

江苏省南通中学 2019-2020 学年度第一学期期末模拟考试

高一英语试题

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，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。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，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面五段对话，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，听完每项对话后，你都有 10 秒的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

现在你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第一小题的有关内容。

1. What does the man promise to do?
A. Send the woman a card. B. Write to the woman. C. Take her on a holiday.
2. What do we know about the show?
A. It was terrible. B. It was not different from other shows. C. It was a festival show.
3. What does the woman want to do?
A. Go boating. B. Compete in a race. C. Watch a race.
4. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At the man's house. B. At the woman's house. C. At the restaurant.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Christmas. B. The Spring Festival. C. Festivals in the West and China.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面五段对话或独白，每段对话和独白后有几个小题。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。听每段对话和独白前，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。每段对话和独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 8 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

6. When will the film festival start?

A. Tonight. B. Tomorrow morning. C. Tomorrow night.

7. Why is the woman anxious to see that film?

A. She loves the actress in the film. B. The music is great. C. She wants to learn French.

8. What is the man's attitude towards film stars?

A. Curious. B. Indifferent. C. Enthusiastic.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至 11 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

9. Where will the woman spend Christmas?

A. At her friend's house. B. At her parents' house. C. At her own house.

10. What will she do for the two children?

A. She'll buy them a Christmas tree. B. She'll get a box of chocolates for them to share.

11. How old might the younger child be?

A. 8. B. 7. C. 5.

听下面一段对话，回答第 12 至第 14 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

12. Who generally takes part in the parades in the woman's country?

A. Children. B. Soldiers. C. Workers.

13. What is unusual about the man's country?

A. They don't have a National Day. B. They seldom celebrate their National Day.

C. They have two National Days each year.

14. Where will the man probably go?

听下面一段对话，回答第 15 至第 17 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

15. What do we know about the Water Splashing Festival?

A. It is the New Year celebration of the Dai people. B. It is the harvest festival of the Dai people.

C. It is the adult ceremony of the Dai people.

16. How long does it last?

A. One day. B. Two or three days. C. Three or four days.

17. What is NOT among the activities of the festival?

A. Launching Kongming Lanterns. B. Racing dragon dancing. C. Drinking and dancing.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。现在你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

18. What was Samuel Parnell's job?

A. A doctor. B. A carpenter. C. A Lawyer.

19. How many years had the eight-hour day existed by 1890?

A. 40 years. B. 50 years. C. 100 years.

20. When was the day first celebrated as a public holiday?

A. In 1890. B. In 1899. C. In 1900.

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。

A

I'm not so sure I like my friends any more. I used to like them—to be honest. We'd have lunch, talk on the phone or exchange emails, and they all seemed normal enough. But then came Facebook, and I was introduced to a sad fact: many of my friends have dark sides that they had kept from me.

Today my friends show off the more unpleasant aspects of their personalities via Facebook. No longer hidden, they're thrown in my face like TV commercials—unavoidable and endless advertisements for the worst of their personalities.

Take Fred. If you were to have lunch with him, you'd find him warm, and self-effacing(谦逊的). Read his Facebook and you'll realize he's an unbearable, food - obsessed boring man. He'd pause to have a cup of coffee on his way to save a drowning man—and then write about it.

Take Andy. You won't find a smarter CEO anywhere, but now he's a CEO without a company to run. So he plays Mafia Wars on Facebook. He's doing well—level 731. Thanks to Facebook, I know he's playing about 18 hours a day. Andy, you've run four companies—and this is how you spend your downtime? What happened to golf? What happened to getting another job?

Take Liz. She is positive that the flu vaccine will kill us all and that we should avoid it. And then comes Chris who likes to post at least 20 times a day on every website he can find, so I get to read his thoughts twice, once on Facebook and once on Twitter.

In real life, I don't see these sides of people. Face to face, my friends show me their best. They're nice, smart people. But face to Facebook, my friends are like a blind date which goes horribly wrong.

I'm left with a dilemma. Who is my real friend? Is it the Liz I have lunch with or the anti-vaccine mad woman on

Facebook? Is it the Fred I can grab a sandwich with or the Fred who weeps if he's at a party and the wine isn't up to his standards?

