

## 泉州市 2020 届普通高中毕业班第一次质量检查英语试题

### 第一部分阅读理解（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

##### **Dive into Jason deCaires Taylor's underwater art exhibits from around the world**

Creating the world's first underwater sculpture(雕像) park in Grenada in 2006, and with over 1, 000 underwater artworks across the globe, deCaires Taylor has artfully highlighted the threats to our oceans while actively helping to create new life in them. Here are some of the underwater art exhibits.

##### **Molinere Underwater Sculpture Park**

##### **Grenada, West Indies**

Installed in 2006 after Molinere Bay suffered destructive damage from the 2004 Hurricane Ivan, these 75 underwater art pieces formed the world's first underwater sculpture park and was named one of National Geographic's 25 Wonders of the World. It now provides a new habitat for marine life, and it also draws divers and glass-bottomed boats away from more delicate reefs nearby.

##### **Ocean Atlas**

##### **Nassau, Bahamas**

Off the coast of Nassau sits the world's largest underwater sculpture, shallow enough for divers to view. This 60-ton, 16-foot tall statue of a young Bahamian girl appears to hold up the ocean, just like her Greek namesake(同名人物) Atlas, who suspended the heavens in Greek myth(神话).

##### **The Rising Tide**

##### **London, U.K.**

Unlike most of deCaires Taylor's works, these sculptures can be seen from land, on the banks of the River Thames, emerging during low tide. Within sight of the Houses of Parliament, they are a nod to the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse and are a reminder of rising sea levels and the denial of climate change.

##### **Museum of Underwater Art**

##### **Great Barrier Reef, Australia**

Expected to open to the public in early 2020, deCaires Taylor's latest project aims to rehabilitate parts of the world's largest reef system. Works in the underwater museum include a partially-submerged(半淹没的) figure that changes color as the sea warms and which can be seen from shore, and even a submerged coral-covered greenhouse.

21. What do deCaires Taylor's underwater art exhibits have in common?

- A. Becoming National Geographic's Wonders of the World.
- B. Sharing names with gods in Greek myth.
- C. Changing colors with water temperature.
- D. Combining art with saving ocean creatures.

22. Where can you see the largest underwater sculpture?

- A. Grenada.
- B. Nassau.
- C. London.
- D. Great Barrier Reef.

23. Which is intended to save the world's largest reef system?

- A. Molinere Underwater Sculpture Park.
- B. Ocean Atlas.
- C. The Rising Tide.
- D. Museum of Underwater Art.

#### B

I recently heard a story about a famous research scientist who had made several very important medical breakthroughs. When a newspaper reporter asked him why he was able to be so much more creative than the

average person, he responded that it all came from an experience with his mother when he was about two years old.

At that time he was trying to remove a bottle of milk from the refrigerator when he accidentally dropped the bottle, spilling its contents all over the kitchen floor—a real sea of milk!

When his mother came in, instead of yelling at him, giving him a lecture or punishing him, she said, “Robert, what a great and wonderful mess you have made! I have rarely seen such a huge puddle of milk. Well, would you like to play in the milk for a few minutes?”

Indeed, he did. After a few minutes, his mother said, “Robert, whenever you make a mess like this, eventually you have to clean it up and restore everything to its proper order. We could use a sponge(海绵), a towel or a mop. Which do you prefer?” He chose the sponge and together they cleaned up the spilled milk.

His mother then said, “You know, what we have here is a failed experiment in how to effectively carry a big milk bottle with two tiny hands. Let's go to the back yard and fill the bottle with water and see if you can discover a way to carry it without dropping it.” The little boy learned that if he grasped the bottle at the top near the lip with both hands, he could carry it without dropping it. What a wonderful lesson!

This famous scientist then remarked that it was at that moment that he knew he didn't need to be afraid to make mistakes. Instead, he learned that mistakes were opportunities for learning something new, which is what scientific experiments are all about.

Wouldn't it be great if all parents would respond the way Robert's mother responded to him?

