查分网址：hebei.onlyets.com
查分公众号：ruiya2006

县（市、区）_____ 学校_____ 姓名_____ 班级_____ 考场_____ 考号_____

密 封 线 内 不 得 答 题

2018—2019 学年度第一学期期末调研考试

高一英语试题

本试卷分为第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分。满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第一部分　听力（共两节，满分 20 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 分，满分 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 称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 think of the movie?
   A. It is terrible.　　B. It is exciting.　　C. It is interesting.
2. How does the woman usually go to work?
   A. By underground.　　B. On foot.　　C. By taxi.
3. Where are the speakers?
   A. At a hotel.　　B. In a shop.　　C. At the airport.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
   A. The woman's holiday plan.
   B. Why to visit London.
   C. What to visit in London.
5. What will the woman do tomorrow morning?
   A. Go to the zoo.　　B. Write an email.　　C. See Lisa off.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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 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 is the man doing?
   A. Watching TV.
   B. Listening to the radio.
   C. Searching for the weather forcast online.

7. What will the weather probably be like in Chicago next Saturday?
   A. Snowy.　　B. Cloudy.　　C. Sunny.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What do we know about the apartment?
   A. It's well-kept.
   B. Its owner is very kind.
   C. It's 5 minutes' walk from school.
9. How much do the woman and her friends have to pay one month?
   A. £120.　　B. £160.　　C. £480.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What will the man do?
    A. Look for a new job.
    B. Visit the woman.
    C. Teach English.
11. Which country is the man going to?
    A. Korea.　　B. China.　　C. Australia.
12. How will the man spend this Christmas?
    A. By practicing singing.
    B. By telling a Christams story.
    C. By holding a party.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where did the woman work after graduation?
    A. In an engineering company.
    B. In a marketing company.
    C. In a training company.
14. How long did the woman work in Gibons?
    A. For two years.
    B. For four years.
    C. For five years.
15. What language does the woman want to learn?
    A. Spanish.　　B. French　　C. German.
16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
    A. Interviewer and interviewee.
    B. Teacher and student.
    C. Boss and employee.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When did Leonardo da Vinci go to work with a famous artist?

A. In 1452. B. In 1467. C. In 1472.

18. Why did Leonardo da Vinci complete very few paintings?

A. He lost interest in painting.

B. He preferred inventing to painting.

C. He often gave up his paintings half way.

19. Who bought the painting Mona Lisa?

A. The king of France.

B. The lady Mona Lisa.

C. The man who ordered it.

20. What do we know about Leonardo da Vinci?

A. He became a master painter at 15.

B. He was not good at planning things.

C. He designed a lot of inventions.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从所给的 A 、B 、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

It's a long-term question for teachers: how do you get children who hate physical activity to take part in PE lessons? A Northampton primary school believes it has the answer. Designed to make the least active pupils take an interest in their fitness, a program has been introduced at Lings Primary School. And not only have the pupils developed an interest in activities ranging（变化）from football to dancing but their school work has also become better than before.

The students also turn up on time—Lings now has the best attendance record of 98 percent in the county; 86 percent of pupils now achieve the required standard in English and math tests, which is compared with only 44 percent four years ago.

The turnaround has been achieved by simply making PE fun. Instead of climbing

wall-bars and running on the place, the pupils practice exercises such as moving like animals. One way is to make the pupils move forward on their hands and knees on the floor like a bear. Another is to make the children try to keep their balance（平衡）on the boards made of rubber, all of which helps build up their body.

Baroness Campbell, who chairs the Youth Sport Trust, which designed the program, said," We want to show young people that physical activity is fun and a great way to learn skills which will stay with them for life. "

21. How did Lings Primary School get students interested in physical activities?

A. By making the classes full of fun.

B. By changing their school work.

C. By increasing students' attendance.

D. By getting help from some students.

22. What do the pupils practice in PE lessons now?

A. Running on the place.

B. Climbing over wall bars.

C. Moving around a bear.

D. Keeping balance on rubber boards.

23. What can we learn from the text?

A. The program is popular among active students.

B. The program was designed to make pupils active at class.

C. All pupils can go to class on time after the program has been introduced.

D. Pupils are active in PE lessons and their school work has also progressed.

B

Arsh Ali's work is about getting reliable evidence about the same ideas of ancient Buddhist（佛教）between India and Egypt.

