# 人大附中 2023~2024 学年度第一学期高一年级期中练习



# 英语

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说明: 本试卷共 8 页, 共 100 分: 考试时间 90 分钟; 请在答题卡上填写个人信息,并将条形 强贴在答题卡的相应位置上.

第一部分:知识运用(共三节,42分)
第一节 完形填空 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分) 阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。
Finely, he would have the coolest pair of name-brand basketball shoes.
All the guys on his team were wearing the name-brand shoes of a popular basketball player, Chuck Hart Although Hart was criticized for his poor sportsmanship and infamous, he was a great
player. In fact, Travis wasn't thinking about Hart's behavior; he had only expected to see Hart's name on the side of the box. The first indication that something was3 came as he tore away the last piece of paper. Not Hart's. The new shoes were the name-brand of another player, Robert Ryann, who was known for his amazing work in the community.
Travis's hands 4; his heart stopped. It wasn't that the Ryann shoes weren't nice, but what would his friends think?
They were the wrong shoes and Travis would be teased by the other players. When he looked up his cited's eyes, however, Travis knew he couldn't tell him. "Thanks, Dad. I was really hoping for shoes." Travis said as he pulled the shoes out of the box.
Next morning his dad drove him to school. When they5 in front of his destination, Travis slowly opened the car door. Just then, his dad stopped him. "Hey, Travis, wait a minute, look" his dad seed6 "Travis, I know those aren't the shoes you had hoped for, but I saw the names of
the two stays and made a(n) choice. The guy whose name is on those shoes," he said, pointing down at Travis's feet. "is someone I
Never He's never talked back to his coach or started a fight, and he's a team player. You could have acted like a kid when you didn't get the shoes you wanted, Travis, but you were polite and made the best of it. You have9, like the guy whose name is on these shoes. I'm hoping that someday, your name will be on the coolest pair of shoes I'll ever see."
When Travis looked down at his feet, he saw the shoes differently. His dad had used his mind and heart to give the son a thoughtful10

C. ashamed

D. worried

B. excited

I.A. seepnised

2. A. behavior	B. skill	C. performance	D. action			
3. A. strange	B. funny	C. true	D. wrong			
4. A. folded	B. fell	C. shook	D. froze			
5. A. put up	B. took up	C. pulled up	D. turned up			
6. A. hesitantly	B. naturally	C. delightedly	D. peacefully			
7. A. believe	B. miss	C. admire	D. remember			
8. A. danger	B. anger	C. sorrow	D. trouble			
9. A. honor	B. courage	C. dream	D. belief			
10. A. look	B. gift	C. hope	D. lesson			
		•				
第二节 语法填空	(共 10 小题;每小题	図1.5分,共15分)				
阅读下列短文,根 给出提示词的空白处用			仅填写 1 个适当的单词,在			
		A				
11(stress). Here i	s some advice for you.	First, do not put too m	udents may find examinations uch pressure on yourself. Second,			
			rk with a schedule. Build self-			
			_(challenge) and you will feel			
excited. Read books. it c	an help you feel less s	tressed and it is also a	fruitful and satisfying hobby.			
		_				
		В				
			West talked about his successful			
life. The other listened with interest. There was a big store at the corner, full of light. They turned to						
look at each other and Bob cried out. "You are not Jimmy Wells. Twenty years is a long time, but not						
long enough14(change) the shape of a man's nose." "It sometimes changes a good man into a						
bad one." said the tall man. "You've been15 arrest for ten minutes, Bob. The Chicago police are looking for you. Now, before we go to the station, here is a note I16(ask) to hand you. You						
•			16(ask) to hand you. You			
may read it here, in the l	ight of the window. It's	s from officer Wells.				
		С				
As I 17 (liste	n) to these polyglots to		methods, it suddenly dawned on			
			ys to enjoy the language-learning			
_			as if it was great fun. You should			
	•		lorful grammar charts and their			
		_	cabulary using apps, or even how			
			all of them use different methods,			
but they always make sur			an of them ase different memous,			
but they arways make sur	c it's something	o ornigs us joy.				
第三节:完成句子(共	12 小颜, 每小题 1 4	分, 共12分)				
			同,请用单词和表达的正确形			
式填空。			and the state of the particular of the state			
21. Despite the terrible fa	ailure, you didn't		(让我失望).			
	-					

