**2020—2021上学期高一英语期中试题**

**第一部分：阅读理解(共两节，满分40分)**

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

 A

**Dear Mom and Dad,**

**I'm afraid I have some very bad news for you. I have been very naughty and the school master is very angry with me. She is going to write to you. You must come and take me away from here. She does not want me in the school any longer. The trouble started last night when I was smoking a cigarette in bed. As I was smoking, I heard footsteps coming towards the room. I did not want a teacher to catch me smoking, so I threw the cigarette away. Unfortunately, the cigarette fell into the waste--paper basket. It caught fire.**

**There was a curtain near the waste-paper basket. It caught fire too. Soon the whole room was burning. The master phoned the fire brigade. The school is a long way from the town and before the fire brigade arrived, the whole school was on fire. The master said that the fire was all my fault and I must pay for the damage. She will send you a bill for about a million dollars.**

**I'm very sorry for this.**

 **Much love**

 **Sarah**

1. Why did Sarah write to his parents? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．He missed them very much for they hadn’t seen each other for a long time.

B．He told his parents what he had done in school.

C．He was tired of studying, and wanted to leave school.

D．He thought he was old enough to help them do something.

2．Why was the school master angry with him? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．Because he was too naughty

B．Because he was too lazy

C．Because he caused a big fire

D．Because he stole something from the school

3．How much did he have to pay for school? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．$ 100,000 B．₤1,000,000 C．￥1,000,000 D．$1,000,000

4．According to the passage, what should the students not do?

A．They should not smoke, because smoking is dangerous to them

B．They should not dance, because dancing would waste a lot of money

C．They should not make friends, because making friends would take them absent

D．They should not wear expensive clothes because they would waste a lot of money

**B**

**Long ago, there lived in Greece a learned man. He was so well known for his good knowledge of almost everything that lots of people from all over the country came to learn from him. The great man taught his students whole-heartedly and answered their questions with great patience.**

**One day a student asked him, “My dear teacher, didn’t you say you yourself have many, many more questions about things than we do? But I think we students have far more than you.”**

**With a smile on his face, the teacher drew two circles(圆圈),one as large as a big cake, the other smaller. Then he said, “Of course, I have learned much more. But it’s wrong to think that a teacher has fewer questions than his students. Now, look at these two circles. The inside of the bigger one is my knowledge of things, and the inside of the smaller one is yours. Out of the circles is what is still unknown to us. Since mine is larger, I have to use the longer line to draw the bigger circle. That means I have more opportunities to face what is still unknown. And that’s why I myself have more questions than you do. The more you learn, the more questions you have. You will never learn enough, you know.”**

5. The teacher was famous for his \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. kindness B. knowledge C. patience D. questions

6. The learned man drew two circles to show \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was good at drawing circles

B. his knowledge had something to do with the circles

C. why he had more questions than the students

D. how he could get more knowledge

7. Which of the following shows us what the teacher drew?



8. From the passage we can learn that\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the more questions we have, the more knowledge we may get

 B. it’s never too old to learn

 C. every one of us should try to be a learned man

D. a teacher should have many questions

C

**In the United States, 30 percent of the adult（成年人）population has a “weight problem.”. To many people, the cause is clear: We eat too much. But scientific evidence does little to support this idea. Going back to the America of 1910, we find that people were slimmer than today, yet they ate more food. In those days people worked harder physically, walked more, used machines much less, and didn't watch television.**

**Several modern studies, moreover, have shown that fatter people don't eat more on average than thinner people. In fact, some investigations(researches), such as a 1970 study of 3,545 London office workers, report that, on balance, fat people eat less than slimmer people.**

**Studies show that slim people are more active than fat people. A study by a research group at Stanford University School of Medicine found the following interesting facts.**

**The more the men ran, the greater loss of body fat.**

**The more they ran, the greater their increase in food intake(吸收)。**

**Thus those who ran the most ate the most, yet lost greatest amount of body fat.**

9. What kind of physical problem do many adult Americans have?

A. They are too slim.   B. They work too hard.

C. They are too fat.  D. They lose too much body fat.

10. Based on the statistics（数据） given in the article, suppose there are 500 adult Americans, about how many of them will have weight problems?

 A. 30      B. 50      C. 100      D. 150

11. In comparison(比较)with the adult American population today, the Americans of

1910 .

