

6. Where did Michael buy the shirt?
A. In a clothes shop. B. In Hangzhou. C. On the Internet.

7. What is the shirt made of?
A. Cotton. B. Silk. C. Plastic.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题

8. What are they doing now?
A. Making a call. B. Doing housework. C. Playing chess.

9. How often does Jack help his father wash the car?
A. Twice a month. B. Once a week. C. Once a day.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When did the fire happen?
A. Last Sunday. B. Last Friday. C. Last Saturday.

11. What do we know about Lucy?
A. She has come out of hospital.
B. She forgot to turn the light off.
C. She caused the fire.

12. How many people got burnt in the fire?
A. 3. B. 4. C. 5.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is the man probably?
A. A policeman. B. The girl's teacher. C. The girl's boss.

14. What is wrong with the woman?
A. She hurt her leg. B. She caught a cold. C. She hurt her back.

15. What was the weather like yesterday?
A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Snowy.

16. When will the woman be OK?
A. In two days. B. In a week. C. In a month.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why didn't the writer want to get up in the morning?
A. Because she was too sleepy.
B. Because she disliked her new school.
C. Because she was nervous about going to the new school.

18. What was the writer surprised at then?

A. The unkind teacher.

B. The friendly classmates.

C. The beautiful new school.

19. Which book was the same as the writer learned at the old school?

A. The reading book.

B. The math book.

C. The science book.

20. How did the writer feel at the end of the day?

A. She felt happy.

B. She felt lonely.

C. She felt worried.

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）

阅读下列四篇短文，从每小题后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

There is a town near Suzhou. It is very interesting and beautiful. This is Luxiang, an old town.

Luxiang was built in the Southern Song Dynasty (1127 ~ 1279). There were many famous people living in the town at that time.

There are around 30 old buildings of Ming and Qing (1644 ~ 1912) dynasties now. People live a simple life. Six lanes (巷) in the town go to Taihu Lake.

Luxiang looks more beautiful in spring, with many tea trees and fruit gardens. This place is famous for the tea called Biluochun.

The Egyptian pyramids were built around 2560 BC. The largest one of them is the Great Pyramid of Khufu. The King, Khufu, built it as his tomb.

The Great Pyramid was considered a unique building in the 19th century A. D. At that time, it was still the tallest in the world. According to scientific research, Khufu ordered his men to build it stone by stone. The biggest stone weighs 15 tons, and each stone was fixed so well.

The Great Pyramid has four sides and each side is 230.4 meters long and 146.5 meters high. At that time, there were no modern machines or equipment, so how did the ancient Egyptians build it? To this day, it is still a mystery.

21. Many famous people were living in Luxiang _____.

A. from 1127 to 1279

B. from 1644 to 1912

C. from 1127 to 1644

D. from 1279 to 1912

22. Luxiang is famous for _____.

A. fruit gardens

B. tea trees C. Biluochun D. six lanes

23. Building the Great Pyramid is still a mystery now, because _____.

A. each stone was fixed well

B. there were no modern machines or equipment then

C. it was made of stone

D. it was the tallest building in the world

24. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Each side of the Great Pyramid is 230.4 meters long and 146.5 meters wide.

B. Luxiang is far away from Suzhou.

C. Luxiang looks more beautiful except spring.

D. In the 19th century AD, the Great Pyramid was special and unusual.

B

People often ask me for suggestions about how to learn English. As for it, everyone is different. I'll share some of my experience. I once took a school year English course in Wuhan University, but I mostly learned English on my own.

One thing I can tell you is that, once you've started learning, you should try to think in English as much as you can. If you see something when you're riding your bike or walking down the street, just think about "How would I say them in English?" At first, it might be with simple words or phrases, but later you should think about longer phrases and sentences. Now I'm in America, and for most of the time, I would think in English and speak it directly. It's amazing how much this helps.

For several years after I started learning, I was often afraid of talking with others in English because I didn't want to make mistakes. Finally I got it over. And while traveling in America, I'd try to hang out with friends who couldn't speak Chinese, so that I'd have no choice but to speak English. And I also decided that if I said something stupid and other people laughed at me, then so be it. After that, my English started improving much more quickly.

Besides, it may be a good idea to ask your American friends to look at the way you're writing, and give you some suggestions for improvement.

