



绝密★启用前

高一英语考试

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。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. Why did the man buy the toy?

A. To cheer Arthur up.

B. To give the woman a surprise.

C. To celebrate Arthur's birthday.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A house.

B. A friend.

C. A meal.

3. What does the woman think of the artworks?

A. They are expensive.

B. They influence her life.

C. They are worth the money.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the supermarket.

B. In the hotel.

C. In the reading room.

5. What is the woman complaining about?

A. Her sister always wears her clothes.

B. Her mother throws away her old clothes.

C. Her mother loves her sister more than her.

【高一英语 第 1 页(共 10 页)】

006A

• HEB •

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 do we know about the woman?

- A. She likes spring. B. She looks very well. C. She has caught a cold.

7. What does the man advise the woman to do?

- A. Work hard. B. Visit him tomorrow. C. Drink more hot water.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the weather like now?

- A. Fine. B. Cloudy. C. Snowy.

9. What do the speakers decide to do at last?

- A. Go ice-skating.
B. Go snowboarding.
C. Buy a new pair of skates.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When did Mark travel a lot?

- A. During his college years.
B. After working for a few years.
C. At the beginning of college graduation.

11. Why does Mark travel less now?

- A. He lacks enough time.
B. He wants to save money.
C. He finds traveling tiring.

12. When did staying at home for vacations become popular in Britain?

- A. In 2007. B. In 2009. C. In 2010.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between Katrina and Andrew?

- A. Friends. B. Workmates. C. Classmates.

14. Which of the following makes Andrew want to move?

- A. The high rent. B. The house owner. C. His neighbor.

15. Who is going to be a grandmother?

- A. Katrina. B. Mrs Brown. C. Katrina's mother.

16. What will Katrina do for Andrew?

- A. Give him a phone number.
B. Look through the website.
C. Introduce him to her neighbor.



听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who first developed plastic massively?
A. An American. B. An Englishman. C. A Frenchman.
18. What was the advantage of plastic necklaces?
A. They were comfortable.
B. They were easy to wash.
C. They were easy to break down.
19. What made the plastic toys popular with poor mothers?
A. The low price. B. The soft touch. C. The high quality.
20. What does "white pollution" refer to now?
A. Gas pollution. B. Poison pollution. C. Plastic pollution.

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

From a global perspective, there are traditional cultures that stand out because they have roots in ancient civilizations.

The Italian Culture

Known all over the world for Renaissance (文艺复兴) art, Italy receives many tourists annually. The Italians possess a rich culture in art, architecture and cuisine (菜肴). A popular tradition within the Italian culture is putting music and dance into most of their activities whether in family celebrations, semi-formal events or community festivals.

The French Culture

To the world, the French culture includes good food, excellent art and beautiful locations. The French are known for their talent for romance. On top of that, the French have established themselves as a fashion capital. In a year, France receives millions of tourists, thus indicating people's strong interest in the French way of life.

The Spanish Culture

The country is proud of artistic heritage. Examples of cultural practices in Spain include the love of religious festivals and other cultural festivities. The Spaniards are fond of a good party because the whole community gets involved. La Tomatina is a festival known worldwide where people throw tomatoes at each other for fun. Tourists love Spain, which is clear from millions of people who visited the country.

The Chinese Culture

The Chinese culture is among the oldest cultures around the world, hence its rich history and traditions. This interesting culture dating back thousands of years has a great influence on philosophy, etiquette, art and moral values. The Chinese also present the world with unique architectural, political and religious systems. Unique qualities in Chinese cultural tradition examples include a harmonious family. Children are expected to be filial (孝顺的) to their parents.

even in old age making sure they get everything they need. In the Chinese culture, people hold the elderly in high regard. Therefore, there is no room for disrespect.

21. What can we learn about the Italians?
- A. Their food is full of red pepper.
 - B. Their life is filled with music and dance.
 - C. They eat tomatoes in family celebrations.
 - D. They have established a romantic capital.
22. Whose culture is famous for a festival related to tomatoes?
- A. Italian.
 - B. French.
 - C. Spanish.
 - D. Chinese.
23. In which section of a newspaper can you read the text?
- A. Culture.
 - B. Figure.
 - C. Movie.
 - D. Science.

B

Earth is our home, which provides us with the necessary environment and space for living. Everyone has a duty to protect Earth.

Emily has devoted her life to solving the issue of plastic pollution, which all started because of a fateful trip over a decade ago. After graduating from Cambridge University with a degree in architecture, Emily headed to Australia for work, hitchhiked (搭顺风车) around the world on a boat to get there. However, she never ended up taking that job.

Instead, Emily, shocked by finding plastic in some of the most remote places on our planet during her journey, went to live in the Pacific Islands for six months to help organize a cleanup. Since then, she has travelled all over the world studying plastic pollution and inspiring others to make a positive impact.

In 2014, Emily co-founded an organization that inspires all-female sailing research expeditions (探险), giving all members the experience to create change in their own communities.

Emily also wanted to see the internal (体内的) impact of the plastic she was fighting, and was shocked to find that many of the chemicals were in her bloodstream as well. The discovery led Emily to realize that the problem of plastic pollution is actually quite a women-centered issue. "As a woman, having these chemicals inside your body when you're pregnant is really bad news and you can actually pass them onto your children when you give birth," she said.

"The more time I spend at sea, the more I realize the solutions to plastic pollution start on land. There's no silver bullet to completely solve the problem, but there are hundreds of ways to deal with it," she explained.

"Now so many people, companies and governments want to take action. This is hugely inspiring and has become my biggest reason for getting up every day, to do the most I possibly can to attract and enable those people. The awareness is there, now it's time to act!" said Emily.

24. What was Emily's purpose of travelling to Australia in the beginning?
- A. To take a job.
 - B. To settle down there.
 - C. To go on a journey.
 - D. To study plastic pollution.

25. What are members in the organization expected to do?
- A. Create their own communities.
B. Experience the life of sailing on oceans.
C. Make efforts to affect their communities.
D. Discover their own potential and advantages.
26. Which can best replace the underlined phrase “silver bullet” in paragraph 6?
- A. valuable metal
B. perfect way
C. right person
D. suitable organization
27. What does Emily think of her effort in fighting plastic pollution?
- A. Effortless. B. Meaningless. C. Fruitful. D. Passive.

C

About 75% of our food crops and more than 80% of wild plants require pollination (授粉) by insects. The value of crop pollination alone is guessed at up to more than 500 billion US dollars per year worldwide. The best-known pollinator is the bee, but it is by no means the only insect that provides this service for humans and nature—flies, wasps, beetles, butterflies and moths also play important roles.

The Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg (JMU) research team shows how climate and land use together shape the diversity of pollinating insects. Based on more than 3,200 identified pollinator species from 179 locations in forests, grasslands, farms and urban habitats, they find homogenization (同质化) of pollinator communities in warmer climates. This suggests an overall loss of pollinator diversity under future climates.

Insects such as bees, flies, beetles, butterflies and moths show different responses to warmer and dryer climates, but the general pattern indicates that landscapes with larger areas of forest maintain more diverse pollinator communities. “One key finding therefore is that forest in the landscape can relieve the effects of climate warming to a certain extent,” said Cristina Ganuza, lead author of the study.

“We conclude that a large proportion of forested land in the landscape could serve as protection for insects from climate warming,” said Ganuza. “This is likely because forests and forest edges provide largely natural conditions which buffer (缓冲) extreme heat and drought compared to more human-influenced habitats.”

Another suggestion from the researchers would be to lower the air temperature in cities, for example through greening. “This could lead to more bee species being able to live in urban areas,” said Ganuza. In short, insects like the diversity. And flowering plants that are as diverse as possible are extremely important for the small animals in all areas.

28. What does the author want to show in paragraph 1?

- A. The function of insects.
B. The methods of pollinating.
C. The disadvantages of pollination.
D. The worth of pollination by insects.

29. What does JMU research team centre on?
- A. What may affect the diversity of insects.
B. The loss of pollinator diversity at present.
C. How climate and land use affect local plants.
D. Effects of climate and land use on pollinators.
30. What is the key factor that benefits pollinating insects?
- A. More bees living in urban areas.
B. The diversity of flowering plants.
C. More human-influenced habitats.
D. Lowering the air temperature in cities.
31. Which can be the best title for the text?
- A. Bees, The Best-known Pollinators
B. Wildlife, Humans' Most Important Friend
C. The Forest, A Shelter For Pollinating Insects From Climate Warming
D. Climates And Landscapes, Two Important Factors In Protecting Nature

D

Hearing the words, vacuum and dust, in a sentence, you may complain at the thought of having to do the housework. But in astronomy, these words have different meanings. Vacuum refers to the blank of space. Dust, however, means solid material floating through space. It can be an annoyance to some astronomers as it may cover their views of some distant things. Or dust could help other astronomers learn about something distant without having to leave our own planet. Professor Totani from the University of Tokyo's Department of Astronomy has an idea for space dust.

"I advise we study well-preserved grains (颗粒) from other planets for signs of life," Totani said. "The search for life outside our solar system especially means a search for signs of communication. Or the search is for atmospheric features that might suggest life. If there are signs of life in dust grains, not only could we be certain, but we could also find out soon."

The basic idea is that large planet strikes can force ground material into space. There is a chance to find some micro creatures that recently died or even fossilized microorganisms (微生物化石) could be contained in some rocky material in the dust. Some larger pieces might fall back down or enter orbits around a local planet or star. And some much smaller pieces, for example, grains of 1 micrometer, could not only host a specimen (标本) of a microorganism, but they could also likely escape their host solar system altogether, and under the right situations, maybe even go into ours.

"My paper explores this idea using data on the different ways of this situation," said Totani. "The distances and time related can be huge, and both reduce the chance that any dust containing life signs from another world could even reach us. In spite of heat or radiation (辐射) that can destroy small things, I figure around 100,000 such grains could be landing on Earth every year. Now the means to explore it already exist, so it seems like a worthwhile dream."



32. What does Totani think of the dust in outer space?
- A. It can affect astronomers' sight.
 - B. It might be a danger to our planet.
 - C. It might include a seed from other planets.
 - D. It can help us learn about life on other planets.
33. What do Totani's words in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Conducting research into the well-kept grains from outer space.
 - B. Using known data to study space as much as possible.
 - C. Collecting more grains coming from solar system.
 - D. Exploring some ways of dusting the room.
34. What can we infer from paragraph 3?
- A. The larger rocky pieces contain signs of life.
 - B. New technology gives us more chances to find life.
 - C. The distances and time increase the chance to find life.
 - D. Different-sized rocky pieces have different tracks in space.
35. What will the author probably continue with?
- A. The collection of space dust on Earth.
 - B. Specific strategies for housework dusting.
 - C. Other ideas of Totani to find life signs in space.
 - D. The hope for astronomers to be with wide interests.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The value of money is determined by the demand for it, just like the value of goods and services. You can measure the value of money by what people will exchange for it and by how much of it there is. 36

Foreign exchange rate. The first way to measure the value of the dollar is by how much the dollar will buy in foreign currencies (货币). 37 Foreign exchange traders on the foreign exchange market determine exchange rates. They take into account supply and demand, and then they factor in their expectations for the future. For this reason, the value of money changes throughout the trading day.

38 The second method to measure the value of the dollar is the value of Treasury note (中期国库券). They can be converted easily into dollars through the secondary market for the Treasury note. When the demand for the Treasury note is high, the value of the US dollar rises.

Foreign exchange reserves. 39 That is the amount of dollars held by foreign governments. The more they hold, the lower the supply is. That makes US money more valuable. If foreign governments were to sell all their dollar and Treasury holdings, the dollar would collapse. US money would be worth a lot less.

Why does the dollar change in value? No matter how it's measured, the value of the

dollar reduced from 2000 to 2011. That was due to a relatively low federal funds rate, a high federal debt, and a slow-growing economy. Since 2011, the US dollar has risen in value despite these factors. Why? Most of the economies in the world had even slower growth. That made foreign exchange traders want to invest (投资) in the dollar as a safe haven. 40

- A. Treasury note value.
- B. Sales of the Treasury note.
- C. That's what the foreign exchange rate measures.
- D. Thus, the foreign exchange rate of the dollar rises.
- E. The third way is through foreign exchange reserves.
- F. The third way is through selling the foreign currencies.
- G. There are three ways to measure the value of the dollar.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Helping someone in need is a virtue. Even a small kind act can make a difference.

Rita was 41 to enjoy a meal at a restaurant when she crossed paths with a waitress, Jasmine. Though Jasmine looked very tired that day, Rita was 42 impressed how Jasmine remained professional, so kind, patient and just overall provided 43 customer service. Wanting to show her 44, Rita decided to give Jasmine a \$20 tip though she only spent \$30 on her breakfast.

Jasmine was blown away by the 45 act, because she would have had to wait on at least five tables to make that much money in tips. Jasmine was so grateful that tears welled up in her eyes. But the 46 didn't stop there. From their conversation, Rita learned that Jasmine had been 47 on lately. She was ready to quit because she couldn't 48 the traffic to work and the daycare for her daughter.