In April, Egypt had an unusual visitor: A young man who had come not to appeciate the famous pyramids but to find some ancient words on a tombstone（墓碑）. That's what this young man is — India's youngest archaeologist（考古学家），Arsh Ali, who is 17 years old. Arsh says he is discovering growing evidence that Ashoka, one of India's greatest kings, sent Buddhism to Egypt during his time (268-232 BC). Evidence of this is hidden in libraries and Buddhist sites in India and no one seemed to

密 封 线 内 不 得 答 题

密 封 线 内 不 得 答 题

have noticed that. But Arsh is sure there must be some links between what is here and what is in Egypt.

He has been studying the ancient Egyptian and Indian cultures from a very early age. "He is a genius (天才)," says B R Mani, director of the National Museum. "He has been giving lectures on archaeology to university students."

When Arsh was three and a half years old, he took his father's pen and on a paper drew the places they had visited. The close likeness had his parents thinking that perhaps he would become an artist. During his early years in school, he won some scholarships (奖学金) for his good knowledge in art. By the time he was 12, his parents felt they needed to move him to a bigger city where there would be more chances.

They moved to Lucknow and he went to the City Montessori School. He had already started self-learning the hieroglyphs (象形文字). His interest in archaeology and history was also growing.

Now he has also made friends with archaeology professors at many foreign universities — Harvard, Cambridge, University College London, Cornell. Joining in archaeology meetings in India has now become a regular thing.

24. Arsh Ali came to Egypt to _____.
    A. appreciate the famous pyramids
    B. discover the archaeological evidence
    C. find many cultural relics in Egypt
    D. enjoy the magical words on a tombstone
25. Why did Arsh's parents decide to move to a bigger city?
    A. They wanted him to earn more scholarships.
    B. They thought the life in the small city was not good.
    C. They wanted to give him more chances of learning art.
    D. They wanted to give him more chances of studying archaeology.
26. Which of the follwing words can best describe Arsh Ali?
    A. Intelligent and knowledgeable.
    B. Successful and proud.
    C. Clever and friendly.
    D. Honest and Kind.

27. What is the best title for the text?
    A. An Unusual Visitor to Egypt
    B. The Study of Different Cultures
    C. Meeting India's Youngest Archaeologist
    D. Working on the Ancient Buddhist

C

Travelling "green" can now earn you free things, like beer, ice creams or cinema tickets. So how does it work?

In the Italian city of Bologna, an against pollution plan is rewarding people who get out of their cars and cycle, walk or take public transport instead. It's called "Good Job!"

City planner Macro Amadori set it up in 2017. First you should download the "Better Points" app, record your green journeys, and finally swap your points for rewards.

For the first time we have been able to let all people take part in the plan. Everybody will have the possibility to change a car trip into a bike trip or into a bus trip and be able to get some discount (打折) for his good act. Over 100 local businesses have decided to give away discount vouchers (购物券), and people compete against each other, to see who can get the most points.

We decided to try it out, travelling green around the city over a few days. I got 200 points for that journey. I still need quite a few more to be able to get a cinema ticket.

The way of point collection is based not on the distance you travel, but on how many trips you do. A GPS tracker (跟踪器) makes sure people don't cheat and are using the way of transport they say they are. The app also shows how much CO_2 you saved on each journey. You can only record four journeys each day. So people have to keep using it over time to win rewards.

"Good job" only runs for six months of the year and has been given money by the European Union and Bologna's local government.

So is it making a difference?

Last year "Good job" recorded 3.7 million kms of green journeys just here in

Bologna. Over 16, 000 reward vouchers were taken. And so far, in the first three months of this year 10,000 people have already used it. It encourages people to join the plan. Much physical activity is always good for people's health. It's very fun, but we also do it for the rewards, so more and more discounts would be better.

