

2019 学年第一学期浙南名校联盟期中联考

高一年级英语学科 试题

命题：苍南中学

本试卷分第I卷（选择题）和第II卷（非选择题）。第I卷1-7页，第II卷第8页。

第I卷

注意事项：

1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
3. 选出每小题答案后，用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。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

答案是 B。

1. How many brothers does the man have?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

2. Why can't the man return his camera?

A. It is broken.

B. It was bought on sale.

C. It was bought over a week ago.

3. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a store.

B. At a bus stop.

C. In a classroom.

4. What does the woman mean?

A. The toy bear is too small.

B. The water was too hot to drink.

C. The sweater was washed wrongly.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. What present to buy.

B. Which dress to wear.

C. When to attend the 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. Where are the speakers?

A. At home.

B. At a restaurant.

C. At a sports center.

7. When does the man begin his work?

A. In the morning.

B. In the afternoon.

C. At night.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What will the woman do next month?

A. Visit the man.

B. Make a business trip.

C. Do shopping in Mexico City.

9. Where can the woman see amazing paintings?

A. At outdoor markets.

B. At the Palace of Fine Arts.

C. At the Museum of Modern Art.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did the woman get yesterday?

A. A copy of the house rules.

B. The key to her apartment.

C. A parking space for her motorbike.

11. Where did the woman use to park her motorbike?

A. At the entrance to her apartment building.

B. On the street beside her apartment building.

C. On the sidewalk in front of her apartment building.

12. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Take a bus to work.

B. Attend the next house owner's meeting.

C. Have a talk with the apartment manager.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What was the woman doing when she met a group of guys?

A. Walking on the road.

B. Getting aboard a bus.

C. Looking at the bus schedule.

14. How did the woman feel when she first met the guys?

A. Thankful.

B. Strange.

C. Excited.

15. What did the woman lose?

A. Her wallet.

B. Her passport.

C. Her airline ticket.

16. Why did the guys speak broken English?

- A. They meant to puzzle the woman.
- B. They came from Germany and France.
- C. They helped to get the police's attention.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where did the old lady stay for ten days?

- A. In the kitchen.
- B. In the bathroom.
- C. In the bedroom.

18. What possibly helped the old lady stay alive?

- A. The love from her son's family.
- B. The water from her apartment.
- C. The kindness from her neighbor.

19. Where did the young woman behave strangely?

- A. At an airport.
- B. At a police station.
- C. At a wildlife center.

20. What was in the young woman's large bag?

- A. A baby tiger.
- B. A baby dog.
- C. A baby cat.

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Lillian and Mom came late to their friendship. Both widowed(丧偶的), they met and became good friends when Lillian moved to Lafayette, about a block away from Mom's house. When arthritis(关节炎) ended Mom's daily walks to the post office, Lillian, who loved to walk, volunteered to pick up her mail and bring it right to the house.

Over the years, Lillian, a small-boned, birdlike woman, became even smaller. One cold November day, Lillian was ill and had been rushed to the hospital. Several friends and family members began bringing Mom's mail. But two weeks later when Lillian came home from the hospital, she phoned to say, "I'll be home tomorrow with your mail. Don't let anyone else get it."

The next morning Mom and I stood by her kitchen window. It was snowy and windy outside. Mom was afraid she'd see her friend and afraid she wouldn't. Soon we watched Lillian place one foot in front of the other and then struggle to do it again. She'd stop every couple of steps, bend and press forward, head down against the wind. Lillian turned her face toward the kitchen window and saw her friend looking out. She smiled. Suddenly, she dropped the mail bag and fell backward onto the ground. Mom panicked and sent me to help her friend. However, we saw Lillian flap her arms and legs, producing a perfect snow angel. I ran ahead to help Lillian up and dust the snow off.

In the doorway, they gave each other a big hug. They clung to each other for another six months before Lillian passed away. Now, when someone mentions Lillian's snow angel, Mom always smiles and nods, "I never knew what a real friend was, until she came to my house.... Wasn't that snow angel or something?"

21. What do we know about Lillian from the first paragraph?

- A. She suffered from arthritis.
- B. She helped Mom pick up mails.
- C. She lived far away from Mom's house.
- D. She became Mom's friend when they were young.

22. Mom felt worried when _____.

- A. she saw Lillian become smaller
- B. she saw Lillian come and fall onto the ground
- C. she thought Lillian couldn't bring the mails for her
- D. she couldn't get the mails from the post office for herself

23. What might be the best title of the passage?

- A. Snow Angel
- B. A Good Friend
- C. Collecting Mails
- D. Walking to Mom's house

B

We all have a favorite little spot to eat. Maybe it's a dumpling cart or a sandwich shop. You want to keep the place a secret but you also want to tell your friends. Well, it seems that you don't have to be in a quandary now. A new Netflix documentary (纪录片) series, *Street Food*, aims to tell the world about all of our favorite little spots.

The series on April 26 takes viewers through nine Asian countries and regions in search of local communities and their delicious food. Despite the series' title, *Street Food* is also about people.

The story of Toyo, from Osaka, Japan, is one example. He's locally famous for serving food and jokes. "He seems like the happiest man alive," writes Calum Henderson, "then he talks about his father and starts sobbing." Toyo learned how to cook as a child, out of necessity. His father didn't care about feeding him. Without any money, Toyo would stir-fry weeds and leaves he found in the fields near his school.

Today, Toyo has a job that he loves. What about the people who love to eat street food? "In India, there's this Nihari stew (印度炖菜)," recalled the series creator Brian McGinn. "Every morning, hundreds of people line up for this stew in this alleyway (小巷)."

Moments like these can be found throughout the series, showing that street food is important to local cultures and communities. McGinn says food is a way to look at and understand people's lives. To do this, McGinn and his co-creator, David Gelb, didn't plan ahead or use any guidebooks. They found their subjects by word of mouth. McGinn and Gelb called this style of food documentary "food romance".

"It's not just beautiful food shots," Gelb told Mashable. "It's story, and it's context, and it's character...that makes the food more delicious, more meaningful, and more powerful."

24. The underlined word "quandary" in the first paragraph probably means a(n) _____ situation.

- A. difficult
- B. pleasant
- C. exciting
- D. embarrassing

25. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. The series *Street Food* focuses on food.
 - B. *Street food* mirrors local people's lives and culture.
 - C. Toyo learnt how to cook because he was interested in cooking.
 - D. The creators of the series do not read guidebooks for inspiration.
26. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To tell readers about people's life.
 - B. To tell readers about some street food.
 - C. To introduce a documentary series to readers.
 - D. To persuade readers to read a documentary series.

C

"Lefties" are generally believed to be more talented – Leonardo da Vinci, Pablo Picasso and Michelangelo Buonarroti were all left-handed people.

According to *Live Science*, about 10 percent of the world's population is left-handed. However, nobody has been quite sure what determines a person's dominant hand. In a new study published in the journal *Brain*, scientists have identified for the first time the part of our DNA that relates to left-handedness.

According to a report in *The Guardian*, the authors found these DNA regions after analyzing the genes of around 400,000 people in the UK, including about 38,332 who were left-handed. The researchers looked for differences in the DNA between left- and right-handed participants. ~~They discovered four genetic markers that related strongly to left-handedness, with three located in genes that influence making proteins for brain development.~~

The researchers also linked these regions to language-related features in the brain. Using detailed brain scans of about 9,000 of the participants whose DNA had been analyzed, they found that the left and right sides of the brain that deal with language work in a more cooperative way in lefties. It might also be possible to prove that "people who are left-handed may be better at carrying out verbal (文字的) tasks for future research," reported *The Guardian*.

However, the researchers also pointed out that genes aren't everything when it comes to being left- or right-handed. According to the BBC, researchers believe that "handedness" is about 25 percent genetic, meaning that the other 75 percent may be determined by a person's environment.

"Here, we have proved that left-handedness is a result of the developmental biology of the brain, partly driven by the different interaction of many genes," said co-author Dominic Furniss, a professor at the University of Oxford.

27. What does the study mainly show?
- A. Genes determine a person's dominant hand.
 - B. The part of the DNA links to the left-handed people.
 - C. Left-handed people are smarter than right-handed people.
 - D. Genes influence the language-related features in the brain.

28. The author explains the result of the study by _____.

- A. listing reasons
- B. giving examples
- C. presenting a report
- D. comparing persons

29. What can we conclude from the passage?

- A. Four genetic markers influence the brain development.
- B. A person's environment determines the left-handedness.
- C. Dominic Furnissa believed that lefties are caused by many genes.
- D. Lefties may have an advantage in language over the right-handed.

30. The passage is probably taken from _____.

- A. a travel journal
- B. a story collection
- C. a biology textbook
- D. a science 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。

Ways to Stop Worrying

A little worrying now and then can be self-protective. Without anxiety you probably wouldn't lock your door at night or schedule your regular check-up. But too much worrying can lead to many problems, such as reduced concentration, poor sleeping habits and the inability to handle everyday difficulties.

31. Here are some tips to help you lighten up and enjoy life more.

Note down your worries

Writing in a worry journal helps create some distance between you and your concerns. Write down your thoughts briefly every day, perhaps the first thing in the morning, before you start your regular routine. 32.

Pack away your worries

33. Imagine tucking (塞) away your anxieties in a small box and closing the lid (盖子). Set aside some time each day to open the box and examine your worries, but otherwise, keep it closed.

Share your worries with a friend

Don't be embarrassed. Talk to your friend about your worries. 34. Telling someone your fears helps lift the burden of worry and gives your friends a chance to offer comforting thoughts.

35.

Select a quiet spot in your home where you can focus on your worries without being interrupted (打扰). Stay there every day for 10 to 20 minutes. Make sure you maintain a strict time limit and try to avoid worrying except when you're in your designated "worry space".

