

2018 ~ 2019 学年度第一学期
武汉市部分高中一年级期末教学检测

英语试卷

武汉市教育科学研究院命制

2019.1.24

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

★祝考试顺利★

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上, 并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答: 每小题选出答案后, 用合乎要求的 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答: 用合乎要求的签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后, 请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案划在试卷上。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: C

1. What does the woman like to drink?

A. Tea.

B. Coffee.

C. Water.

第 1 页 (共 10 页)

2. Who telephoned the man?^{as}
- A. Miss Grey. B. David Brown. C. Mr. White.
3. When will the match begin, according to the man?
- A. At 2:30. B. At 3:00. C. At 4:00.
4. What did the man like about the movie?
- A. The acting. B. The music. C. The scenery.
5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
- A. At the dentist's. B. At home. C. In a restaurant.

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,每段对话或独白后面有几个小题,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. Where is Mary?
- A. She is out.
B. She is at home.
C. She's gone to school.
7. Who is going to baby-sit tomorrow night?
- A. Mary. B. Tom. C. Peter.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What does the man take to school?
- A. Five books. B. Three pens. C. Two rulers.
9. Why does the man's back hurt?
- A. He studies for too long.
B. He picks up some dictionaries.
C. He carries a heavy backpack.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What will Millie's mother receive for her birthday?
A. A shirt. B. A skirt. C. A small cake.
11. Who will cook the special dinner?
A. Millie's father. B. Millie's friend C. Millie.
12. Where will the speakers go this afternoon?
A. To a bakery. B. To a grocery store. C. To a gift shop.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Where are the speakers?
A. In the forest. B. On the radio. C. On TV.
14. What does the woman do?
A. An actress. B. A reporter. C. A student.
15. How many kinds of birds are there in one square kilometer?
A. About 1500. B. About 750. C. About 400.
16. What does the woman think of the place?
A. Scary. B. Amazing. C. Noisy.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. Life in a big city. B. Love of nature. C. His childhood.
18. How long did the speaker and his family live in the downtown apartment?
A. 8 years. B. 10 years. C. 30 years.
19. What was the main reason for the speaker's unpleasant childhood?
A. Strict family rules.
B. Too much school work.
C. Little chance to play outside.
20. What does the speaker think of outdoor activities?
A. Colorless. B. Enjoyable. C. Dangerous.

B

At Uppingham School, there is a program called the Duke of Edinburgh Awards. It encourages students to challenge themselves in a number of ways and helps them develop physical strength and personal skills. The time that is required to be spent on each task varies according to the type of award one wants to win. For the gold award, either the "physical" or "skill" test should last 12 months.

The most challenging part of the program is the expedition. In the gold group, we have to spend four days and three nights outdoors. We chose to go canoeing (划独木舟) for our trip. It took months for us to prepare as we had to learn some survival skills. Although we trained hard and learned all skills beforehand, our practice expedition was much more difficult than we expected. We had to canoe for at least six hours a day, keeping rowing through the water. We also dealt with various difficulties, such as falling into the water and having to get out of the canoe and drag it over some rocks.

Although physical strength is important, it was teamwork that really got us through the four days. We learned to cooperate with our teammates to find the right way to paddle (划桨). When we were in trouble, we helped each other out, as well as shared our food and dry clothes. It was an unforgettable experience that turned me into a stronger and more tolerant person. I learned to work with both other people and nature. I am looking forward to receiving my gold award.

25. What's one purpose of the Duke of Edinburgh Awards?
- A. To offer rewards to the top students.
 - B. To support students from poor families.
 - C. To develop students' physical strength.
 - D. To encourage competition among students.
26. What do we learn about the author's expedition group?
- A. They went camping by a lake.
 - B. They didn't have any survival skills.
 - C. They did many preparations before the trip.
 - D. They spent six hours swimming in the water.

27. How might the author feel about this experience?

- A. Meaningful. B. Effortless. C. Boring. D. Painful.

