

# 豫南九校 2020-2021 学年上期第三次联考

## 高一英语试题

(考试时间: 100 分钟 试卷满分: 120 分)

第一部分 听力略)

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, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

### A

#### Having fun at winter camp

Here's a list of some winter camps in Los Angeles to choose from. No matter what you choose, they'll be happy!

#### Photo Camp

This adventure begins with a basic overview of camera functions and ends with an exhibition featuring the kids' work from the week. Through games and expeditions (短程旅行), campers will develop their photographic eye and learn new ways of seeing.

Ages: 8 — 16

Dates: Jan. 5 — Feb. 5

Skill/Experience Level: Beginning/intermediate

What to Bring: flashcards, lunch, camera \* (we have cameras for those who don't) **CodeREV Kids**

#### Tech Camps

CodeREV Kids Tech Camps are the camp experience in education and fun. Whether learning to write code, 3D model or develop the next great app or game, your kids and their friends will love sharing in the confidence-boosting experience of creating with technology.

Ages: 12 — 16

Dates: Dec. 17 --- Jan. 11

Skill/Experience Level: Beginning digital Dragon

Students will encounter a different activity every day, selected by our instructors *from* a lot of favorite builds & tech exploration, including battling robots, game design, digital art projects and scratch programming! Students will take a break and walk to the nearby park for lunch and games.

Ages: 16 --- 18

Dates: Oct. 15 --- Dec. 15

Skill /Experience Level: Intermediate

#### Iverbe Virtual Dance Camp

Students will learn a variety of techniques (modern, jazz and ballet). They will learn part of a dance each day. The goal is to have fun, get moving and learn more about dance! No prior experience necessary.

Ages: 9 and up

Dates: Jan. 5 — Feb. 5

Skill/Experience Level: Beginning

21. What should students bring to the Photo Camp?
- A. A camera. B. Flashcards.  
C. A photo album. D. A notebook.
22. What do CodeREV Kids Tech Camps and Digital Dragon have in common?
- A. Both are intended for beginners.  
B. Both teach children skills to make robots.  
C. Both help children improve programming skills.  
D. Both encourage students to explore the nearby park.
23. What do we know about Iverbe Virtual Dance Camp?
- A. It is a two-week winter program.  
B. Students have to be over 10 years old.  
C. Students can learn different kinds of dance.  
D. Students are required to have basic dancing skills.

## B

Missouri is a midwestern state lost in a never-ending sea of corn. However, somewhere hidden in these fields of corn lies one of the most impressive man-made lakes in the US, the Lake of the Ozarks. Built in the heart of Missouri, the lake was another destination on my 14-state road trip as I camped my way across America.

Surrounded by the beautiful Ozark Mountains from which it gets its name, the lake has become a mainstay in family weekend vacations since it was built in 1931. Known for natural beauty, the Ozarks remain a large tourist destination, bringing in over 5 million people each year. With choices ranging from basic camping to luxury resorts (高档度假胜地), the Ozarks have something to offer people from all backgrounds and budgets.

With more shoreline than the entire coast of California, the Lake of the Ozarks has become a favorite of boat and beach lovers alike. The huge 241-square-km lake is home to almost every watersport, ranging from something as simple as swimming to even the most extreme like parasailing or jet skiing. Although originally attracted to the campsites at the Ozarks, it was hard to resist (抵制) the call of the water and I soon found myself joining in on the fun.

Getting a respectable 4.7 stars on Google by over a thousand reviewers, the lake has clearly held up its popular reputation. Although I did enjoy my one-person trip, I can strongly say that the Lake of the Ozarks is the most enjoyable when surrounded by friends or family. With so much to see and do, it can be overwhelming (应接不暇的) for a solo (个人的) traveler. Even with my packed three-day schedule, I still missed a majority of what this great location has to offer. As I plan for my next trip there, one thing is certain --- I'll make sure to share this fantastic experience with some friends!

