

第一部分 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)

阅读下列四篇短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

We have designed some of our programs to be suitable for volunteers under 18.

Program 1: Two Weeks' Nursery Work and Sightseeing in Peru

In this program, teen volunteers will have a chance to teach in nursery schools in Cusco. They will work around four hours daily and spend the rest of their day exploring the World Heritage Site of Cusco. Depending on your time, you may be able to arrange for a weekend tour to the historic and world-famous attraction in Machu Picchu.

Program 2: Summer Short-term Program in Thailand

For volunteers who would like to travel and volunteer at the same time, Thailand is another great destination. Short-term programs in Thailand normally last for at least two weeks and you can make your stay longer if you want. In this program, you have the chance to teach as a volunteer teacher or as a childcare provider. In your free time right after work, you could go shopping in local markets or go shopping in nearby attractions. On weekends, you could visit elephant camps, particularly those located in Surin, a small town known as the elephant capital of the country.

Program 3: Two-week Program in Delhi

The two-week program in Delhi provides an exciting opportunity for teens to enjoy weekend trips to Agra and Delhi and to participate in street children care. Tasks may include teaching children basic English. You could also help organize activities to entertain children.

Program 4: Short-term Girl Education Project in Ghana

Aside from seeing Ghana's wildlife through an unforgettable safari (游猎) tour, this program also enables volunteers to help teach young girls English and other subjects. If you love wild animals, be sure to sign up.

21. Who will be interested in the first program most probably?

- A. People who want to stay abroad for months.
- B. People who want to earn some money abroad.
- C. People who love to explore World Heritage Sites.
- D. People who love to teach primary school students.

22. Which of the following may attract people to take part in the second program?

- A. Exploring Machu Picchu.
- B. Enjoying an elephant-ride.
- C. Going camping in the forest.
- D. Buying nice things at a low price.

23. What is the last program suitable for?

- A. Going shopping at world-known shops.
- B. Exploring some cultural relics.
- C. Taking adventures in the wild.
- D. Taking a very long holiday.

24. What is the text meant to?

- A. To encourage us to help others.
- B. To encourage us to do sightseeing abroad.
- C. To recommend some part-time jobs abroad.
- D. To recommend some volunteering programs.

B

If there is a building which symbolizes a country—such as the Eiffel Tower for France and Sydney Opera House for Australia—then it has to be the Taj Mahal for India.

~~It was set up by Emperor Shah Jahan~~ in 1653 in memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. From the time they got married, they wouldn't be separated. She followed him to wars, advised him on affairs of state, and was loved by his people for her good work. But she died in 1631 during childbirth. The emperor was heart-broken and had the Taj Mahal built as a sign of his love.

It took more than 20 years ~~for the Taj Mahal~~ to be built. Workers were brought in, not only from all over India, but from Central Asia too. A total of 20,000 people worked on the building.

In 1657, Shah Jahan fell ill, and in 1658 his son Aurangzeb, imprisoned (囚禁) his father and seized power. Shah Jahan stayed in prison until his death in 1666. He was finally buried there with his wife he could never forget.

The Taj Mahal is definitely worth more than a single visit. ~~As it is built with white marble stones,~~ its character changes in different lights. It looks more beautiful at sunrise and sunset. At sunset, for example, the colour of the Taj changes from white to yellow, then to pink. As the moon rises, it turns a silvery white.

To show respect to the Taj, tourists are asked to take off their shoes during their visit.

25. Emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal to _____.
- A. make it symbolize India B. memorize his wife
C. show his great power D. give his wife a present
26. Which of the following about the Taj Mahal is NOT true?
- A. It is a symbol of India.
B. ~~It took over 20 years~~ to build the Taj Mahal.
C. All workers building the Taj Mahal came from Central Asia.
D. The Taj Mahal was built with white marble stones.
27. According to the passage, we know that Shah Jahan _____.
- A. lived a hard life in his last few years
B. lost his life just because of his old age
C. was not popular with his people at that time
D. treated his son badly when he was young

C

Think about the different ways that people use the wind. You can use it to fly a kite or to sail a boat. Wind is one of our cleanest and richest power sources (来源), as well as one of the oldest. Evidence shows that windmills (风车) began to be used in ancient Iran back in the seventh century BC. They were first introduced to Europe during the 1100s, when armies returned from the Middle East with knowledge of using wind power.

