

东莞市第四高级中学 2020-2021 学年度第一学期高一期中英语试题

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 听力理解 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

共两小段，每段播放两遍。请根据各段播放内容及其相关小题，在 5 秒钟内从题中所给的 A、B、C 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

听第一段对话，回答第 1—2 题。

1. Why is it difficult for the woman to lose weight?
 - A. She has a strict 5-day week.
 - B. She has no time for exercise.
 - C. She enjoys delicious dishes too much.
2. Who is Michael?
 - A. Joyce's friend.
 - B. Joyce's manager.
 - C. Joyce's husband.

听第二段对话，回答第 3—5 小题。

3. What would Jack probably do during the Thanksgiving holidays?
A. Stay at home. B. See an art show. C. Go to play outside.
4. Where is Amy going to meet her college friends?
A. Ottawa. B. Toronto. C. Kingston.
5. Why is Amy in a hurry to leave?
A. To buy DVDs. B. To call up Vicky C. To pick up Daniel.

第二节 听取信息 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

听下面一段独白，请从所听到的内容中获取必要的信息，填入答题卡标号为 6-10 的空格中。听录音前，你将有 10 秒钟的阅题时间，录音读两遍。

A Tour about A National Park

The best season to visit the park	_____6_____.
The length of the valley	_____7_____.
The 50-minute valley walk	See beautiful flowers, strange rocks and _____8_____.
The activity that interests animal lovers	Have a closer view of different _____9_____.
The best-loved activity	Have a _____10_____ by the lake.

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)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

While beach vacations may be a great way to take your mind off work, lakes surrounded by mountains make for an even grander experience. If you are looking for some peace on your vacation, we have some recommendations for you in the Caucasus(高加索).

Lake Sevan

Lake Sevan is situated in the central part of Armenia, in the Gegharkunik province. It is the largest lake in Armenia, 6,200ft above sea level. Along the lake shore, there are various accommodations such as resorts and hotels with plenty of activities to take part in such as windsurfing, swimming and sunbathing. While there, do not forget to visit one of the famous cultural monuments, the Sevanavank Monastery, and it offers a great view of the lake as well.

Paravani Lake

Paravani Lake, 6,801ft above sea level, is in the south of Georgia, near the Javakheti Plateau. At this level, altitude sickness can appear and it is a good idea to be prepared to adapt to it properly, or bring medicine for altitude sickness. Being a volcanic lake makes for a more interesting experience. The lake is best known for fishing. Do not come here during the winter months when the lake freezes.

Lake Cildir

Lake Cildir is in the Ardahan province, east Turkey, near the borders of Georgia and Armenia. It is a large freshwater lake of eastern Turkey, and many tourists don't notice this beautiful attraction. Lake Cildir is surrounded by mountains of the Caucasus. The lake freezes during late November. If the winter is not extremely cold, you can try some lake activities like ice skating and ice fishing.

Lake Van

Lake Van is the must visit of all lakes in this list, the largest lake in Turkey. Lake Van is on the eastern shore of Turkey and is also the most accessible lake there. It's 5,380ft above sea level, and unique to many lakes around the world: the water is high in salt content.

11. If you want to visit some historic sites during your travel by a lake, you can go to _____.
A. Lake Cildir B. Paravani Lake C. Lake Sevan D. Lake Van
12. What challenge are travelers most likely to face while visiting Paravani Lake?
A. Lack of medicine. B. Volcano eruptions.
C. Altitude sickness. D. Low temperature all the year.
13. What is special about Lake Van?
A. Its water is high in salt. B. It is a volcanic lake.
C. It is globally the largest lake. D. It is surrounded by mountains.

B

Fear started taking over. I was walking into my first school in America. I had traveled a long distance from India in order to join my parents, who had been here for three years, hoping America would help my future. My father decided that I would be better off going to school here, so I enrolled (登记) in the local high school in my new town.