24. What do we know about the Lake of the Ozarks?

- A. Its location makes it easy to find.
  - B. It is the largest tourist spot in Missouri.
  - C. It allows for many outdoor activities.
  - D. It is a favorite among extreme sports fans.
25. What does the author suggest in the last paragraph?
- A. A better review for the Lake of the Ozarks.
  - B. A trip to the Lake of the Ozarks with others.
  - C. A to-do list for the trip to the Ozarks.
  - D. A proper time schedule for the lake trip.
26. What does the author think of the trip to the Lake of the Ozarks?
- A. Worthwhile.    B. Adventurous.    C. Peaceful.    D. Tiring.
27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To express his love for the Lake of the Ozarks.
  - B. To talk about his unforgettable 14-state road trip.
  - C. To explain why the Ozarks are gaining popularity.
  - D. To introduce a fun destination of his road trip.

### C

A wildfire is a fire that burns strongly and out of control on an area of grass or bushes. They often happen in rural areas and without purpose. The fires start from natural causes, like lightning. Humans can start fires with cigarettes or campfires, accidentally.

Sometimes, people can set fires on purpose. This is to help an ecosystem and those that live there. These are controlled burns. The fires help encourage healthy ecosystems and prevent larger, more damaging wildfires. Modern fire experts now know how to set controlled burns that are well planned and safe.

Why is fire necessary? As dead or decaying plants begin to build up on the ground, they may prevent organisms in the soil from getting nutrients. They may keep animals on the land from getting to the soil. This coating of dead matter can also choke the growth of smaller or *new plants*.

Whether through natural causes or not, fire removes that layer of decay. The soil gets nutrients from the burned material faster than if it had slowly decayed over time. This allows healthy parts of the ecosystem to thrive.

Some plants actually need fire to continue their life cycles. Seeds from some pine trees grow in pine cones covered in a thick sap ( ( ) 树液 ). The seeds release from the pine cones when fire melts the sap. Fires allow more seeds to get to the soil and grow.

In an ecosystem, native animals and plants have adapted to survive wildfires. For example, deaths from wildfires are low. They survive by burrowing into the ground or fleeing to safer areas.

Humans are responsible for preventing most uncontrolled wildfires. Nearly 85 percent *of* wildfires start because of human activity. We have to prevent these damaging fires. Understanding the benefits of fire is the only way to truly keep our ecosystem safe from its dangers.

28. How does controlled burning affect an ecosystem?

- A. It helps keep wildfires from getting too large.
- B. It makes it hard for wild animals to stay alive.
- C. It causes large areas of grass to burn strongly.
- D. It can create dangerous wildfires in rural areas.

29. What does the underlined word "choke" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Help. B. Experience. C. Limit. D. Fuel.

30. Why do pine trees need fire to reproduce?

- A. The fire help the pine trees' seeds grow fast.
- B. The seeds can get out when fires melt the sap.
- C. The fire keeps birds away from pine trees' seeds.
- D. The fire provides a source of nutrients for the seeds.

31. What can be the best title for this text?

- A. The Causes of Wildfires
- B. An Healthy Ecosystem
- C. Fire Helps Plant Reproduction
- D. The Ecological Benefits of Fire

D

As a basic food in the Asian diet, soybeans (大豆) have been used to make tofu and soy milk for hundreds of years. But now, they are also being turned into an alternative to plastic wrap.

William Chen, a professor of food science and technology at Singapore's Nanyang Technological University, invented the environment-friendly food wrap. It's made of cellulose (纤维素), a form of fiber, obtained from the waste generated by soybean product producers. The beans are pressed to squeeze out juice that's used to make tofu and soy milk. And what's left is usually thrown away, but Chen takes the waste and puts it through a fermentation (发酵) process, during which cellulose is produced.

Cellulose-based plastic wraps have been on the market for a few years, but Chen says that most are made from wood or corn, grown for that purpose. By contrast, his wrap is made from a waste product, which doesn't compete with other crops for land and is more sustainable. Chen's technology could help to solve two problems at once: cutting plastic production and reducing the amount of food waste. Singapore, the amount of food waste generated every year could fill up 15,000 Olympic-sized swimming pools. "Chen says.

F&N, a soy-based drinks producer, has partnered with Chen's lab and provides the waste product, straight from the factory. The company is conducting a study to assess whether the food wrap could compete commercially with conventional products. "The soy-based wrap costs almost nothing to make in the lab," Chen says, "because the raw materials are free. Commercial production would involve additional expenses, such as storage and quality control, however we have not calculated those costs yet."

Chen hopes neighboring soy-loving countries will be inspired by Singapore to adopt his innovation. My dream is that our technology, which is cheap and simple, will cut plastic and food waste and create a cleaner environment," Chen said.

32. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. The introduction to William Chen.

- B. The process of producing soy milk.
  - C. The way to make soy-based wrap.
  - D. The benefit of eating soy products.
33. What's the biggest difference of Chen's wrap from other cellulose-based plastic wraps?
- A. It saves land for industry.
  - B. It is more easily broken down.
  - C. It is made from the food waste.
  - D. It has been put into practice for many years.
34. What will commercial production of the food wrap cause?
- A. A lack of competitiveness.
  - B. Poor quality of the wraps.
  - C. A shortage of raw materials.
  - D. An increase in production costs.
35. Where does the text most probably appear?
- A. In a personal diary.
  - B. In a travel guide.
  - C. In a book review.
  - D. In a scientific magazine.

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。

In moving to another country it is not uncommon to experience culture shock. As a Chinese person in Britain, I am no different.

Basically, there are five stages of culture shock.

Stage one can be called the "Tourist stage". If you travel a lot, you'll agree with me. Everything in a new place is very exciting to a tourist. 36. \_\_\_\_\_ After all, tourists don't usually stay too long in one place.

The second stage is the "shock stage". 37. \_\_\_\_\_ I am new in the country. Will someone cheat or rob me? I don't know anybody here and I miss home. Luckily, my "shock period" was quite short. I had so many things to do every day, so I didn't have time to get depressed.

38. \_\_\_\_\_ You learn to deal with the difficulties and stop complaining. This period can be slow and if you fail, you have to go back to the shock stage. I am very lucky. I have a roommate who has lived here for several years. Every time I talk to her, I feel better.

39. \_\_\_\_\_ We feel more comfortable and can adapt to the new culture. I think this will take a long time because I don't see any trace（迹象）of it in me.

The last stage is called the "re-entry shock stage". This is the shock you feel when returning home. Everybody is happy to see you again, but you've changed. 40. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Your own culture may feel foreign.
- B. Then comes the stage of acceptance.
- C. In the next stage, you begin to adjust.
- D. Problems and anxiety appear at this time.
- E. You start to identify with the new culture.

F. This stage can last for months or just a couple of days.

G. Find the courage to move forward during this difficult stage.

第三部分语言知识运用（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 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was a Sunday morning on a subway in New York. People were sitting 41— some reading newspapers, some lost in thought, some resting with their eyes closed. It was a calm, peaceful scene. Then 42, a man and his children entered the subway car. The children were so 43 and active that the whole 44 of the car instantly changed.

The man sat down next to me and closed his eyes, apparently（显然）45 of the situation. The children were yelling and 46 things, and yet, the man sitting next to me did nothing.

It was difficult not to feel 47. I couldn't believe that he was 48 his children to run wild like that, and was taking no 49 at all. It was easy to see that 50 else on the subway felt annoyed.

So finally, I turned to him and said, "Sir, your children are really 51 a lot of people. Could you 52 them a little more?"

The man lifted his gaze and said softly, ' Oh, you're 53; I guess I should do something about it. We just came from the hospital where their mother 54 about an hour ago. I don't know what to think, and I guess they don't know how to 55 it either.

Can you 56 what I felt at that moment? Suddenly, I saw things differently; my anger was 57. I didn't have to worry about controlling my attitude or my behavior; my heart was filled with the man's 58. Now, instead of frustration（沮丧）, feelings of 59 filled my heart. " Your wife just died? Oh, I'm so sorry. Can you tell me about it? What can I do to help?"

