

石景山区 2023-2024 学年第一学期高一期末试题

英 语

学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 准考证号 \_\_\_\_\_

本试卷共 10 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 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。

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30分）

第一节 完形填空（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。

It is not always easy to discover yourself. From a young age, I had a strong sense of who I would become — but an accident changed everything.

To me, skating was more important than anything else in the world. Nothing else filled my heart with so much 1. I spent 24 hours a week 2 my skills.

I had no social life or interests other than skating. But I was rewarded with first place medals in nearly every 3.

Unfortunately, during one competition, I fell and was badly hurt. The doctor told me that I couldn't skate anymore. The pain in my back was hard to bear and even basic daily tasks became 4.

My passion (激情) had been taken away. I lost heart and had no idea what I would become. After eight months of suffering, something had to 5. Instead of sitting around and wasting my days, I began to work with local community service projects. By volunteering as a swimming teacher and summer reading assistant (助教) for kids, I got an idea of who I wanted to 6. After a few months, I found a new 7. Little by little, I stepped out of the shadow and 8 my confidence.

Sometimes, 9 in life will get in our way. We can choose to stay behind or try to get past these challenges. My accident was a challenge that failed to stop me from 10 success. Today, I'm a very confident and optimistic person.

- |                    |                |               |                |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. joy          | B. noise       | C. pain       | D. surprise    |
| 2. A. proving      | B. testing     | C. developing | D. teaching    |
| 3. A. meeting      | B. competition | C. action     | D. lesson      |
| 4. A. strong       | B. interesting | C. surprising | D. difficult   |
| 5. A. return       | B. disappear   | C. change     | D. share       |
| 6. A. help         | B. became      | C. see        | D. trust       |
| 7. A. study        | B. game        | C. wish       | D. interest    |
| 8. A. rebuild      | B. offered     | C. expressed  | D. lost        |
| 9. A. goals        | B. values      | C. challenges | D. experiences |
| 10. A. celebrating | B. holding     | C. choosing   | D. reaching    |

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

Nowadays, there exists a common scene. A man 11 (walk) on the sidewalk, a smartphone in hand and fully absorbed in the digital world. Just as \_\_\_\_\_ computers achieved before, smartphones \_\_\_\_\_ (change) our life now.

B

Alexander Fleming was born \_\_\_\_\_ August 6, 1881, on a farm near Darvel, Scotland. When he was twenty, Fleming took an entrance examination for medical school and scored the highest of all students in the UK. Offered his choices of schools, Fleming 15 (choose) the one at St Mary's Hospital in London. In the fall of 1928, the penicillin(青霉素) \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) by Fleming. He received the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945 because the penicillin saved the \_\_\_\_\_ (life) of thousands of wounded people during World War II.

C

Recycling paper is a great way to help the environment, but reusing things made from paper is even better. Take a copy of magazine, for example. Once you finish \_\_\_\_\_ (read) it, don't put it in your recycling bin. Instead, consider sharing it with people \_\_\_\_\_ haven't read it, or giving it to your school library so that your classmates can take a look. Maybe, you could find a completely \_\_\_\_\_ (difference) use for the magazine's pages. Some readers have used them to wrap gifts for their friends and family.

第二部分: 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 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

Carefully play with pets

Do you have a pet? Many children like pets and even treat them like humans sometimes. They may like to kiss or hug (拥抱) their pets. But this can make you sick, according to Daily Mail.

Kissing or hugging pets such as dogs and cats can cause people to take in drug-resistant bacteria (耐药细菌), British scientists said.

Many pet owners give their pets antibiotics (抗生素) when they get sick. But taking antibiotics too often can affect (影响) the bacteria inside your pet. The bacteria can become drug resistant. When people kiss or hug their pets, this kind of bacteria can move to them and make them sick.

Close relationships between pet owners and their pets are important. But if pet owners follow the rules below, they will not get sick.

