

# 江西师大附中 2019 年高一下学期期中考试英语试题

命题人: 徐水 罗倩

审题人: 熊凤兰 2019.5

## 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

### 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, 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 woman think about the food in China?  
A. It's not good. B. It's fatty. C. It's delicious.
2. What is Frank looking for?  
A. His money. B. A film ticket. C. An envelope.
3. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. A Sunday plan B. A sports meeting. C. A school trip.
4. Where is the man going to?  
A. The Zoo Road. B. The Park Road. C. The King Road.
5. How is Alice's weekend?  
A. Dull. B. Average. C. Interesting.

### 第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 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, 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 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。听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. Which room does Susan stay in?  
A. Room 302. B. Room 305. C. Room 310.
7. What is Susan?  
A. A clerk. B. A guard. C. A tour guide.
8. What time will they go to see the Smiths?  
A. At 4:15. B. At 4:00. C. At 3:30.
9. Where will they meet?  
A. At the bus stop. B. At Jack's sister's. C. Opposite the cinema.
10. What does the man think of Professor Holt's class?  
A. It's boring. B. It's attractive. C. It's ordinary.
11. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Teacher and student. B. Colleagues. C. Schoolmates.
12. What do we know about Professor Vance and Professor Holt?  
A. They're the same. B. They're different. C. They're outstanding.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the girl going to rent?  
A. A house. B. A room. C. A flat.

14. How would the girl like to go to school?  
A. By car. B. By bus. C. On foot.
15. What was the girl's feeling about the first year in the university?  
A. It was amazing. B. Life was boring. C. The food was terrible.
16. Who does the university provide accommodation for?  
A. All the students. B. The second year students. C. The first year students.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many women drivers wear sunglasses while driving?  
A. 12 million. B. 12.8 million. C. 14.4 million.
18. What do experts suggest?  
A. Buying thick sunglasses. B. Considering safety first. C. Wearing pink sunglasses.
19. What percentage of women drivers are against the law due to sunglasses?  
A. 7%. B. 82%. C. 10%.
20. What is the probable reason for women to buy sunglasses?  
A. Road safety. B. Practical use. C. Better appearance.

## 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, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

#### A

#### Humpback Whales

Humpback whales are sometimes called performers of the ocean. This is because they can make impressive movements when they dive. The name "humpback", which is the common name for this whale, refers to the typical curve shape the whale's back forms as it dives.

Sometimes the humpback will dive with a fantastic movement known as a breach. During breaching the whale uses its powerful tail flukes to lift nearly two-thirds of its body out of the water in a giant leap. A breach might also include a sideways twist with fins stretched out like wings, as the whale reaches the height of the breach.

A humpback whale breathes air at the surface of the water through two blowholes which are located near the top of the head. It blows a double stream of water that can rise up to 4 metres above the water.

The humpback has a small dorsal(背部的) fin located towards the tail flukes about two-thirds of the way down its back. Other distinguishing features include large pectoral(胸部的) fins, which may be up to a third of the body length, and unique black and white spots on the underside of the tail flukes. These markings are like finger prints: no two are the same.

Humpback whales live in large groups. They communicate with each other through complex "songs".

Quick Facts	
Size	14m-18m in length 30-50 tons in weight
Living	Open ocean and shallow coastline waters
Environment	From warm tropical waters, where they breed, to cold polar waters, where they eat



Diet	Shellfish, plants and fish of small size
Hunting	Sometimes in groups, in which several whales form a circle under the water, blowing bubbles that form a "net" around a school of fish. The fish are then forced up to the surface in a concentrated mass.
Current state	Endangered: it is estimated that there are about 5000-7500 humpback whales worldwide

21. According to Quick Facts, a humpback whale \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. cannot survive in waters near the shore    B. lives mainly on underwater plants  
 C. doesn't live in the same waters all the time    D. prefers to work alone when hunting food
22. To make a breach, a humpback whale must \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. blow two streams of water    B. twist its body sideways to jump high  
 C. communicate with a group of humpbacks    D. use its tail flukes to leap out of the water
23. From the passage we can learn that a humpback whale \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. has its unique markings on its tail flukes    B. has black and white fingerprints  
 C. gets its name from the way it hunts    D. is a great performer due to its songs

**B**

Most students, when asked about their best graduation gift, would probably reply, "A car", or "Money for a house". Cai Kaiyuan, 21, made a different choice. As a graduation gift to himself, he decided to work as a volunteer teacher in a distant village in Tibet.

