

黄冈中学高一年级 2020 年 3 月模拟考试

高一英语试卷

命题教师：瞿平 张红 审题教师：李文宏

考试时间：2020 年 3 月 14 日上午 8:00—10:00 试卷满分：150 分

★ 注意事项：

1. 使用“小七学伴”参加考试，但答案提交两次，一次上传至“小七学伴”；一次拍照（含所有题目答案，不超过 2 张）发本班老师存档。
2. 考完后半小时内，即 10:30 前提交答案；在“小七学伴”上填写选择题答案，并准确上传清晰版主观题答案。
3. 语法填空一次上传 5 个题。56-60 上传到“小七学伴”里对应的 56 题，61-65 上传到“小七学伴”的 57 题，应用文上传到 58 题，读后续写上传到 59 题。

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 man plan to do?
A. Attend a concert. B. See a film. C. Watch a game.
2. What is the man doing?
A. Asking permission (许可). B. Offering help. C. Finding the smoking area.
3. When did the woman come back home?
A. At 8:00. B. At 10:00. C. At 11:00.
4. Where does the woman want to have dinner?
A. At the man's house.
B. At the Red Rose Restaurant.
C. At the Blue Moon Restaurant.
5. What will the woman do?
A. Take a bath. B. Cook a meal. C. Call her dad.

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 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 至 7 题。

6. How much will the woman pay?
A. \$100. B. \$200. C. \$400.
7. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Walk the dog twice a day.
B. Feed the dog every two hours.
C. Get the dog's registration papers.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and employee. B. Husband and wife. C. Neighbors.

9. What does the man have to do now?

- A. Talk with the woman. B. Go to the airport. C. See Mr. Brown off.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What's the woman's trouble?

- A. She argued with her classmate.
B. She has difficulty getting a job.
C. She lacks fashionable clothes.

11. What should the woman do according to her parents?

- A. Spend more time on her study.
B. Buy some new clothes.
C. Get a part-time job.

12. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She is the same size as her sister.
B. She doesn't want to wear her sister's clothes.
C. She will have a talk with her parents.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why does the woman call the man?

- A. To invite him to a party.
B. To help him buy some food.
C. To ask him to send some invitations.

14. What does the woman say about Ben?

- A. He is leaving France.
B. He has become a teacher.
C. He will work for a magazine.

15. Who will attend the party?

- A. Ben's teachers. B. Ben's parents. C. Ben's workmates.

16. When will the speakers meet?

- A. At 8: 45. B. At 9: 00. C. At 10: 00.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker?

- A. Brandon's mother. B. A customer. C. An announcer at Wal-Mart.

18. Where was Brandon last seen?

- A. In the frozen foods section.
B. In the sporting goods section.
C. In the toys section.

19. What is Brandon wearing?

- A. A white shirt and a red baseball cap.
B. Blue jeans and a black baseball cap.
C. A dark shirt and blue jeans.

20. What should customers do if they see Brandon?

- A. Call the security department.
B. Take him to the Pizza Hut.
C. Help him to get to the security desk.

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。

A

I grew up in a home with a mother who believes that vaccines (疫苗) cause brain damage, and do not contribute to the health and safety of a society. The only shot I received was for tetanus (破伤风) when I was two months old. After that, nothing.

At the beginning of each school year, I was very nervous. Delayed term paper? Mischievous (捣蛋的) behavior? Late for school? None of them. I'd be pulled out of class and brought to the headmaster's office. The school doctor would tell me I hadn't received any of the necessary shots to attend school. But the same thing occurred each time: my mom would free me from the shots and nothing would happen.

After doing a lot of research, I found although people who don't vaccinate their children make up only a relatively small group, they can cause major consequences. People who, for health or age reasons, cannot receive vaccines are at a higher risk of catching a preventable disease.

Eventually, I turned 18. In Ohio, where I live, I had to wait until I became a legal adult to make the decision to receive vaccine shots. A huge factor in taking the step to ensure my health was the message board website Reddit. Last November, I asked Reddit users for advice about what vaccines to ask for and how to go about getting them from a doctor. After my post received more than 1, 000 comments, I made an appointment with my family physician. Despite how strongly my mother felt, I went through with it anyway.

I did something every person should do. It wasn't special in any way. Vaccines protect the health and safety of not only yourself but also other people. Vaccination is important because someone could die if you don't get vaccinated. This was the biggest reason I got vaccines despite the opposition.

21. Why was the author called to the headmaster's office at the beginning of each school year?

- A. He was late for school.
- B. He didn't behave himself at school.
- C. He couldn't hand in his term paper on time.
- D. He was hardly ever vaccinated.

22. How might the author's mother have felt about his appointment with the family physician?

- A. Annoyed.
- B. Grateful.
- C. Frightened.
- D. Guilty.

23. What does the author mainly want to tell us through his story?

- A. Listening to your mother pays off.
- B. Doing the right thing matters.
- C. Keeping fit is the best policy.
- D. Asking for advice helps.

B

Thinking is something you choose to do as a fish chooses to live in water. To be human is to think. But thinking may come naturally without your knowing how you do it. Thinking about thinking is the key to critical thinking. When you think critically, you take control of your thinking processes. Otherwise, you might be controlled by the ideas of others. Indeed, critical thinking is at the heart of education.

The word "critical" here has a special meaning. It does not mean taking one view against another view, as

when someone criticizes another person for doing something wrong. The nature of critical thinking is thinking beyond the easily seen—beyond the pictures on TV, the untrue reports in the newspapers, and the faulty reasoning.

Critical thinking is an attitude as much as an activity. If you are curious about life and desire to dig deeper into it, you are a critical thinker. If you find pleasure in deep thinking about different ideas, characters, and facts, you are a critical thinker.

Activities of the mind and higher-order reasoning are processes of deep and careful consideration. They take time, and do not go hand in hand with the fast speed in today's world, fast foods, instant coffee, and self-developing film. If you are among the people who believe that speed is a measure of intelligence, you may learn something new from a story about Albert Einstein. The first time Banesh Hoffman, a scientist, was to discuss his work with Albert Einstein, Hoffman was too nervous to speak. But Einstein immediately put Hoffman at ease by saying, "Please go slowly. I don't understand things quickly."

24. Critical thinking is important to us, because if we do not think critically, _____.

- A. it will be hard for us to think naturally and fast
- B. we might be controlled by other people's ideas
- C. we will follow the ideas of others naturally
- D. we might be fooled by other people's ideas

25. If you are a critical thinker, you will _____.

- A. think deeply about different ideas
- B. trust the reports in the newspapers
- C. take one view against another view
- D. criticize other people for their mistakes

26. In the last paragraph, "something new" suggests that _____.

- A. the smarter you are, the faster you do things
- B. the faster you do things, the smarter you become
- C. speed can improve intelligence
- D. intelligence is not decided by speed

27. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Thinking and Critical Thinking
- B. Understanding Critical Thinking
- C. Thinking Is Natural and Human
- D. Thinking Fast Means Intelligence

C

2019-nCoV, a cousin of the SARS virus, has infected more than 10000 people since the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December. Scientist Leo Poon, who first decoded the novel virus, thinks it likely started in an animal and spread to humans.

"What we know is that it causes pneumonia (肺炎) and then doesn't respond to antibiotic (抗生素) treatment, which is not surprising, but then in terms of death rate, SARS kills 10% of the individuals," Poon, a virologist at the School of Public Health at The University of Hong Kong, said.

2019-nCoV can make people sick, usually with a mild to moderate upper respiratory tract illness (上呼吸道疾病), similar to a common cold. Coronavirus symptoms include a runny nose, cough, sore throat, possibly a headache and maybe a fever, which can last for a couple of days. For those with a weakened

immune system, the elderly, there's a chance that the virus could cause a lower, and much more serious, respiratory tract illness like a pneumonia or bronchitis (支气管炎).

There are a handful of human coronaviruses that are known to be deadly.

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (中东呼吸综合症), also known as the MERS virus, was first reported in the Middle East in 2012 and also causes respiratory problems, but those symptoms are much more severe. Three to four out of every 10 patients infected with MERS died, according to the CDC.

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, also known as SARS, is the other coronavirus that can cause more severe symptoms. First identified in Guangdong Province in southern China, according to the WHO, it causes respiratory problems but can also cause diarrhea (腹泻), fatigue (疲劳), shortness of breath, respiratory distress (呼吸窘迫) and kidney failure (肾衰). Depending on the patient's age, the death rate with SARS ranged from 0-50% of the cases, with older people being the most vulnerable (易受伤害的).

Viruses can spread from human contact with animals. Scientists think MERS started in camels, according to the WHO. With SARS, scientists suspected civet cats were to blame.

When it comes to human-to-human transmission of 2019-nCoV, often it happens when someone comes into contact with the infected person's secretions (分泌物). Depending on how virulent (有毒的) the virus is, a cough, sneeze or handshake could cause exposure. The virus can also be transmitted by touching something an infected person has touched and then touching your mouth, nose or eyes. Caregivers (护理人员) can sometimes be exposed by handling a patient's waste, according to the CDC.

28. Which of the following can explain the underlined word "decoded" in paragraph 1 ?

- A. found or discovered something.
- B. put something into a code.
- C. changed something into ordinary language.
- D. changed something into a form that can be processed.

29. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Antibiotic treatment has some effect on 2019-nCoV.
- B. 2019-nCoV usually causes severe illness similar to a pneumonia or bronchitis.
- C. Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia, MERS and SARS are all caused by coronaviruses.
- D. 2019-nCoV spreads just by getting close to the infected person.

30. What type of writing is the passage?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. An instruction. | B. A news report. |
| C. An advertisement. | D. A scientific paper. |

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。

Fun Writing Activities for Struggling Writers

There are dozens of reasons kids struggle with writing. They may have difficulty getting their thoughts down on paper. 31 Perhaps grammar and language barriers are blocking their progress. Whatever the reason, adding a little fun can be a great way to get the creative juices flowing.

Sometimes writers get stuck because they simply don't know where to start. For a child, you can try things that are geared (合适) toward their interests, like *My Favorite Toy*, or *What I Like to Do in the Summer*. Remember, it's important to support and guide their ideas, not to discourage thoughts or judge them.

Develop a story map

A great activity to help struggling writers is to build a story map. Write down ideas for the beginning, middle, and end of a story. Or put the topic in the middle of the paper and draw lines out like a wheel for who, what where, and why. 33 This is helpful, because it takes stress out of the writing process.

Make writing relevant

Children are more likely to write if they can identify with the purpose of writing. Writing a letter to a friend or relative can better engage a struggling writer. Or maybe your child has some suggestions for books that the library should have. 34 If writing becomes a more meaningful activity to the child, it can help to make it an easier process.

Make writing enjoyable

You could consider making different writing supplies available like colored pens and pencils, notebooks, etc. Or you could provide a word bank of common words for your kid to use and spell. 35 Afterwards, reward your child's good performance. These all set the stage and invite kids to get excited to write.

- A. Inspire ideas
- B. Develop an interest.
- C. Use the map to guide the writing.
- D. Make the process into more of a game.
- E. Maybe they lack experiences to write about.
- F. There are loads of fun ways to get children writing.
- G. Encourage him to write a letter to the person in charge.

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

As a child, I started learning to play the piano, my favorite musical 36, but I was forced to give up when I started my middle school 37 I could concentrate more on my studies.

It's one of my biggest 38 to stop practicing the piano when I recall sadly today. During the following years, I kept telling my piano teacher that I would 39. However, I didn't keep my promise because I was 40 with my study. 41 I lost touch with my teacher. Some years later, my teacher died. I was very sad because I lost such a good teacher. She was a very warm and gentle person. It hurts me to think she may have been 42 that I never returned. I haven't taken lessons since then but to be honest, I 43 to. Sitting at the piano, I couldn't help recalling many 44 — times of my practising at home and playing before my teacher and one time my teacher 45 me after I played entire pieces of music wrong in front of

her colleagues. I was so 46 that I could hardly say anything. But her 47 helped me ease my shame. These memories, 48 good or bad, never caused my 49 for playing the piano again.

This thought then led me to think that 50 is like music, and that we all try to play different 51 in the instrument of our life. Sometimes the pitch (音高) is 52 when we play it well, but sometimes we are out of tone. However, we all continue to create our own 53 style of music. No matter what style our music is, it is 54 that we sing the songs of joy, quietness and love. Though I may never make it back to piano lessons, it doesn't 55 that I've stopped making music.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. instrument | B. performance | C. room | D. stage |
| 37. A. in that | B. so that | C. now that | D. except that |
| 38. A. successes | B. regrets | C. decisions | D. hobbies |
| 39. A. play | B. graduate | C. leave | D. return |
| 40. A. occupied | B. angry | C. satisfied | D. patient |
| 41. A. Actually | B. Constantly | C. Suddenly | D. Gradually |
| 42. A. astonished | B. glad | C. disappointed | D. amazed |
| 43. A. liked | B. needed | C. wanted | D. decided |
| 44. A. dreams | B. expressions | C. words | D. memories |
| 45. A. instructed | B. hurt | C. praised | D. respected |
| 46. A. frightened | B. moved | C. embarrassed | D. excited |
| 47. A. happiness | B. satisfaction | C. comfort | D. sigh |
| 48. A. somehow | B. whatever | C. anyhow | D. whether |
| 49. A. hope | B. courage | C. feeling | D. effort |
| 50. A. life | B. learning | C. attitude | D. enjoyment |
| 51. A. cards | B. sports | C. roles | D. games |
| 52. A. hard | B. wonderful | C. surprising | D. complex |
| 53. A. unique | B. boring | C. common | D. similar |
| 54. A. necessary | B. strange | C. possible | D. important |
| 55. A. matter | B. mean | C. report | D. appear |

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 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。

In China, the history of people planting and using bamboo dates back to as far as 7, 000 years ago. As early as the Shang Dynasty, bamboo was used for food, clothing, housing, transportation, musical instruments and even weapons. Since then it 56 (use) in many aspects of people's daily lives.

The 57 (apply) of bamboo in science and technology is thrilling. In 51 BC, Li Bing, in Sichuan, 58 (lead) the local people in building the Dujiang Weirs, the first irrigation (灌溉) network in the world, in 59 bamboo played an important role. The world's oldest water pipe was also made of bamboo. During the Han Dynasty, the people in Sichuan 60 (success) sank a 1600-metre-deep well with thick bamboo

ropes. This technology did not spread to Europe 61 the 19th century, and it was by using the technology 62 the Americans drilled the first oil well in Pennsylvania in 1859.

In Chinese culture, bamboo is well-known as 63 of the “four gentlemen” in plants. To many distinguished men, bamboo is a symbol of goodness and honesty. It is always closely 64 (connect) with people of positive spirits. Bamboo culture always plays a positive role in encouraging people to hold on when 65 (face) tough situations.

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）

假定你是中学生李华，你的外国朋友 Harry 写信向你了解新冠疫情对中国中学生学习的影响。请根据以下提示，给他写一封回信。

1. 基本情况：如延迟开学；网络授课；返校日期等候通知等；
2. 对网课的感受和认识：如网课与学校课堂的不同及利弊等；
3. 自己的想法或期盼等。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 开头结尾已为你写好。
4. 参考词汇：新冠疫情 the novel coronavirus epidemic

Dear Harry,

I'm glad to receive your letter. _____

Thank you for your concern.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

It was Christmas Day. Pappy was working alone fixing an old lantern in the backroom when he heard the ringing of his bell on the shop door. The bell, which produced a uniquely pleasant sound, had been in Pappy's family for over a hundred years. He valued it dearly and enjoyed sharing its song with all who came to his shop. Although the bell hung on the inside of the main door, Pappy had tied a wire to the screen door so that it would ring whether the inner door was open or not. Hearing the bell, he left the backroom to greet his customer.

“And how can I help you, little lady?” Pappy's voice was joyful.

“Hello, sir.” The little girl spoke almost in a whisper. She looked at Pappy with her big brown eyes, and then slowly scanned the room in search of something special. Shyly she told him, “I'd like to buy a present, sir.”

“Well, let's see,” Pappy said, “who is this present for?”

“My grandpa. It’s for my grandpa. But I don’t know what to get.”

Pappy began to make suggestions. “How about a pocket watch? It’s in good condition.” The little girl didn’t answer. She had walked to the doorway and put her small hand on the door. She shook the door gently to ring the bell. Pappy’s face seemed to glow as he saw her smiling with excitement.

“This is just right,” the little girl said. “Momma says grandpa loves music.”

Just then, Pappy’s expression changed. Fearful of breaking the little girl’s heart, he told her, “I’m sorry, Missy. That’s not for sale. Maybe your grandpa would like this little radio.”

The girl looked at the radio, bowed her head, and sadly sighed, “No, I don’t think so.”

In an effort to help her understand, Pappy told her that the bell had been his only companion, for the rest of his family were all gone now, except for his estranged (疏远的) daughter whom he had not seen for nearly a decade.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

With a giant tear in her eye, the little girl looked up at him. _____

Paragraph 2:

Later that evening when Pappy was closing up the shop, he heard a familiar ringing. _____