

河北省邯郸市九县区期中联考 2022-2023 学 年高一下学期期中英语试题（含答案，有听 力音频无听力原文）

邯郸市高一年级下学期期中考试

英 语

注意事项：

- 1.答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
- 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题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。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。

例：How much is the shirt

A. 19. 15. B. 9. 18. C. 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. Where will the speakers meet

A. In Room 200. B. In Room 330. C. In Room 640.

2. Why does the man advise going to a bar

A. To have a drink. B. To meet another friend. C. To take shelter from the rain.

3. What's the probable relationship between Cindy and Ron

A. Sister and brother. B. Wife and husband. C. Mother and son.

4. Who does the bike belong to now

A. Tom. B. Jane. C. Harris.

5. What did the woman need to do first

A. Finish her work. B. Meet the man. C. Buy a birthday present.

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 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. What will the man do this Saturday

A. Take music lessons. B. Take English lessons. C. Be busy with homework.

7. When can the man go to the cinema

A. On Saturday afternoon. B. On Saturday morning. C. On Saturday evening.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman doing

A. Asking for help. B. Offering suggestions. C. Complaining.

9. How will the woman get to the zoo

A. By car. B. By train. C. By bus.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When is the sports meet fixed

A. At 2:00 pm. B. At 3:00 pm. C. At 8:00 am.

11. What does the woman think the weather will be like this afternoon

A. Rainy. B. Fine. C. Cloudy.

12. What will the man do next

A. Take exercise.

B. Broadcast the weather conditions.

C. Try the 24hour telephone weather forecast service.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers mainly talking about

A. TV programmes. B. Their favorite sports. C. Their favorite subjects.

14. How often does the woman watch a soccer match

A. Nearly once a month. B. Nearly once a week. C. Nearly every

Sunday.

15. When did the man begin playing basketball

A. In the middle school. B. In the primary school. C. At college.

16. What does the man think of basketball matches

A. They are popular but boring.

B. They are fun and exciting.

C. They are not popular in most countries.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the main topic of the speech

A. The Olympic Games.

B. Effects of television on our lives.

C. TV shows on Chinese television.

18. Where was the survey of 300 young people on watching TV made

A. In Beijing. B. In Wuhan. C. In Shanghai.

19. What percent of those surveyed got their news from television

A. 63%. B. 60%. C. 33%.

20. What can we learn from the speech

A. Some students in Wuhan read very little.

B. Watching TV has no benefit to all teenagers.

C. Few Chinese people watch the Olympic Games.

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

The World's Most Amazing Caves

Humans have been drawn to caves for thousands of years. Here are four of the world's biggest caves.

Son Doong Cave, Vietnam

Son Doong Cave in the remote(偏远的)forests of Vietnam holds the title of the largest cave in the world. Son Doong is a spreading network of tunnels and caves, the largest of which could contain an entire New York City block with 40-story buildings. Parts of the cave's top have fallen down, creating vast skylights that allow life to grow to a height of hundreds of feet beneath the forest floor.

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, the United States

Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is the longest cave system in the world, with 426 miles explored—and scientists guess another 600 miles have yet to be discovered based on measurements of air movement within the caves. Mammoth Cave has drawn visitors since the 1800s, and 10 miles of underground passages are accessible to tourists today.

Sac Actun, Mexico

The longest underwater cave system in the world, Sac Actun winds (蜿蜒) more than 215 miles under Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula. Adventurers can take a drop in the Sac Actun system through more than 248 cenotes (天

然井) —the natural swimming pools that form when sinkholes connect the surface to the underwater caves.

Veryovkina Cave, Abkhazia, Georgia

Veryovkina Cave is the deepest cave in the world, spreading 1.4 miles beneath the surface. It takes professionals a week to make a round journey to Veryovkina Cave. They have to brave waterfalls, tight presses and sharp drops. But the payoff is excellent—Veryovkina Cave's end is a beautiful blue lake about 50 feet long and 25 feet wide surrounded by black rocks.

21. What is special about Son Doong Cave

- A. It lies far away from the forests.
- B. It has lots of tall plants growing.
- C. It is the longest cave in Vietnam.
- D. It is the highest cave in the world.

22. What do Mammoth Cave and Sac Actun have in common

- A. They have long cave systems.
- B. They attract few adventurers.
- C. They stay unexplored at present.
- D. They end up with beautiful lakes.

23. How long may professionals spend passing through Veryovkina Cave

- A. Over two weeks. B. Two weeks.
- C. One week. D. Half a week.

B

Dad's car pulled into the driveway. I ran to the door. Dad smiled as if he

thumb. The frog jumped, its four legs sticking straight out. I found my first frog on a driveway. A brightgreen one with shiny skin. I wondered what it would feel like. I could see the frog breathing. I could imagine a

didn't want it to get squashed (压扁的). I reached down. It jumped through my fingers. I tried again. Cupping one hand around the frog, I picked it up with the other hand. Its skin felt cold and soft. The frog moved. I walked to the grass and held out my hand. The frog climbed up my wrist. I laughed. Then I gently placed the frog onto the grass.

We walked a couple of blocks. We found lots of frogs—brown ones, green ones and spotted ones. I got better at finding them. If they were in the road, we moved them when traffic was clear. I actually started to like picking them up.

I was ready to go home. Then I saw something moving near a stone wall.

Something bigger than a frog. Dad and I shined our lights and crouched,

(蜥)

realized I said. animals out tonight—frogs and salamanders—are amphibians (两栖动物). We'd learned about

24. How did the author feel when his dad asked him to see frogs

A. Excited. B. Disappointed.

C. Terrible. D. Frightened.

25. Why did the author move the frog on the driveway

A. He did it for fun.

B. He would like to picture it.

C. He wanted to observe it carefully.

D. He wanted to protect it from danger.

26. Which of the following word can best describe the author's experience

A. Fruitless. B. Boring.

C. Tiring. D. Worthwhile.

27. What does the story tell us

A. Love every creature around us.

B. Unite outdoor activities and health.

C. Children should get closer to nature.

D. Good parent-child relationship is important.

C

We have been taught from a young age that red means stop and green

means go. So why were these colors chosen for traffic lights And what's the history behind the colors

To trace the connection between the colors and traffic lights, we have to travel back in time to the earliest railroad signals (信号灯) developed in the 1830s. Those first railroad signals were the forerunner of our modern stoplights. Like modern traffic controls, they contained three lights; one for stop, one for caution (警告), and one for go. The original color system was different from our modern system, though. Red meant stop, green meant caution, and white meant go.

The choice of red for stop was fairly obvious, since red—the color of blood—has been associated with danger for thousands of years, long before cars were even around. Scientifically speaking, red is the color with the longest wavelength which means that as it travels, it gets spread less in different directions than other colors, so it can be seen from a greater distance.

Why green and white were chosen for the other signals remains a bit of a mystery. It's possible that the two colors were chosen because how they contrasted (反差) with red. This system of color-coded signals remained in place (仍然有效) for several decades until it became clear that using white for go could cause serious problems. Around 1914, a train signal's red lights broke down, causing it to appear white. As a train approached the signal, it was supposed to stop, but the driver believed

the white meant go. The result was a terrible train crash. After that, the color for go was eventually changed to green.

To provide the most contrast between red and green, yellow was then chosen as the new color for caution, because it can be seen well at all times of the day. After cars were invented and went into mass production, a similar signaling system was needed to control the flow of traffic. When traffic lights were put up, it became standard for them as well.

28. How does the author describe the original traffic lights

- A. By listing an example. B. By making a comparison.
- C. By offering a suggestion. D. By showing the importance.

29. Why is the color red chosen for stop

- A. It is the easiest to recognize all day long.
- B. It spreads fastest in all directions in the air.
- C. It reminds people of accidents and danger.
- D. It has proved the least harmless to our eyes.

30. What caused the accident in paragraph 4

- A. The driver's tiredness.
- B. The train's high speed.
- C. The white light's failing to work.
- D. The traffic system's shortcoming.

31. Which can be the best title for the text

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/865300334334011132>