湖北省部分重点中学 2018-2019 年度下学期期中联考

高一英语试卷

考试时间：2019 年 4 月 25 日上午

本试题卷共 10 页，67 题。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

命题学校：武汉市第一中学

祝考试顺利

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。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 suggest the man do?

A. See a doctor. B. Get more sleep. C. Play computer games.

2. What time will the train leave?

A. 7:00. B. 7:15 C. 7:30.

3. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Strangers. B. Close friends. C. Neighbors.

4. What does the woman mean?

A. The man should go to more lessons. B. The man is too forgetful.

C. The man has a good memory.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Buying cars. B. Saving money. C. Annoying matters.

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。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** 小题。

6. Where are the two speakers?

A. At the Customs (海关). B. In the police station. C. In the customers' office.

7. What can we learn about the man? A. The man is Chinese-American.

B. The man does business and travels as well. C. The man often travels to China.

听下面一段对话，回答第 **8** 至第 **10** 小题。

8. What does the woman do?

A. She's a coach. B. She's a journalist. C. She's a football player.

9. How does the man feel about the team? A. They are very young.

B. They could be No.1.

C. They are one of the best college teams.

10. How long is the man's contract (合同)?

A. Five years. B. Four years. C. Six years.

听下面一段对话，回答第 **11** 至第 **13** 小题。

11. How does the man think the woman sounded on the phone?

A. Peaceful. B. Rude. C. Happy.

12. What is the woman waiting for?

A. Her coffee. B. A call from Betty. C. The result of an interview.

13. What does the man say about the woman?

A. She is confident. B. She is very calm. C. She is too anxious.

听下面一段对话，回答第 **14** 至第 **16** 小题。

14. Why did Tina live in New York 8 years ago?

A. She found a job there. B. She went to college there. C. Her grandparents lived there.

15. What makes Tina feel uncomfortable in New York?

A. The traffic jams. B. The long cold winters. C. The noise of garbage trucks.

16. What can we learn from the conversation? A. Tina enjoys the nightlife in New York.

B. Steven is moving to Canada soon. C. They both like living in New York.

听下面一段材料，回答第 **17** 至第 **20** 小题。

17. Why did people leave Earth for Mars? A. Wars made them lose their homes.

B. Earth was seriously polluted.

C. Earth failed to provide enough water.

18. What does the speaker have to eat?

A. Meat. B. Bread and cheese. C. Pills and juice.

19. How does the speaker get to school?

A. By car. B. By spaceship. C. By plane.

20. What does the speaker learn from the guides?

A. Languages. B. The mysteries of Mars. C. How to solve problems.

第二部分 阅读理解 （共两节，满分 **35** 分）

第一节（共 **10** 小题**;** 每小题 **2.5** 分，满分 **25** 分） 阅读下列短文，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**

The sun is going to expand into the orbit of Mercury according to scientific calculations, which will result in the entire Earth catching on fire. Who will save the world?

This imaginative tale is at the heart of the latest Chinese sci-fi movie *The Wandering Earth*. Unlike many American space-themed films where the solution to a disaster Earth faces is always

fleeing (逃离) the planet in spaceships, this time we’re taking the Earth with us. The film, which

has made it the country's most successful film of all time, has offered a different and more ambitious idea.

The “ambition” didn’t come from nowhere. For thousands of years, “homeland” has had a soft spot in the hearts and minds of Chinese people. One old idiom that shows a strong feeling

that Chinese people have had for their homeland is “luoyeguigen”, which means returning to one’s homeland in old age, like fallen leaves returning to the roots of their tree.

“What is Chinese sci-fi?” Guo Fan, the film’s director, said in an interview. “A vehicle that really expresses our cultural and spiritual core ( 核心) can be called Chinese sci-fi. Otherwise,

we’re just following others and telling the same Hollywood stories.”