Cai, a student at Huan Railway Professional Technology College, at first planned to cycle from Sichuan to Tibet. It turned out cycling on a plateau(高原) was quite difficult. And it has kept changing his opinion on life. Cai's hands even became painful while cycling up a 5008-meter-high mountain, where temperatures often dropped to 18 below zero. At night, the ice covered the road and he fell off his bike three times. Little oxygen made him feel sick and weak. "At the most serious moment, I felt that was on the line," said Cai.

However, he also gained something unexpected. At Ya'an, a city in Sichuan, he met a group of tourists who are also university students. A girl called Wu Ling told him that she planned to work as a volunteer in a primary school in Tibet after her journey. He was impressed by the idea as she looked weak.

It was not until he reached a family-run hotel in Shigatse that Cai's spirits began to rise. The hotel manager's two daughters enjoyed talking with him. The kids asked about his experiences on his trip, and showed him the beautiful local lakes. "They told me that they always liked to talk to guests, as they wanted to improve their Mandarin," he said, "Their parents and many locals can only speak Tibetan."

Cai was moved by the girls' story. Their situation is worse and the local people have no chance to learn Mandarin because the schools are short of teachers. "I want to do something to improve the situation for kids like them," said Cai. His parents finally gave their agreement and his teachers also supported him.

24. What is Cai Kaiyuan's graduation gift?

- A. Cycling from Sichuan to Tibet.  
 B. Being a volunteer teacher in a Tibetan school.  
 C. Receiving money for a house.  
 D. Owning a new car and travelling around.

25. What is Cai Kaiyuan's journey to Tibet like?

- A. Special and comfortable.    B. Relaxing but unexpected.  
 C. Dangerous but meaningful.    D. Freezing cold and boring.

26. The underlined phrase "on the line" in the second paragraph means ?

- A. at risk    B. in a hurry  
 C. making a phone call    D. surfing the Internet

27. The purpose of writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encourage us to be a teacher in Tibet    B. introduce a dangerous journey to us  
 C. give advice on how to travel to Tibet    D. tell us about an unusual graduation gift

**C**

Bonnie Kathleen Blair was born on March 18, 1964. Although born in Cornwall, New York, she spent her childhood in Champaign, Illinois. Bonnie started skating when she was only two years old.

Bonnie Blair had a gift for skating. Poverty, unfortunately, is often a hard taskmaster. Despite her success as a young skater in America, her family lacked the funds to send her to Europe to compete internationally.

But fortune can smile in different ways, and a friend of her father organized a fundraising effort in her hometown that allowed her to go abroad and compete on the 1982—1983 World Cup circuit(巡回赛).

The young and confident Blair faced her first challenge when she appeared at her first Olympic Winter Games in Sarajevo 1984. To her great disappointment, she failed to win a single medal. Her first gold and the first glimpse of her genius came at the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, Alberta. To the encouraging cheers of the audience, Blair set a new record, and picked up her first gold, in the 500-meter race. She finished in style, beating the defending champion by just 0.1 seconds, and also picked up a bronze(铜牌) in the 1,000 meters. This was amazing for an athlete who had lost four years before.

In 1992, at the Albertville games, she won the 500 meters and 1,000 meters, becoming the first woman to win back-to-back gold medals in the same event.

Blair reached the high point of her career at the Lillehammer games in Norway. She continued her winning series of successes by picking up the gold in the 500-meter race for the third time in a row, but her crowning glory came when she won the 1,000 meters with a margin(优势) of 1.38 seconds, the best in the history of the Olympic Winter Games! She now had the record for medals in women's events with five golds and one bronze.

She retired at the age of 31, but before doing so she set another record in the American 1,000-meter race. Starting with almost nothing, this woman reached the heights of glory in just 12 years.

28. Why could Bonnie not go to Europe to compete internationally when she was young?

- A. Because her health was not good.  
 B. Because she was not good enough.  
 C. Because her family did not have enough money.  
 D. Because her coach did not like her.