21. What's Andy probably busy in doing now?

- A. He's running his company.
- B. He's playing golf all day.
- C. He's looking for another job.
- D. He's playing computer games.

22. The underlined word "it" in the last paragraph refers to "_____".

- A. a dilemma B. my real friend
- C. Facebook D. Twitter

23. The text is developed mainly by _____.

- A. giving examples
- B. following the time order
- C. listing figures
- D. raising questions

B

The speaker, a teacher from a community college, addressed a sympathetic audience. Heads nodded in agreement when he said, "High school English teachers are not doing their jobs." He described the inadequacies of his students, all high school graduates who can use language only at a grade 9 level. I was unable to determine from his answers to my questions how this grade 9 level had been established.

My topic is not standards nor its decline. What the speaker was really saying is that he is no longer young; he has been teaching for sixteen years, and is able to think and speak like a mature adult.

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one immediately following it is inevitable. It is also human nature to look for the reasons for our dissatisfaction. Before English became a school subject in the late nineteenth century, it was difficult to find the target of the blame for language deficiencies. But since then, English teachers have been under constant attack.

The complainers think they have hit upon an original idea. As their own command of the language improves, they notice that young people do not have this same ability. Unaware that their own ability has developed through the years, they assume the new generation of young people must be hopeless in this respect. To the eyes and ears of sensitive adults the language of the young always seems inadequate.

Since this concern about the decline and fall of the English language is not perceived as a generational phenomenon but rather as something new and peculiar to today's young people, it naturally follows that today's English teachers cannot be doing their jobs. Otherwise, young people would not have a poor command of English.

24. In the author's opinion, the speaker .
- A. gave a correct judgment of the English level of the students
 - B. had exaggerated the language problems of the students
 - C. was right in saying that English teachers were not doing their jobs
 - D. could think and speak intelligently

25. The author's attitude towards the speaker's remarks is .
- A. neutral B. positive
 - C. critical D. compromising

26. It can be concluded from the passage that .
- A. it is justifiable to include English as a school subject
 - B. the author disagrees with the speaker over the standard of English at Grade 9 level
 - C. English language teaching is by no means an easy job
 - D. language improvement needs time and effort

C

Sunny countries are often poor. A shame, then, that solar power is still quite expensive. Eight19, a British company by Cambridge University, has, however, invented a novel way to get round this. In return for a deposit of around 10 it is supplying poor Kenyan families with a solar cell able to generate 2.5 watts of electricity, a battery that can deliver a three amp(安培) current to store this electricity, and a lamp whose bulb is a light-emitting diode(二极管). The firm thinks that this system, once the battery is fully charged, is enough to light two small rooms and to power a mobile-phone charger for seven hours. Then, next day, it can be put outside and charged back up again. The trick is that, to be able to use the electricity, the system's keeper must buy a scratch card—for as little as a dollar—on which is printed a reference number. The keeper sends this reference, plus the serial number of the household solar unit, by SMS to Eight19. The company's server will respond automatically with an access code to the unit.

Users may consider that they are paying an hourly rate for their electricity. In fact, they are paying off the cost of the unit. After buying around 80 worth of scratch cards—which Eight19 expects would take the average family around 18 months—the user will own it. He will then have the option of continuing to use it for nothing, or of

trading it in for a bigger one, perhaps driven by a 10-watt solar cell.

In that case, he would go then through the same process again, paying off the additional cost of the upgraded kit at a slightly higher rate. Users would therefore increase their electricity supply steadily and affordably.

According to Eight19's figures, this looks like a good deal for customers. The firm believes the average energy-starved Kenyan spends around 10 a month on oil—enough to fuel a couple of smoky lamps—plus 2 on charging his mobile phone in the market-place. Regular users of one of Eight19's basic solar units will spend around half that, before owning it completely. Meanwhile, as the cost of solar technology falls, it should get even cheaper.

27. The underlined word “get round” in the first paragraph can be replaced by “ ”.

- A. make use of B. come up with
- C. look into D. deal with

28. What should the user do when the electricity in the battery is used up?

- A. Buy a scratch card.
- B. Recharge it outside.
- C. Buy another solar cell.
- D. Return it to the company.

29. How much would users pay for the cell and scratch cards before they own a 2.5-watt solar cell?

- A. Around 10. B. Around 80.
- C. Around 90. D. Around 180.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that .

- A. Kenyan families would find it difficult to afford the solar cell
- B. using the solar cell would help Kenyan families save money
- C. few Kenyan families use mobile phones for lack of electricity
- D. the company will make a great profit from selling solar cells

D

Kodak's decision to file for bankruptcy (破产) protection is a sad, though not unexpected, turning point for a leading American corporation that pioneered consumer photography and dominated the film market for decades, but ultimately failed to adapt to the digital revolution.

Although many attribute Kodak's downfall to “complacency(自满),” that explanation doesn't acknowledge the lengths to which the company went to reinvent itself. Decades ago, Kodak anticipated that digital photography

would overtake film — and in fact, Kodak invented the first digital camera in 1975 but in a fateful decision, the company chose to shelf its new discovery to focus on its traditional film business.

It wasn't that Kodak was blind to the future, said Rebecca Henderson, a professor at Harvard Business School, but rather that it failed to execute on a strategy to confront it. By the time the company realized its mistake, it was too late.

Kodak is an example of a firm that was very much aware that they had to adapt, and spent a lot of money trying to do so, but ultimately failed. Large companies have a difficult time switching into new markets because there is a temptation to put existing assets into the new businesses.

Although Kodak anticipated the inevitable rise of digital photography, its corporate (企业的) culture was too rooted in the successes of the past for it to make the clean break necessary to fully embrace the future. They were a company stuck in time. Their history was so important to them. Now their history has become a liability.

Kodak's downfall over the last several decades was dramatic. In 1976, the company commanded 90% of the market for photographic film and 85% of the market for cameras. But the 1980s brought new competition from Japanese film company Fuji Photo, which undermined Kodak by offering lower prices for film and photo supplies. Kodak's decision not to pursue the role of official film for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics was a major miscalculation. The bid went instead to Fuji, which exploited its sponsorship to win a permanent foothold in the marketplace.

31. What do we learn about Kodak?

- A. It went bankrupt all of a sudden.
- B. It is approaching its downfall.
- C. It initiated the digital revolution in the film industry.
- D. It is playing a dominant role in the film market.

32. Why does the author mention Kodak's invention of the first digital camera?

- A. To show its early attempt to reinvent itself.
- B. To show its effort to overcome complacency.
- C. To show its quick adaptation to the digital revolution.
- D. To show its will to compete with Japan's Fuji photo.

33. Why do large companies have difficulty switching to new markets?

- A. They find it costly to give up their existing assets.
- B. They tend to be slow in confronting new challenges.
- C. They are unwilling to invest in new technology.

D. They are deeply stuck in their glorious past.

34. What does the author say Kodak's history has become?

A. A burden.

B. A mirror.

C. A joke.

D. A challenge.

35. What was Kodak's fatal mistake?

A. Its blind faith in traditional photography.

B. Its failure to see Fuji photo's emergence.

C. Its refusal to sponsor the 1984 Olympics.

D. Its overconfidence in its corporate culture.

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。

Mobile Phones: Hang Up or Keep Talking?

Millions of people are using mobile phones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to have one.

36 They found that the phones are more than a means of communication—having a mobile phone shows that they're cool and connected.

The explosions around the world in mobile phone use make some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity (负面报道) of such ideas. 37

On the other hand, signs of change in the issues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at a young age because of serious memory loss. 38 This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years.

39 The answer is radiation. High tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. 40 Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they're bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

- A. They will possibly affect their benefits.
- B. In many countries, mobile phones are very popular with young people.
- C. What do the doctors worry about?
- D. What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful?
- E. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for people's health.
- F. He couldn't remember even simple tasks.
- G. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（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。

It's about 250 miles from the hills of west-central Iowa to Ehlers' home in Minnesota. During the long trip home, following a weekend of hunting, Ehlers 41 about the small dog he had seen 42 alongside the road. He had 43 to coax（哄）the dog to him but, frightened, it had 44.

Back home, Ehlers was troubled by that 45 dog. So, four days later, he called his friend Greg, and the two drove 46. After a long and careful 47, Greg saw, across a field, the dog moving 48 away. Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing the animal to him. Nervousness and fear were replaced with 49. It just started licking（舔）Ehlers' face.

