

三明一中 2020—2021 学年上学期第二次月考

高一英语试题

(考试时间：120 分钟；满分：150 分)

本试卷由四个部分组成，其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题，第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。

考生注意：

1. 考生答题时，将答案写在专用答题卡上。选择题答案请用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案涂黑；非选择题答案请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内规范作答，凡是答题不规范一律无效。
2. 考生应遵守考试规定，做到“诚信考试，杜绝舞弊”。

第一部分 听力理解 (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 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。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 would the man like extra for breakfast today?
A. A coffee. B. A sandwich. C. A salad.
2. Who is probably the tallest?
A. The man's brother. B. The man. C. The woman.
3. What will the man probably do next?
A. Finish his schoolwork.
B. Get his mother's car repaired.
C. Ask his father for something.
4. How did the speakers promise to help Mrs. Yang out?
A. By fixing her chair.
B. By working in her garden.
C. By bringing her some food.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The weather. B. New movies. C. Today's plan.

第二节

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. What time is it now?

A. 9:40.

B. 10:10.

C. 10:40.

7. In which city will the woman take her next flight?

A. Beijing.

B. Singapore City.

C. Shanghai.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Waitress and customer.

B. Boss and employee.

C. Co-workers.

9. What is the woman's main problem?

A. She is mean.

B. She is very busy.

C. She is sick.

10. What does the man want to do with his meal?

A. Eat it at home.

B. Give it away.

C. Throw it out.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How many groups will there be?

A. Three.

B. Five.

C. Six.

12. Who is in the first group?

A. Tim.

B. Mandy.

C. Emma.

13. What do students need to bring for the test?

A. Pencils.

B. Paper.

C. Question homework.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What must the speakers do before evening?

A. Catch some fish.

B. Find shelter from the storm.

C. Get to the other side of the river.

15. What does the woman think about the bridge?

A. It's very strong.

B. It's probably gone.

C. It was made recently.

16. What did the woman use the bridge for in her childhood?

A. Hiding.

B. Running.

C. Fishing.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How does the speaker change her look?

- A. With a computer program. B. With paint. C. With makeup.

18. What work did the woman do before?

- A. She was a painter. B. She was a teacher. C. She was a programmer.

19. When did the speaker start to share her artwork online?

- A. In 2017. B. In 2018. C. In 2019.

20. How did the speaker become popular overnight?

- A. By making her face look like Michael Jackson.
B. By making her face look like Mona Lisa.
C. By making her face look like Angelababy.

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

Like reading during the winter holidays? Here are some books recommended by Bill Gates.

Nine Pints

Author: Rose George

Price: \$55.5 (10% cheaper for 2, and 15% for 3 or more)

If you're like me and find the subject about humans' body wonderful, you'll enjoy this book by a British reporter with his special personal experiences. It's filled with super-interesting facts that will leave you with a new thought on humans' body.

A Gentleman in Moscow

Author: Amor Towles

Price: \$35.5 (5% cheaper for 2, and 10% for 3 or more)

It seems like everyone I know has read this historical book. Towles's novel about a *count* (伯爵) sentenced to life imprisonment in a Moscow hotel is fun, amazing, and surprisingly pleasing.

Presidents of War

Author: Michael Beschloss

Price: \$64 (15% cheaper for 2, and 25% for 3 or more)

My interest in all sides of the Vietnam War is the main reason why I decided to pick up this book. By the time I finished it, I learned a lot, not only about Vietnam but about the eight other main fights the U.S. got into between the turn of the 19th century and the 1970s.

The Future of Capitalism

Author: Paul Collier

Price: \$75 (15% cheaper for 2, and 25% for 3 or more)

Collier's latest book is a different and meaningful look at the condition of a lot of people in modern society. Although I don't agree with him about everything—I don't think his solution to the problem is good enough—his background as a development economist gives him a smart view on where capitalism(资本主义) is headed.

21. Who will most probably buy *A Gentleman in Moscow*?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. People interested in war. | B. People interested in capitalism. |
| C. People interested in history. | D. People interested in special facts. |

22. Why does Bill Gates choose *Presidents of War*?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. He wants to learn a new subject. | B. He is interested in the Vietnam War. |
| C. He is interested in American history. | D. He wants to learn more about presidents. |

23. Which of the following books saves the most money if you buy five copies?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Nine Pints. | B. A Gentleman in Moscow. |
| C. Presidents of War. | D. The Future of Capitalism. |

B

When I was about 12 years old, my father bought me a bike for my birthday. I learned to ride the bike soon.

