

首师大附中 2023-2024 秋季学期高一上期中测试

英语学科试题

本试卷共 12 页，考试时长 110 分钟，满分 100 分；
考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，18 分）

第一节（共 4 小题；每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

听下面 4 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。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What is the man's attitude towards the plan?
A. He doesn't care. B. He thinks it's reasonable. C. He is against it.
2. When did The Lion King become a prize winner?
A. In the mid 1990s B. In the early 1990s C. In the late 1990s
3. What does the man want the guy in apartment 4B to do?
A. Turn off the music after 10:00 p.m.
B. Turn down the music volume.
C. Keep quiet after midnight.
4. What does the woman mean?
A. Cathy will be at the party.
B. Cathy is too busy to come.
C. Cathy isn't going to be invited.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 5 至 6 小题。

5. What do the two speakers intend to do first?
A. Go to a play B. Go to an exhibition C. Go to a movie

6. Why doesn't Fred want to go to the concert?

- A. Because the tickets are hard to get.
- B. Because he isn't into that kind of music.
- C. Because there is a bad review.

听下面一段对话，回答第 7 至 8 题。

7. Why does the woman talk to the man?

- A. Because she cannot find her necklace.
- B. Because she isn't satisfied with the service.
- C. Because she wants to make a complaint.

8. What will the man do next?

- A. Report to the manager
- B. Report to the police
- C. Investigate the case

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至 10 题。

9. What does the woman say about the science book?

- A. It's of little value.
- B. It's in bad condition.
- C. It's an old edition.

10. Why is the woman unwilling to buy more textbooks?

- A. Because she isn't sure what textbooks will be used.
- B. Because she doesn't have enough money to buy more.
- C. Because she doesn't like books marked with notes.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至 12 题。

11. How old is the woman?

- A. 23
- B. 27
- C. 28

12. What will the two speakers do tonight?

- A. Have dinner together
- B. Go to a movie together
- C. Go to the library together

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至 14 题。

13. Which of the following shows good time management?

- A. Including everything in the timetable.
- B. Spending more time on exercise.
- C. Devoting all the time to a particular activity.

14. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. The ways to manage time
- B. The benefits of time management
- C. The difficulty of time management

第三节（共 4 小题；每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

听下面一段独白，完成第 15 至 18 四道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听独白前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段独白你将听两遍。将答案填写在答题纸相应的位置。

Reading tips

Try to read at the right level	● Read something that you can understand.
Try to increase the number of your new words	● Write the new words in your notebooks when ... ● Try to _____ their meanings while reading.
Try to read _____	● Read for fifteen minutes every day.
Read what _____ you	● Choose a book or a magazine about a _____ 18 _____ that you like.

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，20 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 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。

One Bite at a Time

Stephen was on campus to register when I first met him.

One summer day when I was heading for the administration building, I heard someone call my name. I _____ around and saw Philip, one of my colleagues standing with another young man. As Philip introduced me to the young man, named Stephen, he reminded him that he would be taking one of my classes, Introduction to Literature. With a somewhat 20 _____ expression, Stephen asked if my class was going to be “hard”. Would he be able to pass? I _____ he was concerned about failing before the opening day of classes. We talked about what the class would 22 _____ and I saw Stephen’s eyes getting big with fear.

Then I remembered a bit of classical dialog:

Question: “How do you eat an elephant?”

Answer: “One bite at a time.”

I told him to (_____ his work that way. To do his assignment, all of them, and to get them in on time. I added that most successful students I knew made a timetable of all the assignment so they could plan their workload.

As time went on, I learned more of Stephen’s story. He had 24 _____ in middle school. It had taken him longer to finish than most young people. Family members, including his mother, kept reminding him that he was a failure. Now, in the face of their negative-saying

he had been admitted into college. He told me that before coming to our campus no one had believed he had much 25.

Stephen didn't become an "A" student. He didn't make any honor rolls. Still, he managed to pass most of his courses by being in class every day, turning in all of his assignment on time and breaking down his studying into 26 digestible parts. By passing course after course he began to gain a measure of self-respect. He was a great singer and he was on the school's cross-country team.

