

# 2020~2021 学年度高中同步月考测试卷(一)

## 高一英语

测试模块:必修 3

### 考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。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;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。

### 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. How many points did Lucy get in the exam?  
A. 92. B. 90. C. 88.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a hotel. B. In a car. C. At a gas station.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. TV shows. B. Future life. C. Personal planes.
4. When will the woman have her hair cut?  
A. At 6:00 pm. B. At 10:30 am. C. At 10:30 pm.
5. What did the woman's parents expect their daughter to be?  
A. A scientist. B. A doctor. C. An engineer.

#### 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。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 does the man like to drink?  
A. Wine. B. Juice. C. Water.
7. What is the woman's husband good at doing?  
A. Roasting chicken. B. Cooking rice. C. Making salads.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where are the speakers?  
A. In their school. B. Near a hotel. C. On the lake.
9. What are the boys doing?  
A. Running. B. Riding a boat. C. Taking pictures.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man think of e-books?

- A. They are more interesting.
- B. They are good to eyes.
- C. They are very convenient.

11. What kind of books does the woman prefer?

- A. Paper books.
- B. Audio books.
- C. E-books.

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Strangers.
- B. Neighbors.
- C. Classmates.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who was born in Britain?

- A. The man.
- B. The woman.
- C. The man's grandparents.

14. When did the first Chinese community come into existence in London?

- A. In the early 18th century.
- B. In the early 19th century.
- C. In the early 20th century.

15. Which part did the Chinese sailors live in?

- A. The East End.
- B. The West End.
- C. Central London.

16. What does the woman like about Chinatown?

- A. Chinese festivals.
- B. Chinese food.
- C. Chinese clothes.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did the volunteers come to the school?

- A. To have a party with the students.
- B. To do some experiments with the teachers.
- C. To call on the students to protect the environment.

18. What did the volunteers do in the afternoon?

- A. They organized some classes.
- B. They painted the walls.
- C. They planted trees.

19. What could students learn from Li Lei's talk?

- A. The paper-making skills.
- B. The technology of making plastic.
- C. The relationship between water and pollution.

20. What was the last group activity of that day?

- A. A quiz.
- B. A speech.
- C. A school tour.

## 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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

#### A

People around the world celebrate the New Year in different ways. Here's a look at how people welcomed the New Year of 2019.

#### Kiribati

The Pacific island nation of Kiribati was the first in the world to ring in the New Year. In

the capital city Tarawa, many celebrated with church services and mostly quiet private events.

### **New Zealand**

In Auckland, New Zealand, tens of thousands of people gathered around the 328-meter Sky Tower to watch a fireworks show and have a countdown activity at the midnight. In other places, huge crowds gathered on beaches and streets as fireworks went off above city centers and seaports.

### **New York City**

People from all over the world gathered in Times Square in New York City to welcome 2019. The celebration took place under strict security, as people waited for the traditional midnight crystal ball drop.

### **Australia**

About one million people crowded the Sydney Harbor, as Australia's largest city began the New Year with a memorable fireworks celebration. More than 1 billion people around the world watched the fireworks on television. This year's fireworks show was the biggest one in Australia's history.

### **Hong Kong**

In Hong Kong, the city's tallest building was brightly lit. There were shows of fireworks, music and lights at Victoria Harbor. About 300,000 people gathered along the port for the festival.

21. Which country started the first day of 2019?

- A. Kiribati.
- B. New Zealand.
- C. China.
- D. America.

22. People gathered in Times Square to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. meet the first sunlight of 2019
- B. enjoy famous musicians' performances
- C. see the traditional midnight crystal ball drop
- D. have some church services to celebrate the new year

23. What did the celebrations in Sydney, Hong Kong and Auckland have in common?

- A. They had firework shows.
- B. They held countdown activities.
- C. They lit up the tallest buildings.
- D. They had some religious celebrations.

### **B**

A man from US has become the first person to travel across Antarctica by himself without receiving any assistance.