I was afraid how I would do. On the first day, I went to my second period class after I had missed my first. With anxiety, I reached for the door, opening it slowly. Without paying attention to my classmates, I went straight to the teacher and asked if this was the right class. With a soft voice he answered. "Yes." His voice comforted me a little. He gave me a sheet called Course Requirements, which I would never get in India because we didn't have anything like that. Then he asked me to choose where I would sit. I didn't actually want to pick a seat. In India we had fixed seats, so I never needed to worry about that. I spent the

rest of the class taking notes from the image produced by the overhead projector. In Indian schools, we didn't use the technology we had. We had to take notes as the teacher spoke.

It was noon. I was very confused about when I would have lunch. I went to my next class and the bell rang as I entered. I went through the regular process of asking the teacher if I was in the right class. She said, "It's still fourth period."

"But the bell just rang," I said.

Changing from a gentle tone to a harsher (刺耳的) one, she said, "That is the lunch bell, young man."

I apologized. Without another word I headed for the cafeteria. I felt lucky because we didn't have this in India. Every confusion seemed like a barrier I had to get through to reach my goal. At the end of the day, I was on my way to the bus which we didn't have in India either. I spotted my bus and sat down inside happily. I was thinking, today wasn't so bad.

14. The author attended an American high school because _____.

- A. his father preferred American schools
- B. his family wanted him to have a bright future
- C. his mother had worked in it for 3 years
- D. he had been longing to leave his homeland

15. What do we know about the author's first day of school?

- A. He went to the wrong class for the second period.
- B. He met some enthusiastic teachers and classmates.
- C. He got the Course Requirements sheet from his classmate.
- D. He experienced differences from the Indian schools in many ways.

16. How did the author feel at the end of the day?

- A. Worried
- B. Puzzled
- C. Relieved
- D. Excited

17. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. I Began to Go to School
- B. My First Day of School
- C. To Start a School Day Isn't Easy
- D. My Work at School

C

Competitive video gaming, known as e-sports, should be included in the Olympic Games, the creator of World of Warcraft has told the BBC.

Rob Pardo, who until July, 2014 was chief creative officer at Blizzard Entertainment, a famous game company, said that "sport" now had a broad definition. "Video games are well positioned to be a spectator sport (观赏性体育运动)," he told Afternoon Edition on BBC 5 Live.

Professional e-sports events currently attract audiences of millions. A recent major final held in Seoul, South Korea, filled a stadium of 40,000 people, with many more watching online around the world.

"There's a very good argument for e-sports being in the Olympics," said Mr Pardo, who was also lead designer on Starcraft: Brood War, a game often credited with promoting the e-sports phenomenon.

"I think the way that you look at e-sports is that it is a very competitive skill and you look at these professional gamers and the reflexes are lightning quick and they're having to make very quick decisions

on the fly.

“When you look at their 'actions per minute', they're clearing over 300.”

However, he admitted that video gaming faced a cultural battle to win over those who followed more physical sports.

“That starts getting into how you define sport,” he said. “If you want to define sport as something that takes a lot of physical exertion (用力气), then it's hard to argue that video games should be a sport, but at the same time, when I'm looking at things that are already in the Olympics, I start questioning the definition.”

Having new sports admitted into the Olympic is a long-winded process and, since the International Olympic Committee (IOC) limited the number of sports allowed in the Games, has become increasingly difficult.

Even if e-sports were to be recognized as an Olympic sport, that doesn't mean they would be included in the Games—it merely means a case can be presented to the IOC.

18. Which of the following is TRUE about Rob Pardo?

- A. He works for BBC now.
- B. He held the e-sports final in Seoul.
- C. He was in charge of the game Starcraft: Brood War.
- D. He is the chief creative officer at Blizzard Entertainment now.

19. What does the underlined word “reflexes” mean in paragraph 5?

- A. reaction
- B. challenge
- C. creation
- D. ability

20. The e-sports final held in Seoul is mentioned to show video games ____.

- A. have become popular in the world
- B. are supposed to be a spectator sport
- C. especially appeal to people in Seoul
- D. are included in major sports competitions

21. The professional e-sports gamers' ability to respond is thought to be ____.

- A. very slow
- B. very quick
- C. as quick as ordinary people
- D. as quick as other sports players

D

Some students get so nervous before a test. They do poorly even if they know the material. Sian Beilock, a professor at the University of Chicago in Illinois, has studied these highly anxious test-takers. The students start worrying about the results. And when we worry, it actually uses up attention and memory resources.

Professor Beilock and another researcher, Gerardo Ramirez, have developed a possible solution. Just before an exam, highly anxious test-takers spend ten minutes writing about their worries about the test.

The researchers tested the idea on a group of twenty anxious college students. They gave them two short math tests. After the first one, they asked the students to either sit quietly or write about their feelings about the upcoming second test.

Professor Beilock says those who sat quietly scored (得分) an average of 12% worse on the second

test. But the students who had written about their fears improved their performance by an average of 5%. Next, the researchers used younger students in a biology class. They told them before final exams either to write about their feelings or to think about things unrelated (不相关的) to the test. Professor Beilock says highly anxious students who did the writing got an average grade of B^+ , compared to a B^- for those who did not.

“What we showed is that for students who are highly test-anxious, who’d done our writing intervention (干预), all of a sudden there was no relationship between test fear and performance. They were performing just as well as their classmates who don’t normally get nervous in these tests.”

But what if students do not have a chance to write about their fears immediately before an exam? Professor Beilock says students can try it themselves at home or in the library and still improve their performance.

22. What do the students start worrying about before an exam?

- A. Whether they can pass the exams.
- B. What other students do during the test.
- C. Whether they have remembered the materials.
- D. What kind of problems they will meet on the test paper.

23. What is the solution developed by researchers?

- A. Making the students focused on the test.
- B. Asking the students to sit quietly before the test.
- C. Having the students write about their worries about the test.
- D. Asking the students to direct the attention away from the test.

24. According to Professor Beilock, those who thought about things unrelated to the test _____.

- A. became less nervous before the test
- B. were better at controlling their feelings
- C. did worse than those who wrote about their feelings
- D. did better than those who wrote about their feelings

25. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.

- A. writing about our worries before an exam can work a bit
- B. we can only write about our worries right before an exam
- C. the best place to write about our worries is in the test room
- D. it doesn’t matter where we write about our worries before an exam

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。

People are travelling more than ever before. The World Tourism Organization says that by 2020 the number of international travellers will be more than 1.6 billion people a year. 26 Here are four different kinds of tourism that have appeared recently.

Medical tourism can include a lot of things, from operations to visits to the dentist. 27 A few of the popular countries offering medical tourism are India, Cuba, Thailand and Jordan.

Nearly all tourists eat in restaurants, and dining is one of the top three tourist activities. But if you

were in a country famous for its food, would you learn how to cook it? Welcome to the unusual form of culinary (烹饪的) tourism, where people go to another country to learn how to prepare its food. 28

29 Examples include tours to New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina, to parts of Thailand after the tsunami or to Ground Zero in New York. This kind of tourism is not very popular with local people for understandable reasons.

Another kind of tourism with growing popularity is literary tourism. 30 It can be connected with the life of an author, for example, visiting the author's home or favourite places, or connected with the lives of characters in a story. It can also be a visit to a place where a film was made.

A. Cooking holidays are growing in popularity now.

B. It is known that few sites of disasters can be visited.

C. Many people enjoy these historical tourist attractions.

D. Disaster tourism is the act of visiting the site of a disaster.

E. This is a kind of cultural tourism and there are several types.

F. This kind of tourism includes going to a different country for health care.

G. The increase in the number of tourists also means more kinds of tourism.

第三部分 英语语言运用 (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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 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。

At middle school I found it 31 to run around the playground and I was always one of the last students to cross the finish line. One day, my friend asked me if I would like to run a 10K event with him. My 32 reaction was, "No way! I hate 33."

