高一阶段性教学质量检测

**英语试题** 2021.07

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前，考生务必用0.5毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、座号、考生号填写在答题卡和试卷规定的位置上。

2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B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. What does the woman ask the man?

A. What to wear for a party.

B. Whether to attend a party.

C. How to make friends at a party.

2. When will the boy go to bed?

A. At 9:40. B. At 9:50. C. At 10:10

3. What did the man think of the festival?

A. Most of it was great.

B. Everything about it was excellent.

C. The dance music was better than last year.

4. Where will the speakers take Jerry for lunch?

A. To a restaurant. B. To a cafe. C. To a bar.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Where to put the fridge. B. When to buy a cupboard. C. Whether to move the fridge.

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 relation is the woman lo the man?

A. His teacher. B. His classmate. C. His workmate.

7. Where is Queensland?

A. In Canada. B. In America. C. In Australia.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Why is the man talking to the woman?

A. To ask for some advice.

B. To apologize for his mistake.

C. To say thanks to her.

9. Why were the man's parents angry with him last week?

A. He rang them up at midnight.

B. He didn't get home until midnight.

C. He got into a fight with his classmates.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What time does the flight leave?

A. At 2:00p.m B. At 12:00 noon C.At10:00 a.m.

11. What is the woman going do today?

A. Write a report B. Visit a customer. C. Talk with Mr. Smith.

12. Where will the speaker meet?

A. At an exhibition center. B. At the home office. C. At a coffee shop.

所第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Why is the woman talking to the man?

A. She wants to choose a good sport.

B. She can't find the way to a gym.

C. She wants to join a gym.

14.What does the man like best?

A. Weight-lifting. B. Swimming. C. Dancing.

15. How does the man pay?

A. In cash B. By credit card. C. By cheque.

16. What does the man suggest the woman do in the end?

A. Meet him tomorrow. B. Bring her sports shoes. C. Go dancing three times a week.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17.What is the speaker's purpose to give the talk?

A. To tell about a museum program.

B. To teach a science lesson.

C. To introduce a museum.

18. What will children do the next morning?

A. Have a car race. B. Watch a film. C. Create science projects.

19. What will the speaker do after the talk?

A. Leave for the museum.

B. Show the listeners around.

C. Answer the listeners' questions.

20. What can we learn from the talk?

A. Children don't need to bring anything.

B. Children will learm about plastic next time.

C. Children under 14 aren't allowed to take part.

**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，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Different cultures have their unique celebrations of the calendar New Year's traditions. Now let's learn some of famous New Year's traditions around the world.

**The Netherlands**

Amsterdam hosts one of the world's largest street parties on New Year's Eve. If you attend, buy some oliebollen to eat at mid-night. It is usually believed that eating these deep fried oily balls wI'll drive away evil spirits in the New Year. Dam Square (the craziest), Nieuwmarkt, and Leidseplein host unofficial street parties with music, fireworks and beer tents. Amsterdam's celebration is not for the casual partier: Some attendants have compared it to a war zone!

**Scotland**

Celebrating Hogmanay, which stands for the last day of the year, is a big deal in Scotland. It is so grand that it often overshadows Christmas. Christmas was outlawed by the Church of Scotland for nearly four centuries, and it didn't make a comeback until 1958. Though the holiday has regained its popularity, the New Year Festival of Hogmanay still holds a sacred place in Scottish hearts.

**Australia**

Sydney Harbor hosts one of the biggest New Year's Eve celebrations in the world. It's mid-summer in the southern part of globe, and thousands of people gather around the Opera House in advance. An air-plane show and a water display open the celebration at 6:00 pm. A family-friendly fireworks show starts at 9:00 pm, while the main attraction-the Harbor Light Parade is at midnight.

**The United States**

Each year, hundreds of thousands of people flock lo New York City to see the Big Apple drop at midnight. This New Year's Eve tradition actually began as a replacement for fireworks, which had been forbidden in New York. In addition to watching balls drop, in other US cities you can watch peaches, giant walleye, and other locally relevant symbols lowered as the clock strikes midnight.

