



高一英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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涂到答题卡上。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What's the man's suggestion?

- A. Watching a film. B. Watching TV. C. Attending a party.

2. How old is Jim?

- A. 10 years old. B. 20 years old. C. 30 years old.

3. Where does the woman plan to meet the man?

- A. In the library. B. At the museum. C. At the dentist's.

4. What do the speakers think of John?

- A. Polite. B. Serious. C. Self-centered.

5. What do the speakers mainly talk about?

- A. The weather. B. A wedding. C. A dress.

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. Who will have a birthday party tomorrow?

- A. The man. B. The woman. C. Mr Stevens.

7. When will the party begin?

- A. At 5:30 pm. B. At 6:30 pm. C. At 7:30 pm.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why is Tommy upset?

- A. His phone went wrong.
B. He broke his mum's phone.
C. He got his mum's phone robbed.

9. What is Tommy going to do?

- A. Return to the store.
B. Report it to the police.
C. Turn to his mother for help.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where will the speakers have a picnic?

- A. In the countryside. B. In the mountain. C. In the park.

11. When will the speakers go for the picnic?

- A. This Sunday. B. Next Saturday. C. Next Sunday.

12. What will the man do for the picnic?

- A. Prepare some food. B. Provide the car. C. Write a report.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. In a coffee shop. B. In a hospital. C. In a bank.

14. Why was the man so late?

- A. The bank clerk worked slowly.
B. He talked a lot to the bank clerk.
C. The bank's computer didn't work.

15. What can we know about Henry?

- A. He is a tourist.
B. He works in a bank.
C. He comes from Germany.

16. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Waiting for a friend.
B. Planning a holiday trip.
C. Traveling around Europe.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker?

- A. A teacher. B. An editor. C. A student.

18. What does the speaker consider necessary for a volunteer of *The Voice*?
A. Communication skills. B. Experience. C. Good grades.
19. What does the job mainly bring?
A. Experience. B. Fun. C. Money.
20. When are students expected to ask for the job?
A. Right after the meeting. B. Tomorrow morning. C. Next week.

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

Welcome to Scotland

Please come to Scotland to discover its most famous scientific thinkers, enjoy expert talks and explore Scottish historical sites.

Day 1: The DoubleTree by Hilton Glasgow Central

After checking in the DoubleTree by Hilton Glasgow Central, you'll meet your fellow guests to hear opening comments from the tour leader and then enjoy two lectures from author Dr Craig Smith and research fellow Dr Bill Jenkins. Then you'll have dinner together in the hotel.

Day 2: The Hunterian Museum

After breakfast, we shall walk to Glasgow's Hunterian Museum, the oldest museum in Scotland. In the afternoon, you'll take a 90-minute meeting in the company of Dr Carol Trager-Cowan. Then in the evening, Dr Bill Jenkins will give a second lecture.

Day 3: The Falkirk Wheel, Whitelee Windfarm, Edinburgh and Thirlestane Castle

In the morning, you'll board a comfortable bus for the 40-minute journey to the Falkirk Wheel. In the afternoon, you'll travel south of Glasgow to Whitelee Windfarm. After checking into the MacDonald Holyrood Hotel & Spa in Edinburgh, you'll take a short drive out of the city to visit Thirlestane Castle. You'll dine in one historic private dining room.

Day 4: Check Out

After breakfast, the tour has finished. If you travel by bus to Glasgow, we'll gladly give you a lift back there or we'd like to have you stay for some extra nights in Edinburgh to explore the city.

Click [here](#) now and we'll contact you soon with full tour details.

21. What can tourists do on both Day 1 and Day 2?
A. Visit a museum. B. Have free meals.
C. Attend a meeting. D. Listen to lectures.

22. On which day will tourists visit the most attractions?
A. Day 1. B. Day 2. C. Day 3. D. Day 4.
23. Where is this text probably taken from?
A. A website. B. A film review.
C. A textbook. D. A game poster.

B

An 89-year-old man from the American state of Rhode Island has reached a goal he spent 20 years working toward and nearly a lifetime thinking about. He earned his Ph. D. and became a physicist.

Manfred Steiner successfully passed his paper recently at Brown University in Providence. Steiner values this degree because it is what he always wanted, and because he overcame health problems that could have affected his studies to get it.

As a young person in Vienna, Austria, Steiner wanted to become a physicist after reading about Albert Einstein. But after World War II, his mother and uncle told him that studying medicine would be a better choice. He earned his medical degree in 1955 and moved to the United States soon after. In America, he had a wonderful career studying blood. Then he became a full professor and led the hematology (血液学) department at Brown's medical school from 1985 to 1994. Steiner helped set up a research program in hematology at the University of North Carolina. He directed that program until he retired from medicine in 2000 and returned to Rhode Island.

Steiner found medical research pleasing, but it was not quite the same as his interest in physics. At age 70, he started taking undergraduate classes. He was planning to just take a few classes that interested him. But by 2007, he had managed to join the doctoral program.

Physics professor Brad Marston was surprised when Steiner entered his class. But the professor soon realized how serious Steiner was about the subject and how hard he worked. "He has written many papers in medical science, more papers than I've written in physics. He already had a scientific way of thinking that younger students have to develop," Marston said. Steiner now hopes to help the professors he befriended during his studies with their research.

24. What happened to Steiner on his way to get a Ph. D. in physics?
A. He left the United States.
B. He began to dislike medicine.
C. His physical condition was bad.
D. He was always supported by his mother.
25. What does paragraph 3 mainly tell us about Steiner?
A. His interesting classes.
B. His career in medicine.

- C. His effort to become a physicist.
D. His childhood experiences in Austria.
26. What is Marston's attitude to Steiner's study of physics?
A. Opposed. B. Positive. C. Uncaring. D. Impatient.

27. Which word can best describe Steiner?
A. Odd. B. Ashamed. C. Athletic. D. Hardworking.

C

The Mattel toy company created a new Barbie doll with the famous British scientist Jane Goodall as its model. The company issued the new doll this week, the latest member of the Barbie toymaker's "Inspiring Women". Mattel said the doll, made from used plastic, honored Goodall's deep research on chimpanzees (黑猩猩) in Tanzania and her efforts to protect the wild animals.

The doll was dressed in a light brown shirt and shorts, much like that seen in many images of Goodall at work in Africa. It also came with a notebook, telescopes and another doll modeled on the real chimp Goodall named David Greybeard. He was the first chimpanzee with which she built trust in Tanzania's Gombe Stream National Park. The relationship permitted her to study the animals extremely closely. "I wanted a doll to be me even before this idea came up," the 88-year-old scientist said. She praised Mattel for developing new Barbies standing for a wider number of working women.

Lisa McKnight agreed. She is the Executive Vice President and Global Head of Barbie and Dolls for Mattel. She said, "We hope that this collection inspires kids to learn more about green careers and how they can protect the planet, and act out stories about environmental protection through doll play."

Goodall started her research in what is now Tanzania in the 1960s. She produced much research on wild chimpanzees over the years. She recorded how they made and used tools, lived in communities, and showed a high level of emotional understanding.

Goodall wanted to teach children that if they wanted to have a good effect on the changing environment, they must act. Goodall said, "Hope is about action on climate change, loss of wildlife, unfriendly lifestyles and pollution. We reach out to others because there are people working on each one of these problems..."

28. What do we know about the doll modeled on Goodall?
A. It was created by Goodall. B. It looked like a chimpanzee.
C. It was in honour of Goodall. D. It was named David Greybeard.

29. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?
A. The habits of chimpanzees.
B. Goodall's career experiences.

- C. The importance of studying wild animals.
D. The bad living conditions of chimpanzees.
30. What did Goodall call on children to do in the last paragraph?
A. Keep healthy.
B. Raise questions.
C. Adapt to the environment.
D. Protect the natural environment.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
A. Jane Goodall Gets Her Own Doll
B. A New Doll Is About to Go on Sale
C. Women Should Have Green Careers
D. Environmentally Friendly Action Is a Must

D

A ship has used autonomous (自主的) sailing technology to complete a trip across world oceans for the first time. The Mayflower Autonomous Ship is a completely autonomous ocean research ship powered by artificial intelligence (AI) technology.

The Mayflower recently completed a five-week trip across the Atlantic Ocean without any humans on board. It set off from the British port of Plymouth on April 27 and arrived in the eastern Canadian city of Halifax on June 5. The 15-meter Mayflower is named after a ship that carried a group of European settlers from Plymouth to North America more than 400 years ago. That famous trip, in 1620, prepared the way for Britain's colonization (殖民) of what Europeans called the New World.

The Mayflower experienced breakdowns on its latest trip, as well as an earlier attempt to cross the Atlantic. The first attempt, in June 2021, was called off after a breakdown forced the ship to return to Plymouth. Later, during the latest trip, a problem with the ship's power system led project organizers to send the ship to Portugal's Azores in the mid-Atlantic. A team member was flown to the area to perform repairs.

More troubles came in late May when the Mayflower developed another power issue. That trouble was also repaired. But the team decided to send the ship on a new path to Halifax. Experts say AI is getting much better at helping self-sailing ships understand their surroundings and pilot themselves. But most autonomous systems cannot repair themselves when the engine fails. The Mayflower is equipped with instruments designed to measure the health of ocean water. Such ships could be used to probe into parts of oceans that are too difficult for people to reach.

32. What can we learn about the Mayflower Autonomous Ship?
A. It sailed by itself.

- B. It is over 400 years old.
C. It is named after the latest ship.
D. It carried Europeans in the 16th century.

33. What happened to the Mayflower Autonomous Ship on its first Atlantic Ocean voyage?
A. It set off from America. B. It turned back halfway.
C. It received repairs on the scene. D. It reached its destination smoothly.
34. What made the Mayflower fail to complete its sailing several times?
A. The misuse of AI. B. Some machine failures.
C. Some experts' suggestions. D. The wrong choice of sailing course.
35. What does the underlined phrase "probe into" in the last paragraph mean?
A. Move. B. Drag. C. Improve. D. Explore.

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。

Bad things sometimes happen to you at school or with a friend. Then who would you like to talk to? 36 You may have a lot of helpful friends in your life. However, you will always have family there for you. Through good and bad times, your family always supports and loves you.

37 David R. Wommack, a famous expert, thinks family is the tie that links us all so closely together and builds our characters, shared goals, respect and values. You just learn values like love, trust and tradition from your family.

Family is an important part of your everyday life. You can be yourself in front of your family members every day and they will accept you for who you are. 38 Even through difficult times, they will bring happiness into your life. Family is a tie that will last forever.

What are the ways that you can strengthen your family tie? You can make a family fun night each week. 39 This time together will strengthen your relationship for years to come. With a strong family tie, you can always turn to them for help and comfort.

Your family is a team. Do you remember when your family tried to help you deal with a challenge? Are there moments when your family tried to get you out of sadness? 40 You can try family dinners to improve your family tie.

- A. Who do you turn to as well?
B. Friendship is a bridge that seems weak.
C. It can be a game night or a campfire night.
D. Who do you love most in your whole life?
E. It takes hard work to have a strong family tie.
F. Family helps you shape yourself and your life.
G. Your family will love you no matter what happens.

第三部分 语言运用(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。

This morning I found that I had deeply offended (冒犯) someone when I ran into my neighbor's house and asked about their daughter's health. I didn't know whether I said anything 41. In fact, it was hard for me to 42 out whether what I said was offensive. Anyhow, I 43 to them, but the wife kept silent and the husband had none of it. I said I was sorry a second time and had a bad feeling that they would 44 talk to me again.

It made me feel 45 that I angered and hurt someone. But I couldn't think of much else to do to make things better. I truly didn't know if the friendship could be 46. I came home really 47. Why did they react so rudely?

Some days later, I settled down to write a letter of apology and 48 it with worry. I wrote the words in the letter, "I wished you live in love, mercy and faith. I wished your 49, who I cared about, to be healthy forever. I also hope for your 50. And I hope we will be friends again 51 we can't talk to one another as much as we used to. Though now our ties are 52 maybe because of something I said, we remain connected in the world."

Today, I received a(n) 53 from the couple with the following words on it: Thank you so much for 54 and sharing the pain of our daughter suffering from cancer. Your sincere 55 make us feel lucky to have neighbors like you. It was then that I breathed a sigh of relief and finally smiled.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. hurtful | B. helpful | C. optional | D. professional |
| 42. A. hand | B. keep | C. let | D. figure |
| 43. A. turned | B. added | C. apologized | D. sighed |
| 44. A. never | B. still | C. ever | D. already |
| 45. A. curious | B. anxious | C. confident | D. informal |
| 46. A. impressed | B. recognized | C. saved | D. formed |
| 47. A. calmly | B. confusedly | C. formally | D. regularly |
| 48. A. sent | B. burnt | C. subscribed | D. selected |
| 49. A. neighbor | B. daughter | C. father | D. mother |
| 50. A. challenges | B. errors | C. eagerness | D. understanding |
| 51. A. even if | B. as if | C. in order that | D. so long as |
| 52. A. woken | B. cut | C. gained | D. strengthened |
| 53. A. invitation | B. investigation | C. note | D. title |
| 54. A. giving up | B. looking on | C. settling down | D. stopping by |
| 55. A. judgements | B. awards | C. wishes | D. thanks |

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。

Nowadays, our classrooms, neighborhoods and communities become 56 (much) diverse (多样化的) than ever before. People from different 57 (country) and cultures continue to spread out around the world. Different skin colors, languages, physical abilities and clothing 58 (be) some of the types of diversity that we experience every day.

How we respond to this diversity will decide not only our future as a person but also our future as a society. As Maya Angelou said, “In diversity there is beauty and 59 (strong)”. Tolerance (宽容) means openness to the differences that exist among us all. It means respecting and learning from others, 60 (value) our differences and discovering what we have 61 common.

The opposite of tolerance is closed-mindedness. Arguments, fights and wars 62 (cause) by closed-mindedness from time to time. In contrast, humans 63 are open to differences will create a more peaceful world and have better opportunities in life whether through education, work or friendships. So having tolerance will change our life for the better, and make the world 64 better place. Difference is of the spirit of humans and we should learn 65 (respect) it.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你的留学生好友 Lucy 为了准时赶到学校上早读课,经常没时间吃早餐,对此她很烦恼。请你给她写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 早餐的重要性;
2. 给出你的建议。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Lucy,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

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。

Of all the people in Lily's life, one in particular stands out. As Lily thinks of Shanda, a smile spreads across her face. She feels loved and grateful more than ever that she has such a

teacher and friend. Thanks to Shanda's presence, Lily has become a good dancer now.

Eleven years of dance and going on twelve that year, she doubted it would end up like any other year. She might be stuck in any empty spot and didn't know what to do with her next dance move. Little did she know that year would change her completely.

That year, Lily felt lucky that Shanda would choreograph (编舞) for her dance. Lily expected to work with Shanda, a young talented dancer, to have an okay dance, but she never expected she would have such an impressive impact on her way to dance.

The moment Lily walked into the marble-floored, wall-to-wall mirrored rooms, she already felt like Shanda had faith in her. Shanda smiled at her with appreciative eyes. In the following days, Shanda always encouraged her, "Work to the best of your ability and keep going." When she wanted to give up, Shanda told her that the real importance of dance was to love it.

Throughout their hard work and devotion, not only did Lily's ability to dance grow, but also their friendship grew. Shanda became more than a teacher to Lily. She was also a close friend that Lily could turn to for anything. Shanda gave her encouragement when Lily needed it the most, and Shanda was always there to cheer Lily up when she felt down.

As the year quickly came to an end, it was high time for Lily to show her dance to the audience. As she walked to the backstage filled with other dancers warming up and expecting their performance, she prayed for a good performance that would convey her improvement. The rhythmic music before her rang in her ears. She waited anxiously for her turn. Finally, after what seemed like days, the hostess announced "Lily".

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。

Lily had butterflies in her stomach as she stepped onto the big stage.

Lily felt very excited when the hostess asked her to make a speech.