

安溪一中 2020 届高一下学期网络学习测试试卷

英 语

诚信考试 从我做起

The measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out.

—Thomas Macaulay

考试时间：7:50—9:30（9:15—9:30 为网上输入答案时间）

第一部分 听力（共两节；满分 30 分）

第一部分：听力（共 20 题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 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 did the man like when he was in college?

- A. Rock music. B. Classical music. C. Pop music.

2. How much is the man's TV set?

- A. \$ 150. B. \$ 300. C. \$ 450.

3. What did the woman do last Saturday?

- A. She attended a meeting.
B. She stayed at home.
C. She travelled in Atlanta.

4. How did the woman get to work?

- A. By bus. B. By bike. C. By car.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A job. B. A training course. C. An interesting experience.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

听下面 5 段对话。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. Where does the man live?

- A. In Apartment 205. B. In Apartment 305. C. In Apartment 503.

7. Why does the man call the woman?

- A. He doesn't know how to cook.
B. His fridge doesn't work again.
C. He thinks his oven (烤箱) needs to be checked.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did Allen do last night?

- A. He played football. B. He drove racing cars. C. He played computer games.

9. What does the man usually do online?

- A. He sends e-mails. B. He makes friends. C. He gives out information.

10. What does the woman think of chatting online?

- A. Popular. B. Interesting. C. Time-wasting.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who is James?

- A. The man's son. B. The man's brother. C. The woman's brother.

12. When will the man probably get to the restaurant next Friday?

- A. At 7:00. B. At 6:30 C. At 6:00

13. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. Make a birthday cake for his mother.
B. Book a birthday cake for his mother.
C. Put some words on the cake.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where will the girl stay if she takes the course?

- A. In a teacher's home. B. In a high school. C. In a college.

15. What will the students do on Saturday?

- A. Do sports. B. Go on an outing. C. Go to the cinema.

16. What should the students take?

- A. A dictionary. B. A course book. C. A grammar book.

17. How much does a four-week course cost?

- A. £250. B. £680. C. £860.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How old is the speaker now?

- A. About 30. B. About 31. C. About 41.

19. What do we know about the speaker and his wife?

- A. They met in the university.
B. They won many competitions together.
C. They were both very good swimmers before they met.

20. What does the speaker do now?

- A. He is a trainer. B. He is a student. C. He is a swimmer.

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，共 25 分）

请阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项的标号涂黑。

A

It is no surprise that more and more people like bicycling, because it is fun, healthy and good. Maybe that's why there are 1.4 billion bicycles and only 400 million cars on roads worldwide today. Bikes can take you almost anywhere without oil cost.

Get on a bicycle and ride around your neighborhood. You may discover something new all around you. Stopping and getting off a bike is easier than stopping and getting out of your car. You can bike to work and benefit from the enjoyable exercise without polluting the environment. You don't even have to ride all the way.

Folding（折叠）bikes work well for people who ride the train. Just fold the bike and take it with you. You can do the same on an airplane. A folding bike can be packed in a suitcase. You can also take a common bike with you when you fly. But be sure to look for information. Not all airlines are bicycle-friendly to travelers.

Health Benefits of Bicycling:

- It helps to prevent heart diseases and control your weight. A 15-minute bike ride three times a week burns off five kilos of fat a year.

- Bicycling can improve your mood. Exercise like bicycling has been shown to make people feel better, more relaxed and self-confident.

- Bicycling is healthier than driving.

21. What is an advantage of bikes over car?

- A. Safer. B. Cheaper. C. Faster. D. More enjoyable.

22. What can we know from paragraphs 2 and 3?

- A. Riding helps you find more about your neighborhood.
B. It costs nothing and causes less pollution to ride a bike.
C. You can ride a foldable bike on the train.
D. Common bikes are not allowed on a plane.

23. How does riding benefit our health?

- A. It cures people of heart diseases.
B. It helps put up five kilos a year.
C. It makes people more confident.
D. It has little effect on our mood.

B

Let us take a look at the exact harvest of the sea. The first thing that comes into the mind is the fish. Fishing in the sea is a major industry of the world and coastal countries and their people depend on fish for food. There are major fishing grounds of the world, such as the North Sea and the Sea of Japan.

Besides fish, the whale is hunted for its flesh and blubber as well as its bones. Whale hunting is a dangerous job because the whale is not a fish in the real sense and it can destroy a boat if it strikes. A whole novel *Moby Dick* has been written for whale hunting.

The floor of the sea has not been exploited(开发). There is a belief that the deep floors of the sea must be rich in minerals. When the minerals on the land is exhausted(耗尽), perhaps man may turn to the sea bed for resources. There is, of course, mineral oil found in some places in the sea bed. Already some countries have taken up the idea and have started prospecting for oil in the sea.

If the harvest of the sea is understood in a wider sense, water transport then can also be the bloodstream of the world's trade. Wide arteries of shipping lines have liners (邮轮) loaded with the world's goods. Till the invention of the airplane the ship was the only link connecting countries divided by the seas.

Another important item of harvest is the energy that could be produced by using the tidal waves. There are countries where these tidal waves may bring harm. But they could be used to produce power. This possibility has not been ruled out and there are attempts ready to get this source.

24. What is *Moby Dick*?

- A. A book on fishing. B. A novel about whale hunting.
C. A brochure for sea products. D. An introduction to ocean harvests.

25. What can be inferred from paragraph 3?

- A. The sea bed will be opened up further. B. Many countries will fight for the sea.
C. The sea bed will be well protected. D. Minerals in the sea bed will be used up.

26. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To advertise fishing industry. B. To predict the future of the sea.

C. To call on us to save energy.

D. To introduce the sea harvests.

C

Great white sharks! Just hearing that name makes many people's hair stand on end. In reality, these big fish have more to fear from us than we do from them. For many years, people killed countless great white sharks in the waters around the United States.

But thanks to conservation (保护) efforts, great whites are making a comeback in the U.S. Two recent studies show that the population of these sharks is rising along the east and west coast.

Why is the growing population of a killer fish something to celebrate? "When you fish too many of them, you start to lose balance in the environment," says shark researcher Tobey Curtis. As the biggest killer, sharks help keep the populations of fish, seals, and other creatures they eat from growing too large.

In spite of their importance, great white sharks had long been hunted for their meat and their fins (鳍). Then, in 1997, the U.S. government passed a law that didn't allow the hunting of great whites. Afterwards, the numbers of these sharks in the U.S. waters started to increase.

The law wasn't the only thing that has helped great whites. Conservationists have also played a part in the sharks' comeback. The research group OCEARCH is using a method called tagging (加标签) to help change people's attitudes about great white. They let the public follow each shark as it travels the world's oceans. OCEARCH also gives each tagged shark a name to help people form a closer connection with the big fish.

The group's most well-known shark is named Katharine. She was tagged last year near Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Since then, thousands of people have tracked Katharine's movements on Twitter and the OCEARCH website.

This helps people see sharks in a new way. Chris Fischer, the founder of OCEARCH believes learning to appreciate great whites will encourage people to do more to protect them.

27. Which of the following can replace the underlined part in paragraph 1?

A. Worries many people.

B. Bores many people.

C. Frightens many people.

D. Interests many people.

28. What does the author think of the law passed in 1997?

A. It seemed very helpful.

B. It let scientists down.

C. It needed to be changed.

D. It made people like great whites.

29. What does Katharine's example show?

A. Great whites are in fact lovely animals.

B. The OCEARCH website has a lot of visitors.

C. The number of great whites is growing quickly.

D. OCEARCH helps people get closer to great whites.

30. What may Chris Fischer advise people to do?

A. Keep away from great whites.

B. Play with great whites.

C. Start hunting great whites

D. Learn more about great whites.

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。

A new report says plastics are responsible for \$13 billion in damage to the oceans and the undersea environment. The findings were announced recently at a United Nations conference. 31

Plastic thrown away carelessly makes its way into rivers and other waterways. 32 After a while, it collects in the sea. And plastic never goes away. Plastic is not biodegradable—destroyed by bacteria or natural processes. Instead, it just breaks up into smaller pieces over time. The oceans contain a lot of chemicals and other pollutants(污染物). 33 That means harmful material may get into our food supply.

34 Human beings cause pollution and they can take steps to stop it. They can use fewer single use product containers and throw plastics away correctly. Plastic recycling programs also works—where old bottles and other plastics are collected, broken down and used to make new products. We could reuse bottles in our households many times if we wish to, rather than end it after the first use. We could, when we get rid of that plastic, recycle it and reuse it, which replaces the need for raw materials.

The report also calls on companies to improve methods for using plastics. 35 And it calls for information about the way plastic is thrown out or removed from use. By putting a new value on plastic, industry has a special reason to clean up the environment.

But all of the companies must join to deal with the problem.

- A. Then, fish may eat the plastics.
- B. But people can make a big difference.
- C. Plastics should be gathered together and reused.
- D. It is convenient to use plastic bags in everyday life.
- E. It asks for them to better measure and control plastic use.
- F. The plastic eventually reaches coastal areas and ocean waters.
- G. The report tells about harm to sea life and what might be done to improve the situation.

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、D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Behind our house is the start of a fascinating trail (小径). This trail is one of the old roads that wind through untold miles of forest. My dog, Beans, and I 36 the trail frequently. Normally, Beans sniffs (嗅) alongside the trail to follow the 37 of a deer track or explore some cause 38 only to him.

Beans is a white dog, quite handsome and very 39. He not only understands what we tell him, but also often makes sounds as if he were trying to 40 back.

One morning, we took a 41 route, which led us to an unknown trail. I was sure this trail would eventually lead us to our familiar 42. But, no. We seemed to be far off course. After two hours, I suddenly realized that Beans probably 43 the way home. So I ordered, “Beans, take me home.” He ran down a new trail. But it only 44 an inter section (岔道口) of trails.

Soon it became 45 that we were getting nowhere. I began to 46 the rest of the day in the 47 without food or drink. We had walked about ten miles. But Beans 48 totally unconcerned. The sniffing and exploring was 49 well for him.

Finally, we came to a crossroad near a highway. Lady Luck 50 I should turn left. We did and 51 reached a cottage beside a field. I knocked on the door and 52 my situation to an old man. He laughed and then 53 us home.

Since our adventure, I 54 that Beans probably knew all along how to get home. He was just having too much fun 55 new trails.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 36. A. walk | B. search | C. discover | D. observe |
| 37. A. sign | B. trick | C. sound | D. smell |
| 38. A. linked | B. applied | C. known | D. committed |
| 39. A. reliable | B. sweet | C. fierce | D. shy |
| 40. A. turn | B. kick | C. jump | D. speak |
| 41. A. flat | B. different | C. convenient | D. suitable |
| 42. A. driveway | B. path | C. highway | D. crossroad |
| 43. A. knew | B. saw | C. showed | D. made |
| 44. A. differed from | B. consisted of | C. led to | D. turned into |
| 45. A. available | B. hopeful | C. uncomfortable | D. clear |
| 46. A. picture | B. spend | C. enjoy | D. skip |
| 47. A. shelter | B. forest | C. field | D. cottage |
| 48. A. seemed | B. stayed | C. became | D. grew |
| 49. A. doing | B. functioning | C. going | D. recovering |
| 50. A. admitted | B. ordered | C. recognized | D. suggested |
| 51. A. exactly | B. frequently | C. formally | D. eventually |
| 52. A. presented | B. explained | C. evaluated | D. taught |
| 53. A. kept | B. took | C. drove | D. forced |
| 54. A. regretted | B. remembered | C. concluded | D. argued |
| 55. A. exploring | B. appreciating | C. experiencing | D. finding |

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。

People think the Vikings who were a group of people from Scandinavia were the first Europeans 56 (reach) America. The Vikings were thought to control the sea and coasts of Northern Europe during that time. A man 57 (name) Eric the Red decided to begin the 58 (explore) of the ocean and found new settlements. He was forced to leave Iceland because of 59 (commit) a murder. Eric reached Greenland and discovered that 60 was a good place which was fit to live for them. He even 61 (persuade) people into following him to go back to Greenland. Eric set sail once again with 25 ships, just 14 of 62 made it to Greenland. Later, Biarni was in search of Eric's party, hoping to join his father, but he was blown 63 course to a land which was 64 (know) to people then. Anyway, he 65 (eventual) reached Greenland.

第四部分 按提示完成下列句子（每空 1 分，共 20 分）

66. 你绝不会找到比它们更吵的鱼了。另外，我们还有聪明的海豚，精彩的表演每两小时一场。

You certainly _____ find _____ fish. Besides, we also have dolphins that are _____ high intelligence and there are fantastic shows _____.

67. 巨大的风浪把我们推向了漩涡。

With the wind and waves we were going _____ of the whirlpool.

68. 他不善于表达他的想法。

He is not very good at _____ his ideas _____.

69. 突然间，你到了一个位置，在那儿珠穆朗玛峰的美景尽收眼底。

_____, you are in a position _____ you can have a good view of Mount Qomolangma.

70. 他的确在那场可怕的暴风雨中逃脱并幸存下来，但在康复的过程中，他仍然感到恐惧。

He _____ escape and _____ the terrible thunderstorm, but on the process of _____, he still felt _____.

第五部分 维克多词汇检测

第一节 根据汉语提示写出英语单词（每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）。

71. 气候 _____

72. 安慰；慰藉 _____

73. 交流，沟通 v. _____

74. 推断，断定；结束 _____

75. 证实，证明；确认 _____

76. 便利的，方便的 _____

77. 比赛，竞赛 n. _____

78. 勇气，胆量 n. _____

79. 风俗，习俗 _____

80. 损害，损坏 _____

第二节 写出划线英语单词在该语境的汉语意思（每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）。

81. Tony Woodcock has joined the team as coach. _____

82. A career as an actor requires one hundred percent commitment. _____

83. I can't tell you anything concrete. _____

84. She contributed a number of articles to the magazine. _____

85. A boy was the only survivor in the plane crash. _____

86. Students are placed into classes according to their current language skills. _____

87. There was much curiosity about what kind of person he was. _____

88. Every commercial on television has a web site at the bottom of the screen. _____

89. The government has made a statement to clarify it's stand. _____

90. It took three years to complete the first underground passenger railway in the world. _____