While I was riding the bike one day, I noticed a man in front of me, about half a kilometer far. The man was traveling at a speed lower than me. So, I decided to overtake him. I had about a kilometer to go on the road before turning off.

I started cycling faster and faster and I was getting to him just a little bit. Just within minutes, I was about 50m behind him, so I gathered all my strength and tried hard to overtake

him. And, finally, I caught up with him and passed him by. I felt like a winner at that time. I couldn't help but shout "I won" in my heart although he even had no idea that we were in a match.

After I passed him, I realized that I had paid so much attention to competing against him that I had missed my turn as well as my view.

Isn't that what happens in life? We spend most of our time competing with neighbors, friends, family, trying to outperform them or trying to be in front of them. We use most of our time and energy in competition and instead of reaching our final places, we miss out on our own paths to our goal.

24. What did the author decide to do when he noticed a man in front of him?

- A. Follow the man for a while.
- B. Try to be in front of the man.
- C. Ride together with the man.
- D. Ask the man to have a match.

25. What do we know about the man?

- A. He couldn't ride as fast as the author.
- B. He was unhappy to be overtaken by the author.
- C. He didn't know the author was competing with him.
- D. He didn't care whether the author was in front of him.

26. Why did the author describe his bike match with a man?

- A. It taught him a valuable lesson.
- B. It left a beautiful memory on him.
- C. He thought it fun to compete with others.
- D. He enjoyed the feeling of being a winner.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Be slower—you can see more
- B. The faster you ride, the better
- C. Be the best—you can make it
- D. More competition, more success

C

Foreign visitors to the UK might be disappointed when they learn that not everyone there speaks like Harry Potter and his friends. Usually, there's an assumption by many non-Brits that everyone in Britain speaks with what's known as a *Received Pronunciation* (RP, 标准发音) accent, also called "the Queen's English". However, while many people do talk this way, most Britons speak in their own regional accents.

Scouse, Glaswegian and the Black Country—from Liverpool, Glasgow and the West Midlands—are just three of the countless non-RP accents that British people speak with. There are even differences in accents between towns and cities just 30 kilometers apart. What is even more disappointing is that not speaking in an RP accent may mean a British person is judged and even treated differently in their everyday life.

In a 2015 study by the University of New South Wales, videos of people reading a passage in three different UK accents were shown to a second group of people. The group then rated how clever they thought the readers sounded. The lowest-rated accent was the Brummie accent, native to people from Birmingham, a city whose accent is considered the working class.

However, there is no need to be disappointed though you are not speaking in an RP accent. In fact, **doing the opposite** may even give you advantages. Kong Seong-jae, 25, is an Internet celebrity from Seoul. After studying in the UK, he picked up several regional accents. He's now famous for his online videos, where he shows off the various accents he's learned. "British people usually get really excited when I use some of their local dialect words, and they become much friendlier. I think it makes a bit of bond between local people and foreigners to speak in their local accent," he said.

So if you're working on perfecting your British accent, try to speak like someone from Liverpool, Glasgow or Birmingham. You may not sound like Harry Potter, but you are likely to make more friends.

28. What can we infer from Paragraph 1?

- A. Only "the Queen's English" is accepted in the UK.
- B. Foreign visitors are disappointed at their own spoken English.
- C. Non-Brits usually believe that all Britons speak in an RP accent.
- D. Britons prefer to speak in regional accents to make themselves different.

29. What do people think of the Brummie accent?

- A. It is closest to the RP accent.
- B. It is smart and easy to understand.
- C. It is favored by foreign visitors to the UK.
- D. It is spoken by people of the working class.

30. What does the underlined phrase “**doing the opposite**” in Paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. Speaking in an RP accent. B. Speaking in regional accents.
C. Speaking like Harry Potter. D. Speaking in the Brummie accent.
31. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. A study about the smartest accent in Britain.
B. How much British people value the RP accent.
C. A comparison between different British accents.
D. The influence regional accents on people’s lives.

D

It is already known that dogs can use their highly developed sense of smell to search out drugs, and disaster survivors. Now, some are being trained to find a different kind of threat—a plant species that can harm the environment.

The plant is a yellow-flowered bush called Scotch broom. It is common in areas of America’s Pacific Northwest, but still fairly new to New York.

And even its rapid growth can also close off areas to wildlife. Officials are trying to stop the plant’s growth before it becomes widespread.

A 2010 study reported high success rates of dogs using their noses to search out invasive (入侵的) species. The study found that trained dogs could smell and find two times more invasive plants than humans could watch with their eyes. Joshua Beese, a dog handler with the Trail Conference group, said, “If we have to find all these plants ourselves, searching the grass for every tiny plant, it will take much longer. And we will still miss a lot, because hundreds of small plants like Scotch broom are largely hidden by other local plants’ growth.”

Another organization working on the problem is Working Dogs for Conservation. It tries to train dogs to protect wildlife and wild places, including invasive species work. The group has trained dogs in several states including Montana, Iowa, Colorado and Hawaii.

Human teams had tried for years to find and remove a *destructive* (破坏性的) plant in one area of Montana without much success. But after two trained dogs from Working Dogs for Conservation were brought in to help, the species nearly disappeared within a few years, because they could smell plants hidden among other species. That’s a game-changer. Each plant can produce 15,000 seeds (种子) a year, and seeds can live for seven years in the soil. Dogs find plants before they flower and reproduce.

32. Why do New York officials try to stop Scotch broom's growth?
- A. They know little about the plant.
 - B. They cannot control the plant's growth.
 - C. They want to see if their dogs are well trained.
 - D. They find the plant harmful to the environment.
33. What difficulty do humans have in finding invasive plants?
- A. It's not easy to see them.
 - B. It's hard to train the dogs.
 - C. They look too much like local plants.
 - D. The number of the plants is too large.
34. How does the author feel about the solution to the problem of invasive plants?
- A. Doubtful.
 - B. Useful.
 - C. Puzzled.
 - D. Surprised.
35. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The ways to find invasive plants.
 - B. The threat brought by invasive plants.
 - C. Dogs smelling out dangerous plant invaders.
 - D. Scotch broom spreading widely in New York.

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。

Different Cultures

The cultures of the East and the West are significantly different from each other. 36

The origin of the Eastern culture is mainly from two countries: China and India. Both of the two cultures are developed by rivers—the Yellow River in China and the Indus River in India. 37

When the two mother rivers gave birth to the Eastern culture, another famous culture was brought up on the Mesopotamian Plain—the Mesopotamian Civilisation. This civilisation later on developed into the cultures of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. 38 Like the Chinese culture, the European culture also crossed waters. When the British settled down in America, their culture went with them over the Atlantic Ocean. So the American culture doesn't differ much from the European.

39. In the East, most languages are picture-based while the Western languages are

mostly based on the Latin system.

Other factors like human race difference count as well. But what's more, due to the far distance and the *steep*(陡峭) areas between the East and the West, the two cultures seldom communicate until recent centuries. So they grew up totally in their own ways with almost no interference from the other.

The differences are everywhere. 40 But different cultures make the world of the 21st century more colourful. The cultural gap should not be the barrier to the civilisation of human beings. It ought to be the drive of our going farther.

- A. Let us work together to keep the variety of culture.
- B. One important thing is to learn about other cultures.
- C. They affect people's ways of thinking and their world outlook.
- D. And these two are well-known as the base of the European culture.
- E. This is because the culture systems are two separate systems on the whole.
- F. They helped the two cultures develop for centuries and form their own styles.
- G. At the same time, the difference of the language system adds to the cultural differences.

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

I'm a college student and my accident happened about 5 months ago when I was making food for a picnic. I love 41 and every time I came into the kitchen, I became 42. Unluckily, the oil caught fire that day. 43 causing greater fire, I tried to take the burning pan outside. 44, to avoid my dogs and cats who were 45 every where, I spilt (使泼洒) the flaming oil all down my front and 46 a third-degree burn.

I was rushed to New Zealand's only burn center which 47 was in my city. Being relatively 48 and healthy before the accident greatly helped my 49, so I was only in the hospital for three weeks. Back to the 50, I had chemistry classes, in which I had to do experiments. But I didn't dare to have a try 51 my experience. In the following class,

I pushed away the fear and 52 myself to do it. Finally, I made it. I worked my way up to cooking again, but I was extremely 53 for fear of any accident. I now regularly go to the gym again. My friends accept me and the burns don't 54 them at all.

I was up at 2 am writing and searching for some hope when I 55 this website. Sometimes I feel 56 about my burnt skin. Even though the burn marks are 57 and no one can see them, the terrible 58 is still very fresh in my mind.