For many centuries, people used windmills to grind (磨碎) wheat into flour or pump water from deep underground. When electricity was discovered in the late 1800s, people living in remote areas began to use them to produce electricity. This allowed them to have electric lights and radio. However, by the 1940s when electricity was available to people in almost all areas of the United States, windmills were rarely used.

During the 1970s, people started becoming concerned about the pollution that is created when coal and gas are burned to produce electricity. People also realized that the supply of coal and gas would not last forever. Then, wind was rediscovered, though it means higher costs. Today, there is a global movement to supply more and more of our electricity through the use of wind.

28. From the text we know that windmills _____.
- A. were invented by European armies
B. have a history of more than 2,800 years

- C. used to supply power to radio in remote areas
D. have rarely been used since electricity was discovered
29. What was a new use for wind power in the late 19th century? _____
A. Sailing a boat. B. Producing electricity
C. Grinding wheat into flour. D. Pumping water from underground
30. One of the reasons wind was rediscovered in the 1970s is that _____
A. wind power is cleaner
B. it is one of the oldest power sources
C. it was cheaper to create energy from wind
D. the supply of coal and gas failed to meet needs
3. What would the author probably discuss in the paragraph that follows? _____
A. The advantages of wind power.
B. The design of wind power plants.
C. The worldwide movement to save energy.
D. The global trend towards producing power from wind.

D

Why You Should Celebrate Your Mistakes

When you make a mistake, big or small, cherish(珍视) it like it's the most precious thing in the world, because in some ways, it is.

Most of us feel bad when we make mistakes, beat ourselves up about it, feel like failures, get mad at ourselves.

And that's only natural: most of us have been taught from a young age that mistakes are bad, that we should try to avoid mistakes. We've been scolded when we make mistakes at home, school and work. Maybe not always, but probably enough times to make feeling bad about mistakes an unconscious reaction.

Yet without mistakes, we could not learn or grow. If you think about it that way, mistakes should be cherished and celebrated for being one of the most amazing things in the world: they make learning possible; they make growth and improvement possible.

By trial and error-trying things, making mistakes, and learning from those mistakes-we have figured out how to make electric light, to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, to fly.

Mistakes make walking possible for the smallest toddler, make speech possible, make works of genius possible.

Think about how we learn: we don't just consume information about something and instantly know it or know how to do it. You don't just read about painting, or writing, or computer programming, or baking, or playing the piano, and know how to do them right away. Instead, you get information about something, from reading or from another person or from observing usually...then you construct a model in your mind...then you test it out by trying it in the real world...then you make mistakes...then you revise (修正) the model based on the results of your real-world experimentation and repeat, making mistakes, learning from those mistakes, until you've pretty much learned how to do something. That's how we learn as babies and toddlers, and how we learn as adults. Mistakes are how we learn to do something new, because if you succeed in something, it's probably something you already knew how to do. You haven't really grown much from that success--at most it's the last step on your journey, not the whole journey. Most of the journey was made up of mistakes, if it's a good journey.

So if you value learning, if you value growing and improving, then you should value mistakes. They are amazing things that make a world of brilliance possible.

32. Why do most of us feel bad about making mistakes?
- A. Because mistakes make us suffer a lot.
 - B. Because it's a natural part in our life.
 - C. Because we've been taught so from a young age.
 - D. Because mistakes have ruined many people's careers.
33. According to the passage, what is the right attitude to mistakes?
- A. We should try to avoid making mistakes.
 - B. We should owe great inventions mainly to mistakes.
 - C. We should treat mistakes as good chances to learn.
 - D. We should make feeling bad about mistakes an unconscious reaction.
34. The underlined word "toddler" in Paragraph 6 probably means _____.
- A. a small child learning to walk
 - B. a kindergarten child learning to draw
 - C. a primary school pupil learning to read
 - D. a school teenager learning to write
35. We can learn from the passage that _____.
- A. most of us can really grow from success
 - B. growing and improving are based on mistakes
 - C. we learn to make mistakes by trial and error
 - D. we read about something and know how to do it right away

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, 选项中有两项是多余的选项

The purpose of our entire life could be summed up into one accurate word — happiness. Satisfaction in life will always bring happiness. 36 This article will share ways to stay happy and satisfied.

