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第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节：完型填空：（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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

One day last June, Clifford Luther served a burger and fries to a man passing through his restaurant, Old West Express, in Saskatchewan, Canada. Two days later, the man returned and wrote him a 1 for \$500,000. “I thought, ‘they were good burgers and fries, 2 they weren’t that good,” Luther told CTV News.

The lucky man was Bob Erb of British Columbia, who won Canada’s \$25 million Max jackpot(累计赌注) in November 2020 and has been giving money to people 3. He’s donated his money to food banks, the old people, and some organizations, and he helped 20 people in Terrace, his hometown, to get necessary care they couldn’t 4.

While giving the burger that first afternoon, Luther told Erb that his 25-year-old daughter had just got cancer in Vancouver, about 1,000 miles away. “He and I had a 5 experience. One of my children had cancer, too. But he died four years ago. So, I know the 6 a parent has,” says Erb. “I decide on the way home I’d 7 him some money so he could go to see his daughter.”

Two days later when Erb was on his way back to British Columbia, he 8 the restaurant for another burger, which Luther 9 to buy him because Erb had tipped him well just two days ago. Erb said “no way” and asked the restaurant owner for a pen, then wrote the check and left it on the table. “Luther looked at the check and couldn’t say anything. He just held his arms out,” Erb says.

Erb, 60, still works on a building site part-time and hasn’t 10 twice about the \$7 million he’s given to his family, friends, and society. “If you have enough to feed yourself, you help others out,” he says.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. check | B. book | C. bill | D. card |
| 2. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. because |
| 3. A. in the dark | B. out of work | C. in need | D. on duty |
| 4. A. afford | B. forget | C. discover | D. refuse |
| 5. A. strange | B. similar | C. successful | D. different |
| 6. A. dreams | B. worries | C. choices | D. warnings |
| 7. A. pay | B. lend | C. mail | D. leave |
| 8. A. closed down | B. broke in | C. stopped at | D. worked at |
| 9. A. continued | B. offered | C. failed | D. proved |
| 10. A. prepared | B. cried | C. lied | D. thought |

第二节：语法填空：（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

I'd like to invite you 11 (join) us for a visit to the nearby nursing home next Saturday for the Double Ninth Festival. It is the day for the elderly in our culture. We'll go and make dumplings and cakes with the elderly people there. We should be back around 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If you are 12 (interest), please let me know and we 13 (wait) for you at the school gate at 9 o'clock in the morning.

B

My experience in the English speech contest last October is a case in point. A month before the event, I even didn't know what to prepare 14 the contest. However, I carefully spent some time working out a detailed schedule. After that, I set out to read widely for an 15 (inspire) topic, wrote a speech, and practiced its delivery in beautiful pronunciation with good public speech skills. I finally came out of the contest as one of the prize 16 (winner).

C

There was a farmer who always sold a pound of butter to a baker (面包师). One day the baker decided 17 (weigh) the butter to see if he was getting a pound

(磅) and found that he was not. This angered 18 (he), so he took the farmer to court (法庭). The judge asked the farmer 19 he had a measuring (计量) tool. The farmer replied, "I have a pair of scale (秤). I have been buying a pound of bread from him. When the baker 20 (bring) me the bread, I always put it on my scale and give him the same weight of butter."

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38分）

第一节：（共14个小题；每小题2分，共28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答案，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Inspiring young minds!

TOKNOW Magazine is a big hit in the world of children's publishing, bringing a unique combination of challenging ideas and good fun to young fans every month.

What is so special about TOKNOW magazine?

Well, it has no ads or promotions inside—instead it is jam-packed with serious ideas. TOKNOW makes complex ideas attractive and accessible to children, who can become involved in advanced concepts and even philosophy (哲学)—and they will soon discover that TOKNOW feels more like a club than just a magazine.

What's inside?

Every month the magazine introduces a fresh new topic with articles, experiments and creative things to make—the magazine also explores philosophy and wellbeing to make sure young readers have a balanced take on life.

Sounds too good to be true?

Take a look online—evidence shows that thousands of teachers and parents know a good thing when they see it and recommend TOKNOW to their friends.

Happy Birthday All Year!

What could be more fun than a gift that keeps coming through the letterbox every month? The first magazine with your gift message will arrive in time for the special day.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

☐ **Annual Subscription**

Europe £55

Rest of World £65

高一英语试卷 共10页 第3页

□Annual Subscription with Gift Pack

Includes a Mammoth Map, a passport Puzzle Booklet, and Subscription

Europe £60 Rest of World £70

Refund Policy—the subscription can be cancelled within 28 days and you can get your money back.

21. Why is TOKNOW a special magazine?

- A. It entertains young parents.
- B. It provides serious advertisements.
- C. It publishes popular science fictions.
- D. It combines fun with complex concepts.

22. What does TOKNOW offer its readers?

- A. Online courses.
- B. Articles on new topics.
- C. Lectures on a balanced life.
- D. Reports on scientific discoveries.