A local farmer told them the dog sounded like one 50 as lost in the local paper. The ad had a 51 number for a town in southern Michigan. Ehlers 52 the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had 53 their dog.

Jeff had 54 in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off. Jeff searched 55 for Rosie in the next four days.

Ehlers returned to Minnesota, and then drove 100 miles to Minneapolis to put Rosie on a flight to Michigan. "It's good to know there's still someone out there who 56 enough to go to that kind of 57," says Lisa of Ehlers' rescue 58.

"I figured whoever lost the dog was probably just as 59 to it as I am to my dogs," says Ehlers. "If it had been my dog, I'd hope that somebody would be 60 to go that extra mile."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 41. A. read | B. forgot | C. thought | D. heard |
| 42. A. fighting | B. trembling | C. eating | D. sleeping |
| 43. A. tried | B. agreed | C. promised | D. regretted |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 44. A. calmed down | B. stood up | C. rolled over | D. run off |
| 45. A. injured | B. stolen | C. lost | D. rescued |
| 46. A. home | B. past | C. back | D. on |
| 47. A. preparation | B. explanation | C. test | D. search |
| 48. A. cautiously | B. casually | C. skillfully | D. angrily |
| 49. A. surprise | B. joy | C. hesitation | D. anxiety |
| 50. A. predicted | B. advertised | C. believed | D. recorded |
| 51. A. house | B. phone | C. street | D. car |
| 52. A. called | B. copied | C. counted | D. remembered |
| 53. A. fed | B. adopted | C. found | D. cured |
| 54. A. hunted | B. skied | C. lived | D. worked |
| 55. A. on purpose | B. on time | C. in turn | D. in vain |
| 56. A. cares | B. sees | C. suffers | D. learns |
| 57. A. place | B. trouble | C. waste | D. extreme |
| 58. A. service | B. plan | C. effort | D. team |
| 59. A. equal | B. allergic | C. grateful | D. close |
| 60. A. suitable | B. proud | C. wise | D. willing |

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。

Patricia Pania wanted to be a mother and home-maker. But 61. _____ life was turned upside down when a motorist, 62. _____ (distract) by his cellphone, ran a stop sign and crashed into the side of her car. The impact killed her 2-year-old daughter. Four months later, Pania reluctantly 63. _____ courageously decided to try to educate the public and to fight 64. _____ laws to ban drivers from using cellphones 65. _____ a car is moving. In her first speech, Pania was visibly trembling and her voice was soft and uncertain. But as 66. _____ got into her speech, a dramatic transformation took place. She stopped 67. _____ (shake) and spoke with 68. _____ strong voice. For the rest of her talk, she was a forceful and compelling speaker. She wanted everyone in the audience to know 69. _____ she knew without having to learn it from a personal tragedy. Many in the audience were moved to tears and to action. In subsequent presentations, Pania gained reputation 70. _____ a highly effective speaker.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 阅读下面的短文，根据其内容写一篇 80 词左右的内容概要。（10 分）

Recently, a professor of philosophy in the United States has written a book called Money and the Meaning of Life. He has discovered that how we deal with money in our day-to-day life has more meaning than we usually think. One of the things he asks his students to do is to keep a record of every penny they spend for a week. From the way they spend their money, they often see what they really value in life.

He says our relation with others often becomes clearly defined when money enters the picture. You might have wonderful friendship with somebody and you think that you are very good friends. But you will know him only when you ask him to lend you some money. If he does, it brings something to the relationship that seems stronger than ever before. Or it can suddenly weaken the relationship if he doesn't. This person may say that he has a certain feeling, but if it is not carried out in the money world, there is something less real about it.

Since money is so important to us, we consider those who possess a lot of it to be very important. The author interviewed some millionaires in researching his book.

Answer: The most surprising thing is why people give me so much respect. I am nothing. I don't know much. All I am is rich.

