

# 北京市八一学校 2023~2024 学年度第一学期期中试卷

高一 英语

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考场号

学号

姓名

班级

## I. 听力理解 (共三节, 满分 16 分)

第一节: (共 4 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 4 分)

听下面四段对话, 每段对话后有一道小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What are the two speakers talking about?  
A. Taking a walk.                      B. Taking a bus.                      C. Animals in the zoo.
2. What relation is the woman to Jack?  
A. His roommate.                      B. His mother.                      C. His wife.
3. How does the woman get along with her work?  
A. Badly.                                  B. Well.                                  C. Just so-so.
4. Where is the city bank?  
A. Beside a hotel.                      B. Behind a hotel.                      C. Opposite a hotel.

第二节: (共 6 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 6 分)

听下面三段对话, 每段对话后有两道小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。

听第 5 段材料, 回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. When is the conversation taking place?  
A. After school.                      B. At break time.                      C. Before breakfast.
6. What is the boy supposed to do first?  
A. See a doctor.                      B. Bring his fever down.                      C. Deal with the leg injury.

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

7. Why does the woman call the man?  
A. To ask for direction.                      B. To cancel the appointment.                      C. To make an apology.
8. What time is it now?  
A. Around 7:30.                      B. Around 8:00.                      C. Around 8:30.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

9. In which season do hurricanes most likely happen in the woman's country?  
A. Summer.                                  B. Autumn.                                  C. Winter.
10. What do we know about the woman?  
A. She had a narrow escape.  
B. She was struck by a tree.  
C. She was blown off by the wind.

第三节: (共 4 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 6 分)

听下面一段对话，根据题目要求在相应的横线上写下第 11 题至第 14 题的关键信息。每小题目仅填写一个词。这段对话你将听两遍。

**A Class Situation**

<b>Teacher</b>	Professor Smith
<b>Type</b>	An <u>11</u> English class
<b>Problem</b>	Only three students giving their opinions
<b>Cause</b>	◆ <u>12</u> students in a morning class ◆ A(n) <u>13</u> difference
<b>Advice</b>	Share communication <u>14</u> in class

**II. 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)**

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A retired engineer, 76-year-old Wilson has been offering free rides to college students for the past eight years. Since he first started 15 his car to the young people. Wilson has covered an astonishing 64,000 miles, and has had countless pleasant and often humorous 16 with the students he transports to and from school. The students who he's 17 have gone on to become physicians, teachers and engineers, but what they've also got out of their time in school is finding a role model and a friend in Wilson. Some students 18 call him "Grandpa".

Wilson first worked as a driver through a student-support programme of the non-profit organization, On Point for College. Although the programme asks the members only to drive students to and from their classes, Wilson often goes 19 to ensure the welfare and safety of the students. If they have problems with registration, Wilson is there to 20 them. If a student gets hungry on the long drives to and from school, Wilson never 21 to buy them a meal.

For many students, Wilson's help is not only appreciated, it's also entirely 22 for them to be able to complete their college education. For them, riding with Wilson has 23 them to complete their education — but according to Wilson, he benefits just as much from the 24 . I just love driving and I love these kids," Wilson said. "It's such a privilege to be a part of these kids' lives, even just for a few hours, getting to know them and hearing their stories."

- |                  |               |               |                  |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 15. A. donating  | B. lending    | C. delivering | D. volunteering  |
| 16. A. arguments | B. interviews | C. debates    | D. conversations |
| 17. A. met       | B. driven     | C. addressed  | D. greeted       |
| 18. A. even      | B. ever       | C. once       | D. already       |



- |                   |                |              |               |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 19. A. far        | B. around      | C. beyond    | D. forwards   |
| 20. A. assist     | B. watch       | C. press     | D. warn       |
| 21. A. expects    | B. tends       | C. manages   | D. hesitates  |
| 22. A. extra      | B. unusual     | C. necessary | D. different  |
| 23. A. required   | B. allowed     | C. reminded  | D. agreed     |
| 24. A. experience | B. information | C. agreement | D. employment |

### III. 语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

#### A

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Paul and I were on the same basketball team. We both loved basketball and were both huge fans of the NBA. Paul's idol was Tyrone Bogues, \_\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_\_ is the same height as Paul. So Paul believed that he could make it just as Bogues did. \_\_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_\_ our coach was not sure. Although Paul tried out many times, he was still a replacement, \_\_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_\_ was really tough on him.

#### B

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Today, there are groups of native people around the world that still live a traditional lifestyle. Some live in remote parts of South America, \_\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_\_ way of life is in danger of disappearing. The Korubo are native people who live in the Amazon rainforest. They make their own tools, grow their own crops, and hunt and fish. Their main weapons are clubs and poison-tipped arrows, used \_\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_\_ both hunting and protecting their territory against \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ (outsider).

#### C

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A white telephone booth (电话亭), known as the Phone of the Wind, \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in a garden on top of a hill. Though disconnected, the phone serves a \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) purpose: helping people speak out what they feel \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ (embarrass) to say in front of others. Having thought about the idea for a long time, Sasaki finally \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ (build) the booth. "My thoughts can't be relayed over a regular phone line, so I want them to be carried on the wind. I hope others can also express their feelings in the same way."

