

高一英语试卷

命题学校:武汉市六中

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考试时间:2019年11月6日上午9:00—11:00

试卷满分:150

第 I 卷(选择题,共 95 分)

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都 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 happened to the man?

- A. He got a parking ticket. *罚单*
- B. He lost his ticket. *丢票*
- C. He got a permit to park in the red zone. *允许停 RED 区*

A

2. What is the man doing now?

- A. Drinking a cup of tea.
- B. Washing clothes.
- C. Going to the bank.

C

3. Where was the computer used last week?

- A. In a lab.
- B. In a theater.
- C. In a classroom.

C

4. What day is it today?

- A. Friday.
- B. Wednesday.
- C. Tuesday.

B

5. Why does Mary call the man?

- A. To cancel an appointment.
- B. To make sure an appointment.
- C. To reschedule an appointment.

C

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 15 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 are the speakers probably doing? *对话者干什么?*

- A. Looking at a painting.
- B. Watching a live show.
- C. Talking about a famous person.

A

7. What does the man think the lady is doing there? *男认为女士在干什么?*

- A. Finding out what is happening in the market. *看这市场在干什么*
- B. Buying a new dress. *买新裙*
- C. Waiting for someone. *等人*

C

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the woman think of earthquakes?
 A. She is used to them. B. She is scared of them. C. She hasn't experienced any.
9. How strong was the earthquake that just happened?
 A. It was stronger than the one in 1989. *比1989 Stronger*
 B. At least 4.0 on the Richter scale. *4.0 级 min.*
 C. About 7.1 on the Richter scale.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the man's grandma live?
 A. She lives in the old people's home. *养老院*
 B. She lives with her grandson.
 C. She lives alone in her own house. *自己*
11. What does the man's grandma do on Wednesdays?
 A. She gets her hair done. B. She plays cards. C. She goes to the doctor.
12. Why does the woman probably want to visit the man's grandma?
 A. She is fascinated by the old lady's life.
 B. She thinks the old lady is very lonely.
 C. She wants to read stories to the old lady.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the main difference between an iPod and an iTouch?
 A. An iTouch has more functions than an iPod.
 B. An iPod can connect to the Internet.
 C. An iPod is more expensive than an iTouch.

14. What do we know about apps?
 A. There aren't very many of them. *少*
 B. Many of them are free.
 C. You can use them on any kind of phone.

15. What kind of app did the man just read about?
 A. An app that shows the cleanest restaurant.
 B. An app that shows the nearest bathroom.
 C. An app that shows the cheapest hotel.

16. Why does the woman call the man "Mr. Apple"?
 A. He works for Apple.
 B. His family name is Apple.
 C. He seems to know a lot about Apple products.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where did Whitney Houston first start singing?
 A. In a club. B. In church. C. In a school.

18. Who is Clive Davis?
 A. Whitney Houston's agent.
 B. The movie producer who made The Bodyguard.
 C. The man who signed Whitney Houston to a long-term recording deal.

19. Which of the following is a Whitney Houston song?

- A. Saving All My Love for You.
B. Greatest Emotion of All.
C. I Will Always Be with You.

20. What do we know about Whitney Houston's death?

- A. The reason why she died was not clear then.
B. She died soon after winning a Grammy Award.
C. She died at the age of 45.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分35分)

第一节(共10小题;每小题2.5分,满分25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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The English language is full of phrases about the weather. Some of these phrases are easy to understand, but others are not really about the weather at all. If you say you "hit rough weather", you may not be struck by a real storm, but you do experience difficulties or problems. If you don't know what such phrases mean, they might leave you "in a fog"! 21-D

In English, you can "shoot the breeze", or have an informal chat. But things can also be a breeze. If you take an exam and find it very easy, you'd tell your friends: "It was a breeze!" The wind can also bring information. You can "get wind of" a piece of news, and if someone "knows which way the wind blows", they have a good idea about how things will work out. But don't "throw caution(警惕) to the wind"—that means taking a great risk! 22-D.

Clouds sometimes bring rain, and in English they often represent problems or difficulties. If someone "sees a cloud on the horizon", there may be problems ahead. And if someone is "under a cloud", then people think the person might have done something wrong. But clouds are not always bad; in fact, people say that "every cloud has a silver lining". This means that there is a good side to every situation, no matter how bad it may seem. You may even end up "on cloud nine", which means you are very happy! But some people have their "heads in the clouds", not paying attention to reality. 九霄云外...

No one likes to be stuck in the rain or storm, so it's no surprise that phrases about them are generally negative. When someone says "it never rains but it pours", they are complaining that when things go wrong, they go very wrong. People who talk about "weathering a storm" just want to get through a difficult period or situation.

21. What does the underlined part "such phrases" in the first paragraph refer to?

- D A. The old phrases about the weather. B. The funny phrases about the weather.
C. The simple phrases about the weather. D. The confusing phrases about the weather.

22. It may be dangerous when you

- D A. know which way the wind blows. B. find that something is a breeze.
C. get wind of a piece of news. D. throw caution to the wind.

23. If you look at something in a positive way, you may say

- C A. you are under a cloud. B. your head is in the clouds.

C. every cloud has a silver lining.

D. you see a cloud on the horizon.

B

I opened my door to two little girls. I had met Alyssa, six, two weeks before. Since then, she'd waved to me every time she passed my house.

"Hello, Grandma Bonnie!" Alyssa said. "This is my little sister, Ariana. She's three." To her very nervous sister, "It's OK, honey. You'll like her." The three-year-old held a bunch of flowers in one hand, and the other held a tiny notebook and a huge broken crayon. "Go on," her big sister urged, "tell her."

Ariana looked at me seriously. "I want to help raise money for my preschool," she said, holding out her flowers. "So I'm selling these for one dollar a bunch."

I had a hard time hiding my smile. The bunch of flowers consisted of seven oxalis (酢浆草) flowers. Oxalis is a weed almost impossible to get rid of. Obviously Ariana had pulled these flowers out from her own yard or a neighbor's.

Her big sister smiled, "Aren't they lovely, Grandma Bonnie? And they only cost a dollar for the whole bunch. It's all for Ariana's preschool." The girls' plan did make me happy. "All right," I agreed, "one dollar coming up."

Alyssa put the bill in her sister's skirt pocket. Then Ariana handed me my purchase. "Uh," I suggested, "why don't you just keep the flowers and the money? Then you could sell the flowers to someone else." Both girls stared at me, horrified. "Oh, no," Ariana cried. "We picked them just for you. See, they're beautiful!"

A week later, the flowers were twice as many as when my little neighbor handed them to me.

I had called these tiny plants "weeds"—disgusting, worthless things with no right to exist. But in their innocent hearts, those two little girls saw them as a precious creation to treasure and share out of loving hearts to brighten the day of a lonely old "Grandma".

24. Those two little girls paid a visit to the author to _____.

- A. say hello to their new neighbor. B. introduce the little sister to her.
 C. bring her some beautiful flowers. D. collect money for a special purpose.
25. What did the author want to do after knowing the girls' wish?
 A. Refuse the girls' request directly. B. Pay dollars for the whole bunch.
 C. Put the bill into the little girl's pocket. D. Donate money without accepting flowers.

26. What is the best title for the text?

- A. A Bunch of Flowers. B. Picked Flowers Just for You.
 C. Raised Money for Preschool. D. An Old Delighted Grandma.

C

Robots and humans will soon be living in harmony. A singing robot is being taught to create jazz with a human in a project that researchers hope will throw light on the nature of awareness.

Antonio Chella from Italy is working with a Telenoid robot. To start with, the Telenoid will be trained to imitate the movements and simple sounds made by a human singer, and to connect music with different emotions states. Chella then plans to see if the robot can use these connections to create music.

Some jazz musicians say that they should have a mental library of musical phrases so that they are able to combine them in new ways. More importantly, however, this combination happens in a state that is similar in a sense to dreaming. Chella wants to copy these states in a machine.

"This work raises interesting questions about the link between consciousness and music making," says Philippe Pasquier, a musician and computer scientist. But he is skeptical about whether a robot musician needs a physical body.

Pasquier argues that robot are faced with two challenges. Software that can imitate Bach has already been developed. But interpretation (演绎) involves human's different tastes and judgments. "what made the Beatles famous was not so much their works, but the fact that the interpretations of the compositions were brilliant," he says.

It is not yet clear how a robot would go about interpreting music in a new way. But by imitating humans and then learning to sing, Chella's robot could provide clues.

What seems to be important is that human composer often listen to lots of music made by others. So Chella's robot had better listen to those jazz standards first.

27. Which of the following is the robot's first step before it tries to create jazz?

- A. It will live with human beings in harmony.
 B. It will connect actions with human's emotions.
 C. It will learn to communicate with human beings.
 D. It will copy a human singer's movements and sounds.

28. It can be concluded from the text that _____.

- A. Chella's robot needs a physical body to make music.
 B. How to interpret jazz is a piece of cake for Chella's robot.
 C. A new kind of software should be developed to imitate Bach.
 D. Chella's robot should listen to lots of jazz to create something new.

29. The underlined word "skeptical" in Paragraph 5 could be replaced by "_____".

- A. Doubtful. B. Worried. C. Certain. D. Concerned.

30. In which column of one newspaper can we read the text?

- A. Education. B. Culture. C. Science. D. Health.

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。

Public Speaking Training

Get a coach

31 A, so get help. Since there are about a billion companies out there all ready to offer you public speaking training and courses, here are some things to look for when deciding the training that's right for you.

Focus on positives

Any training you do to become more effective at public speaking should always focus on the positive aspects of what you already do well. Nothing can hurt confidence more than being told that you aren't doing well. 32 B, so good public speaking training should develop those instead of telling you what you shouldn't do.

33 C.

If you find a public speaking course that looks as though it's going to give you lots of dos and don'ts, walk away! Your brain is so full of what you're going to be talking about. 34 As far as we're concerned, there are basically no hard and fast rules about public speaking. Your audience can be your friends.

You are a special person not a clone

Most importantly, good public speaking training should treat you as a special one, with your personal habits. 35 Your training course should help you bring out your personality, not try to turn you into someone you're not.

- A. Whatever the presentation it is, public speaking is hard.
- B. You already do lots of things well.
- C. Turn your back on too many rules.
- D. Check the rules about dos and don'ts.
- E. You aren't like anybody else.
- F. The one thing you don't want is for them to fall asleep.
- G. So trying to force a whole set of rules into it will just make things worse.

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(共20小题;每题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,选取可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Friendships is always hard to deal with—because often people aren't as honest and 36 as they should be. Sometimes, people end up getting 37.

Most problems with friendships come up because people are just too 38 to care about the things that their friends need. They are 39 about their own needs much more, which makes it hard for friendships to work. 40, it is part of human nature. Even though it is something that all humans are 41 with, it is something that everyone should guard against.

The best thing to keep in 42 when you are a friend to anyone is that you need to treat your friend the same way as you'd like to be treated. This is 43 advice for a friendship, because it is really the only 44 to make sure that you are giving your friend everything you would want to be given in a friendship. Whenever you have a question about how you should 45 a friend, it is easy to find an answer 46 by asking yourself what you would like your friend to do for you, if he or she is in your 47.

48 you're always thinking about how your friends should be treated, there are 49 that come up from time to time in each friendship, and it is important to understand how to deal with these problems so that you can 50 stronger and healthier friendships. Cases 51 friends getting boyfriends or girlfriends and not 52 enough time with their friends, or even friends finding new friends and leaving old friends 53 are issues that will probably 54 with one or more of your friendships. It is important to know how to deal with these issues so that you can keep your friends and make new ones. Everyone wants to have a 55 friendship.

36. A. brave B. grateful C. stubborn D. open
37. A. destroyed B. injured C. hurt D. wounded

38. A. selfish
 39. A. upset
 40. A. Therefore
 41. A. grown
 42. A. heart
 43. A. beautiful
 44. A. method
 45. A. miss
 46. A. gradually
 47. A. eyes
 48. A. Even if
 49. A. problems
 50. A. recover
 51. A. with
 52. A. killing
 53. A. off
 54. A. catch up
 55. A. fluent
- B. selfless
 B. concerned
 B. However
 B. born
 B. mind
 B. wonderful
 B. means
 B. treat
 B. frequently
 B. shoes
 B. As if
 B. words
 B. settle
 B. without
 B. taking
 B. on
 B. take up
 B. reliable
- C. afraid
 C. curious
 C. So
 C. produced
 C. sight
 C. colourful
 C. approach
 C. accept
 C. simply
 C. shelter
 C. So that
 C. questions
 C. recognize
 C. like
 C. spending
 C. behind
 C. come up
 C. loose
- D. useless
 D. excited
 D. Thus
 D. provided
 D. touch
 D. grateful
 D. way
 D. appreciate
 D. actually
 D. duty
 D. In case
 D. works
 D. build
 D. unlike
 D. costing
 D. out
 D. keep up
 D. extreme

第 II 卷(非选择题,共 55 分)

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。

Strange things ^{happened} 56 Tangshan Earthquake happened. The well walls had deep cracks. A 57 (smell) ^{Smelly} gas came out of them. The water pipes crack and burst. At 3:42 58 the morning of July 28, 1976, everything began to shake. ^{after}

It seemed as if the world was at 59 ^{an} end. Steam burst from holes in the ground. Hard hills of rock became rivers of dirt. Soon the whole city lay in ruins. Many people died 60 ^{or} were injured. Everything in the city 61 ^{was destroyed} (destroy). People were 62 ^{shocked} (shock) at this and wondered how long the disaster would last. The army organized teams to dig out those 63 ^{who} were trapped and to bury the dead. Workers built shelters for 64 (survive). Fresh water was taken to the city. Slowly the city began 65 (breath) again. ^{to breath} ^{survivors}

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

你校近期组织了一次户外郊游活动,假如你是学校英文报的记者,请你写一篇短文,报道此次活动。内容包括:

1. 时间与地点:7 月 2 日,森林公园;
2. 活动的内容:唱歌,游戏,读书等
3. 你对这次活动的评价。

注意:

On July 2nd, our school held an outdoor activity in the Forest Park. It was such an experience ~~that made us happy and relaxed~~ that the activity ~~provided us a~~ We sang songs together, we played games the reading under the trees was even more

experience

- 1. 词数 80 左右;
- 2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

第二节 概要写作(满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Taking a shower makes people relaxed. You can hum a song, daydream or think about nothing, leaving the real world behind you. But did you know that showering can also benefit your mind?

A piece of research by Scott Barry Kaufman, a psychologist from Yale University in the US interviewed over 3,000 people around the world. It turned out that nearly two-thirds of the interviewees said they had experienced new ideas in the shower and were more likely to have them in the shower than at work.

So why does a simple shower have such magic power? Science can explain it.

Showering can help to raise our level of dopamine, a hormone closely related to our creativity.

"People vary in terms of their level of creativity according to the activity of dopamine", explained Alice Flaherty, a renowned American scientist. "Taking a warm shower can make us feel relaxed and therefore make the dopamine level rise and bring the "Aha!" moment to us."

Besides the chemical changes, showering may give you a break from what you feel you have been stuck with. Especially when you have thought hard all day about a problem, jumping into the shower can keep you from the outside world so that you can focus on your inner feelings and memories. In this way, according to American psychologist Shelley H. Carson, author of Your Creative Brain, "a showering hour may turn into an 'incubation (孵化) period' for your ideas".

Compared with sitting in front of a computer, taking a shower is something we do less frequently in our daily lives. When showering, we get a fresh experience with the change of location, temperature and humidity. "New and unexpected experiences can lead to positive changes in thinking," explained Kaufman. "Getting off the couch and jumping in the shower may create a distance and force you to think from a new point of view".

Showering allows us to enjoy the creative juices of our minds, which makes the bathroom an alternative where you get your inspiration. So next time you consider ways to free your mind, count it in.

~~Firstly~~ ^{Firstly} a shower can be beneficial to our mind and brings us new ideas.

Secondly, bathing makes our body ^{relaxed and} create more dopamine can ~~improve~~ improve the ability of ~~creativity~~ creativity.

So you focus on the inner-
made a big influence to our mood. then there can be an idea

Finally, ~~the~~ activity was really successful... 8.

The camping trip reduced our pressure of ~~studying~~ ^{studying} and ~~that~~ that the nature is always so attractive.