

7. What will the weather be like this evening?
A. Sunny and hot. B. Cloudy and hot. C. Rainy and cool.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What will the man do with the flower in September?
A. Cut it. B. Put it in the garden. C. Throw it away.
9. How much will the man pay for the plant?
A. \$30. B. \$10. C. \$8.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What will the woman do on June 12?
A. Go on a business trip.
B. Organize a trade exhibition.
C. Meet the people from Head Office.
11. What is John preparing for the meeting?
A. A report. B. A timetable. C. A speech.
12. When do the speakers decide to have the meeting?
A. On June 3. B. On June 10. C. On June 17.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man regard writing as?
A. A hobby. B. A serious thing. C. A teaching method.
14. How many hours did the man spend on writing every day when he was a teacher?
A. About two. B. About five. C. About nine.
15. How does the man keep fit from Monday to Saturday?
A. By running. B. By swimming. C. By walking.
16. Where does the man write usually?
A. In his office.
B. In his bedroom.
C. On his kitchen table.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is the speaker now?
A. In an office. B. In a classroom. C. In a lab.
18. When does the course come during the first part of it?
A. On Tuesdays and Thursdays.
B. On Tuesdays and Fridays.
C. On Thursdays and Fridays.
19. How often will the class meet in the research lab?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Every two weeks.
20. What might be taken into consideration when the teacher decides one's final grade?
A. Role-plays. B. Research papers. C. Homework.

video game cartridge.

Both of Jerry's parents supported his love of science and invention. His father, a longshoreman, was a science fan and encouraged Jerry to always experiment with things. Jerry's first-grade teacher helped encourage him on his path to be someone influential similar to George Washington Carver, a great African American inventor. His first love in school was chemistry but he ended up liking electronics(电子学) even more.

He earned an amateur ham radio license at age 13 and built his own radio station in his room, with an antenna hanging out of his window! Jerry earned money from fixing television sets, visiting people's homes for in-house repair, and also working at local electronics stores. Jerry also made walkie-talkies and sold them to other kids. He spent many Saturdays at an electronics store that had all of the parts he needed for his inventions. He would use his small allowance and money he earned to buy parts to help fuel his inventions.

When he was a young adult, Jerry joined Fairchild Semiconductor as an engineer. During this time, he created his own video arcade game(街机游戏), Demolition Derby, in his garage.

A few years later, Jerry was asked to work on a secret project. Not even his boss was allowed to know what he was doing! What it turned out to be was that he was designing the Fairchild Channel F video game console(游戏控制器) and leading the team that invented the video game cartridge. This was the first of its kind and enabled kids around the world to affordably play video games at home.

Just like with automobiles, many advances have occurred since the invention of video games. Video games are now one of the biggest forms of entertainment in the world. But all of this would not have been possible without the vision, passion, and skill of Jerry Lawson and his team.

24. How did Jerry earn money when he was a teenager?

- A. By running his radio station.
- B. By selling television sets.
- C. By repairing things for others.
- D. By making electronic parts.

25. Before Jerry's secret project, playing video games at home was _____.

- A. expensive
- B. harmful
- C. common
- D. tiring

26. What does the author mainly tell us in the last paragraph?

- A. Jerry Lawson and his team can be more skillful.
- B. Jerry Lawson is important to the game industry.
- C. Many advances have taken place in the automobile industry.
- D. Video games are now the most popular form of entertainment.

27. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Video Gaming—An Important Industry
- B. Game Console—Key to Home Video Games
- C. Jerry Lawson—Father of Modern Gaming
- D. Support and Encouragement—Necessary for Success

C

Gray wolves have lived in North America for at least half a million years. Their living areas once included most of the continental United States. But during the 1800s and early 1900s, wolves were hunted to near extinction(灭绝). By the 1960s, the U. S. wolf population was limited to a handful of creatures in small corners of the northern Midwest.