After hearing more of her 49, Rita asked Jasmine for the username of her Cash App. Later that day, she sent the struggling 50 \$500 through the app. Rita then 51 her social media, where she posted the encounter (相遇) with Jasmine and Jasmine's difficulties. Rita asked her friends to provide Jasmine and her 52 with a little holiday cheer. Rita's followers were quick to 53 and within a week, Jasmine has now 54 over \$10,000 in tips.

Thanks to Rita's kindness, now, with a new friendship, and a renewed sense of 55 in kindness, Jasmine is moving forward with the help of thousands of strangers.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. learning | B. forgetting | C. refusing | D. preparing |
| 42. A. confidently | B. truly | C. curiously | D. personally |
| 43. A. amazing | B. puzzling | C. worrying | D. addicting |
| 44. A. strength | B. power | C. gratitude | D. anxiety |
| 45. A. stressful | B. unique | C. fresh | D. generous |
| 46. A. kindness | B. calmness | C. awareness | D. description |
| 47. A. switching | B. struggling | C. looking | D. living |
| 48. A. determine | B. choose | C. change | D. afford |

【高一英语 第 8 页(共 10 页)】

006A

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|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 49. A. opinion | B. wish | C. story | D. emotion |
| 50. A. waitress | B. driver | C. nurse | D. colleague |
| 51. A. got through | B. turned to | C. set down | D. took out |
| 52. A. husband | B. mother | C. friend | D. daughter |
| 53. A. respond | B. calculate | C. pretend | D. survive |
| 54. A. donated | B. made | C. received | D. solved |
| 55. A. doubt | B. faith | C. voice | D. harmony |

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。

While travelling around China, you'll be amazed by the Chinese tea culture. It is a valuable heritage of the Chinese people. Zhejiang, with its favourable location, is rich in tea.

Located in Hangzhou, Jingshan Mountain has beautiful scenery and noteworthy tea. Jingshan Temple, 56 (original) built in the Tang Dynasty, is famous for its extensive and profound (深刻的) tea culture. The Jingshan tea ceremony originated from here.

Jingshan tea ceremony 57 (start) in the Tang Dynasty and flourished (昌盛) throughout the Song Dynasty 58 Yuan Dynasty, surviving until today, witnessing more than 12 centuries of history. It is a combination of Zen Buddhism and tea ritual (仪式). Among the whole process, *dian cha* is the most important one and it 59 (give) a new life in recent 60 (year). Nowadays, local people in Jingshan Village of Hangzhou City show this 61 (tradition) ceremony during holidays and weekends 62 (pass) on the technique and culture originated from tea.

Pan'an is a mountainous county in central Zhejiang Province. It is well known 63 having an oldest tea market, Yushan Ancient Tea Plantation, 64 was rebuilt during the Qing Dynasty. A kind of tea-related folk activity started here. It includes a series of folk art performances and activities, 65 (attract) much attention.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你校下周六有一场中国古典音乐会, 你想邀请交换生同学 Jason 一起去听。请你给他发一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 发出邀请;
2. 音乐会简介;
3. 期待回复。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jason,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

In the building I'd just moved into, a note was posted, reading: Sign up to drive Mrs Black for her chemotherapy (化疗) treatments twice a month. Since I wasn't a driver, I couldn't add my name. But my grandma's words often came into my thoughts. "Dear, it's a blessing to do a good deed for someone else, but sometimes it's a blessing to let another person do something for you."

I was a university student. In this December storm, it was a hard journey to go to school and get out of school on time. One day before the night of my final exam, the snow fell heavily. The next morning, I walked to the bus stop. For an hour, I stretched (伸长) my neck, hoping that a bus would come. Then I gave up. I hoped I could find some help from my neighbours as the cold wind pushed me toward my apartment. Opening the door, I found myself face to face with a woman at the mailbox. She had a set of keys in her hand. Obviously she had a car and she was just going out. At that moment, despair overcame pride. I asked her whether she could possibly give me a lift.

An odd look crossed the woman's face, and I added, "Oh, I live here. I moved in recently, and I can't drive. I am in an urgent need to go to school for my final exam." Then, she agreed without delay, "Sure!"

On our way to my school, she spoke so warmly that I stopped feeling uncomfortable. "You remind me of my grandmother," I said. A slight smile crossed her lips. "Just call me Grandma Alice as grandchildren do."

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

When I got off, I thanked her again and again, waving as she drove away.

Waving to my classmate, I walked home and heard a neighbour saying to Grandma Alice, "Good night, Mrs Black."

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关于我们

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