C

In the U. S. , there are products that promote the idea that exposing a baby to the classical "greats" like Mozart can make that baby smarter as he or she grows. The craze (狂热) was quite popular a concept called the "Mozart effect."

One popular brand is called "Baby Einstein", a clever name for any parent who wants their child to be a genius. It promises to "stimulate (刺激) your baby's brain" but doctors don't know if that's exactly true. Experts in infant and child development say live interaction with people will have a greater influence on a baby, especially under the ages between 18 to 24 months.

Scientists have been trying to uncover the mystery link between music and intelligence for years. Studies show that the person who plays a music instrument from a young age can have sharper skills in some areas. However, there are those who believe some people are simply naturally talented and just happen to be smarter than others, like a person who is outstanding at math or who has artistic gifts.

A perfect example is Mozart himself — he was a music prodigy (奇才) from a very young age. He began composing music at the age of five and played for Europe's royalty. His father was a musician and he grew up from infancy around music. By the time he died he had composed 600 works. For centuries he has been admired for his incomparable musical talent. So the question is: Was he simply a natural or did his early exposure to music create the genius we know him to be?

As it happens, what we know is that research shows that music has a unique effect on the brain. There are scientific explanations for what happens in brain when we hear music we like — it stimulates "happy" feelings.

28. What does the "Mozart effect" mean?

- A. The influence of Mozart.
B. The popularity of Mozart products.
C. The Americans' great interest in Mozart.
D. The idea of exposing babies to classical music.

29. What do the experts say about the influence of "Baby Einstein"?
- A. It makes a child a genius.
 B. It does stimulate a baby's brain.
 C. It's not better than live interaction.
 D. It has been proved powerful by doctors.
30. What does the text mainly discuss?
- A. Baby Einstein.
 B. Classical music.
 C. Mozart's music talent.
 D. Music and brain.

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。

When the New Year comes, people make resolutions. Common New Year resolutions include losing weight, getting good grades, spending less and traveling more. It is hard to achieve these resolutions, however, because we always fall back into our old habits easily and make excuses.

During New Year holidays, gyms are almost empty because people are sitting comfortably at home, eating. However, soon after the holidays, gyms become crowded with people hoping to lose weight. 3. They just can't help eating unhealthy food and stop exercising. It requires a lot of willpower to keep healthy for a long period of time.

She currently weighs 150 pounds. She wants to lose 30 pounds by the end of the year. She bought a year-long gym membership. She decided to buy it for the entire year instead of month by month as a way to stop herself from cancelling. It costs 200 dollars for a whole year.

There is even a spa in the gym. Kathleen went to the gym every day for two weeks. After two weeks, she had to go back to school. Even when she did have time, she did not want to go because she was tired from having classes all day long. However, she still managed to go to the gym twice a week.

- A. The gym has everything she needs.
 B. She had less time to go to the gym.
 C. Losing weight is the top resolution for her.
 D. Sadly, people easily lose hope and become lazy.
 E. It's easy enough to start an exercise and diet program.
 F. Like many people, Kathleen's resolution is to lose weight.

Resolutions are things that you want to change about yourself or things you want to realize.

第三部分 语言运用(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。

She used to sleep on the sidewalk of the Fifth Street Post Office. I could smell her 36 I came close. She wore 37 clothes and her mouth was nearly toothless. I 38 saw her talk with others. If she was not asleep, she 39 to herself. I always had some 40 for her. What a poor old lady! She must be desperate (感到绝望的) and 41

One Thanksgiving, we had lots of 42 left over. I thought about the old lady. She might be 43 hungry. So I packed the food up and 44 over to the Fifth Street.

It was a cold night. There was hardly 45 out. But I knew she would stay in the same place and I would 46 her easily.

There she was, squatted (蹲着) against a fence near the post office as she always was. I drove my car over to her, 47 the window and said, "I've 48 you some food. Would you like some turkey and apple pie?"

However, the old woman didn't seem to be very 49 about this. She looked at me and said quite 50. "Oh, thank you very much, 51 someone has given me food earlier and I'm quite 52 now. Why don't you take it to someone else who 53 it?"