Then, in 1973, a law, the ESA, was passed to protect animals from becoming extinct. Gray wolves were one of the first animals placed on the endangered-species(濒危物种) list. Killing them was illicit. And the U. S. government worked to promote their protection. In a famous example of this effort, starting in 1995, 31 wolves were moved from Canada to Yellowstone National Park. By 2015, more than 500 gray wolves were living in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem(生态系统). Today, the continental U. S. is home to more than 6,000 gray

wolves. On January 4, 2021, the U. S. government removed gray wolves from the endangered-species list.

Usually, an animal's removal would be cause for celebration. But some environmental protectors say the wolves still need protection. In some parts of the country, wolves are increasing in numbers. More than a thousand of them can be found just in Michigan and Wisconsin. But overall, their range is still a small part of what it was. Wolves used to live across most of the U. S. Now they're found in fewer than a dozen states. Others argue that as long as a species is not in danger of extinction, it doesn't belong on the endangered-species list. And farmers with land near wolf living areas say that if the wolf's population continues to grow, more of their farm animals will be killed by wolves.

But some protection groups worry that without protection, the wolf population will crash again. They hope that no matter what, people and wolves can get along peacefully with each other. They are promoting ways to make that happen.

28. What caused gray wolves to be almost extinct?

- A. Losing their living areas.
- B. Too many natural enemies.
- C. The extreme climate changes.
- D. Being hunted in great numbers.

29. What does the underlined word "illicit" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Rather difficult.
- B. Against the law.
- C. Totally normal.
- D. Conditionally allowable.

30. Why was the gray wolf removed from the endangered-species list?

- A. They have a much larger population already.
- B. They have all been put into the safe natural parks.
- C. They have been feeding on farmers' farm animals.
- D. They have grown too strong to be protected by humans.

31. What do farmers living near gray wolves' living areas think of the animals?

- A. The wolves are trouble for them.
- B. The wolves must be better protected.
- C. The wolves get along peacefully with them.
- D. The wolves should live where they belong.

D

Someday soon an emoji(表情符号) might really save lives.

Hiroiyuki Komatsu is a Google engineer who suggested adding a series of new emojis to the standard emoji library. It could help those with food allergies(过敏) understand what they are eating anywhere in the world. Emojis should cover characters representing major food causing allergies. They make people understand what are used in foods even in foreign countries and safely select meals.

Emojis are universal because they are chosen and developed by the Unicode Consortium, a non-profit company that oversees, develops and maintains how text is represented. This is in regards to all software products and standards. It's thanks to the Unicode Standard that when you text a friend six pizza emojis, they'll see those six pizza pieces on their phone. This is true regardless of whether they use an iPhone or an Android.

Because emojis are everywhere and visual(视觉的), they could be helpful for restaurants and food packaging designers. They can communicate whether a product is made with common causing-allergy food. But as Komatsu's advice argues, many of the most common causing-allergy foods are missing or poorly represented by the present emoji library. For example, there is an emoji for octopus, but nothing for squid. There is a loaf of bread that could symbolize grain, but a picture of wheat could be clearer. The emojis can be more direct when symbolizing foods.

It's not uncommon for the Unicode Consortium to add new emojis to the library; several food-related emojis were put into use last June, including some long-awaited food emojis. Apple included support for multiracial emojis in a recent iOS update. An artist even recreated Moby-Dick in emoji characters. Some might be sorry for the

continuing death of the written word if Komatsu's suggestion is accepted, but look on the bright side: if you ever see that happy poop on a box, you'll know to stay away.

32. How will emojis save lives according to the text?

- A. By showing what the food contains visually.
- B. By telling the safest places in the world.
- C. By teaching people how to treat allergies.
- D. By adding standard emojis about safety.

33. What does paragraph 3 mainly tell us?

- A. Emojis have the same meanings around the world.
- B. The Unicode Consortium is a non-profit company.
- C. What emojis represent is different in different places.
- D. Different mobile operating systems have different emojis.

34. What can be the reason for Komatsu's advice?

- A. Emojis are easy to mix up.
- B. Present emojis are not enough.
- C. Emojis can't interest most users.
- D. Emojis can't represent foods directly.

35. What is the author's attitude to Komatsu's suggestion?

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

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

What Makes a Language Useful Internationally?

Learning and knowing certain languages gives you a huge advantage when you travel and when international communication is necessary. 36 Here are some things that make international languages really useful to know.

37 You can always, of course, look for locals who speak your language in your travels no matter where you are. English and Chinese, for example, are spoken all across the world. But you can't always depend on this. By knowing more than just one or two languages, you greatly increase your ability to communicate anywhere in the world.

They can teach you about many cultures. Our world has become increasingly connected and learning another language is the best way to strengthen those relationships. Most bilinguals(双语者) know that learning a language goes beyond memorizing terms and phrases because language and culture are intrinsically(内在的) connected. 38

They'll make you a cleverer traveler. 39 Want to avoid tourist traps and overpriced restaurants? Wish to see how people really live in other countries? If you're able to ask the right questions and read local advice or reviews, then you can potentially save a lot of money on your travels.

Without enough language skills, you might be led to the tourist spots and miss out on the better cultural and local hotspots. 40 Once you get comfortable with the language and get along well with the locals, you'll find places that are better for you and your wallet.

- A. They're used in many different countries.
- B. They can enable you to live with a host family.
- C. And we all know that those tourist places aren't cheap.
- D. But many people are not sure what international languages can do.
- E. Languages teach you history and show the influences of other cultures.
- F. You can help people in need while learning a language at the same time.
- G. Knowing the right languages will immediately level up your traveling skills.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(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。

I lost most of my hair due to a disease. When my grandchildren visited me, I wore my wig(假发). Since it looked 41 to my natural hair, the kids weren't aware of the 42.

All went well until my four-year-old granddaughter 43 walked into my bedroom one morning. She saw a(n) 44 creature and her grandma's wig on the table. She screamed in 45.

My grandson, who was seven, had heard about my disease and tried to 46 his sister, but she was too upset to recognize me. I finally made her believe after much 47 that I was truly her grandmother.

Several weeks after my grandchildren returned home, a small 48 arrived in the mail. I felt surprised because I hadn't 49 anything. Then I found my grandson's name and address in the upper left-hand corner!

Although 50 to receive something from him, I couldn't 51 why he would have sent me a gift. Then, without 52 to bring it indoors, I tore the parcel(包裹) open. I reached inside and 53 a handmade hat.

When I placed this 54 on my head, I let out a satisfied sigh. It was so 55 as if someone were giving me a warm hug. And the 56 was perfect: tight enough to stay on my head, but loose enough to 57 comfortably.

Later, I learned that my grandson had been troubled during his visit. As soon as he returned home, he 58 several days of play to create something his grandmother 59.

My hair has grown back now and I don't need to wear that hat anymore. However, this 60 present is one I will always value.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. familiar | B. useful | C. necessary | D. similar |
| 42. A. disease | B. difficulty | C. difference | D. possibility |
| 43. A. finally | B. unexpectedly | C. formally | D. frequently |
| 44. A. hairless | B. lovely | C. little | D. expressionless |
| 45. A. excitement | B. regret | C. sadness | D. terror |
| 46. A. encourage | B. calm | C. observe | D. protect |
| 47. A. explanation | B. argument | C. thought | D. discussion |
| 48. A. hat | B. wig | C. package | D. box |
| 49. A. borrowed | B. ordered | C. lost | D. made |
| 50. A. surprised | B. nervous | C. delighted | D. fortunate |
| 51. A. remember | B. imagine | C. describe | D. believe |
| 52. A. waiting | B. rising | C. helping | D. agreeing |
| 53. A. put in | B. passed on | C. picked out | D. pulled out |
| 54. A. container | B. creation | C. parcel | D. tool |
| 55. A. beautiful | B. modern | C. popular | D. soft |
| 56. A. color | B. design | C. model | D. size |
| 57. A. wear | B. tie | C. adjust | D. take |
| 58. A. valued | B. recorded | C. gave up | D. found out |
| 59. A. needed | B. asked | C. missed | D. appreciated |
| 60. A. expensive | B. free | C. natural | D. thoughtful |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

World Environment Day (WED), 61 is observed on June 5 every year, is one of the most unique and special holidays because 62 its history and its many firsts. Created on the first day of the first-ever UN conference, WED focuses on humans and the environment.