 A. ate more food and had more physical activities

 B. ate less food but had more activities

 C. ate less food and had less physical exercises

D. had more weight problems

12. What have modern medical and scientific researches reported to us?

  A. Fat people eat less food and are less active.

  B. Fat people eat more food than slim people and are more active.

  C. Fat people eat more food than slim people but are less active.

D. Thin people run less, but have greater increase in food intake

D

**Two thieves came to a house to steal something, they dug a hole in the wall of the house.
   There lived many mice in the house. The woman in the moonlight saw a mouse crawl into the house. “Look! In comes one,” she said to the man in the house. He was so frightened that he hurriedly crawled out of the house and said to the one waiting outside, “She found me when I was just in.” But the thief outside didn’t believe him, so he said, “Let us two try to crawl into the house together.” At that time two mice happened to crawl into the house, too. The woman saw the mice and shouted, “In come two, catch them!” The two thieves were terribly frightened. The man in the house said, “You saw them come in but where are they? I will catch them tonight.” The two thieves started running away at once.
 The two thieves wanted to make it clear whether they had been found or not the night before. The next day they acted as men selling sweet potatoes and came before the house. The man and the woman were ploughing（耕）in their fields. The rein(缰绳)broke and the woman came home for a rope. She saw two men selling sweet potatoes and wanted to buy some. She picked out two which looked like mice. At the time the man couldn’t wait for her any longer in the fields and he ran back from the fields to hurry her up. The woman showed the sweet potatoes to the man and said, “How they look like the two of last night.” The man said, “I asked you to fetch a rope, why don’t you hurry for it?” The two thieves ran away very quickly without their sweet potatoes.**13. The two thieves failed to steal anything from the house because\_\_\_\_\_\_.
 A. they were found out
 B. they were frightened by what they had heard in the house
 C. they didn’t work together well with each other
 D. mice stopped them from doing so

1. The woman said, “How they look like the two of last night.” Here “the two” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
 A. the two thieves      B. nothing     C. the mice    D. the ropes
2. From the last paragraph, we know that \_\_\_\_\_\_.
 A. the two thieves were famous selling sweet potatoes
 B. the woman recognized the two thieves
 C. the woman pretended to know nothing about the two thieves and made fun of them
 D. the two thieves didn’t know that they were not found at all

**第二节：根据短文内容，从短文后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（共5个小题；每小题2分；共10分）**

**Advice for High School Students**

As a person who is graduating from high school very soon, I have some suggestions for students in high school or students who are soon going to be high school students. 16 . I am sure others can benefit from reading them and will not make similar mistakes like me.

* 17 .

Do not value first impression highly. Don’t dismiss a person or an idea too early just because you immediately get a bad impression. You will miss many opportunities because of that. Although something seems bad at the first impression, it does not mean it is bad all the time. Try to give everything a fair chance.

* Don’t try to please everybody.

There is no way you can please everybody or get everybody to agree with you. 18 .It is a huge waste of time.

* Have respect for authority.

No matter how much you may dislike them, just remember that teachers and parents care about you and they are only doing their jobs. 19 .Don’t argue with them and just obey them.

* Realize a high school is not the real world.

The real world isn’t a closed environment. 20 . What is rewarded in high school such as popularity and agreement is different from what is rewarded in the real world. If high school isn’t working out for you, you may find yourself better at handling the real world.

A. Do not be too quick to judge.

B. So just learn to say the word “No” a lot.

C. Listen to their advice and consider it carefully.

D. Many of these are based on regrets that I have.

E. Bad habits are hard to break and remain with you for a long time.

F. Don’t spend any effort（努力） trying to please others who will never like you.

G. It is a free society where people accept responsibility for their actions.

**第二部分：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)**

When I was in primary school, I got into a major argument with a boy in my class. I can't 21  what it was about, but I have never forgotten the 22  I learned that day.

I was 23  that I was right and he was wrong — and he strongly believed that I was wrong and he was right. The  24 decided to teach us a very important lesson and 25 a good idea.She brought both of us up to the 26 of the class and 27   him on one side of her desk and me on 28 . In the middle of her desk was a large, round object. I could 29 see that it was black. She asked the boy what 30 the object was. "White," he answered.

I couldn't believe he said the object was white,  31 it was obviously black! Another 32 started between my classmate and me, this 33  about the color of the object.

The teacher told me to go stand where the boy was standing and told him to come stand where I had been. We changed 34 , and now she asked me what the color of the object was. I 35 answer, "White." It was an object with two 36 colored sides, and from his side it was white. 37 from my side was it black.

