

高一英语试卷

2024.1

考生须知	1. 本试卷共 8 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。 2. 考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答，在试卷上作答无效。 3. 考试结束后，将答题卡交回。
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第一部分 知识运用 (共两节, 共 30 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 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。

On the first day of school our professor asked us to get to know someone we didn't know. I looked around when a gentle hand touched my shoulder. "Hi girl! My name is Rose. I'm 87 years old."

"Why are you in college at this age?" I asked 1.

"I have always dreamed of having a college education and now I'm getting one!" she replied.

Over the year, Rose became famous in our campus and she easily made friends wherever she went. She loved to dress up and 2 the attention from the other students. She was living it up. Listening to this "time machine" as she 3 her years of wisdom and experience with us was so interesting.

At the end of the semester we invited Rose to 4 at our football party. I'll never forget what she taught us.

"We do not stop playing because we are old; we grow old because we stop playing. There are only two 5 to staying young, being happy and achieving success. You have to laugh and find humor every day. You've got to have a dream. When you lose your dreams, you die!" she said.

"There is a huge 6 between growing older and growing up. If you are nineteen years old and lie in bed for one full year and don't do anything, you will turn 20 years older. Anybody can grow older. But growing up requires finding the opportunity in change. The elderly usually don't have 7 for what they did, but rather for things they did not do. Every minute 8 for young men." she added.

She ended her speech by singing *The Song of Rose*. She challenged each of us to study the lyrics (歌词) and 9 them out in our daily lives.

At the year's end, Rose finished the college education she had begun all those years ago. One week after graduation, she died 10 in her sleep.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. curiously | B. anxiously | C. repeatedly | D. coldly |
| 2. A. fixed | B. enjoyed | C. ordered | D. escaped |
| 3. A. filled | B. equipped | C. shared | D. compared |
| 4. A. speak | B. look | C. work | D. write |
| 5. A. types | B. levels | C. secrets | D. reasons |
| 6. A. similarity | B. discussion | C. connection | D. difference |
| 7. A. regrets | B. tickets | C. goals | D. tips |
| 8. A. gains | B. counts | C. happens | D. moves |
| 9. A. live | B. help | C. check | D. print |
| 10. A. in time | B. in anger | C. in horror | D. in peace |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

You may say 11 (popular) sport in the world is soccer. But in some 12 (country), people like rugby best. Rugby is different 13 soccer. Players have to push and knock each other. That's why rugby games are so exciting to watch and play. Good rugby players can run fast and have strong bodies. New players feel 14 (scare) about getting hurt. But after they learn the rules and skills, they find it interesting.

B

The tradition of the Dragon Boat Festival started more than 2,000 years ago. In the old days, dragon boat races 15 (hold) only in China. However, in recent years, people 16 (come) from other cultures have also taken part in races and enjoyed the fun. There is a special food for the festival 17 (remember) Quyan. It is called zongzi which is sticky rice in fresh bamboo leaves.

C

Teen peer (同龄人) pressure is the influence a teen's social group has on him or her. Peer pressure affects people for 18 (they) whole life. But it can be an especially strong influence during the teen years 19 are very important to a teen's identity. This 20 (mean) that teens need to learn to tell when it is positive and when it is negative.

高一英语试卷第 2 页 (共 8 页)

B

Make Way Through the Challenge

I like challenges, but this one was almost too difficult. I had begged Mom to take me on a completely new adventure for my sixteenth birthday. Now, here we were, just Mom and me with our guide, Milo, standing on the shore of Lake Arenal in Costa Rica. Towering above the lake was Volcano Arenal (阿雷纳尔火山), one of the active volcanoes in the area. I watched as the volcano spit out lava (岩浆) and coughed up big rocks. Luckily, we were headed in the other direction.

Milo greeted us in Spanish and helped us mount our horses. Getting on my horse was difficult, but controlling it was a little easier. We started on our tour. The guidebook said we'd cross three rivers. As we were crossing a stream, I asked, "Was that the first river?"

"I don't think so, Katie," Mom said bitterly.

Soon enough, we came to the real first river. I felt sick to my stomach when I saw that the opposite shore was more than 50 meters away! The river was 4-foot-deep flowing over the rocks.

After two more rivers, the path got even steeper and muddier. With each step of the horses' hooves (蹄), I opened my eyes widely in surprise—the rainforest was wonderful and absolutely beautiful. But I wondered whether my horse could keep its balance in knee-high mud. I imagined my horse moving unsteadily on rocks hidden beneath the mud and us crashing over a cliff and being swept away by lava.

Three terrifying hours later, we came to a corral. "Were we stopping?" I wondered. To one side was an attractive view of the lake and volcano, and to the other, a brightly painted restaurant. "Ok," I laughed nervously. "That was terrifying, but I'm so glad we did it!"

24. Which of the following can best describe the author?

- Adventurous. B. Calm. C. Creative. D. Quiet.

25. What made the author open her eyes widely on the path?

- A. The experience that she was swept away by lava.
 B. The anxiety that her horse would lose its balance.
 C. The fact that her horse fell over the rocks hidden in the mud.
 D. The beautiful scenery that she saw along the path in the rainforest.

26. What does the passage intend to tell us?

- A. Fear stops people from trying new things.
 B. Most people fail when they try new things.
 C. It is good to push yourself to try new things.
 D. What is familiar is better than what is unknown.

C

Picture this: a group of teenagers are seated beside one another and each of them is staring down into a screen; people on public transport are bending over their phones scrolling through social media or playing an addictive game; very few people are reading books and you are finishing a presentation for work on the computer when an email notification comes in. It is from a colleague. It has a link to a short, amusing video. The link takes you to social media site. It then offers you another video, followed by another. Before you know it, an hour has gone by and the presentation remains unfinished. Actually, smartphones and other digital devices control and consume our attention. This is true for both adults and young people.

The three examples above show how mobile applications are designed to trap our attention. Most apps work like this because they are free. They do not charge the user. Instead, they make money by harvesting data and advertising. The more time we spend looking at the screen, the more data and advertisements we consume.

Children today are digital natives. This means they have never known life without internet access. Being raised on clicks, they jump from content to content without a second thought. The constant stimulation make them struggle to focus their attention on any one thing. Finally, this "tsunami of information" **agitates** their cognitive (认知的) system.

In this sense, loss of attention is related to a decline in our ability to concentrate. Unlike books, which can train the brain to deeply focus its attention on one task, mobile devices encourage us to focus on the surface of an overwhelming amount of things, but our brains react by blocking the information stored in our minds. This prevents us from figuring out what we are interested in. It limits our attention.

Mobile phone addiction and the way young people learn are both directly connected to the concept of mind wandering. Too much information inputs makes us switch off and lose attention. And this can be damaging in the long term. Adults can make effort to find time and space to recover from constant noise, while children, on the other hand, have not yet acquired these behaviour strategies. They run the risk of never recovering their attention spans.

27. What is a common sight among people on public transport?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. Having a sound sleep or rest. | B. Browsing social media or playing games. |
| C. Reading books or newspapers. | D. Talking with each other or sending emails. |

28. Most mobile applications make money through _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. educational tools downloads | B. productivity improvement |
| C. data harvesting and advertising | D. government-funded programmes |

29. What does the word "agitate" underlined in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?
- A. Disturb. B. Encourage C. Argue. D. Protect.
30. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How people are trapped in mobile applications.
B. What changes mobile devices bring in the brain.
C. How mobile phone addiction influences the way we learn.
D. How smartphones weaken attention in children and adults.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Some people love the long, warm days of summer and others prefer the cool days of autumn.

31 Could psychology (心理学) explain our seasonal preferences? While there is little research looking at the psychology of seasonal preferences, researchers have found that seasonal changes in temperature and light can have an influence on how people feel and behave.

Temperatures might affect our feelings and behaviors. 32 One study finds that when people are holding a hot drink, it's more possible for them to see others as warmer and kinder. Holding a cold drink, on the other hand, leads people to view others as interpersonally colder.

33 Bright, sunny days may leave you feeling happy and full of energy. However, you may feel unhappy during the darker, shorter days of the year and lose interest in activities you usually enjoy.

Temperature and light levels may play a role in determining which season you love most.

34 For example, if you grew up enjoying the outdoors during summer months and have pleasant memories of the summer season, then it may be more possible that you'll also love summer as an adult.

Could your personal preferences also show something about your personality? Of course, yes.

35 If summer is your favorite time of year, it might mean that you love getting out and living an active lifestyle.

- A. Why do we prefer some seasons to others?
B. It's no secret that light can influence our feelings.
C. For example, it can influence how we look on others.
D. They have an influence on people's hobbies and interests.
E. If you like spring best, then you might wish for new experiences.
F. The month in which a person is born might be linked to later personality.
G. However, our personal preferences may also be influenced by our experiences.

第三部分 书面表达 (共三节, 共 40 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 36、37、38 题各 2 分, 第 39 题 4 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may think friends are common in our life, we often don't clearly understand how to make good friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few.

In the beginning, all the cases of friendly relationships much depend on good first impressions. As we get to know people, we consider things like age, race, looks, economic and social status, and intelligence. Although these factors (因素) are not the most important, it is more difficult to have a good relationship with people when there is a big difference in age and background.

Also, we pay attention to actual behavior, facial expression, and the way a person speaks. To express friendliness, people usually stand closer together and speak in soft voices. A friendly look, however, with the wrong facial expression can turn into an unfriendly stare, and nervousness may be wrongly understood as unfriendliness. It is because of this that shy people often seem have difficulty in making friends.

Some relationships are a result of argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have the same beliefs and interests—they often talk about “being on the same wavelength”. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and accept differences in opinion.

In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the relationship between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers of age, class or race.

36. What do friendly relationships depend on at the early stage?

37. Why do people stand closer and speak in soft voices?

38. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

> *Close friends usually have the same beliefs and interests, but there is no need to put up with each other's annoying habits and different opinions.*

39. What can help you build a healthy friendship? Explain it. (In about 40 words)

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

请根据课文内容及提示信息, 填入恰当的单词, 使文章完整。

What causes stress and what we can do to r 40 (放松)? To be frank, everyone s 41 from (遭受) stress at some time in their life—teachers, doctors, factory workers, newspaper e 42 (编辑). We can't remove (43) stress from our lives entirely. However, some jobs may be more stressful than others, like some positions in the police or the military. But what really causes stress? It is d 44 to (由于) pressure from work or study. For students, lots of homework can make them feel very stressed. They may feel they don't have enough time to finish everything. It's sure that we have all experienced (45) that kind of stress as students. As for social stress, shy people can find social situations very stressful—going to parties, talking in front of the class, for example. They always get nervous and make lots of mistakes. There are many ways to r 46 (减小) stress. You can organize your work or studies. In other words, you can make a l 47 (清单) and do all the important things first. At the same time, eat well and e 48 (锻炼) often or you can talk to people about your problems—friends, teachers or someone in your f 49 (家). If you become so stressed that you can't function properly, you should seek professional help.

第三节 (共 20 分)

假设你是红星中学跨文化社团负责人李华。正在为你校外国交换生筹划“快乐中国年”活动, 请你给交换生 Jim 写一封信, 邀请他参加该活动, 内容包括:

1. 活动具体时间、地点;
2. 活动内容及意义。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

第一部分

第一节

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.C 6.D 7.A 8.B 9.A 10.D

第二节

11.the most popular 12.countries 13.from 14.scared 15.was held

16.coming 17.to remember 18.their 19.that 20.means

第二部分

第一节

A 篇

21.C 22.B 23.D

B 篇

24.A 25.D 26.C

C 篇

27.B 28.C 29.A 30.B

第二节

31.A 32.C 33.B 34.G 35.E

第三部分

36. In the beginning, all the cases of friendly relationships much depend on good first impressions.

37. To express friendliness.

38. According to the passage, close friend usually have the same beliefs and interests, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and accept differences in opinion. (rather than

there is no need to put up with each other's annoying habits and different opinions.)

39.合理即可

第二节

40.relax 41.suffers 42.editors 43.消除 44.due 45.经历 46.reduce 47.list

48. exercise 49.family

第三节

略



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