

四川省部分市 2022-2023 学年高一下学期期末英语试题汇编

阅读理解

四川省德阳市 2022-2023 学年高一下学期期末教学监测考试英语试题

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

If you want to know something about British life, their spirit, and even their humor, watching some classic British films will certainly help. Here are some for you.

Life of Brian

Life of Brian by Terry Jones in 1979 tells the story of a young man who is in a case of mistaken identity (身份). The film shows the unusual and wonderful British sense of humor. As a film certain to entertain, Life of Brian is not to be missed by those looking for an insight into what makes the British laugh.

Trainspotting

Danny Boyle's 1996 comedy-drama Trainspotting is about a group of Scots in the 1980s, adapted from Irvine Welsh's book. With a cast of truly great actors, the tale impressed the moviegoers globally. It rapidly became a success.

Notting Hill

Released on 21 May 1999, Notting Hill directed by Roger Michell was well-received and also got a British Comedy Award in the same year. The story is of a romance between a British nobody (Grant) and a Hollywood star (Roberts) who happens to walk into his shop.

The Full Monty

This 1997 film directed by Peter Cattaneo is a comedy about six unemployed men who form a group to make money for a better life. The film receiving British Comedy Awards dives deeper into some serious issues surrounding working-class culture. The Full Monty is an encouraging film that helps know more about the work and life of the working class in Britain.

21. Which film is based on a book

- A. Life of Brian. B. Trainspotting.
- C. Notting Hill. D. The Full Monty.

22. Which director's film was released earliest of the four

- A. Terry Jones'. B. Danny Boyle's.
- C. Roger Michell's. D. Peter Cattaneo's.

23. What is The Full Monty about

- A Hardships of film stars. B. The importance of laugh in life.
- C. Daily life of some Scots. D. Life of the British working class.

B

It was a warm winter's day in South Africa and I planned to go surfing. The area of beach I went to is famous among surfers for its powerful waves and popularity with sharks.

After a while my brother and some of my friends got out of the water because they felt uneasy. There was the smell of fish in the air, which can attract sharks. A few of us stayed. Finally, I saw my first big wave, but as I was about to hit it, two great white sharks attacked me.

It happened so quickly. One shark hit me, throwing me into the air; a second later, it dragged me under the water. The shock stopped me from feeling pain. Under the water, another shark went for my head and shoulders but missed.

Perhaps surprised by the competition, the first shark lost its grip (控制) on me and the next thing I knew was that I was staring a shark straight in the face. It stared back at me for a few moments. Its mouth was wide open; I could see huge teeth and dark black eyes. After it passed, I swam to the surface as fast as I could.

When surfing, there is always the fear in the back of your mind of sharks. Now it was real. I was shaking, crying and panicking, realizing that I could die. I tried all my hardest to swim back to the shore. Eventually, I made it to dry land. I felt relief. Someone tied my arm to slow the bleeding and my brother rushed me to the

hospital. The surgeon managed to save my fingers.

That day changed my life, but it hasn't stopped me from surfing. I started a surfing school to teach the sport to others. I was more afraid of sharks before my attack. Now I know what it means to be alive.

24. Why do sharks like appearing at the surfing beach

A. There are powerful waves in winter. B. The beach is their natural habitat.

C. The smell of fish attracts them. D. The beach is crowded with surfers.

25. How did the author narrowly escape to dry land

A. By swimming as fast as possible. B. By surfing on his surfboard alone.

C. By frightening the sharks away. D. By fighting with the sharks at once.

26. What can be inferred about the author in the text

A. He is more afraid of sharks. B. He is appreciative of being alive.

C. He started a surfing school. D. He didn't surf after the incident.

27. What is the text mainly about

A. An activity in South Africa. B. A safety problem for surfers.

C. A terrible lesson for surfers. D. An experience of a surfer.

C

Scientists discovered that fewer humpback whales made the singing noises, as their population grew. "It was getting more difficult to actually find singers," marine biologist Rebecca Dunlop in Brisbane said. She added, "When there were fewer of them, there was a lot of singing-now that there are lots of them, no need to be singing so much."

