

高一期中调研卷

英语

2026.04

注意事项:

1. 本卷满分 150 分。答题时间 120 分钟。
2. 答卷前, 学生务必将自己的学校、姓名、调研序列号等相关信息填写在答题卡上规定的地方。
3. 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, 写在本卷上无效。

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 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. What will the speakers do on Friday?

- A. Shop for clothes. B. Move house. C. Do exercise.

2. Which subject is the man having difficulty with?

- A. Science. B. History. C. Math.

3. What was Scarlett's hair like before?

- A. Wavy. B. Long. C. Short.

4. Why couldn't the man reach Julia?

- A. She is on vacation. B. She had an accident. C. Her phone is broken.

5. What was the weather like in Spain during the man's holiday?

- A. Sunny. B. Wet. C. Windy.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6 至 7 小题。

6. What time is it now?

- A. 6:30 p.m. B. 7:00 p.m. C. 8:00 p.m.

7. Why doesn't the man agree to go in at once?

- A. He wants to rest outside.

B. He has to wait for a friend.

C. He doesn't want to know the end ahead.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 小题。

8. Where are the speakers?

A. In an office.

B. In a shop.

C. In a bank.

9. What is the man's problem?

A. He left his wallet behind.

B. He bought the wrong things.

C. He is stuck in a line.

10. What will the woman do next?

A. Put things back in place.

B. Give her things to the man.

C. Help the man pay for his things.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 小题。

11. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Tour guide and tourist.

C. House owner and renter.

12. What is the woman unhappy about?

A. The size of the hotel.

B. The view from the hotel.

C. No recycling bins in the hotel.

13. What does the man suggest?

A. Giving a negative review.

B. Picking up the rubbish.

C. Sending an email.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 小题。

14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The importance of reading.

B. Their favorite books.

C. Reading methods.

15. What are the speakers?

A. Primary school students.

B. Secondary school students.

C. College students.

16. What was the woman more interested in at secondary school?

A. Textbooks.

B. Social media.

C. Novels.

17. What is the woman going to do?

A. Read stories before bed.

B. Make a reading schedule.

C. Get rid of her phone.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 小题。

18. Who is the speaker probably talking to?

A. Doctors.

B. Employees.

C. Managers.

19. What is being announced?

A. A volunteer opportunity.

B. A company record.

C. A business event.

20. What should listeners do if they cannot make it on time?

A. Fill in a form.

B. Tell their leader.

C. Drive to the hospital.

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

Share Your Beijing Story!

Are you attracted by Beijing's rich history and culture? China Daily invites you to join the "My China Moments—Charming Beijing" project. It collects stories from foreigners who have been inspired by the capital.

Eligibility(资格)

Foreigners living in or visiting China.

Submission(递交) Types

- Articles: No more than 800 English words. Include at least one photo with a caption(文字说明).
- Videos: MP4 or MOV, under 1GB, max 3 minutes. No watermarks.
- Visual works: JPEG or PNG, at least 300 dpi, under 10MB. Include a brief description.

How to Submit

Send your work to mychinamoments-bj@chinadaily.com.cn. Use the subject line: "Charming Beijing—your name". In the email, include your name, nationality, and a short self-introduction.

Themes You Can Explore

- Nature & Sights: The Great Wall, the Summer Palace, or Beijing Central Axis.
- Food: From street food to fine dining.
- Culture: Local arts, traditions and festivals.

Selection & Prizes

Works will be reviewed by senior editors. Selected works may be published on China Daily's website, social media, or even in the newspaper. Contributors may also receive cultural gifts and invitations to offline events.

Start your story today and share the Beijing you've discovered!

21. What kind of work may meet the project's requirements?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. A 3-GB video. | B. A CD about Beijing Opera. |
| C. A 1000-word article. | D. A photo about the Great Wall. |

22. What prize may contributors get if their works are selected?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. An invitation to online events. | B. A gift from local farmers. |
| C. A chance to publish their works. | D. A review from senior editors. |

23. Where is this text probably taken from?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. A personal blog. | B. A travel guidebook. |
| C. A school textbook. | D. A newspaper website. |

B

Why are some children more popular than others? A classic study explored whether a child's

social standing is connected to how they explain the behavior of people around them—a process scientists call attribution(归因).

