

安徽省徽州名校教育联盟 2024-2025 学年度第一学期期中联合调研适 应性评估英语

注意事项:

- 1.你拿到的试卷, 满分为 120 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。
- 2.请务必在答题卷上答题, 在试题卷上答题是无效的。考试结束后将答题卷交回。

第一部分听力 (共四大题, 满分 20 分)

I.短对话理解 (共 5 题; 共 5 分)

1. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What does the boy often do on the sports ground?



【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】A: Do you like your new school?

B: Yes, there is a large sports ground and we often play football on it after school.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

How will the Blacks go to Beijing for holiday?



【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】A: What's your flight number to Beijing?

B: Flight number? Oh, no. We are going there by train.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

Why does Tom call Lucy?

A To invite her to see a movie.

B. To invite her to eat out.

C. To invite her to a party.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】 A: Hello, this is Lucy speaking.

B: Hi, Lucy. This is Tom. There is a Halloween party in the city square tonight. Would you like to go with me?

A: Thanks for your invitation, but I promised to eat out and see a movie with Linda.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

How much should the woman pay?

A. 50 *yuan*.

B. 75 *yuan*.

C. 100 *yuan*.

【答案】 B

【解析】

【原文】 A: Could you please tell me how much the ticket for the art museum is?

B: Of course madam. It's fifty *yuan* for each person and half price for children under fifteen.

A: OK. I'd like to tickets. One is for myself and the other is for my eight year old daughter.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

Where did the boy sleep on his first family trip?

A. In a hotel.

B. In a tent.

C. In a farmer's house.

【答案】 B

【解析】

【原文】 A: Did you stay in a hotel on your first family trip?

B: No. We slept in a tent in a farmer's field.

II.长对话理解（共5题；共5分）

【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

听下面一段对话， 回答以下小题。

6. What did Alice use to be?

A. Tall and outgoing.

B. Short and quiet.

C. Tall and quiet.

7. What is Jack busy doing?

A. Learning French.

B. Working in Paris.

C. Swimming.

【答案】 6. B 7. A

【解析】

【原文】 A: Hi Jack. Don't you remember me?

B: Wow! You are Alice.

A: That's right.

B: But you used to be short and quiet when we were in junior high school.

12. How old is hip-hop dancing?

A. Over 30 years.

B. Over 300 years.

C. Over 3,000 years.

13. Where could people see hip-hop dancing in early times?

A. In New York.

B. In London.

C. In Paris.

14. When did hip-hop dancing become popular all over the world?

A. In 1970.

B. In 1980.

C. In 1983.

15. What helped hip-hop dancing become popular?

A. A song.

B. A movie.

C. A book.

【答案】 11. C 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. B

【解析】

【原文】 Young boys are crazy about hip hop dancing. They like it because they can invent their own moves. They use this dance to show their love to life. Hip hop dancing has a history of over thirty years. It first began in the nineteen eighty's in the US. In early times it was seen in new York and los Angeles. At that time many young black people often danced to the music in the streets. They used their legs arms heads and even shoulders to dance. Many young people still use moves of these movers today. Hip hop dancing became popular all over the world in nineteen eighty three. A movie named flash dance was shown. Some people performed hip hop dancing in the movie. The movie was a great success people enjoyed their performances and began to dance like them. Then it became popular. Now more and more people even the old enjoy hippo dancing. They believe it's a good way to exercise their bodies.

IV.信息转换（共5题；共5分）

根据所听内容，完成下面的信息采集表。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

■How to Take Notes

◆Have all your note-taking 16 organized. Make sure you have a notebook with many 17.

◆18 your notes from the last time round. This will bring you fully up to speed.

◆Try to write down the key words and any 19 information. Don't make the mistake of taking down every word.

◆Make your notes organized. You can use 20, boxes, charts or pictures.

【答案】 16. tools

17. pages 18. Review

19. new 20. symbols

【解析】

Taking notes can help you do well at school. But do you know how to take notes? Here are some ways. First have all your note taking tools organized and ready to go before the start of each class. If you use paper and pens make sure you have a notebook with many pages. Second before you come to a class make sure to review your notes from the last time round. This will bring you fully up to speed. Third you should try to write down the keywords and any new information. When taking notes many people make the mistake of taking down every word last but not least make your notes organized. You can use symbols boxes charts or pictures in your notes. If so I'm sure you can improve a lot.

第二部分语言知识运用（共三大题，满分 35 分）

V. 单项填空（共 10 题；共 10 分）

21. This morning my mother asked me _____.

- A. why he is not here
- B. where Julia went last weekend
- C. what time is it
- D. how did my brother do it

【答案】B

【解析】

句意：今天早上我妈妈问我朱莉娅上周末去哪儿了。宾语从句的考查。宾语从句的语序应为陈述语序，故 D 不正确；当主语是过去时时，从句要改成相对应的过去的某种时态，故 A、C 不正确。答案选 B。

22. It is neither Kate's nor Bob's eraser. It is _____.

- A. hers
- B. his
- C. its
- D. mine

【答案】D

【解析】

句意：这既不是凯特的橡皮擦，也不是鲍勃的橡皮擦。它是我的。

考查代词辨析。hers 她的，名词性物主代词；his 他的，名词性物主代词/形容词性物主代词。its 它的，名词性物主代词/形容词性物主代词；mine 我的，名词性物主代词。根据“It is neither Kate's nor Bob's eraser.”可知，橡皮擦不是凯特和鲍勃的，是我的(橡皮擦)，空后没有名词，需用名词性物主代词 mine。故选 D。

23. Dale's paintings are really beautiful, because he was born _____ the ability for drawing.

- A. of
- B. into
- C. about
- D. with

【答案】D

【解析】

句意：戴尔的画真的很美，因为生来具备画画的天赋。

考查介词辨析。of……的；into 在……里面；about 关于；with 带有，具有。be born with“生来具有”，固定搭配，故选 D。

24. Our teacher often asks us _____ questions in groups.

- A. discuss B. to discuss C. discussing D. discussed

【答案】B

【解析】

句意：我们的老师常常要求我们分组讨论问题。本题考查非谓语动词。四个选项的汉语意思都是“讨论”，discuss 动词原形；to discuss 动词不定式；discussing 动名词或现在分词形式；discussed 过去式或过去分词形式。Ask 后接带 to 的不定式做宾语补足语，表示具体的将要进行的动作，故选 B。

25. With the help of the doctor, the man who caught the flu _____ recovering(康复).

- A. ended up B. put off C. gave up D. parted with

【答案】A

【解析】

【分析】

句意：在医生的帮助下，那个患流感的人最终康复了。

考查动词短语辨析。ended up 最终、终止；put off 推迟；gave up 放弃；parted with 舍弃。从题干中分析，在医生的帮助下，病人康复了，应该是“病情以康复而终止”。故选 A。

26. —Mr. Green is too serious, isn't he?

—Yes, I think so. He _____ smiles.

- A. often B. seldom C. always D. sometimes

【答案】B

【解析】

句意：——格林先生先生太严肃了，不是吗？——是的，我想是的。他很少微笑。

考查副词辨析。often 经常；seldom 很少，不常；always 总是；sometimes 有时；根据“Mr. Green is too serious”以及“Yes, I think so.”可知，他很少微笑，故选 B。

27. I usually felt very nervous as I _____ to answer the teacher's questions in class.

- A. ask B. will ask C. was asked D. have asked

【答案】C

【解析】

句意：当我在课堂上被要求回答老师的问题时，我通常感到非常紧张。

考查被动语态。I 和动词 ask 之间为被动关系，使用被动语态，结合“felt”，此处使用一般过去时。故选 C。

28. We were _____ moved by Li Shengli's courage because he continued to work at the risk of his own life until the fire was completely put out.

A. quietly B. widely C. deeply D. directly

【答案】C

【解析】

句意：我们被李胜利的勇气深深感动，因为他冒着生命危险继续工作，直到大火被完全扑灭。

考查副词辨析。quietly 安静地；widely 广泛地；deeply 深深地；directly 直接地。根据“We were...moved by Li Shengli's courage”可知，我们被他的勇气深深地感动。故选 C。

29. This is my _____ thing, so I don't want anyone else to do it for me.

A. private B. public C. funny D. general

【答案】A

【解析】

句意：这是我的私事，所以我不想让别人替我做。

考查形容词辨析。private 私人的；public 公共的；funny 滑稽的；general 一般的。由后句“I don't want anyone else to do it for me”可知，此处表示不想让别人代替做，这是“我”的私事。故选 A。

30. —You don't like British breakfast, do you?

—Not _____. I just need some time to get used to it.

