

高一英语

2022.1

本试卷共15页，共140分。考试时长120分钟。

考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷 (共 75 分)

I. 听力理解 (共三节, 22.5 分)

第一节: (共 4 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)

听下面四段对话, 每段对话后有一道小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What does the woman need?

- A. Eggs. B. Beef. C. Vegetables.

2. What will the speakers probably do next?

- A. Stay in a house. B. Go ice skating. C. Go snowboarding.

3. How does the woman probably feel?

- A. Excited. B. Angry. C. Lucky.

4. What is the man doing?

- A. Offering information.
B. Making arrangements.
C. Asking for directions.

第二节: (共 6 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听下面三段对话, 每段对话后有两道小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。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. How does the woman get to work now?

- A. By subway. B. By bus. C. By car.

6. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Classmates. B. Workmates. C. Husband and wife.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

7. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- A. At a park. B. At home. C. At school.

8. What did the girl do after school?

- A. She rode her bike.
B. She made books.
C. She went running.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

9. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. Make some cookies.
B. Clean up afterward.
C. Sign up for the show.

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Why to be a volunteer.
B. When to have a talent contest.
C. How to help with a charity show.

第三节：（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面一段独白，根据题目要求在相应的横线上写下第 11 题至第 15 题的关键信息。每小题仅填写一个词。这段独白你将听两遍。

Rules of a Writing Competition	
___ 11 ___	Your favourite place; must be outdoors
___ 12 ___	Between eight and fifteen
Number of ___ 13 ___	Between 200 and 400
Prize	Get a ___ 14 ___ family ticket to London Zoo
Deadline	Before ___ 15 ___ 14th

II. 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 22.5 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，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Fleanor Love knows that weddings create a lot of leftover flowers. That means more opportunities for her to collect after-wedding bouquets (花束) and give them to her lonely hospital ___ 16 ___, many of whom don't often have visitors, let alone expensive ___ 17 ___.

The flowers are still in good shape, and the patients are pleased to have them. "I was so ___ 18 ___ that I cried," said patient Connie Melzer, who was recovering from a heart problem when Love walked into her room with a bouquet in early 2020.

Love worked at the Virginia Commonwealth University Hospital as a(n) ___ 19 ___ student. She wondered how she could help ___ 20 ___ the patients' suffering besides learning how to treat them as a student doctor.

"One of the ___ 21 ___ of being a medical student is that it can be very difficult to ___ 22 ___ to the care team," said Love. "You are there as a learner, who doesn't have as much knowledge as doctors. But you want to ___ 23 ___ your patients. How can I at this stage in my training make a(n) ___ 24 ___ for them?"

In 2019, she started *The Simple Sunflower* in Richmond, and so far has ___ 25 ___ more than 760 bouquets to patients. She brought fellow students and

other people into her project, and now has more than 200 26 on the email list.

When Love began the project, she called businesses such as wedding venues (场馆) and florists and asked them what events were scheduled. She then reached out to brides and grooms to ask them if they had 27 for their flowers after the big day.

For each wedding, she organized a team of eight people who helped 28 the flowers when the party was over and then spent time carrying them to individual patients.

People beyond the VCU community have heard about Love's project and become part of it. "Once the word got out, people around the city started 29 us," Love said. She wanted to bring the project to more cities and maybe open branches at other medical schools.

"I feel 30 when I see the patients who receive our bouquets," she said. "It reminds me why we do what we do."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 16. A. patients | B. cleaners | C. doctors | D. nurses |
| 17. A. cards | B. fruits | C. flowers | D. cakes |
| 18. A. tired | B. moved | C. worried | D. bored |
| 19. A. art | B. law | C. engineering | D. medical |
| 20. A. change | B. accept | C. improve | D. reduce |
| 21. A. dreams | B. skills | C. challenges | D. exams |
| 22. A. listen | B. contribute | C. respond | D. adapt |
| 23. A. help | B. check | C. study | D. guide |
| 24. A. difference | B. choice | C. impression | D. decision |
| 25. A. divided | B. thrown | C. delivered | D. applied |
| 26. A. customers | B. volunteers | C. managers | D. teachers |

27. A. means B. goals C. efforts D. plans
28. A. pick up B. hold up C. make up D. give up
29. A. greeting B. contacting C. trusting D. considering
30. A. stressed B. confident C. relaxed D. satisfied

III. 阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

5 Best Things to Do in Myrtle Beach, SC

From fishing to tours on gondolas, there is a huge variety of things to enjoy here. Explore the best of the best, whether you are staying in downtown Myrtle Beach or North Myrtle Beach, there are plenty of good things to discover during your vacation.



gondolas

Live Entertainment at the Carolina Opry: Head to Barefoot Landing to enjoy some amazing live music and fun at one of the best Myrtle Beach attractions! The Carolina Opry is one of the most popular entertainment places in the area. Once known as the Calvin Gilmore Theater, the Carolina Opry offers shows such as Time Warp, Thunder & Light, and its same-name Carolina Opry show.