Everything 60 in an instant.

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|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. nervously  | B. quietly      | C. seriously  | D. patiently      |
| 42. A. suddenly   | B. finally      | C. carefully  | D. immediately    |
| 43. A. happy      | B. cute         | C. noisy      | D. funny          |
| 44. A. mood       | B. view         | C. condition  | D. position       |
| 45. A. afraid     | B. sure         | C. proud      | D. unaware        |
| 46. A. reading    | B. throwing     | C. folding    | D. drawing        |
| 47. A. worried    | B. discouraged  | C. annoyed    | D. ashamed        |
| 48. A. expecting  | B. guiding      | C. warning    | D. allowing       |
| 49. A. risks      | B. notes        | C. effect     | D. responsibility |
| 50. A. everyone   | B. someone      | C. nobody     | D. anyone         |
| 51. A. supporting | B. embarrassing | C. disturbing | D. attracting     |

- |                   |             |            |              |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 52. A. notice     | B. control  | C. watch   | D. encourage |
| 53. A. right      | B. wrong    | C. unlucky | D. crazy     |
| 54. A. returned   | B. worked   | C. died    | D. stayed    |
| 55. A. understand | B. describe | C. deny    | D. handle    |
| 56. A. express    | B. imagine  | C. predict | D. remember  |
| 57. A. lost       | B. done     | C. gone    | D. deepened  |
| 58. A. pain       | B. joy      | C. courage | D. faith     |
| 59. A. bitterness | B. trust    | C. freedom | D. sympathy  |
| 60. A. restored   | B. changed  | C. settled | D. ended     |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

When people use the saying "七尺男儿", they're usually referring 61. \_\_\_\_\_ a man who is tall and strong. However, it's not easy 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) exactly how long 7 *chi* is. As a traditional Chinese unit of length, the 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (measure) of *chi* has changed frequently over time.

In earlier times, such as the Shang Dynasty, 1 *chi* was the same as 15.8cm. So 7 *chi* would be equal to about 110cm. A 7-*chi*-tall man at the time would be a little person.

During the Warring States Period and Han Dynasty, 1 *chi* 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) equal to 23cm. So 7 *chi* would be about 162cm.

When 65. \_\_\_\_\_ came to the Three Kingdoms period, 1 *chi* became longer and reached 24.2cm. So 7 *chi* would be equal to about 170cm, which would 66. \_\_\_\_\_ (regard) as medium height today.

In the following 67. \_\_\_\_\_ (dynasty), *chi* continued to become 68. \_\_\_\_\_ (long). It became 24.5cm in the Southern and Northern Dynasties, 29.6cm in the Tang Dynasty and 31.2cm in the Song Dynasty. 69. \_\_\_\_\_ (final) in the Qing Dynasty, 1 *chi* was 35.5cm, 70. \_\_\_\_\_ Means that 7-*chi*-tall man would be 248.5cm. That would be a real giant!

Today, 1 *chi* is measured around 33.3cm. So 7 *chi* would be 233cm.

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。

A man walked into a bar and had a few drinks. Before leaving, he asked the bartender (酒保) how his bill was. The bartender replied that it is \$40.

Hearing this, the man said, "Let's make the bet. If you win, I will give you twice the amount of my bill. If I win, I won't pay anything. I bet whether I can bite my own eye." The bartender was curiously and accepted. Then, the man pulled his glass eye out and bit it.

The man decided have more drinks. And the man bet the bartender he could bite his another eye. The bartender accepted again, know the man couldn't possibly have two glass eyes. To his surprising, the man took out his false tooth and bit his other eye.

## 第二节书面表达（满分 25 分）

假设美国某中学的学生明天来你校访问交流，主题是高中生对文、理科的选择。请你用英语写一篇发言稿，向他们介绍你所做的选择，并说明选择的理由。

注意：

- 1.词数 100 左右；
- 2.短文中不能出现与本人相关的信息。

参考词汇:文科 arts;理科:science

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