### IV. 阅读理解 (共两节, 34 分)

第一节 (共 12 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 24 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

第 3 页 (全卷共 8 页)

## Food festivals around the world

### Stilton Cheese Rolling

May Day is a traditional day for celebrations, but the 2,000 English villagers of Stilton must be the only people in the world who include cheese rolling in their annual plans. Teams of four, dressed in a variety of strange and funny clothes, roll a complete cheese along a 50-metre course. On the way, they must not kick or throw their cheese, or go into their competitors' lane. Competition is fierce and the chief prize is a complete Stilton cheese weighing about four kilos (disappointingly, but understandably the cheeses used in the race are wooden ones). All the competitors are served with beer or port wine, the traditional accompaniment for Stilton cheese.

### Fiery Foods Festival — The Hottest Festival on Earth

Every year more than 10,000 people head for the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico. They come from as far away as Australia, the Caribbean and China, but they all share a common addiction — food that is not just spicy, but hot enough to make your mouth burn, your head spin and your eyes water. Their destination is the Fiery Food and BBQ Festival which is held over a period of three days every March. You might like to try a chocolate-covered habanero pepper — officially the hottest pepper in the world — or any one of the thousands of products that are on show. But one thing's for sure — if you don't like the feeling of a burning tongue, this festival isn't for you!

### La Tomatina — The World's Biggest Food Fight

On the last Wednesday of every August, the Spanish town of Bunol hosts La Tomatina — the world's largest food fight. A week-long celebration leads up to an exciting tomato battle as the highlight of the week's events. The early morning sees the arrival of large trucks with tomatoes — official fight-starters get things going by casting tomatoes at the crowd.

The battle lasts little more than half an hour, in which time around 50,000 kilograms of tomatoes have been thrown at anyone or anything that moves, runs, or fights back. Then everyone heads down to the river to make friends again — and for a much-needed wash!

35. In the Stilton cheese rolling competition, competitors on each team must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wear various formal clothes
  - B. kick or throw their cheese
  - C. roll a wooden cheese in their own lane
  - D. use a real cheese weighing about four kilos
36. Where is the Fiery Food and BBQ Festival held?
- A. In New Mexico.
  - B. In the Caribbean.
  - C. In Australia.
  - D. In China.
37. The celebration of La Tomatina lasts \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. three days
  - B. seven days



- C. less than three days      D. more than seven days

38. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The chief prize for the Stilton cheese rolling competition is beer or port wine.  
B. More than 10,000 Chinese take part in the Fiery Food and BBQ Festival.  
C. An exciting tomato battle takes place at the beginning of La Tomatina.  
D. Thousands of spicy foods are on show in the Fiery Food and BBQ Festival.

B

Alice Moore is a teenager entrepreneur (创业者), who in May 2015 set up her business AilieCandy. By the time she was 13, her company was worth millions of dollars with the invention of a super-sweet treat that could save kids' teeth, instead of destroying them.

It all began when Moore visited a bank with her dad. On the outing, she was offered a candy bar. However, her dad reminded her that sugary treats were bad for her teeth. But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, "Why can't I make a healthy candy that's good for my teeth so that my parents can't say no to it?" With that in mind, Moore asked her dad if she could start her own candy company. He recommended that she do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.

With her dad's permission, she spent the next two years researching online and conducting trials to get a recipe (烹饪法) that was both tasty and tooth-friendly. She also approached dentists to learn more about teeth cleaning. Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce dental problems.

Moore then used her savings to get her business off the ground. Afterwards, she and her father secured their first business meeting with a supermarket owner, who finally agreed to sell Moore's product—CanCandy.

As CanCandy's success grows, so does Moore's credibility as a young entrepreneur. Moore is enthusiastic about the candy she created, and she's also positive about what the future might bring. She hopes that every kid can have a clean mouth and a broad smile.

Meanwhile, with her parents' help, Moore is generally able to live a normal teenage life. Although she founded her company early on in life, she wasn't driven primarily by profit. Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles. She donates 10% of AilieCandy's profits to Big Smiles. With her talent and determination, it appears that the sky could be the limit for Alice Moore.

39. How did Moore react to her dad's warning?

- A. She argued with him.      B. She tried to find a way out.  
C. She researched online.      D. She chose to consult dentists.

40. What is special about CanCandy?

- A. It is beneficial to dental health.      B. It is free of sweeteners.

第 5 页 (全卷共 8 页)

C. It is sweeter than other candies. D. It is produced to a dentists' recipe.

41. What does Moore expect from her business?

A. To earn more money. B. To beat other candy companies.

C. To make herself stand out. D. To help others find smiles.

42. What can we learn from Alice Moore's story?

A. Fame is a great thirst of the young. B. A youth is to be regarded with respect.

C. Positive thinking and action result in success.

D. Success means getting personal desires satisfied

C

### Running on Empty

For almost a century, scientists have assumed, tiredness—or exhaustion—in athletes originates in the muscles. Precise explanations have varied, but all have been based on the “Limitations Theory”. In other words, muscles tire because they hit a physical limit: they either run out of fuel or oxygen or they drown in harmful by-products (副产品).

In the past few years, however, Timothy Noakes from the University of Cape Town, South Africa, has examined this standard theory. Tiredness, he argues, is caused not by signals springing from overtaxed muscles, but is an emotional response which begins in the brain. The fundamental nature of his new theory is that the brain paces the muscles to keep them well back from the edge of exhaustion. When the brain decides it's time to quit, it creates unbearable muscle tiredness. This “Central Governor” theory remains controversial, but it does explain many puzzling aspects of athletic performance.

A recent discovery that Noakes calls the “lactic acid paradox” made him start researching this area seriously. Lactic acid is a by-product of exercise, and the increase of it is often mentioned as a cause of tiredness. But when research subjects exercise in certain conditions created artificially, they become tired even though lactic acid levels remain low. Nor has the oxygen content of their blood fallen too low for them to keep going. Obviously, something else was making them tire before they hit either of these physiological limits.

Noakes conducted an experiment with seven cyclists. It has long been known that during exercise, the body never uses 100% of the available muscle fibres (纤维). The amount used varies, but in some tasks such as this cycling test the body calls on about 30%. His team found that as tiredness set in, the electrical activity in cyclist's legs declined—even when they were making a great effort to cycle as fast as they could.

To Noakes, this was strong evidence that the old theory was wrong. “The cyclists may have felt completely exhausted,” he says, “but their bodies actually had considerable reserves that they could theoretically tap by using a greater amount of the resting fibres.” This, he believes, is the proof that the brain is regulating the pace of the workout to hold the cyclists well back from the point of extreme tiredness.

第 6 页 (全卷共 8 页)



43. Which of the following is supported by “the Limitations Theory”?
- A. Tiredness is caused by signals from brain.
  - B. Athletes feel tired when they use up all their energy.
  - C. The body uses 100% of the muscle fibres in exercise.
  - D. Athletes become tired though lactic acid levels remain low.
44. Noakes has found out that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. muscle fibres control athletes’ movements
  - B. Lactic acid levels remain high in cycling test
  - C. different exercises use different amount of muscle fibres
  - D. mental processes control the symptoms of tiredness
45. It is likely that both theories accept that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lactic acid is produced in muscles during exercise
  - B. the oxygen content in blood may rise after sports
  - C. tiredness is a harmful by-product of exercise
  - D. the energy in human bodies can be balanced
46. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A. The description of a new test.
  - B. The explanation of the theory.
  - C. The puzzling evidence of a study.
  - D. The whole process of the research.

**第二节 七选五（共 5 小题；每题 2 分，共 10 分）**

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

What makes a good apology? What is the right way to say we're sorry that doesn't merely relieve our guilt or get us out of hot water, but best serves the person we hurt? There is more to saying “sorry”. 47 They include expressing regret, explaining what went wrong, acknowledging responsibility, offering to repair the situation, and requesting forgiveness.

That may seem like a lot to remember, but acknowledgement of responsibility turned out to be the most important piece. Of course, not all the ruined situations are created equal.

48 Here are a few key tips.

Have perfect timing: Did you totally ruin the situation? A little cool-off time could help. 49 But if the other part is angry at your wrongdoing, it may be more effective to wait because their anger may prevent them from being receptive to an apology. Waiting can help you too. The best time to apologize is when one feels ready to sincerely apologize.

50 Experts agree that face-to-face apologies beat phoned-in, e-mailed, or handwritten ones. Facial expressions, gestures, and the tone of voice have all been shown to be important channels that convey sincerity. Anyone can type “I feel really ashamed,” but if you say it live, it's obvious whether or not you mean it.

Explain; don't excuse. Because admitting to being wrong is painful and can make people

worried that they're a bad person, they often water down their apology with excuses. Examples include "I certainly apologize if I offended anyone" and "I'm sorry, but you started it". That sort of apology has a name: a non-apology. It uses the form of an apology but follows it up by shifting responsibility to the offended person, implying he or she is too sensitive. \_\_\_51\_\_\_

Even if you did something comparably less important, like being late all the time, it's always key to remember that while you're the one apologizing, it's not about you; it's about the person you hurt and what they need now.

- A. Let your body do the talking.
- B. There are several types of apologies
- C. Get ready to change your facial expressions
- D. Sometimes an immediate apology is called for
- E. Don't imply that the other person is wrong to feel upset or angry.
- F. In fact, a study found that effective apologies have five components
- G. So you might need to adjust your apology depending on the circumstances.

#### V. 书面表达 (20 分)

52. 假如你是红星中学高一年级的李华, 最近你们学校举办了一场长跑比赛, 你的英国好友 Jim 对这次活动非常感兴趣, 向你询问比赛情况。请你用英文给他写回信, 内容包括以下方面:

1. 比赛目的和选手表现
2. 观众反响和你的感受

注意: 1. 词数不少于 100

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

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Yours,  
Li Hua



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