And the makers of *The Wandering Earth* may have chosen the best time to tell its Chinese sci-fi story. The film was released on Feb 5, the first day of Chinese New Year. It was a time when many people had just made the hard journey back to their hometowns. So to them, there is only one possible way to tell the story: Earth goes wherever humans go, because it’s our home.

21. The main purpose of the opening paragraph is to .

A. give a brief account of the film B. warn people of the coming threat

C. explore ways to avoid the disaster D. introduce the topic of the passage

22. The underlined phrase “a different and more ambitious idea” refers to .

A. fleeing the Earth in spaceships B. bringing in huge success

C. filling the gap in Chinese sci-fi movies D. helping Earth make its escape

23. Which of the following is unlikely to account for the success of the film?

A.The rich imagination of the story. B. Hollywood-style space stories.

C. The special cultural background. D. The time chosen to release the film.

24. What is likely to be title for the passage?

A. Chinese Sci-fi Catches Up B. The Most Successful Chinese Sci-fi

C. Chinese Sci-fi Sets a New Path D. Chinese Sci-fi Challenges Hollywood

**B**

Why not give your dragon boat season a jump-start with a paddling vacation in Orlando, Florida? Spring camp is suitable for all ages and levels, perfect for those looking for a break from the ordinary days. The 2019 Florida Training Camp promises to be a week of fun and fitness on and off the water.

The week will close out on Saturday with a camp BBQ and a racing regatta (赛艇会) !

Opening festivities begin on the evening of Sunday May 15th with camp check-in. Training begins on Monday May 16th and ends on Saturday May 21st.

**GWN FLORIDA TRAINING CAMP**

**Dates: Monday May 16th to Saturday May 21st, 2019**

**Price: $400 or a 30% discount over two months ahead of the opening**

Features include daily schedule, twice daily dragon boat training sessions, daily video analysis, and additional daily group sessions.

**CUSTOMIZE YOUR CAMP EXPERIENCE**

The choices below can be booked as an add-on. Add-ons can be included in your registration(注册) or bought at a later time through the online system.

**Choice 1: High Performance Program Cost: $75**

This choice covers three one-hour sessions completely focused on racing skills and techniques, with the goal of increasing your overall boating speed.

**Choice 2: Steering Clinic Cost: $100**

This clinic is designed to provide steerspersons with skills and techniques they need. The

Steering Clinic covers several 1-hour evening sessions during the wee .

25. According to the first two paragraphs, you in the camp.

A. should be over a certain age B. can have fun on land

C. need basic boating skills D. can enjoy a BBQ at the opening

26. How much does the camp with Choice 2 cost if you pay on Valentine's Day this year?

A. $500 B. $380 C. $ 355 D. $220

27. What can be learned from “**CUSTOMIZE YOUR CAMP EXPERIENCE”**?

A. Add-ons can be bought during registration. B. Choice 1 includes a three-hour session.

C. Choice 2 is for steerspersons with advanced skills.

D. Steering Clinic offers racing techniques.

**C**

Today, with the increasing use of social media, teachers and students have greater access to one's personal history than ever before.

While social media users in education argue that teacher-student connection on social networks are harmless, Carole Lieberman, a psychiatrist (精神科医生) in Beverly Hills, Calif.,

believes any one-on-one private relationship out of the classroom begs for improper behavior to begin. Iris Fanning, a family-counseling provider ( 家 庭 关 系 咨 询 师 ) for school districts in

Albuquerque, N.M., says major concerns arise when students begin to see teachers as friends. “When I entered education, there was a clear wall of boundaries ( 边界) between students and

teachers,” Fanning says. “You still have to have those boundaries, and I think we've got away from that.”

In response to some of the possible threats of social media, some school districts are now limiting after-school dialogue between students and teachers.

“I think teachers should be allowed to add us on social media because that's how we communicate,” says Brown, a high school senior in Ohio, who hasn't befriended any of her teachers on social networks. “But I also think that some teachers would cross the line. I do agree that it needs watching over but they shouldn't be cut off completely.”

