

安徽省 2020~2021 学年度第二学期开学考试·模拟试题

高一英语

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和试卷指定位置上。
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)

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.

答案是 C。

1. Where are the speakers?

A. At a swimming pool.

B. In a clothing shop.

C. At a school lab.

2. What will Tom do next?

A. Turn down the music.

B. Postpone the show.

C. Stop practicing.

3. What is the woman busy doing?

A. Working on a paper.

B. Tidying up the office.

C. Organizing a party.

4. When will Henry start his vacation?

A. This weekend.

B. Next week.

C. At the end of August.

5. What does Donna offer to do for Bill?

A. Book a flight for him.

B. Drive him to the airport.

C. Help him park the car.

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。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, 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. Why does Pete call Lucy?

A. To say that he'll be late.

B. To tell her about his work.

C. To invite her to dinner.

7. When is Pete going to see Lucy?

A. At 6:00 pm.

B. At 6:45 pm.

C. At 8:00 pm.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does Cathy want to quit her job?

A. She'll join another firm.

B. She'll run her own business.

C. She's fed up with it.

9. What is Mark's attitude towards Cathy's decision?

A. Forgiving.

B. Sympathetic.

C. Supportive.

10. What might Cathy do for the present company?

A. Apply for a project.

B. Train a new person.

C. Recommend an engineer.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How did the man feel about his performance today?

A. Greatly encouraged.

B. A bit dissatisfied.

C. Terribly disappointed.

12. What did the man say helped him overcome the problem?

A. Patience.

B. Luck.

C. Determination.

13. What is the woman doing?

A. Conducting an interview.

B. Holding a press conference.

C. Hosting a ceremony.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What is next to the apartment building?

A. A restaurant.

B. A laundry.

C. A grocery store.

15. Which is included in the rent?

A. Electricity.

B. The Internet.

C. Satellite TV.

16. What does the woman think of the apartment?

A. It's quite large.

B. It's well furnished.

C. It's worth the money.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is Jeff from?

A. Liverpool.

B. Coventry.

C. Newcastle.

18. Where do young men go to watch big games according to Jeff?

A. Pubs.

B. Stadiums.

C. Friends' homes.

19. Why does Jeff have to pick a team to support?

A. To avoid being bothered.

B. To open a conversation.

C. To earn respect from others.

20. What does Jeff mainly talk about?

A. England's moment of success.

B. English flag as a symbol of hope.

C. England's all-time favourite sport.

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，选择出最佳选项。

A

Train Information

All customers travelling on TransLink services must be in possession of a valid ticket before boarding. For ticket information, please ask at your local station or call 13 12 30.

While Queensland Rail makes every effort to ensure trains run as scheduled, there can be no guarantee of connections between trains or between train services and bus services.

Lost property (失物招领)

Call Lost Property on 13 16 17 during business hours for items lost on Queensland Rail services. The lost property office is open Monday to Friday 7:30am to 5:00pm and is located (位于) at Roma Street station.

Public holidays

On public holidays, generally a Sunday timetable operates. On certain major event days, i.e. Australia Day, Anzac Day, sporting and cultural days, special additional services may operate. Christmas Day services operate to a Christmas Day timetable. Before travel please visit translink.com.au or call TransLink on 13 12 30 anytime.

Customers using mobility devices

Many stations have wheelchair access from the car park or entrance to the station platforms. For assistance, please Queensland Rail on 13 16 17.

Guardian trains (outbound)

Depart	Origin	Destination	Arrive
6:42pm	Altandi	Varsity Lakes	7:37pm
7:29pm	Central	Varsity Lakes	8:52pm
8:57pm	Fortitude Valley	Varsity Lakes	9:52pm
11:02pm	Roma Street	Varsity Lakes	12:22am

21. What would you do to get ticket information?

- A. Call 13 16 17. B. Visit translink.com.au.
C. Ask at the local station. D. Check the train schedule.

22. At which station can you find the lost property office?

- A. Altandi. B. Roma Street. C. Varsity Lakes. D. Fortitude Valley.

23. Which train would you take if you go from Central to Varsity Lakes?

- A. 6:42 pm. B. 7:29 pm. C. 8:57 pm. D. 11:02 pm.

B

Returning to a book you've read many times can feel like drinks with an old friend. There's a welcome familiarity - but also sometimes a slight suspicion that time has changed you both, and thus the relationship. But books don't change, people

do. And that's what makes the act of rereading so rich and transformative.

The beauty of rereading lies in the idea that our bond with the work is based on our present mental register. It's true, the older I get, the more I feel time has wings. But with reading, it's all about the present. It's about the now and what one contributes to the now, because reading is a give and take between author and reader. Each has to pull their own weight.

