

嘉兴市第五高级中学 2022 学年第二学期期中测试

高一年级英语试题卷

2023 年 04 月

考生须知：

1.本试卷为试题卷，满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

2.所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试题卷上无效。

3.考试结束，上交答题卷。

第一部分听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节

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. How does the man feel in the end

A. Satisfied. B. Embarrassed. C. Surprised.

2. Who does the car belong to

A. Amy. B. Amy's brother. C. Amy's father.

3. How much money does the man want

A. 200 yuan. B. 250 yuan. C. 300 yuan.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place

A. At a furniture store.

B. In a clothing shop.

C. At the woman's home.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about

A. The weather. B. The noise. C. The new building.

第二节

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 A、B、C 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. When did John go to a jewelry store

A. On April 8th. B. On April 20th. C. On May 7th.

7. What did the girl do last month

A. She took an exam.

B. She bought a gift.

C. She visited her grandparents.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Which place does Vicky often go to

A. The park. B. The school. C. The post office.

9. What does Vicky need to pay for

A. The furniture. B. The appliances. C. The rent.

10. Who is Vicky probably talking to

A. Her cousin. B. Her friend. C. A real estate agent.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man in the video doing

A. Singing a song. B. Dancing to music. C. Playing an instrument.

12. Why did Lucas give up learning the piano

A. He lost interest in it. B. He had no time for it. C. He couldn't afford piano lessons.

13. What does the woman suggest Lucas do first

A. Buy a piano. B. Sign up for a piano class. C. Talk with his wife.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does Eric misunderstand at first

A. The food culture. B. The weather report. C. The greeting.

15. What does Eric usually have for breakfast

A. Fried sausages. B. Some toast. C. Fried bacon.

16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers

A. Colleagues. B. Husband and wife. C. Business partners.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker's father do when they walked together

A. He talked a lot to her. B. He put his hand on her arm. C. He led the way.

18. What was a matter of pride for the speaker's father

A. He was hardly ever absent from work.

B. He overcame his illness.

C. He was very good at his work.

19. What did the speaker's father often take her to do

A. Watch baseball games. B. Go to dance parties. C. Work in the fields.

20. How does the speaker sound in the end

A. Admiring. B. Modest. C. Regretful.

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

My dad was a farmer in the Midwest and he spent his winters

selling insurance( 保险). Dad could really talk up anyone and his

favorite thing to do was find out their income. Once we were at

Chicago's O'Hare airport. Dad was sitting with me as I waited for

my flight to Fort Lauderdale. A Russian guy who sat down next to

my dad could not speak a word of English but this did not stop my

dad. He found out his business, how many children he had and of

course how much he made.

I used to be a little embarrassed by this, but I changed later. It was

in the last year of dad's life. As I was home visiting with my

husband and twins and I was in the car with my mom, she told me

a story about how she was in the doctor's office with dad and how

he was his usual self-talking away to the others in the waiting room.

She said he started talking to this young man in a wheel chair who could not talk, could not move his arms or head, really couldn't do anything. But dad was asking questions and got the young man to smile in response. And he carried on like that with the disabled man till he was called back to the doctor's office. When the young man and his father got up to see the doctor, the father of the

you for speaking to my son. Most people just turn away when they see him."

My father ended up dying later that month, a sudden heart attack.

Fortunately, all the 9 children of his had been home that summer

to visit. I told this story at his funeral (葬礼). Truly, my dad was one who never knew a stranger.

21. What was the author's dad most interested in when talking with strangers

A. What fields they worked in. B. How much they made yearly.

C. What insurance they bought. D. How many children they had.

22. The young man's father thanked the author's dad for \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. calling in the doctor in time B. comforting the other patients

C. chatting with his disabled son D. teaching his disabled son to

smile

23. Why did the author tell the story mentioned in Paragraph 2 at

her dad's funeral

A. To well remember her dad. B. To make the whole family happy.

C. To introduce her dad's business. D. To change strangers' opinion

of her dad.

B

Thousands of people have headed to an area in the western United

States to search for a hidden treasure. A wealthy art collector and

businessman from the area named Forrest Fenn says he hid the

treasure. The searchers follow nine clues( 线索) from a poem that

Fenn wrote. They consider the poem their "treasure map".

The treasure hunters believe the prize could be hidden in an area

that starts in New Mexico and stretches all the way to the northern

state of Montana, covering an area of millions of square kilometers.

Many believe the treasure is real. Others, however, think it does not

exist

An estimated 350, 000 hunters from around the world have come

to the area seeking the treasure. One of them is Sacha Johnston.

She is a single mother. "I have been hunting for the treasure for

five years and I'm not regretful about my choice," Johnston said.

She thinks she has made good progress on guessing some of the

clues. So, she's happy and has kept her search going.

