

重庆八中 2018—2019 学年度（下）期末考试高一年级

英语试题

命题：郭黎；付晓勇 审核：何翔 打印校对：郭黎；付晓勇

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题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How much money will the woman borrow from the man?
A. \$20. B. \$5. C. \$15.
2. What music does the man prefer?
A. Folk music. B. Jazz. C. Classical music.
3. What is the name of the man's twin brother?
A. Jack. B. Franklin. C. Joe.
4. What's the man?
A. An editor. B. A writer. C. A photographer.
5. Where does the woman want to go?
A. The art gallery. B. The opposite bus stop. C. The science museum.

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 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 至 7 题。

6. Why does the woman want to change her computer?
A. It looks very old.
B. It is not popular any more.
C. Its working speed is slow.
7. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. To sell her old computer. B. To buy a P3 computer. C. To find a P4 on the net.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did Tony look at in Mrs. Juice's class?
A. His cousin's photo.
B. A postcard sent from China.
C. A book on Chinese history.

9. What did Tony's cousin study in Beijing University?
A. Chinese history. B. Chinese festivals. C. Chinese literature.

10. What does Tony think of his cousin?

- A. His cousin is dependent.
- B. His cousin is not homesick.
- C. His cousin is hardworking.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why is the man sad?

- A. He hopes to travel badly.
- B. He's lost interest in reading.
- C. He is tired of traveling alone.

12. What is the prize Pam wants most?

- A. A travel bag. B. A trip to Italy. C. A free flight.

13. What is the best way to pay when in Italy according to the man?

- A. In cash. B. By traveler's check. C. By credit card.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What is the time when the conversation happens?

- A. At 4 o'clock. B. At 11 o'clock sharp. C. At about 10 o'clock.

15. What is Professor Green leaving for?

- A. An international conference.
- B. A computer science lecture.
- C. An interview with a manager.

16. How will probably Lily solve her puzzles?

- A. By consulting Professor Green.
- B. By turning to Dr. Brown for help.
- C. By discussing with Professor William.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where would the speaker attend an important meeting?

- A. Norwalk. B. Stamford. C. New York.

18. Who recommended the speaker to go by taxi?

- A. The driver. B. The conductor. C. The porter.

19. Why did the speaker want to thank the driver?

- A. He tried his best to help the speaker.
- B. He didn't charge the speaker the fee.
- C. He helped the speaker with his luggage.

20. How did the speaker feel at the end of story?

- A. Delighted. B. Upset. C. Fortunate.

B

When I learned that my 71-year-old mother was playing Scrabble—a word game—against herself, I knew I had to do something. My husband suggested we give her a computer to play against.

I wasn't sure my mother was ready for it. After all, it had taken 15 years to persuade her to buy an electric cooker. Even so, we packed up our old computer and delivered it to my parents' home. And so began my mother's adventure in the world of computers.

It also marked the beginning of an unusual teaching task for me. I'd taught people of all ages, but I never thought I would be teaching my mother how to do anything. She had been the one teaching me all my life: to cook and sew, to enjoy the good times and put up with the bad. Now it was my turn to give something back.

It wasn't easy at the beginning. There was so much to explain and to introduce. Slowly but surely, my mother caught on, making notes in a little notebook. After a few months of Scrabble and other games, I decided it was time to introduce her to word processing. This proved to be a bigger challenge to her, so I gave her some homework. I asked her to write me a letter, using different letter types, colors and spaces.

"Are you this demanding with your kindergarten pupils?" she asked.

"No, of course not," I said. "They already know how to use a computer."

My mother isn't the only one experiencing a fast personal growth period. Thanks to the computer, my father has finally got over his phone allergy. For as long as I can remember, any time I called, my mother would answer. Dad and I have had more phone conversations in the last two months than we've had in the past 20 years.

24. Why did the author decide to give her mother a computer?

- A. To make her life more enjoyable.
- B. To help her through the bad times.
- C. To support her in doing her homework.
- D. To let her have more chances to write letters.

25. What does the author do according to the text?

- A. She is a housewife.
- B. She is a cook.
- C. She is a teacher.
- D. She is a computer engineer.

26. Why did the author ask her mother to write her a letter?

- A. To keep in touch with her mother.
- B. To practice what her mother had learned.
- C. To free her mother from heavy housework.
- D. To prevent her mother from using the telephone.

27. What happened to the author's father after the computer was brought home?

- A. He took more phone calls.
- B. He became skilled at it.
- C. He lost interest in cooking.
- D. He played even more games.

C

Black Friday refers to the day after Thanksgiving. On this particular day, crowds of shoppers flood into stores all over the country to take advantage of the season's biggest holiday bargains. But the real story behind Black Friday is a bit complicated.

The most commonly repeated story behind the post-Thanksgiving shopping-related Black Friday tradition links it to retailers (零售商). As the story goes, after an entire year of operating at a loss, recorded in red ink, stores would supposedly earn a profit, marked in black ink, on the day after Thanksgiving, because holiday shoppers blew so much money on discounted products. Though it's true that retail companies used to record losses in red and profits in black when doing their accounting, this version of Black Friday's origin is not an accurate story behind the tradition.