24. What happened when the boy dropped the milk bottle?

- A. He got injured and burst into tears.
- B. He cried over the broken milk bottle.
- C. His mother scolded him for making a mess.
- D. His mother encouraged him to play with the milk.

25. What was his mother's purpose by inviting him to do the clean-up together?

- A. To inspire his creativity.
- B. To promote his responsibility.
- C. To develop his cooking skill.
- D. To improve his experiment ability.

26. Why did the mother take the boy to the back yard?

- A. To fetch water for cleaning.
- B. To pour milk into the bottle.
- C. To help him wipe off his memory of failure.
- D. To explore how to carry bottles successfully.

27. What is critical to the scientist's creativity?

- A. His childhood toys.
- B. His mother's strictness.
- C. Lessons from making mistakes.
- D. Failure in scientific experiments.

### C

Connie Monroe clicks a button, flicks her wrist and watches as her neighborhood floods. The shorelines are first to go. Then, the baseball fields at Fleming Park. By the time seawater reaches the senior center, it has flooded streets and over a dozen brick homes. Monroe moves her head up and down, side to side, taking in the simulated(仿真的) view. This is what could happen to Turner Station, a historic African American community southeast of Baltimore, as sea levels rise.

Climate change presents many challenges to coastal communities and to those trying to prepare for its impacts, but one of the most basic is also one of the most vexing: How do you show people—and convince them—of a possible future?

Communicating the realness and immediacy of the climate threat is hugely important to climate researchers and those aiming to lessen its causes. But it's also the most important to communities faced with coming changes

that are already unavoidable. These projects need public support and input. That's why Monroe and other residents(居民) are being directed to sit in metal chairs, put on virtual reality headsets and watch their homes flood.

Turner Station, a community which gets flooded easily, is trying to prepare. It has partnered with the Port of Baltimore, a few nonprofits and a local landscape architecture firm to adopt a range of tools and ways to communicate climate change to the public, because every person is different.

The virtual reality program is only the most recent-and, perhaps the most effective, step. Virtual reality is an immersive experience that can trick the human brain into thinking it's real. But tricking people is not the goal of the sea level rise simulation being used at Turner Station, says Juliano Calil, one of the program's developers. "The goal," he says, "is to start a conversation and help folks visualize the impacts of climate change and the solutions, and also discuss the trade-offs between them."

28. Who is Monroe?

- A. A coastal community citizen.
- B. A climate researcher.
- C. An architect.
- D. A VR program developer.

29. What does the underlined word "vexing" mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Bothering.
- B. Dramatic.
- C. Original.
- D. Convincing.

30. Why is VR technology employed here?

- A. It can cut down the risks of climate change.
- B. It can show severe results of climate change.
- C. It can introduce technology to the residents.
- D. It can predict the climate change accurately.

31. What is the purpose of the program?

- A. To trick more people to believe.
- B. To win the residents' cooperation.
- C. To advocate the application of VR.
- D. To inform the residents of the solutions.

## D

Almost every community has some form of rules and some way of enforcing them. So why do we have rules, and what makes people follow them?

Studies have suggested that the reason we don't like rule-breaking is because fairness is programmed into our brains. Scientists have found that the brain reacts in a particular way when we feel we are being treated unfairly. A fair situation makes us feel comfortable and even happy, but unfairness causes our brains to respond with negative feelings. The study found that this also happened when subjects saw others being treated unfairly. They concluded that fairness is one of basic human needs.

Arriving at a feeling of fairness means considering different, often conflicting, points of view. Regardless of the disagreement, people almost always need to compromise. But it can be difficult to arrive at a compromise when there are conflicting interests. This is why communities have rules that everyone must follow.

Social controls are an important factor in setting and following rules. They influence the way we behave, and can be internal(内在的) or external. Internal controls come from within and are based on our values and fears. Most of us don't steal, for example, because we believe that theft is unfair and wrong. We also don't want to disappoint our family and friends. In other words, our internal controls keep us from behaving in ways that cause conflict.

External controls include rewards and punishments. Rewards, such as job promotions and praise, are designed to encourage people to behave and act in the interest of the whole community. Punishments, such as public embarrassment, fines, and even imprisonment can prevent people from acting against the community's best interests.

People need their communities to function smoothly. If there were no rules, most people would probably still behave positively. However, there would always be a minority who would not. This is why a society without rules

is unlikely to exist.

32. What does the underlined word “this” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. A program in human brains.
- B. A comfortable situation.
- C. The response with bad feelings.
- D. The requirement of fairness.

33. Why do communities have rules?

- A. To punish illegal activities.
- B. To prevent disagreement.
- C. To promote fairness.
- D. To meet various demands.

34. Which of the following is an example of internal control?

- A. Take exams honestly because cheating is shameful.
- B. Park in the right place so as not to get a parking ticket.
- C. Pay the electricity bill on time in order not to get a late fee.
- D. Cooperate with your classmates to win a prize for your class.

35. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Living by the rules
- B. Why communities need rules
- C. Reaching a compromise
- D. How fairness functions

## 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。

Freshwater mussels(贻贝) are critical to their larger ecosystems and the world around them.

They create habitat for other species, like freshwater coral reefs, and help maintain the structure and rigidity of the waterways they call home. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ Nearly three-quarters of North America's roughly 300 native mussel species are endangered, at risk, or of concern. Dozens are already extinct.

\_\_\_37\_\_\_ For decades, freshwater mussels were overharvested for their shells. Before the age of plastic, they were collected and grown by the millions to satisfy a commercial demand for buttons.

Even more damaging was the spread of human development and environmental degradation. Rivers were dammed for power. Streams were diverted(使绕道) for agriculture. \_\_\_38\_\_\_ All this continues today, endangering far more than freshwater mussels. A recent report by the United Nations found that human practices have put roughly 1 million species at risk of extinction, many within decades.

The species-specific nature of the die-off suggests another cause: disease. The scientists have found a novel virus and a bacterium that are “statistically associated” with the dying mussels compared with control groups, but nobody is willing yet to identify which is the cause. \_\_\_39\_\_\_

Are the mussels dying because they're filled with virus and bacteria? Or are they full of virus and bacteria because they're dying? \_\_\_40\_\_\_ There are a million things it could be!

Nature is so complex. Biology is so complex. We do not understand how important some things are until they're gone.

- A. Humans are the primary cause.
- B. There's still too much uncertainty.
- C. Wetlands were paved for housing.
- D. Are there any more causes besides overharvesting?
- E. But they are one of most endangered species on the planet.
- F. On the other hand, they are the most important species in the ecosystem.
- G. Is there an environmental cause driving it, such as drought or climate change?

## 第二部分 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、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。

It was a little before 8 a.m. when Mathias Schergen, also known as “Mr. Spider,” walked down the hall

toward the office to sign in. It was the same \_\_\_41\_\_\_ he had had as an art teacher of Jenner Academy of the Arts for nearly a quarter \_\_\_42\_\_\_. Word had gone out about his \_\_\_43\_\_\_ and today was his final day. All day, teachers, parents and past students \_\_\_44\_\_\_ by Jenner to say goodbye.

So many stories of Mr. Spider \_\_\_45\_\_\_ memories. Twenty-three years ago, when Mathias Schergen arrived at Jenner to \_\_\_46\_\_\_, he wasn't Mr. Spider; he was just Matt. It wasn't \_\_\_47\_\_\_ easy. For years, Schergen taught in one of the city's most \_\_\_48\_\_\_ neighborhoods, through good \_\_\_49\_\_\_ and bad. When he first entered his room he \_\_\_50\_\_\_ there were bullet holes in the window, which made him \_\_\_51\_\_\_. So he stuffed Beanie Babies in the \_\_\_52\_\_\_ to make it look funny. There were nights he couldn't sleep. The work \_\_\_53\_\_\_ him. He had trouble just getting his students to \_\_\_54\_\_\_. Teaching them art turned out to be \_\_\_55\_\_\_ than anything he'd ever done. Then he thought he \_\_\_56\_\_\_ something more. An identity-to \_\_\_57\_\_\_ with his students. So he decided to call himself Mr. Spider, which kept the class \_\_\_58\_\_\_ and fired up.

