

保密★启用前

2018—2019 学年度第二学期高一英语期末模块检测

2019. 7

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分。第 I 卷为选择题, 共 90 分; 第 II 卷为非选择题, 共 60 分, 满分 150 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 第 I 卷共 5 页, 请按照题目要求将选出的答案标号 (A、B、C、D) 涂在答题卡上。第 II 卷共 1 页, 将答案用黑色签字笔 (0.5mm) 写在答题卡上。

第 I 卷

第一部分: 听力 (共二节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 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 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What does the man like about the play?

- A. The actor. B. The ending. C. The story.

2. Which place are the speakers trying to find?

- A. A restaurant. B. A bank. C. A hotel.

3. At what time will the two speakers meet?

- A. 5:20 B. 5:10 C. 4:40

4. What will the man do?

- A. Change the plan. B. Wait for a phone call. C. Sort things out.

5. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Listen to some great music. B. Offer the man some help. C. See a film with the man.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5



扫描全能王 创建

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. Where is Ben?

- A. In the kitchen. B. At school. C. In the park.

7. What will the children do in the afternoon?

- A. Help set the table. B. Have a party. C. Do their homework.

听第7段材料，回答第8,9题。

8. What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. A family holiday. B. A business trip. C. A travel plan.

9. Where did Rachel go?

- A. Spain. B. Italy. C. China.

听第8段材料，回答第10-12题。

10. How did the woman get to know about third-hand smoke?

- A. From young smokers. B. From a newspaper article. C. From some smoking parents.

11. Why does the man say that he should keep away from babies?

- A. He has just become a father. B. He is a smoker. C. He wears dirty clothes.

12. What does the woman suggest smoking parents should do?

- A. Reduce dangerous matter in cigarettes. B. Smoke only outside their houses.
C. Stop smoking altogether.

听第9段材料，回答第13-16题。

13. Where does Michelle Ray come from?

- A. A middle-sized city. B. A small town. C. A big city.

14. Which place would Michelle Ray take her visitors to for shopping?

- A. The Zen Garden. B. The Red River area. C. The Highlands.

15. What does Michelle Ray do for complete quiet?

- A. Go camping. B. Read at home. C. Study in a library.

16. What are the speakers talking about in general?

- A. Late-night shopping. B. Asian food. C. Louisville.

听第10段材料，回答第17-20题。



17. Why do some people say they never have dreams according to Dr. Garfield?
- A. They forget about their dreams. B. They don't want to tell the truth.
C. They have no bad experiences.
18. Why did Davis stop having dreams?
- A. He got a serious heart attack. B. He was too sad about his brother's death.
C. He was frightened by a terrible dream.
19. What is Dr. Garfield's opinion about dreaming?
- A. It is very useful. B. It makes things worse. C. It prevents the mind from working.
20. Why do some people turn off their dreams completely?
- A. To sleep better. B. To recover from illness. C. To stay away from their problems.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）

第一节：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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（共15小题；每小题2分，共30分）

Coca-Cola, which reportedly produced more than 3 million tons of plastic packaging in 2017, announced Thursday it wants to “help fix the world's plastic waste problem one community at a time.”

The soda giant is doing so by providing \$ 5.4 million for recycling programs in cities like Atlanta, Boston, Denver and Houston. In these cities, partners, like The Green Blue Institute and The Recycling Partnership, which receive the money, will work together to improve recycling rates.

“We focus on areas where we have the ability to make the biggest influence on communities through the funding and expert skills of Coca-Cola employees,” Carlos Pagoagoa, Coca-Cola's group director of community partnerships, said in a statement. “In each city, local partners will work together to identify barriers to recycling on a local level and test a range of solutions,” he added. “We hope the learnings from these ‘model markets’ can offer solutions to other cities facing similar challenges.”

As part of the effort, The Recycling Partnership and the city of Atlanta, where the cola company's headquarters are based, will send street teams out to open recycling carts and leave citizens cards informing them what they can and can't recycle, and let them know how their efforts work.

“Two of the most urgent problems with recycling in the U. S. today are lack of access, followed by pollution in recycling,” Keefe Harrison, CEO of The Recycling Partnership, said in a statement. “We know from the success of Atlanta in 2017 that the citizens want to recycle, and that communicating with



them in the street works.”

Last year, Coca-Cola announced its task to collect and reuse a bottle or can for each one it sells, and increase the amount of its products out of recycled materials to 50% by 2030. The brand also aims to make all its packaging fully recyclable by 2025.

21. What's Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. How Coca-Cola conducts its program.
- B. What organizations participate in the program.
- C. How Coca-Cola chooses cities for the program.
- D. What the local people do in Coca-Cola's program.

