

永州市 2019 年上期高一期末质量监测试卷

英 语

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本试卷由试题卷和答题卡两部分组成, 试题卷共 10 页, 满分 150 分, 考试用时 120 分钟。考试结束后, 将答题卡交回。

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必用 0.5 毫米签字笔或黑色水芯笔将自己的姓名、座号、考生号填写在答题卡规定位置上。
2. 第一卷每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 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。
3. 第二卷必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔或黑色水芯笔作答。答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内。答案写在指定区域外的一律无效。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the man prefer?
A. Foreign languages. B. Science. C. Politics.
2. When does the conversation take place?
A. About 4:30. B. About 5:00. C. About 5:30.
3. What programme does the girl want to watch?
A. An Indian film. B. A dance competition. C. A history programme.
4. What are the speakers doing?
A. Watching a movie. B. Enjoying a concert. C. Buying some tickets.
5. How much will the man pay finally?
A. 50RMB. B. 65RMB. C. 150RMB.

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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What kind of car does the woman have?

- A. An old one. B. A broken one. C. A brand new one.

7. What does the man want to do?

- A. Take a job overseas.
B. Go into the car business.
C. Help sell his cousin's car.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where did the man spend his holiday?

- A. By a lake. B. On a beach. C. In the mountains.

9. What did the man do during his holiday?

- A. He climbed up a mountain.
B. He did some water sports.
C. He collected some stones.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is Jason's favorite subject now?

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

11. Who is going to learn Chinese?

- A. Marisa. B. Jean. C. Jason.

12. How does Tony find history?

- A. Boring. B. Interesting. C. Difficult.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What will the woman do tomorrow?

- A. Collect hospital stories. B. Go to see a doctor. C. Visit sick kids.

14. When will the woman go to the hospital?

- A. At 7:00. B. At 8:00. C. At 8:30.

15. What does the man volunteer to do?

- A. Clean up city parks.
B. Keep order at the station.
C. Help policemen with the traffic.

16. What day is it today?

- A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why does the speaker give the talk?

- A. To try to persuade listeners to join a club.
- B. To tell listeners how to choose a club.
- C. To mention activities in the English club.

18. Whom is the English club aimed at?

- A. Those who haven't learned English before.
- B. Those who want to improve their oral English.
- C. Those who want to make some English friends.

19. What is held each month?

- A. Singing competitions.
- B. English performances.
- C. English Corner discussions.

20. What do we know about the English club?

- A. It offers English films from around the world.
- B. Students have to pay to join it.
- C. It has its own website.

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

It's the First Day of Kindergarten, Chloe Zoe!

Chloe Zoe is starting kindergarten! Full days of school for a full week. Chloe Zoe has a new backpack and matching lunch box and is so excited to see her best friends Mary Margaret and George. On the first day of school, Chloe Zoe discovers Mary Margaret is in a different kindergarten class. Will kindergarten be any fun without her best friend?

It's the First Day of Kindergarten, Chloe Zoe! by Jane Smith

Publication Date: July 1, 2016

Types: Children's, Fiction

Hardcover: 32 pages

Publisher: Albert Whitman & Company.

ISBN-10: 0807524581

ISBN-13: 9780807524589

Biography

Jane Smith earned her BFA in picture from Columbus College of Art & Design. Upon graduation, she worked as an art director for a children's novelty book publisher in Los Angeles. Jane currently creates artwork for a variety of publishing and licensing clients(委托客户) at her beach house in California, where she lives with her husband and daughter.

21. Who is the writer of the book?
A. Chloe Zoe. B. Mary Margaret.
C. George. D. Jane Smith.
22. How many pages are there in this book?
A. 32. B. 81.
C. 89. D. 73.
23. What did the author become upon graduation?
A. A scientist. B. An art director.
C. A publisher. D. A painter.

