

江苏省泰州中学 2022-2023 学年高一下学期期中考试英语试

卷

学校: _____ 姓名: _____ 班级: _____ 考号: _____

一、阅读理解

Valerie L. Thomas is an African American scientist and inventor best known for her patented (专利的) illusion transmitter (幻觉发射器) and contributions to NASA research.

Thomas was born in 1943 in Maryland. She was interested in science as a child. At the age of eight, her curiosity about how things worked inspired her to borrow a book called *The Boy's First Book of Radio and Electronics*, which she took home hoping her father would help her take on some projects in it. However, he didn't help her.

She attended an all-girls high school that did not help her with hands on projects either. But this changed in college, when Thomas was admitted to Morgan State University as one of the only two women in her class to major in physics. Thomas excelled in her studies. She graduated with excellent results and accepted a position as a data analyst at NASA.

In the 1970s, she managed the development of the image-processing systems for Landsat, the first satellite (人造卫星) to send images to the Earth from space. In 1980, Thomas received a patent for an illusion transmitter. The device produces optical illusion images by means of two concave mirrors (凹面镜). Unlike flat mirrors, which produce images that appear to be inside, or behind the mirror, concave mirrors create images that appear to be real, or in front of the mirror itself. This technology was later used by NASA and has since been adapted for use in surgery (外科手术) as well as the production of television and video screens.

Thomas continued to work for NASA until her retirement in 1995. Over the course of her career, Thomas contributed widely to the study of space. She helped develop computer program designs that supported research on Halley's Comet, the ozone layer, and satellite technology. For her achievements, Thomas received a number of NASA awards including the Goddard Space Flight Center Award of Merit and the NASA Equal Opportunity Medal.

1. What do we know about Thomas' early life?

- A. She was talented in science.
- B. She liked working with her father.
- C. She lacked support for her interest.

Prof. Iroise Dumontheil, at Birkbeck, University of London, UK, said, “This carefully designed study provides convincing evidence. Considering that many European children living in large cities are exposed to high road-traffic noise levels, this study has implications for public policy to reduce road-traffic noise near schools.”

The research follows previous work that showed higher levels of aircraft noise at school affected reading comprehension and cognitive development. Next, the authors said, they would like to see their findings replicated (复制) in different cities and towns, where schools may be built differently and windows opened more or less often.

5. What can we learn from Maria Foraster’s words?

- A. We are troubled by noise.
- B. We lack confidence in her study.
- C. We try hard to adapt to noise.
- D. We aren’t fully aware of the harm of noise to humans.

6. What is Iroise Dumontheil’s attitude towards the study?

- A. Curious.
- B. Favorable.
- C. Cautious
- D. Unsatisfied.

7. What might the research team focus on next?

- A. Finding solutions to reducing noise.
- B. Helping students to realize the impact of noise.
- C. Confirming their findings in different areas.
- D. Studying the differences between various noises.

8. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Policies on traffic noise should be improved
- B. Traffic noise slows children’s memory development
- C. Traffic noise has a growing impact on people’s health
- D. Attention should be paid to the environment around schools

I’ve been giving lots of thought recently to the teaching of the science subject at schools. I’m wondering whether spending more time learning how we “do” science—the scientific method—is more valuable than simply making children memorize scientific “facts”.

After all, science isn’t a collection of facts about the world. That’s just called

“knowledge”. Rather, science is a process of thinking and making sense of the world, which will then lead to new knowledge. We’ve often heard it said that we should be teaching children not what to think but how to think. However, schools now spend so much of the science subject loading up children’s brains with “knowledge”.

Surely, everyone needs a basic scientific understanding. We all need to know some science: facts about the world to help us make informed decisions about important issues that face us all in our everyday lives, from the risks of smoking to the benefits of exercising or why recycling our waste is good for the planet.

Yet what seems to be missing today is an understanding of the way we gain this scientific understanding of the world. Nowadays, social media has played a significant role in spreading information. However, many people use it as a medium for spreading disinformation or harmful opinions. But social media has only enlarged the societal problem that has been with us.

On top of this, our attention spans (时长) are naturally getting shorter, and we don’t take the time to question our views, or ask whether the information we are getting is reliable. This is where thinking scientifically can help. Adopting some of the ways that good science is practiced can help us to critically assess what we believe, question our own views before we attack views we don’t like, and so on. This is exactly why we should be teaching more of scientific methods in schools. This remarkable way of seeing, thinking and knowing, is one of humankind’s great riches and the birthright of everyone. And, most wonderfully, it only grows in quality and value the more widely it is shared.

9. What is the author concerned about according to Paragraph 1?

- A. Students’ disinterest in the science subject.
- B. The teaching content of the science subject.
- C. The teaching topics of the science subject.
- D. The lack of emphasis on science in schools.

10. What is the third paragraph mainly about?

- A. The application of science in daily lives.
- B. The approach to knowing scientific facts.
- C. Some scientific phenomena in daily lives.
- D. The understanding of science in daily lives.