The true story behind Black Friday, however, is not as sunny as retailers might have you believe. Back in the 1950s, police in the city of Philadelphia used the term to describe the chaos that happened on the day after Thanksgiving, when tens of thousands of suburban shoppers and tourists flooded into the city in advance of the big Army-Navy football game held on that Saturday every year. Not only would the police not be able to take the day off, but also they would have to work extra-long shifts dealing with the additional crowds and traffic.

The term didn't spread to the rest of the country until much later, however, and as recently as 1985 it wasn't in common use nationwide. Sometime in the late 1980s, however, retailers found a way to reinvent Black Friday and turn it into something that reflected positively on them and their customers. The result was the "red to black" concept mentioned earlier. The Black Friday story stuck, and pretty soon the term's darker roots in Philadelphia were largely forgotten.

28. What is usually believed to be the origin of Black Friday?
- A. The great profit retailers may gain. B. The way retailers do their accounting.
C. The much money shoppers spend. D. The biggest bargains on this day.
29. Why did police in Philadelphia refer to the day after Thanksgiving as Black Friday?
- A. They had to compete with more shoppers for bargains.
B. They had to give up the big Army-Navy football game.
C. They had to work more hours to deal with the chaos.
D. They had to advance to suburb to fight against floods.
30. The retailers reinvent Black Friday in the late 1980s _____.
- A. to attract more customers to shop B. to create the "red to black" concept
C. to make profits by this special event D. to change people's impression of it
31. Which could be the best title of the passage?
- A. The Real History of Black Friday B. The Biggest Shopping Holiday
C. A Term with Various Meanings D. A Forgotten Truth of Red and Black

D

Astronauts on shorter shuttle missions (使命) often work very long days. Tasks are scheduled so tightly that break times are often used to finish the day's work. This type of schedule is far too demanding for long missions on the International Space Station (ISS). ISS crewmembers usually live in space for at least a quarter of a year. They work five days on and two days off to mimic the normal way they do things on Earth as much as possible. Weekends give the crew valuable time to rest and do a few hours of housework. They can communicate with family and friends by email, Internet phone and through private video conferences.

While astronauts cannot go to a baseball game or a movie in orbit, there are many familiar activities that they can still enjoy. Before a mission, the family and friends of each ISS crewmember put together a collection of family photos, messages, videos and reading material for the astronauts to look at when they will be floating 370 kilometers above the Earth. During their mission, the crew also receives care packages with CDs, books, magazines, photos and letters. And as from early 2010, the Internet became available on the ISS, giving astronauts the chance to do some "web surfing" in their personal time. Besides relaxing with these more common entertainments, astronauts can simply enjoy the experience of living in space.

Many astronauts say that one of the most relaxing things to do in space is to look out the window and stare at the universe and the Earth's vast land mass and oceans.

32. What does the word "mimic" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
- A. Copy. B. Remember. C. Improve. D. Waste.
33. Which of the following best describes the families of the astronauts on the ISS?
- A. Proud and patient. B. Worried and annoyed.
C. Excited and Curious. D. Caring and thoughtful.
34. What can we know about the astronauts on the ISS from the last paragraph?
- A. They regard space life as common.
B. They love to see the Earth from space.
C. They feel life in space boring and tiring
D. They live happier in space than on the Earth.
35. The passage is mainly about how the astronauts _____.
- A. connect with people on the Earth B. work for longer missions in space
C. spend their free time in space D. observe the Earth from space

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've all heard about the power of our attitude, and it's our attitude that determines how much we succeed in life.

All the things that you have been through, all the people you have met and interacted with can have an impact on your attitude. If you think that all these factors have molded you into a

person with a poor attitude towards life, there is no need to worry. _____ 36 _____

- Identify and understand what you want to change.

The first step towards change is clearly understanding what needs to be changed. _____ 37 _____ When it comes to changing your attitude, you need to do an honest and in-depth self-evaluation so you could point out exactly which of your characteristics need to be improved or totally changed.

- _____ 38 _____

Find someone who has the kind of attitude that you want to have, and let his or her life give you inspiration and encouragement to move beyond your temporary failures in your journey towards becoming a better person.

- Choose the right company.

As they say, "Bad company corrupts good character." You don't expect yourself to be able to change if you go on surrounding yourself with people who possess all the negative traits that you want to change. Consider befriending new people, especially those who are optimistic and have a healthy attitude towards life. _____ 39 _____

- Believe that you are able to change.

_____ 40 _____ If you don't believe in yourself or believe that you or your life can change, it just won't happen—you will either never start, or give up so quickly that you won't have even given yourself the opportunity to succeed.

A. Setting clear goals is the key to success in any effort.

B. The greatest obstacle is our inability to trust in what we can do.

C. Your effort to change will be easier with these people as friends.

D. Fix your mind on the things that would come as a result of your attitude change.

E. There is always an opportunity for change.

F. Look for a role model.

G. Think about how your attitude change will affect your life.

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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

"A bird with a broken wing will never fly as high." I'm sure that John would _____ 41 _____ this saying as he felt this way almost every day in school.