Most recently, in Missouri, the state passed Senate Bill 54, which bans students and teachers from having any connections on social media. The bill was created as a strong measure to protect children from entering into improper relationships with teachers. Dave Childers, head teacher at ACEL Fresno Charter High School in California, says it's disheartening to see laws that limit the ability for teachers to connect with students through social media. “We could go as far as saying teachers shouldn’t be allowed to coach sports or advise a club, because when you do that you have extra connections and stronger relationships,” he notes.

28. One-on-one private teacher-student connection may give rise to concerns because it .

A. highlights teachers’ role as friends

B. encourages the threats of social media

C. clouds the necessary teacher-student boundaries

D. places fewer responsibilities on teachers than before

29. Sami Brown would probably agree to in teacher-student connection.

A. ban social media B. move across the dividing line

C. keep an eye on social media users D. heavily punish improper behaviors

30. The underlined word “disheartening” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to .

A. shameful B. understandable C. encouraging D. frustrating

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。

Riding a Mobike on the street, you might hear people speaking Chinese aloud. 31 After walking into a store, it’s possible that you’ll see Huawei smartphones for sale. This isn’t

referring to China, but Manchester, UK. 32 Indeed, Chinese products have gone global.

 33 But to meet local people’s tastes, Chinese restaurants have made some changes to the dishes. “One example is the meat”, said Yin Hang, who is studying at the University of Wollongong in Australia. “We like to eat meat with the bone in, but people here don’t. So Chinese restaurants provide big pieces of meat without bones, even for fish.”

 34 In many cities in Europe, stores sell TCL televisions, Haier fridges and Lenovo computers, reported Reuters. More than half of US-owned drones (无人机) are Chinese models,

according to China Daily. They’re not simply made in China, but designed and developed in the country.

In the past, most Western people thought Chinese products were cheap and unreliable. But things have changed greatly. 35 “For example, Huawei, one of China’s major smartphone makers, overtook Apple in global smartphone sales for the first time in June and July last year,” noted consulting firm Counterpoint Research.

A. Many Chinese brands (品牌) are also becoming more popular.

B. Chinese food has been enjoyed in Western countries for a long time.

C. “Made in China” has become cool and more people trust Chinese brands. D. Meanwhile, international brands are still enjoying great success in China. E. Turning to the right, you may see a Sichuan-style restaurant.

F. In fact, you might see similar things in many other cities around the world. G. What is the biggest problem with many Chinese brands?

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My father was born in a small town in the US. He wasn’t sure what he 36 from life, but something told him to get out and begin a(n) 37 . He took his wife and three daughters with him and went wherever the road took him.

It’s easy to feel 38 when you’re on the road. As my mother said repeatedly, “We

made lots of new friends on our trip – most of them were mechanics (机修工)”, 39 we often spent hours in 40 shops. But that was way 41 than sitting by the roadside while waiting for the engine (发动机) to 42 when it was 40 ℃ outside.

 43 on sometimes seemed impossible. There were always a lot of 44 , especially among us back-seat passengers about who had to sit in the middle.

But even if it was hard, we did learn a lot about 45 .

When we were traveling in the Philippines, we drove to Quezon City one day. It should have been a one-hour drive but was nearly three, 46 bad roads and worse traffic. “Did you put our 47 in the car?” my father asked my mother as we arrived. “No,” she said, slowly turning toward my father. “I thought you did.” That was 48 a seven-hour car trip turned into a 16-hour car trip, which was mostly 49 in silence.

On occasions like that, we had to learn to 50 our anger because we were stuck (困在)

in a rolling box with the same people for the 51 of the journey. Even if I sometimes felt like opening the car door and 52 one of my sisters out, I kept my feelings to myself.

This is why road trips were like 53 universities to us. We earned our degrees in how to get on just by traveling in that old car.

And if we were 54 given a second chance at life, we would do it all over again. Only this time, 55 would put the suitcases in the car.