Every time I saw him on campus, he would brighten up and say, "One bite at a time." Whenever he introduced me to his friends, he would tell them that he was 27 when he was supposed to be failing. His secret, he said, was that he was 28 what I taught him before classes ever started: "Take it one bite at a time."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 19. A. turned | B. sat | C. moved | D. went |
| 20. A. innocent | B. angry | C. inspired | D. pained |
| 21. A. sensed | B. imagined | C. heard | D. admitted |
| 22. A. change | B. adjust | C. cover | D. produce |
| 23. A. avoid | B. continue | C. present | D. approach |
| 24. A. fitted | B. hesitated | C. struggled | D. progressed |
| 25. A. experience | B. information | C. potential | D. honor |
| 26. A. full-sized | B. bite-sized | C. pocket-sized | D. medium-sized |
| 27. A. changing | B. recovering | C. concentrating | D. succeeding |
| 28. A. spreading | B. considering | C. practicing | D. expressing |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题: 每小题 1 分, 共 10 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

It was the final sprint of a cyclo-cross race in Spain. Esteban, in third place, was just ahead of his competitor, Navarro, 29 only 300 meters to the end. Suddenly Esteban got a puncture, so he threw his bike over his shoulders and raced towards the finishing line. Just a few seconds later, fourth-placed Navarro 30 (catch) up with him. Surely, he could simply overtake Esteban and come third. But Navarro slowed down and let Esteban run ahead of him. The two cyclists reached the end with Esteban ahead on foot in third place, 31 Navarro came fourth. The audience was 32 (amaze) at his show of sportsmanship and cheered and clapped.

B

White Fang spent the first month of his life 33 (stay) in the warmth of his mother. Never moving far from her side, his whole world was the shadowy 34 (safe) of the cave. Then one day, he noticed that one wall of the cave was different. This was the cave entrance that let in a little light. As time passed, he longed 35 (go) towards that wall of light. But when he tried, his mother gave him a sharp whack on his nose. She knew he was too young to go outside. This was his first lesson---that taking risks can be painful.

C

More than just 36 visual feast, an appealing opening ceremony wowed the world on Saturday September 23rd, as President Xi Jinping declared the 19th Asian Games open. With the giant floor screen lighting the way, the athletes' parade proceeded to the melody of *Our Asia*, 37 was played to the pounding beat of drums built in the shape of osmanthus, the city flower of Hangzhou. During the parade, images of iconic scenic spots at Hangzhou's famous West Lake 38 (project) onto the oval-shaped floor screen, allowing marching athletes and spectators to enjoy the city's picturesque scenery in an immersive way.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，36分）

第一节（共13小题；每小题2分，共26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

Tips for Writing a Cover Letter

If you are applying for an internship, you will likely have to submit a cover letter as part of your application. Read below for tips on writing an internship cover letter.

Use Business Letter Format

Use proper business letter format when sending a cover letter by mail. Include your contact information at the top, the date, and the contact information for the employer. Be sure to sign your name at the bottom.

Individualize Your Cover Letter

Make sure to write a unique cover letter for each internship for which you apply. Highlight skills and abilities you have that relate to the specific internship listing. The main emphasis of your cover letter should be convincing the reader that you will be a qualified intern.

Emphasize Your Academic Experience

In the letter, you can mention academic experience, if applicable. Especially if you have

limited work experience, you might use examples from school to demonstrate that you have particular skills. For example, if the internship requires you to work as part of a team, provide an example of an assistant at the library or a successful team project you worked on during one of your college courses.

Include Extra Classroom Experiences

You can also include details about your relevant experience from extra classroom activities or volunteer work. For example, a reporter for a college newspaper can point to interviewing and writing skills; a history of volunteering at a shelter can provide an example of strong interpersonal and organizational skills.