11. What does the underlined part “the societal problem” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. The popularity of social media.
 - B. The spread of false information.
 - C. The misunderstanding of science.
 - D. The negative impact of social media.
12. What can students get from learning scientific methods?
- A. Growing interest in science.
 - B. Improved attention in class.
 - C. The ability to think critically.
 - D. The deeper understanding of science.

二、七选五

Self-worth is defined as the level of importance you place on yourself. 13

Everything we think about, all the emotions we feel, and even the way we act is a product of self-worth. Here are some ways to boost your self-worth.

Make a list of your talents or skills . Everyone has something good to offer. Humans possess and can learn mind-blowing (令人兴奋的) abilities. What can you offer?

14 List all of these. When you identify your abilities, you suppress (抑制) your weaknesses and give voice to your strengths.

Pardon yourself . 15 Learn from all your past mistakes. If you keep feeling guilty or ashamed, you will never have a healthy sense of self-worth.

Take risks . The only reason you haven't done something great for yourself is that you are still wondering whether you should do it. Never be afraid to take risks to become a better version of yourself. 16

17 Healthy habits can be as (感染性的) as negative ones. Surround yourself with the change you want. Be with people who have overcome the doubts they had about themselves and, like you, are also on a journey to recognizing self-worth.

- A. Try to become a healthy person.
- B. Stop doubting your abilities and just go.
- C. Surround yourself with healthy people.
- D. What are those cool things you do effortlessly?
- E. You have to forgive yourself for your shortcomings.

F. Many people's sense of self-worth is rooted in their achievements.

G. It is an essential part of humans and controls how we see ourselves.

三、完形填空

I'd been staying at home all week suffering from a severe case of flu. Early one morning, suddenly, a loud 18 awakened me. Looking through the window, I saw two young ladies in working clothes holding 19. "This is the 20 thing I needed today," I said to myself. With 21, I opened the door.

Coughing, I poked (伸出) my head out and 22 them that I wasn't the slightest bit interested in any products on their leaflets and that I was feeling quite unwell. I breathed a sigh of 23 and then shut the door hard. The ladies 24 in silence.

A few hours later, another knock. There at the door were the same two ladies, back again. Extremely 25 this time, I opened the door ready to give them a piece of my mind. Before I could speak, with 26 looks on their faces, these women handed me what looked to be a dish and said, "We're so sorry we 27 you earlier. We thought you may like this homemade chicken soup. 28, it will make you feel a little better."

Being new to the area, I didn't know many people who could help, so I was all the more 29 that they came to my aid. I could only smile sheepishly (尴尬地) and sincerely thanked them. With that, they left.

These two ladies 30 my viewpoint on strangers who came knocking to promote products. They truly 31 my appreciation for their 32 towards a stranger.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 18. A. scream | B. explosion | C. alarm | D. knock |
| 19. A. brochures | B. plates | C. packages | D. letters |
| 20. A. exact | B. very, | C. only | D. last |
| 21. A. panic | B. hesitation | C. confusion | D. curiosity |
| 22. A. persuades | B. promised | C. informed | D. reminded |
| 23. A. appreciation | B. impatience | C. strength | D. regret |
| 24. A. stayed | B. watched | C. left | D. hid |
| 25. A. determined | B. amused. | C. committed | D. annoyed |
| 26. A. anxious | B. depressed | C. frightened | D. pleasant |

27. A. scared B. disturbed C. injured D. visited
28. A. Fortunately B. Apparently C. Hopefully D. Certainly
29. A. watchful B. motivated C. grateful D. nervous
30. A. transformed B. maintained C. recognized D. convinced
31. A. expect B. deserve C. accept D. influence
32. A. forgiveness B. tolerance C. understanding D. kindness

四、用单词的适当形式完成短文

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。

A group of young Chinese are trying to breathe new life into ancient texts about traditional music by creating 33 (origin) music and stylish music videos 34 (feature) traditional instruments. Zi De Guqin Studio has recently become famous for stylish music videos 35 all the songs are played using traditional instruments.

Guqin, a plucked seven-stringed instrument (弹拨的七弦乐器), is one of the most 36 (frequent) appearing instruments in these videos. This instrument 37 (record) in a wealth of books and materials over the centuries, with more than 3,000 guqin songs 38 (keep) in ancient texts.

The studio's adaptations of ancient songs have grown popular among young people in China. According to the studio's members, their success is owing 39 two main factors: the recent rise in the 40 (popular) of traditional Chinese culture and their own innovation. Traditional culture has been making an obvious revival (复兴) as more young people have 41 stronger sense of national identity.

“When making videos, we absorb some fun and interesting elements and attempt 42 (give) these works a great aesthetic (审美的) appeal in terms of visual effects,” a member of the studio said.

五、根据汉语意思填写单词

43. Many species of plants and animals are in danger of _____ (灭绝). 根据汉语提示单词拼写)

44. In 1973, Yuan Longping became the first _____ (农业的) pioneer in the world to grow

rice that has a high output. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

45. All _____ (申请者) will be considered regardless of age, sex, religion or nationality.

(根据汉语提示单词拼写)

46. This region is becoming increasingly important both strategically and _____ (经济上).

(根据汉语提示单词拼写)

47. _____ (各种各样) of TV programmes are being broadcast on TV at present. (根据汉语

提示单词拼写)

48. Many businesses are just concentrating on making _____ (利润) rather than protecting the environment. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

49. It was thought that he'd committed the crime but there wasn't _____ (充足的) evidence.

(根据汉语提示单词拼写)

六、根据首字母填写单词

50. At least two people were killed in the car accident, with twenty other people i _____. (根

据首字母单词拼写)

51. Now that you have grown up, you are supposed to be r _____ for your own decisions. (根

据首字母单词拼写)

52. The boy spoke in public for an hour without r _____ to his notes. (根据首字母单词拼

写)

53. It never o _____ to me that you could succeed in persuading him to change his mind.

54. As a c _____ of smoking, my father coughs frequently. (根据首字母单词拼写)

55. The tornado that recently struck the U.S. was the most d _____ and deadly in history. (根

据首字母单词拼写)

56. The total number of accidents i _____ cyclists in Darlington rose by 10 percent. (根据首

字母单词拼写)

57. The m _____ were in favour of the proposal, and only a few were against it. (根据首字

母单词拼写)

七、其他应用文

58. 假定你是李华，学校决定由你代表学生会向全校学生发出保护环境的倡议。请你用

英文写一封倡议书，内容包括：

1. 保护环境的重要性；

2. 保护环境的途径。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear schoolmates,

The Students' Union

八、读后续写

59. 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。

One experience stays fresh in my memory all the time. It was my summer vacation of fifty years ago. And I was spending my summer vacation at the house of my cousin, Jim, who lived in a village. Beside the village, there was a forest. My other cousins also came with me to spend their summer vacation.

It was a dark and a little bit cool evening. One of my cousins suggested we go outside to watch the stars; we all nodded excitedly. Then, we told our wish to Jim's parents, who agreed but warned us to return home before 9 p.m. And they gave Jim a watch, telling him to pay attention to the time. It was just 7:30 p.m.

Wishing to have a fun journey outdoors, we happily set off, and started from the fields, each with a flashlight in hand. At first we just wanted to go around and appreciate the beautiful sky decorated with many stars. But later we decided to go further. All we thought about was walking and talking. We ignored the most important thing—a big forest was beyond the village.

It was unfortunate that we went into the forest and got lost. When we found we were lost, it was too late to find the original way back to the village. We were all scared. There were terrible wolves and wild pigs hanging around in the forest at night. What if we came across

one? How much we hoped we could meet a hunter who could lead us home!

I took hold of Jim's hand firmly (牢固地). The strong wind blew against my face all the time. It whispered through the trees. What was worse, the fog arose and quickly became thick. It made us lose the sense of direction totally. We stopped walking, not knowing which way to go next. Terrible fear came to my mind and made my body shake out of control.

But we didn't want to just stay there and wait for death. We decided to make our way out of the forest.

注意：1.续写词数应为 150 左右；

2.请按如下格式作答。

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Just when the wolf was about to attack us, a hunter appeared before us.

参考答案：

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章简要介绍了非裔美国科学家瓦莱丽·L·托马斯，她是一位发明家，对美国的太空研究做出了广泛贡献。

1. 细节理解题。根据第二段“**At the age of eight, her curiosity about how things worked inspired her to borrow a book called _____ s First Book of Radio and Electronics, which she took home hoping her father would help her take on some projects in it. However, he didn't help her.** (八岁时，她对事物是如何运作的好奇促使她借了一本名为《男孩的第一本无线电》的书，她把这本书带回家，希望父亲能帮助她完成其中的一些项目。然而，他没有帮助她)”以及第三段“**She attended an all-girls high school that did not help her with hands on projects either.**(她就读于一所女子高中，这所学校在项目上也没有帮助她)”可知，瓦莱丽·L·托马斯在早期生活中缺乏别人对她的兴趣的支持，故选 C 项。

2. 词句猜测题。根据下文“**She graduated with excellent results and accepted a position as a data analyst at NASA.**(她以优异的成绩毕业，并接受了美国国家航空航天局数据分析师的职位)”可推知，划线词组的含义应为“表现良好”含义。故选 A 项。

3. 细节理解题。根据第四段“**Unlike flat mirrors, which produce images that appear to be inside, or behind the mirror, concave mirrors create images that appear to be real, or in front of the mirror itself.**(与平面镜不同的是，平面镜产生的图像看起来像是在镜子内部或后面，凹面镜生成的图像看起来是真实的，或在镜子本身前面)”可知，托马斯的发明相对于平面镜的优点是它改变了图像的位置。故选 C 项。

4. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段“**For her achievements, Thomas received a number of NASA awards including the Goddard Space Flight Center Award of Merit and the NASA Equal Opportunity Medal.**(由于她的成就，托马斯获得了美国宇航局的多项奖项，包括戈达德太空飞行中心功绩奖和美国宇航局机会均等奖章)”可知，最后一段主要讲的是托马斯一生的成就。故选 D 项。

5. D 6. B 7. C 8. B

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 Barcelona 对 38 所学校的 2700 名 7 至 10 岁儿童进行了研究，首次研究了交通噪音对儿童认知发展的影响。研究发现，与其他孩子相比，在

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/447060041121006133>