A. more B. only C. truly D. exactly

【答案】D

【解析】

句意：——你不喜欢英式早餐，是吗？——不完全是。我只是需要一些时间来适应它。A. more 更多的；B. only 仅有的；C. truly 真诚地；D. exactly 确切地。根据 I just need some time to get used to it. 我只是需要一些时间来适应它。这句话是对上文的 You don't like British breakfast, do you? 的不完全否定回答。因此应该选择 exactly 确切地。not exactly 表示不完全否定，意为“不完全是”“不完全如此”“不全对”。故选 D。

VI.完形填空（共 20 题；共 20 分）

A

The classroom was full of those of us who wanted to work on the school newspaper. I didn't write a lot but working on the paper sounded like fun. I _____31_____ the idea of being a reporter interviewing my friends and covering middle school event.

To be chosen, we had to turn in an example of our ____32____. I wrote an article about the joys of summer, and showed it to my father, a talent poet. He read it and frowned (皱眉).

“It’s OK,” my father said, taking out a pencil. “But how about changing this sentence to...” And as a result, he rewrote the whole piece - without me, for I never said anything to ____33____ him.

No surprise - his version (版本) was ____34____. He had a gift for language. It was so much better than my piece that I turned in his version instead of mine.

“Welcome to the Dundee School News,” my teacher said to me. But before I could be ____35____ about the news, he added, “Based on that excellent article you wrote about summer, I expect you to write a personal opinion article every week for the second page of the paper.” I was so surprised! I was unable to write at that level, but I couldn’t tell the ____36____ to the teacher, and I couldn’t ask my father for help, either. That term working on the paper was really painful. And my teacher clearly expressed his ____37____.

“Can’t you write something more like the first piece you wrote?” he said, each time I turned in my article.

I couldn’t, because at that age, I didn’t have my father’s ability and experience as a writer. Week after week, I tried hard, but my writing never ____38____ the level of the first article.

At last, to my total shame, another student took my place. I ____39____ that my father rewrote my first article himself, instead of simply trying to help me to improve it. But in my heart I knew it was my fault (错误) because I allowed him to do it. Later, I did become a successful writer on my own. Looking back, I realized that the pain and shame of that school experience had a ____40____ side. It taught me to depend on myself and be myself. So every day, I try to use my own words, find my own style and be my own best self. It feels great.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 31. A. gave | B. shared | C. liked | D. welcomed |
| 32. A. report | B. writing | C. homework | D. newspaper |
| 33. A. help | B. stop | C. allow | D. praise |
| 34. A. different | B. common | C. popular | D. wonderful |
| 35. A. excited | B. worried | C. nervous | D. confident |
| 36. A. truth | B. excuse | C. feeling | D. answer |
| 37. A. honesty | B. patience | C. hope | D. disappointment |
| 38. A. set | B. reached | C. raised | D. changed |
| 39. A. agreed | B. realized | C. remembered | D. complained |
| 40. A. magic | B. serious | C. bright | D. strange |

【答案】 31. C 32. B 33. B 34. D 35. A 36. A 37. D 38. B 39. D 40. C

【解析】

【导语】本文讲述了一个中学生为了加入学校报社，递交了一篇由父亲重写的文章，从而获得了加入机会，但随后由于无法达到父亲版文章的水平而感到痛苦和羞愧的经历。通过这次经历，作者最终领悟到依靠自己的重要性，并在以后的写作中找到自己的风格。

【31 题】

句意：我喜欢成为一名记者，可以采访朋友并报道中学校园活动。

gave 给；shared 分享；liked 喜欢；welcomed 欢迎。根据上下文“working on the paper sounded like fun”可知作者喜欢这个想法，故选 C。

【32 题】

句意：要被选中，我们必须提交一个写作样本。

report 报告；writing 写作；homework 作业；newspaper 报纸。根据“wrote an article about the joys of summer”可知是提交写作作品，故选 B。

【33 题】

句意：结果，他在没有我参与的情况下重写了整篇文章，因为我从未开口制止他。

help 帮助；stop 停止；allow 允许；praise 赞扬。根据“for I never said anything to...”可知作者没有阻止父亲，故选 B。

【34 题】

句意：毫不意外——他的版本很出色。

different 不同的；common 一般的；popular 流行的；wonderful 精彩的。根据“No surprise—his version was”以及“a gift for language”可知版本是精彩的，故选 D。

【35 题】

句意：但在我来得及对此感到兴奋前，他补充道“基于那篇优秀的关于夏天的文章，我希望你每周为报纸第二版撰写一篇个人评论文章。”

excited 令人兴奋的；worried 担忧的；nervous 紧张的；confident 自信的。根据“Welcome to the Dundee School News”可知作者收到好消息应是兴奋的，故选 A。