22. What do street teams do to help?

- A. Sort out various wastes in the city.
- B. Look into the cause of pollution.
- C. Instruct local people what to recycle.
- D. Hand cards to all citizens in person.

23. What does Keefe Harrison think of the program?

- A. Promising.
- B. complicated.
- C. Pioneering.
- D. Costly.

B

Most children are schooled indoors. And there is perhaps an after-school club, coaching or homework to do at the end of the day, after which gaming and social media will come. Thus, nearly three quarters of children in the UK spend less time outdoors than prisoners. A 2016 report concluded that 12% of children in the UK had not been to outdoor environment at all in the year before.

Outdoor time is essential for children because it helps their eyes, bones and immune systems develop correctly. And it may also prevent the attack of food, nut and other sensitivities.

Babies are born long-sighted with a short eyeball that grows as their bodies too. The eyeballs need good quality light to help them reach the best shape, which means only outdoor light helps, because the indoor light can never match the levels of outdoor light, even a cloudy day outside. Without enough daylight, the eyeballs can grow too long, making the children short-sighted; at that point, they will need glasses or operations. But what we don't know is that severe myopia can lead to blindness in older age, and the damage done to the eyes during development remains all one's life. While myopia may be caused by genes, lifestyle is usually the main reason.



Sunlight is essential for our body to make vitamin D, with which we absorb calcium and phosphate (磷酸盐) for growing health bones, teeth and muscles. Vitamin D shortage has something to do with the rise of food and nut sensitivities. A lack of outdoor time and lack of exposure to the natural environments have also been linked to the increase in sensitivity more broadly.

In short, while urban life offers us many comforts and advantages, it is also confusing to the modern human body. Making small changes, like giving your children more access to daylight, even on cloudy days, and encouraging regular physical activity, will give them a much healthier future. Getting your children to go out and play is essential for their long-term health.

24. We can learn from paragraph 1 that children in the UK _____.
- A. have poor eyesight B. seldom get in touch with nature
- C. dislike the social environment D. are very busy with their study.
25. What does the underlined word "myopia" in paragraph three refer to?
- A. An eye condition. B. A disease in genes.
- C. A lack of outdoor time. D. An operation on the eyes.
26. Why are the eyeballs' growth and vitamin D mentioned in the text?
- A. To state how the immune systems develop.
- B. To show what lifestyle can change bad genes.
- C. To discuss how to avoid food and nut sensitivities.
- D. To explain why daylight is necessary for children's health.
27. What does the author suggest parents do?
- A. Make a good plan for the children's future. B. Tell children the disadvantages of urban life.
- C. Arrange more outdoor activities for children. D. Change the indoor lights into daylight lamps.

Indian officials recently approved weight guidelines on children's school bags. The central government said the weight of the bag should depend on the age of the child. It urged all Indian states to set limits with the new guidance.

Indian officials have criticized schools for making students carry heavy school bags and giving young



children homework. Under the guidelines, no homework would be given to children in Grade 1 and 2. This will ensure that the youngest students have no books to carry home. For students in Grade 3 to 5, the weight of a school bag would never be more than 3 kilograms. And bags would never weigh more than five kilograms for students in Grade 10.

The Indian government noted studies that show how a heavy load can affect students' soft and developing spines. One study found that 68 percent of young children suffer from mild back pain. The mild pain can develop into long-term back pain and affect the bones of the spinal column. The study involved more than 2,500 children between the ages of seven and 13. It found that more than 88 percent of children carried more than 45 percent of their body weight on their backs.

Mumbai is the capital of the Indian state of Maharashtra. The state requires that a school bag's weight should be no more than 10 percent of a child's body weight. Many schools there have started using white boards and projectors in classes. This has reduced the number of books to be carried to school.

But in many parts of rural India, children have to walk great distance, and they are weighed down by heavy school bags. Some have to bring about 4-5 kilograms of books in their school bags and also carry lunch boxes and water bottles in a separate bag.

28. The guidelines on children's school bags were made in terms of students' _____.
- A. distance from school B. height C. grade D. school performance
29. How heavy a bag is a child weighing 30 kg in Mumbai permitted to carry?
- A. Less than 3 kg. B. Around 4kg. C. Less than 5 kg. D. Around 6 kg.
30. What do you know about some children in rural India?
- A. They have to carry several bags. B. They have to carry extra weight.
- C. They suffer less pressure from school. D. They have difficulty having meals at school.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Too Many Books for Indian Young Children
- B. Bad Effects of Heavy School Bags on Indian Young Children
- C. Indian Students Going to School without School Bags
- D. No More Heavy Schoolbags for Indian Students



First, car makers wanted to take the human out of driving. Now motorcycle manufacturers (制造商) want to do the same. But just as the driverless car movement has faced skepticism, it's not entirely clear that the world needs autonomous motorcycles.

What would a self-driving motorcycle do? It would be designed to let the rider sit back and relax while the machine drives by itself. Manufacturers have actually been creating and improving prototypes (原型) of self-driving motorcycles for years, and they are only just now beginning to share them with the public. For instance, AB Dynamics and AuoRD released the Autonomous BMW C1. It comes with autonomous software, GPS and re-balancing technology.

Yamaha's Motoroid is a model that uses artificial intelligence and self-balancing technology. The Motoroid sounds very futuristic, but it can't drive on its own -- it needs a rider to make turns. Another example of an autonomous-light motorcycle is Honda's Riding Assist-e, which can change the center of gravity autonomously. However like the Motoroid, it's not completely self-driving and isn't ready for a highway on its own.

Safety concerns for autonomous motorcycles are similar to those that trouble self-driving cars. Firstly, the autonomous system may make a mistake and endanger the rider. Self-driving cars have an unfortunate record of running red lights and causing accidents. Professor Adam says, "So one can be forgiven for worrying about the safety of a two-wheeled speed machine with no one behind the handlebars." Secondly, there's the question of responsibility: who is at fault if a self-driving bike crashes into another car. More importantly, it's not easy to satisfy the official regulations before autonomous motorcycles ride on the road. And to develop the industry will cost billions of dollars.

But there is the biggest problem with all of these motorcycles. One of the joys of driving motorcycles is the driving. It seems unlikely that a rider, who loves the thrill of turning around corners, will give up the experience of the ride.

The prototypes for self-driving motorcycles are here, and manufacturers are busy putting them to the test, but it might be a while before we see them on the open road.

32. What can we learn from paragraph 2?

- A. Manufactures are quite creative when making driverless cars.
- B. Manufactures' competition with each other is quite fierce.
- C. Manufactures' present achievements are not easily achieved.
- D. Manufactures are optimistic about self-driving motorcycles.



33. The examples of Yamaha's Motoroid and Honda's Riding Assist-e show that _____
- A. autonomous motorcycles have a big improvement in safety
 - B. autonomous motorcycles still have a long way to go
 - C. Yamaha and Honda have defeated other autonomous motorcycle makers
 - D. Yamaha and Honda compete with each other fiercely
34. What does Professor Adam probably want to show by saying the words?
- A. It's convenient and safe to ride an autonomous motorcycle.
 - B. Mistakes made by autonomous motorcycles can be forgiven.
 - C. Autonomous motorcycle should obey traffic regulations.
 - D. It's normal and reasonable that autonomous motorcycle's safety is doubted.
35. What is the biggest challenge of self-driving motorcycles?
- A. They are unable to appeal to many riders.
 - B. They can't guarantee the riders safety.
 - C. They can't suit the official regulations.
 - D. They are too costly to produce.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据对话内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项多余选项。

Before your presentation, there are lots of small things you can do that will help calm your nerves and set you up for a better performance. Here are five tips to improve your presentation skills.

Practice! 36 Some experts suggest rehearsing (排练) lines in various positions -- standing up, sitting down, with arms open wide, on one leg, sitting on the toilet, etc. Make a practice note for a friend or colleague, or try recording your presentation and playing it back to see which areas need improvement.

Attend other presentations. If you are giving a talk as part of a conference, try to attend some of the earlier talks by other presenters to learn their presentation skills and get some useful information. 37

Adjust to your surroundings. 38 Make sure that you spend some time in the room where you will be giving your presentation. If possible, practice with the microphone and lighting, and make sure you understand the seating and be aware of any distractions potentially posed by the noisy places.

39 Talking with audiences makes you seem more likeable and approachable. Ask event



attendees questions and take in their responses. They may even give you some inspiration to weave into your talk.

Encourage the participation of the audience. People love to talk and make their opinions heard, but the nature of presentations can often seem like a one-side talk. 40 Asking the audience what they think, inviting questions and other means of welcoming audience participation can make attendees feel like a part of a conversation.

- A. Arrive early.
- B. It doesn't have to be, though.
- C. Your presentations should have rich contents.
- D. Chat with the audience before your presentation.
- E. Try to practice where you'll be delivering your talk.
- F. This shows respect for them while helping you feel out the audience.
- G. The more you adjust to your environment, the more comfortable you'll feel.

第三部分英语知识运用:

第一节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每题 1.5 分, 满分 30 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The life of George Washington was characterized by a high regard for punctuality. For him, being on time was a way of showing 41 to others, and he 42 to be treated with the same level of respect 43.

