

# 明德中学 2019 级高一第五次阶段测试

## 英 语

时量：120 分钟 满分：150 分 命题：喻新辉 2020.3

说明：1. 本试卷分为第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分；本卷共 10 页。

2. 请将所有答案填写在答题卡上，答在试卷上无效。

### 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问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

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问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Which instrument has the man already owned?

A. Drums. B. A piano. C. A violin.

2. What does the candy taste like?

A. Sour and salty.

B. Sweet and sour.

C. Sweet and salty.

3. What does the woman dislike?

A. Staying outside for a long time.

B. Keeping the windows closed.

C. Turning the air on.

4. Why is the woman growing sunflowers?

A. To eat the seeds.

B. To enjoy the flowers.

C. To get the seeds for the man.

5. What's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Shop assistant and customer.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

#### 第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 0.5 分，满分 7.5 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 keep doing?

A. Lifting weights.

B. Telling the woman to take a break.

C. Adding more exercises to the woman.



20. Which age group had the biggest amount of people watching TV?  
A. Children. B. Teenagers. C. The elderly.

## 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 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 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

If you think about World Heritage Sites (世界遗产), you probably think of places connected with ancient art and culture, historical buildings. And of course, many of these are on the World Heritage List (WHL). But the WHL contains a lot of sites that are not so obvious. Let's look at a few of them.

##### **Robben Island in South Africa**

This island was used through the centuries as a prison, a hospital and a military base. But it's probably most famous as a maximum security prison for political prisoners in the twentieth century. Nelson Mandela was one of its most famous residents. The WHL says it represents "the victory of democracy (民主) and freedom over oppression and racism (种族主义)."

##### **Borders of France and Spain**

This is an area of great natural beauty and the mountains have many interesting geological formations (地质构造). But it is also an area of small farms. People there still use a type of agriculture that used to be common in mountainous areas of Europe but has almost completely disappeared in modern times.

##### **The city of Brasilia, Brazil**

Brasilia is a capital city that was created from nothing in 1956. The WHL calls it "a landmark in the history of town planning". The different areas of the city and the buildings themselves were all designed at the same time carefully. Every part of the city shows the ideas of the planner and architect.

##### **Simien National Park, Ethiopia**

Simien National Park was one of the first sites to be listed in 1978. It is one of the highest mountain areas in Africa, and the WHL calls it "one of the most breathtaking landscapes in the world". It is also important for its wildlife. The population of some rare animals is getting smaller and smaller.

21. Why does the writer write this passage?  
A. To describe the remains of ancient cultures on the WHL.  
B. To introduce the famous heritage sites on the WHL.  
C. To talk about places of artistic or cultural importance.  
D. To introduce some of the not so obvious sites on the WHL.
22. Why has WHL listed Robben Island in South Africa?  
A. For the type of agriculture.  
B. For its political symbol.  
C. For the interesting geological formations.

D. For the great natural beauty.

23. Which of the following was listed on the WHL for its natural scenery and wildlife?

A. Simien National Park, Ethiopia

B. The city of Brasilia, Brazil

C. Borders of France and Spain

D. Robben Island in South Africa

## B

The last African elephant at the Johannesburg Zoo, Lammie, lost her male partner to a sickness in September.

Lammie was born in the zoo 39 years ago. She had lived for 17 years with Kinkel, who died at age 35. Kinkel had been rescued in the wild after his trunk was caught in a trap in 2000. Around the time of her partner's death on Sept. 4, Lammie had stopped eating. The day before Kinkel died, she was seen trying to help him get up. Elephants are known for their intelligence, strong social ties and even the ability to mourn (哀伤). Some people argue Lammie should be sent to another place where she can be with other elephants.

Audrey Delsink is wildlife director of Humane Society International/Africa. She said, Lammie "is in desperate need of a happier existence and the chance to live out her years with other elephants." Delsink added that a wildlife rescue place is ready to take Lammie if the Johannesburg Zoo agrees to let her go.

But the zoo says Lammie is staying. The zoo says it serves an educational purpose, especially for the poor who cannot pay to visit wildlife parks.

Michele Pickover disagrees. She is director of the EMS Foundation, a South Africa-based African wildlife rights group. She said "nobody learns anything" by seeing an elephant in captivity (被圈养). She said that watching a film about elephants would be more educational.

But, a spokeswoman for the Johannesburg Zoo, Jenny Moodley, says it is looking for a new partner for Lammie. She said the zoo is following guidelines in its search set by the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums. She added that experts are closely observing Lammie and that the elephant might not adapt well to a new environment. Moodley said of Lammie: "She is coping incredibly well, considering that she has lost her partner."

24. What do we know about Lammie ?

A. She used to be rescued in the wild.

B. She lost her friends.

C. She was sad because of her partner's death.

D. She has been sent to another zoo.

25. What will Audrey Delsink agree?

A. Use Lammie to educate poor people.

B. Let Lammie stay in the zoo.

C. Ask experts to take care of Lammie.

D. Let Lammie live in a wild life rescue place.

26. What does Jenny Moodley intend to tell us ?

A. Lammie has recovered from the pain.

B. Lammie doesn't need another partner.

- C. Lammie will be sent away soon.
  - D. Lammie is well taken care of.
27. What can be the suitable title for the text?
- A. Rescuing the elephant
  - B. The sad story of an elephant and her partner
  - C. Should the last elephant stay or go?
  - D. Can elephant live happily without a partner?

## C

Does your local high school have a student newspaper? Only 1 in 8 of New York’s public high schools has student newspapers – and many of those are published just a few times a year. A few more are online, which can leave out poorer schools.

Rebecca Dwarka, an 18-year-old senior who works for her student paper said, “Facebook is the new way of finding out what happened. Nobody wants to actually sit down and read a whole article about it. This makes a ‘whole article’ sound a little like a long sentence in lonely places.”

I am not nostalgic(怀旧的) about high school student newspapers and never worked for mine. I put out what was then called a personal magazine with a group of friends because we wanted to write about peace, war and rock and roll without school officials warning us not to make jokes about the local officials.

School newspapers are in decline because students now find out what happened on social networking websites. This is a little discouraging because it proves that for millions of Americans, journalism is becoming a do-it-yourself thing. Every citizen can be a reporter.

When something happens, we look for social media messages. Facebook posts and Tweets have become the means by which citizens and reporters can prove, deny (否认), pass on stories and express opinions without the press’ challenging, researching or slowing the message.

But truly good journalism is a craft, not just a blog post. It requires seeing something carefully and it uses an eye for details to help prove a larger view. And even journalism that gives an opinion tries to be fair. If school newspapers begin to disappear, I hope there are other ways for students to learn that.

28. What does Rebecca intend to tell us?
- A. Students like reading detailed articles.
  - B. Facebook is the quickest way of spreading news.
  - C. School newspapers are becoming unpopular.
  - D. Long sentences are becoming popular in lonely places.
29. What does the underlined word “decline” in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Fall.
  - B. Popularity
  - C. Increase
  - D. Failure
30. What should good journalism do according to the author?
- A. Ignore some details.

- B. Spread a message quickly.
  - C. Act as blog posts in modern times.
  - D. Give an opinion in a fair way.
31. Which opinion does the writer intend to express in this passage?
- A. Social media is becoming more and more important.
  - B. Everyone can become a reporter at present.
  - C. Social networking brings about new journalism.
  - D. High school newspapers shouldn't be replaced by social media.

## D

Earlier this month, 6-year-old Isaac went on vacation to Fort Walton, Florida, with his family. While they were there, his mother Garrett learned about LuLu, a restaurant that offers food to customers with food allergies(过敏).

At LuLu, Isaac could eat a salad and a bowl of chicken soup with rice. "Isaac looked at me as if asking, 'Is this OK?'" Garrett said. Once his mom gave the OK, Isaac enjoyed for the first time the experience of eating at a restaurant. "That look on his face was like, 'This is the coolest thing I've ever done,'" Garrett added.

Garrett and her family rarely eat out because of Isaac's food allergies. When they do, she cooks something for Isaac at home before they leave and brings it with her to the restaurant. "It's not fun and it feels unfair," she said.

Their night at LuLu marked a celebration for Isaac. Garrett shared the moment on the restaurant's Facebook page. "Thank you from the bottom of my heart for giving Isaac this wonderful experience," she wrote in her post.

Barnett, the restaurant's manager, said, "When customers tell the staff that someone in their group has a food allergy, I assist with the order by passing it to the kitchen, ensuring it's cooked in a separate station and delivering the finished food to the guests. We have been improving this process over the past ten years since our allergy program was started."

On Garrett's Facebook post, LuLu thanked Garrett for sharing her story. "Thank you for sharing your experience with us," the restaurant wrote in a comment, "We are excited to see your son so happy!" Garrett is hoping her post's popularity will persuade other restaurants to be more considerate. "LuLu takes it seriously as we take it – nothing could make us happier than that," she said.

32. What does the underlined word "This" in paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Eating chicken soup with rice.
  - B. Eating at a restaurant.
  - C. Eating with her mom.



clean up and agree on a reasonable time limit. 40

- A. Children often behave better if you treat them with respect and high expectations.
- B. It's easy said than done.
- C. Humor can help, too.
- D. Others lecture their children, offer rewards for cleaning, or punish them when they don't.
- E. The mess can disturb the whole household.
- F. These days, she keeps her room clean.
- G. Every family has different ways of dealing with it.

### 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 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 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, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Adrian's "Amazing Race" started early when his parents realized that he, as a baby, couldn't hear a thing, not even loud noises. In a 41 school for the hearing-impaired (听觉受损的), he learned sign language and got to mix with other 42 children. However, the sight of all the disabled children communicating with one another 43 his mother. She wanted him to lead a(an) 44 life. So after speaking to an advisor, she sent him to private classes where he learned to read lips and pronounce words.

Later on, Adrian's parents decided to send him to a(an) regular school. But the headmaster tried to 45 them from doing so, saying regular school couldn't take care of a special needs student. His parents were determined to take the 46 and push him hard to 47 his work every day because they wanted to prove that, given the 48, he could do anything. Adrian made the grade and got 49. It was a big 50. The pace (节奏) was faster so he had to sit at the front of the class and really pay attention to the teacher, which wasn't always easy. But he stuck to it and did a lot of 51 work after school.

The 52 made by Adrian and his parents paid off. Adrian graduated with good grades and got into a top high school. He also achieved a lot in life 53 school. He developed a love for the outdoors and went to Nepal to climb mountains. He 54 entered the World Yacht Race05/06---being the first hearing-impaired Asian to do so.

But none of these achievements would have been 55 without one of the most important lessons from his mother. "If you believe in yourself and work hard, you can achieve great results." She often said.

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|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. public   | B. special | C. middle    | D. primary   |
| 42. A. disabled | B. naughty | C. dirty     | D. happy     |
| 43. A. upset    | B. excited | C. surprised | D. annoyed   |
| 44. A. special  | B. normal  | C. amazing   | D. excellent |
| 45. A. help     | B. allow   | C. ask       | D. prevent   |
| 46. A. time     | B. advice  | C. change    | D. risk      |

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|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 47. A. go through | B. make up,    | C. care about | D. give up   |
| 48. A. money      | B. opportunity | C. luck       | D. strength  |
| 49. A. criticized | B. lost        | C. accepted   | D. away      |
| 50. A. joke       | B. mistake     | C. challenge  | D. journey   |
| 51. A. dull       | B. familiar    | C. strange    | D. extra     |
| 52. A. money      | B. efforts     | C. courage    | D. energy    |
| 53. A. outside    | B. except      | C. besides    | D. beyond    |
| 54. A. frequently | B. at least    | C. still      | D. even      |
| 55. A. necessary  | B. fantastic   | C. possible   | D. enjoyable |

**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。

This is a war without smoke, and we are all fighters. To the fighters, we are facing a dark time right now. Some of us 56 \_\_\_\_\_(stick) at home. Some of us have lost their jobs. Some have to shut down their 57 \_\_\_\_\_(business). Some of us are cutting down the expenses. Some can't go back to school. Some can't get back to their jobs. And some of us are still working day and night, no matter how tired they are, or how dangerous it is. Some of us have become infected. They are separated from their families, their 58 \_\_\_\_\_(love) ones, and have to be alone in the wards(病房), or even 59 \_\_\_\_\_(bad), it is their children, their parents 60 \_\_\_\_\_are infected and they don't even have a chance to say goodbye. The virus is rampaging(狂暴地乱冲). The numbers are increasing. The rumors are spreading. The fear is growing. It seems that all of 61 \_\_\_\_\_ sudden the whole country lost its vitality(活力) and prosperity. You are not the only one who is worrying, fearing and struggling. We are all facing a dark time right now. Our whole country is facing a dark time right now.

This is a war without guns, bombs, or smoke! But it's a war with virus, doubts, fears, rumors, and 62 \_\_\_\_\_(discriminate). But we shall all be fighters, my dear fellows! Not just the doctors, the nurses, the policemen and the scientists who should fight. Don't be afraid. We're going to win this war together in the end! Yes, we have the spirit, history and determination 63 \_\_\_\_\_(win). We 64 \_\_\_\_\_(be) on this planet for over 5000 years. We've witnessed much darker moments. We've been 65 \_\_\_\_\_much crueller trials.

**第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)**

假定你是李华,你校上个月举办了“读书节”系列活动。活动内容包括:著名作家讲座、中国诗词诵读大赛、优秀读书笔记展览等。请你向校英文报投稿,介绍活动情况,并谈谈自己的收获和感受。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 诵读 recitation

**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。

I first played ping pong in our basement(地下室) at home. My brother and I asked for an old wooden table from my grandfather. It was painted green. Although it was very simple, it served its purpose every day. My father never really played any other sports with me, but ping-pong was one that he played quite well and it took me plenty of time before I could beat him. My elder brother

was also a very good competitor.

When I got to university, I was happy to discover a ping-pong table in the common room. I spent a great deal of time there, often until the midnight. There were about three or four friends that I often played against. We were all at the same skill level. One of them had ever played in a tournament (锦标赛). A friend from Germany said his father had ever won the German national tournament. We took part in a tournament. My ranking (名次) is the third place, but I had beaten the first and second place winners when we had played for fun. I sometimes played with other friends who didn't play ping pong well, so I would use my left hand to give them an advantage. But before long I became so skilled with my left hand that they no longer had the advantage.

Later, I played in a ping pong competition which was held by my university. I lost at first. But because it was double elimination (双淘汰制), I went to the loser group. I beat all the players and then played against the student who had beaten me in the first round. Surprisingly, I beat him 3 times and won the competition.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好。

**Paragraph 1:**

*Later, there was a tournament held in the city where I studied. \_\_\_\_\_*

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**Paragraph 2:**

*After the tournament I didn't often play the sport because of the busy study. \_\_\_\_\_*

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