28. What should you do first if you want to take part in the plan?
    A. Buy a new bike.
    B. Get a bus ticket.
    C. Record your journeys.
    D. Download the "Better Points" app.
29. If you want to get discount vouchers you should _____.
    A. follow the city rules
    B. compete against each other
    C. bargain with the local businesses
    D. cycle, walk or take public transport
30. What is the point collection based on?
    A. How much CO_2 you save.
    B. How many trips you take.
    C. How far you walk.
    D. How far you cycle.
31. What does the text mainly talk about?
    A. Bologna is a green city that gives you free things.
    B. Travelling green in Bologna helps people stay healthy.
    C. The people in Bologna choose different ways of transport.
    D. Travelling green is becoming popular and rewarding the people in Bologna.

D

The traditional Chinese lunar calendar (阴历) divides the year into 24 solar terms. Light Snow, the 20th solar term, begins this year on Nov 22 and ends on Dec 6. Light Snow refers to the time when it starts to snow, mostly in China's northern areas, and the temperature continues to drop.

Here are some things you should know about Light Snow.

Wearing hats and scarves

In China, starting in Light Snow, the wind blows from the northeast a lot. Because it is not very cold yet, many people do not yet wear hats or scarves. In fact, according to an old Chinese saying, "the head is the place where all passages of the body gather". It is sensible to keep one's head warm.

Drinking soup

During Light Snow, indoor heating begins to work. Thus the air indoors is dry and most people might feel their nose and mouth are dry. According to traditional Chinese medicine, this increase of "inner heat" in one's body can cause problems. The way of solving these problems is to drink more hot soup.

Making preserved pork（腊肉）

After Light Snow, the temperature falls sharply and the air becomes dry. It is the best time to start making preserved pork. Until the Chinese Spring Festival, it will be well made and enjoyed. In the past, when storage conditions were poor, people created many ways to store food. Preserved pork is one of them. Thus even in the winter, the whole family could enjoy meat.

Making pickled vegetables（泡菜）

For thousands of years, people of Northeast China, Jiangsu and Si Chuan have welcomed Light Snow with pickled vegetables which are made in different ways.

32. How long does Light Snow last?
    A. About 6 days.
    B. About 15 days.
    C. About 20 days.
    D. About 22 days.
33. Which word can best explain the underlined word "sensible" in paragraph 4?
    A. Silly.　　B. Useful.
    C. Wise.　　D. Hard.
34. According to the text, one way to solve the "inner heat" problem is to _____.
    A. drink more hot soup
    B. drink cold water
    C. stay in a dry room
    D. take a cold bath

密 封 线 内 不 得 答 题

县(市、区)_____ 学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场_____ 考号_____

密 封 线 内 不 得 答 题

35. We can learn from the text that during Light Snow _____.

A. the temperature drops below zero

B. many people usually wear hats and scarves

C. many people will make pickled vegetables

D. some people began eating preserved pork

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 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。

Your house may have an influence on your figure（身材）. Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you put on or lose weight. __36__. Here are some ways to turn your home into part of diet plan.

__37__. Dark environments are more likely to encourage overeating, for people are more likely to eat lots of food when they're in poorly lit places. If your home doesn't have enough window light, get more lamps and fill the place with brightness.

Mind the colors. Research suggests warm colors increase our appetites（食欲）. In one study, people who ate meals in a blue room consumed（消耗）33 percent less than those in a yellow or red room. Warm colors make food appear more appetizing, while cold colors make us feel less hungry. __38__.

Don't forget the clock. People who eat slowly consume about 70 fewer calories（卡路里）per meal than those who rush through their meals. __39__. And while you're at it, sit down to eat.

Downsize the dishes. __40__. We eat about 22 percent more when using a 12-inch plate instead of a 10-inch plate. When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake jumps by 14 percent

A. So when it's time to repaint, go blue

B. Open the curtains and turn up the lights

C. If you need some help, turn on relaxing music

D. Big serving bowls and plates can easily make us fat

E. You can make your environment work for you instead of against you

F. Begin keeping track of the time, and try to make dinner last at least 30 minutes

G. And we'll get about 30 percent more drink with a short and thick glass

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

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

I went through a training program and became a literacy volunteer（扫盲志愿者）last summer.