To test this, researchers carried out a carefully designed experiment. They invited 41 popular and 36 unpopular children aged 8—10 to take part. The children were shown a series of pictures describing uncertain social scenes: some pictures showed ongoing actions, while others showed completed actions with negative outcomes. The research method consisted of two stages: first, the children were asked to make up a story for each picture; weeks later, they completed a questionnaire about the same pictures, choosing from options representing positive, negative, or neutral(中立的) explanations.

A detailed study of the collected stories and questionnaire data(数据) showed a clear pattern. Popular children were more likely to think positively of others. They usually regarded negative outcomes as accidents instead of personal mistakes and believed that others acted with good will in unclear situations. However, unpopular children thought in the opposite way. These two ways of thinking were closely related, suggesting that a child's basic view of the world is usually not easy to change.

Researchers believed this forms a two-way cycle. Kind thoughts toward others bring friendly behaviors and more friends, while doubt and negative ideas push friends away. This cycle then influences children's worldview and popularity. The study also found that older children may think more negatively as they develop. It shows how our opinions about others quietly shape our social life.

24. Why did the researchers carry out the experiment?

- A. To test if kids' popularity relates to their explanation of others' behaviour.
- B. To test if popularity influences kids' understanding of others' actions.
- C. To prove kids' social standing explains others' behaviour.
- D. To prove kids' social standing influences others' actions.

25. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us?

- A. The findings of the experiment.
- B. The process of the experiment.
- C. The background of the experiment.
- D. The subjects of the experiment.

26. How do unpopular children usually react to such a picture: a girl falls on the ground and cries with a boy standing nearby?

- A. They regard it as an accident.
- B. They take no side.
- C. They give positive explanations.
- D. They blame the boy.

27. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Positive thinking contributes to popularity.
- B. Positive thinking shapes our social life.
- C. Popularity decides children's worldview.
- D. Older children think more negatively.

C

In October 2024, Uber driver Jonathan Rinderknecht was charged with purposely starting a small fire called the Lachman fire in the dry hills of California. The fire burned a large area of

plants before firefighters arrived, fought it, and believed they had completely put it out. However, officials later made a shocking discovery: the fire had not been truly put out—it had spread underground, burning slowly in hidden spots until strong winds started it again, eventually growing into the destructive Pacific Palisades fire in January 2025.

The Palisades fire, one of the most destructive wildfires in California that year, killed 12 people and destroyed nearly 7,000 houses and buildings on the western edge of Los Angeles, leaving many residents homeless. Such fires that continue to exist underground, burning slowly until conditions are right to break out again are called zombie(僵尸) fires—they are a known happening but still not well understood, with most previous research focusing on those in the Arctic region.

Unlike zombie fires in the Arctic, where zombie fires survive by burning slowly in thick beds of peat(泥炭) in the soil, California's dry hills have no such peat. Instead, these hills are covered by dry areas, which are made up of drought-resistant(抗旱的) bushes and deep-rooted trees filled with easily-burned materials. Los Angeles officials suspect that the Lachman fire burned into the deep roots of these trees, continuing to burn unseen even after firefighters said the surface fire was put out.

Spotting such hidden zombie fires is very difficult: heat-imaging devices cannot go deep into the soil effectively, and California's dry areas are often hard to reach. For now, the best option seems to be simple: non-stop monitoring fires that seem to have burned out, whether satellite imaging or good old-fashioned boots on the ground. The thing about zombie fires is that they are famously hard to put out completely.

28. What do we know about the Lachman fire in the first paragraph?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. It was accidentally started. | B. It developed into a disastrous fire. |
| C. It was completely put out. | D. It spread on the ground slowly. |

29. How does the author explain California's zombie fires in paragraph 3?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. By giving examples. | B. By listing figures. |
| C. By making comparisons. | D. By raising questions. |

30. What is the best way to find zombie fires according to the last paragraph?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Using heat-imaging devices. | B. Softening dry areas effectively. |
| C. Building more fire stations. | D. Tracking fires continuously. |

31. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Zombie Fires: A Hidden Disaster Under the Ground
- B. Zombie Fires: A Mysterious Happening in the Arctic
- C. The Lachman Fire: A Potential Danger under the ground
- D. The Pacific Palisades Fire: A Destructive Fire in California

D

China is speeding up efforts to modernize its traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) industry, including applying artificial intelligence(AI) to better R&D(research and development) and

increase access to quality TCM services, as policymakers seek to change the centuries-old industry into a technology-driven one with stronger global reach.