However, this didn't happen overnight. Sweden first suggested 63 (have) such a conference in 1968. And in 1969, the UN agreed that in three years they would have a conference in Sweden that focused on 64 (globe) environmental problems.

Finally, it all came together in 1972. Leaders from around the world 65 (sit) together to discuss how they could raise awareness to protect our environment—and it was then that WED was made. Then two years later, the first-ever WED 66 (celebrate) with the slogan(口号) “Only One Earth”.

Ever since then, WED has been 67 (complete) accepted by people everywhere. Many famous people around the world all encourage people, in their own unique way, 68 (do) their part and “save the world”. So, it doesn't matter if you're a famous actor, an athlete 69 a student in college; gather your friends and spend a day outdoors doing fun 70 (activity) towards protecting this beautiful planet. You'll have great fun and feel much better afterward.

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。每处错误仅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(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

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。

I got up lately this morning. It was already 7:20 when my mother woke me up. I pulled on my coat and hurried out. Besides, I still missed the school bus. Afraid of was punished by my teacher, I had to ran as fast as possible. Unfortunately, it wasn't long since I became breathless. A sense of helplessness flooded me. Just then, a car stops in front of me. The driver, a lady in her forty, offered to give us a lift. She said she was a teacher in our school. Thanks to that kind of teacher, I was just in time for first class.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你校国际部正在举办主题为“The Power of Music”的征文比赛,请你用英语写一篇短文参赛。内容包括:

1. 音乐的重要性;
2. 音乐对你的影响。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

天一大联考
2020—2021 学年(下) 高一年级期末考试
英语·答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: I got 75 in my maths exam.

M: I got 90, but Julia was the best in my class. She got 95.

Text 2

M: Let's do something different for vacation this year. Oh, let's go to Colorado. I want to learn to snowboard.

W: Oh, Paul. You know I don't like cold weather. Can't we go someplace warm, like the beach?

Text 3

W: It will take 10 hours to drive straight to Portland, or we could fly there in two hours. I don't see any other way to get to your mom's house by Saturday.

M: We could drive 5 hours and stop in Shasta, and then drive 5 more hours to Portland.

Text 4

M: Did you enjoy your flight?

W: Yes, I did. Thank you for picking me up.

Text 5

W: I bought this CD in your shop last week. But it suddenly didn't work yesterday, and I believe it was not caused by human error.

M: Sorry. I will change it for you.

Text 6

M: Brenda, it's very hot out here. We'd better be careful out in the sun and put some sun cream on. It's a long way walking to the library. We don't want to burn.

W: Yeah, thanks, Bill. It is really hot today, isn't it?

M: It sure is. But it will rain this evening. Hopefully that will cool things down.

W: I wouldn't mind some rain. It would provide relief from this heat.

Text 7

W: Welcome to York Garden Center! How can I help you?

M: I'm looking for a plant for my mum's birthday. What's this one called?

W: Sweet William. Its name comes from the writer William Shakespeare.

M: That's interesting. What color will the flower be on this one?

W: This type is pink. But there are also types of red and purple.

M: OK. When should I put it outside?

W: Well, it's August now. Wait until September to put it in the garden.

M: I'd like to buy it. How much is it?

W: The normal price is \$10, but it's only \$8 this weekend because we have a special discount.

M: Great.

Text 8

W: Can you fix a time for the next meeting, Alex? How about June 12? That's after the trade exhibition.

M: I thought something was happening on that day, Recap.