Eastern Australia's humpback whales came close to disappearing in the 1960s. With the end of commercial whaling (捕鲸), the population began to regrow, climbing to about 27,000 whales by 2015. That number is near estimated pre-whaling levels. As the density (密度) of whales increased, their singing behaviors changed. While 2 in 10 males made crying noises in 2004, 10 years later the number had dropped to 1 in 10, Dunlop said.

The team's study appeared in a recent issue of Nature Communications Biology. Dunlop said she thinks singing played a big part in bringing in mates when populations severely declined. When humpbacks live in denser populations, males looking for mates also have to deal with competing whales.

Boris Worm, an ocean biologist, was not involved in the research. "As animal populations recover, they change their behavior-they have different cries," Worm said. The research suggests the seas are still noisy with humpback whale sounds.

Many humpbacks seek to bring in mates with a combination of singing and physical movements, the study notes. The large increase in the humpback population during the study period provided valuable data about changes in the animals' behavior and they must have been singers long before whaling reduced their numbers, said Simon Ingram. But the new study demonstrates (证明) how necessary their complex and beautiful songs were to their survival and recovery, he added.

28 Which may make humpback whales sing in the discovery

- A. The power of waves. B. The use of microphone.
- C. The feeling of loneliness. D. The increase of their numbers.

29. What does Paragraph 2 mainly say about humpback whales

- A. Their sudden disappearance. B. Their sharp rise in numbers.
- C. Their being well protected. D. Their change in behaviors.

30. What does the underlined word "declined" in Paragraph 3 mean

- A. Increased. B. Dropped. C. Climbed. D. Recovered.

31. Which does Simon Ingram agree

- A. Humpbacks' behaviors have never changed.
- B. Humpbacks' numbers increased by whaling.
- C. Humpbacks' singing noises are important.
- D. Humpbacks' singing will disappear soon.

D

A rising number of Chinese mobile apps are having an influence around the world. From top short-video app TikTok to the biggest fashion app Shein and karaoke video app StarMaker, the Chinese apps are getting big. In 2021, the overseas revenue (收益) of China's entertainment apps grew 204 percent year-on-year, according to a report by market research company, iResearch. The US, Japan and South Korea were the main overseas sources of income for Chinese apps. Downloads of Chinese apps also increased in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia in 2021.

Experts said that this has shown the strong innovative (创新的) power of Chinese companies. "The global market is promising for Chinese companies. Though it takes a long time to develop a brand in foreign markets, Chinese companies are good at research and development," said Fang Han, the developer of StarMaker.

For example, TikTok has more than one billion downloads in 150 markets and 75 languages worldwide, noted Harvard Business Review. Apart from showing videos to users according to their interests, it also offers simple creative video editing tools, such as music, filters (滤镜) and stickers (贴纸) to meet local cultural needs, reported People's Daily.

The Chinese government has also made great efforts to encourage

companies to go global. In July 2021, a guideline came out. It says more efforts will be made to help with the companies' research and development overseas. They are encouraged to work together with foreign technology companies in fields such as big data, 5G and artificial intelligence.

32. What does the underlined word "this" in Paragraph 2 refer to

- A. The rising number of Apps.
- B. The promising global market.
- C. The Chinese apps getting big.
- D. The growing overseas revenue of apps.

33. What are music, filter and stickers intended for

- A. Editing videos.
- B. Introducing the local culture.
- C. Beautifying the style.
- D. Drawing public attention.

34. What can we know from the text

- A. The global markets mainly depends on Asia and Africa.
- B. The stylish Apps attract overseas customers more easily.
- C. The overseas revenue in 2020 is double of that in 2021.
- D. Innovative power matters in the popularity of the apps.

35. What is the best title for the text

- A. Chinese Apps Go Global
- B. Chinese Companies Market Themselves
- C. Chinese Apps Push Scientific Development
- D. Chinese Government Cares More about Global Market

四川省绵阳市高中 2022-2023 学年高一下学期期末教学质量测试英语试题

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

The British Museum

Gallery Art Session

National curriculum links

●Art & Design

About this session

Gallery Art sessions take place in one or more of the Museum's galleries. Your students explore a theme chosen by you and are led by an artist-educator. The sessions reflect the diversity of world cultures through the British Museum's collections.