Her words were clear and her manners were 54. Soon her head sank into her arms again. I was the only person who didn't know what to say. An old lady who was obviously down on her 55 still thought about others. Why don't more of us do that?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. though | B. while | C. before | D. after |
| 37. A. dirty | B. fine | C. formal | D. fashionable |
| 38. A. often | B. always | C. sometimes | D. rarely |
| 39. A. greeted | B. talked | C. smiled | D. shouted |
| 40. A. gratitude | B. admiration | C. sympathy | D. preference |
| 41. A. hungry | B. angry | C. comfortable | D. curious |
| 42. A. fruit | B. food | C. drinks | D. dishes |
| 43. A. still | B. even | C. ever | D. also |
| 44. A. ran | B. jumped | C. walked | D. drove |
| 45. A. someone | B. everyone | C. anyone | D. none |
| 46. A. realize | B. find | C. recognize | D. understand |
| 47. A. rolled down | B. rolled up | C. shut | D. broke |

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 48. A. made | B. cooked | C. brought | D. bought |
| 49. A. anxious | B. serious | C. worried | D. excited |
| 50. A. sadly | B. clearly | C. impatiently | D. suddenly |
| 51. A. but | B. and | C. so | D. or |
| 52. A. warm | B. strong | C. thirsty | D. full |
| 53. A. orders | B. shares | C. needs | D. wastes |
| 54. A. bad | B. rude | C. cold | D. polite |
| 55. A. chance | B. luck | C. hands | D. knees |

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1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

We're hearing the term "single-use" a lot more this year, according to the *Collins Dictionary*. On November 7, the dictionary named "single-use" as its "Word of the Year". The term is being used four times as much as it was in 2013, showing (show) increasing global awareness of environmental problems (problem).

The term 60 (refer) to products 61 are often made of plastic and are (usual) designed to use just once before being thrown away. They are to (harm) to the planet.

Awareness of dangerous levels of plastic in 64 ocean has led to global actions to reduce 65 (it) use, CNN reported.

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)

假定你是李华,现在正在英国约克中学做交换生。你的朋友 Jack 邀请你本周日晚上去他家吃饭,但你不能参加。请给他写一封邮件解释原因并表达歉意。内容包括:

(1)解释原因;

(2)表达歉意;

(3)希望弥补。

注意:①词数80左右;

②可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Jack,

Yours,

Li Hua

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。

This is a tale of two friends — one is blind, the other has no arms. Jia Haixia and Jia Wenqi, both aged 54. On their own, the two are “disabled” (残疾的). But together, they are a powerful team that has changed part of their village in North China's Hebei Province into a rich, green forest.

“I am his hands. He is my eyes. We are good partners.” Jia Haixia says.

Jia Haixia went blind due to a disease in the year 2000. Jia Wenqi lost both of his arms in an accident when he was three years old.

Neither could find a job, so the two decided to team up. They rented some poor land and began to plant trees. In return, the local officials paid them a small fee. Haixia and Wenqi never imagined that they would end up creating an environmental paradise (天堂). Their forest now has over 10,000 trees, hundreds of birds and many other wild animals. In addition, it saves the village from river flooding during the rainy season. When the friends work together, they focus on their strengths not their disabilities.

Their day begins at 7 a. m. when the sightless Haixia carries Wenqi across the river to get to their worksite. Since they cannot afford to buy young trees to plant, the two use branches from existing trees. Haixia climbs to the tree-top and with Wenqi's direction, selects the perfect branch. He then digs a hole and carefully plants it. Finally Wenqi waters the area.

Though hard-working, the men don't make much money. But as Wenqi puts it, “We stand on our own feet, so the fruits of our work taste sweeter.”

Neither Haixia nor Wenqi cares too much about money. Together, they already have everything they need — a perfect pair of eyes, two strong hands, and the best friendship in the world!

要求:

- (1) 根据短文内容,用自己的语言写一篇 60 词左右的英文概要;
- (2) 内容必须涵盖主人公的基本状况和主要事迹;
- (3) 不得照抄原文或添加个人观点。