By high school, John was the most famous _____ 42 _____ in his town. He was always absent, didn't answer questions and got into _____ 43 _____. He had failed almost every exam by the time he entered his senior year, yet was _____ 44 _____ each year to a higher grade level. Teachers didn't want to _____ 45 _____ him again the following year. John was moving on, but definitely not moving _____ 46 _____.

I met John for the first time at a weekend leadership training program _____ 47 _____ John was

one of 405 students who signed up. At the start of the training, John was just standing 48 the circle of students, against the back wall. He didn't 49 join the discussion groups. But slowly, the interactive games 50 him in.

The ice really melted (融化) when the 51 started building a list of positive and negative things that had occurred at school that year. John had some definite thoughts on those 52. The other students in John's group 53 his comments. All of a sudden John felt like a 54 of the group, and before long he was 55 like a leader. By the end of the training, he had joined the Homeless Project team. The other students on the team were 56 with his passionate concern and ideas. They elected John co-chairman of the 57.

John started 58 at school every day and answered questions from teachers for the first time. He led a second project, 59 300 blankets and 1,000 pairs of shoes for the homeless shelter.

A bird with a broken wing only needs 60. Once healed, it can fly higher than the rest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. leave out | B. agree with | C. hear from | D. doubt about |
| 42. A. dream-seeker | B. peace-lover | C. troublemaker | D. storyteller |
| 43. A. debt | B. difficulties | C. work | D. fights |
| 44. A. settled down | B. kept in | C. passed on | D. driven away |
| 45. A. have | B. pet | C. love | D. accompany |
| 46. A. back | B. away | C. up | D. in |
| 47. A. though | B. since | C. unless | D. once |
| 48. A. onto | B. around | C. outside | D. among |
| 49. A. readily | B. hurriedly | C. delightedly | D. warmly |
| 50. A. sent | B. drew | C. put | D. led |
| 51. A. groups | B. workers | C. directors | D. teachers |
| 52. A. times | B. lists | C. people | D. situations |
| 53. A. welcomed | B. gathered | C. refused | D. ignored |
| 54. A. heart | B. founder | C. part | D. leader |
| 55. A. born | B. dressed | C. shaped | D. treated |
| 56. A. filled | B. impressed | C. beaten | D. associated |
| 57. A. team | B. school | C. program | D. organization |
| 58. A. walking around | B. showing up | C. dropping out | D. going down |
| 59. A. donating | B. making | C. buying | D. collecting |
| 60. A. replacing | B. feeding | C. raising | D. mending |

第二节 (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 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式, 并填在答题卡的相应位置。

At working days, most people are occupied with their various tasks, but in the evening and weekends they can spare time to relax and take part 61. _____ different kinds of

entertainment. Some watch television 62. _____ go to the movies, while others are fond of community activities. There 63. _____ (exist) a wide range of ways to kill our free time.

Almost everyone has some kind of hobbies. It may be something from collecting vases to 64. _____ (make) model robots. Some hobbies are very expensive, while others don't cost a cent at all. Some 65. _____ (collect) are worth a lot of money. Others are valuable only to their owners.

I know 66. _____ man who had a stamp collection worth a large fortune. He was very happy about his purchase and 67. _____ (think) the price was sensible. On the other hand, my youngest brother collects match boxes. He has almost 600 of them, but I wonder if they are worth any money. However, to my brother they are 68. _____ (fair) valuable. Nothing makes him 69. _____ (proud) than to find a new match box for his collection.

That's 70. _____ a hobby means, I think. It is something we like to do in our free time simply for fun. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us is.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据首字母或者中文提示，用所学单词(Book3 Unit 2 to Book 4 Unit1)的正确形式完成句子。

71. Our classroom _____ (量起来达到) 9×8 meters can accommodate 60 students.
72. The new targeted treatment will effectively p_____ cancer from developing.
73. Only when you are aware of your own s_____ and weaknesses, can you make schedules suitable for yourself.
74. The teacher _____ (使意识到) on us the importance of timely revision when we failed the exam.
75. They were so proud of their children's a_____ that tears of joy flooded their eyes.
76. It is of no benefit and use; on the c_____, it is a huge mistake.
77. I _____ for foreign language learners, *Youdao* online dictionary never fails to give detailed explanations.
78. He delivered the wonderful speech without _____ to (参看) his notes and everyone present gave a big round of applause.
79. To be grateful to life means to g_____ (具诚) appreciate the best life has offered.
80. In summer, the trees provide s_____ for the passers-by, in which they can feel the cool summer breeze once in a while.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

某国际环保组织面向全国中学生招募“公共交通工具代言人”，希望申请者选择一种自己喜欢的公共交通工具为之代言（speak for）。假如你是重庆新华中学的学生李华，有意参与该活动。现请用英文写一篇 100 字左右的文章，内容如下：

1. 表示有意参加；
2. 打算为何种公共交通工具代言，并说明理由；
3. 希望申请成功。