Once Washington asked a man to bring some 44 he was interested in buying at five in the morning. 45, the man arrived fifteen minutes late. Washington's groom (马夫) told the man that the president had been 46 there at five, but had now moved on to other business. Washington said that he wouldn't be able to 47 the horses again until the following week. The man left with his horses, feeling a deep sense of 48.

When he told congressmen (国会议员) that he'd meet them at noon, he could always be found walking into the meeting room just as the clock was 49 twelve.



Washington's punctuality extended to his 50 as well. He ate dinner each day at 51 four o'clock. When he 52 members of Congress to dine with him, and they 53 late, they were often 54 to find the president halfway finished his meal or even leaving the table. To his late 55 he would say, "We are punctual here. My cook never asks 56 the guests have arrived, but whether the hour has come."

And when Washington's secretary arrived late to a meeting, and blamed his 57 for his lateness, Washington quietly replied, "Then you must get another watch, or I another 58."

Washington, one of the most respected presidents in American history, is a good example to us all. Today, punctuality is still a (n) 59 part of the character of a nice person. So next time when you are struggling with arriving 60, think of these stories about the punctual president.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. appreciation | B. pity | C. respect | D. concern |
| 42. A. hated | B. expected | C. decided | D. refused |
| 43. A. in return | B. in time | C. in exchange | D. in total |
| 44. A. weapons | B. boots | C. horses | D. guns |
| 45. A. Therefore | B. Besides | C. Or | D. However |
| 46. A. looking | B. waiting | C. searching | D. standing |
| 47. A. raise | B. feed | C. ride | D. examine |
| 48. A. shame | B. honor | C. joy | D. delight |
| 49. A. showing | B. pointing | C. striking | D. telling |
| 50. A. study | B. bedtimes | C. work | D. mealtimes |
| 51. A. completely | B. exactly | C. correctly | D. strictly |
| 52. A. invited | B. enjoyed | C. allowed | D. remembered |
| 53. A. called | B. left | C. arrived | D. started |
| 54. A. surprised | B. eager | C. calm | D. excited |
| 55. A. leaders | B. friends | C. neighbors | D. guests |
| 56. A. when | B. whether | C. why | D. where |
| 57. A. phone | B. bell | C. watch | D. alarm |
| 58. A. secretary | B. assistant | C. colleague | D. boss |
| 59. A. active | B. major | C. leading | D. essential |
| 60. A. just now | B. on time | C. right away | D. at last |



第II卷

第二节：语法填空(每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(< 3 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Albert Einstein, the genius behind the theory of relativity, has recently been making headlines again. However, this time it is not for a new scientific breakthrough, 61 for a handwritten note he gave a bellboy 95 years ago.

In October 1922, Einstein was delivering a series of lectures in Japan 62 he received a telegram informing him that he 63 (award) the Nobel Prize for Physics. Though 64 (please) at the news, the Nobel winner decided to continue with his Japanese trip instead of 65 (head) to Stockholm to accept the honor.

While in Tokyo, he penned 66 note in German, saying "A quiet and humble life will bring more 67 (happy) than the pursuit of success." Perhaps he had no loose change to tip a bellboy coming to deliver the message, he gave him the note, and told him, "Maybe if you are lucky, the note 68 (become) more valuable than just a regular tip."

Earlier this year, the bellboy's nephew decided to hand it to Jerusalem-based Winner's Auctions (拍卖) and Exhibitions. The note was then put up for auction, 69 might bring the owner a surprising \$1.56 million 70 a European buyer. It was a record for an auction of a document in Israel and the wild-haired scientist deserved it.

第三节：单词拼写。请根据首字母和汉语提示，在空格处写出形式正确的单词。(每小题 1 分，每空只填一词，共 10 分)注意：有首字母提示的请在答题卡上写完整的单词!!

- 71. Both sides have spoken (乐观地) about the talks.
- 72. China is a country rich in natural . (资源)
- 73. The hotel designed by a famous architect is currently under . (建设)



74. In this resort you can enjoy all the comfort and _____ (方便) of modern tourism.
75. We sent out more than 300 wedding _____ (邀请).
76. Huge q _____ (数量) of oil were spilling into the sea.
77. A Black Swan event is an _____ (不可预测的) event that carries a huge impact.
78. He's always been _____ (围绕; 环绕) by people who admire him.
79. The children are finding it hard to _____ (适应) to the new school.
80. Women are f _____ (禁止) from going out without a veil.

第四部分写作：书面表达 (25分)

你的英国笔友 Jim 了解到，你在本学期末要选择高考选测科目，这可能影响到你未来的职业选择。Jim 在邮件中提到他很想了解你的职业规划。请你给 Jim 回信，内容包括：

1. 你希望从事的职业；
2. 你选择该职业的原因；
3. 你打算为之做何准备。

注意：1. 词数不少于 100 词；
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