W: Oh, yes. You're right. The people from Head Office are coming.

M: What time does their plane arrive? Can we have the meeting in the morning?

W: No, it's all arranged. I'm meeting them at half past ten, so I won't be available at all that day.

M: Well, let's have the meeting earlier in June, then. The trade exhibition finishes on the third, doesn't it?

W: Yes, but we need John's sales report for the meeting. How's it going?

M: I'm afraid John hasn't started yet. The figures won't be in place till next week.

W: Will it be ready early in June?

M: Well, not really. He told me that he will finish them by June 10.

W: So, we're looking at the week starting the 17th. How about two o'clock on that day?

M: I think that's okay. Let's meet here again then.

Text 9

W: Today writer Jack Spears is going to tell us about his writing day. Jack, some people think that writers write when they feel like it and that it is more like a hobby than a job. Would you agree?

M: Of course not. Although it's only recently that writing has become my only job, I've never seen it as a hobby. Even when I was a child, I took my stories very seriously. When I was a teacher, I used to start writing at about 9 o'clock in the evening, and go on until about two in the morning.

W: And what about now?

M: I get up at seven in the morning six days a week and go for a 30-minute run. On Sundays I go swimming. Sitting at a computer is so unhealthy. I think all writers should at least go for a walk during working days.

W: Where do you work?

M: I usually work in my office, but in fact I could work in the bedroom, in the sitting room, anywhere in the house if I wanted to, even on the kitchen table.

Text 10

Hello, everyone. My name's Karl Roberts and I'll be your teacher of this course, Language and Culture.

To begin with, please take a look at the teaching programme in front of you. As you should all know by now, this course is given on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3:15 to 4:50 in the afternoon. We will be meeting in this room for the first half of the course, but we will be using the research lab every other week on Friday in Room 405 during the last two months of the course.

Uh, this is the text for this lesson, Beyond Language. Unfortunately, the books haven't come in yet, but I was told that you should be able to buy them at the bookstore the day after tomorrow. Again, as you see on your course outline, the grade is determined by your performance in the mid-term and final exams, classroom tests, and on your research work. My office hours are from 9:00 am to 12:00 am on Wednesdays, and you can set up a date to meet me at other time as well.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BAABC 6—10 ACBCC 11—15 ACBBA 16—20 ABACB

(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

21—25 BDCCA 26—30 BCDBA 31—35 AAABC 36—40 DAEGC

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

41—45 DCBAD 46—50 BACBC 51—55 BADBD 56—60 DACAD

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 61. which | 62. of | 63. having | 64. global | 65. sat |
| 66. was celebrated | 67. completely | 68. to do | 69. or | 70. activities |

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

I got up late this morning. It was already 7:20 when my mother woke me up. I pulled on my coat and hurried out.
late

Besides, I still missed the school bus. Afraid of was punished by my teacher, I had to ran as fast as possible.
However being run

Unfortunately, it wasn't long since I became breathless. A sense of helplessness flooded me. Just then, a car stops in
before stopped

front of me. The driver, a lady in her forty, offered to give us a lift. She said she was a teacher in our school. Thanks
forties me

to that kind ~~of~~ teacher, I was just in time for ^ first class.
the

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

The Power of Music

As we all know, music plays an important part in our daily life. It gives wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, as well as charm and joy to life. Besides, music is a universal language. We've all heard the saying, "Where words fail, music speaks." Without music, the world will become silent and pale.

As a matter of fact, I benefit a lot from music. When I feel upset and down, rock music cheers me up and gives me courage. When I am under stress, light music makes me relaxed and comfortable, helping me face the challenges with a peaceful mind.

In a word, music is very powerful. I hope everyone can find his or her favorite music and benefit from listening to music.

作文评分标准

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 和多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如因书写较差而影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档(很好):(21—25 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。

2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好):(16—20分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉1、2个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(适当):(11—15分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(较差):(6—10分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(差):(1—5分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

不得分:(0分)

未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。