B

When we are kids, we don't know what we will overcome. At the age of thirteen, I fell ill. This illness lasted three years and I missed a lot of schooling. Doctors tried their best to help me as much as possible, but in the end this was something I just had to be used to. I felt little hope in life. However, in my junior year of high school, I had a turning point. I discovered my gift for writing and then I realized if I continued to let this problem hold me back, my dream would never come true. So my state of mind changed. Going through the difficulty also gave me the strong desire to write. Writing what mattered most to me helped me overcome what sickened me.

During my freshman and sophomore(高中二年级的)year I did not learn much due to illness. So I became focused and determined and actually completed high school in two years instead of four. At the close of my junior year, I had straight A's and became an honor roll student. Seeing what I had accomplished, I realized that having disadvantages doesn't mean it is impossible to achieve success.

By becoming a writer, I've become a reader. While performing community service at the library, I read to those who are less fortunate and unable to read. From pre-school children to the elderly, I enjoy my time reading to people of all ages. It is pleasing to see the awesome expressions on their faces as the words become a vision in their minds. Giving back is one of the greatest gifts you could give in life. It inspires me to write something people can learn from.

24. How did the author feel when she got ill?
A. Optimistic. B. Nervous. C. Hopeless. D. Calm.
25. What led to the author's turning point in life?
A. Her efforts in study. B. Her talent for writing.
C. The change of her dream. D. The desire to read to others.
26. What's probably the author's disadvantage in her mind?
A. Missing schooling due to illness. B. Becoming an honor roll student.
C. Having a negative state of mind. D. Failing to take exercise regularly.

27. What can we learn about the author?

- A. The author enjoys imagining things.
- B. The author encourages others to read for life.
- C. The author wants to benefit others by writing.
- D. The author prefers to be a reader rather than a writer.

C

In Kenya, blind students and those with poor eyesight were still using Braille books for their studies until recently.

Kenyan schools for the blind are now beginning to use technology that provides material in an audible (可听见的) form. This has expanded possibilities for the students and taught them new ways to communicate with technology.

17-year-old Lucas Mwanzia has been attending computer classes at the Thika School for the blind for the past two years. He is in the eighth grade now. He started school at a later age because of his poor eyesight. But using the new technology, he can search the Internet for biology class. He says the technology has opened doors that once were closed and Braille books are costly and you have to spend a lot of money to buy one. With computers, the books are available at little or no cost.

Zachary Muasya was born blind. He is now one of the school's teachers. He has been teaching the students how to use the technology for about two years now. He says the technology opens up possibilities that can level the playing field for his students. "Assistive technology equips the learners with many skills that really make them independent in life," says Muasya.

The assistive technology costs \$1,000 to set up. But a non-governmental organization called InAble has provided it to the schools at no cost. Peter Okeyo, the program manager at InAble, says blind students using the technology may still face difficulties when they move to higher education. He says students who have used the technology through high school might not have it at the university they attend. Those students might have difficulties if they have to go back to Braille, he adds.

Four out of Kenya's 11 schools for the blind are using the technology. InAble says it will provide the financing for the remaining schools to join the effort.

28. Why did Lucas Mwanzia start school so late?

- A. His parents hadn't enough money.
- B. He was blind in both eyes.
- C. He was too weak to walk.
- D. His eyesight was poor.

29. Compared with Braille books, using the new technology is _____.

- A. difficult.
- B. cheap.
- C. challenging.
- D. boring.

30. What can we know about the technology according to Zachary Muasya?

- A. It must be learned for two years
- B. It can improve blind students' sight
- C. It helps to make the playing field flatter
- D. It makes blind students live by themselves

31. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Peter Okeyo is a blind person who works at InAble.
- B. InAble is an organization that belongs to American government.
- C. Not all the schools for the blind are now equipped with technology.
- D. Blind students using the technology can't finish higher education.

D

Herman Melville, the writer of the famous whale story *Moby Dick*, wrote that humpback whales(座头鲸) were "the most light-hearted of all the whales." They swim in ocean areas close to land and are active at the surface often jumping out of the water and coming down with a great splash. They are intelligent animals and can be seen working together as they hunt masses of small fish. And, if you listen closely, you might even hear one singing.