25. According to the writer, _____ is a good way to improve your English.

A. thinking in English

B. learning English grammar

C. watching English films

D. reading English book

26. The underlined phrase "got it over" in Paragraph 3 means "_____ " in English.

A. stick to it

B. depend on it

C. overcome it

D. understand it

27. What is the best title for this passage?

A. The Importance of English

B. My English Learning Experience

C. My University Life

D. My American Friends

C

When I was growing up, my family moved about every three years. One advantage of this was that I got to see different parts of the world. It also made my family very close. I also learned to be pretty good at making new friends, and to keep in touch with old friends, I became a great letter writer. But I **was jealous of** kids who stayed in one place. They got to keep their friends for a long time. It wasn't until I was much older, with children of my own, that I learned that children's friendships can end even when no one moves.

Sometimes children's friendships end in angry quarrels and hurt feelings. Sometimes friendships end gradually. Perhaps the most painful end to a friendship is the one-sided rejection (抛弃)—one friend turns away, or chooses someone else as a close friend, and the other child is left wondering why things fell apart.

The end of a friendship is often sad, but it's not necessarily a bad thing. Sometimes it's just an unavoidable result of children growing up in different ways or at different speeds. The interest in hot wheels that drew two three-year-old boys together won't enable their friendship to continue when they're ten years old and one plays soccer while the other prefers chess. Sometimes certain pairs of children will probably bring out the worst in each other, and they're better off finding different, more suitable friends. Often the end of one friendship makes more room for other friendships to grow.

28. Which word is close in meaning to "was jealous of" in Paragraph 1?

A. Thanked.

B. Scolded.

C. Disturbed.

D. Admired.

29. Which of the following is the most painful way of ending a friendship?

A. Two children quarrelled angrily and hurt each other.

B. One child turns away without giving the reason.

C. Two children ended their friendship gradually as they grew up.

D. One child moved to another part of the country.

30. What does the writer mean in the last paragraph?

A Children playing soccer can be friends.

B. Friends will always bring out the worst in each other.

C It's not always a bad thing for a child to end a friendship.

D Friendship for a child can be developed in different ways.

31. Which of the following might be the best title?

A. What to Expect of a Friendship

B. Friendships End Painfully

D

Earthquakes strike suddenly at any time of the day or night, there's no way to tell when. If an earthquake happens, it may cause many deaths and injuries and great damage. Decide how and where your family will get together if separate. Choose an out-of-state friend or relative that the family members can call after the quake to report where they are and how they are. Know the safe places in each room: under the strong tables, desks, or against inside walls and keep enough food, water and other things, including a flashlight, a radio, medicines and clothing.

During the earthquake, you should keep a clear head and never be too nervous to know what to do. Protect your head and neck with your arms. If possible, take a book, a pillow or any other things to protect yourself from falling glass and ruins. If you are indoors, you must immediately lie under any strong furniture. If outdoors, move to an open area away from trees, buildings, walls and power poles. In a narrow valley, move to the center of it and look out for falling stones. If you are in the car, move to the side of the road and stop the car. Do not stop near buildings, power lines and on or under the bridges. Stay in your car until the shaking stops.

Do not move badly injured person unless they are in great danger after the earthquake. Do not use the telephone immediately unless there is a serious injury or fire. Turn on your radio for instructions and news reports. Be prepared for aftershocks. If you should leave your home, post a message inside your home telling family members where you can be found.

32. The writer wants to tell us that _____.
- A. why the earthquake is very dangerous
B. how to prepare the dangerous earthquake
C. when the earthquake usually happens
D. where to stay during the earthquake
33. After the earthquake, you should _____.
- A. move the injured person quickly
B. use the telephone right after the earthquake
C. turn on the TV to get the news report
D. leave a message in your home before you leave
34. If the earthquake happens when you are driving, you can _____.
- A. find the strong building to hide
B. leave the car as soon as possible
C. go on driving quickly without stop
D. move to the side of the road and stop
35. From the text, we can know _____.

- A. you should keep calm and know what to do clearly
- B. the buildings and walls can protect us if we are outdoor
- C. all the earthquakes will cause great damage
- D. the falling glass can be used to help us

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。

In today's world English has become a global language. Speaking or writing in English is a matter of global interest these days, for it is now a requirement for being able to communicate with the outer world.

36

Enthusiasm(热情)

The first thing you need to have is an enthusiasm to reach your goal. The most important thing you have to have is emotional devotion(情感,承诺)with your desire to learn English quickly. 37

38

You pass by a lot of things in English that you meet with in your day-to-day life. Things could include magazines, emails, posts on social media, websites, a piece of literary work(文学作品) or a newspaper. Read them because you never know what is waiting for you in there. You might find that a lot of things are already known to you but the content will surely be full of new vocabulary allowing you to improve faster.