There are three books I reread annually .The first, which I take to reading every spring is Ernest Hemningway's *A Moveable Feast*. Published in 1964, it's his classic memoir of 1920s Paris. The language is almost intoxicating (令人陶醉的), an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time. Another is Annie Dillard's *Holy the Firm*, her poetic 1975 ramble (随笔) about everything and nothing. The third book is Julio Cortazar's *Save Twilight: Selected Poems*, because poetry. And because Cortazar.

While I tend to buy a lot of books, these three were given to me as gifts, which might add to the meaning I attach to them. But I imagine that, while money is indeed wonderful and necessary, rereading an author's work is the highest currency a reader can pay them. The best books are the ones that open further as time passes. But remember, it's you that has to grow and read and reread in order to better understand your friends.

24. Why does the author like rereading?

- A. It evaluates the writer-reader relationship.
- B. It's a window to a whole new world.
- C. It's a substitute for drinking with a friend.
- D. It extends the understanding of oneself.

25. What do we know about the book *A Moveable Feast*?

- A. It's a brief account of a trip.
- B. It's about Hemingway's life as a young man.
- C. It's a record of a historic event.
- D. It's about Hemingway's friends in Paris.

26. What does the underlined word " currency " in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Debt.
- B. Reward.
- C. Allowance.
- D. Face value.

27. What can we infer about the author from the text?

- A. He loves poetry.
- B. He's an editor.
- C. He's very ambitious.
- D. He teaches reading.

C

Sport is not only physically challenging, but can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create too much anxiety or stress for young athletes. Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents and coaches' criticisms to heart and find faults in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also pay attention that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's

youth sport setting young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find faults with youngsters' performances. Positive support should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive support motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

28. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is _____.
A. to make sport less competitive. B. to increase their sense of success.
C. to reduce their mental stress. D. to make sport more challenging.
29. According to the passage, sport is positive for young people in that _____.
A. it can help them learn more about society. B. it enables them to find faults in themselves.
C. it can provide them with valuable experiences. D. it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves.
30. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes _____.
A. believing that criticism does good to their early development.
B. without realizing criticism may destroy their self-confidence.
C. in order to make them remember life's lessons.
D. so as to put more pressure on them.
31. According to the passage parents and coaches should _____.
A. pay more attention to letting children enjoy sport.
B. help children to win every game.
C. train children to cope with stress.
D. enable children to understand the positive aspect of sport.

D

Betty Schramper Azar is a world-famous expert on teaching English grammar. Here are some of her opinions.

Why do students need to learn grammar? When teachers are deciding which grammar points to teach, they should first ask two questions. First, will understanding the point help students be understood and will it help them understand better? Next, will learning the grammar point help students be acceptable as English speakers?

People usually think that grammar is all about memorizing rules. In fact, grammar is not just learning rules. It is a way to help students along the way to communication. Teachers should know that students do not all learn in the same way. Each may have a different learning style when it comes to learning grammar. Some may see a pattern and understand the rule. Others need explanations and more practice. "But to teach grammar as subject matter and test it as though you were testing the memorization of dates in history is sure to bore everybody and not to reach the goals that you are trying to reach—successful communication experiences," she says.

Why do some teachers hate teaching grammar? Many teachers are not comfortable teaching grammar because they do not know how to answer their students' questions. "Most native speakers of English don't learn it in school," she says. "If you don't know any grammar of your own language and then you are asked to teach it, it's possible that your students may know more grammar than you and you can't answer their questions."

Can teaching grammar really be fun? Teachers should learn to make the teaching of grammar fun. She says, "My students enjoy learning grammar as much as I enjoy teaching it. I think grammar is fascinating. It holds language together. It is really beautiful when you get to know it. Grammar is quite a remarkable (非凡的) thing."

32. What should teachers do before teaching grammar points?
- A. Know the specific goal of teaching grammar.
B. Develop a good teaching style.
C. Find out students' learning needs.
D. Let students memorize some rules.
33. What does the underlined word "It" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Memorizing rules. B. Grammar. C. Learning rules. D. Practice.
34. What can we learn about grammar according to Betty Schramper Azar?
- A. Grammar should be taught as a subject.
B. Native speakers don't need to learn grammar.
C. Different students learn grammar in different ways.
D. It's useful to memorize rules when students learn grammar.
35. What does Betty Schramper Azar think of grammar?
- A. Boring. B. Beautiful. C. Hard to teach. D. Easy to learn.

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。选项中有两个为多余选项。

A Few Tips for Self-Acceptance

We all want it... to accept and love ourselves. But at times it seems too difficult and too far out of reach. 36. Here's a handful of ways that will set you in the right direction.

●37. Do not follow the people who make you feel not-good-enough. Why do you follow them? Are you hoping that eventually you will feel empowered because your life is better than theirs? Know that your life is your own; you are the only you in this world.