36. A. wanted B. gained C. received D. learned

37. A. adventure B. cooperation C. voyage D. business

38. A. curious B. relaxed C. lonely D. exhausted

39. A. until B. since C. when D. if

40. A. corner B. repair C. beauty D. coffee

41. A. less B. more C. worse D. better

42. A. scream B. start C. cool D. stop

43. A. Staying B. Getting C. Going D. Carrying

44. A. discussions B. arguments C. weaknesses D. ideas

45. A. forgiveness B. independence C. balance D. patience

46. A. apart from B. according to C. regardless of D. thanks to

47. A. backpacks B. suitcases C. containers D. handbags

48. A. when B. because C. how D. where

49. A. driven B. spent C. taken D. made

50. A. hold on to B. give way to C. lose sight of D. let go of

51. A. half B. part C. rest D. end

52. A. letting B. leaving C. pushing D. taking

53. A. local B. public C. open D. mobile

54. A. somehow B. therefore C. anyhow D. otherwise

55. A. I myself B. my father C. my mother D. my sister

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（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

According to the “Big Bang” theory, after settling into a solid globe, the earth exploded so 56 (violence) that it was not clear 57 the shape would last. Meanwhile, the explosion produced many gases, which were in time 58 (make) the earth's atmosphere. The continued presence of water appeared as the earth cooled down, making possible the 59 (develop) of life on the earth. Many millions of years later, with tiny plants 60 (multiply) on the surface of the water, green plants began to grow on land, 61 (follow) by insects, amphibians, reptiles and dinosaurs. After the age of the dinosaurs ended, all mankind, in 62 (it) turn, became the most important animals 63 the planet. Unfortunately, however, human beings put too much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. As 64 result, the increasing heat from the sun was prevented from escaping into space. So whether life

will continue on the earth 65 (remain) unknown.

第四部分写作（共两节，满分 **40** 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 **15** 分） 假定你是学校团委主席李华。你校决定于“五四青年节”当天举办系列活动，其中包

括英语演讲比赛，希望邀请学校外教 Susan 担任评委。请给她写信，内容主要包括：

1. 邀请 Susan 担任评委；

2. 简介青年节 ① 时间：每年 5 月 4 日 ② 由来：纪念 1919 年的青年运动

3. 演讲主题（My Youth My Dream）、时间、地点和参加对象（青年教师和学生） 注意：1. 词数 80 左右（首尾句均已给出，不算词数）；

2. 可适当增加细节，使行文连贯。

Dear Susan,

I’m Li Hua, president of the Youth League of our school.

Looking forward to your reply.

第二节 概要写作（满分 **25** 分） 阅读下面短文，并按短文后面的要求答题。

Sincerely,

Li Hua

Recently, I told my 7-year-old grandson that I wouldn’t get to see him for a week because I was going away on business. He knows I often travel, but the “business” part caught his attention.

“Can’t you write your articles at your house?” he asked. He knows I write some articles each week. “I’m not writing on this trip,” I said. “I’m speaking; it’s part of my job.”

For many years, my children knew me as simply their mother.

In kindergarten (幼儿园), when asked to tell his class about his family, my oldest child said, “My dad teaches chemistry and coaches basketball. And my mom drives us to his games.”

My own mother worked as a waitress to put food on the table and second-hand shoes on our feet. I was proud of all she did, but I loved her most for being my mother.

The best way to think of someone is never by their job description; it’s a celebration of the reasons why they’re loved and the ways they make the world a better place.

My children lost their father to cancer when they were just becoming adults. They admired him greatly as a teacher and a coach. But they loved him most for simply being their dad.

We are defined ( 界定) not only by our job, but also how we treat people we work with and

deal with along the way.

I’m thankful for my job. But I’d like to be known to my family and friends and myself for the reasons that they love me and the ways I try to make their world a better place.

要求：

（1）根据短文内容，用自己的语言以第一人称写一篇 60 词左右的英文摘要；

（2）内容必须涵盖以下三个要点：

① 最近“我”遇到的事情；②此事带给“我”的思考；③“我”的观点或结论。

（3）不得照抄原文或添加个人观点。