【36 题】

句意：我还无法写出那个水平的作品，但我无法向老师坦白实情，也不能再请父亲帮忙。

truth 真相；excuse 借口；feeling 感觉；answer 回答。根据“but I couldn't tell the...to the teacher, and I couldn't ask my father for help, either.”可知作者不能告诉老师真相，故选 A。

【37 题】

句意：而老师明确表达了他的失望。

honesty 诚实；patience 耐心；hope 希望；disappointment 失望。根据老师的话

“Can't you write something more like the first piece you wrote?”可知老师对我的表现感到失望，故选 D。

【38 题】

句意：周复一周，我努力尝试，但我的作品从未达到第一篇文章的水平。

set 设置；reached 到达；raised 提升；changed 改变。根据 “my writing never...the level of the first article.” 可知作者的写作从未达到第一篇的水平，故选 B。

【39 题】

句意：我抱怨让父亲亲自重写文章，这是个错误，父亲本应只是帮我改进它。

agreed 同意；realized 意识到；remembered 记得；complained 抱怨。根据 “But in my heart I knew it was my fault (错误) because I allowed him to do it.” 可知作者内心知道是自己的错误，但是作者表面是抱怨父亲的，故选 D。

【40 题】

句意：回顾过去，我意识到那段痛苦和羞愧的经历也有积极的一面。

magic 有魔力的；serious 严重的；bright 明亮的；strange 陌生的。根据 “It taught me to depend on myself and be myself.” 可知这件事对作者是有积极影响的，故选 C。

B

Next time you hold a book in your hands, stop and think. Like most 41 things in the modern world, it is the result of thousands of years of human invention.

First came the invention of 42, probably about 5,500 years ago. With writing, people did not have to remember everything in their heads. They could share their knowledge with future generations and 43 with people that they never saw.

Later, the Greeks were well-known for their literature and science, but their “books” looked very different. They were called scrolls (卷轴). They were differently 44 and took up a lot of space.

About 2,000 years ago, books with lots of pages 45. For more than a thousand years, the pages of books were made with animal skin. And that changed in 46 century. At that time, the Europeans learned about a 47 Chinese invention: paper. Then the biggest change for books in Europe came in the 1440s, 48 Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing machine. Before that, people in Europe copied books by hand, so they were very expensive. With a printing machine, people were able to produce more books easily. So it was possible for more and more people to afford the books.

These days 49 is difficult to imagine a world without books. But human invention never 50. Every year, more and more people buy e-books to read stories on the screen.

Will anyone turn the pages of a traditional book in the future, or will books, like scrolls, soon disappear?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. another | B. other | C. the others | D. others |
| 42. A. write | B. wrote | C. writing | D. written |
| 43. A. communicated | B. communicate | C. communicating | D. communicates |
| 44. A. to use | B. use | C. used | D. using |
| 45. A. appear | B. appeared | C. would appear | D. appears |
| 46. A. thirteen | B. thirteenth | C. the thirteenth | D. thirteenths |
| 47. A. practical | B. practice | C. practically | D. practices |
| 48. A. if | B. when | C. but | D. and |
| 49. A. that | B. this | C. it | D. its |
| 50. A. stops | B. to stop | C. stopped | D. stopping |

【答案】 41. B 42. C 43. B 44. C 45. B 46. C 47. A 48. B 49. C 50. A

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要介绍了书的由来及发展史。

【41 题】

句意：就像现代世界的大多数其他东西一样，它是人类几千年来发明的结果。

another 三者及以上的另一个； other 其他的； the others 其余的（同一范围内的其他全部）； others 其他人或物。此处作定语修饰其后的名词“things”，没有特定范围，故应用 other。故选 B。

【42 题】

句意：首先是书写的发明，大约在 5500 年前。

write 写，动词原形； wrote 动词过去式； writing 动名词或现在分词； written 过去分词。介词 of 后接动名词。故选 C。

【43 题】

句意：他们可以与后代分享他们的知识，并与他们从未见过的人交流。

communicated 交流，过去式或过去分词； communicate 动词原形； communicating 动名词或现在分词； communicates 动词三单。根据“They could share their knowledge with future generations and”可知，此处与“share”应为并列结构，用于情态动词 could 后，使用动词原形。故选 B。

【44 题】

句意：它们使用起来很不一样，而且占用了很多空间。

to use 使用，动词不定式； use 动词原形； used 过去式或过去分词； using 动名词或现在分词。根据“They were”可知，此空应填过去分词，与其构成一般过去时被动语态，应该是它们被使用。故选 C。

【45 题】

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/747051156100010001>