21. What is eating oliebollen mainly related to?

A. History B. Custom C. Literature D. Location

22. Travelers who like to see the show on the water may go to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Australia B. Scotland C. The Netherland D. The United States

23. The passage may be taken from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. a geographic book B. a travelling research

C. an advertisement D. a tourist brochure

B

The Curiosity Detector was never fully sterilized(消毒)before it landed on Mar. And there's been debate whether the rover drill (钻头)might pollute certain subsurface areas thought to potentially give birth to life. But it turns out the detector may not need to drive somewhere to pollute that spot with Earth's micro-livings. Because if there are any tiny earth livings on the detector, the strong winds on Mars might be able to spread them around the Red Planet instead.

“Wind storms are very common on Mars. So you have one point of pollution, and given the proper conditions, you could spread whatever you were carrying there to distant places." Said Armando Azua-Bustos, a research scientist at the Center for Astrobiology at the Superior Council of Scientific Research in Spain.

Azua-Bustos is now more certain that such spread might be possible because of an experiment his team carried out in Chile's Atacama Desert-the conditions of which are greatly similar to the Mars'. There, his team placed containers along two paths cutting from the coast into the driest parts of the Atacama. One path was 30 miles long; the other 40 miles long. They waited for winds to deliver coastal dust to the containers. Then they grew whatever landed.

On both paths, they found amounts of bacteria species, which suggests that micro-livings are indeed able to fly over the driest and most sun-shined desert on Earth in just a few hours—and arrive unharmed. The details are in the journal Scientific Reports.

The researchers say wind could therefore be a way to easily pollute another planet with Earth micro-livings if spacecraft aren't sterilized—or a way for Martian life in once-fertile areas to give birth to others by lying on dust in the wind.

24. Why is there debate over the Curiosity Rover?

A Because it can't drive anywhere by itself without wind.

B. Because its drill may damage the surface of Mars.

C. Because it has been polluted before it landed on Mars.

D. Because it may destroy the potential environment of life on Mars with Earth's micro-livings.

25. How did Azua-Bustos' team find supportive evidence for his opinion?

A. They studied the data of wind storms about Mars.

B. They did an experiment under the similar conditions of Mars.

C. They found a large quantity of bacteria on Mars.

D. They used the details in the journal Scientific Reports.

26. According to Azua-Bustos, Earth's micro-livings on Mars may be spread mainly by\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the detector's drill B. two paths C. strong wind D. driving around

27. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A. The conditions on Mars are similar to those on Earth.

B. The strong wind on Mars can pollute the micro-livings in the subsurface area.

C. All spacecrafts must be sterilized before they are launched into space.

D. Chile's Atacana Desert is one of the driest and most sun-shined desert on Earth.

C

July 20 marks 50 years since human beings first landed on the moon. That day in 1969 made astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin well-known names. But years before that, a lesser-known figure was on a mission to make that first moon landing possible.

His name was John Houbolt, the son of Dutch immigrants. Houbolt grew up on a farm in Joliet, Illinois. He studied engineering at the University of Illinois and eventually worked his way to NASA.

It was there, in the early 1960s, that he made his career to defend what was, at the time, an unpopular idea—but would ultimately be critical to getting Apollo 11 to the moon and safely back.

"John once faced a mixture of indifference until things started to change, and engineers started to realize his data might be right." Todd Zwillich, author of the original audio-book about Houbolt's life. It is called *The Man Who Knew the Way to the Moon.*

So what was Houbolt's unpopular idea? He defended what's called lunar orbit rendezvous(交会). The idea involves sending a spacecraft into orbit around the moon—and from there, sending only a small light space vehicle down to the moon's surface, instead of the entire spaceship.

Zwillich says while Houbolt didn't invent the idea, he was the one who started to apply it. Most people who know the most about this mission feel that without lunar orbit rendezvous, Apollo 11 couldn't have succeeded. And without John Houbolt, you probably would not have had lunar orbit rendezvous.

Zwillich's bok also explores the kinds of challenges NASA engineers face today, as they make plans to get back to the moon and, ultimately, to Mars, orders of magnitude of a bigger problem , which bringing us a lot of problems to think about.

Those problems, he says, create plenty of debates today. With the story of John Houbolt as an example, something considered highly unlikely now might be the key to eventually putting people on the Red Planet.

28.What's the purpose of writing the passage? A. To introduce John Houbolt and his contributions to space exploration.

B. To explain the efforts human beings made to explore the Moon.

C. To introduce a book which tells the story of John Houbolt.

D. To explain achievements human beings have made on exploring the space.

29. What's the author's attitude to John Houbolts theory?

A. Doubtful B. Favorable C. Critical D. Objective

30. What does the underlined word "It" in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Zwillich's book B. John Houbolt C. Apollo 1l D. lunar orbit rendezvous

31. From the last paragraph we can know that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. John Houbolt's idea is vital to explore the Mars.

B. human beings are unable to land on the Mars today.

C. people can do anything as long as they have the determination.

D. concepts unacceptable today may be useful for tomorrow's research.

D

When you walk with a backpack, you know how the belongings inside swings from side to side? Now scientists have figured out how to make use of that movement to generate electricity.

Here's how it works. Imagine a pendulum(钟摆)fixed to a backpack frame and fixed with springs (弹簧)on either side. The pack's weight is attached to the pendulum, so the pendulum swings side to side as you walk. Gears(齿轮) then use that swinging motion to drive a generator, and the generator release electrical current to charge a battery.

Volunteers carried the pack while walking on a running machine and wore masks to measure the flow of oxygen and carbon dioxide. Walking with the slightly swing 20-pound load, the device did not significantly affect the volunteers' metabolic(新陈代谢的)rate compared to when they carried the same weight fixed in place. In fact, the energy-harvesting pack reduced the forces of speeding up force they'd feel in a regular pack, which might mean greater comfort for a long hike. And the device did produce a steady trickle(细流)of electricity–the key word being trickle.

Because if you up the load to 45 pounds, the passive motion of the pack could fully charge a Samsung Galaxy S10 smartphone only after 12 hours on the way. The details are in the journal Royal Society Open Science.

But here's the backpack difficulty: the energy-harvesting device currently weighs five pounds. The researcher say that's about four pounds too many to be a smart alternative to batteries. So they hope that more research lets them lighten the load, to ensure the pack charges you up without weighing you down.

32. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. The working theory of a new electrical device.

B. The working theory of a backpack generating electricity.

C. The discovery of using a backpack's movement to generate electricity.

D. The advantages and disadvantages of using a backpack to generate electricity.

33. What other benefit does the backpack have?

A. losing weight. B. charging a device.

C. saving money. D. walking comfortably.

34. Which of the following is most relevant to the amount of electricity?

A. walking distance. B. load weight. C. swing time. D. moving speed.

35. Why is there difficulty of carrying the backpack?

A. The generator is too heavy. B. The electricity is too low.

C. It takes too much time. D. The electricity isn't steady.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填人空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

**The power of languages**

Language is the primary tool for expression and communication. It is a so magical thing that sometimes it will make people fall into abyss (深渊)and another time it will make people in the sky. 36

Scholars manage to determine what is unique and universal about the languages we use how they are acquired and how they change over time. 37 "Understanding why and how languages differ tells about the range of what is human, said Professor Dan Jurafsky. Discovering what's universal about languages can help us understand the core of our humanity."

The followings represent some of the ways scholars have investigated many aspects of languages.

38

One study showed that a relatively harmless sentence, such as "girls are as good as boys at math", can show a deeper meaning. Because of the statement's grammatical structure, it implies that being good at math is more common for boys than girls, the researchers said.

**Languages' uniqueness**

People speak roughly 7,000 languages worldwide. 39 . Jurafsky said it's important to study different languages and how they develop over time because that can help scholars understand what lies at the foundation of humans' unique way of communicating with others.

**Languages as a lens (镜头) into behavior**

Scholars analyze how certain speech patterns correspond (符合) to particular behaviors, including how languages can impact people's buying decisions or influence their social media use. 40

A. Deeper meanings of languages

B. Grammatical structure's function of languages

C Languages have different speech patterns and different behaviors.

D. Although there is a lot in common among languages, each one is unique

E. They consider languages as a cultural, social and psychological phenomenon.

F. They found that different languages have different influences on making some decisions.

G. Studying how people use languages can help us better understand ourselves and why we behave

the way we do.

**第三部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分30分)**

**第一节完形填空(共15小题;每小题上分,满分15分)**

One day, Aristotle was walking on beach, a beautiful sunset was happening. But he didn't have time to 4l that as he was busy thinking seriously about some great problems of life.

42 thinking, he walked up and down the beach. There on beach he saw another man doing something very absorbed—So absorbed that Aristotle couldn't 43 him. Aristotle went 44 and observed what that man was doing and saw he was walking 45 between the beach and ocean.

Aristotle stopped the man and asked, " Hey, what are you up to?" The man said. “ Don't 46 me; I am doing something very important." and then went on with his work. Aristotle became even more 47 and asked, " What is this important thing?" The man with a table spoon in hand showed him a little 48 he had dug in sand and said, "I am 49 the ocean into this hole."

Aristotle looked at this and laughed, "This is crazy. You must be mad. Do you know how 50 this ocean is? How can you ever empty this ocean into this little hole with a table spoon? There is no 51 ."

The man looked at Aristotle, then 52 the spoon down and said, " My job is already done."Aristotle said, "What do you mean? Not to mention ocean being empty, even the hole is not 53 . How can you say your job is done?" He 54 and said: "I am trying to empty the ocean into this hole with a table spoon. You are telling me it is crazy, so I should give up."

The story tells us that compared to working hard, 55 goals are more important.

41:A. analyze B. appeal C. accompany D. appreciate

42. A. Before B. While C. Since D. Though

43. A. impress B. imply C. ignore D. identify

44. A. close B. mysteriously C. aside D. gently

45 A. right and left B. back and forth C. again and again D. now and then

46.A. oppose B. monitor C. disturb D. reject

47. A. capable B. eager C. anxious D. curious

48. A. hole B. bowl C. fish D. stone

49. A . employing B. clarifying C. emptying D. switching

50. A. deep B. broad C. splendid D. vast

51. A. good B. chance C. result D. sense

52. A. threw B. broke C. bent D. made

53.A. accurate B. available C. full D. efficient

54. A. summed up B. stood up C. straightened up D. took up

55.A. practical B. reliable C. visible D. flexible

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,在空白处填人1个适当单词或括号内单司的正确形式。

One summer afternoon, a group of recent college graduates decided to visit their favorite professor at his home. The grads 56 (be) out of school for about a year and they were each making their attempt into the so-called " real world" and dealing with all of the frustrations and 57 (confuse) that cone with it.

Over the course of the afternoon, the grads complained 58 their professor about how difficult life was after school. They complained about the long hours, the 59 (demand) bosses, the competitive job market, and 60 all of them seemed to talk about or care about was money, money, money.

After a while, the professor got up and made some coffee. He got out six cups, one for each student. Three of them were cheap disposable cups and the other three 61 (make) of his nicest porcelain. He then invited everyone to get up and help 62 (they).

Within seconds the 63 (argue) had already begun. "Wait, why do you get that cup?"“No. let me have it. I drove here " ("No way, I got here first, go get your own." The students laughed and 64 (gentle) chided(指责)each other over who got to drink what out of what. A silent competition among friends.

When the kids finally sat back down the professor smiled and said, " You see? This is your problem. You are all arguing over who gets 65 (drink) out of the nice cups when all you really wanted was the coffee."

**第四部分写作(共两节,满分40分)**

第一节(满分15分)

最近,学校提出开设小语种外语班的计划,师生们对学习小语种持有不同的观点，请你以学校广播站记者的身份,对此事的观点看法做采访,就采访的结果用英文写一篇通讯稿。

采访结果:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 赞成 | 1.增强信心  2. 提升总成绩 | |
| 反对 | 1. 新事物，有不确定性  2. 对以后的学习、发展带来局限性 | |
| 你的观点 | | ...... |

注意事项

1.词数80左右;

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

第二节(满分25分)

阅读下面材料,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。

Jack had waited all autumn, winter and spring for the opening day of the fishing season. Fishing was his favorite sport, and he was ready to go. His fishing pole stood by the door. He had tied a brand-new red-and-white lure (诱饵)to a three-pronged hook(三叉钩). He was going to catch the biggest fish ever in the small river by his house. However, Mom said he had housework to do.

“Jack, if you want to go fishing, you need to clean your room first," Mom said. Jack hung his head, rushed to his room, and threw himself onto his bed. Jack picked up two wrinkled (起皱的)shirts off the floor and threw them into his closet. Then he hurriedly pulled the bedspread (床罩) up over his pillow. Cleaning his bedroom didn't seem as important as not being late for the opening day of the fishing season.

Jack listened carefully to make sure where Mom was in the house. If she was in the kitchen,she might stop him to make sure he had done a good cleaning job. But if she was in the laundry room he could make a quick getaway. After several minutes, the washing machine bell finally made Mom go to the laundry room.

Jack rushed to the door, with his fishing pole on his shoulder. He paused for a moment to close the door as quietly as possible, and then ran across the field. He had escaped without being caught. Maybe Mom didn't even notice his room wasn't really clean. Taking a deep breath, Jack threw the tip of his pole back behind his shoulder and threw it forward, allowing the line to move off the wheel. He listened to the soft splash (溅泼声) of the lure as it entered the fresh, cold water in his favorite fishing hole. I was just as fun as he remembered. Soon he totally forgot his bedroom, Mom or anything else.

Paragraph 1:

Jack enjoyed watching his lure dance in the water.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

Jack began to head back home. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

高一阶段性教学质量检测英语试题答案

2021.07

第一部分：听力（共两节，每小题1.5分；满分30分）

1-5 ACACA 6-10 BCABA 11-15 BCCBA 16-20 BABCB

第二部分: 阅读理解（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）

21-23 BAD 24-27 DBCD 28-31 ABAD 32-35 CDBA

**第二节 （共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5 分）**

36-40 GEADF

第三部分: 英语知识运用（共两节，满分30 分）

1. 完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

41-45 DBCAB 46-50 CDACD 51-55 BACBA

第二节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

56. had been 57. confusion/confusions 58. to 59. demanding 60. what 61. were made 62. themselves 63. argument 64. gently 65. to drink

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

**One possible version:**

Recently, I conducted a camp interview about our school’s project that a class will be established to learn other foreign languages rather than English. But the opinions are divided.

Some teachers and students think it necessary. Firstly, it will build up the confidence of some students whose English is poor. Secondly, because the new language is at a low stage, it is easy to learn, which will benefit one’s total score. However, some others are against it. They think it is a new thing with so many uncertainty. Besides, they have the worry that the new foreign language may bring limitation to their future development.

In my opinion, the choice of learning a new foreign language should differs from person to person, because every student has his/her own features.

第二节（满分25分）

**One possible version:**

**Paragraph 1:**

*Jack enjoyed watching his lure dance in the water.* Therefore, he repeated the process in the small river. Suddenly, he felt the line catch something, so he started to drag the pole. However, he had one prong of the hook go through his shirt and hurt his shoulder. He tried to get it out, but failed. “Oh no!" Jack thought. “Mom will find it. What will she say?”

**Paragraph 2:**

*Jack began to head back home.* He had thought what to say to Mom, but it never came to mind. "Jack, it looks like you've been caught," Mom said when seeing the hook. He knew what she meant. He was not only caught by the hook, but was caught disobeying Mom. Mom took Jack to the doctor to remove the hook. When they got home, Jack cleaned his bedroom. The next day, Jack did all his chores before asking Mom if he could go fishing again.