

姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 准考证号\_\_\_\_\_

(在此卷上答题无效)

绝密★启用前

亳州一中 2018~2019 学年度下学期高一年级期中考试

## 英 语

本试卷共 8 页。全卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试题和答题卡一并交回。

### 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。

1. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Teacher and student.    B. Employer and employee.    C. Husband and wife.
2. When does Joan get off work?  
A. After 6:00 p. m.    B. Around 5:30 p. m.    C. At 5:00 p. m.
3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?  
A. In a clothes shop.    B. In the laundry.    C. In a school.
4. What will the two speakers have for lunch?  
A. Meat and eggs.    B. Potatoes and salad.    C. Potatoes and eggs.
5. Why does the woman want to go to the cinema?  
A. Because she wants to relax herself.  
B. Because the film is very interesting.  
C. Because she has nothing to do.

#### 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,每小题将给出 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. Who made the woman like swimming?  
A. Her father.    B. The man.    C. Her mother.
7. How often does the man go swimming?  
A. Once a week.    B. Several times a month.    C. Twice a week.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

【高一英语试题·第 1 页(共 8 页)】



8. Where are Sally and David from?  
A. America.                      B. England.                      C. Singapore.

9. What does the woman ask the man to do?  
A. To show Sally and David around some attractions.  
B. To pick Sally and David up from the airport.  
C. To treat Sally and David to dinner.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does James invite Kate to do tomorrow night?  
A. To see a movie.  
B. To discuss a new movie.  
C. To attend an opening ceremony.

11. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Strangers.                      B. Neighbors.                      C. Friends.

12. When should they get there?  
A. At 8:30.                      B. At 9:30.                      C. At 10:00.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When does the conversation most probably take place?  
A. At the beginning of the exams.  
B. During the winter holiday.  
C. During the summer vacation.

14. What will the woman do tonight?  
A. Stay at home and watch TV.  
B. See a movie at the Student Center.  
C. Go to a rock music concert.

15. How did the woman get so much money?  
A. By doing a part-time job.  
B. By attending the Student Center.  
C. By singing at the concert.

16. Who will pay for the supper?  
A. Catherine.                      B. Tom.                      C. Tom's friend.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What kind of feeling do people connect red to?  
A. Anger.                      B. Sadness.                      C. Loneliness.

18. Which of the following is a cheerful and lively color?  
A. Blue.                      B. Purple.                      C. Yellow.

19. Who wear blue uniforms?  
A. The policemen and the postmen.  
B. The policemen and the navy.  
C. The postmen and the navy.

20. How many colors are mentioned in the statement?  
A. Six.                      B. Seven.                      C. Eight.





much. Seeing this, he began to cry. He looked up and suddenly saw the fairy before him. "Don't you like the golden touch?" asked the fairy. "Please take it away," begged the king, "give me back my daughter." "Well, you have learned your lesson. Go and wash in the river. Then the golden touch will be gone." The king ran quickly to the nearby river.

24. Why did the fairy allow the king to make a wish?

- A. She loved gold too.
- B. She wanted to teach the king a lesson.
- C. She wanted to turn the king's daughter into gold.
- D. She hoped to make the king the richest in the world.

25. When the foods and drinks turned into gold, the king was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. excited
- B. hungry
- C. worried
- D happy

26. The king's daughter became a golden statue when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she saw her father
- B. the king went to meet her
- C. she put her arms around her father
- D. the king loved her very much

27. Which of the following might have happened afterwards?

- A. The king died in the river.
- B. The fairy was killed by the king.
- C. All the things the king had touched changed into gold again.
- D. The king's daughter changed back from gold to a lovely girl.

### C

The English language is full of phrases about the weather. Some of these phrases are easy to understand, but others are not really about the weather at all. If you say you "hit rough weather", you may not be struck by a real storm, but you do experience difficulties or problems. If you don't know what such phrases mean, they might leave you "in a fog (雾)"!

In English, you can "shoot the breeze", or have an informal chat. But things can also be a breeze. If you take an exam and find it very easy, you'd tell your friends: "It was a breeze!" The wind can also bring information. You can "get wind of" a piece of news, and if someone "knows which way the wind blows", they have a good idea about how things will work out. But don't "throw caution (警惕) to the wind"—that means taking a great risk!

Clouds sometimes bring rain, and in English they often represent problems or difficulties. If someone "sees a cloud on the horizon (地平线)", there may be problems ahead. And if someone is "under a cloud", then people think the person might have done something wrong. But clouds are not always bad; in fact, people say that "every cloud has a silver lining". This means that there is a good side to every situation. You may even end up "on cloud nine", which means you are very happy! But some people have their "heads in the clouds", not paying attention to reality.

No one likes to be stuck in the rain or storm, so it's no surprise that phrases about them are generally negative. When someone says "it never rains but it pours", they are complaining (抱怨) that when things go wrong, they go very wrong. People who talk about "weathering a storm" just want to get through a difficult period or situation.

28. What does the underlined part "such phrases" in Paragraph 1 refer to?



- A. The old phrases about the weather.      B. The funny phrases about the weather.  
 C. The confusing phrases about the weather. D. The simple phrases about the weather.
29. Which of the following phrases means danger?  
 A. Shoot the breeze.      B. Throw caution to the wind.  
 C. Get wind of a piece of news.      D. Know which way the wind blows.
30. What may you say if you look at something in a positive way?  
 A. you are under a cloud      B. your head is in the clouds  
 C. every cloud has a silver lining      D. you see a cloud on the horizon
31. Phrases like "it never rains but it pours" and "weathering a storm" mean something \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. changeable      B. unfavorable      C. acceptable      D. unbelievable

**D**

To us, it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But in fact the umbrella was not invented as protection against the rain. Its first use was as a shade(遮蔽) against the sun.

Nobody knew who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, back in the eleventh century BC.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon(巴比伦) as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its uses; it became a symbol of honor and power. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by those in high office or by royal people such as the kings or queens.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. The umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece, but it is believed that the first people in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans. During the middle ages in Europe, the use of the umbrella almost disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it became a symbol of power.

Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that the umbrellas for women began to be made in all kinds of colors.

32. What did ancient people first use umbrellas for?  
 A. protection against the sun      B. a symbol of power  
 C. a symbol of honor      D. protection against the rain
33. According to the passage, the umbrella was probably first used in ancient \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Babylon      B. China      C. Egypt      D. Rome
34. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. The ancient Greeks used the umbrella in their daily life.  
 B. Europeans hardly used the umbrella during the middle ages.  
 C. The umbrellas for woman were made colorful in ancient times.  
 D. The style of the umbrella hasn't changed a lot since it was invented.
35. What does the passage mainly talk about?  
 A. The sales of the umbrella,      B. The differences among umbrellas.



C. The invention of the umbrella.

D. The history and the use of the umbrella.

## 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。

### How to deal with your homework

**Write it down.** Keep a homework notebook where you record all your homework. 36  
Always be sure to write down all your homework for school so you won't forget anything.

**Create a homework station.** Find somewhere comfortable and quiet to work. 37 It will take twice as long to get the homework done. Shut off your mobile phone, log off your computer (unless you will need it for your homework) and close the door.

**Do it as early as possible.** 38 Start as soon as you get home. The earlier you start doing your homework, the sooner you will finish! Do all your homework as early as you can, so you don't have a pile of homework the next day.

39 Think about how long it will take you to complete each subject. For example: English—ten minutes, science—ten minutes, maths—forty minutes, history—twenty minutes.

**Treat yourself.** You can easily get tired of your homework by sitting through an hour or two without stopping. Once you finish homework for a subject, take a small break. Just make sure it's quick (no more than 15 minutes). Do not turn on the TV, or you will never go back and finish your homework. 40

A. Use your time wisely.

B. Make a note on your notebook.

C. Start with your hardest homework.

D. Don't leave homework to the last minute.

E. Never do your homework in front of the TV.

F. You can take a walk or find something to eat.

G. After short breaks, return to finish up the rest of your homework.

## 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)

阅读下列短文,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。

An old man was dying. One by one his relatives 41 him. Even relatives and friends he hadn't seen for years called on him to say farewell. They all 42 their deep love for him. 43 each came to him, the old man held each person by their 44 and spoke to each. To one he said, "Yes, I love you." To 45 he said, "I go without any ill will." To a third one he said, "Peace be with you." And so to each person he said such 46 words. Then the old man 47 Nasrudin (a wise man in the Middle East). When Nasrudin came in, he stood on one side, 48 everyone and listened to what they said and what the dying man said to them. After a while, Nasrudin 49 his hands in the air, and when everyone 50 to hear him, Nasrudin said, "Fools! Why didn't you visit him in his good 51? You didn't love him when he was healthy, but you love him when he is dying!"

After that, Nasrudin turned to the 52 man and shouted, "Fool! Why didn't you live with



such nice feelings all the days when you were 53 and fully alive?" With that, Nasrudin left the 54. The old man 55 and said, "At last I've heard the 56. It is a blessing to 57 having heard the truth." The old man died 58.

What about the others? They returned to their 59 business of life and continued as they always had been. And Nasrudin? When he returned to his 60 just outside the old man's house, the donkey made a long high sound, "Hee-haw! Hee-haw!" Nasrudin said, "Yes. I know... You're right... Live well; die well..."

- |                |              |              |               |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. looked  | B. visited   | C. cared     | D. depended   |
| 42. A. bought  | B. offered   | C. kept      | D. expressed  |
| 43. A. Before  | B. As        | C. Because   | D. Although   |
| 44. A. head    | B. leg       | C. hand      | D. face       |
| 45. A. another | B. other     | C. all       | D. some       |
| 46. A. polite  | B. necessary | C. possible  | D. kind       |
| 47. A. paid    | B. invited   | C. bothered  | D. employed   |
| 48. A. helped  | B. praised   | C. observed  | D. blamed     |
| 49. A. raised  | B. lent      | C. washed    | D. hid        |
| 50. A. forced  | B. turned    | C. ordered   | D. changed    |
| 51. A. need    | B. mood      | C. health    | D. position   |
| 52. A. walking | B. living    | C. coming    | D. dying      |
| 53. A. safe    | B. important | C. weak      | D. energetic  |
| 54. A. party   | B. scene     | C. meeting   | D. conference |
| 55. A. smiled  | B. appeared  | C. shouted   | D. jumped     |
| 56. A. message | B. news      | C. truth     | D. fact       |
| 57. A. stay    | B. work      | C. sleep     | D. die        |
| 58. A. sadly   | B. proudly   | C. slowly    | D. peacefully |
| 59. A. strange | B. normal    | C. important | D. perfect    |
| 60. A. donkey  | B. car       | C. assistant | D. wife       |

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。

Teaching your kids about money may feel at times like a difficult task. But it's 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (importance).

Research shows that parents are the 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (big) influence on a child's financial behavior. What's more is that the lessons kids 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) by age 7 can determine their money 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (habit) for life.

So what's the best way to lead 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (they) to financial success? A researcher says it's teaching the concept of delayed gratification (满足). 66. \_\_\_\_\_ researcher also says the best way 67. \_\_\_\_\_ (help) kids develop this habit is to put away money for something they really want.

"Instead of 68. \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a snack every day after school, you can save up that money 69. \_\_\_\_\_ use it to buy something you really want," the researcher said. "That really helps



kids understand 70. \_\_\_\_\_ they need to do to save money in the long term."

#### 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(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:在错的词下画一横线,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。

During last summer holiday, I found part-time job, worked in a toothbrush factory at night. Not until I experienced it did I realize that it was no easier job. I went to work when my parents are going to bed. On the morning, when my parents were going to work, I came to home to sleep.

This backward schedule was so tough for me that I often felt tiring. But I am glad that I had this forgettable experience. Not only was it kind of fun to "rise and shine" along with the moon or stars, but I also learned to appreciate the hard work of those which are working while the rest of us are sleeping.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

前不久,我校针对部分学生沉迷于网吧的现状,向全体中学生发出了“远离网吧(Be away from the Internet Bars)”的倡议。倡议书中列举了一些危害现象,请你结合这些要点写一篇短文,对一位沉迷于网吧的同学进行劝告。

要点:1. 上网(get online)浪费时间和金钱,并影响学习;

2. 网上有一些不健康的东西;

3. 长时间上网对眼睛有害;

4. 远离网吧是青少年的正确选择(the best choice)

注意:1. 根据内容要点可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

2. 词数 100 左右,开头及结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

#### Be away from the Internet Bars

Dear friend,

I'm sorry to hear that you \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua







## 听力录音材料

### Text 1

M: Why do you shout like that? What's the matter, darling?

W: Look at the dirty things, Jim? You have your breakfast and never do the washing-up afterwards.

### Text 2

M: It is Joan's birthday today. Let's go and visit her in the afternoon. Do you think 5:30 is OK?

W: No, she finishes work at five and gets home around six.

### Text 3

W: What can I do for you, sir?

M: I'd like to have these two shirts cleaned, but I don't know how to use these washers and dryers.

### Text 4

W: What should I buy today?

M: I want some meat for lunch. For supper, I want potatoes and salad.

W: Maybe we still need some eggs for lunch.

### Text 5

W: Would you please buy a ticket for me when you pass the cinema?

M: What film will be shown this evening?

W: I don't know. I really don't mind what film it is. I just need to relax in the cinema.

### Text 6

M: Hey, they say you started swimming this summer.

W: Yeah, it's my new hobby.

M: What made you decide to start it?

W: Well, my mother goes all the time and she asked me to go with her. I loved it immediately, and now I can't stop it!

M: I know what you mean. How often do you usually go?

W: I try to go at least once every weekend. Do you go swimming a lot?

M: Yeah, but not every weekend. I usually go a couple of times a month. Maybe we should go together next time. How about next Saturday?

W: That's a great idea.

### Text 7

W: Would you like some coffee?

M: Yes. But I don't think you have time. You're working this evening, aren't you?

W: Yes, but not until 8:30. In fact, I want to ask you a favor.

M: What? Go ahead.

W: Do you still remember me talking about Sally and David?

M: You mean your friends from New York? Why?

W: They will stay here for a couple of weeks, and I wonder if you'd like to take them around some places of interest.

M: I'd love to.

W: Thanks!

### Text 8

M: Hi, Kate, Are you free tomorrow night?

W: Well, James, I guess I am. Why?



M: I have just got two tickets for the movie "How to Train Your Dragon 2" from a friend and was thinking of inviting you along for the opening show. Are you interested?

W: Of course, I am! Thanks for inviting me! So, what time are we going?

M: Well, let's see. The movie starts at 10 PM. We should get there at least half an hour earlier because there'll be a long line. I think I could pick you up at your house at 9, if that's OK with you.

W: 9 o'clock? That's fine with me.

M: Okay, good.

Text 9

M: Hey, Catherine! How are you?

W: I'm fine, Tom. I'm so glad that the final exams are finally over.

M: Yeah! To celebrate it, I'm going to the rock concert tonight. What about you?

W: I haven't thought much about it. Maybe just stay at home and watch TV. I really need to relax.

M: Oh, no, that would be boring. Why not come with me?

W: That sounds great.

M: But you'll have to buy your own ticket.

W: Are you running out of money again? I can treat you.

M: Wow! How did you get so much money?

W: You know, I have a part-time job as a waitress at the Student Center. Anyhow, now that the summer holidays have begun, I'd love a night out.

M: Since you've been so great about buying the tickets, why don't I take us out to supper?

W: You've got a deal.

Text 10

Red is the color of fire, heat, blood and life. People say red is an exciting and active color, and they connect red to a strong feeling like anger. Red is used for signs of danger, such as stop signs and fire engines. Orange is the bright, warm color of leaves in autumn. They connect orange to happiness. Yellow is the color of sunlight. People say it is a cheerful and lively color. They also connect yellow to happiness. Green is the color of grass in spring. Blue is the color of the sky and water. Police and navy uniforms are blue. They connect blue to feelings like unhappiness and fear. Purple is the deep, soft color of darkness and shadow. People consider purple a noble color. They connect it to loneliness. White is the color of snow. People describe white as a pure, clean color. They connect white to a bright, clean feeling. Doctors and nurses wear white uniforms. On the other hand, black is the color of night. People wear black clothes at serious occasions such as funerals and graduations.