Proofread and Edit

Be sure to thoroughly proofread your cover letter for spelling and grammar errors. Many internships are very competitive, and any error can hurt your chances of getting an interview. Also, avoid using too many words to convey your information and intention.

39. What can you do to personalize your internship cover letter?

- A. Use proper business letter format.
- B. Employ more convincing expressions.
- C. Promise a good performance in the internship.
- D. Stress my own abilities related to the requirements.

40. Academic experience included in the cover letter can _____.

- A. make up for the lack of work experience
- B. prove you'll be an outstanding organizer
- C. show you have a good academic performance
- D. multiply the chance of working on a team project

41. According to the text, a cover letter should be _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. emotional and simplified | B. informal and detailed |
| C. brief and targeted | D. academic and qualified |

B

My morning routine varies little from day to day. I walk the dog, eat breakfast at the kitchen counter with Katie and Matt, and then settle in for a day at the computer. And because I work mostly from home, I have learned that little walks into the outside world are important for psychological well-being. So before I begin attempting to put sentences together, I walk over to a little coffee shop in my neighborhood, and chat with the folks behind the counter.

The coffee shop is on the other side of the historic Chesapeake & Ohio Canal from my house. Whenever in season, tourists line up to take a slow boat, if not to India, at least into the

One warm day last fall, I turned the corner to see one of the boatmen sitting alone on the boat, bathed in early-morning light. He was playing the violin. The scene stopped me in my tracks. What I witnessed could only be described as a perfect moment. Ten seconds at most. But months later I still remember just standing there, watching, listening, and taking it all in.

We all have such moments put before us. Little surprises. Whether we're wise enough to see them is another thing.

I thought of the violin man one Sunday afternoon while reading the biographies of those killed in the Columbia incident. The specialist Laurel Clark, talking from the shuttle a few days before it was to land, said it was blissful to see the simple unexpected wonders of space. like a sunset. "There's a flash; the whole payload bay turns this rosy pink," she said. "It only lasts about 15 seconds, and then it's gone."

I once had a friend who had a strange habit that never stopped to amuse me, maybe because I never quite knew when she was going to spring it on me. It could come in the middle of a particularly lively dinner with old friends. Out of the blue, she'd say, "Stop! I want to remember this moment." I realize now, after her death, what wise advice that is.

42. The author goes out for a walk every day in the morning mainly because _____.

- A. she needs to walk the dog and enjoy the fresh air
- B. she considers that it is good for her physical health
- C. she hates to be left alone at home when others are out
- D. she benefits psychologically from contacting the outside world

43. The underlined word "blissful" in Paragraph 5 probably means _____.

- A. enjoyable
- B. valuable
- C. sensible
- D. reasonable

44. The main purpose of the passage is to tell people to _____.

- A. develop a good habit
- B. enjoy life to the fullest
- C. catch the valuable moments in life
- D. be willing to follow friends' advice

C

Children often learn new languages more easily than adults do, but it's unclear why. Some theorize that grasping a language requires absorbing subtle patterns unconsciously and that adults' superior conscious reasoning is to blame. New research suggests that, indeed, grown-ups might just be too smart for their own good.

For a recent study in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, a group of Belgian adults at the same time read and heard strings of four made-up words (such as "kieng nief siet hiem"). Specific consonants (辅音) always appeared at the beginning or end of a word if the word contained a certain vowel (元音). Participants next read the sequences aloud quickly. Their ability

to avoid mistakes doing so indicated how well they absorbed the consonant-vowel patterns.

But before exposure to the new words, the participants had carried out a separate test: pressing keys to react to letters and numbers. Some got a much faster, more mentally draining version of this test. Those who did the difficult version claimed greater mental exhaustion afterward—but performed better on the following language task. The researchers assume that tired learners used less conscious analysis on the word rules: they were free to learn like a child.

For a related paper in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, the research team had English-speaking adults listen to streams of syllables (音节) secretly grouped into three-syllable “words.” Later, they played pairs of three-syllable units; one word in the pair came from the stream, and one was a new combination. The participants guessed which word was familiar, then rated their confidence.

In one participant group, some had first done the original mentally draining test. In another, some had received magnetic pulses to interrupt activity in a brain area that previous research has linked to executive control. In both groups, these measures improved participants’ performance on the syllable task when they were unsure about their answers, indicating unconscious analysis of speech.

Neuroscientist Michael Ullman, who was not involved in either paper, likes that both the studies added to mental burden differently and measured different skills. That’s really good in science because you’ve got evidences pointing to the same direction,” he says, adding that he would like to see higher language skills such as grammar studied this way.

45. The reason why some Belgians were given a more difficult test before the language task was that ____.

- A. they would have no time to prepare for the upcoming task .
- B. they would be too tired mentally to consciously analyze the rules
- C. they could have something to refer to in the following task
- D. they might compare the difficulty level of the two tasks

46. What can be inferred from Michael Ullman’s remark?

- A. The research result is not solid until grammar is included.
- B. Subconscious mind remains to be explored in science.
- C. The outcomes of the two researches back each other up
- D. More evidence is needed to back the claim of the two papers.

47. Which of the following conclusions will the research team agree with?

- A. Human brain processes languages in multiple ways.
- B. Conscious analysis is the key to mastering a language.
- C. Increasing mental health improves one’s language.
- D. Reducing reasoning may help to learn a language.

D

Casting blame is natural: it is tempting to fault someone else for a mistake rather than taking responsibility yourself. But blame is also harmful. It makes it less likely that people will admit mistakes, and thus less likely that organizations can learn from them. Research published in 2015 suggests that firms whose managers pointed to external factors to explain their failings underperformed companies that blamed themselves.

Blame culture asks, “who dropped the ball?” instead of “where did our systems and processes fail?” The focus is on the individuals, not the processes. It’s much easier to point fingers at a person or department instead of doing the harder, but the more beneficial, exercise of fixing the root cause, so the problem does not happen again.

The No Blame Culture was introduced to make sure errors and deficiencies (缺陷) were highlighted by employees as early as possible. It originated in organizations like hospitals, submarines and airlines. Because errors can be so disastrous in these organizations, it’s dangerous to operate in an environment where employees don’t feel able to report errors that have been made or raise concerns that deficiencies may turn into future errors. The No Blame Culture maximizes responsibility because all contributions to the event occurring are identified and reviewed for possible change and improvement.

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), which supervises air traffic across the United States, makes it clear that its role is not to assign blame or legal responsibility but to find out what went wrong and to issue recommendations to avoid a repeat. The proud record of the airline industry in reducing accidents partly reflects no-blame processes for investigating crashes and close calls. The motive to learn from errors also exists when the risks are lower. That is why software engineers and developers routinely investigate what went wrong if a website crashes or a server goes down.

There is an obvious worry about embracing blamelessness. What if the website keeps crashing and the same person is at fault? Sometimes, after all, blame is deserved. The “just culture” developed by James Reason, addresses the concern that the incompetent and the malevolent (恶意的) will be let off the hook. The line that Britain’s aviation regulator draws between honest errors and the other sort is a good starting-point. It promises a culture in which people “are not punished for actions or decisions taken by them that go with their experience and training”. That narrows room for blame but does not remove it entirely.

48. According to the research published in 2015, companies that _____ had better performance.

- A. blamed external factors
- B. admitted mistakes
- C. conducted investigations
- D. accepted failures

49. According to the passage, the No Blame Culture _____.

- A. encourages the early disclosure of errors
- B. only exists in high reliability organizations
- C. enables people to shift the blame onto others
- D. prevents organizations from learning from errors

50. What is the major concern about embracing blamelessness according to the passage?

- A. Being blamed for mistakes can destroy trust in employees.
- B. The line between honest errors and the other sort is not clear.
- C. Innocent people might take the blame by admitting their failure.
- D. People won't learn their lessons if they aren't blamed for failures.

51. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. How to Avoid Disastrous Errors in Organizations
- B. Why We Fail to Learn from Our Own Mistakes
- C. Why We Should Stop the Blame Game at Work
- D. How to Deal with Workplace Blame Culture

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。

How to Turn Your Goals into Habits

First we make our habits, then our habits make us. It's such a simple concept, yet it's something we don't always do.

I believe that having ONE goal to focus on is much more powerful than having many goals. By putting the belief into practice, I have achieved a lot of personal goals over time. 52 My answer takes a little explaining. I try to turn my goals into habits, and in doing so, I put my goals on autopilot. Turning a goal into a habit means really focusing on it for at least a month. The more you can focus, the more it'll be on autopilot. 53 You'll still do it, but you only have to use minimal force to maintain it, and you can focus on your next goal or habit.

Take my marathon goal as an example. I was just starting running and had the brilliant idea to run a marathon within a year. So that was my goal. 54 First, I had to make running a daily habit. Second, I had to report to people in order to have accountability (负责) so that I could not quit easily. I focused on the daily running habit for about a month, and didn't have any other

goals or habits. When the running habit stuck, I started reporting to people I knew and blogging about my running every day.

_____ I could focus on new goals without having to worry about the marathon. I still had to do the running, of course, but it didn't require constant focus. _____ I was able to achieve this because, all year long, I had daily running and accountability habits. I put my marathon goal into autopilot, so instead of struggling with it daily for an entire year, I focused on it for one month and was able to accomplish it while focusing on new habits and goals.

- A And eventually, I ran the first marathon in my life.
- B. But in order to achieve it, I broke it down into two habits.
- C. With this accountability, there's no way I could stop running.
- D Once you put it on autopilot, you don't have to focus on it much.
- E. At the beginning, it was very difficult for me to achieve this goal.
- F. My readers asked me how I was able to achieve them while working on different projects.
- G Once those two habits were established, my marathon goal was pretty much on autopilot.

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，26分）

第一节 阅读表达（共4小题；第57小题1分，第58小题2分，第59小题3分；第60小题5分，共11分）

From the cheeky sound of a whoopee cushion to a spring-loaded spider rocketing from a glass, pranks (恶作剧) are a popular way of making fun of others and getting a laugh. While some experts point out potential negatives, pranking can also decrease stress, raise a smile, and strengthen relationships.

It's little wonder that best-selling children's author Matt Stanton has shaped his latest book around pranks for young jokesters. Part of his Funny Kid book series, Prank Aliens, is about a boy named Max who is searching for the greatest prank of all time. Stanton said that pranking in the home can build strong relationships between parents and kids.

"Some of the best relationship-building moments I have with my own kids are when I enter into their space," Stanton said. "An adult joining in their games can be surprising for kids and bring wonderful moments of joy. It's a great way to demonstrate to our kids that we can laugh at ourselves and still feel loved and secure," he added.

But playing tricks can come with unintended consequences, said psychiatrist Mark Cross. Pranks that are intended to harm or embarrass can anger the target and even ruin a relationship. However, Cross also added "Pranking can be good when the outcome is laughter for everyone, including the pranked person. It can be a great release of stress. When you laugh, you breathe deeper, which helps ease anxiety."

So why not try some pranks? Wrapping vegetables and shoes up as presents for kids on their

birthdays always gets a great reaction. Putting plastic spiders in guests' drinks or placing a whoopee cushion on an unsuspecting person's chair is sure to cause a belly laugh. All these might just be good for you and everyone involved.

57. What are the benefits of pranking?

58. When can pranks anger the target or even ruin a relationship?

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

➤ *Pranking is good when everyone laughs at the pranked person, since laughter releases stress.*

60. In addition to pranking, what other ways can you use to strengthen relationships with family members? (In about 40 words)

第二节 书面表达 (共 1 小题, 共 15 分)

假如你是红星中学高一学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 升入高中后, 学业压力大, 感到疲倦, 你建议他通过体育锻炼来缓解压力。请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 推荐一项运动并说明理由;
2. 提示该项运动需做的准备。

注意: 1. 词数 100 词左右;

2. 开头、结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

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