Family Kingdom Amusement Park: If you are a roller coaster addict, be sure to visit Family Kingdom Amusement Park. This thrilling adventure park has fun for all ages, offering a ton of thrill rides such as the Twist’N Shout, Slingshot, and even water rides at its nearby water park. All of this fun takes place by the sea, so you get awesome views along with your adventures.

Wonderworks: Head to Wonderworks for some of the best attractions! With these interactive exhibits, guests can exercise their minds. Explore the world through these unique exhibits and learn about natural disasters, space, light, and sound, and test your strength and your skills at the Physical Challenge Zone. The museum also features an indoor ropes course, 6D motion ride, and laser tag!

Myrtle Waves Water Park: Enjoy a splash at this amazing amusement park! Visitors will find a large variety of water slides and water attractions, from a lazy river to thrill rides and tubing adventures. It is a good way for families of all ages to enjoy some water fun.

Tanger Outlet: This outlet store is a popular place for those wanting to go shopping. You can choose either the Tanger Outlets South location or the Tanger Outlets North location. No matter which one you visit, you'll find amazing deals from your favorite stores like Under Armour, Michael Kors, and the Disney Outlet.

31. What can visitors do at the Carolina Opry?

- A. Enjoy live music.
- B. Have some water fun.
- C. See interactive exhibits.
- D. Do some shopping.

32. In which place can visitors both exercise their minds and test their strength?

- A. Family Kingdom Amusement Park.
- B. Wonderworks.
- C. Myrtle Waves Water Park.
- D. Tanger Outlet.

33. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To recommend attractions.
- B. To advertise exhibitions.
- C. To describe adventures.
- D. To introduce shows.

B

When the COVID-19 pandemic forced the town in Manton, Michigan to shut down, Scott Chittle decided that the community needed a safe place to come together, and something to bring some joy during the boring winter months. And what is a

better outdoor activity to get people outside in the cold than ice skating?

In order to make his dream a reality, Chittle searched the Internet for videos on how to build an ice rink (溜冰场). He ordered a large 3,000 square foot tarp (防水帆布) online and bought some wood to create the walls. It took 12 fire trucks from the local fire department to get enough water to fill the plot.

It took a little time as Chittle went door to door to convince people to come and see his creation, and soon Chittle's backyard ice rink became a Manton hotspot. Parents joined in to help Chittle buy second-hand skates and hockey sticks for the neighborhood children. Soon enough, the children were skating and shooting.

"We kept seeing more things donated. It was fantastic because the whole community just came together. It was amazing how everybody worked together because of Scott." says neighbor Audrey Hooker.

Skaters were welcome to come at any time. And each Saturday from 4 p.m. until 8 p.m., dozens of children and their parents gathered at the ice rink for skate parties. The children who had been confined to their homes for almost a year laughed and shouted with joy while skating around the rink. Parents gathered around feeling relief that their children had found a purpose again. It became a weekly event that neighbors could look forward to and it offered a place for people to see each other in a socially distanced way.

But the kindness didn't stop with Chittle. When the community heard how much money he used to make this project happen, everyone helped. A fundraiser brought in about \$1,300, and letters sent to Chittle's home stuffed with cash brought in an additional \$1,500, covering all of the costs with money to spare. Companies began sending supplies for next year's ice rink including outdoor lights, a snow sweeping machine and shovels.

"This has been a community thing," explains Chittle. "It's not just me. I want to show the rest of the world what a little effort, the best intentions, and community can do not only for others but for the souls of all."

34. Why did Chittle build a backyard ice rink?
- A. To organize skate parties.
 - B. To show off his creativity.
 - C. To get some money and outdoor supplies.
 - D. To offer a safe social place and some fun.
35. What did the parents do to help with the ice rink?
- A. Filled the ice rink with water.
 - B. Raised money for Chittle.
 - C. Bought skates and hockey sticks.
 - D. Convinced people to come.
36. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The ice rink is only open to children on Saturday.
 - B. The whole community contributed to the ice rink.
 - C. Chittle made much money after building the ice rink.
 - D. The parents felt relief because Chittle took care of their children.
37. Which of the following words can best describe Scott Chittle?
- A. Honest and friendly.
 - B. Careful and confident.
 - C. Humorous and polite.
 - D. Kind and devoted.

C

How Your Weekly Shop Could Help Prevent a Mass Extinction

All around the world, the way in which we produce, buy and eat food has never been more similar. You may think you have more choices than your parents or grandparents ever did, and on one level that is true. Wherever you are, you can eat various foods all in a single day.

What we're being offered appears at first to be diverse, until you realise it is the same kind of "diversity" that is spreading around the globe in the same way; what the world buys and eats is becoming more and more the same. Of the 6,000 plant species humans have eaten over time, we now mainly grow and eat just nine. What's less well known is that for each of the crops, we're eating from a smaller number of varieties. Thousands of different wheats exist, but less than 10 make it onto the

“recommended list” issued to British farmers. It’s a similar story with the meat we eat.

This relatively recent phenomenon (现象) of eating from such a narrow selection of plants and animals, and just a few varieties of these, has resulted in a serious loss of diversity in farmers’ fields and in our diets and a great loss of biodiversity.

In the 20th century, efforts were made to produce more calories (卡路里) to feed growing populations, but in search of quantity, we gave up diversity. Crops and farm animals unique to their part of the world became endangered; some even went extinct (灭绝). When a food is lost, we risk not only losing a special flavour, but also a way of life and part of a culture. We also lose choices for the future.

Faced with the growing impact of climate change and extreme weather events, we can add greater resilience (快速恢复能力) to our food system by saving diversity. But as the world farms and eats in increasingly similar ways, more foods are at risk of disappearing. We all have a part to play in preventing this from happening, wherever we are in the world, and it starts with what we put in our shopping baskets.

Still unsure where to start? Focus on one of your favourite foods and start to explore it in all its diversity. Whether that’s chocolate, coffee, cheese or wine, find as much variation as you can, set off on a flavour adventure and help save something from extinction.

38. According to the passage, people may believe that _____.

- A. our choices of food are more than those of early generations
- B. our ways of food production are never similar to one another
- C. what we plant stays the same around the world
- D. what we eat is becoming increasingly popular

39. How does the writer prove his idea in Paragraph 2?
- A. By using data.
 - B. By describing a scene.
 - C. By telling a story.
 - D. By sharing experiences.
40. According to the writer, what might be the cause of the loss of biodiversity?
- A. Climate.
 - B. Business.
 - C. Population.
 - D. Technology.
41. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. Why to start.
 - B. Where to shop.
 - C. What to eat.
 - D. How to help.

D

If there is one place you don't want to stick your finger, it's the mouth of a Pacific lingcod. These fearsome fish have around 500 needlelike teeth sticking out of jaws (颌) that are strong enough to crush crustaceans (甲壳动物).

How lingcod maintain the sharpness of their terrifying teeth has long been a puzzle. But a study, published in November in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, claims that Pacific lingcod keep their teeth sharp and shiny by replacing about three percent of them every day. For a lingcod, that's up to 20 teeth replaced daily.

In order to determine the frequency at which lingcod replace their teeth, Ms. Cohen, a coauthor of the new study, and her colleagues kept 20 lingcod at the University of Washington's Friday Harbor Laboratories and tracked how many teeth they lost and regrew over several days. The fish were placed in a tank of seawater mixed with a red dye (染料) that colored their teeth, then returned to their regular tank for 10 days. When the 10 days were up, the fish were placed in a tank containing a green dye and then examined. The teeth that were present since the start of the experiment were both red and green, whereas the new teeth were only green.

After collecting and examining a total of 10,000 teeth, the scientists were able to

determine how quickly lingcod lost and regrew their teeth and which teeth were replaced most often.

Lingcod, like most fish, have two sets of jaws: oral jaws and pharyngeal jaws. Their oral jaws are used to catch food while their pharyngeal jaws, which are positioned in their throats, are used to chew their food and move it from their mouths to the stomach. Ms. Carr, the lead author, and colleagues found that teeth are replaced more frequently in the back of the mouth, where most of the chewing and crushing take place.

The way lingcod replace their teeth is likely crucial to their hunting strategy, says Kory Evans, a fish ecologist at Rice University in Houston. “The duller a lingcod’s teeth are, the harder it is going to be for it to hold on to its target. So having the ability to shed teeth and replace them is pretty important.” Dr. Evans said, “In order to make it as a lingcod, you need sharp pointy teeth and all your teeth need to be on point.”

42. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. What role seawater played.
- B. What conclusion was reached.
- C. How the study was conducted.
- D. How teeth changed their colors.

43. According to the passage, lingcod’s teeth are replaced _____.

- A. every 10 days
- B. to better hunt for food
- C. faster in the oral jaw
- D. with bigger and sharper ones

44. What does the underlined word “shed” in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Repair.
- B. Sharpen.
- C. Lose.
- D. Examine.

45. What is the purpose of writing this passage?

- A. To warn people of the danger of a fish.
- B. To introduce the findings of a new study.
- C. To stress the importance of replacing teeth.
- D. To suggest new ways to conduct studies on fish.

第 II 卷 (共 65 分)

I. 选词填空 (共 7 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 14 分)

用方框中单词的适当形式完成下列句子, 每个单词只能用一次。

health	happy	announce	fruit
tradition	proper	surprise	

- 46. Eating plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables will help you to stay _____.
- 47. In such a small town it was _____ to find so many really good restaurants.
- 48. It fills my heart with _____ to see my whole family together for the New Year.
- 49. It is important to warm up and cool down _____ before and after running so you do not hurt yourselves.
- 50. I hope to have a happier, more _____ and satisfying life in my new school.
- 51. The students learned a lot about _____ Chinese culture through these activities.
- 52. You need to listen to the _____ to find out who is playing next.

II. 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

在未给提示词的空白处填写 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。

- 53. My parents and I _____ (plant) trees last Sunday.
- 54. If you take this train, you _____ (arrive) in Shanghai in five hours.

55. The kite _____ (invent) in China more than 2,000 years ago.
56. I'm writing _____ (invite) you to take part in the long-distance relay race.
57. I would like to thank all our teachers, parents and families, _____ have done so much for us over the years.
58. I love my senior secondary school. It's much _____ (big) than my junior secondary school.
59. The basketball team _____ my cousin plays for is doing really well this year.
60. _____ (obtain) the degree, she will need to pass all of the examinations.
61. After a long day, Zhang Tian finally got back to his small room, _____ (feel) tired.
62. Every year, the moment I get on the train, I _____ (surround) by Shanxi accents—I know that I am heading home to my family.

III. 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 第 63、64 题每题 2 分, 第 65、66、67 题每题 3 分, 共 13 分)

根据括号中所给提示完成下列句子。

63. 我的目标是这学期各门功课都考好。(do well in)

64. 拍照时请关闭闪光灯。(turn off)

65. 当我开始做某事时, 我会尽全力去实现它。(set out to)

66. 这部电影正在被翻译成几种外语。(translate into)

67. 让他感到满意的是他的学生能够用英语读、说、写。(be able to)

IV. 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面的短文和问题, 根据短文内容, 在相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息, 完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚, 结构正确, 书写工整。

Have you ever wondered why you feel very tired after an online meeting or classroom session, when you might not feel the same if the meeting was being held with everyone in the same room? This effect, nicknamed “Zoom fatigue”, is felt not just by students but by grown-ups as well, who are getting tired by video meetings as they work from home.

Now, a US scientist says he has identified four key reasons why video calls can be so exhausting. Jeremy Bailenson, from Stanford University in California, has spent more than 20 years looking at how different forms of online communication can affect people. He says the first reason video calls can feel tough is because people are constantly making eye contact with each other as they look down at their cameras. In normal meetings or classes, people are usually just looking at the speaker but during a video call everyone seems to be staring at everyone else. What’s more, they can often seem uncomfortably close.

A second reason for fatigue may be that people are spending a lot of time looking at themselves on camera. Bailenson compared this to being followed around a school or workplace by someone holding up a mirror. Previous studies have suggested that staring into mirrors can make people feel more critical about themselves and doubtful of their abilities.

Working from home also means that many people aren’t moving as much as they used to. Studies have shown that people can think more creatively while moving around but online meetings force people to sit still so they can stay on camera.

Bailenson’s final reason is that it is more difficult to understand people’s body language on a video call. With such a limited camera view, our brains have to work

extra hard to interpret other people's gestures and expressions, and that can be very tiring.

68. What is "Zoom Fatigue"? (不多于 9 个单词)

69. How many reasons are identified for "Zoom Fatigue" in the passage? (1 个单词)

70. According to previous studies, how can staring into mirrors make people feel? (不多于 9 单词)

71. In your opinion, how can one avoid "Zoom Fatigue"? (单词数不限)

V. 书面表达 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他在做关于中学生使用手机的调查, 向你了解相关情况, 请你给他回复邮件, 内容包括:

1. 你对中学生使用手机的想法;
2. 你日常使用手机的情况。

注意: 1. 词数不少于 50;
2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

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