A. Select a quiet place

B. Create a personal worry space

C. Then, he or she may give you some practical suggestions

D. If journal writing isn't for you, create a "worry box" in your mind

E. And then they might give you some advice on how to stop worrying

F. Spend about 15 minutes just writing and thinking carefully about what is bothering you

G. What's more, it may also cause physical health problems, such as high blood pressure

第三部分 语言运用 (共四节, 满分 70 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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Martha Cothren is a teacher from Robinson High School. She did something not to be 36 on the first day of school. With permission of the school headmaster, she 37 all desks out of the classroom. 38 the kids walked in for classes, they obviously 39 and asked, "Ms. Cothren, where are our desks?"

She said, "You can't have a desk until you tell me how you 40 them."

They thought, "Well, maybe it's our grades."

"No," she said.

"Maybe it's our behavior."

She replied, "No, it's not 41 your behavior."

42, without desks, the kids came and went in the whole morning. By the 43 afternoon media workers had waited to find out how this 44 teacher would organize her class. Then 45 the last period of the day and Cothren 46 her class. She said, "Throughout the day 47 has understood how you earn the desks that sit in this classroom 48. Now I'm going to tell you."

Cothren went over to the 49 and opened it. As she did, 27 veterans (退伍军人) in uniforms walked 50, each carrying a desk. They 51 the desks in rows, and then they stood along the wall. Cothren said, "You don't have to earn those desks. These guys 52 it for you. They gave up their 53, their careers and even families so you could enjoy the freedom. They put desks out there for you, but it's up to you to sit 54 to learn, to be good students and good citizens, because they paid a price for you to 55 that desk."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. remembered | B. kept | C. forgotten | D. damaged |
| 37. A. took | B. brought | C. sent | D. fetched |
| 38. A. While | B. When | C. Before | D. After |
| 39. A. looked ahead | B. looked out | C. looked back | D. looked around |
| 40. A. earn | B. buy | C. pay | D. search |
| 41. A. nearly | B. ever | C. even | D. still |
| 42. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Instead | D. Besides |
| 43. A. late | B. early | C. last | D. next |
| 44. A. kind | B. crazy | C. strict | D. hardworking |
| 45. A. went | B. passed | C. ran | D. came |
| 46. A. gathered | B. taught | C. visited | D. commanded |
| 47. A. everybody | B. anybody | C. somebody | D. nobody |
| 48. A. frequently | B. formally | C. suddenly | D. ordinarily |
| 49. A. classroom | B. window | C. door | D. curtain |
| 50. A. in | B. away | C. out | D. up |
| 51. A. bent | B. placed | C. packed | D. buried |
| 52. A. paid | B. worked | C. did | D. managed |
| 53. A. jobs | B. ideas | C. life | D. education |
| 54. A. comfortably | B. responsibly | C. quietly | D. casually |
| 55. A. cover | B. find | C. have | D. share |

第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 70 分)

第二节 根据所给首字母, 用正确形式填写单词 (共 10 小题; 每空 1 分, 满分 10 分)

56. "Disappointed?" "No, a _____ I'm rather glad."
57. I tried to p _____ her to see a doctor but failed.
58. Stop worrying about the past and live in the p _____.
59. The firefighters succeeded in r _____ the child from fire.
60. The headmaster offered c _____ to Tina on her winning.
61. As he finished the speech, the audience b _____ into applause.
62. We are so g _____ for your help, without which, we could not have succeeded.
63. We were sad to hear that the wooden houses were completely d _____ by fire last night.
64. If you have trouble learning English, you may make a r _____ for your teacher's help.
65. It was so f _____ to see a snake in his room that he jumped to his feet and cried out in horror.

第三节 根据提示翻译句子 (共 5 小题; 每句 3 分, 满分 15 分)

66. 这是我第一次经历地震。(go through)

67. 你的态度决定了你的成败。(强调句)

68. 小时候, 比起表演我更喜欢唱歌。(prefer)

69. 老师坚决要求课后讨论这个问题。(insist+从句)

70. 我想拥有一间窗户朝向大海的房子。(定语从句)

第四节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每空 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) 或括号内的单词的正确形式。

Hello, everyone! I'm very happy 71 (invite) to this program today. I'd like to share with you 72 (I) impression of Paris. In fact, there's something 73 (interest) to see in every corner of Paris: the old buildings, neighborhoods, and the historical monuments. The weather's been great too, cool and dry. Some aspects of life here are different from 74 in the United States. The most obvious thing is that there is much more activity in the streets than in a typical US city. People gather together in open markets, cafes, parks, squares and on 75 (beach). Then, of course, there's the food. Food seems to be more important here. I 76 (gain) five pounds since I arrived. There are a few things 77 bother me though. I'm still having 78 hard time with the language. People speak very fast and it's hard to get them 79 (repeat) things. People, in general, are less warm here and it's hard to make friends. I guess that can be true in any big city in a new country, but the French do seem to be 80 (friendly) than the people back home.

第四部分 写作 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你的英国笔友 Allen 想要提高汉语口语, 特写邮件向你寻求建议。请你写一封回信, 内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 建议及理由;
3. 你的祝愿。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。