22	All har hard work	_ (得到回报) in the end, and she finally passed the exam.
22.	All her hald work	(周上) this fast-paced world
23.	We have to make an effort to	(跟上) this fast-paced world.
24.	Last Friday, I	(报名参加) the yoga class at the gym.
25.	Music	_(使我振作) when I feel down.
26.	I like sports, football	(尤其是).
27.	There is no better way than long	g-distance running to know yourself and to see what you
28.	Jimmy	(利用) every opportunity to practice his communication
	skills.	
29.	I still feel (有贵	任) the fault. I should've checked one more time.
		pirations though he was (因受苦) terminal
	cancer.	
31.		beneficial, but it will be a different matter once we
	(上瘾) them.	
32.	Finally, Jeremy	(从中恢复) the defeat with Dr. Martin's encouragement.
	A**	<b>対 ハ                                  </b>
		部分:阅读理解(共两节,38分)
	第一节(共14小题;每小题:	
	阅读下列短文,从每题所给的	I A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上

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,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

#### A

For people who struggle to read text, technology can be a lifeline. Actually, assistive technology (AT) tools for reading can also be useful to students who just need some extra assistance to aid reading fluency or comprehension. These tools are inexpensive and easy to find. They open up the wonderful world of reading, making text accessible to students of all abilities. But with so many tools out there, it's not always easy to know which ones to use.

To help, here's a guide to some best ones.

## Graphic organizers

They are visual representations, like diagrams and mind maps, of ideas and concepts. You can use graphic organizers to help with comprehension while reading. Graphic organizers can be digital or pen and paper.

### Annotation aids

They let you take notes and write comments while reading. This can make it easier to keep information. Annotation aids can be part of software or apps, or they can be traditional pens, markers, and sticky notes.

#### Display control

It allows you to control how text is displayed. When reading on a screen, you can change the font(字体), font size, and spacing of text. You can also cover parts of the screen to lessen distractions(干扰) while reading.

## Text-to-speech (TTS)

It lets you see text and hear it read aloud at the same time. To use this tool, you click on words, and you'll hear the words read by computer-generated voices. You can even read after it and record your own voice. TTS can also be used to change any digital text files into audio files.

Optical character recognition (OCR)

It can read aloud text from images and pictures. You can use OCR by taking photos of worksheets, paper documents, and even objects like street signs. Like TTS, OCR uses computer-generated voices.

Keep in mind that using AT reading tools won't prevent people from learning to read. For example, experts say audiobooks can actually help kids become better readers.

<ol> <li>If a reader prefers taking his feelings down wi</li> </ol>	nile reading, he'd better use
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A. graphic organizers

C. annotation aids

34. What feature makes OCR unique?

A. Changing file types.

C. Using computer-generated voices.

35. According to the author, AT reading tools are

A. innovative but complicated

C. helpful and energy-efficient

B. text-to-speech

D. display control

B. Reading words in pictures.

D. Editing photos of documents.

B. expensive but worthwhile

D. accessible and beneficial



My father was a keen baseball fan. Whenever he could, Dad took me out to the park and pitched balls for me to hit.

One day at the park, a woman pushing a young boy in a wheelchair stopped to watch us play. My dad was over to them in a flash to ask if the child could join our game. The woman explained that her son had polio(小儿麻痹症) and wouldn't be able to get out of the chair. That didn't stop my dad. He placed the bat in the youngster's hand, pushed him out to home plate and assisted him in holding the bat. Then he yelled out to me, "Anne, pitch one in to us."

I saw the delight in the boy's eyes, so I aimed at the bat and let the ball fly. The ball made contact with the bat with an assist from my dad and the child screamed with joy. As I turned, I heard my dad singing Take Me Out to the Ball Game.

An hour later we all left the field, very tired but very happy. Dad told the mother to bring the boy back next Saturday and we would play another game.

Dad and I were at the field the next Saturday but the mother and son never came. Twenty years passed, with my dad gone, I had very mixed emotions about leaving the neighborhood. Before moving I decided to take one last walk around the park where Dad and I had spent so many happy moments. Two Little League teams were on the field just about to start a game. I felt the sting of tears in my eyes as I watched the children play the game.

"Jeff, protect your base," one coach yelled. I cheered the runner on when the ball was hit far into the outfield. The coach turned and smiled, "I never thought I'd ever be a coach playing on this field. You see, I had polio as a child and was restricted to a wheelchair. Thanks to a man's assistance, I was able to hit the ball and hear him singing the song Take Me Out to the Ball Game. I believe that experience gave me the desire to walk again. I hope that someday I'll look up in the stands and see that man and his daughter again. I sure would like to thank him."

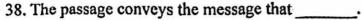
36. The author was tearful when watching the children playing the game because

A. she hadn't recovered from the loss of her father

B. she was reminded of her father playing with her in the park

C. she realized that her father hadn't received thanks from others

- D. she was moved by the son who became a coach twenty years later
- 37. Which is the right order of the following events?
  - a. The author's father died.
  - b. The author played with the boy.
  - c. The author left the neighborhood.
  - d. The author waited for the boy to turn up.
  - e. The author saw the boy coaching a team.
  - A. d-b-e-c-a
- B. b-d-a-e-c
- C. b-d-a-c-e
- D. d-b-e-a-c



- A. never judge a book by its cover
- B. where there is a will, there is a way
- C. birds of the same feather flock together
- D. a simple act of kindness can change a life



#### The Rise of Voice Technology

Voice technology has come a long way. Just a few years ago, it would have been unusable. But now, those who follow the technology know that it has got considerably better.

Writing with your voice raises several interesting questions. How difficult is it actually? Human speech involves a lot more starting and stopping with errors and the need for repairing broken sentences than you may think. Even gifted speakers make mistakes. To turn the spoken word into reasonable writing requires lots of planning. You'll need some kinds of notes or other organisers to make it work.

Another question turning speech into writing raises is the style. How would writing make the change that people speak their writing rather than type? Chances are that it would come up with many more short sentences and more concrete language, which is good. It would probably also rely on prepared phrases a lot more often, which is not available when you are speaking quickly.

To confirm this, a column was not written, but dictated (听写). It was composed from brief notes written down for structure only, and it was edited for length, with all of the original errors kept in. Here were the results. The first was that the literal accuracy was extremely high. There weren't many cases where the software had heard one word incorrectly and written down another. But the other result was that the readability of this column was rather bad. Obviously, the blame is not with the technology at all, which turns out to be rather good. Speaking into writing relies on a better human brain than the one we currently possess. Writing is hard. There's a reason it can't be done at the speed of speech, in real time.

To clarify the matter, this time paragraph breaks were added after the whole writing. Punctuations (标点) had to be spoken aloud, and after a full stop, the first word in the new sentence was capitalized automatically. Some minor punctuation marks were added to make it clearer. To improve accuracy, people "trained" the software beforehand, reading a prewritten passage aloud. Actually it turns out to be more effective. All of these ensure the satisfactory completion of turning speech into writing.

Language is the most important tool for human interaction, and voice is one beautiful part of language. With the maturity of modern technology, it has given birth to a great change in the human-computer voice interaction.

39. What can we infer from the passage?



- A. Voice technology has not improved much in recent years.
- B. Human speech in nature is broken and weak in logic.
- C. Texts turned from speech can be accurate but confusing.
- D. Improved voice technology produces perfect writing.
- 40. To achieve better results, the author mentions some changes for \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. adding minor punctuation marks
  - B. processing errors in a column
  - C. increasing the number of brief notes
  - D, integrating short paragraphs in writing
- 41. The author suggests that .
  - A. human brains are responsible for poor dictated writing
  - B. writing with voice promises to improve the quality of writing
  - C. writing is an unnatural act that can hardly be learned and improved
  - D. technology has a long way to go in the human-computer voice interaction
- 42. What is the passage mainly about?
  - A. Why people fully intend to turn speech into writing.
  - B. What role voice technology plays in improving readability.
  - C. Where the human-computer voice interaction is at an advantage.
  - D. How voice technology enables the change from speech into writing.

D

"If I only had a little humility, I'd be perfect," the media giant Ted Turner supposedly said sometime in the 1990s. Why be modest? Aristotle said: "All men by nature desire to know." Intellectual humility is a particular instance of humility, since you can be down-to-earth about most things but still ignore your mental limitations.

Intellectual humility means recognising that we don't know everything. Actually it means we should acknowledge that we're probably biased in our belief about just how much we understand and seek out the sources of wisdom that we lack.

The Internet and digital media have created the impression of limitless knowledge at our fingertips. But, by making us lazy, they have opened up a space that ignorance can fill. The psychologist Tania Lombrozo of the University of California explained how technology enhances our illusions (错觉) of wisdom. She argues that the way we access information is critical to our understanding — and the more easily we can recall an image, word or statement, the more likely we'll think we've successfully learned it, and so withdraw from effortful cognitive processing. Logical puzzles presented in an unfriendly font (字体), for example, can encourage someone to make extra effort to solve them. Yet this approach runs counter to the nice designs of the apps and sites that populate our screens, where our brain processes information in a "smooth" way. What about all the information that presents online? Well, your capacity to learn from it depends on your attitudes.

Intellectually humble people don't hide or ignore their weaknesses. In fact, they see them as sources of personal development, and use arguments as an opportunity to refine their views. People who are humble by nature tend to be more open-minded and quicker to resolve disputes, since they recognise that their own opinions might not be valid.



At the other end of the scale lies intellectual arrogance. Such arrogance almost always originates from the egocentric bias – the tendency to overestimate their own virtue or importance, ignoring the role of chance or the influence of other people's actions on their lives. This is what makes these people credit success to themselves and failure to circumstance. From an evolutionary perspective, intellectual arrogance can also be seen as a way of achieving dominance through forcing one's view on others. Intellectually arrogant people hardly invest mental resources in discussion or working towards group consensus, thus making it hard for groups to work successfully.

The Thrive Center for Human Development in California, which seeks to help young people tum into successful adults, is funding a series of major studies about intellectual humility. Their hypothesis is that humility, curiosity and openness are key to a fulfilling life. "Without humility, you are unable to learn," Laszlo Bock, Google's Head of People Operations, notes.

you are unable to learn," Laszlo Bock, Google's Head of People Operations, notes.
43. Technology enhances our illusions of wisdom because it .
A. allows easy access to abundant information
B. offers too much unreliable information
C. enables people to think critically
D. makes it hard for people to recall information
14. According to Para.3, intellectually humble people
A. value others' opinions more than their own
B. use online information to better themselves
C. are unwilling to show their strengths
D. prefer to solve difficult problems
45. The underlined word "dominance" in Para. 5 means
A. equality B. diversity C. authority D. humility
46. The author will probably agree that
A. intellectual arrogance is the result of evolution
3. successful people are often unaware of their limitations
C. circumstances don't favor intellectually arrogant people
D. intellectually arrogant people often lack team spirits
第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,共10分)
根据短文内容,从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余

#### Time Blindness

选项。

"Time blindness" refers to the inability to recognize when time has passed or to estimate how long something will take. 47 It's more just a general way of talking about the phenomenon of losing track of time. Everybody has time blindness at times, we all can get caught up in something and get 'in the zone.'

They're called automatic attention and directed attention. Automatic attention responds to a network in your brain called the default mode. It's your happy place. It's what you use when you're doing something you find interesting — maybe that's frosting a three-tier cake or running long stretches on a beautiful summer's day. 49 \_\_\_It's essentially cruise control for your mind. Directed attention is what we use when we're engaged in things we have to do, but don't necessarily

want to do. That can include things like listening to a particularly dry lecture at school. Or filing your taxes. It's not stimulating. \_\_\_\_\_50 \_\_\_That's because your brain wants to find something more pleasurable so it can hop back into automatic attention and take its foot off the gas pedal.

When you're experiencing time blindness, it's because you're running on automatic attention, you're into something and you're excited about it. So, you're not noticing the time. 51 It's a drag. And it takes a whole lot of effort to maintain. When you regularly lose track of time, it can make it more difficult to get work done by a certain deadline or to be where you're supposed to be, when you're supposed to be there.

The key to keeping automatic attention from hijacking your agenda for the day is to find ways to redirect your focus back to the moment. It's a matter of kicking your brain out of hyperfocus by reminding it there are other things that need your attention. Putting reminders out in the physical world can bring your mind back to the present moment and keep you on task.

- A. No one likes to use directed attention.
- B. We all can lose track of time sometimes.
- C. It isn't a diagnosis or a specific symptom.
- D. It's the kind of attention that lets time fly by because you're having a good time.
- E. And it takes considerable effort at times to keep your mind from wandering.
- F. Our brains constantly shift between two types of attention depending on the situation.
- G. Be mindful of when you're about to engage in an activity that tends to keep your focus.

# 第三部分: 书面表达 (20分)

52. Read the story in passage B again. Summarize the story in about 100 words.



#### 期中考试英语答案

第一节 完形填空 BADDC ACDAB 第二节 语法填空 (共10小题;每小题1.5分,共15分) stressful goals challenging to change under was asked / have been asked was listening/listened when/while/as based that 第三节 let me down; paid off; keep up with; signed up for; cheers me up; in particular; are capable of are capable of Takes/took advantage of;/makes/made use of responsible for; suffering from; are/get/ become addicted to; recovered from; 阅读理解第一节 CBD BBD CAAD ABCD 第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,共10分) **CFDEA** 作文



My dad and I love baseball. One day at the park, we saw a woman with his son who had polio and couldn't walk. My dad invited the boy to join our game, he helped the boy tired and experienced the happiness of playing baseball. As we left the field, my dad invited them to play again the following week, but they never showed up. Years later, as I took a final walk in the park, I witnessed a coach, who turned out to be the boy we played with, sharing his story of how my dad's kindness and support inspired him to walk again. I realized that a kind action can change a person's life. (116 词)