Forrest Fenn spoke to VOA from his home in Santa Fe. The house is

filled with priceless art pieces collected over his lifetime. He talked about volunteering to fight in the Vietnam War in 1968 and narrowly escaping death several times during his service.

Fenn said doctors found cancer in his body in 1988 and told him he only had about six months to live, So he decided to put pieces of gold, jewels and other valuables in a bronze box and leave it for others to enjoy after he was gone. But Fenn ended up beating cancer. In 2010, he decided to hide the box. "I wanted to give people something to look forward to and everyone is hopeful," he said.

when asked whether he thinks people are close to finding the treasure, Fenn said he really has no idea. "It is possible my treasure box could be found this afternoon, or it could be 100 years or 500 years. Who knows " he said.

24. According to the first two paragraphs, what can we learn about the treasure hunt

A. The clues are hidden in nine poems. B. Only a few people have taken part in it.

C. The searching area is very large. D. Nobody believe the treasure exists.

25. How does Sacha Johnston feel about her hunt

A. She is uncertain about her hunt. B. She is satisfied with her hunt.

C. She is tired of her hunt. D. She is relaxed by her hunt.

26. Why did Forest Fenn start the treasure hunt

A. To bring people a goal as well as hope. B. To celebrate his recovery from cancer.

C. To let more people know about his poems. D. To draw people's attention to war survivors

27. What is the purpose of the passage

A. To introduce a successful treasure hunter to the readers.

B. To persuade the readers to join in a treasure hunt.

C. To show the readers how to be a good treasure hunter.

D. To tell the readers that a treasure hunt is going on.

C

Parties and social gatherings no longer excite us the same way they once did. This is not due to a lack of desire to socialize, but the smartphone.

At parties, people focus more on their smartphones than on their drinks. According to a recent study from International Data Corporation, over half of all Americans have a smartphone and reach it the moment they wake up, keeping it in hand all day. In addition, too many people are using smartphones while driving and as a result, they get into car crashes. 34 percent of teens admit to text while driving , and they confirm that texting messages are



the major interruption while driving. People's attachment ( 依恋) to their smartphones is unbelievably becoming more important than the lives of themselves and others.

Just as drivers dismiss the importance of focusing while on the road, many people also fail to recognize the significance of human interaction. When with their friends, some people pointlessly ( 无谓地) check or send messages in the presence of their friends., which means that their friends are less important. In addition, relying on our smartphones to make friends does not give us the same advantages as making new friends in the real world. Face-to-face conversations will give us the chance to improve our communication skills in the long run.

As many people risk their lives and the lives of people around them just to send a text or mindlessly check their messages, smartphones are in many ways more dangerous to people. The technology shows the achievement weaken the value of communication. Not only is the smartphone affecting our desire to interact face to face, but it is also lowering people's ability to communicate.

28. What is the purpose of this text

A. To advise us to be cautious about the addiction to the smartphone.

C. To call for an end to the use of the smartphone while driving.

D. To express a concern about the overuse of the smartphone.

29. How is the second paragraph developed

A. By analyzing the effects. B. By listing numbers.

C. By giving examples. D. By comparing facts.

30. The author advocates( ) making new friends \_\_\_\_\_.

A. under a free circumstance. B. in different ways.

C. in a face-to-face way. D. by using smartphones.

31. Too much dependence on the smartphone leads to the fact

that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. people's communication skills are weakened

B. parties and gatherings limit people's social circle

C. face-to-face communication becomes less important

D. people are more and more narrow-minded

D

Teens and their teachers know well that early-morning classes can

be tiring. Doctors now have a solution: for better teen health, push

the sleep button on school start times.

Janet Croft, who studies teens and sleep at the Centers for Disease

Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta high schools, says, "Most

teens are actually brain dead when they go to these early classes.

).”

One report stresses the importance of sleep for teens and

describes the dangers from not getting enough sleep. Studies in

the past have shown over and over that teens lacking sleep face

higher risks of being overweight and being frustrated.

Many teens get too little sleep because they attend middle and

high schools that start earlier than 8:30 am. According to the

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), those early start times

throw off a student's internal body rhythm, called the circadian

clock (生物钟). Too little sleep disturbs that clock and causes

problems.

The study conducted by the National Sleep Foundation found that

nearly 6 in every 10 middle school students and 9 in 10 high school

students are sleeping too little. Yet many parents aren't aware of

this. In the same study, 7 of every 10 parents said they believed

their kids did sleep enough. That study shows too many parents

are unaware of the science on teen-sleep needs, says Owens.

Kyla Wahlstrom, a former teacher, who has spent a lot of time with

teens lacking sleep, says: “An incredible number of students are

either sleeping at their desks or sitting there like a lump (傻大个),

not asking questions or raising their hands.”

Getting enough sleep can help a teen on the inside, too. Several

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/617022060141006036>