29. During her first Olympic Winter Games in Sarajevo 1984, Bonnie \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. got her first gold medal    B. did not win any medal  
 C. only won a bronze medal    D. set a new world record



30. How many gold medals did Bonnie get at the Albertville games?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

31. What can we learn about Bonnie?

- A. Bonnie spent her childhood in the place where she was born.  
B. Bonnie's first gold medal was in the 1,000 meters race.  
C. Bonnie won four gold medals and one bronze medal.  
D. Bonnie started skating at a very early age.

D

People who often eat nuts appear to live longer, according to the latest study of its kind. The findings, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, suggested the greatest benefit was in those eating them on their daily diet.

Eating nuts was linked to a healthier lifestyle including being less likely to smoke or be overweight and more likely to exercise. The British Heart Foundation said more research was needed to prove the link, "While this is an interesting link, we need further research to make sure if it's the nuts that protect heart health, or other sides of people's lifestyle."

The study followed nearly 120,000 people for 30 years. The more regularly people ate nuts, the less likely they were to die during the study. People eating nuts once a week were 11% less likely to have died during the study than those who never ate nuts. Lead researcher Dr. Charles Fuchs, from the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Brigham and Women's Hospital, said, "The most obvious benefit was a decrease of 29% in deaths from heart disease, but we also saw a significant reduction-11%- in the danger of dying from cancer."

They suggest nuts are lowering cholesterol(胆固醇), and insulin resistance(胰岛素抗性). Nuts contain unsaturated fat(不饱和脂肪), protein and several kinds of vitamins and minerals and they can take the place of snacks like chocolate bars, cakes and biscuits.

Victoria Taylor, senior expert at the British Heart Foundation, said, "This study shows close connection between regularly eating a small handful of nuts and a lower risk of death from heart disease." Choosing plain, unsalted foods rather than sweet, salted, or chocolate-covered will keep your salt and sugar intake down.

32. According to the passage, what kind of people benefit most from eating nuts?

- A. Those who suffer from a cancer. B. Those under medical treatments.  
C. Those who eat nuts on their daily diet. D. Those eager to lower cholesterol.

33. Which kind of disease had a most decrease for regular nuts eater?

- A. Heart disease. B. Stomach disease. C. Cancer. D. Unknown.

34. The writer developed the article mainly by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. opening a debate B. giving examples  
C. listing data D. comparing the difference

35. Which section should the passage be taken from the newspaper?

- A. Science section. B. Health section. C. Entertainment section. D. Tech section.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

If we want to know the latest news, we only need to turn on the TV, look through the Internet, or listen to the headlines of daily broadcasts. Sometimes you may be badly affected by what you see or hear. 36 Here are some facts you should know.

1. 37

In 1850, only seven percent of the world's population lived in a free society. Now, almost two-thirds of people can celebrate and own their right.

2. The world is becoming more literate.

Over the last two centuries, literacy rates have spread from a group of wealthy well-educated citizens to a point where eight out of 10 people can read. 38 In 2015 it reached one-third.

3. The world is becoming healthier.

We're much healthier now than we used to be. In 1800, 40% of babies died before reaching the age of five. Now, that number is around 10% and dropping.

4. The world's roads are becoming safer.

39 There are several reasons accounting for it. For instance, artificial intelligence has been used to help drivers stay alert(警觉的).

5. The world is becoming better children.

What else is dropping that makes the world a better place? Child labour. According to the International Labour Office, between 2000 and 2016, we've seen a 40% decrease in child labour. 40

A. The efforts to end such unlawful practices are still ongoing.

B. The world has seen millions of deaths caused on roads.

C. Less than five percent of Americans had received higher education in 1940.

D. The world is becoming freer.

E. But actually plenty of good is happening all the time.

F. The deaths resulting from traffic causes are decreasing.

G. But there're still many children being forced to work in order to survive.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 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。

Joy Steinberg isn't new to international volunteer work. Her first trip was in 2007. She's traveled with Cross-Cultural Solutions to Brazil, Peru, Morocco, and Costa Rica. When Joy 41 from her fourth trip, she started thinking about her 42 program.

"The 43 can affect others. When talking with my mom and asking for permission to 44 a family holiday for another service trip, her response was 'Well, can I come with you?'"

MaryAnn Steinberg, Joy's mom, who is now 85, 45 remembers the moment: "It sounded 46 and exciting... It became a reality fast."

Joy and her mom 47 at a senior center where Joy had volunteered a year before. Though Joy had only been there a week, several of the 48 people remembered her and were happy to see her. Joy said, "It was very 49."

Many of the grandparents never have relatives visit them, and some were younger than Joy's mom. Seeing Joy and her mother together 50 their spirit. "We gave them a 51 of the family memories they'd had, or would 52," said Joy.

Her mom 53: "They love to see mother and daughter working together."

Not only did they 54 others, Joy and her mom now have 55 memories from their time volunteering together. Joy's mom felt comfortable in the Home Base, where the two of them 56

a room. 57, they connected with the other volunteers in the house, 58 some of the



younger, college-aged girls in the house, Joy noted how the girls 59. to them, telling them they wished they could talk to their mothers and do something like this to bring them 60.

- |                     |               |                  |                |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. moved        | B. came       | C. returned      | D. passed      |
| 42. A. previous     | B. next       | C. remaining     | D. present     |
| 43. A. principle    | B. thought    | C. feeling       | D. spirit      |
| 44. A. miss         | B. join       | C. leave         | D. neglect     |
| 45. A. even         | B. still      | C. also          | D. always      |
| 46. A. worthwhile   | B. boring     | C. surprising    | D. fun         |
| 47. A. volunteered  | B. worked     | C. stayed        | D. played      |
| 48. A. kind         | B. friendly   | C. elderly       | D. young       |
| 49. A. lively       | B. sweet      | C. magical       | D. comfortable |
| 50. A. encouraged   | B. improved   | C. increased     | D. lifted      |
| 51. A. taste        | B. flavor     | C. sense         | D. smell       |
| 52. A. compare      | B. want       | C. impress       | D. connect     |
| 53. A. required     | B. responded  | C. agreed        | D. answered    |
| 54. A. serve        | B. amuse      | C. care          | D. watch       |
| 55. A. delightful   | B. rare       | C. invaluable    | D. sincere     |
| 56. A. found        | B. shared     | C. cleaned       | D. lived       |
| 57. A. However      | B. Meanwhile  | C. Moreover      | D. So          |
| 58. A. particularly | B. specially  | C. approximately | D. roughly     |
| 59. A. showed up    | B. brought up | C. lighted up    | D. opened up   |
| 60. A. smarter      | B. younger    | C. happier       | D. closer      |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 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。

61. \_\_\_\_\_ chance I came across an article about a doctor called Lin Qiaozhi, a 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (special) in women's diseases. She lived from 1901 to 1983. It seemed that she had been very busy in her 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) career, travelling abroad to study as well as writing books and articles. One of them 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) my eye. It was a small book explaining how to cut the death rate from having 65. \_\_\_\_\_ caring for babies. She gave some simple rules 66. \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) for keeping babies clean, healthy and free from 67. \_\_\_\_\_ (sick). Why did she write that? Who were the women 68. \_\_\_\_\_ Lin Qiaozhi thought needed this advice? I looked carefully at the text and realized that it 69. \_\_\_\_\_ (intend) for women in the countryside. Perhaps if they had 70. \_\_\_\_\_ emergency they could not reach a doctor.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 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: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

Dear Editor,

I came across the news which your website is selecting "A Most Qualified Student". It's my pleasant to recommend Lin Yang to you.

Lin Yang is one of my best friends. As a student, he studies very hard and is always trying her best to make progress, and he is among the top students in our school. At the same time, he never forgets to help others, because of whom, he has a lot of friends and is highly spoken by the teachers and students. In addition to, Lin Yang has a gift in traditional Chinese paintings.

All in all, I think he deserve the title. I'm proud of him.

Yours

faithfully,

Wang Lin

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 学校要求你们下周二下午去听一个“感动中国”人物孙家栋关于航天知识的讲座, 你因故不能参加。请给你们班主任 Harris 发一封邮件请假。

注意: 1. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

2. 词数 100 左右;

Dear Mr. Harris,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua