

2023—2024 学年度全市职普融通高一年级第二学期期末教学质量监测

英 语

本试卷共 12 页。全卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

- 1.答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷和答题卡上。
- 2.回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应的答案标号涂黑,如有改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案;回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What kind of food is the man making?

A. Mexican.

B. Thai.

C. Chinese.

2. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a hospital.

B. In a hotel.

C. In a bedroom.

3. How much should the man pay?

A. \$ 2. 50.

B. \$ 3. 50.

C. \$ 5. 50.

4. Why is the man carrying an extra suitcase?

A. He has too much luggage.

B. He is helping someone else.

C. He got permission to carry it.

5. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Co-workers.

B. Aunt and nephew.

C. Doctor and patient.

special day by trying something new, something outside my 42.

She said I'd have to take a 43.

On the following Saturday morning, I 44 at the stable nervously. I began to 45: is this really a good idea?

Nancy, my teacher, walked over to say hello to me. The horse, whose reins(缰绳) she held, was 46 as Lightning.

I planned to stand on a box and 47 the horse. Nancy felt it was 48 to use a stirrup(马镫). So, I tried. Once, twice, no luck. I was still on the 49, wet through from all the hard work and great 50. Once again, I wanted to give up. Then, in a magic moment, I 51. But I hadn't expected I'd be up so high! Worried about falling off, sweat(汗水) poured down my face. But I was 52—I got my wish. Now, let me be. But, no, Nancy told me to move. She called out 53, "You can do it!" We did move, twice.

When I finally got off the horse, I hugged(拥抱) Nancy and Lightning 54. What I took into my heart was a powerful experience of having a wish and making it a(n) 55. I'm so glad I did!

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. celebrate | B. end | C. change | D. keep |
| 42. A. wish | B. duty | C. experience | D. understanding |
| 43. A. break | B. lesson | C. breath | D. chance |
| 44. A. appeared | B. slept | C. played | D. pointed |
| 45. A. explain | B. notice | C. realize | D. doubt |
| 46. A. imagined | B. introduced | C. considered | D. treated |
| 47. A. get on | B. look after | C. talk to | D. deal with |
| 48. A. impossible | B. important | C. popular | D. polite |
| 49. A. horse | B. rock | C. box | D. road |
| 50. A. surprise | B. joy | C. pride | D. nervousness |
| 51. A. fell | B. admitted | C. quit | D. succeeded |
| 52. A. bored | B. satisfied | C. quiet | D. serious |
| 53. A. encouragement | B. decision | C. impression | D. excuse |
| 54. A. carefully | B. confidently | C. excitedly | D. wisely |
| 55. A. excuse | B. dream | C. reality | D. gift |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Yellow River and the Yangtze River are the two most important rivers. Both of 56 (they) run through central China. Not only were these major rivers a great source of fresh water and food in ancient China, they also were the

57 (subject) of Chinese art and literature.

Often, the Yellow River 58 (call) the “cradle of Chinese civilization(中华文明的摇篮)”. It is 3, 395 miles long, making it the sixth 59 (long) river in the world. Early Chinese farmers built small villages along the Yellow River. The rich yellow colored earth was good for growing millet (小米). Farmers of this area also raised sheep and other animals.

The Yangtze River is south of the Yellow River and flows in the same 60 (direct) (west to east). Just 61 the Yellow River, the Yangtze played 62 role in the development of ancient China.

Ancient Chinese farmers that lived along the Yangtze River 63 (make) full use of the warm and rainy weather to grow rice. 64 (final) the land along the Yangtze became some of the most 65 (significance) and productive places in all of ancient China. The Yangtze also served as a boundary between northern and southern China. It is very wide and difficult to cross. The famous Battle of Red Cliffs took place along the river.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华,你的英国好朋友 Simon 对你们学校新开设的健康课程 (health classes)很感兴趣,请你给他回复一封邮件,内容包括:

- 1.表示问候;
- 2.介绍健康课。

注意:

- 1.写作词数应为 80 左右;
- 2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Simon,

How is everything going?

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

We were very poor. To help support the family, Grandma would go to the

mountains to dig wild vegetables, and then sell them. In this way, Grandma had to spend the whole day in the mountains. After she came back from collecting a lot of wild vegetables, she had to pick them until late night. Early in the morning, my grandma would take the vegetables, walk through the mountain road, and go to the market to sell them.

I hated Grandma digging wild vegetables all day long, because as soon as I finished my homework, I had to help her pick vegetables. And this dirty work often made my fingers black. In that case, no matter how hard I washed my hands, the dirty black color couldn't be washed away, which made me very upset. My grandma noticed I hated the black color so much; she once suggested using bleach and iron filings(漂白剂和铁屑). It worked. However, it really hurt so I refused to try them again.

One day, something unexpected happened.

"Everyone, you need to invite your parents to school. OK?" the teacher said to us, "the school requires students to bring your parents to school, mainly to discuss your school work."

Of course it didn't matter to other classmates, but I... Grandma was the only one who could come to school with me, Hearing what the teacher said, I sighed(叹气) helplessly, "Oh..." The worn-out clothes, the slightly hunched(弓背的) back, and the most terrible thing was the dirty black color on Grandma's fingers!

I couldn't tell how worried and frightened I was and I didn't know what to do. Anyway, I didn't want the teacher to see the color of my grandma's fingers. I came home with an unhappy face and said hesitantly(犹豫地): "Well, Grandma, the teacher asked parents to go to school tomorrow."

注意:

- 1.续写词数应为 150 左右;
- 2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I couldn't help stealing a look at her hands.

The next afternoon, a classmate told me my grandma was in the teacher's office.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 ABC 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where is the woman probably going this afternoon?

- A. To the library. B. To a swimming pool. C. To a professor's class.

7. What is the woman good at?

- A. Literature. B. History. C. Maths.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why is the woman angry with the man?

- A. He didn't cover the dining bills.
B. He didn't arrange a table for her.
C. He didn't ring up all the guests.

9. What might the woman be?

- A. A waitress. B. A policewoman. C. A businesswoman.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did Professor Johnson just do?

- A. He painted a picture.
B. He gave a lecture.
C. He had an interview.

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The origin of painting.
B. The value of old paintings.
C. The skills of drawing paintings.

12. Why did ancient people paint according to Professor Johnson?

- A. To hunt animals.
B. To develop their hobbies.
C. To attract others' attention.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Preparing for a meeting.
B. Organizing a presentation.
C. Finding ways to save the environment.

14. What is the man going to do this evening?
A. Write a letter. B. Attend a meeting. C. Collect rubbish.
15. What is the woman's attitude to the pollution?
A. Worried. B. Positive. C. Disappointed.
16. What does the woman suggest doing?
A. Phoning Kate at once.
B. Printing out the poster.
C. Asking someone else for help.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What sports does the speaker like?
A. Skiing and snowboarding.
B. Swimming and playing football.
C. Skiing and swimming.
18. When did the speaker begin snowboarding?
A. At the age of five.
B. At the age of eight.
C. At the age of seventeen.
19. What do many people think about snowboarding?
A. Dangerous. B. Exciting. C. Safe.
20. What will happen if you fall while on skis?
A. We may have a cold.
B. We may break our bones.
C. We may have a stomachache.

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 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。

A

At West Exe School, students have access to a wide range of electronic resources to support their progress through the curriculum(全部课程). Below are a range of resources, with a brief introduction of what they are. If you have any questions regarding E-Learning, please do not hesitate to contact(联系) Toby Holland who will be able to help you.

Electronic Resources

Type	Brief introduction
Class Charts	Class Charts is the one-stop shop for students, parents and teachers to add and track homework, merits and performances. More details can be available by Call 88097144.
Moodle	Moodle is our online learning platform which provides students with a means by which to access lesson content for some subjects especially math at home.
Heggarty Maths	Heggarty Maths is used to provide students with engaging mathematical challenges. These are largely set for homework and involve watching video content.
Lexia	Lexia is being used by the English department to improve literacy across the school. This highly effective online learning programme is widely considered to be the best of its kind. Lexia Strategies can be accessed here: http://www.lexiastrategies.com/
Tassomai	Tassomai is a highly effective, adaptive learning platform for Science. Many schools that have used this platform have seen gains of up to 2 grades in Science through the platform's attractive design and content.

21. Which type can help students monitor homework and behaviors in school?
A. Class Charts. B. Moodle. C. Lexia. D. Tassomai.
22. How can you find more Lexia strategies?
A. Turn to Tony Holland for help.
B. Call West Exe School directly.
C. Read the brief introduction in detail.
D. Surf the web for further information.
23. Which type will be fit for a student interested in science?
A. Heggarty Maths. B. Lexia.
C. Tassomai. D. Moodle.

Coco Gauff is a rising US tennis star. On Saturday, the 19-year-old won her first Grand Slam championship (大满贯冠军) by beating Aryna Sabalenka. Gauff's win makes her the youngest American to win an important tennis championship since 1999.

The US Open is one of the four most important tennis tournaments (锦标赛) in the world—it's known as a "Grand Slam" tournament. The US Open is the fourth Grand Slam tournament this year, and took place in New York City.

Sabalenka, who is from Belarus, played hard in the first set, and Gauff seemed to be struggling. Sabalenka won the first set 6-2. But Gauff didn't give up. She began to play better in the second set. She wound up winning the second set 6-3, and tying things up. The New York fans supported Gauff loudly, and that seemed to help. It also helped that Sabalenka began making more and more mistakes. Gauff took the third set, 6-2. As the match ended, Gauff dropped to the ground with joy. With the win, Gauff became the youngest American to win a Grand Slam championship since 1999. That's when Serena Williams won the US Open at 17.

Gauff has been a rising star for a while. She first came to the attention of tennis fans when she beat tennis great Venus Williams at Wimbledon in 2019, when she was 15. Last year, for the first time, Gauff made it to the final of a Grand Slam tournament, the French Open. But she lost to Iga Swiatek.

Gauff wasn't just tested in the game. She also had to face terrible comments (评论) on the Internet. But she didn't get upset by them. Instead, Gauff said that they actually helped her. "That just put the fire in me," she said.

24. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. The details of Gauff's match.
- B. The Sabalenka's hard struggle.
- C. The New York fans' support.
- D. The history-made record.

25. What first drew the attention of tennis fans to Coco Gauff?

- A. Beating Iga Swiatek.
- B. Winning the 2019 Wimbledon.
- C. Making it to the final of the French Open.
- D. Becoming the youngest winner in tennis history.

26. What do we know about Coco Gauff?

- A. She always helps her teammates.
- B. She always wins championships.
- C. She doesn't care about being famous at all.
- D. She is not easily troubled by online comments.

27. What's the best title for the text?

- A. Coco Gauff's Secret to Success
- B. 19-Year-Old Coco Gauff Wins US Open
- C. The First Woman Player Becomes Famous
- D. A Grand Slam Tournament Takes Place on Saturday

C

Just being smart doesn't mean someone will be successful. And just because someone is less smart doesn't mean that person will fail. That's one take-home message from the work of people like Angela Duckworth.

She works at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Like many other researchers, Duckworth wondered what makes one person more successful than another. When digging deeper, Duckworth found that the people who performed best shared a quality independent of smarts. They had what she now calls grit(毅力). Duckworth developed a set of questions to test it.

In one study of people 25 and older, she found that as people age, they become more likely to stick with a project. She also found that grit increases with education. People who had finished college scored higher in the grit test than people who quit before graduation did. People who went to graduate school after college scored even higher.

She then did another study with college students. Duckworth wanted to see how smarts and grit influenced performance in school. So she compared scores on college-entrance exams, which test IQ, to school grades and someone's score in the grit test. Students with higher grades seem to have more grit. That's not surprising. Getting good grades takes both smarts and hard work.

But some people counter that this grit means success. Among those people is Marcus Credé, a teacher at Iowa State University in Ames. He recently showed the results of 88 studies on grit. Together, nearly 67, 000 people took part in these studies. And grit did not predict success, Credé found.

However, he thinks grit is very similar to someone's ability to set goals, work toward them and think things through before acting. It's a basic personality quality, Credé notes—not something that can be changed.

“Study habits and skills, test anxiety(焦虑) and class attendance are far more strongly connected to school grades than grit,” Credé says. “We can teach students how to study well. We can help them with their test anxiety,” he adds. “I'm not sure we can do that with grit.”

28. What can we know from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Grit is a factor determining smarts.
- B. Grit is a quality dependent on smarts.
- C. Success has nothing to do with people's smarts.
- D. Smart people may not live up to their intelligence.

29. What might influence a person's grit according to Angela Duckworth's findings?

- A. Healthy lifestyle.
- B. Family tradition.
- C. Education background.
- D. Personality type.

30. What does the underlined word “counter” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Reply.
- B. Question.
- C. Accept.
- D. Prove.

31. In Credé's opinion, grit is a basic quality that _____.

- A. can hardly be taught like knowledge
- B. will seldom influence students' grades
- C. may indirectly contribute to test anxiety
- D. should be paid no attention to in teaching

D

They say that “picture is worth a thousand words”, but the briefest look at books and the movies based on them would have anyone questioning this common saying. All too often, great words end up being turned into cinematic “turkeys”.

Good movies need good stories. If so, why has one of the earliest and greatest works in Western storytelling, Homer's *The Odyssey*, never had an equally great movie based on it? Movies need strong actors. So why have the movies based on *The Great Gatsby* never been praised as “great”? Movies of course need impressive images, so why has *Alice in Wonderland* only resulted

in movies best described as “interesting”?

One of the key reasons behind this is that while a book usually takes a few days to read, a movie typically lasts under two hours. This means that great books can lose plot details and characters when they move to the big screen. This is something that even the highly successful *Harry Potter* movies can't escape from, with fans of the books disappointed not to see some of their favorite characters in the movie versions.

Movies also disappoint us when things don't look the way we imagined them in the books. Take, for example, the movie *Troy*, which is in part based on Homer's *The Iliad* and was met with mixed reviews from the audience. The most questionable issue was the actress chosen to play the part of Helen. Many people thought she didn't live up to Helen's title of “the most beautiful woman in the world”, influencing opinions of the movie.

There are a thousand Hamlets in a thousand people's eyes. Furthermore, books and movies are two different forms of media and therefore have different rules. With this in mind, we should judge a movie in its own right, and not against its original source. Interestingly, audiences have in recent years turned to television series such as *Sherlock* or *Mad Men*, which can have more characters and lengthier gradual plot development.

32. What does the underlined “turkeys” stand for in Paragraph 1?

- A. A kind of new species.
- B. Unsuccessful films.
- C. Improper adaptations.
- D. Original screenplays.

33. Which of the following has good actors in their movie versions?

- A. *The Odyssey*.
- B. *The Great Gatsby*.
- C. *Alice in Wonderland*.
- D. *Harry Potter*.

34. Which part of the movie *Troy* caused a strong disagreement?

- A. The stories.
- B. The captions.
- C. A character.
- D. A scene.

35. Why do people prefer TV plays these days?

- A. They are better filmed and presented daily.
- B. They are personalized roles and fun stories.
- C. They have good actors and attractive plots.
- D. They have more roles and longer plots to see.

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

I don't actually remember the first postcard I ever received, or even the first time I sent one. 36 Or was it from my aunt who always seemed to be in faraway places? I don't know. But I do know there are enough reasons for sending a postcard.

Postcards don't take up any space. You're traveling around the green hills of Scotland or crossing Texas on a road trip and you don't want to carry much, right? 37 They're light. They fit everywhere: between pages, in your camera bag, inside your computer case, and so on.

Sometimes it's the best way to keep in touch with family and friends. Sure, we've got things like WhatsApp, Facebook, and iMessage to stay in touch. But there's nothing like a physical postcard that you can hold in your hand. It has a lot more meaning when it's a physical object—one that you have to touch. 38

39 They help to create connections to places in a personal way. When you receive a postcard from a place you've never been—with a personal note from a friend... it's hard not to want to share that same experience.

Most importantly, almost anything can be a postcard. No joke: 40 I was living in New England and wanted to show a friend back home what the autumn colors were like. So I found a red-orange leaf, and sent it off. I wasn't sure it'd make it through the post, but it did!

- A. Sending postcards is easy.
- B. Postcards are small and easy to carry.
- C. Was it from one of my father's work trips?
- D. Postcards also encourage us to travel more.
- E. I once sent a delicate autumn leaf as a postcard.
- F. Is it necessary to send postcards from your place?
- G. The power of the object is stronger and we remember it longer.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,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。

I told the woman at the local stable(马厩) I only wanted to sit on a horse. It was to be a celebration of my sixty-fifth birthday. I wanted to 41 the