●Forgive yourself for mistakes that you have made. We are often ashamed of our shortcomings, our mistakes and our failures. 38. You will make mistakes, time and time again. Rather than getting caught up in how you could have done better, why not offer yourself a compassionate (有同情心) response? " That didn't go as planned. But, I tried my best. "

●Recognize all of your strengths. Write them down in a journal. Begin to train your brain to look at strength before weakness. List all of your accomplishments and achievements. You have a job, earned your degree, and you got out of bed today. 39.

●Now that you've listed your strengths, list your imperfections. Turn the page in your journal. Put into words why you feel unworthy, why you don't feel good enough. Now, read these words back to yourself. 40. Turn to a page in your journal to your list of strengths and achievements. See how awesome you are?

- A. Feeling upset again?
B. Where do you start?
C. Nothing is too small to celebrate.
D. Remember, you are only human.
E. Set an intention for self-acceptance.
F. Stop comparing yourself with others.
G. When does the comparison game start?

第三部分 英语知识应用（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）

Since our twins began learning to walk, my wife and I have kept telling them that our sliding glass door is just a window. The 41 is obvious. If we 42 it is a door, they'll want to go outside 43. It will drive us crazy. The kids apparently *know* the 44. But our insisting it's 45 a window has kept them from 46 millions of requests to open the door.

I hate lying to the kids. One day they'll 47 and discover that everything they've always known about windows is a 48.

I wonder if 49 should always tell the truth no matter the 50. I have a very strong 51 that the lie we're telling is doing 52 damage to our children. Windows and doors have 53 metaphorical (比喻) meanings. I'm telling them they can't open what they absolutely *know* is a door. What if later in 54 they come to a metaphorical door, like an opportunity (机会) of some sort, and 55 opening the door and taking the opportunity, they just 56 it and wonder, "What if it isn't a door?" That is, "What if it isn't a 57 opportunity?"

Maybe it's an unreasonable fear. But the 58 is that I shouldn't lie to my kids. I should just 59 repeatedly having to say, "No. We can't go outside now." Then when they come to other doors in life, be they real or metaphorical, they won't 60 to open them and walk through.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. relief | B. target | C. reason | D. case |
| 42. A. admit | B. believe | C. mean | D. realize |
| 43. A. gradually | B. constantly | C. temporarily | D. casually |
| 44. A. result | B. danger | C. method | D. truth |
| 45. A. merely | B. slightly | C. hardly | D. partly |
| 46. A. reviewing | B. approving | C. receiving | D. attempting |
| 47. A. win out | B. give up | C. wake up | D. stand out |
| 48. A. dream | B. lie | C. fantasy | D. fact |
| 49. A. parents | B. twins | C. colleagues | D. teachers |
| 50. A. restrictions | B. explanations | C. differences | D. consequences |
| 51. A. demand | B. fear | C. desire | D. doubt |
| 52. A. physical | B. biological | C. spiritual | D. behavioral |
| 53. A. traditional | B. important | C. double | D. original |
| 54. A. life | B. time | C. reply | D. history |
| 55. A. by comparison with | B. in addition to | C. regardless of | D. instead of |
| 56. A. get hold of | B. stare at | C. knock on | D. make use of |
| 57. A. real | B. typical | C. similar | D. limited |
| 58. A. safety rule | B. comfort zone | C. bottom line | D. top secret |
| 59. A. delay | B. regret | C. enjoy | D. accept |
| 60. A. hurry | B. decide | C. hesitate | D. intend |

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

Moving to a new country is very difficult but coming back to my own land is 61 (great) exciting. In five hours or so I

62. (arrive)at the railway station in London. I can't wait to share with you just a few things 63. I love about living in France.

I have made some new friends from all over the world. They are great and 64. (help). I have also learnt a lot more about French culture and discovered some beautiful places. My favorite place so far has been a town 65. (call)Ville franche, which is a beautiful town in the valleys of the Rhone region with winding (蜿蜒的) streets.

More importantly, I was very fond 66. seeing the enthusiasm (热情) of my pupils when they learnt something new in English and when they were excited about my culture. By 67. (learn)a new language you gain so many possibilities, whether it is reading a book in another language, 68. being lucky enough to work abroad like 69. (I). I feel lucky to have had the opportunity 70. (work)in France.

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（^），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：在错的词下划一横线，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。

This summer holiday, I go to a seaside city with my family. We got there by air. It is a very beautiful and modern city, where impressed us a lot. On the first day, we took a bus to a place calling the Sea Park. There were such many different kinds of fishes that I couldn't believe in my eyes. On the second day, we went swimming, and we all enjoyed ourselves. During the next two days, we went to some tourist spot, shopping and taking photos. Several days late, we left the city. Although we were tiring on our way home, we felt happily about the holiday. What unforgettable experience!

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是高中学生李华，你的美国朋友 Jim 即将升入中国的一所高中学习，想让你给他一些学习建议。请你给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1. 与老师交流，征求老师意见；

2. 上课积极参与讨论，专心听讲，做好笔记；

3. 课后积极完成作业，巩固知识。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。