Colin O'Brady completed the 1,500-kilometer trip on Wednesday. He crossed the continent(洲) in 54 days. Friends, family and other people followed his progress through messages and pictures he left on social media. O'Brady spoke with his wife Jenna Besaw by telephone soon after he completed the journey. "It was an emotive call," she said. "He seemed overwhelmed(压倒) by excitement, love and thankfulness, and he really wanted to say 'Thank you' to all of us."

The 33-year-old O'Brady recorded the trip on the social networking service Instagram. He called his journey "The Impossible First". He wrote Wednesday that he traveled the last 129 kilometers in one big, final push to the finish line. The distance took over one day to complete. O'Brady wrote, "While the last 32 hours were the most challenging hours of my life, they have been some of the best moments I have ever experienced." The day before, he wrote that he was "in the zone" and thought he could make it to the end without stopping. "I'm listening to my body and taking care of the details to keep myself safe," he wrote. "I

called home and talked to my mom, sister and wife—I promised them I will stop when I need to.” Other people have traveled across Antarctica, but they all had some form of help. They either had better, more plentiful supplies or equipment that helped move them forward.

In 2016, British explorer Henry Worsley died in his attempt to travel alone across Antarctica without any help. Worsley’s friend Louis Rudd, also from Britain, is now attempting a similar journey in Worsley’s honor. He was competing against O’Brady to be the first to do it.

Besaw told the *Associated Press* that her husband plans to stay on Antarctica until Rudd finishes his trip.

24. What is the meaning of the underlined word “emotive” in paragraph 2?

- A. Grateful.
- B. Forgiving.
- C. Filled with sadness.
- D. Full of feelings.

25. What did O’Brady think of the last 129 kilometers of his trip?

- A. It was hopeless.
- B. It was safe.
- C. It was very hard.
- D. It was very lonely.

26. Why did Louis Rudd travel across Antarctica?

- A. To protect O’Brady.
- B. To explore Antarctica.
- C. To break O’Brady’s record.
- D. To be in memory of his friend.

27. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. The first person succeeded in crossing Antarctica alone.
- B. A man has proved himself through a difficult journey.
- C. A man has won the across-Antarctica competition.
- D. The men finished their travel across Antarctica.

### C

The National Museum of Natural History in Washington is giving visitors a chance to learn more about many strange ancient animals. Michael Polcyn, a researcher from the museum, notes that visitors can see the remains of gentle huge sea turtles and large fierce animals like the mosasaurs(沧龙). He says the ancient fish-eating animal had a long nose and teeth similar to that of a dolphin.

Scientists say billions of years ago, many large, strange-looking sea animals lived in what is now the South Atlantic Ocean. Then the continents of South America and Africa separated about 700 million years ago. As this happened, many kinds of dangerous animals settled in the newly formed body of water off the coast of Angola.

Today, scientists are studying ancient animal remains discovered on the Angolan coast. It is part of a project created by an international team of researchers called Projec to Paleo Angola. The researchers come from Angola, Portugal, the Netherlands and the United States.

One US researcher with the Project is Louis Jacobs of Southern Methodist University, or SMU, in Dallas, Texas. He said that scientists had predicted there would be remains in the area, but “didn’t know how good they would be”. Jacobs and a team of scientists and students at SMU helped prepare the well-protected remains to be shown at the National Museum of Natural History in Washington. He told reporters that visitors to the museum could see the similarity between the ancient and modern ocean environment and animals.

Jacobs continued, “The exhibition will show us a snapshot(快照) of what happened when a large rock from space hit the earth and killed them all 72 million years ago.”

28. What can visitors see in the National Museum?  
A. Huge ancient turtles. B. Fierce mosasaurs.  
C. Remains of ancient animals. D. Long-tooth dolphins.
29. What can be learned about the ancient animals from the text?  
A. They were dangerous animals.  
B. They once lived off the coast of Angola.  
C. They were not protected well in the ocean.  
D. They are living in South Atlantic Ocean now.
30. According to the scientists, why did the ancient animals die out?  
A. The earth became too cold. B. A huge stone from space hit the earth.  
C. They did not have enough food. D. They were driven away from their home.
31. From which is the text probably taken?  
A. A newspaper. B. A lecture.  
C. An advertisement. D. A textbook.

### D

Artificial intelligence(AI) technology may soon be a useful tool for doctors. For example, it may help them better understand and treat diseases like breast cancer(乳腺癌) in ways that were not possible.

Rishi Rawat teaches AI at a University in Los Angeles. He is part of a team of scientists who are researching how AI and machine learning can more easily recognize cancerous growths in the breast. He says, “You put information about cancer cells(细胞) into a computer and it will learn the cancerous growth patterns. The pattern recognition is very important to making decisions.”

At present, researchers have to take a thin piece of tissue(组织), put it on a small piece of glass and add color to better see the cell-growth patterns. That process could take days or even longer. Scientists say artificial intelligence can do it better than just count cells. Through machine learning, it can quickly recognize patterns, or structures, and learn how the cells are organized.

The hope is that machines will soon be able to make a quick recognition of cancerous cell-growth patterns that is free of human mistakes. Rawat adds that the process could be done “for almost no cost for the patients”. But having a large amount of information about cells is important for a machine to effectively do its job.

Once the cancerous growth pattern is recognized, doctors still have to treat the patient. The form of treatment depends on the kind of cancer.

David Agus is another researcher of the team. He believes, “Computers will help doctors make better decisions and look for those patterns that the human brain can’t recognize by itself. But they will not treat patients.”

32. AI technology may \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. treat breast cancer all by itself  
B. provide free cancer treatment for the patients  
C. recognize the cancerous growth patterns faster  
D. help doctors avoid making mistakes in cancer treatment
33. What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 3 refer to?  
A. The process of treating cancers. B. The process of adding color to cells.  
C. The process of taking a piece of tissue. D. The process of recognizing the cell-growth.

34. What can be inferred from David Agus' words?

A. AI will develop fast in the future.

B. AI can be useless in treating cancers.

C. AI will not replace doctors.

D. AI can provide the doctors with treatments.

35. What can be the best title for the text?

A. The Advantages of AI

B. AI Makes Better Doctors

C. Future Cancer Treatments

D. AI Helps Pattern Recognition

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。

We all dream of taking a perfect vacation. 36. Read the following tips to make sure the best vacation you may ever have.

37. Do you want to Relax? Explore a completely different place? If you just want to relax, going somewhere that's close might make you feel like you're taking a walk in the neighborhood.

38. Once you know what you want, use the Internet or get some travel brochures(手册) to see what the local attractions are.

Book a flight and/or a hotel. 39. If you've had a bad experience with a certain airline, don't make the same mistake again. Find a good hotel that isn't too expensive and is near the attractions. Don't book a hotel room or a flight too early because there might be some better last minute deals.

Mind the details. There are lots of things that have to be taken care of—just like every other vacation. If you're always late to the airport, don't get it wrong this time. Try to leave the house two or three hours earlier. Also, make sure you have your passport with you if you're going to a different country. 40.

A. Realize what you want

B. Always make sure you are in good spirit

C. There are many different places where you can go

D. Gather detailed information about your destination

E. Unfortunately, most vacations do not turn out perfect

F. Don't leave things for the last minute and pack your suitcase early

G. This is important because sometimes they can ruin your entire vacation

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 (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。

Thirteen-year-old Brian Robeson is flying to northern Canada to spend the summer with his father. 41, Brian's parents are getting divorced(离婚). And things just keep getting 42. During the flight, the driver of the small plane has a heart attack and Brian 43 himself in a plane that he doesn't know how to fly.

It is the 44 of *Hatchet* which is one of the most popular novels for the young adults in the world. Its author, Gray Paulsen, has had many adventures in his life and he will share his rich 45 with the readers in this book.

The book *Hatchet* is a story of 46. The plane 47 Brian falls suddenly into a small 48. Brian finds himself 49 with nothing but a hatchet(短柄小斧). Alone on the island, Brian must 50 to survive. Throughout the story, Brian tries hard to 51 never-ending difficulties. To stay warm he has to build a place to 52 and make a fire. Without other people around, Brian also has to 53 his weakness and shortcomings.

The book *Hatchet* has become a standard part of 54 materials in the middle schools of

the English-speaking countries. The story also has a lot to offer to those who are not 55 English speakers. It is very understandable, especially when 56 to other young-adult survival stories like *The Hunter Games*.

*Hatchet* is easy to read. Paulsen has 57 tried to draw the readers' attention to the beauty of such ordinary things as animals, birds and plants. His language is both direct and clear. He 58 the use of difficult language.

After 59 this book, Paulsen receives almost 200 letters every day. Most of his readers are anxious to know what will happen to the little boy next. If you are looking for a book to read this summer, *Hatchet* offers you a(n) 60 story of survival to which you can't say "No".

- |                    |                |                     |                     |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. Sadly       | B. Luckily     | C. Importantly      | D. Probably         |
| 42. A. better      | B. worse       | C. more predictable | D. more interesting |
| 43. A. fears       | B. comforts    | C. calms            | D. finds            |
| 44. A. story       | B. outline     | C. beginning        | D. ending           |
| 45. A. experiences | B. experiments | C. expressions      | D. performances     |
| 46. A. terror      | B. survival    | C. murder           | D. mystery          |
| 47. A. including   | B. flying      | C. carrying         | D. supporting       |
| 48. A. lake        | B. forest      | C. island           | D. mountain         |
| 49. A. missed      | B. left        | C. given            | D. gone             |
| 50. A. want        | B. choose      | C. decide           | D. learn            |
| 51. A. deal with   | B. meet with   | C. live with        | D. begin with       |
| 52. A. cook        | B. live        | C. wash             | D. relax            |
| 53. A. hide        | B. apologize   | C. overcome         | D. forgive          |
| 54. A. writing     | B. textbook    | C. novel            | D. reading          |
| 55. A. fluent      | B. native      | C. devoted          | D. active           |
| 56. A. pointed     | B. attached    | C. compared         | D. mentioned        |
| 57. A. obviously   | B. carefully   | C. successfully     | D. patiently        |
| 58. A. prefers     | B. offers      | C. deserves         | D. avoids           |
| 59. A. publishing  | B. selling     | C. exchanging       | D. borrowing        |
| 60. A. terrifying  | B. exciting    | C. puzzling         | D. shocking         |

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。

In the past, little kids enjoyed playing with stones or building blocks. 61, their playthings are changing now. They are more willing 62 (play) on iPads.

Sally Payne, 63 expert with the Building Writing Skill Foundation warned that too much playing on iPads 64 (lead) to handwriting difficulties at school. She 65 (say), "When the children come to school and hold pencils for the first time, they will find it very difficult because they don't have the basic exercises."

To hold and move a pencil, they have to control the muscle (肌肉) in 66 (they) fingers. It takes lots of exercises 67 can help to develop it.

Although it's 68 (easy) to attract children with iPads than encourage them to play with the muscle-building 69 (toy), parents should pay more attention to the 70 (important) of such exercises.

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,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。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(Λ),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。

Dear John,

We are going to set up an English Corner in our school next Sunday. I am writing to inviting you to join us.

As it is planning, the English Corner will take the place on Sunday morning from 8:00 to 11:30. We want give the students more chances to practice their English with native speaker.

I am wondering that it is convenient for you to come.

If you come, you can learnt much about Chinese culture and make some new friends with themselves!

If you had any question, feel freely to call me.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你班将在下周举办主题为“社交媒体(social media)”的班会,请你写一篇演讲稿。内容包括:

1. 社交媒体的优点;
2. 社交媒体的缺点;
3. 你的结论。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear teachers and students,

Good morning. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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