My first __41__ Marie was a 44-year-old single mother. In the first lesson, I found out she __42__ two miles to the nearest supermarket twice a week __43__ she didn't know which bus to take. When I told her I would get her a bus __44__, she told me it would not help because she __45__ not read it.

As we worked together, learning how to __46__ built Marie's self-confidence, which __47__ her to go on with her studies. She began to make __48__ progress and was even able to take the __49__ to the supermarket. After this __50__ trip, she reported how __51__ she felt. At the end of the program, she began to __52__ her youngest son, Tony, a first grader, with his reading. She sat with him before he went to __53__ and together they would read bedtime stories. When Tony's eyes became __54__ with excitement as she read, __55__ was written all over her face, and she began to see her hard work in learning to read __56__. As she described this experience, I was proud of myself __57__. I found that helping Marie to build her self-confidence was more __58__ than anything I had ever done before.

As a literacy volunteer, I learned a great deal about __59__ and helping others. In fact, I learned more from the __60__ than Marie did.

41.	A. class	B. plan	C. teacher	D. student
42.	A. drove	B. walked	C. flied	D. took
43.	A. because	B. before	C. when	D. until
44.	A. schedule	B. number	C. driver	D. station
45.	A. did	B. had	C. could	D. may

46. A. act　　B. read　　C. write　　D. speak

47. A. encouraged　　B. persuaded　　C. told　　D. stopped

48. A. little　　B. fast　　C. rapid　　D. fun

49. A. train　　B. bike　　C. car　　D. bus

50. A. successful　　B. hard　　C. short　　D. worrying

51. A. hopeful　　B. comfortable　　C. self-confident　　D. important

52. A. ask　　B. help　　C. understand　　D. tell

53. A. school　　B. work　　C. trouble　　D. sleep

54. A. wide　　B. small　　C. dry　　D. wet

55. A. anger　　B. worry　　C. pain　　D. pride

56. A. pay off　　B. take off　　C. give up　　D. break up

57. A. as well　　B. at last　　C. as usual　　D. at present

58. A. reliable　　B. beautiful　　C. rewarding　　D. grateful

59. A. living　　B. trying　　C. growing　　D. teaching

60. A. mother　　B. experience　　C. supermarket　　D. son

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

During the next Summer Olympics more athletes than ever __61__ (admit) as competitors. This may cause problems for the host city. __62__ (avoid) any problems the host city will be asked about who will be __63__ charge of organizing the Games. All the events will be advertised ahead of time so __64__ (visit) can buy the tickets for the events they want to see __65__ (early). The new rules and regulations（规则）for the athletes __66__ (make) at present by the Olympic Commitee. All competitors should behave __67__ (polite) to each other. Many trips and visits will be organized for all those competitors __68__ wish to take part. The athletes deserve to have all the care and attention because they will provide __69__ (we) with wonderful examples of skill and sportsmanship as well as friendship __70__ cross-cultural understanding.

第四部分　写作（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节　短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

My favorite sport is basketball. I was a member of our school basketball team. We practise six time every week but often watch basketball matches on TV together. Playing basketball not only makes us physical attractive but also give us a sense of fair play and team work. Also the sport teaches us the important of discipline, that every player must follow. Above all, we shouldn't lose our heart when we lose a game. As the matter of fact, all of us dream becoming amazing players like Yao Ming and Yi Jianlian.

第二节　书面表达（满分 20 分）

假定你是李华，你校英语俱乐部准备举办一次英语朗读比赛，请你用英语写一个书面通知。内容包括：

1. 比赛目的：提高英语口语水平，激发学习兴趣；
2. 比赛时间及地点：2019 年 1 月 9 日下午 3 点；学校报告厅(the lecture hall)；
3. 报名时间及地点：俱乐部办公室报名(sign up)；截止日期为 2018 年 12 月 28 日；
4. 要求：认真准备；准时到达。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右（开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数）；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Notice

In order to _____

_____

_____

All the students are welcome.

English Club

December 24, 2018

密　封　线　内　不　得　答　题