Marine biologist Jim Darling has studied the songs of humpback whales for 25 years. While recording whale songs on a boat near Hawaii, he invited author Douglas Chadwick to experience diving with a humpback. In the water, the way Chadwick heard the whale's songs changed completely. "Suddenly, I no longer heard the whale's voice in my ears. I felt it inside my head and bones." He clearly sensed the whale's silent awareness of him. The 13-meter-long giant looked him over curiously, but never harmed him.

The whale then swam under the boat. It pointed its head down to the ocean floor and, with flippers(鳍) extended out to its sides, began to sing. Up in the boat, Darling recorded the whale's song. Such songs may be long and complex, lasting for 30 minutes or more; they are perhaps the longest songs sung by an animal.

Darling says that only male humpbacks sing, but for unknown reasons. It was previously thought that they sang to attract females, but scientists showed this was incorrect when they played recordings of whale songs in the ocean and no females came around. Another idea is that male humpbacks compete with each other using songs, just as other male animals do using antlers(触角).

In addition to their long and mysterious songs, humpbacks make a variety of other sounds as they communicate every day. When alarmed by enemies such as killer whales, or when the feeding is especially good, the sounds they produce can be louder than an airplane engine.

During the days of heavy whale hunting, the world humpback population was reduced from an estimated 125,000 to around 6,000 animals. Thanks to laws against hunting, humpbacks now

number perhaps 30,000 animals altogether. The constantly moving humpbacks are very difficult to count. However, it now seems that this mysterious singer will continue to sing for years to come.

32. What may be the reason for humpback whales' singing?

- A. To compete with other males.
- B. To show they are light-hearted.
- C. To communicate with humans.
- D. To look for food for their group.

33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a situation in which humpbacks make sounds?

- A. When they are frightened.
- B. When they have found lots of food.
- C. When they communicate with each other.
- D. When humans enter the water with them.

34. What does the underlined word "this" refer to in Paragraph 4?

- A. The idea that male humpbacks sing.
- B. The idea that male humpbacks sing to attract females.
- C. The idea that female humpbacks sing to attract males.
- D. The idea that males compete with each other by singing songs.

35. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. How to record humpbacks in the ocean.
- B. How humpbacks communicate with people.
- C. Humpback songs and what they might mean.
- D. The career of a man who is interested in humpbacks.

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。

We all have times in our lives when we just have too many things to deal with. 36 Well, that's crazy, because if you get ill then you're going to be able to do nothing. Here are some ideas to take care of yourself.

37 Living with clutter (杂乱) and never being able to find what you need when you need it causes stress. Take time to develop a system and then use it. Instead of keeping all the things you need to do in your head, write them down on a piece of paper.

Devote 30 minutes per day to personal development materials. 38 And negative ones will disappear. If we want to be successful in work and life, we need to develop the habit of feeding our minds in a positive way. So take in good inspiring information.

Say no to anything that is not important to you. Give yourself permission to concentrate on what's important. Getting the unnecessary, tiresome responsibilities off your schedule will give you more time and space. 39

Take 5-minute mini-breaks every hour. 40 So no matter how efficiently (有效地) you work, you should always let your mind wander or end up spending time doing other things

when you try to keep going hour after hour. Instead, break up each hour by getting up from your chair and walking outside to take a 5-minute break.

- A. Get organized.
- B. Write a daily thanks list.
- C. You can't stay focused all the time.
- D. Fill your minds with positive thoughts.
- E. Besides, it will reduce the pressure that you feel.
- F. As a result, we often forget to look after ourselves.
- G. Eating healthily is one of the most sensible things you can do for yourself.

第三部分 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, 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。

At the beginning of high school I couldn't get along with the new life. Besides studying harder, I also had to 41 field hockey(曲棍球).

In fact, doing field hockey was my mother's 42. She thought I should join in field hockey at high school to make my school life full. I wanted to do volleyball---I had played it for six years, and wasn't 43. But my mother said I was too short. She bought me a field hockey stick and 44 me on the field the night after my first day of high school.

So I 45 up to a group of girls who were talking and smiling on the field. I gathered all my courage to say 46 to them. Then we introduced ourselves.

47, all of them accepted me into their group. We continued 48 until the coach showed up and asked me to practise with them. I tried to do well but it was so difficult! Being 49 at it, I almost wanted to give it up.

But the girls kept me 50. They were so easy to talk to. So I continued to 51 to play it. 52, the real turning point was when my coach taught how to play it. It truly did 53. I found out the same strategies as soccer players used. I 54 the girl and tried to "jab" (猛击) at the ball, which was a field hockey technique. I 55 the ball several times, but a little while later it was much easier to actually push the ball away.

From then on, I played it regularly and had a little 56. That gave me high spirits. I had achieved what I consider a(n) 57 success, and soon the rest of my high school problems 58 themselves. And thanks, Mom, for forcing me out of the car onto the 59, making me face my cowardice (懦弱), and 60 me to live to my fullest potential.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. do with | B. go on | C. put off | D. give up |
| 42. A. interest | B. idea | C. promise | D. mistake |
| 43. A. new | B. long | C. bad | D. skilled |
| 44. A. beat | B. praised | C. left | D. punished |
| 45. A. gave | B. walked | C. called | D. broke |
| 46. A. sorry | B. goodbye | C. welcome | D. hello |
| 47. A. Firstly | B. Importantly | C. Surprisingly | D. Particularly |
| 48. A. talking | B. sleeping | C. studying | D. dreaming |
| 49. A. annoyed | B. good | C. amazed | D. horrible |
| 50. A. going | B. crying | C. running | D. laughing |
| 51. A. promise | B. refuse | C. learn | D. pretend |
| 52. A. Besides | B. Still | C. Thus | D. However |
| 53. A. begin | B. help | C. fail | D. finish |
| 54. A. got along with | B. end up with | C. came up with | D. caught up with |
| 55. A. missed | B. saw | C. received | D. threw |
| 56. A. chances | B. skill | C. advice | D. patience |
| 57. A. strange | B. necessary | C. impossible | D. important |
| 58. A. helped | B. found | C. appeared | D. corrected |
| 59. A. field | B. horse | C. stage | D. surface |
| 60. A. allowing | B. pushing | C. persuading | D. expecting |

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。

Laba rice porridge was first introduced to China in the Song Dynasty about 900 years ago.

There is a 61 (touch) story. When Sakyamuni, the first Buddha and founder of the religion, was 62 his way into the high mountains in his quest for understanding and enlightenment (佛教的觉悟), he grew tired and 63 (hunger). Exhausted from 64 (day) of walking, he failed away by a river in India. A shepherdess (牧羊女) found him there and 65 (feed) him her lunch-porridge made with beans and rice. Sakyamuni was thus able 66 (continue) his journey.

After six years of strict discipline, he 67 (final) realized his dream of full enlightenment on the 68 (eight) day of the twelfth lunar month. Ever since, monks have prepared rice porridge on the eve and held a ceremony the following day, 69 they chant sutras (吟诵佛经) and offer porridge to Buddha.

Thus, the tradition of eating Laba porridge was based in religion, though with the passing of time the food 70 (it) became a popular winter dish especially in cold northern China.

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 English teacher, Mr Li, nearly fifty years old, comes to our school in 1998. As he has been working very hardly all these years, he has praised for his excellent work many times. He has many knowledge and is good at teaching. All of us enjoy his lesson which are lively and interested. He gets on well with us, so he is strict with us. He often encourages us to do our best as the benefit of our country. With his help, we have made a great progress. Mr Li is not only our good teacher but also our good friend. He is my favorite teacher and we all love and respect her.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 你的新西兰朋友 Terry 将去中国度假, 发邮件向你了解今年暑假社会实践活动。请你回复邮件, 内容包括:

1. 介绍活动;
2. 陈述理由;
3. 发出邀请。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: social practice activity