23. Subscribers of TOKNOW would get _____.

- A. free birthday presents
- B. full refund within 28 days
- C. membership of the TOKNOW club
- D. chances to meet the experts in person

B

The sound that woke Damian Languell at 8:15 in the morning was so loud he assumed it came from inside his house in Wade, Maine. As he got up to investigate, he heard another sound, this one coming most definitely from outside. Looking out of his bedroom window, he noticed a tree enveloped in smoke about 500 yards away. A car wrapped around the tree's base, its engine on fire.

Grabbing buckets of water, he and his wife ran to the crash site. Up close, the accident looked worse. The car was split nearly in two, and the tree was where the driver's seat ought to have been, as if planted there. No one should have survived this crash, and yet there was 20-year-old Quintin Thompson, his terrified face pressed

against the driver's side window, in visible pain.

Languell tried putting out the fire with his buckets of water but failed. When the flames got into the front seats, he knew he had to get the young man out. So Languell opened the car's back door and climbed in. Using a pocket knife he'd brought with him, he cut through Thompson's seat belt. Now that Thompson was free, Languell pulled him out, and dragged him to safety before the entire car was in flames.

It is empathy that drove Languell to help, just as he said, "My heart goes out to Thompson. When you are that close to that level of hurt, you feel it so directly." For his heroic action, Languell was added to the list of real-life heroes changing the world.

24. What do we know about Quintin Thompson?

- A. He was successfully rescued.
- B. He was capable of helping himself out.
- C. He saved his car from fire.
- D. He remained calm all the time.

25. Which of the following best explains "empathy" underlined in the last paragraph?

- A. Wisdom.
- B. Sympathy.
- C. Honesty.
- D. Humor.

26. Which words can best describe Damian Languell?

- A. Caring and thankful.
- B. Careless and generous.
- C. Creative and hard-working.
- D. Courageous and helpful.

C

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small, tightly knit(联系) groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started settling down to become farmers, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, trade, industrialization, the development of the nation-state and the spread of

universal compulsory education, especially globalisation and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.

At present, the world has about 6,800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages. Often spoken by many people while hot, wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 Languages: the Americas about 1,000, Africa 2,400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3,200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800. The median number(中位数) of speakers is a mere 6, 000, which means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction(消亡), with only a few elderly speakers left. Pick, at random, Busuu in Cameroon (eight remaining speakers), Chiapaneco in Mexico (150). Lipan Apache in the United States (two or three) or Wadjigu in Australia (one, with a question-mark): none of these seems to have much chance of survival.

27. What can we infer about languages in hunter-gatherer times?

- A. They developed very fast.
- B. They were large in number.
- C. They had similar patterns.
- D. They were closely connected

28. Which of the following best explains "dominant" underlined in paragraph 2?

- A. Complex.
- B. Advanced.
- C. Powerful.
- D. Modern.

29. How many languages are spoken by less than 6, 000 people at present?

- A. About 6,800.
- B. About 3,400
- C. About 2,400
- D. About 1,200.

30. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. New languages will be created.
- B. Peoples lifestyles are reflected in languages.
- C. Human development results in fewer languages.

D

Basically, without the possibility of failure, there is little possibility of success. Education is in danger of becoming a branch of the entertainment industry. Although education should indeed be entertaining where possible, it cannot always be fun. Often, it needs the "hard yards".

Some educationalists feel that if something causes worry it should be avoided at all costs. I would disagree. Facing up to challenges helps develop children. Avoiding challenges can severely limit their potential. Tougher children are able to try and fail. The less tough may simply fail to try anything new.

I'm not advocating putting children under pressure. The real debate is perhaps what pressures are unavoidable. It's not about "throwing children into the deep end", but rather encouraging them to put their foot in the water and giving them the skills to float.

This latter approach is basically the work I and my team do at the University of Hull. We measure mental toughness and then provide interventions to improve this. These interventions include psychological skills such as goal setting, relaxation and thought control. So, for example, many children will say: "What happens if it goes wrong?" We work hard to change this so that the sentence reads: "What happens if it goes right?" One word difference, but a world away when thinking about challenges.

We try to help children deal more effectively with life using a three-step approach. Firstly, it is important to set realistic and achievable goals. Then it is a matter of finding out what factors (因素) are helping children to achieve these goals and what factors are working against this. The final step is to discover which of these factors can be controlled, or at least influenced, and what factors the child is in reality stuck with. Redirecting children's energies to movable obstacles (障碍) can produce huge life changes.

However, I think that for most of us we have become stress averse (反对的) and overreact to it. It has always been there, and it has always been the case that some people enjoy it, some need help to deal with it and some people's lives are ruined by it.

Showing our children that stress can be faced with and beaten offers them a way forward. The more a fear is avoided, the bigger it gets.

31. From the passage, we know the writer believes _____.
A. education needs challenges
B. education should always be fun
C. children should avoid facing challenges
D. the more challenges, the better for the children
32. The writer disagreed with some educationalists because _____.
A. some children are less tough
B. some pressures are avoidable
C. some challenges do good to children
D. some children are unaware of their potential
33. What do the writer and his team do at the University of Hull?
A. Record what the children do in stressful situations.
B. Make the children tougher mentally and physically.
C. Put the children under pressure by giving them challenges.
D. Give the children challenges and suggest suitable approaches.
34. What is the correct attitude towards stress according to the writer?
A. We should try our best to avoid stress.
B. We should love stress because stress is unavoidable.
C. We should put ourselves to the test in stressful situations.
D. We should experience stress and learn skills to deal with it.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

We are all called upon to make a speech at some point in life, but most of us don't do a very good job. 35

So, you have to give a speech and you are terrified. You get nervous, you forget what you want to say, you stumble over words, you talk too long, and you bore your audience. Later you think, "Thank Goodness, it's over. I'm just not good at public speaking. I hope I never have to do that again."

Cheer up! 36 Here are some simple steps to take the pain out of speech making. Ask yourself the purpose of your speech. What is the occasion? Why are you speaking? Then, gather as many facts as you can on your subject. Spend plenty of your time doing your research. Then spend plenty of your time organizing your

material so that your speech is clear and easy to follow. Use as many examples as possible, and use pictures, charts, and graphs if they help you make your points more clearly. 37 Don't talk over their heads, and don't talk down to them. Treat your audience with respect. They will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Just remember: Be prepared. Know your subject, your audience, and the occasion. Be brief. 38 And be yourself. Let your personality come through so that you make person-to-person contact with your audience.

If you follow these simple steps, you will see that you don't have to be afraid of public speaking. In fact, you may find the experience so enjoyable that you volunteer to make more speeches! You're not convinced yet? 39.

A. It doesn't have to be that bad.

B. Take several deep breaths before your speech.

C. This article gives some advice on how to give good speech.

D. Say what you have to say and then stop.

E. Don't say what you aren't familiar with.

F. Never forget your audience.

G. Give it a try and see what happens.

第三部分 词汇运用 (共 12 分)

第一节、根据句意及所给的首字母和中文提示, 写出该单词的正确形式 (每空只填写一个词) (6 分)

40. Being a doctor means I have to make correct decisions all the time, which puts a lot of p_____ (压力) on me.

41. There are many ways to r_____ (减少) stress, for example, you can organize your work or studies.

42. Zhang Tian g_____ (毕业) from university and got a teacher's certificate last year.

43. I shop for v_____ (各种各样的) things online, such as books, computer hardware and other necessities.

44. Paul worked really hard and had a strong d_____ (渴望) to play for the team.

45. I am in pretty good shape, because I exercise quite r_____ (定期地).

第二节: 短语填空 (根据句意用词组的适当形式填空) (6 分)

pay off,
due to,

try out for,
deal with,

according to,
as well as,

tend to,
suffer from

46. To be frank, everyone _____ stress at some time in their life.
47. _____ Joe's parents, there is a danger that he may not be able to tell whether the online friends are real friends.
48. Li Ying _____ set a goal for every subject at the beginning of each term.
49. Dr King thinks there are different causes of stress, but more often than not, it's _____ pressure from work or study.
50. Zhang Tian quickly gave up the idea of leaving and found ways to _____ the challenges.
51. All the extra hours that Paul had spent practicing alone _____.

第四部分：书面表达（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高一(1)班的学生李华，你的英国笔友 Chris 刚刚转学，感到一切都很陌生。他在邮件中向你询问如何尽快融入新环境。请你根据以下信息回信：

1. 表示安慰；
2. 提出解决问题的合理建议；
3. 表示可以随时提供帮助。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Chris,

Yours,
Li Hua

2023-2024 年度 11 月高一期中答案

一. 完型答案

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

D

二. 语法答案

11. to join 12. interested 13. will wait 14. for 15. inspiring
16. winners 17. to weigh 18. him 19. whether/if 20. brings

三. 阅读答案

21. D 22. B 23. B 24. A 25. B 26. D

27. B 28. C 29. B 30. C 31. A 32. C 33. D 34. D

35---39 C A F D G

四. 词汇和词组答案

40. pressure 41. reduce 42 graduated 43 various 44 desire
45 regularly 46 suffers from 47 According to 48 tends to 49 due to
50 deal with 51 paid off

五. 写作范文

Dear Chris,

I am sorry to hear that you are having trouble fitting in at your new school. Such problems are quite normal. Perhaps the following suggestions may be helpful.

First, I think you may need to communicate with your classmates as much as possible. Second, it might be a good idea for you to take part in more activities, which usually involve teamwork and interactions with other students and are therefore good for developing friendly relationships. Lastly, faced with some tough problems, you might consider asking your teachers.

I sincerely hope my advice will be of some help to you. If there is anything more I can do to help, please let me know.

Yours,

Li Hua

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