

蚌埠第三中学 2018-2019 学年度 第二学期 第二次教学质量检测

2021 届 高一年级 英语试题

全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

命题：蚌埠三中考试中心命题组

制卷：徐浩

★祝考试顺利★

【注意事项】

1. 答卷前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用合乎要求的 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第 I 卷

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 will the woman do this afternoon most probably?

- A. Attend a meeting. B. Watch a movie. C. Go for a drive.

2. What does the man most probably think of the house?

- A. Far from the sea. B. Not big enough. C. Too expensive.

3. How does Jenny look now?

- A. Upset. B. Tired. C. Happy

4. Why didn't the woman prepare her speech?

- A. She didn't plan to do so. B. She couldn't spare any time for it. C. She forgot about the meeting totally.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Anna's hobbies. B. Anna's bad mood. C. Coffee made by Anna.

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's the matter with the man?

- A. He is very cold. B. He is terribly ill. C. He took the wrong medicine.

7. What will the man do this afternoon?

- A. See a doctor. B. Continue working. C. Go to ask for a leave.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题

8. Why won't the man join the woman?

- A. He shows no interest. B. He doesn't feel alright. C. He can't afford the time.

9. What does the man most probably do?

- A. A student. B. A teacher. C. An actor.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why doesn't the woman follow the man's advice?

- A. She loves the music. B. The young people are nice. C. The party will be over soon.

11. What will the man do next?

- A. Look for a TV program. B. Go to stop the party. C. Watch a talk show.

12. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At home. B. In the office. C. On the street.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When did the man leave the restaurant yesterday?

- A. At about 7:30 pm. B. At about 8:00 pm. C. At about 8:30 pm.

14. Why did the man go to the restaurant again?

- A. To have a dinner. B. To get his bag back. C. To meet Adam Brown.

15. What are there in the man's bag?

- A. A passport and a card. B. Some cash and a card. C. Some cash and a passport.

16. What's the most probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends. B. Strangers. C. Colleagues.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does DeHaan's mother do?

- A. A computer programmer. B. A manager. C. An actress.

18. How many people are there in DeHaan's family?

- A. 3. B. 4. C. 5.

19. Which role did DeHaan play in Lawless?

- A. Cricket. B. James Dean. C. Harry Osborn.

20. What does the woman suggest doing at the end of text?

- A. Learning more about the actor. B. Watching the actor's latest film. C. Showing love for the actor's films.

第二部分阅读理解

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Treasures of the Natural World

November 25, 2017 - April 29, 2018

This November, treasures from London's Natural History Museum will be displayed at ArtScience Museum, Singapore. These scientific specimens(标本) from the natural world belong to some of the world's greatest scientists, including Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace. They will unlock answers to the mysteries of the past and the questions we might face in the future.

Future World: Where Art Meets Science

Opening on March 12, 2016 at ArtScience Museum, the exhibition takes visitors on an exciting journey of discovery through four themes-Nature, Town, Park and Space. It was created by team Lab, a famous group from Tokyo and it is also teamLab's first permanent (永久的) exhibition outside Japan.

Specters and Tourists

November 11-December 17, 2017

Specters and Tourists at ArtScience Museum is a moving exhibition by Japanese filmmaker and artist, Daisuke Miyazaki. The anxiety of modern life is shown in the first part of the experience, Specters, while Tourists displays the freedom that

the characters experience without technology. The exhibition is free.

Into the Wild: an Immersive Virtual (虚拟的) Adventure

Into the Wild: an Immersive Virtual Adventure is a free and permanent exhibition. It is a great virtual adventure that allows people to step into a Southeast Asian rainforest! The exhibition is made by ArtScience Museum, Google, Lenovo, WWF, Panasonic and Qualcomm, working with the talents of MediaMonks and Singaporean artist, Brian Gothong Tan.

21. How long does the exhibition Treasures of the Natural. World last?

- A. For about four months.
- B. For about five months.
- C. For about six months.
- D. For about seven months.

22. What do the last two exhibitions mentioned above have in common?

- A they are both free.
- B. They are both permanent.
- C. They are both about wildlife.
- D. They are both created by Japanese artists.

23. What is the writer's purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To show us what the future is like.
- B. To advise us to visit ArtScience Museum.
- C. To compare four widely-known exhibitions.
- D. To introduce four exhibitions at ArtScienc Museum.

B

The North Pole has fascinated polar explorers for over a century -they all want to be the first to arrive there.

In 1969, British man Sir Wally Herbert was the first person to reach the North Pole on foot-- - with a team of dogs. And American Ann Bancroft was the first woman to trek (艰苦跋涉) there in 1986, as part of an expedition team led by Will Steger--- also the first team to do so without supplies. And in 2006, Eric Larsen together with Lonnie Dupre, became the fist to reach the North Pole on foot during the summer---when sea ice is looser than usual--- in an attempt to raise awareness of climate change.

In fact, Eric Larsen did not grow up in an environment of polar exploration, though he found himself looking for a job as a musher (赶狗拉雪橇的人). Then he got a chance to travel to Arctic, which made his short trips become longer trips, and become bigger expeditions later.

On the job training, Larsen was trained to adapt to the cold outdoor lifestyle and polar exploration culture. Once he arrived in Arctic, he was instantly hooked. And from then on, he started his expedition.

It was Will Steger who led the first unsupported North Pole expedition in 1986 that really inspired Larsen. "He is probably one of the biggest modern-day pioneers of polar exploration," Larsen says.

Larsen has since been to the North Pole a few times, was among the first mountaineers to reach the top of Jabou Ri in Nepal in 2015, and even made an attempt to be the first person to bike across Antarctica to the South Pole in 2012. He's also the first to have trekked to the North Pole, the South Pole, and the top of Everest--within the span (跨度) of one year.

24. What do people mentioned in Paragraph 2 have in common?

- A. Exploring the North Pole by ship.
- B. Reaching the North Pole in the same century.

C. Working on raising awareness of climate change.

D. Being the first to explore the North Pole in different ways.

25. What is the main cause of Eric Larsen becoming an explorer?

A. His on-the-job training

B. His traveling to the Arctic.

C. His job-hunting experience.

D. His living environment in childhood.

26. What does the underlined word "hooked" in Paragraph 4 mean?

A. Attracted.

B. Disturbed.

C. Rescued.

D. Abandoned.

27. What does Larsen think of Will Steger's expedition?

A. Normal.

B. Dangerous.

C. Admirable.

D. Expensive.

C

Have you ever used emoji? If you use a smartphone, the answer is probably yes. You may have used emoji for a long time, but you may not know for about them well.

Emoji are a visual language that has images(图像) of different expressions. Are you mad, sad, surprised, excited or happy? There are faces that carry all those feelings. And people who see them can easily understand what they want to be told.

Emoji are widely used by people of all ages, especially the young, and they exist on nearly every occasion. More than 60 billion emoji are posted on Facebook each day. One of the most popular, the "Face With Tears of Joy" has been used by both the young and the old for more than 1.8 billions times on Twitter.

Emoji are one of the fastest-growing forms of visual communication in history. The method is modern, but communicating with symbols is not. One of the oldest examples of visual language is Egyptian hieroglyphics(象形文字). Ancient Egyptians began using language symbols around 3250 B.C., according to John Darnell, a professor at Yale University. The oldest hieroglyphs used images of daily life, like hunters and animals. Later, the images came to represent ideas and words.

In 1999, Japanese Internet company NTT Docomo removed a heart icon(心图标) from its mobile software. Some customers were not satisfied with it, so Shigetaka Kurita, a designer in NTT Docomo, looked for a solution. He advised reusing the heart icon and he designed 175 more icons. He called them emoji, the Japanese word for "picture character".

Americans discovered the icons when Apple released(发行) the iPhone in 2007. "Once emoji become associated with mobile communication, they will explode," said Paul Galloway, a collection expert at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. Some people argue that emoji are not true language, but Galloway thinks it's too early to tell how they will develop. He sees emoji as a bridge that can close gaps in communication.

28. We can learn from the passage that emoji_____.

A. can't be called a language

B. can't be easily understood

C. can express different kinds of feelings

D. can be known better through smartphones

29. What does the author want to show in Paragraph 3?

A. People like using emoji on Facebook

B. Emoji enjoy popularity in many occasions.

C. "Face With Tears of Joy" is the most popular emoji.

D. Both the young and the old like using Facebook and Twitter.

30. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 4 mean?

A. Emoji are not a form of communicating.

B. Emoji actually have developed for a long time.

- C. Communicating with symbols has a long history.
D. Communicating with emoji isn't a modern method.

31. What's Galloway's attitude towards emoji's future?

- A. Worried. B Positive. C. Uninterested D. Doubtful

D

When I was in college, my roommates used to make fun of me for my ability to multitask. On one particular day, I sat on an exercise bike, pedaling to burn calories, while studying from a textbook and listening to music on my headphones. Back then, it seemed an efficient way to get things done. It's been a long time since I was in college, and as a result of my meditation (冥想) practice and my positive psychology training, I now strive to be a monotasker---to do one thing at a time. And when it's something I enjoy and that feels good, I make an effort to enjoy the moment savoring (品味) the good feelings that go with that experience.

Chances are you've savored the pleasant smell of freshly brewed coffee. Or a breathtaking glow of pink and orange colors during a sunset. Or the melody of a song so amazing that you need to close your eyes to take it all in.

More recent research supports savoring life and reaches further, showing that savoring positive emotions is strategy (策略) that can improve your health and well-being. More specifically, savoring your life actually improves mental and physical health, and increases creativity in solving problems. Savoring not only cultivates (培养) positive emotions in the present, but also builds resources for coping--- connecting us to moments in the past, present or imagined future that give us an emotional boost when we are in need.

In today's busy world, however, we are pulled in so many directions that we often forget or give up savoring our life -- we simply have too many emails to respond to and tweets to read, among a million other things. The good news is that savoring positive experiences can be learned, like playing the piano, and if you practice, you'll improve. So take a deep breath, slow down and open up to your positive experiences by stopping to savor the moment.

32. What was the author like in college?

- A. He was always made fun of by others.
B. He was able to do things at a time.
C. He was crazy about exercise and music.
D. He was an easy-going but inefficient student.

33. In the first paragraph, the author shared his own experience to_____.

- A. take pride in his changes
B. look back on his college life
C. encourage readers to enjoy life
D. persuade people to learn to multitask

34. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. The origin of savoring life. B. The benefits of savoring life.
C. The practices of savoring life. D. The development of savoring life.

35. From this passage, we can know that_____.

- A. multitasking can help people save time and savor life
B. savoring life has been well performed by people
C. the ability to savor life can be improved through practice
D. social media seriously affect people's savoring life

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Thank you cards are cards which are sent with an expression of thanks. Sending thank you cards is an etiquette(礼仪). 36 And they will be more likely to offer gifts, services, and other things in the future when they have been thanked with a formal written card.

It is a good idea to include a hand written note in a thank you card, as this indicates that the card is being sent as a serious expression of appreciation(感激), rather than a duty. A typical note explains the reason why the card is being sent, often with a discussion of why the gift or service was appreciated. 37

For example, a thank you card sent to a grandparent after a birthday might read, "Dear Grandmother: 38 The money will come in handy to buy some books. It was nice to see you at my party, and I hope that I'll see you again soon. Thank you again, grandchild."

A formal written thank you card is considered basic politeness, and children are taught to write it at a young age. 39 Many businesses also send thank you cards to clients to make them feel welcome and appreciated.

40 Cards-printing kits(工具箱) are available in stores, and people can also make cards with their own cardstock. Handmade cards are sometimes greatly appreciated, and they can be a great option for people who do not have a lot of money to spend on thank you cards.

- A. It is possible to make one's own thank you cards.
- B. In fact, people greatly appreciate receiving such cards.
- C. Begin with the two most important words: Thank you.
- D. This way they can develop the habit of thanking others.
- E. I look forward to seeing you at my birthday party next month.
- F. Thank you for the birthday greetings and the check.
- G. And it ends with an expression of thanks and the sender's name.

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 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项并涂在答题卡上。

I met a bully(仗势欺人者) when I was in elementary school. She looked impatient and 41. Sometimes you could see cuts on her skin. Students would 42 her and lie to the teacher that she had cuts because she fought. Nobody would go near her and the teachers would also 43 her. My friends told me not to look her in the eye 44 I'd have bad luck for years.

Even though everyone disliked her, in my eyes I could see her 45. She sat alone at lunch; played on the empty slide and walked home alone. I felt like I could see right through her. Then I had decided to fill up her empty soul and make her 46. When I walked past her in the hallways, I smiled and said 47, "Hi!" The other students looked at me in 48, but I didn't care because that smile helped me talk to her. She opened up to me and 49 how she grew up as an orphan(孤儿).

Rumors spread about her 50 me to become her friend. I denied(否认) it. My classmates always said, "Don't 51 with a bully." I would reply, "Staying away from a bully is just as 52 as being one. The bullies are actually those who don't 53 others or don't even try to stand in other people's shoes." When people finally 54 my words, they started talking to her and soon became her 55.

I think bullies 56 someone who extends his or her hand to them, and someone who tells them everything will be alright, for life comes with many 57 but we can overcome them. I'll be there to 58 their pain and show everyone

that bullies can be as 59 as others when they want to be. Saving someone from 60 doesn't take anything but a smile and a hand.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A calm | B rude | C curious | D weak |
| 42. A care | B trust | C watch | D blame |
| 43. A help | B notice | C ignore | D accept |
| 44. A or | B but | C so | D if |
| 45. A happiness | B tiredness | C nervousness | D loneliness |
| 46. A talented | B positive | C confused | D disappointed |
| 47. A kindly | B proudly | C excitedly | D thankfully |
| 48. A secret | B silence | C surprise | D detail |
| 49. A learned | B explained | C decided | D wondered |
| 50. A advising | B ordering | C forcing | D encouraging |
| 51. A hang out | B keep up | C fit in | D settle down |
| 52. A simple | B reasonable | C special | D terrible |
| 53. A follow | B hate | C understand | D disturb |
| 54. A found | B forgot | C organized | D recognized |
| 55. A relatives | B friends | C classmates | D instructors |
| 56. A need | B fear | C guide | D influence |
| 57. A plans | B choices | C challenges | D achievements |
| 58. A start | B stop | C admit | D doubt |
| 59. A normal | B honest | C guilty | D careful |
| 60. A hope | B comfort | C control | D trouble |

第二节（共 10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Rachel, 22, from Boston, rescued her father by magically 61 (lift) a car from his leg.

Adam was repairing his daughter's brakes when the jacks(千斤顶) keeping the car overhead 62 (fall) down and one of the axles(车轴) landed on his leg. Rachel heard her father's howls of pain from inside the house and ran to his rescue.

Rachel saw that the car, 63 weighs around 2500kg, was crushing her father's leg and in order to free 64 (he), she lifted the vehicle with her bare hands.

Rachel said she didn't know 65 she managed to lift the large vehicle from her father's leg. "I ran out 66 the house and saw him under my car. So I just went and lifted 67 wheel arch to set him free," she said.

Doctors and nurses arrived and Adam was rushed to hospital where X-rays 68 (take). He made a lucky escape and came away with just a few 69 (cut). Adam said his daughter was his "hero".

Rachel added that she was glad her dad wasn't 70 (serious) injured and that she was happy she only had a sore back.

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 (∧), 并在其下写出该加的词。

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 Mr. Dyson,

I would like apply to become an assistant in your company.

I will expect to get an Master's degree in mechanical engineering from Beijing University this summer. In the past few years, I have got experiences in designing newly projects.

I worked in my holidays for a company designed engines for jeeps. I helped their design several parts of the new engine, it made me think I need to work in a real inventor's company.

I would appreciate it when you could consider employ me in your company.

Yours sincerely,

Liu Xue

第二节: 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你叫李华, 你的笔友 John 来 email 告诉你他想成为一名职业 (professional) 足球运动员, 并询问你未来想从事的职业, 请给他回一封邮件。

要点: 1 你想从事的职业及原因;

2 为了梦想你在做哪些努力;

3 其它想和他交流的内容。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3. 开头与结尾为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear John,

I'm so pleased to receive your email. _____

Yours,

LiHua