Rules for playing

- Do not kiss your pets on the mouth.
- Do not let your pets lick (舔) your mouth or nose.
- Wash your hands after touching and playing with your pets.
- If you have a wound, cover it. This way, bacteria cannot pass on to you from your pet.

21. According to Daily Mail, kissing or hugging pets can make people feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sad                      B. sick                      C. happy                      D. sleepy

22. Why is it dangerous to take in drug-resistant bacteria from pets?

- A. Because humans can't use antibiotics.  
B. Because these bacteria aren't harmful to people.  
C. Because pets may die if they lose these bacteria.  
D. Because antibiotics can't be used against these bacteria.

23. Many pet owners like to kiss or hug their pets to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. improve their relationships                      B. show their true love for children  
C. make their pets feel important                      D. reduce the stress of busy lifestyles

24. What lesson does the passage teach us?

- A. Don't kiss or hug our pets.                      B. Don't give antibiotics to our pets.  
C. Don't keep pets inside your home.                      D. Don't become drug-resistant.

B

Math had never been something I was good at since middle school. Classes became harder in high school, and I was even further from a math teacher's dream student. So at the start of my freshman year, I had an aversion to math. It wasn't that I didn't want to do well, but simply that I didn't think I was able to do well. "I can't" became my state of mind in all things related to math.

However, I was soon to learn that "I can't" was not a choice in Mr. A's class.

Mr. A always greeted us with open arms as he said, "Welcome! Smile! It's a great day to be alive!" It was clear that Mr. A had a true passion not only for math but for teaching. If Mr. A ever experienced bad days in life, he never showed it. Mr. A greeted us with that same smile every day. He encouraged each student, from the top achiever to the "I can't" student.

I found myself looking forward to math class, although I still hated the subject itself. Being in Mr. A's presence made me feel good, as if I had the chance to succeed. As the year progressed, I spent increasingly more time on my homework, and I met with Mr. A weekly. My classmates began to do the same, and it became "cool" to have lunch and talk with Mr. A. We didn't know it at the time, but he was changing our attitudes.

Though my story is not one of overnight success and I didn't become a straight-A math student, my hard work did begin to pay off and my grades slowly began to climb. There were hard times, of course. Difficult math questions sometimes succeeded in bringing me down, but Mr. A kept reminding me, "Kate, smile! It's a great day to be alive!"

25. What does the word "aversion" underlined in paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. interest.                      B. preference.                      C. misunderstanding.                      D. dislike.

26. What first made the author look forward to math class?

- A. Mr. A's attitude.                      B. Her interest in math.  
C. Her friends' encouragement.                      D. The top achievers in her class.

27. How did the author feel about her talk over lunch with Mr. A?

- A. It was straight.                      B. It was efficient.  
C. It was challenging.                      D. It was impressive.

## C

Imagine a child standing on a diving board four feet high and asking himself the question: "Should I jump?" This is what motivation or the lack of it can do. Motivation and goal setting are the two sides of the same coin. Without motivation, you can neither set a goal nor reach it. Like the child on the diving board, you will stay undecided.

So how should you motivate yourself? More than that, how should you stay motivated to achieve the goal? First, you need to evaluate yourself, your values, your strengths, your weaknesses, your achievements, your desires, etc. Only then should you set your goals.

You also need to judge the quality and depth of your motivation. This is quite important, because it is directly related to your commitment. There are times when your heart is not in your work. This can affect your work. So, slow down and think what you really want to do at that moment. Clarity (清晰) of thoughts can help you move forward.

Another way of setting realistic goals is to analyze your short and long term objectives, keeping in mind your beliefs, values and strengths. Remember that goals are flexible. They can change according to circumstances. They also need to be measurable. You must keep these points in mind while setting your goals.

Your personal circumstances are equally important. For example, you may want to be a pilot but can't become one because your eyesight is not good enough. However, this should not discourage you. You should reassess your goals, and motivate yourself to set a fresh goal.