Remind yourself of things that make you happy. For many of us, some of the things and people in our lives are what make us happy. 37 It also could be the conversations you have with your significant friends. This makes it possible for you to look within your circle to find happiness. Reminding yourself that you have beautiful people in your life will keep you fulfilled when you're experiencing depression.

Keep your focus on your life goals. 38 Realizing that you can achieve your goals and make your dreams come true will help you stay fulfilled. Experts recommend celebrating every little win on your way to success. So take time and celebrate the small steps you've successfully completed.

Only spend time with people that make you happy. 39 This means you have to cut off communications with those that constantly let you down by injecting negative emotions into your life.

40 Do you often find that you criticize yourself too much? We're humans and that means we will make a couple of mistakes every now and then. Look at the fun side of it and make fun of yourself.

- A. But how do you get the feeling?
- B. Stop taking yourself too seriously.
- C. Go out of your way to make others happy.
- D. It's true that you can't make everybody happy.
- E. It could be the smile on the face of a loved one.
- F. People often get depressed when they stop focusing on their main goals.
- G. The people you surround yourselves with can affect your emotions greatly.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (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, 掌握其大意; 然后从各题给的四个选项 A、B、C、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。

"Paul must have been trying to carry his waste-paper to garbage can and dropped a few pieces." I 41, picking them up. 42 later I found more pieces. No quiet sighing this time. I 43, "Who is throwing garbage?" No answer. Instead, I saw more bits of paper 44 floating down from upstairs. Looking up, I saw my seven-year-old son, Paul.

"Stop making a mess." "It's not a mess. They're 45." "Sorry, what did you say?" I hadn't heard him clearly.

He didn't answer me. Paul has autism (自闭症) and 46 answers a question, especially when he's 47 attentively on something else. He ran down the stairs. "Where are my other butterflies?" he asked, 48 around. Every time Paul 49 five or more words together, my heart says a 50 of thanks. But lately he seems to 51 that the benefits of forming complete sentences when communicating are 52 of the effort.

Butterflies. Of course. I rushed to 53 them from the garbage, 54 them off and handed them to my young artist. "Want to see them 55 again?" he asked with a shy smile. "Oh yes! They're beautiful." I whispered. He ran back upstairs to float his 56 down again. They really did look like beautiful butterflies.

That day Paul 57 me to look up at 58 instead of down at garbage. How many other masterpieces do I miss because I am too caught up in my 59 to take time to appreciate what's right in front of me? Life is not what happens to us. It's how we look at it. Now, I 60.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. laughed | B. sighed | C. amazed | D. shouted |
| 42. A. Days | B. Years | C. Moments | D. Weeks |
| 43. A. called out | B. turned up | C. got in | D. added to |
| 44. A. angrily | B. silently | C. loudly | D. peacefully |
| 45. A. planes | B. papers | C. leaves | D. butterflies |
| 46. A. rarely | B. frequently | C. willingly | D. eagerly |
| 47. A. devoted | B. depended | C. focused | D. addicted |
| 48. A. showing | B. looking | C. playing | D. drawing |
| 49. A. spells | B. puts | C. pushes | D. writes |
| 50. A. sound | B. remark | C. report | D. prayer |
| 51. A. refuse | B. hear | C. mind | D. realize |
| 52. A. worthy | B. aware | C. fond | D. typical |
| 53. A. hide | B. destroy | C. rescue | D. remove |
| 54. A. tore | B. dusted | C. cut | D. seized |
| 55. A. throw | B. flow | C. land | D. fly |
| 56. A. masterpieces | B. schoolwork | C. inventions | D. imagination |
| 57. A. reminded | B. forced | C. intended | D. permitted |
| 58. A. mistakes | B. weaknesses | C. beauty | D. scenery |
| 59. A. amusement | B. housework | C. communication | D. homework |
| 60. A. take up | B. take down | C. look down | D. look up |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题, 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 (一个单词) 或括号内单词的适当形式。

