in the whole country. And I believe that artists will get more chances to spread the culture both at home and abroad,” says He Ting.

第三节(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据中文或首字母完成下列单句, 注意形式变化。(66-70 有首字母提示。提醒: 请在答题纸上写出完整的单词, 不要遗漏所给的首字母。)

46. The lecturer was amazed at the u (独特) of the account the boy gave about the professional issue.(根据中英文提示填空)

47. Readers are looking forward to his new book s _____ (预订, 安排) to be published on February. (根据中英文提示填空)
48. His h _____ (犹豫) expression has showed clearly that he is unwilling to lend a helpful hand. (根据中英文提示填空)
49. If you are experienced, you will find it unlikely to make a _____ (假定) about the reactions of people at present. (根据中英文提示填空)
50. Don't be negative about your proposal; the manager has accepted it d _____ (肯定)! (根据中英文提示填空)
51. The attitude to the matter decides the result of it; we should take the immediate measures and respond it _____ (负责). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
52. To improve learning _____ (效率), the teacher asked the students to complete each task in the limited time. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
53. This class will concentrate on the approaches to how to write a letter of _____ (推荐). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
54. The individuals _____ (配备) themselves with willpower always do their best to stick to what they are doing. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
55. It is proved that riding a bicycle is often _____ (方便) than driving a car in towns in the rush hours. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

第四节(共 5 小题: 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据要求将下列句子翻译成英文。

56. 学会独立对一个人的未来有很大影响。(make a difference)(汉译英)
57. 已经在学校工作了 10 年的这位老师很擅长激发学生的最好方面。(bring out; 定语从句) (汉译英)
58. 我依旧记得人生中第一次坐飞机旅行的那天。(关系副词引导定语从句) (汉译英)
59. 现在的年轻人更愿意去电影院看电影而不愿在家看电视。(prefer) (汉译英)
60. 学生们对这次考试没有重视以至于结果一点也不令人满意。(attach importance to, anything but) (汉译英)

第四部分: 写作(共两节, 满分 25 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

61. 假定你是李华, 最近你的外国朋友 John 作为交流生来中国学习, 他的邮件中提到不适应高一的集体住宿生活, 和室友相处不太融洽。请你为他提供一些与他人相处的建议。根据下面的要点提示, 写一封邮件。内容包括:

1. 表示安慰;

2. 提供建议。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文相关。

3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

参考词汇：accommodate(vt. 提供住宿)

Dear John,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 10 分)

62. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给两段段落开头语，续写**第一段**，使之与原文和所给的第二段开头语衔接。

“I can’t stand this place and I miss Georgial” Ricky shouted after falling because of heavy boots (a kind of shoes worn in snow), his knees hitting the ice. Mom said. “But we should try to enjoy since we are here.” Ricky rubbed his knees and said firmly he would never learn to walk in these boots. “I know,” said Mom, “Look, there are lots of talented people in Wisconsin. They walk like they’re wearing ballet slippers (芭蕾舞鞋).” Ricky couldn’t help smiling. Mom had a way of turning difficult things into jokes.

However, there wasn’t anything funny about moving to Wisconsin. And there was nothing funny about starting a new school.

The next day, the teacher asked Ricky to tell something about Georgia. But Ricky couldn’t think of a single intelligent word to say. “It’s, uh, warmer.” He said. One boy, named Logan laughed at his accent. Ricky disagreed, “You are the one with the accent!” Ricky had a feeling that they shouldn’t move to such a terrible place.

Two days later, Ricky was on his way home. His boots were stuck into the deep snow. He responded unhappily, “Why did Mom have to get jobs in Wisconsin? Georgia is my favorite place.” The snow inside his boots made Ricky uncomfortable. While trying to balance, he took one boot off, turned it upside down, and shook. When he

looked up, Logan was on skis, approaching.

“Have you ever seen anyone skiing before?” Logan said. Ricky shook his head. “You are kidding! You must try.”

注意：

- 1.只需续写**第一段**，词数应为 80 词左右；
- 2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Ricky put on the extra skiing shoes and tried.

They sat in a living room with a fire in the fireplace happily.