You will surely need to overcome some difficulties, some planned, but most unplanned. You cannot overcome them without ample motivation. Make sure that you plan for these difficulties at the time of setting your goals.

28. What should you do when your heart is not in your work?

- A. Take a break and cancel the task.
- B. Ignore the feeling and push through.
- C. Reflect and make your thoughts clear.
- D. Speed up and finish the task quickly.

29. According to the passage, why are measurable goals important?

- A. To avoid setting any goals.
- B. To make the goals more challenging.
- C. To impress others with achievements.
- D. To change goals as things around you change.

30. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Setting and achieving goals wisely.
- B. Motivation and goal setting go hand in hand.
- C. Overcoming planned and unplanned difficulties.
- D. Changing your goals when things around you change.

**D**

A new study in the journal of Tourism Analysis shows frequent travelers are happier with their lives than people who don't travel at all.

Chun-Chu Chen, an assistant professor at Washington State University, conducted a survey to find out why some individuals travel more frequently than others and whether or not travel and tourism experiences have a lasting effect on happiness and wellness.

Participants in the survey who reported regularly traveling at least 75 miles away from home reported being about 7% happier when asked about their overall well-being than those who reported traveling very rarely or not at all. The results of his analysis show individuals who pay more attention to tourism-related information and frequently discuss their travel plans with friends are more likely to go on regular vacations than those who aren't constantly thinking about their next trip.

"While things like work, family life and friends play a bigger role in overall reports of well-being, the accumulation (积累) of travel experiences does appear to have a small yet noticeable effect on self-reported life satisfaction." Chen said.

Participants in the study were asked about the importance of travel in their lives, how much time they spent looking into and planning future vacations, and how many trips they went on over a year. They were also asked about their life satisfaction. Out of the 500 survey participants, a little over half reported going on more than four pleasure trips a year. Only 7% of respondents did not take any vacations.

As travel restrictions due to global epidemics (流行病) begin to relax in the future, the research could have important effects on both tourists and the tourism industry. Based on the results of the study, Chen said travel companies, resorts and even airlines, could launch social media campaigns, such as creating signs about the scientific benefits of vacation, to spark people's interest in discussing their opinions about travel.

31. What is the benefit of frequent travelling according to the study?

- A. Getting more tourism information.
- B. Improving one's well-being.
- C. Bettering tourism industry.
- D. Making more friends.

32. What does Paragraph 5 mainly talk about?

- A. Why the professor carried out the study.
- B. How the participants felt about the survey.
- C. What the participants were interviewed about.
- D. What the participants planned to do in the future.

33. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Tourism industry should improve their service.
- B. Global epidemics will be more serious in the future.
- C. The results of the study will benefit tourism industry.
- D. People will live a happier life after global epidemics.

34. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Travel More and Be Happier
- B. Make Good Use of Travelling
- C. Make Travel Plans with Friends
- D. Prepare for the Tourism Development

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。

Rainforests cover six percent of the earth's surface. There are rainforests in many parts of the world, but the biggest forests are in South America, Africa and South East Asia. There aren't any rainforests in Europe or North America.

About 75% of all the types of animals come from rainforests. 35 There are many beautiful birds, insects and reptiles. Many of them live in the trees, over 30 meters from

the ground. There are also thousands of different plants — and lots of them are tall trees! It is always hot in a rainforest and the ground is always wet. \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_

The rainforests are very important for us. We need them! The trees and other plants in the forest help to make the air that we breathe. \_\_\_\_\_ They give us wood, rubber, fruits and many of our medicines.

\_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ For example, many years ago there was a large rainforest in Java. There were thousands of different plants and animals in the forest, but now there is nothing. People cut down the trees because they wanted to grow rice. They also wanted to grow rubber trees to make rubber. Many animals lived in the rainforest. Some of them went to other parts of Java, but many of them disappeared — forever. \_\_\_\_\_ The rainforests are in danger!

- A. It is also very dark there.
- B. They also help to control the weather.
- C. They cut down the forest to make roads.
- D. Many forest people try to save their forests.
- E. Thousands and thousands of animals live in rainforests.
- F. Unfortunately, in many places, the rainforests are in danger.
- G. The same thing is happening now in many other parts of the world.

### 第三部分： 书面表达（共两节， 32 分）

第一节 （共 4 小题；第 1-2 题每小题 2 分，第 3 题 3 分，第 4 题 5 分，共 12 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。

Catherine was the coolest kid in her class. Whenever she went, she was in the spotlight, with a bunch of kids following her and doing everything she did. Her deskmate, Landy, however, was not in the cool kids' group. Being the tallest kid in the class, she was teased(嘲笑) by her classmates, who were always chanting "Landy, Landy, long as spaghetti(意大利面)". Every time Landy heard those silly chants, she could feel her face burst into flames. How she

wished the ground to crack and swallow her!

Catherine didn't really like it when the kids chanted "Landy, Landy, long as spaghetti". But she never told them to stop either, and nor did she ever talk to Landy. She liked being popular.

One weekend, Catherine went over to her grandfather. Her grandfather lives on a farm at the opposite end of town, where he keeps chickens. While helping to feed the chickens, Catherine noticed a special one. Curling in the corner, it looked smaller than the others and was almost half-bare!(半秃)

"What's the matter with it?" She asked her grandfather, with a puzzled frown on her face. Her grandfather told her how chickens could act. "They have a pecking(啄) order." he explained, "If one chicken is different, the others will push it away and keep pecking it. Sometimes they peck it so much that it dies."

"Oh, what a poor little thing!" Catherine let out a sigh as she scooped(捧起) the frightened chicken up in her arms. Suddenly, she thought of Landy! She was just like the poor little chicken, being teased and ignored by her classmates, merely due to her special height. Catherine decided to make an apology to Landy with the kids following her the next Monday.

40. What happened to Landy?

41. Why did Catherine do nothing when other kids chanted?

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

➤ *After seeing the half-bare chicken, Catherine decided to help Landy overcome the difficulties.*

43. To help the kids like Landy, what suggestions would you make? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。你的英国笔友 Jim 给你的邮件中提到他对中国传统节日很感兴趣，并请你介绍一个你喜欢的中国传统节日。请你给 Jim 回信，内容包括：

1. 介绍哪个中国传统节日；
2. 中国人怎么庆祝这个节日；
3. 你为什么喜欢这个节日。

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,

*I'm very delighted to know you are interested in traditional Chinese festivals.*

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Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将答案和作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

## 石景山区 2023---2024 年第一学期高一期末试题

### 英语试卷答案及评分参考

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30分）

第一节 完形填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

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

第二节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

11. walks            12. what            13. are changing/have been changing            14. on            15. chose  
16. was discovered    17. lives            18. reading            19. who/that            20. different

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38分）

第一节（共14小题；每小题2分，共28分）

21. B                      22. D                      23. A                      24. A                      25. D  
26. A                      27. D                      28. C                      29. D                      30. B  
31. B                      32. C                      33. C                      34. A

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

35. E                      36. A                      37. B                      38. F                      39. G

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）

2023.12.01

\* 如少于 30 字，扣 0.5 分；如少于 20 字，扣 1 分。

二、参考答案

40. She was teased by her classmates. (含有的关键信息的表达都不扣分)

41. Because she liked being popular.

42. *After seeing the half-bare chicken, Catherine decided to help Landy overcome the difficulties.*

或 *After seeing the half-bare chicken, Catherine decided to help Landy overcome the difficulties.*

理由：After seeing the half-bare chicken, Catherine decided to make an apology to Landy with the kids following her the next Monday. 类似答案都可以。

43. 略

第二节 (20 分)

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