People just have an idea of making more and more money, but what is it for? How much do I need for any given purposes in my life? In his book, the professor uncovered an important need in modern society: to bring back the idea that money is an instrument rather than the end. Money plays an important role in the material world, but expecting money to give happiness may be missing the meaning of life.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Twenty years ago, I drove a taxi for a living. One night I went to pick up a passenger at 2:30 a. m. When I arrived to collect, I found the building was dark except for a single light in a ground floor window.

I walked to the door and knocked, "Just a minute," answered a weak, elderly voice.

After a long time, the door opened. A small woman in her eighties stood before me. By her side was a small suitcase.

I took the suitcase to the car, and then returned to help the woman. She took my arm and we walked slowly towards the car.

She kept thanking me for my kindness. "It's nothing," I told her. "I just try to treat my passengers the way I would want my mother treated."

"Oh, you're such a good man." She said. When we got into the taxi, she gave me an address, and then asked, "Could you drive through downtown?"

"It's not the shortest way," I answered quickly.

"Oh, I'm in no hurry," she said. "I'm on my way to a hospice (临终医院). I don't have any family left. The doctor says I don't have very long."

I quietly reached over and shut off the meter (计价器). For the next two hours, we drove through the city. She

showed me the building where she had once worked, the neighborhood where she had lived, and the furniture shop that had once been a ballroom where she had gone dancing as a girl.

Sometimes she'd ask me to slow down in front of a particular building and would sit staring into the darkness, saying nothing.

At dawn, she suddenly said, "I'm tired. Let's go now." We drove in silence to the address she had given me.

"How much do I owe you?" she asked.

"Nothing," I said.

"You have to make a living," she answered. "Oh, there are other passengers," I answered. She said thanks to me, but she looked so sad.

注意： 1.所续写的短文词数应为 150 左右；

2.应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3.续写部分分为二段，每段的开头语已经为你写好；

4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1

Almost without thinking, I bent and gave her a hug.

Paragraph 2

I was on my way to visit her.

江苏省南通中学 2019-2020 学年度第一学期期末模拟考试

高一英语试题

参考答案

第一部分 听力

1—5 ACCBC 6—10 AABAC 11—15 CBABA 16—20 CCBBC

第二部分 阅读理解

21—25 DBABC 26—30 CDBCB 31—35 BADAC 36—40 GBAEC

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

41—45 CBADC 46—50 CDABB 51—55 BACAD 56—60 ABCDD

第二节

Patricia Pania wanted to be a mother and home-maker. But 61. her life was turned upside down when a motorist, 62. distracted (distract) by his cellphone, ran a stop sign and crashed into the side of her car. The impact killed her 2-year-old daughter. Four months later, Pania reluctantly 63. but courageously decided to try to educate the public and to fight 64. for laws to ban drivers from using cellphones 65. while a car is moving. In her first speech, Pania was visibly trembling and her voice was soft and uncertain. But as 66. she got into her speech, a dramatic transformation took place. She stopped 67. shaking (shake) and spoke with 68. a strong voice. For the rest of her talk, she was a forceful and compelling speaker. She wanted everyone in the audience to know 69. what she knew without having to learn it from a personal tragedy. Many in the audience were moved to tears and to action. In subsequent presentations, Pania gained reputation 70. as a highly effective speaker.

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

A US professor has found out the relationship between money and the meaning of life. Some people think friendship and good relationship depend on whether you have money and whether you are generous. Money is generally considered very important, but a millionaire doesn't feel he is very important, because he thinks he is nothing except that he has money. The professor's findings reveal that money is a tool rather than the goal, and money is not equal to happiness.

第二节 书面表达

Paragraph 1

Almost without thinking, I bent and gave her a hug. She held onto me tightly. Before the woman left, I said to her, “My mother treated everyone kindly, she is a great person, but she passed away years ago. you are like my mother,” the woman said, “ thank you. If you want to visit me, I'll tell you my story.” Then the woman left. After a long pause, I drove the taxi to go home.

Paragraph 2

The next day, I was on my way to visit her. The old woman told me that she used to be a millionaire. She became

immersed in making money. She was the owner of a particular building we saw last night. But she neglected her family. her only son died one year ago because of cancer. She sold everything to save him, but failed. How sad! At last, the old woman said to me, “Life is short, but please be in no hurry. Though everyone has to earn money to make a living, always remember that family is the most important thing to you,” I said nothing but nodded hard.