Keep a note of the new words

39 It's a bit more important that you keep a handy notebook with you and whenever you learn a new word or expression, write down the context along with the word. Use the word in a sentence and note the meaning, too. Sometimes you may find forgetting a certain word or phrase seems impossible.

40 So, to prevent this you need to keep visiting your pages and go through the notes you have made time and time again.

- A. Don't just move on after reading.
- B. Read everything you may come across.
- C. Don't let yourself down if you face a difficulty.
- D. However, being a human being you are built to forget.
- E. You won't achieve success if you aren't enthusiastic enough.
- F. By following these tips you will improve the language quickly.
- G. Spend the most of your time in either listening or reading in English.

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,从短文后各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出适合填入对应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

“Daily Star, sir,” called Jason, carrying some newspapers under his arm. The little boy had been running up and down the street, but there were still twenty 41 left. His voice was almost gone and his heart was 42. The shops would soon close, and all the people would go home. He would have to go home too, carrying the papers 43 money. He had hoped to sell more papers tonight to make more money to buy a 44 for his mother and some seeds for his bird. That was why he had bought the papers with all his money. He 45 as he thought of his failure to sell all his papers.

“You don’t know the 46 of selling papers. You must shout, ‘Hot news! Bomb bursting!’” another newsboy Chad told Jason. “47 it’s not in the paper at all,” replied Jason. “Just run away quickly 48 they have time to see, and you’ll 49 out and get your money,” Chad said.

It was a new 50 to Jason. He thought of his bird with no 51 and the cake he wanted to buy for his mother, but it was 52 that he would not tell a lie. Though he was 53 a poor newsboy, he had been 54 some good things.

The next afternoon Jason went to the office for his papers 55. Several boys were crowding around Chad, who declared with a 56 smile that he sold six dozen the day before. He added that Jason 57 money because he would not tell a lie. The boys 58 at Jason. “You wouldn’t tell a lie yesterday, my boy?” A gentleman at the office came up and patted Jason’s shoulder 59, “You’re just the boy I am looking for.” A week later Jason started his new 60. He lost the sale of twenty papers because he would not tell a lie, but got a well-paid job because he told the truth.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. shops | B. coins | C. people | D. papers |
| 42. A. open | B. heavy | C. pure | D. weak |
| 43. A. instead of | B. in return for | C. regardless of | D. in exchange for |
| 44. A. cup | B. card | C. comb | D. cake |
| 45. A. gave in | B. broke down | C. got away | D. showed up |
| 46. A. difficulty | B. process | C. goal | D. secret |
| 47. A. And | B. But | C. For | D. So |
| 48. A. before | B. since | C. though | D. unless |
| 49. A. call | B. drop | C. sell | D. reach |
| 50. A. edition | B. idea | C. policy | D. task |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 51. A. bread | B. insects | C. seeds | D. water |
| 52. A. concerned | B. amazed | C. excited | D. determined |
| 53. A. still | B. already | C. just | D. also |
| 54. A. taught | B. handed | C. awarded | D. allowed |
| 55. A. at once | B. by chance | C. as usual | D. on purpose |
| 56. A. proud | B. gentle | C. warm | D. polite |
| 57. A. borrowed | B. lost | C. made | D. saved |
| 58. A. laughed | B. shouted | C. nodded | D. stared |
| 59. A. bravely | B. gratefully | C. fondly | D. modestly |
| 60. A. duty | B. business | C. job | D. method |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入一个适当的词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Have you ever heard of friendship among animals? At a zoo in Germany, an unusual friendship developed between a cat and a bear.

No one is quite sure how the friendship first began. One day, some 61. _____ (worker) in the zoo noticed a black cat was in the bear's cage(笼子), and the two animals were 62. _____ (play) together peacefully. They were surprised 63. _____ well the small cat seemed to get along with the larger bear. The bear keeper allowed the cat to stay with the bear. And later the pair and their unusual friendship 64. _____ (become) a hot topic at the zoo.

After several years later, a new cage 65. _____ (build) for the bear. However, the cat was still in the same cage, so it walked around 66. _____ (angry) and cried to be with the bear. The bear keeper finally took pity on the cat 67. _____ let it stay with the bear. The cat and the bear got 68. _____ (close) than before. They often sat together and shared meals in 69. _____ sun.

Sometimes it may be natural for animals 70. _____ (have) their own ideas about who would make a good friend. These may surprise humans, who usually expect animals to form relationship with others of the same species.

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)

假如英语课上老师要求同学们交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处错误。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(Λ),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。

Good news for you, everyone! There will be an English lecture in modern American English by Mr. Jackson, a American professor from Hezhou College. It would be given in the school dining hall on next Wednesday morning. It will last two hour from 10:00 to 12:00. Those who are interested in them are welcome. But you can invite your friends attend the lecture. Be sure not to be lately.

By the way, we have been decided to set up an English Corner in our school, where we will be able to have free talks in English and improve us English from then on. We'll have a further discussion about it after the lecture.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

升入高中,离开了以前的老师,又结识了很多新老师。请你选择一位自己最喜欢的老师介绍给大家,要点包括:

1. 外貌性格;
2. 教学特色;
3. 你的评价。

注意:1. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

2. 词数:70 左右。

My Favourite Teacher

子洲中学 2018 ~ 2019 学年度第一学期期末考试

高一英语试题参考答案及评分标准

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)

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A

第二节 (共 15 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. A
16. C 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. A

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)

A) 21. A 22. C 23. B 24. D

B) 25. A 26. C 27. B

C) 28. D 29. B 30. C 31. D

D) 32. B 33. D 34. D 35. A

第二节 (共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

36. F 37. E 38. B 39. A 40. D

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)

41. D 42. B 43. A 44. D 45. B 46. D 47. B 48. A 49. C 50. B

51. C 52. D 53. C 54. A 55. C 56. A 57. B 58. A 59. C 60. C

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

61. workers 62. playing 63. how 64. became 65. was built

66. angrily 67. and 68. closer 69. the 70. to have

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)

Good news for you, everyone! There will be an English lecture in modern American English by
on/about

Mr. Jackson, a American professor from Hezhou College. It would be given in the school dining hall on
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next Wednesday morning. It will last two hour from 10:00 to 12:00. Those who are interested in them
hours it

are welcome. But you can invite your friends ^ attend the lecture. Be sure not to be lately.
And to late

By the way, we have ~~been~~ decided to set up an English Corner in our school, where we will

be able to have free talks in English and improve us English from then on. We'll have a further
our

discussion about it after the lecture.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

参考范文:

My Favourite Teacher

I have many teachers in my life, but Mr. Wang present teacher, is my favourite.

Mr. Wang is tall and thin, looking about 40 years old. He is always so kind to us students, just like our father. He has different ways of teaching in class, so we find his class lively and interesting. He always encourages us to speak English in class and never be afraid of making mistakes. Thanks to his excellent teaching, I have made rapid progress in my English.

Mr. Wang is such a good teacher that we all respect him very much. In fact, he is considered as one of the most popular teachers in my school.

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按五个档次给分。
2. 评分时,首先根据作文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 70 的,从得分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分的观察点为:写作要点、应用词汇和语法结构的多样性、准确性以及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差,影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档:(21~25 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有写作要点,陈述充分。

——应用恰当语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构和词汇方面有个别错误,主要表现在复杂语法结构或较高级词汇层面。具备较强的语言运用能力。

——语句间有效使用连接成分,全文结构紧凑。

完全达到预期规定的任务的写作目的。

第四档:(16~20 分)

完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有写作要点,陈述较充分。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能够满足写作任务的要求。

——语法结构和词汇方面有些许错误,主要表现在较复杂语法结构或常用词汇层面。

——语句间应用简单的连接成分,全文结构比较紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档:(11 ~ 15 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有写作要点,陈述欠充分;仅覆盖部分写作要点。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能够满足写作任务的一般要求。

——语法结构和词汇方面有一些错误,主要表现在一般语法结构和基本词汇层面。

——语句间应用简单的连接成分,全文内容基本连贯。

整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档:(6 ~ 10 分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚部分内容,含有一些无关信息。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——有不少语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

——内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地达给读者。

第一档:(1 ~ 5 分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——未理解试题要求,明显遗漏内容,含有不少无关信息。

——语法结构和词汇方面的错误较多,影响对写作内容的理解。

——仅个别句子或短语可读,内容不连贯。

未能传达信息。

0 分

未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写作内容与题目无关或无法看清楚。

三、说明

1. 写作要点可用不同方式表达。

2. 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。