It was he who \_\_\_59\_\_\_ his students to make art about their lives and turned an empty classroom into a museum. His career \_\_\_60\_\_\_ a bow of thanks.

- |                   |                   |                 |                 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. routine    | B. action         | C. schedule     | D. task         |
| 42. A. month      | B. year           | C. decade       | D. century      |
| 43. A. retirement | B. promotion      | C. ambition     | D. immigration  |
| 44. A. introduced | B. supported      | C. stopped      | D. took         |
| 45. A. added to   | B. called up      | C. wiped out    | D. kept back    |
| 46. A. register   | B. teach          | C. inspect      | D. sacrifice    |
| 47. A. always     | B. hardly         | C. still        | D. probably     |
| 48. A. crowded    | B. dangerous      | C. harmonious   | D. enthusiastic |
| 49. A. treatment  | B. administration | C. consequences | D. times        |
| 50. A. ignored    | B. suspected      | C. noticed      | D. predicted    |
| 51. A. regretful  | B. merciful       | C. nervous      | D. humble       |
| 52. A. holes      | B. doors          | C. windows      | D. museums      |
| 53. A. motivated  | B. established    | C. tolerated    | D. consumed     |
| 54. A. preview    | B. instruct       | C. listen       | D. interrupt    |
| 55. A. tougher    | B. safer          | C. freer        | D. faster       |
| 56. A. declared   | B. emphasised     | C. illustrated  | D. needed       |
| 57. A. maintain   | B. perform        | C. connect      | D. compare      |
| 58. A. normal     | B. fresh          | C. patient      | D. practical    |
| 59. A. prohibited | B. permitted      | C. reminded     | D. pushed       |
| 60. A. guaranteed | B. deserved       | C. witnessed    | D. sought       |

## 第二节 (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 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

For many, holiday celebrations mean large meals shared with family and friends, but such \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (feast) can produce huge amounts of food waste, harming the environment and wasting \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (nature) resources-unless mindful merry-makers take necessary steps.

Be mindful of \_\_\_63\_\_\_ you already have. Try keeping food in glass jars. Using this method, all \_\_\_64\_\_\_ food in your kitchen becomes visible and will be easily remembered and consumed.

Shop smart. Most anti-food waste experts agree that planning a holiday menu before \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (head) to the grocery store—land sticking to it—is one of the best ways to start off a \_\_\_66\_\_\_ (little) wasteful holiday. Starting with an idea of who will \_\_\_67\_\_\_ (invite) and exactly how much food to prepare will save a lot of littering.

Use leftovers \_\_\_68\_\_\_ (wise). It may be impossible to get everyone into the clean plate club, but that doesn't mean leftover food has to go waste. Freeze and repurpose leftovers by using them \_\_\_69\_\_\_ base ingredients(原料) for other recipes or send extras home with guests.

Always remember: When you throw away food, you're also throwing away the land, water, and energy used  
\_\_\_70\_\_\_ (produce) that food.

### 第三部分 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，每句最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除和修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），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：在错的词下面一横线，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。

One afternoon in early spring, I catch sight of a poster in my community reading, “Green Community, Beautiful Home”. Having listened the social workers’ introduction, I found this activity quite interestingly and decided to take part.

That Sunday, my neighbors gathered for an activity. Since my mom liked flowers, so we chose Chinese roses. Together with my parents, I careful planted the flowers. Days later, I was surprised to see many photo of us planting flowers post on the wall. My neighbors and I discussed what to take care of the plants. Look after plants has now become part of my life.

#### 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你的新西兰笔友 Terry 来信告知他今秋将来北京学习，并向你询问第 18 届世界中学生运动会（The 18<sup>th</sup> Gymnasiade）的情况。请结合以下图示给他回电子邮件，并邀请他前来观摩国际赛事、体验泉州文化。



注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 结束语已为你写好。

[illegible]

Yours,

第 7 页 共 7 页