My teacher taught me a very important lesson that day: You must 38 in the other person's shoes and look at the 39 through their eyes in order to 40  understand their view.

1. A．Think B．remember       C．Forget D．Determine
2. A．lesson       B．Speech C．Class D．text
3. A．told          B．wished         C．Sure D．allowed

24.   A．officer         B．teacher         C．doctor   D．Parent

25. A. kept up with  B．went on with

C．came up with  D．get along with

26. A．back           B．front           C．middle   D．side

27. A．planted         B．placed          C．had  D．went

28.  A．the other B．another         C．others D．other

29. A．happily B．fortunately C．clearly   D．nearly

30.  A．width          B．shape   C．color D．size

31.  A．when     B．unless C．until  D．if

32.  A．fight B．argument  C．game   D．conversation

33.  A．time           B．year           C．month    D．day

34. A．places         B．seats           C．attitudes   D．glasses

35.  A．needed to      B．was able to      C．hoped to  D．had to

36.  A．similarly        B．differently      C．beautifully D．surprisingly

37.  A．Still            B．Since          C．Only  D．Also

38. A．seat           B．stand          C．lie   D．put

39. A．situation        B．movement      C．condition  D．behaviour

40.  A．unexpectedly    B．suddenly       C．quietly    D．truly

**第二节：(共10小题;每题1.5分，满分15分)**

**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。**

While we are learning English, we should first pay more attention to listening and speaking. 41 is important because it is the basic work of reading and writing. Make sure to open your mouth and speak English loudly and 42 (confident). Don’t be afraid of 43 (make) some mistakes. You should also develop the habit of keeping 44 (diary) in English. That’s 45 best way I can think of to improve your 46 (write) English. If possible, ask some others to go through what you have written and tell you where there is a mistake. Many mistakes in your speaking will easily 47 (find) once you write them down.

Through correcting some unnecessary mistakes, you can do 48 (good) in learning English than ever before. At the same time, you are supposed to choose some proper reading materials for yourselves, which I think should be 49 too difficult nor too easy. While you are reading, don’t stop to look up the words in the dictionary. If you refer to the dictionary too often, most probably you will get tired 50 what you are reading soon.

**第三部分 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（），在其下面写上该加的词。

**删除：**把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

**修改：**在错的词下划一横线，并在该词的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）不记分。

Dear friends,

 Welcome to our country. I am very glad to be you guide. Now, I’d like to tell you something about the Great Wall of China. The Great Wall had a history of over 2000 years. It is considered to be one of the wonder in the world. The Great Wall is 6000 kilometers long, 6-7meters high but 4-5 meters wide. Today the Great Wall has become the place of interest. And it was built by the worked people thousands of years ago. So the Chinese are considered to be one of the great and most hard-working people in the world. We are all pride. That’s all. I hope you will enjoy your visit there.

**第二节：书面表达（共25分）**

**假如你叫李华。最近你的好友林丹来信说她升入高中以后感到不太适应，不知道如何尽快结交新朋友。请你用英语给她回一封信，提出一些建议。**

**注意：**

1. 词数：100左右；
2. 开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Lin Dan,

 I am glad to receive your letter. From your letter, I know you are facing the problems on

 Yours

 Li Hua

**2020—2021上学期高一英语期中试题答案**

**阅读理解**

1. B C D A
2. B C A B
3. C D A A
4. B C D
5. D A F C G

**完型填空：**

1. -25. B A C B C
2. -30. B B A C C
3. -35. A B A A D
4. -40. B C B A D

**语法填空：**

1. It
2. confidently
3. making
4. diaries
5. the
6. written
7. be found
8. better
9. neither
10. of

**短文改错：**

1. you---your
2. like后加to
3. had---has
4. wonder---wonders
5. but---and
6. place 前the改为a
7. worked---working
8. hard-working 前most去掉
9. pride---proud
10. there---here

**作文：**

**参考范文**

I am glad to receive your letter. From your letter I know you are facing the problem on how to make new friends in high school. The following are my suggestions.

Firstly, you should be concerned about others and try to be friendly. If you are always ready to help others, your classmates will know you better. Secondly, it is important for you to be a good listener. If so, people will feel comfortable when they get along with you. Besides, it is better for you to play an active part in class activities where you can show your talent.

I hope my advice will be useful to you. I wish you are happy in your new school.