Over the weekend I thought about his 34. I thought, "Why do I hate it when I haven't done it since Grade 7 in middle school?" In the end I decided I should have a(n) 35.

I told my friend I would like to 36 the 10K event with him. He 37 me to turn to the Internet for a running programme to help me learn how to run. 38 I chose a 14-week running plan what would teach me how to run for 30 minutes non-stop. I had to run three times a week for different lengths of 39. As the weeks went on I could run for longer periods. I enjoyed following the plan as I could see 40 in my running each week. I went from being 41 to run for more than 30 seconds to running for over 30 minutes! My younger self would not have 42 it.

On the day of the 10K running event I was both excited and 43. It was the first time I had put my new skills into 44. I lined up with other 45. My friends and family came to 46 me. With their encouragement and my training, I 47 to finish the 10K in 72 minutes. It was 48 but I felt very proud of having tried it.

From this experience I learned it was a good idea to try something 49 saying "I hate it!" It turned out that I 50 running.

31. A. interesting

B. easy

C. popular

D. challenging

32. A. first

B. common

C. sudden

D. strong

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 33. A. competing | B. testing | C. running | D. exercising |
| 34. A. suggestion | B. plan | C. choice | D. task |
| 35. A. examination | B. try | C. look | D. chance |
| 36. A. record | B. organize | C. join | D. host |
| 37. A. expected | B. advised | C. forced | D. allowed |
| 38. A. Directly | B. Unwillingly | C. Surprisingly | D. Finally |
| 39. A. preparation | B. time | C. distance | D. training |
| 40. A. improvements | B. dreams | C. efforts | D. prizes |
| 41. A. unable | B. ready | C. unfortunate | D. anxious |
| 42. A. accepted | B. affected | C. believed | D. admitted |
| 43. A. satisfied | B. regretted | C. confident | D. nervous |
| 44. A. practice | B. victory | C. theory | D. mind |
| 45. A. classmates | B. winners | C. friends | D. runners |
| 46. A. congratulate | B. support | C. teach | D. guide |
| 47. A. pretended | B. failed | C. managed | D. desired |
| 48. A. valuable | B. impossible | C. difficult | D. strange |
| 49. A. before | B. after | C. until | D. by |
| 50. A. understood | B. enjoyed | C. mistook | D. remembered |

第二节 语法填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

根据句子结构的语法性，在下面空格处填入一个适当的词语或使用括号中词语的适当形式填空，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 51-65 的相应位置。

51. The visitors here _____ (impress) by the fact that people are working hard for the new town.
52. As _____ exchange student, I felt both excited and anxious on my first school day.
53. _____ (obvious), a good habit can help us to reach our goals more easily.
54. If you pretend _____ (know) what you don't know, you'll only make a fool of yourself.
55. This is a book _____ interests a large number of people.
56. English became the _____ (office) language for business in spite of the fact that the population was largely Chinese.
57. I'm thinking of signing up _____ a Chinese literature course.
58. The answer on the Internet makes me _____ (confuse), so I can't tell whether it is right or not.
59. It is amazing _____ he's made such rapid progress in his studies.
60. Betty _____ (leave) for Guangzhou by plane at 3 p.m. this afternoon.
61. _____ is important for students to develop good learning habits.
62. He explained it so clearly that I could understand all the _____ (detail).
63. Compared _____ those who are always complaining, people with a positive attitude towards life live longer.
64. In the competition, he showed great courage and _____ (determine).
65. Actually, I prefer reading books to _____ (play) computer games.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 句子考查（共 9 个小题；66-71 题，每空 0.5 分；72-74 题，每小题 3 分；满分 20 分）

根据下面各个句子的要求，完成、改写或翻译句子。

66. _____（要是……怎么办）our father doesn't agree with our idea?
67. You have done them before, _____?（附加疑问句）
68. I haven't seen her for a long time and I am _____
_____（期待着收到她的来信）.
69. In order to go to America, I _____(申请签证) yesterday.
70. Dropping out of school _____(有重大影响) my life.
71. You have the right to make a choice, but you should _____(对……负责) it.
72. It seemed that Bob was very happy when he heard the news.(同义句转换)

73. Being a nurse calls for great love and patience. (强调划线部分)

74. 老师建议我上课做好笔记以便我能更好地掌握知识。（用 recommend; so that 翻译）

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是李华，下面是你的英国笔友 Alice 给你发来的一封邮件。

Dear Li Hua,

I'm afraid I've got a big problem recently. My mother talks too much to me. She always tells me, "Be careful while crossing the street." "Put on more clothes." "Did you do a good job at school?" and so on. I'm annoyed. What's worse, I have trouble getting along with my mother because of a generation gap. She is very eager to pass on her values and interests to me. I really can't stand it.

What shall I do? I need your help.

Yours,
Alice

请根据邮件的内容给 Alice 写一封回信，与她交流看法。内容包括：

1. 表示理解并给予安慰；
2. 提出建议及理由。

注意：

1. 词数为 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 开头结尾已给出。

Dear Alice,

Yours faithfully,

2020-2021 学年度第一学期高一期中英语答案(10.29)

第一部分 听力

1-5 B C A B C

6.Spring 7.20 miles/twenty miles 8. natural lakes 9.wildlife/wild life 10.picnic

评分标准：第 6 题没有大写扣 0.5 分；第 7、8 题一个单词一分，单复数错误扣 0.5 分

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

11-15 C C A B D 16-20 C B C A B 21-25 B A C C D

第二节

25-30 G F A D E

第三部分 英语语言运用

第一节 完形填空

31-35 D A C A B 36-40 C B D B A 41-45 A C D A D 46-50 B C C A B

第二节 语法填空

51.are impressed 52.an 53.Obviously 54.to know

55.which/that

56.official 57.for 58.confused 59.that 60.is

leaving

61.It 62.details 63.with/to 64.determination 65.playing

评分标准：句首未大写一律不给分

第四部分 写作

第一节 句子考查

66.What if 67.haven't you

68.looking forward to hearing from you / looking forward to receiving your letter

69.applied for a visa

70.makes a big difference to / has a great influence/effect on

71.be responsible for

72.Bob **seemed to be** very happy when he heard the news.73.**It is** great love and patience **that** being a nurse calls for.74.The teacher **recommends me to take notes** in class **so that** I can better **master/grasp** the knowledge.The teacher **recommends that I (should) take notes** in class **so that** I can **have a good commanding of** the knowledge.

评分标准：66-71 题，按空给分，每空 0.5，66 题 what 未大写不给分。

72、73 题，sb seem to do sth 以及强调句型没体现出来最多给 0.5 分，seemed 以及 it is 的时态弄错扣 0.5 分，其余情况酌情扣分。

74 题，recommend 的表达 1 分，so that 前后接的是句子 1 分，take notes 以及 master 各 0.5 分，其余情况酌情扣分。

第二节 书面表达

Dear Alice,

I'm sorry to hear that you are having a bad time at the moment. I can understand how you feel. As a teenager, I met the same problem as you. But now I can get along better with my mother. Here are some ideas for you.

Even though a generation gap does exist between you and your mother, you still can do something to build a good relationship with her. Firstly, you should calm down and show respect for her no matter what she said. In most cases, what she says does make sense. Secondly, try to have a face-to-face talk and sincere communication with her, which can get a better understanding of each other. Last but not least, listen attentively to each other's inner voice, and even take effective measures to narrow the generation gap.

I hope what I say here will be helpful to you.

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua