

2020-2021 学年第一学期第二次月考 高一英语试题

本卷满分 150 分， 考试时间 120 分钟

本试卷分第I卷（选择题）和第II卷（非选择题）两部分。 满分 150 分， 考试时间 120 分钟。

第I卷(选择题)

第一部分：听力（共两小节，满分 30 分）

该部分分为第一、第二两节，注意，做题时，请先将答案标在试卷上，该部分录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

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. Who is woman?

- A. A student B. An American artist C. A bookstore keeper.

() 2. What is the woman trying to do?

- A. Apologize to the man B. Comfort the man C. Praise the man.

() 3. Why does the man give the woman a gift?

- A. She will enter nursing school.
B. She will become a nurse quite soon.
C. She will graduate from nursing school.

() 4. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Confirm the time. B. Cancel the order. C. Change the booking

() 5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A sale B. A T-shirt C. A birthday party.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 段材料答第 6、7 题。

() 6. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the street B. In the theatre C. In the classroom.

() 7. What does the woman decide to do this Friday?

- A. Attend a concert B. Enjoy a play C. Meet her lawyer

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

() 8. What did the woman do five years ago?

A. She placed an order B. She visited Red Band. C. She did the man a favor

() 9. How does the woman want the man to help?

A. By checking her company's cash flow.

B. By updating her computer system.

C. By asking for the money later.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

() 10. What is Ian doing?

A. Trying on a shirt

B. Doing window shopping

C. Talking over the phone

() 11. Who will help the man set up his mobile phone with email access?

A. Maria

B. Sebastian

C. Lucy

() 12. What will the man do right after the conversation?

A. Take notes.

B. Get a cup of coffee

C. Make a self-introduction

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

() 13. What are the man's symptoms?

A. A sore throat and a headache.

B. A sore throat and a cough.

C. A headache and a cough.

() 14. What do we know about the red pills?

A. They cost less than the blue pills.

B. They have a long history.

C. They smell awful.

() 15. What does the woman advise the man to do for further treatment?

A. Go see his doctor.

B. Take some red medicine.

C. Buy more blue medicine.

() 16. How will the man probably pay for the pills?

A. In cash

B. By check

C. By credit card

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

() 17. When must the listeners hand in the essay?

A. On October 18.

B. On October 19.

C. On October 28.

() 18. What will happen if anyone fails to hand in the essay on time?

A. They'll need to explain it.

B. They'll fail the assignment.

C. They'll have to write another one.

() 19. What does the speaker prefer to receive?

A. An email.

B. A paper copy

C. A handwritten essay

() 20. Which typeface does the speaker like best?

A. Comic Sans

B. Times New Roman

C. Bookman Old Style

第二部分 阅读（共两节 满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Volunteer opportunities for teens in 2020

If you want to make a difference in your community, be a part of something bigger than yourself, or just earn some required volunteer hours, then these organizations with volunteer opportunities are good choices for you.

Habitat for Humanity

Everyone deserves to have a place they call home. By volunteering with Habitat for Humanity, you can play a role in building up your community. Their Habitat Youth Programs accept volunteers between the ages of 5 and 40 for everything from home construction to affordable housing advocacy(宣传)

The Humane Society

Whether you're a dog person or a cat person, you can join the Humane Society in their fight against animal cruelty. Find volunteer opportunities in your state and get involved in outreach(外展服务), phone banking or helping out at a local shelter.

Meals on Wheels

For those teens who just got their license and love any reason to get behind the wheel, here's a volunteer opportunity that'll make driving worthwhile. Meals on Wheels is on a mission(职责) to meet the nutritional and social needs of seniors. 225 million meals have been delivered so far—connect with your local provider to find out how you can get involved.

Best Buddies

Volunteer with Best Buddies to help end the social, physical and economic isolation(孤立) of 200 million people with intellectual and developmental disabilities --and you'll make some new pals in the process! Join a school chapter (or start your own) to use friendship as a tool for an inclusive community.

21. What is part of Habitat for Humanity's work?

- A. Bringing down housing prices.
- B. Building homes for the community.
- C. Preparing teens for their future jobs.
- D. Getting more teens involved in volunteering.

22. Which organization is a good choice for pet lovers?

A. Best Buddies

B. Meals on Wheels

C. The Humane Society

D. Habitat for Humanity

23. Who does Meals on Wheels offer services to?

A. Drivers on the street.

B. Old people in need

C. Disabled people suffering hunger.

D. Teens wanting to get their driving license

B

Over the years, Brian Wansink, director of the Food and Brand Lab at Cornell University, has studied such things as how far Americans typically drive to buy food, how many times we refill our plates at all-you-can-eat buffets and how we organize our kitchens. In the mid-2000s he famously coined the phrase “mindless eating” (and wrote a book by that name) to focus attention on all the bad dietary decisions we make without really thinking about them.

His new book, *Slim by Design: Mindless Eating Solutions for Everyday Life*, aims to change the design of restaurants, school lunchrooms, office cafeterias and homes so that the mindless choices we make will be more healthful ones. Some examples:

Keep kitchen counters clear. No visible snack food, no bread, no nuts—not even breakfast cereal. In Wansink’s research, “women who had even one box of breakfast cereal that was visible—anywhere in their kitchen—weighed 21 pounds more than their neighbor who didn’t.”

Trick yourself into drinking less wine. “We tend to focus on the height of what we pour and not the width, so we pour 12 percent less wine into taller wineglasses than we pour into wider wineglasses.” And the shape of the glass is not the only variable that affects how much we drink. Wansink writes: “Because red wine is easier to see than white wine, we pour 9 percent less red wine whenever we pour a glass.”

Wansink said his researchers also found that people ate less at restaurants when sat in well-lighted areas near windows and doors, than in darker areas or in the back. They ate less if they were offered a doggie bag, or to-go box, before they got their meals: apparently the idea of getting a “free” second meal outweighed the impulse (冲动) to clean their plates. Fruits and vegetables kept on the top shelf of the refrigerator were eaten at higher rates than those on lower shelves.

24. Why did Brian Wansink write *Slim by Design: Mindless eating Solutions for Everyday Life*?

A. Because he wanted people to become thin.

B. Because he intended to help people make more healthful dietary decision.

- C

The phrase “the Mozart effect” was made up in 1991, but it was a study described two years later in the journal *Nature* that aroused real media and public interest about the idea that listening to classical music somehow improves the brain. It is one of those ideas that sound reasonable. Mozart was no doubt a genius himself; his music is complex and there is a hope that if we listen to enough of it, we’ll become more intelligent.

I'll leave the debate on the effect on milk production to farmers, but what about the evidence that listening to Mozart makes people more intelligent? More research was carried out but an analysis of 16

different studies confirmed(证实) that listening to music does lead to a temporary improvement in the ability to handle shapes mentally, but the benefits are short-lived and it doesn't make us more intelligent.

28. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. Mozart composed many musical pieces for children.
- B. Children listening to Mozart will be more intelligent
- C. There are few products on the Internet about Mozart's music
- D. There is little scientific evidence to support the Mozart effect.

29. The underlined phrase in Paragraph 3 suggests that_____

- A. people were strongly against the idea.
- B. the idea was accepted by many people.
- C. Mozart played an important part in people's life.
- D. the US government helped promote the idea.

30. What's the author's attitude towards the Mozart effect?

- A. Favorable B. Objective C. Doubtful D. Positive

31. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Listening to Mozart , necessary ?
- B. What music is beneficial?
- C. What is the Mozart effect?
- D. To be or not to be?

D

On a trip to India in 2012, Anirudh Sharma took a photo of a diesel generator (柴油发电机) blowing black soot (烟灰) against a white wall. That dark stain made Sharma, who was then a student in the Media Lab of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), think seriously about pollution—and also about coloring matters, like ink.

The black ink we use in our pens or in inkjet printers is essentially from soot. The technical term for the substance is “carbon black”, and it is the powder that remains after burning coal or oil. The powder is mixed with other chemicals to turn it into smooth, flowing black ink.

“So, if you can do it with soot, can we do the same with air pollution?” Sharma explains. “The black ink in the pen you use is made by burning fossil fuels. But you shouldn't need to burn new fossil fuels just to make ink. Fossil fuels are already being burned.” If he could find a way, he thought, to catch the soot that produced

that stain on the wall in his photograph, he could not only reduce the amount of pollution released into the air, but also turn it into something new, or perhaps something beautiful.

In 2014, following the completion of his Master's degree at MIT, Sharma returned to India to focus fully on developing what would become a product called AIR-INK, the first commercial ink made entirely from air pollution. He and his team built a lab in a small garage in Bangalore to create a device that could catch air pollution at the source, in engines or factory machinery.

They first developed a filtering (过滤的) device called Kaalink that consisted of a steel container that could be attached to an exhaust pipe (排气管). Now Kaalink can filter air pollution from almost any source, and turn it into soot, which is then processed to form ink that can be used in AIR-INK pens and markers. Each marker holds about 30 milliliters of AIR-INK, which is equal to approximately 45 minutes of diesel car pollution.

The inventor would like AIR-INK to have practical applications, like in inkjet printers in offices, newsprint, or textbooks. "We've set up industries for our comfort, but the environment has to bear the price of it," Sharma explains, adding that AIR-INK isn't a complete solution to the world's pollution problem. "It's a start, and it can inspire several others to start looking at new forms of waste that are lying outside, unused."

32. What inspired Sharma to make ink out of air pollution?

- A. A photo he took in India.
- B. The lack of ink in his studies.
- C. The serious pollution in the U.S..
- D. His experiments in the laboratory.

33. What do we know about "carbon black"?

- A. It is a useful kind of fuel.
- B. It is the main air pollutant.
- C. It is the key component (成分) of ink.
- D. It is usually in the form of a liquid.

34. Which of the following is the correct order to make AIR-INK?

- A. Soot→exhaust pipe→Kaalink→AIR-INK
- B. Soot→Kaalink→exhaust pipe→AIR-INK
- C. Air pollutants→soot→Kaalink→AIR-INK
- D. Air pollutants→Kaalink→soot→AIR-INK

35. What can we infer about Sharma's invention?

- A. It needs more tests.
- B. It is costly but practical.
- C. It helps raise environmental awareness.
- D. It has gained the admiration of other inventors.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

What's happiness? 36 However, most of us would probably agree that happiness is a feeling that life is good, that our surroundings are a bit brighter and more beautiful than usual, and that we're in harmony with family and friends.

For our ancestors (祖先), being happy was not a priority (优先考虑的事). While the concept of happiness has been around for thousands of years, for much of that time, humans were simply struggling to survive. 37 Today, though, most of us regard happiness as something we have a right to, and therefore something to be actively pursued (追求).

The increasing interest in the topic is being given extra weight by the realization that material wealth alone is not making us happier. In 1974, the US economist Richard Easterlin carried out some research on happiness. 38 Then economists and social scientists got to work trying to find out what—if not material wealth—makes us happy.

There is no final answer, but Richard Layard, a professor, suggests that our relationships, work satisfaction and mental health are more important for us as individuals than how much we earn. 39

For individuals in search of better life, the market for books on happiness is booming (繁荣). In 2018, three million self-help books were sold in the UK. Each book promises a great new life. But is there a book that looks at whether self-help book really work? 40 It's called *Help Me! How self-help has not changed my life*.

- A. Yes, there is!
- B. They knew nothing about happiness.
- C. Happiness can mean something different to each of us.
- D. As societies, we are happier if there is social trust and freedom.
- E. It was almost impossible for them to think about quality of life.
- F. Of course, I found a lot of titles of self-help books in my local bookshop.
- G. It showed that increased wealth did not seem to be making people happier.

第三部分 语言运用（共四节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Maggie Doyne was 18 when she took a gap year between high school and college. She 41 a few of her belongings and set out to see the world.

Doyne's story began when she worked with 42 children at a school in northern India, who fled Nepal due to a civil war. Doyne became friends with a Nepali refugee (难民), who invited Doyne to visit her home village which had been ruined by the war. Walking along the road one day, she 43 a little girl, who was carrying loads to and from the village. She earned two dollars a day to support her family.

44 by what she saw, she later found out that there were 80 million children across the globe living just 45 that little girl in Nepal. Soon after, Doyne met another little girl, named Hema. 7-year-old Hema broke rocks into gravel (石子) to earn money. "I thought to myself for the first time, ' 46 the 80 million, what if you just started with Hema?'" said Doyne.

That's when Doyne decided to take Hema 47 and pay for her education. But helping Hema wasn't 48 for Doyne. There were 49 orphaned children without families or homes. So, she bought a small piece of land for \$5, 000 with her babysitting 50 . Her goal was to build a 51 for those children. "The amazing thing about this work is that it's 52 , so I thought, ' 53 I can help one kid, why not 10?'"She continued.

The Kopila Valley Children's Home welcomed 200 children when it first opened in 2007, and it continues to 54 . Doyne has also opened a school in Kopila Valley.

Maggie Doyne's story is a great 55 that while we cannot solve all the world's problems on our own, we can take the first step of solving one problem.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. threw away | B. packed up | C. sold out | D. folded up |
| 42. A. long-sighted | B. narrow-minded | C. light-hearted | D. poverty-stricken |
| 43. A. searched for | B. relied on | C. glanced at | D. looked after |
| 44. A. Amused | B. Frightened | C. Shocked | D. Embarrassed |
| 45. A. beyond | B. like | C. with | D. for |
| 46. A. Reduce | B. Recommend | C. Forget | D. Mention |
| 47. A. on her feet | B. at a loss | C. at a distance | D. under her wing |
| 48. A. common | B. enough | C. significant | D. convenient |
| 49. A. still | B. only | C. already | D. almost |
| 50. A. services | B. experiences | C. courses | D. savings |
| 51. A. bridge | B. valley | C. shelter | D. brand |
| 52. A. addictive | B. efficient | C. voluntary | D. confusing |
| 53. A. Until | B. While | C. Since | D. Unless |
| 54. A. expand | B. fight | C. move | D. survive |
| 55. A. impact (巨大影响) | B. advantage | C. prediction (预测) | D. reminder |

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。

I saw a TV news programme focusing on the worldwide spread of Aids last night. The reporter was doing a story about a small child 56 had caught HIV from his mother's breast milk. From the child's outward 57 (appear), he looked very healthy. 58, within a year the child developed Aids, and soon died. His story was so sad that I could not keep myself from weeping.

Before last night, I 59 (think) Aids was just a problem in Africa, but there are people with HIV and Aids in every country of the world. The Aids problem is also 60 (worry) in China and the country is trying 61 (prevent) its spread. The government has opened labs in a bid to monitor the disease. It also provides free drugs for people in need. 62 is fortunate that many new medicines have burst 63 the scene to help fight Aids.

Aids prevention education is very important, and I think we all have to do something to support it. If everyone in the world 64 (spend) just a penny on it, we could make 65 really big difference!

第三节 单词拼写 (共 10 小题; 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 5 分)

66. He got down to business _____ (一...就) he sat at the desk.
67. Grandma's very _____ (depend) and does the cooking on her own.
68. If you often skip breakfast, you will have trouble c _____ in class.
69. Their marriage has been on the r _____ for a couple of months.
70. As we have been practising r _____, we are sure of winning the game this time.
71. It is widely _____ (承认) that the traffic jam has become one serious problem for citizens.
72. It was Cao Chong who thought of an approach to _____ (测量) the weight of the elephant.
73. As a fashion model, she expresses her _____ (个性) through her clothes.
74. What are the _____ (优点) and weaknesses that your parents think you have?
75. She found it _____ (极其) hard to find a good job in a foreign country.

第四节 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

75. 他们说她与进食问题较劲已经很久了。

They say that she has _____ eating problems for a long time.

76. 同样重要的还有良好的学习习惯、实用的技能和积极的态度。

_____ importance are good study habits, useful skills and a positive attitude.

77. 有时候, 他们忘了成长是一个艰难的过程。

Sometimes they forget that growing up is a _____.

78. 当我打电话给她时，她说她可能去不了电影院了。

When I called her, she said she might not be able to _____ to the cinema.

79. 可能失业的阴影依然笼罩在他的心头。

The possibility of losing his job is still _____ him.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你的好友 Kate 觉得自己身材偏胖，很不自信，因而感到苦恼。请你给她写一封电子邮件，给她提供一些建议，帮助她树立自信。

注意：

1. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
2. 词数 80 左右，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Kate,

▲

▲

▲

▲

▲

▲

▲

▲

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写（满分 15 分）

阅读下列材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写词数应为 150 左右。

Mr Calvin was a generous billionaire. Rich as he was, he was kind to others. He donated a considerable amount of money to charities each year. He also helped many young people out who were walking down the wrong road.

Once in the middle of the night, Mr Calvin awoke to see a young man enter his room through a window and go through his clothes. He watched as the thief first removed a wallet, then found a watch chain on the dresser. Mr Calvin calmly spoke up from the darkness: "About that watch, I wish you wouldn't take that."

The frightened man, gaining his voice, asked, "Why?"

Mr Calvin answered, "I don't mean the watch and chain, only the charm. I'm very fond of that charm. It means a great deal to me. Take it near the window and read what is carved on the back of it."

The young man read: "Presented to Mr Calvin for your donation to the homeless in New York City." And now he was more surprised!

"Are you Mr Calvin?" he was shocked to read the few words. He evidently did not think he'd find the famous billionaire sleeping in the hotel! And he had seen him on the street when he was a young boy.

"Yes, I am, and I don't want you to take that charm," he said. Then he asked, "Son, tell me why you are doing this. Don't worry. I promise not to tell your secret to others."

The young man explained that he and a friend traveled to Washington during their college break. They spent all of their money and had not money to pay the hotel bill or pay for train passage back to school. "If you don't mind," he said, "I'll just take the wallet."

Mr Calvin did mind. He knew he had about \$80 in his wallet. So he said, "How much will it take you pay your hotel bill and get you and your friends back to the campus? Sit down and let's talk this over."

Paragraph 1:

*The young man said he would just need \$32.*_____



Paragraph 2:

Before the young man climbed out, Mr Calvin left a few words which changed the life of the young man.