According to the 2026 Government Work Report, the government stressed the significance of applying modern technology to TCM development and strengthening the mix of Chinese and western medical practices. The push forms part of a broader modernization strategy, which was issued earlier this year by eight government departments.

“AI models can connect data across the entire industrial chain,” said Xiao Wei, an expert at the Chinese Academy of Engineering. “Such digital tools could help address long-standing challenges in the TCM industry, including product standardization and and quality stability(稳定性),” he added.

AI is already being applied across various stages of the industry value chain. Shijiazhuang Yiling Pharmaceutical Co Ltd, for example, said AI-driven research projects have shortened drug research and development cycles by about 30 percent.

China is also seeking to expand the global reach of TCM products and services. As of July 2025, TCM was practiced in 196 countries and regions, and China’s exports of TCM products reached \$5.09 billion in 2025, customs data showed.

Despite the modernization push, researchers say the industry still faces structural challenges, which continue to limit broader global acceptance. “The next five years will be a key period for the development of China’s TCM industry,” Guo Lanping, head of Institute of Chinese Materia Medica, said in an interview with Xinhua News Agency. “With the implementation(执行) of the policy measures, the industry is expected to move further toward higher quality and greater modernization,” she added.

32. What is the function of the first paragraph?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. To provide background. | B. To explain a theory. |
| C. To introduce the main idea. | D. To present an argument. |

33. What do the underlined words “the push” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Efforts to modernize and globalize TCM.
- B. Attempts to mix TCM and western medicine.
- C. Strategy of applying modern technology to TCM.
- D. Policy of developing AI models in TCM industry.

34. What is the main idea of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. AI raises TCM sales. | B. AI advances TCM. |
| C. TCM faces challenges. | D. TCM lacks standards. |

35. What is Guo Lanping’s attitude toward the future of China’s TCM industry?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| A. Doubtful. | B. Hopeful. | C. Anxious. | D. Uncertain. |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的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选项。

Mastering Your Day with Habit Stacking(叠加)

Building good habits is often harder than breaking bad ones. Many people fail because they rely on motivation(动力), which is running fast. 36 It is a powerful technique described by James Clear, which involves linking a new habit you want to form with an existing habit you already do.

The pattern is simple: "After I [current habit], I will [new habit]." For example, if you want to start reading newspaper but struggle to find time, you can stack it onto your morning coffee routine. 37 Because drinking coffee is already set in your daily life, it serves as a helpful reminder for the new behavior.

Why does this work? Our brains love patterns. When you attach a new action to your brain, you reduce the pains of starting. You don't have to rely on willpower anymore. You don't need to remember to do it; the previous action reminds you. 38

To carry this out effectively, start small. Don't aim for massive changes right from the start. If you try to stack a 30-minute workout after brushing your teeth, you might not feel like it. 39 Once the habit is established, you can gradually increase the intensity(强度). Keeping going matters more in the beginning.

40 Building habits is a journey that includes unexpected difficulties. If you miss a day, simply get back on track the next day. The goal is not perfection, but progress. By stacking tiny changes, you can change your life one small step at a time.

- A. Finally, be patient with yourself.
- B. Instead, try doing just two push-ups.
- C. You can read it while drinking your coffee.
- D. Still, you're having trouble changing your habits.
- E. Finally, motivation is also important in forming habits.
- F. But successful individuals use a strategy called "habit stacking".
- G. Over time, the two actions are joined into a single routine.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共三节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

We were sitting in our backyard when the bear came. It climbed over the rock wall that 41 our backyard from the woods. In the yard were me, my mum, my dad, and my little sister. When the bear growled(吼叫), we held our breath, and we became very 42.

The bear took a step toward us, but we didn't move. It was 43 one step, we thought to

ourselves. No need to panic. We didn't want to 44 the bear. We didn't want it to charge.

The bear took another step. I grabbed(抓住) my dad, who grabbed my mum, who 45 grabbed my sister.

The bear growled. Mum said, "Keep your 46!"

"I don't know what we're supposed to do," I 47.

"Play dead," said Dad.

"48 the bear," said Mum.

"Play with the bear," said my sister.

The bear raised itself 49 its back legs and growled even louder. It had teeth the 50 of my fingers. It had eyes without fear or pity.

"Let's try all our 51," I said.

Everyone agreed and we 52 into action. Mum raised her arms and jumped up and down to frighten it. Dad pretended to drop 53. My sister got down on all fours and started growling. I ran over to my dad, and shouted as loud as I could, "BOO!"

It 54. The bear stopped growling. Mum says I'm making this up, but I am sure I saw it raise an eyebrow in 55. And then, it turned and walked off slowly. Perhaps bears are like people: they don't like surprise.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. prevented | B. separated | C. removed | D. guarded |
| 42. A. sharp | B. orderly | C. curious | D. still |
| 43. A. only | B. entirely | C. obviously | D. absolutely |
| 44. A. fear | B. pity | C. anger | D. worry |
| 45. A. in turn | B. in return | C. at large | D. at ease |
| 46. A. head | B. mind | C. mouth | D. heart |
| 47. A. protested | B. requested | C. signaled | D. whispered |
| 48. A. Injure | B. Attack | C. Poison | D. Scare |
| 49. A. beyond | B. on | C. beneath | D. over |
| 50. A. weight | B. distance | C. length | D. colour |
| 51. A. ideas | B. affairs | C. limits | D. skills |
| 52. A. ran | B. sprang | C. took | D. turn |
| 53. A. awake | B. asleep | C. safe | D. dead |
| 54. A. reacted | B. exited | C. worked | D. erupted |
| 55. A. shock | B. relief | C. amusement | D. delight |

第二节 语法填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Zhang Xue has made history by leading ZXMotor, his own motorcycle brand(品牌), to win the Supersport World Championship in Portugal. This is the first time that a Chinese maker 56 (receive) the top prize in this top-level global competition, which was 57

(previous) controlled by famous European and Japanese brands.

Zhang's journey is highly 58 (inspire). He grew up in rural Hunan, dropped out of school early and worked as a motorcycle repair apprentice(学徒). At 19, he rode over 100 kilometers in heavy rain 59 (join) a professional racing team. In 2013, Zhang moved to Chongqing, a major center of China's motorcycle industry, where he founded his own brands. In 2025, ZXMoto faced heavy 60 (loss), but he kept focusing on research and development.

The winning model 820RR 61 (base) on a public-use motorcycle with limited racing changes, 62 proves the strong real-world performance of Chinese production. What is most touching is that, 63 numerous challenges, Zhang Xue never gave up. He says his determination comes from a love of motorcycling, rather than simply a desire 64 a podium finish(登上领奖台).

This is the true story of an ordinary man 65, through love and determination, realized his dream on the world stage.

第三节 单词填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下列各句, 根据汉语或首字母, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

66. He walked away and d ▲ into a crowd till nowhere to be seen.
67. Not all advertising is about selling products and services to make a p ▲.
68. This software is efficient, providing i ▲ access to your data in a minute.
69. It immediately o ▲ to her that these were signs of an approaching tsunami.
70. Things went wrong unexpectedly, but I have to say in her d ▲ that she meant no harm.
71. Even the sky was shut off by the ▲ (高耸的) stone walls.
72. Dogs have been very helpful in ▲ (救援) efforts on land.
73. Some companies find it not enough to simply donate money to ▲ (慈善机构).
74. After a roll call c ▲ (确认) that all were safe, people relaxed, laughing and crying.
75. A smartphone ▲ (成瘾的人) is a person whose eyes are glued to the little screen.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校学生会主席李华。近日, 你校一名交换生 Chris 因校园鸟鸣干扰学习, 致信学生会建议拆除鸟巢。请你用英文给他写一封回信, 内容包括:

1. 表明态度;
2. 简要陈述理由。

写作要求:

1. 词数 80 左右。
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Chris,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写 (满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头写一段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Roger is new in town, and it has been hard for him to make friends. The kids at school are nice, but Roger is shy. His birthday is coming up soon. He is planning a big party. But what if none of the other kids want to come?

One week before his party, Roger and his dad went to their favourite restaurant, Benny's Pizza Parlour, which makes the best pizza in town. Roger ordered a large pie, with four kinds of cheese and extra pepperoni(意大利腊肉肠). He loved every bite. When he finished, Roger and his dad went to the kitchen and talked to Benny.

"How was the pie?" Benny asked.

"It was a gooey-gooey mess!" said Roger. "That means I liked it."

"Thank you!" said Benny.

Suddenly, Roger got a great idea. "Benny," he said, "will you cook pizza for my birthday party?"

"Hold on, Roger," said his dad. "Benny is very busy. He might not have time to make pizza for your party."

"But everyone loves his pizzal" said Roger. "If we have it, I'll be the most popular boy in school."

"I know what to do," Benny called out. "I can show you how to make it yourself!"

Roger told the kids that his party would have pizza from Benny's. At the sight of their excited faces, Roger was determined to learn from Benny.

In that week, Roger went to Benny's every day after school. First, Benny showed him how to combine flour and water into a dough(面团). Then, after two or three minutes, they pounded it down and rolled it as flat as a quarter. And then, they threw the dough up into the air. Next, they talked about toppings. "Making cheese pizza is easy—You just choose all the cheese you want and sprinkle(撒) it on the dough." said Benny. Then there was Roger's favourite: pepperoni. That was not hard either. Benny cut the pepperoni into thin pieces and laid them on top of the cheese.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 100 词左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

The day of his birthday came, but when the kids arrived at his house, Benny was not there. _____

参考答案

2026.4

第一部分：听力（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1—5 BABAB 6—10 ACBAC 11—15 ACAAC 16—20 BABAB

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）

21-23 DCD 24-27 ABDA 28-31 BCDA 32-35 CABB

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

36-40 FCGBA

第三部分：语言知识运用（共三节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

41-45 BDACA 46-50 ADDBC 51-55 ABDCA

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

56. has received 57. previously 58. inspiring/inspirational 59. to join 60. losses

61. is based 62. which 63. despite 64. ~~a~~ 65. who

第三节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

66. disappeared 71. towering

67. profit 72. rescue

68. instant 73. charities/charity

69. occurred 74. confirmed

70. defence/defense 75. addict

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

Possible version 1:

Dear Chris,

We have received your letter requesting the removal of bird nests on campus. We feel really sorry for the disturbance that the bird songs bring you, but we can't grant the request.

To begin with, bird songs are nature's rhythm and coexisting with other species is an essential part of growing up. Besides, disturbance can become memories, which will become a cherished part of your life. More importantly, the ultimate goal of education is not to make the world adapt to us, but to help us learn to live with the world.

We suggest you adjust your mindset and regard bird songs as natural background music.

Let us show respect for every small life and grow into more tolerant and gentle people.

Yours,

Li Hua

Possible version 2:

Dear Chris,

We have received your letter requesting the removal of bird nests on campus. We feel really sorry for the disturbance that the bird songs bring you. After a serious discussion, we decide to grant your request.

Admittedly, constant bird songs are a major distraction, as they will undoubtedly slow down your progress and reduce your learning efficiency. To solve the problem effectively, our school will arrange for professionals to remove the nests and relocate the birds to a wooded area away from classrooms.

I sincerely hope this solution will help you study better.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（满分 15 分）

Possible version:

The day of his birthday came, but when the kids arrived at his house, Benny was not there. Instead, they saw Roger, wearing an apron and a chef's hat. The kids didn't believe that Roger knew how to make pizza. He was ready to prove them wrong. Roger pounded down the dough, rolled it out, and threw it up into the air. "Wow!" they said in awe. "You look just like Benny." Roger made them his favourite pie, with four kinds of cheese, and extra pepperoni. Everyone agreed that the pizza tasted just like Benny's. Some even thought that it might even be just a little bit better. By the end of the party, Roger had made several new friends, and his shyness faded away—all thanks to the courage to try and the warmth of shared joy.