My name is Robert Sobukwe. Like Nelson Mandela I was a lawyer (61) believed that all mankind is created equal. I hated violence and (62) (try) to use legal ways so that black people could vote for their government. As I lived in South Africa, the officials of the South African Republic did not agree with (63) . They attacked me for (64) (encourage) the blacks to fight against the government and put me in prison. Nobody was allowed (65) (talk) to me for five long years and I lost the (66) (able) to talk. Before I went to prison, I had been hopeful that things would change. After I was released I found the quality of life for black people (67) (get) worse. I was concerned (68) my future, and soon I fell ill. Although I was not as (69) (success) as Nelson Mandela, many people remember me as one of the first active black (70) (fight) for human rights in South Africa.

第三部分 写作 (满分 35 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 你的好友 Peter 最近来中国留学后发现很难融入到班集体中, 心情很沮丧, 向你发来一封邮件寻求你的帮助。请回信,

内容包括:

1. 表示安慰和鼓励;
2. 你的建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Yours truly,

Li Hua

第二节：读后续写。请用 60 词左右续写下面这篇短文 (满分 10 分)。

On a bright, warm July afternoon, Mac Hollan, a primary school teacher, was cycling from his home to Alaska with his friends. One of his friends had stopped to make a bicycle repair, but they had encouraged Mac to carry on, and they would catch up with him soon. As Mac pedaled (骑行) along alone, he thought fondly of his wife and two young daughters at home. He hoped to show them this beautiful place someday.

Then Mac heard quick and loud breathing behind him. "Man, that's a big dog!" he thought. But when he looked to the side, he saw instantly that it wasn't a dog at all, but a wolf, quickly catching up with him.

Mac's heart jumped. He found out his can of hear spray. With one hand on the bars, he fired the spray at the wolf. A bright red cloud enveloped (笼罩) the animal, and to Mac's relief, it fell back, shaking its head. But a minute later, it was by his side again. Then it attacked the back of Mac's bike, tearing open his tent bag. He fired at the wolf a second time, and again, it fell back only to quickly restart the chase (追赶).

Mac was pedaling hard now. He waved and yelled at passing cars but was careful not to fall down. He saw a steep uphill climb before him. He knew that once he hit the hill, he'd be easy caught up and the wolf's teeth would be tearing into his flesh.

At this moment, Paul and Beeky were driving their car on their way to Alaska. They didn't think much of it when they saw two cyclists repairing their bike on the side of the road. A bit later, they spotted(found) what they, too, assumed was a dog running alongside a man on a bike. As they got closer, they realized that the dog was a wolf. Mac heard a large vehicle behind him. He pulled in front of it as the wolf was catching up fast, just a dozen yards away now.

高一英语参考答案 (April 21, 2019)

阅读理解: 21-24: CBCD 25-27: BCA 28-31: CBAD 32-35: CCAB

阅读补全: 36-40: AEFGB

完型填空: 41-60 BCABD ACBBB DACBD AACBD

语法填空: 61. who/that 62. tried 63. me 64. encouraging 65. to talk

66. ability 67. had got 68. about 69. successful 70. fighters

应用文写作 【One possible version】

Dear Peter,

I'm sorry to hear that you're having trouble fitting into the class and feeling depressed. I can't wait to help you out of your trouble. + (in) doing 感到沮丧

It's normal for you to feel this way since you're not a native and have just come here for a short time. With time going by, you and your classmates and teachers will naturally become familiar with each other. So there's no need to be anxious. But to help you adapt to your new school more quickly, I'd like to give you some suggestions. First, improve your Chinese and learn about Chinese customs and culture, which will help you better communicate with your classmates and teachers. Additionally, try to be active in class activities and extracurricular activities. 随着时间流逝 适应 in addition

Hopefully my advice can be of some help to you.

Best wishes!

Yours truly,
Li Hua

读后续写 【One possible version】

The moment the car stopped, Mac jumped into it. Shortly after, the other two cyclists arrived too, driving away the wolf. Mac came out of the car and hugged his friends. "I thought I was going to die," Mac cried to them. Soon later, the three men continued their road trip, agreeing to keep in one another's sight line. A few miles down the road, Mac pulled over and burst into tears. "The rest of the trip was amazing, but I had to let the former emotion out."