

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转涂到答题卡上。

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. How does the woman feel?
A. Regretful. B. Angry. C. Satisfied.
2. What does the man want to do?
A. Go to Alice's home. B. See a film with Alice. C. Have dinner with Alice.
3. When did the woman receive Lucia's invitation?
A. This morning. B. Yesterday evening. C. Yesterday afternoon.
4. Why does Anna come to Paris?
A. To work. B. To visit a friend. C. To do some shopping.
5. What will the weather be like next week?
A. Rainy. B. Cloudy. C. Sunny.

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. Who is the man probably talking to?
A. A teacher. B. A boss. C. A doctor.

7. Why does the man want to quit his job?

- A. The pay is low.
B. The work is too hard.
C. He can't get a promotion.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man like about the bestseller?
A. Its color. B. Its style. C. Its material.
9. What does the man finally decide to do?
A. Try on a yellow coat. B. Go to another shop. C. Buy a woolen sweater.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who invited the man to the party?
A. His cousin. B. The woman. C. His classmate.
11. What does the woman think of the music?
A. Boring. B. Beautiful. C. Noisy.
12. What will the speakers do next?
A. Leave the party. B. Go tree climbing. C. Go on chatting.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What do we know about the woman's father?
A. He felt lonely. B. He got sick. C. He fell over.
14. What is the woman's attitude towards sending her father to a nursing home?
A. Supportive. B. Disapproving. C. Unsure.
15. How old is the man's mother?
A. 54 years old. B. 60 years old. C. 57 years old.
16. Why did the man's mother go to the nursing home?
A. To make friends.
B. To enjoy professional services.
C. To see if it is right for her.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speed limit on the highway in America?
A. 25 miles an hour. B. 35 miles an hour. C. 55 miles an hour.
18. What is on a traffic ticket?
A. The price of the car. B. The traffic rules. C. The amount of fine.
19. What will happen if a driver receives too many traffic tickets?
A. He will be put in prison.
B. He can't drive for some time.
C. He can't drive forever.
20. How is the traffic during the rush hours?
A. Quite heavy. B. Very light. C. Not so heavy.

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

The first bite of eating ice cream shocks and wakes you up with its coldness. Now enjoy the beauty of four different ice creams around the world.

Kakigōri, Japan

Kakigōri, the Japanese version of ice cream, is most definitely not an ice-cream cone (蛋卷冰激凌). Some chefs make kakigōri by shaving (刨) ice from ice blocks. And traditional street sellers still use their hands to shave ice in the summer. They then add syrup (糖浆) to the ice in flavors like green tea, strawberries, grapes and melons. You can get it in the places such as restaurants, coffee shops and so on.

Raspado, Mexico

While snow cones are made using much sweet syrup, raspados have real fruits or fresh fruit juice. The treat is everywhere throughout Mexico and sold at street carts, which sell a range of fruit-based shaved ice. Sellers make a mixture of a raspado and a milkshake called “eskimo” using milk, condensed milk, fresh seasonal fruit, sugar, vanilla and ice.

Dondurma, Türkiye

Is there an ice cream that doesn't melt (融化)? Yes, that's exactly what dondurma is. Locals also call it Maras dondurma, which is believed to come from the city and region of Maras. Dondurma is made with goat milk, sugar, mastic and salep. The Turkish usually buy their dondurma from streets.

Frozen Custard, US

Frozen custard is the typical American ice cream which is a mixture of milk, cream, sugar and eggs. It is dense because it's made in a machine that doesn't let air into it. Americans usually have a choice between vanilla or chocolate. They can also go for a mixture of the two.

21. What do kakigōri and raspado have in common?

- A. They both have shaved ice. B. They are both high output.
C. They both only have single taste. D. They both have low popularity.

22. What is included in dondurma?

- A. Green tea. B. Fruit juice. C. Goat milk. D. Chocolate.

23. Which may be suitable for chocolate lovers?

- A. Raspado. B. Kakigōri. C. Dondurma. D. Frozen custard.

B

Before I came to the United States years ago, I had thought that culture separated people, but I have realized now that cultures are closer than we know. In the United States,

there are certainly more differences than similarities when comparing it to my country.

An amazing aspect of culture is the food produced. I've always been a foodie (美食家). When I was hungry, there were many foreign signs of restaurants, but deciding which one was a difficult task. I remember reading the sign for “Chipotle” and I had no idea what was served there.

Who would ever have imagined that an experience as simple as trying new food would produce thoughts of cultures? I find it truly beautiful that each culture brings different spices and tastes to the table. I have tried wonderful foods from all sorts of cultures. Each is very unique and atmospheres are also quite interesting and culturally affected. Although the food may taste different, preparation can be somewhat consistent (一致的). Many of the foods I have tasted have had similar mechanisms of cooking (烹饪机制).

Here in the United States, it can be somewhat difficult to express all of my culture, mainly because there are many different cultures here. But I have found common ground on these matters and have learned to adapt (适应) to different cultures.

I have learned how to live in two cultures. I'm not saying it's easy, I'm not saying that it's extremely hard, but it's all about balance. Each person has their own culture. Life has too many things to care. The theory of “When in Rome, do as the Romans do” is very applicable in most situations. Throughout my experiences here, I have certainly learned a lot about others. Culture is something different to many people but in the end, it connects all of us. Cultures bring others together to create new and exciting situations.

24. What does the author learn about culture after coming to the United States?

- A. Culture separates people.
B. Culture is from local food.
C. Culture is closer than he knows.
D. Food is the culture that unites people.

25. What made the author confused about American food?

- A. The choice of proper food. B. The ways of serving food.
C. The different tastes of food. D. The methods of food production.

26. What does the author find beautiful about different cultures?

- A. Each culture has unique atmosphere.
B. Preparation methods of food are similar across cultures.
C. All foods from different cultures taste the same.
D. Each culture brings different tastes to the table.

27. How does the author feel about living in two cultures?

- A. Difficult. B. Beneficial. C. Awkward. D. Unpleasant.

C

A new trend called “praise groups” or “in-need-of-praise” chat groups has become popular on Chinese social media. In Chinese culture, where modesty (谦逊) is valued, openly seeking and giving praise is uncommon. These chat groups provide a platform for people to receive compliments (赞扬) and encouragement, which are often lacking in their daily lives.

To join a praise group, users can pay a fee on e-commerce sites, starting at 50 yuan for five minutes of compliments. The group members will then show the person with praises and kind words. The compliments can be designed for a friend or loved one as well. Participants have found that being praised by strangers can help lift their spirits and improve their self-confidence.

For example, Meng Zha, a student at Shanghai’s Tongji University, tried the service and found it amusing and uplifting. She received compliments on her appearance and even quotes (引用) from popular songs. Ms Meng couldn’t help but laugh at the compliments and expressed her desire to post such high-quality praises in the future.

Praise groups have appeared as a way for people in China to seek and receive compliments and encouragement that may be lacking in their daily lives. It provides a positive and uplifting experience for participants, improving a sense of happiness and self-worth.

Those who support the groups, see them as an antidote to extremely bad moods (情绪) which are often associated with things happening on the Internet. “At first, the purpose of this group is to make us learn to praise others and accept others’ praises confidently. Here we can drop everything, and use our heart to praise and support others,” one member said. But the life journey is long and there are some unexpected situations that we can only count on ourselves to face when there is no one out there to offer help.

28. What is the purpose of praise groups?
- A. To make praise popular. B. To have everyone supported.
C. To share common interests. D. To give people hope and happiness.
29. What can we learn about Meng Zha in paragraph 3?
- A. She was not strong enough. B. She was under working stress.
C. She was satisfied with the service. D. She was a gifted singer in her area.
30. What does the underlined word “antidote” mean in the last paragraph?
- A. A way of making new friends. B. A kind of medicine.
C. A method of being confident. D. The wisdom of solving problems.
31. What is the author’s attitude to praise groups?
- A. Objective. B. Critical. C. Supportive. D. Unclear.

D

Most environmental pollution on Earth comes from humans and their inventions, such as cars or plastic. Today, car emissions (排放物) are a major source of air pollution leading to

climate change, and plastics fill our ocean, creating a significant health issue to marine (海洋的) animals.

And what about the electric light, thought to be one of the greatest human inventions of all time? Electric light can be a beautiful thing, guiding us home when the sun goes down, keeping us safe and making our homes bright. However, like carbon dioxide emissions and plastic, too much of a good thing has started to impact the environment. Light pollution, the inappropriate use of outdoor light, is affecting human health, wildlife behavior and our ability to observe stars.

Light pollution is a global issue. This became obvious when the World Atlas of Artificial Night Sky Brightness, a computer-generated map based on thousands of satellite photos, was published in 2016. Available online for viewing, the map shows how and where our globe is lit up at night. Vast areas of North America, Europe, the Middle East and Asia are glowing (发光) with light, while only the most remote regions on Earth (Greenland, Central African Republic and Niue) are in total darkness. Some of the most light-polluted countries in the world are Singapore, Qatar, and Kuwait.

Sky glow is the brightening of the night sky, mostly over cities, due to the electric lights of cars, streetlamps, offices, factories, outdoor advertising, and buildings, turning night into day for people who work and play long after sunset.

People living in cities with high levels of sky glow have a hard time seeing more than a handful of stars at night. Astronomers are particularly concerned with sky glow pollution as it reduces their ability to view stars.

More than 80 percent of the world’s population, and 99 percent of Americans and Europeans, live under sky glow.

32. What can we learn from paragraph 2?
- A. The use of outdoor light must be forbidden.
B. Electric light has both advantages and disadvantages.
C. Electric light is the main factor to keep us safe.
D. Electric light is the greatest human invention.
33. Which of the following places is least affected by sky glow?
- A. Qatar. B. Singapore. C. Kuwait. D. Niue.
34. Why do astronomers especially complain about sky glow?
- A. Sky glow costs too much.
B. Sky glow has a bad effect on their sleep.
C. Sky glow affects their viewing stars.
D. Sky glow wastes too much electricity.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Light pollution B. Plastic pollution
C. Different kinds of pollution D. Air pollution

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。

How to Learn Faster

Learning and remembering new knowledge or information completely takes time, but don't you wish there is an easier way to remember it? 36 .

Read it out loud

Hearing yourself repeat the information helps you remember it easier. 37 . Go slowly through the text so you don't skip over anything important. Try pointing at the words as you read them to help you to remember even better. The more you read the information loud, the easier you can remember it.

38

Quiz (测验) yourself so you see what topics you still need to review. After you've read through or practiced something, test your memory by reciting everything you just learned. If you need to remember keywords or phrases, try writing down their definitions without looking them up.

Take handwritten notes

You're more likely to remember something you've written down. If you're in a class, listen carefully and write down the keywords and phrases. If you're learning something online or from a book, rewrite what you read. 39 .

Teach the information to someone else

Explaining something helps you keep the main points. Have one of your friends listen to you as you try to teach them the subject you've been learning. 40 . Since you have to actively recall the information you're teaching, it's beneficial for you to learn and remember the information.

- A. Try self-testing
B. Change your practice technique
C. You can find many practice tests online
D. Read aloud if you're studying from a book or website
E. After rewriting it, you will be able to memorize it better
F. Ask them if they understand or if they need a better explanation
G. The following good and effective methods help you pick it up quicker

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。

My car suddenly broke down on a highway when going to a wedding with my daughter. People shouted 41 at me and flashed their lights as they 42 away.

You cannot believe how 43 it is on the highway flowing at 120 km. When you're 44 , you are a part of the flow and you don't feel the speed. When you 45 , you suddenly realize how dangerous you are. As a 16-wheel truck 46 my car's back window, I found the truck stopped in order not to 47 me. Cars piled up behind me and tried to miss one another and 48 hitting me. We felt terribly 49 for them.

I called Discovery Insure to assist. When we were waiting, I saw a truck 50 behind us and a man ran up quickly. I said I couldn't pay him and my insurance service was on the way. He said, "I don't want money. Someone will probably hit you. You aren't 51 here." Then I knew his name, Godfrey.

Godfrey placed a warning 52 behind my car. He took us to his truck, 53 to pull my car onto his truck, and drove us to safety. I was 54 , saying he was so kind, and the world needs more people like him. Godfrey waited until Discovery Insure came. Knowing we were OK, Godfrey drove off as 55 as he appeared! He was gone, but I will never forget his kindness!

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. curiously | B. angrily | C. patiently | D. proudly |
| 42. A. passed | B. walked | C. sped | D. ran |
| 43. A. slow | B. terrible | C. interesting | D. comfortable |
| 44. A. planning | B. sleeping | C. reading | D. driving |
| 45. A. stop | B. jump | C. speak | D. leave |
| 46. A. broke | B. destroyed | C. beat | D. filled |
| 47. A. send | B. hide | C. meet | D. hit |
| 48. A. enjoy | B. forget | C. avoid | D. consider |
| 49. A. sorry | B. good | C. brave | D. sad |
| 50. A. fly | B. park | C. rush | D. operate |
| 51. A. safe | B. happy | C. active | D. responsible |
| 52. A. topic | B. letter | C. sign | D. light |
| 53. A. hoped | B. managed | C. pretended | D. refused |
| 54. A. careful | B. strange | C. grateful | D. awkward |
| 55. A. quickly | B. soon | C. well | D. anxious |

popular, earning over 30 million views and causing a movement that would change Carpenter's life.

It is widely known that retail (零售) workers are heroes. They put up with long hours and angry customers, among a lot of other things. This work is hard on younger, able-bodied people, and it can really be more difficult to an old citizen. That's why Bonagura posted the video.

He posted the short video of her with the message "Life shouldn't be this hard..." and the caption (字幕) "I feel bad". Eventually, his followers asked him to find a way to support this woman, and it inspired him to open a GoFundMe campaign titled "Let's help Carpenter retire (退休)". The idea was to support Carpenter so that she could retire early.

Although the goal was just \$10,000, 24 hours later over \$100,000 had been donated. Two days later, Bonagura finally met up with Carpenter and told her how he had posted a video of her and how people had come together to help her. "They see that you're a very hard worker," the social media platform told the woman. "We are all super proud of you, and we want to offer you the \$110,000 that has been raised for you." "I'd accept it, but I'd still have to work until I get the other \$60,000 to pay off the house," she explained. "The house is what's holding me at work." She then talked about her daily life and how she struggled to help those in need.

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。

Knowing the truth why Carpenter worked so hard at this age, everyone was moved.

Despite reaching her goal, Carpenter won't retire until the New Year.

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。

As American students look forward 56 their final year in high school, a whirlwind (旋风) of emotions is also with them. Excitement and nervousness fill the air as they prepare for the final year.

The organisation work becomes important as students move to the final year. With many classes, exams, college applications (大学申请) and extra-curricular 57 (activity), staying on top of these things becomes a top concern. Students find themselves 58 (get) better time management skills and creating time plans to make sure everything is in order.

The goal of students 59 (be) to make the most of their final year, both academically (学术上) and socially. So they work hard 60 (improve) themselves, aiming for good grades to enter better colleges. And they want to have better leadership skills through clubs, sports and community service to make an 61 (impress) on their dream colleges.

Despite the excitement and nervousness, 62 is natural for students to feel a little stress and anxiety. College applications and decisions weigh 63 (heavy) on their minds, 64 the pressure to make the right choices can sometimes be 65 (annoy). However, they would always find support from friends and teachers.

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,你校交换生 David 最近觉得学习汉语很吃力,写邮件向你询问如何学习汉语。请你给他回一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 表达关心;
2. 简要介绍学习汉语的方法;
3. 表达希望和祝福。

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 David,

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。

It was so heartbreaking for Devan Bonagura to see 81-year-old Nola Carpenter sitting in the break room of a supermarket where she works. In the short video he shared, the woman appeared tired and stared at the floor as if thinking of another shift. The video eventually went

密封线内不要答题

考号

姓名

班级

学校

答题线内不要答题