Format: gallery workshop, Q&A, practical art-based activities, discussion

Capacity: 15 per group(max 30 students per day, split into 2 groups)

Duration: 90 minutes

Price: Free

In detail

●The session begins with an introduction to the Museum and its collections.

●The artist-educator will lead students through an exploration of

the theme in several galleries.

- It concludes with a meeting which highlights the questions to ask when examining museum objects, the skills of recording information gathered in a museum and a summary of the key themes of the session.

Before your visit

- The purpose of the Museum visit, for example, collecting material for a particular project or examining objects from a particular culture or period, should be made clear before arrival and students should know the expected outcomes of the visit.

After your visit

- Your session and museum visit should be recorded, e. g. using digital cameras, notes and drawings so that further in depth research can be done.

Find out more

A selection of galleries below may be visited during the session.

- Room 25: Africa
- Room 26: North America
- Room 27: Asia

1. Who is the text intended for

A. Teachers. B. Parents. C. Students. D. Artists.

2. Which of the following is required of students before the art

session

A. Pay the tickets in groups. B. Plan the outcome with others.

C. Record the visit with notes. D. Know the purpose of the visit.

3. What can students do during the art session

A. Draw the collections. B. Choose some themes.

C. Visit various galleries. D. Introduce the Museum.

B

This morning, while tidying up my office, I found an open box of packaged chocolate cookies that I'd bought sometime last year. The use-by date had come and gone more than eight months ago. Curious, I took a small bite. They still tasted pretty good.

Welcome to the world of ultra-processed (超加工) foods. And we're eating a lot of them. Ultra-processed foods currently make up nearly 60% of what the typical adult eats, and nearly 70% of what kids eat. They include everything from cookies and sodas to packaged breads and frozen meals, even ice creams. You might not realize you're eating one, but look close and you'll see many ingredients you wouldn't find in your kitchen.

And a large and growing amount of evidence has consistently linked overconsumption of ultra-processed foods to poor health outcomes. "Too much of it leads to obesity and type two diabetes (糖尿病) and heart disease and cancer." says Christopher Gardner, a

professor at Stanford University, who has spent decades studying the links between diet and chronic disease (慢性病).

One reason ultra-processed foods likely lead to health issues seems obvious: They tend to be low in fiber and high in calories, salt, added sugar and fat, which are all linked with poor health outcomes when eaten too much.

Eventually, Gardner says the burden of making healthier food choices shouldn't fall completely on consumers-especially when it comes to setting kids up for better health long term. "It does need the whole society to pay attention to this, to work together, including the food industry and the government, to be able to reduce the amount of ultra-processed food our kids are consuming in their day," he says.

4. What does the author want to say in the second paragraphs
- A. Ultra-processed foods preserve the flavor long.
 - B. Ultra-processed foods have become a big part of our diet.
 - C. Convenience explains the popularity of ultra-processed foods.
 - D. A lot of health problems result from consumption of ultra-processed foods.
5. What does the underlined word "overconsumption" in Paragraph 3 probably mean
- A. Overproduction. B. Overselling. C. Overstore. D. Overeating.

6. What is a result of too much ultra-processed food in people's lives

- A. Fewer diseases. B. Health problems.
- C. Dietary changes. D. Market competition.

7. What is Gardner's suggestion for making kids healthier in the long term

- A. Punish the food industry. B. Reduce kids' consumption.
- C. Unite efforts from all sides. D. Make smarter food choices.

C

Researchers are trying to explore creative ways to reduce e-waste. Now one team has invented a water-activated battery (水激活电池) made of paper and other sustainable materials.

Some e-waste is relatively large: old phones and air conditioners, for instance. Other e-waste is more unnoticeable, such as batteries. It's these small batteries that are big problems. Nobody really pays attention to where they end up. Researchers at the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology are working to address this problem. They invented a water-activated paper battery using environmentally friendly materials that could eventually replace the more harmful batteries common in low-power devices.

A traditional battery is made of plastic, metal or other harmful

materials. The paper battery works the same as a traditional battery. It has a positively charged (带电的) side, a negatively charged side, and a conductive material (传导材料) between the two. In the new battery, the positively and negatively charged sides are inks printed onto the front and back of a piece of paper. That paper is filled with salt, which dissolves (溶解) when the paper is wet. When the paper is dry, the battery is off. Once the paper is wet, the battery activates within 20 seconds. The new battery's operating performance worsens as the paper dries. When the scientists rewet the paper during testing, the battery begins to work again and lasts an hour before beginning to dry out again.

Although the researchers showed that their battery could power an alarm clock, it is unlikely to replace standard batteries now. It is hard to predict a time line for producing such batteries in a large number, but that future may not be so far off.

"This really starts with the development of sustainable materials," Nyström, the lead author, explains, "From there, I think we are able to create something that is quite useful."

8. Why did the researchers invent the new batteries

- A. To replace harmful batteries.
- B. To develop sustainable materials.
- C. To power common devices.
- D. To make e-waste more noticeable.

9. In what aspect are the traditional and the new batteries different

A. Sizes. B. Usages. C. Materials. D. Functions.

10. What do we know about the paper used in the new batteries

A. It dries within 20 seconds. B. It can be used many times.

C. It has ink on the front side. D. It breaks easily in salt water.

11. What can be inferred about the new battery from the last two paragraphs

A. It stores huge power. B. It takes ages to make it.

C. It is highly profitable. D. It has a promising future.

D

Imagine a small lifestyle change that could both reduce your weight and risk of depression and boost your productivity. It's as simple as getting up early on a regular basis. More interestingly, science is supporting it.

In a 2019 experiment by Monash University, night owls reported feeling less depression, stress and daytime sleepiness after their body clocks were brought forward by two hours across a three-week period.

Multiple studies show morning types tend to perform better academically and at work and get more done than night owls. According to those early birds, advantages of the morning include less distraction, more time and more space to think and get work done. There are fewer other people up, fewer phone calls, text

messages, emails and more. Also, studies show our abilities, energy and mood are generally at their peak in the morning, including late morning.

How early is "early" Scientists haven't yet determined an ideal, exact time to start and end the day. It is suggested that people should adjust sleep timing with the sun's daily cycle and light. But it doesn't mean to rise as soon as natural light first appears. Also, many of us suffer from sleep problems during the night that make rising early undesirable. And if you're a natural owl, trying to change your pattern might not favor you.

Pay attention when you feel most energetic. While being an early riser may have benefits for your health, what's more important is getting enough, quality sleep and keeping a regular pattern. Don't set the alarm for 5:30 am if it means reducing overall sleep time. You could end up suffering from negative effects of sleep deprivation(缺乏), including a poorer mood and energy, less ability to concentrate, weight gain and more.

12. What do the underlined words "night owls" in Paragraph 2 refer to

- A. People who rise early. B. People who sleep late.
- C. People who are depressed. D. People who are overweight.

13. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about

A. When our abilities are best. B. What advantages of mornings are.
C. Why early birds perform better. D. Who communicates in the morning.

14. What might happen to you if you set your alarm too early
A. You will lose some weight. B. You could have more work done.
C You may find it hard to focus. D. You can see the first natural light.

15. What is a suitable title for the text
A. The Power of Rising Early. B. The Habits of Morning Types.
C. The Amount of Sleep Time. D. The Benefits of Lifestyle Changes.

四川省自贡市 2022-2023 学年高一下学期期末考试英语试题

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Waterways Watch Explorer

Driven by the vision to be a City of Gardens and Water, our island has started a journey to create beautiful and clean water bodies within living spaces. This movement is brought about by the Active, Beautiful, Clean Waters(ABC Waters)Programme launched by the Public Utilities Board(PUB).

Being an interactive learning path designed for students, Waterways Watch Explorer(WWE)aims to provide students with the

opportunity to explore our ABC Waters while learning the history and significance to our efforts towards water sustainability (可持续性). Students will also get to discuss and learn about various environmental issues including climate change and water pollution through informative games and hands-on activities. And WWE is suitable for upper primary to lower secondary students.

Details/Information:

Duration: 2 Hours

Group Size: Maximum—40 participants/session

Equipment/Items needed:

- All materials will be provided by WWS
- Participants are to bring their own personal water bottles, pens and paper
- Participants are to wear comfortable outdoor clothes with covered shoes

Price:

- \$10/per person. For more information, please consult via the official website of WWE

Important Note:

- This programme can be conducted under shelter and therefore would not be affected by weather conditions
- Allowances may be available for schools

1. What can students do if they join in WWE
 - A. Find an effective way of learning. B. Study the history of the ABC Waters.
 - C. Solve different environmental problems. D. Travel into the ABC Waters to learn about it.
2. What do we know about WWE
 - A. It provides all items needed. B. It is not affected by bad weather.
 - C. It is suitable for students of all ages. D. It is free of charge to primary students.
3. Where is the text probably taken
 - A. A short story. B. A history book.
 - C. A science report. D. A school-tour website.

B

Everything Everywhere All At Once star Michelle Yeoh recently made history by becoming the first Asian woman to win "Best Actress" at the Academy Awards. She won the award for her role as Evelyn Quan Wang, a middle-aged laundry owner and Chinese-American immigrant who discovers multiple versions of herself in parallel universes. In Evelyn's attempts to save the multiverse (多元宇宙) from destruction, the film takes a mind-bending trip through different types, mixing absurdist humour with heartfelt explorations of human connection.

However, before Yeoh landed the role, she was not a big name in Hollywood. In fact, many critics have incorrectly described her performance in *Everything Everywhere All At Once* as her breakthrough, despite she beginning her acting career in the 1980s. Although Yeoh did find mainstream success upon starring in *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*, her role in *EEAAO* has truly given the actor the fame she finally deserves.

Before Yeoh made it to Hollywood, she appeared in many Hong Kong action movies, performing most of the stunts (特技) by herself, even though she had never been formally trained to do so. Her first role came in 1984 with *The Owl vs Bombo*. However, her leading role in 1985's *Yes, Madam* saw Yeoh become a star of Chinese cinema. It was the 21st-highest-income film of the year in Hong Kong, and Yeoh's performance, particularly the fight scenes, was praised.

However, Yeoh has actively spoken out against Hollywood's lack of accessibility for women of colour, also pointing out her inability to find roles as she has grown older. Thus, over the decades, it was really hard for Yeoh to gain success in Hollywood, although her recent Oscar win is sure to finally send her to even greater, well-deserved heights.

4. What can we learn about the film *Everything Everywhere All At*

Once

- A. It features self-exploration.
- B. All the actors have been awarded in Oscar.
- C. It has become the annual best-seller around the world.
- D. It is about a common people's road to become an Oscar winner.

5. What do the underlined words "a big name" mean in paragraph 2

- A. A trouble maker. B. A black sheep.
- C. A social butterfly. D. A major player.

6. What can we say about Michelle Yeoh as an actress

- A. She lacks experience in martial arts. B. She has never gained success in Hollywood.
- C. She has put great efforts into her own stunts. D. She prefers to play Chinese characters in her life.

7. Why was it hard for Michelle Yeoh to succeed in Hollywood

- A. The characters in Hollywood are hard to play as she grows older.
- B. The market of martial arts films in Hollywood is getting weak.
- C. She is faced with inequality of colour and age in Hollywood.
- D. Hollywood dislikes actresses with an outspoken character.

C

European Union member states gave final approval Tuesday to a plan that would require all new cars sold in the EU to be

zero-emission (零排放) vehicles starting in the year 2035. It's part of the EU's plan to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and more ambitious than similar efforts in America. A quarter of the group's emissions come from the transportation sector, and 70% of that is road traffic.

"The direction of travel is clear: in 2035, new cars and vans must have zero emissions," European Commission Executive Vice President Timmermans said in a statement. "The new rules on CO2-emissions from cars and vans are a key part of the European Green Deal and will be a big contribution to our target of being climate neutral by 2050," Timmermans added.

The plan also requires that, by the year 2030, the average emissions of new cars drop by 55% and the average emissions of new vans drop by 50%, compared with vehicle emissions in 2021.

There's one major warning to the plan. The European Commission said it would carve out a favorable policy for the continued sale of cars that run on e-fuels past 2035 at Germany's request according to Reuters. E-fuels are made using captured CO2 emissions. Poland opposed (反对) the new law, the BBC reported, and Italy, Bulgaria and Romania didn't vote.

But there is no deny that the plan has an extremely good future. President Biden has said he supports the rise of electric vehicles,

and in 2021 he signed an official order setting a goal that half of all new passenger cars and light trucks sold in the U.S. in 2030 be zero-emission vehicles, including plug-in hybrids. Several states have announced future bans on gas-powered cars, though.

However, the shift from petrol engines to electric vehicles won't be as easy as turning a key. Some of the challenges of switching to zero-emission vehicles include the relatively high cost of electric cars and a lack of charging infrastructure (基础设施).

8. What is the purpose of the new vehicle plan

- A. To promote car sales in the EU.
- B. To decrease the greenhouse gas emission.
- C. To show the advantages of gas-powered cars.
- D. To introduce new electric vehicles to be sold in the EU.

9. What can we infer about the new vehicle plan

- A. It wins the support from all the EU citizens.
- B. It can be carried out effortlessly and smoothly.
- C. It calls for improvement of electric vehicles' charging access.
- D. It may receive strong opposition from electric vehicles makers.

10. What is the author's attitude to the shift from petrol engines to electric vehicles

- A. Cautious. B. Unclear. C. Positive. D. Uncaring.

11. What is the text mainly about

- A. New cars in the EU will be zero-emission from 2035.
- B. The EU reaches an agreement to improve vehicle quality.
- C. The law on zero-emission vehicle causes heated discussion.
- D. The new zero-emission U. S vehicles will win the EU market.

D

Anxieties (忧虑) about children and reading are not unusual, but news that fewer than half of those aged between 8 and 18 admit to actually enjoying it — the lowest level since 2005 — should raise a red flag. The survey, conducted by the National Literacy Trust ahead of World Book Day last Thursday, also showed a worrying picture of growing inequality.

10% of 3,000 parents interviewed across the UK said they were too stressed to read to their child because of economic pressures. And the percentage doubled among those who described themselves as struggling with financial problems. However, the sales data for the last year, released by an organization called Nielsen BookScan, showed a 15% increase in the overall number of children's books sold compared with 2019. If poorer families are spending less of the money invested in children's reading, it follows that richer families must be investing more.

Therefore, what is to be done At a time of financial stress, libraries have a key role to play. A positive sign that they are doing so came

with borrowing figures for last year. Libraries are where children of all ages go to choose books for themselves, different from bookshops, which is always influenced by parents' budgets and tastes.

This is why the libraries are such an important part of the reading ecology. However, libraries have long been in the frontline (前线) of cuts to public services, especially libraries in schools. While prisons in the UK have libraries, primary schools are not. The result, according to one survey, is that 14% of kids have no library space at all. This disadvantage is more serious in the north of England, where children's reading scores are lower.

As Children's Prize winner in 2021, the author Cressida Cowell wrote an open letter to the prime minister, Boris Johnson, calling for an annual investment of 100 million a year in primary school libraries. Her demand should be taken seriously, as it directly meets the needs of children most badly affected by the cost of living crisis.

12. Which statement does the author probably agree with

- A. Families with financial problems are on the increase.
- B. Family income influences children's chance of reading.
- C. Children are not willing to read because of study pressure.
- D. Some UK parents can't afford the time to read books for

children.

13. What can we infer about libraries in the UK

A. They tend to reflect parents' tastes.

B. They exist in every prison and school.

C. They have already got enough financial support.

D. They promote equality in children's reading to some extent.

14. What does the author think of Cressida Cowell's open letter

A. It satisfies all citizens. B. It will be taken into account.

C. It offers reasonable advice. D. It will solve the problem of inequality.

15. What is the best title for the text

A. Reading: a Mirror of Economy. B. Children's Reading: a Gift for All.

C. Libraries: the Key to Reading Ability. D. An Interview: Poor Families Are in Need.

四川省泸州市 2022-2023 学年高一下学期 7 月期末英语试题

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

One of the main things to explore in every place is its food! With these perfect food festivals around the world, you can have a big chance to taste delicious food and enjoy a lot of funny activities

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