But I am proud of the way I've dealt with everything after becoming a burn 59 and of looking how far I have come in my day-to-day life. I am just telling my story to give hope to those also having such 60 times.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. travelling | B. designing | C. cooking | D. cleaning |
| 42. A. excited | B. outgoing | C. positive | D. determined |
| 43. A. Hearing | B. Admitting | C. Considering | D. Fearing |
| 44. A. Besides | B. Otherwise | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 45. A. eating | B. wandering | C. shouting | D. fighting |
| 46. A. avoided | B. suffered | C. proved | D. tested |
| 47. A. magically | B. unbelievably | C. unfortunately | D. thankfully |
| 48. A. young | B. curious | C. expert | D. confident |
| 49. A. attitude | B. recovery | C. ability | D. courage |
| 50. A. house | B. office | C. university | D. hospital |
| 51. A. because of | B. instead of | C. in spite of | D. in terms of |
| 52. A. warned | B. allowed | C. forced | D. advised |
| 53. A. afraid | B. careful | C. curious | D. patient |
| 54. A. confuse | B. attract | C. cheat | D. frighten |
| 55. A. worked out | B. dug out | C. signed up | D. came across |
| 56. A. uncomfortable | B. impressive | C. annoyed | D. confused |
| 57. A. dried | B. removed | C. deepened | D. covered |
| 58. A. memory | B. influence | C. stress | D. arrangement |
| 59. A. assistant | B. doctor | C. survivor | D. researcher |
| 60. A. hopeful | B. difficult | C. peaceful | D. unforgettable |

第二节 语法填空（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 1 个合适的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A student once told me he found it's hard to tell whether the news online is real or fake(虚假). 61. _____ (actual), he is not alone. A recent study shows that a lot of teenagers have trouble 62. _____ (tell) the difference between real and fake information on the internet. Fake news is often the one that 63. _____ (make) up by people with the goal of misleading people. Fake news can be 64. _____ (danger) as people will believe it and share it, which can do harm to others.

There 65. _____ (be) a few helpful tips on how to tell fake news. Firstly, it is of great 66. _____ (important) to think about what you read and see 67. _____ a critical eye. Secondly, you can visit your local public library and ask the workers there, many of 68. _____ are professional in telling fake news. They are also more than happy 69. _____ (help) you. You can also check if there is 70. _____ "About Me" part on the website. This makes it much easier to know whether the news source is reliable.

写作（共三节， 满分 35 分）

第一节 词汇（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据句子上下文及所给的中文或首字母提示，写出符合句意的单词，注意单词的正确形式（每空一词）。

71. The group asked for _____ (捐赠) from different departments and raise funds within the international community.
72. When a local brand plans to go to the overseas market, the q_____ of its products is considered to be the most important.
73. The high regard for the Chinese writing system can be seen in the development of Chinese c_____ as an art form, known as Chinese calligraphy.
74. Finding and keeping the right b_____ between progress and the protection of cultural sites can be a big challenge.
75. It is believed that more _____ (有创意的) people are needed in the new media industry.
76. Reading _____ (名著) is very important to us, because it can enhance our literary quality.
77. Don't you think the new software is worth _____ (下载) to help practice oral English?
78. Longgu refers to animal bones and shells on which symbols were _____ (雕刻) by ancient Chinese people.
79. A committee was e_____ to limit damage to the Egyptian buildings and prevent the loss of cultural relics.
80. The Mogao Caves were a key stop along the Silk Road _____ (自始至终) China's ancient history.

第二节 完成句子（共 20 空；每空 0.5 分，满分 10 分）

根据汉语意思完成句子（每空一词）。

81. 尽管有各种起起伏伏，中国古代文明一直延续至今。

Though there were many _____, China's ancient civilization has continued all the way through into modern times.

82. 这种基于图形的语言可以追溯到数千年前使用龙骨的时期。

The picture-based language _____ several thousand years _____ the use of longgu.

83. 在我看来，我们应该采取一些有效的措施来提高人们的环保意识。

From my _____, we should take some effective measures to raise people's awareness of environmental protection.

84. 20 世纪 60 年代，许多国家参加了保护尼罗河沿岸文物的工程。

In the 1960s, many countries _____ the project which helped protect cultural relics along the Nile.

85. 旧事物必须让位于新事物时代到来了。

There comes a time _____ the old must _____ the new.

86. 她非常害怕，不知道该向谁求助。

She was very frightened and didn't know who to _____.

87. 金钱和名誉与幸福没有必然联系。真正的幸福在于对自己的生活感到满意。

Money and fame are not necessarily _____ happiness. True happiness lies in being satisfied with your life.

第三节 书面表达（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，是某高中的一名学生。为了让更多的人了解中国优秀的传统文化，本周末，你校将举办中国传统文化展 (The Traditional Chinese Culture Fair)。请给你的外教 Mr. Smith 写一封电子邮件，邀请他参加。

邮件的内容包括：1. 展会时间和地点；2. 展会宗旨；3. 展出内容
注意： 1. 词数 100 词左右； 2. 可适当增加细节以使行文连贯；
3. 开头和结束语已经写好，不计入总词数。

Dear Mr. Smith,

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua