**郴州市2020年上学期期末教学质量监测试卷**

**高一英语**

**（试题卷）**

注意事项：

1.试卷分听力技能、阅读技能、知识运用、写作技能四个部分，共10 页。时量120分钟，满分150分。

2答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号写在答题卡和该试题卷的 指定位置上，并认真核对答题卡上的姓名、准考证号和科目。

3. 考生作答时，选择题和非选择题均须作答在答题卡上，在本试题卷上 答题无效。考生在答题卡上按答题卡中注意事项的要求答题。

4. 考试结束后，将本试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。.

1. What's the man's suggestion?

A. Canceling the reservation.

B. Continuing waiting here.

C. Going to another restaurant.

2. What will Peter do first?

A. Go home. B. Do his homework. C. Buy some candy.

3. What does the woman ask Mike to do?

A. Brush his teeth. B. Save water. C. Drink some water.

4. Why does the man seem in low spirits?

A. He has been sick this week.

B. He missed his favorite movies.

C. He got little sleep these days.

5. Where are the speakers?

A. In a museum. B. In a restaurant. C. In a cafe.

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、7题。

6. What day is it today?

A. Thursday. B. Friday. C. Saturday.

7. What will the woman do tomorrow night?

A. Work overtime. B. Watch a show. C. Attend a dinner party.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Who is the woman on the phone?

A. The man's friend. B. Annie's sister. C. Annie's roommate.

9. What does the man want to tell Annie?

A. His new address. B. Hotel information. C. His visit to her.

10. How can Annie get in touch with the man?

A. Go to a hotel.

B. Give him a call.

C. Send him an urgent message.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What did the man's father study in college?

A. Engineering. B. Music. C. Acting.

12. What does the woman think of the decision of the man's father?

A. It seems fun. B. It sounds relaxing. C. It would be difficult.

13. What will the man's father do next month?

A. Travel abroad.

B. Start working in a new field.

C. Spend time with his parents.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What does the man do?

A. A policeman. B. A firefighter. C. A reporter.

15. How many kids died from the fire?

A. 2. B. 5. C. 28.

16. Where did the boy throw the cigarette end?

A. On the carpet. B. On the sofa. C. On the table.

17. Why was the boy able to touch the cigarette end?

A. His father asked him to throw it.

B. His father was drunk and sleeping.

C. His father left him alone at home.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. How can you keep food cold on the way home from the shop?

A. By using bags. B. By using water. C. By using paper.

19. What is advised to do when camping without refrigeration?

A. Use special dry foods.

B. Leave food in a hot car.

C. Never take meat, chicken or eggs.

20. What is the speaker talking about?

A. How to pick up fresh food.

B. How to eat healthily in different weather.

C. How to keep food from going bad in summer.

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，并在答题 卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Taking online classes is becoming increasingly popular, but students have different opinions about it.

**Zhou Lan:**

I love taking online courses. They give me a lot more choices and freedom. We can choose to learn whatever we want. Also, online classes enable us to study whenever and wherever we want, which is very convenient.

**Liu Bing:**

I don't think taking online classes is a good way to study. There are many temptations

（诱惑）on the Internet. Students can be distracted（使分心）from their courses easily. The whole learning process is not as organized as it is in the classroom.

**Wu Wei:**

Online classrooms are beneficial. We might feel more concentrated on learning when we are alone in front of a computer with no one to distract us. In addition, taking courses online also means we can have more time to use a computer, which is a good way to practice our computer skills.

**Liao Siying:**

I think the idea of taking online courses is crazy. It can increase our exposure（接触）to computers and the radiation（辐射）from them could do harm to the human body, especially our eyes. Also, sitting in front of a computer for a long time without exercising can be harmful to our health.

21. How many students support online learning?

A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

22. Zhou Lan thinks that taking online courses is convenient because .

A. students can take online courses freely

B. she feels it cheap to take online courses

C. it helps improve students' computer skills

D. students can feel more concentrated on learning

*23.* According to Liao Siying, taking online courses .

A. can be beneficial in many ways B. causes a lot of distractions

C. will make students go crazy D. is harmful to students' health

24. What's the passage mainly about?

A. Ways of studying on the Internet. B. Opinions on taking online courses.

C. Suggestions for taking online courses. D. Ideas on becoming organized learners.

B

The triathlon is a demanding sport. Many say that it is a real test of an athlete's body and mind. It is difficult because it is three sports in one. It includes swimming for 13.86 kilometers, bicycling for 180 kilometers, and running for 42.2 kilometers. The top triathletes finish all three events in about 8 hours.

This sport is a real challenge. First, it takes time to train for competitions. Some people spend up to 8 months training for the race. Second, it takes money to compete. The equipment is not cheap. Bicycles for this event can cost up to $10,000. Top-quality swimming gear（用 具）and running shoes are expensive. Third, athletes must have strong minds. It takes willpower（意志力）to push themselves to keep training to reach their goal.

The triathlon is a recent sport. Triathlons began in California in the early 1970s. In

1978, competitors held the first professional triathlon race in Hawaii. In 1982, this race became famous because of the televised performance of Julie Moss. It was her first competition. Exhausted, she was running toward the finish line. Suddenly, 3 meters before the line, she fell down. She tried to get up, but she kept falling. She finally crawled（(爬））)） across the finish line. She lost that year, but she tried again. Finally, in 1985, she won. This was the start of the triathlon's popularity.

Today, triathlons are much more popular among ordinary athletes. People of all ages can compete, as long as they are in good physical condition. In fact, it has become a great family sport. Triathletes are special people who have time in their lives for careers（事业） and families. Most are highly educated and earn top salaries（薪水）in their jobs. Many triathletes are happily married. In fact, two-thirds of triathletes say that their training has a positive influence on their marriages. Today, the triathlon is an Olympic sport and a respected event worldwide.

25. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. The origin of the triathlon. B. The rules of the triathlon.

C. The reasons why the triathlon is hard. D. The steps to prepare for the triathlon.

26. What made the triathlon become well-known?

A. The influence of TV in Hawaii.

B. The live broadcast on the Internet.

C. The form of the sport—three in one.

D. The unbelievable performance of an athlete.

27. Most triathletes' attitude towards the triathlon is .

A. supportive B. unfavorable C. uncertain D. worried

**C**

The more you know about how colleges in the United States choose their students, the better chance you will have to get in. If you understand how to evaluate（评估）yourself, how to research schools, and how to see differences between one college and another, your chances will be very great.

You will be choosing 10 or 12 colleges that you must get to know very well. You can read about them, research them online, and find other Chinese students at the school. You can email them about campus life. Find the email address of the admissions office on the college website and ask for the names and email addresses of other Chinese students.

Try hard to keep an open mind, as you research the hundreds of colleges in the US. The more you learn what a particular college is like, even if you have never heard of it before, the more informed choices you will be able to make.

That means collecting information from many sources（来源）.It's easy to believe what others say, things like Someone told me that Colorado College is too small," and Someone told me that Michigan is too big.” The truth is that every college has something for someone. There is no college that is wonderful for everyone. Not even the Ivy League schools（常春藤盟校）！ Just because you have heard the name of a college does not mean it will be a good place for you. Just because you have not heard the name of a college does not mean that you will not like it.

Look at four-year accredited（鉴定合格的） residential（住宿的）colleges where at least 75 percent of the students live on campus. You must apply to some that are easier to get into than others. The typical residential college of 2,000 students feels different from a state university of 20,000 students. Most colleges of 2,000 are communities where everyone gets to know each other, and professors spend a lot of time with the students.

28. What is the author's main purpose in writing this article?

A. To recommend some US colleges.

B. To give tips on choosing US colleges.

C. To tell readers how to get into Ivy League schools.

D. To introduce some sources of information on US colleges.

29. If you want to go to college in the US, you should .

A. learn about as many colleges as you can

B. compare US colleges with Chinese ones

C. do a careful research before making a decision

D. contact admissions officers for information about teachers

30. According to the passage, you'd better apply for .

A. Ivy League schools

B. four-year accredited residential colleges

C. state universities of around 20,000 students

D. residential colleges with lots of Chinese students

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。

Culture Shock

Culture shock refers to the anxiety and feelings （of surprise, uncertainty, confusion, etc.） felt when people have to operate within a different and unknown cultural or social environment, such as a foreign country.

Generally speaking, we could say that there are four stages of culture shock. The first stage is called "the honeymoon". 31 And everything seems to be wonderful and everybody seems to be so nice to you.

The next stage is "the hostility stage(排斥期）In this stage, you begin to notice not everything is as good as you originally thought it was. 32 Moreover, people don't treat you like a guest anymore.

Then you come to the third stage called "recovery”. In this stage, you start to feel more positive. 33 The whole situation starts to become more pleasant. Now you begin to learn to adapt yourself to it.

The last stage of culture shock is called " adjustment”. 34 You have learned

enough about the new culture. The things that originally made you feel uncomfortable or strange are now things that you understand. Now you have adjusted to the new culture and you feel comfortable.

Not all individuals visiting another country will experience all these four stages. 35 It also occurs within cultures as individuals move from place to place or from one setting to another.

A. You should communicate with people more often.

B. And you try to learn everything you don't understand.

C. You become tired of many things about the new culture.

D. Friends should help each other to deal with culture shock.

E. In addition, culture shock is not limited to the overseas visitors.

F. In this stage, you are excited about living in a different place.

G. In this stage, you have reached a point where you actually feel good.

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，选出可以填入空

白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I met my wife at a party when I just finished my master's degree. A friend introduced me to her and we had a（n） 36 talk at the party. I was quite 37 that she had written a novel. I said, "I always admire those who are good at 38 novels but I'm just 39 To my surprise, she replied, "How can you know it if you don't have a 40 ?”

We kept in touch after the party and she 41 me to try my hand, 42 all I had ever written were scientific papers and articles on butterflies. I was 43 Alexander the Great, but there were already some wonderful novels about the man. I did not feel I could 44 with those, so I took a side step. I invented a junior officer in his army, had him wounded in Scythia and left behind as the 45 headed east, out of which came my book *Lion of Scythia！!* My wife corrected my first 46 . There was more 47 on the page than black. 48 I didn't give up and sent the book to the same publisher that my wife used to send her books to. Many days passed by and I didn't 49 anything back. So I completely forgot it and got back to my 50 on butterflies. However, the life-changing day came, 18 months after I had started writing, I got an email saying that my book had been 51 and was to be published.

That was twenty years ago. I'm 52 writing and I'm about to start my 37th novel (29 published so far). It is now a part of my life. I can't let one single day go 53 writing and I set myself a goal of at least 1,000 words a day. I push the 54 forward, even if I write rubbish. I can always go 55 and rewrite or edit, but I have never suffered from writer's block.

| 36. A. hard | B. great | C. empty | D. secret |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. A. moved | B. worried | C. impressed | D. frightened |
| 38. A. writing | B. reading | C. editing | D. reviewing |
| 39. A. hopeless | B. harmless | C. careless | D. endless |
| 40. A. break | B. try | C. name | D. call |
| 41. A. permitted | B. forbade | C. encouraged | D. promised |
| 42. A. because | B. unless | C. if | D. though |
| 43. A. sure of | B. proud of | C. worried about | D. interested in |
| 44. A. protect | B. talk | C. compete | D. play |
| 45. A. community | B. committee | C. army | D. family |
| 46. A. work | B. report | C. magazine | D. diary |
| 47. A. red | B. yellow | C. brown | D. blue |
| 48. A. Therefore | B. However | C. So far | D. In all |
| 49. A. pay | B. teach | C. hear | D. send |
| 50. A. news | B. opinion | C. dependence | D. research |
| 51. A. discussed | B. inspired | C. challenged | D. accepted |
| *52. A.* still | B. even | C. ever | D. also |
| 53. A. into | B. without | C. for | D. after |
| 54. A. theory | B. story | C. business | D. speech |
| 55. A. away | B. off | C. out | D. back |

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1个适当的单词或所给单词的正确形式。将答案填 写在答题卡的相应位置。

How do people communicate with each other? Words and sentences are 56 importance in communication, but we communicate using not only spoken and 57 (write) words, but also body language. Body language 58 (differ) from culture to culture.

Every culture has developed a formal way 59 (greet) strangers to show welcome, friendliness, enthusiasm and so on. 60 (traditional), Europeans and Americans shake hands, 61 means they trust each other.

Greetings are different around 62 world. In China, we put the right hand over the left and bow slightly. Muslims give a "salaam'； where they touch their heart, mouth, and forehead. Hindus(印度教徒)join their hands and bow their heads in respect.

Today, people still use their 63 (hand) in formal greetings to mean trust. American youths often greet each other with the 64 (express) "give me five”.

Body language can show 65 (much) information than words, so people easily give themselves away by their gestures.

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)

假如你是李华，你的笔友Peter参加中国诗词大赛获得了一等奖。请根据以下提示 写一封英文电子邮件向他表示祝贺。内容包括：

1. 祝贺他获奖；

2. 肯定他付出的努力；

3. 询问何时方便，在网上多进行诗歌方面的交流。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

参考词汇；中国诗词大赛Chinese Poetry Competition

Dear Peter,

. .

. .

. .

. .

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。

Sally had trouble in speaking when she was in public. I'm a nurse and I love kids and dogs. I wanted to use my dog to bring her joy, comfort and confidence.

That morning in January, her teacher led us to a room by the school office. "Sally hasn't spoken outside her home for two years,” she told me. "Her parents have taken her to doctors, but nothing has worked." Sally stood shyly just inside the doorway. Her eyes brightened when she noticed my dog.

"It is my dog, Bella." I said. "Would you like to play with her? Bella doesn't know anyone here and she'd like to meet you. She can understand my hand signals（手势）.Would you like to see that?”

Sally nodded. I showed Bella some hand signals, then Bella lay down and then rolled over. Sally was cheered up. "She'll do it for you too. I can teach you.” I said.

I could see that Sally treated Bella as her best friend and they were happy to stay with each other. Soon Bella was able to follow Sally's commands（指令）.I could see something had been changed little by little.

One morning, when she was playing with Bella, I heard a low voice "Good dog”. I wanted to jump for joy. Sally spoke a little more each week, only to Bella at first, but then to me. Later, she started giving voice commands with her hand signals and her confidence rose. Still, she hadn't spoken in her classroom.

"Could you bring Bella to my class and show the other kids that she can understand your voice commands?" Sally asked me one day. An idea came to my mind. Then I said, "Why don't you do it yourself? I know you can.” She agreed.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2. 应至少使用5个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:**

*Now, Sally stood nervously in front of her class, with Bella sitting by her side.*

**Paragraph 2:**

*The next week, she told me she wanted to try again, looking up at me with determination.*