**2020年百色市普通高中秋季学期期末考试试卷**

**高一英语**

（满分：150分；考试时长：120分钟）

注意事项：

1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的班级、姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡指定位置上.

2.本试卷分为选择题和非选择题两部分.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，只交答题卡，试卷自行保存。

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.

1. What color are Julie's shoes?

A. Black. B. Brown. C. Dark blue.

2. Who dies in the story?

A. The dragon. B. The soldier. c. The princess.

3. Which animal is in the field?

A. A sheep. B. A cow. c. A horse.

4. What is the woman going to do this evening?

A. Go on a trip. B. Attend a concert. C. Look after her brother.

5. What is the homework for next Tuesday?

A. Writing an essay.

B. Reading the textbook.

C. Listening to some radio programs.

第二节（共15小题，每小题L 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。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。

听下面一段对话，回答第6和第7两个小题。

6. Where are the speakers?

A. At their house. B. At a museum. c. At a restaurant.

*7.* What is the man interested in?

A. Rock music. B. History. c. Diet.

听下面一段对话，回答第8至第10三个小题。

8. When is the big game?

A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. In three days.

9. Why was the girl planning not to go to soccer practice?

A. She wasn't given her uniform.

B. She doesn’t think it's important.

C. She is busy with her studies.

10. What will make the girl's mother angry?

A. Losing her uniform.

B. Not passing an exam.

C. Missing a sports game.

听下面一段对话，回答第11至13三个小题。

11. Why was there an accident?

A. The traffic light was broken.

B. The cars slid in bad weather.

C. The drivers didn't see each other.

12. How many students were in the accident?

A. Two. B. Four. C. Six.

13. Who broke an arm?

A. Michelle. B. Linda. C. Liam.

听下面一段对话，回答第14至16三个小题。

14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The influence of the Internet on reading.

B. Various books on the Internet.

C. Changes in communication.

15. Why does the woman use the Internet?

A. To have fun.

B. To check her email.

C. To learn new technology.

16. What has the man stopped reading?

*A.* Books. B. Magazines. C. Newspapers.

听下面一段读白，回答第17至20四个小题。

17. Who is the speech for?

*A.* The managers. B. The employees. C. The customers.

18. Why is the speaker giving the speech?

A. To set a regular meeting.

B. To introduce himself.

C. To teach about technology.

19. How long has the speaker worked with technology?

*A.* For about a month. B. For about two years. C. For about twenty years.

20. What is the speaker's goal?

A. To study computers. B. To earn more money. C. To collect great ideas.

第二部分 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A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

The second Sunday in May is Mother's Day. American children of all ages give their mothers something special. Children, young and old, try to show their love to mothers on the day. However, do you know that Mother's Day celebration is no recent thing?

England was the first country to set a day to mothers. In the United States, Mother's Day became an official holiday in 1910. An American girl, Anna, asked their governor to set a festival for mothers that they loved. Therefore, they set the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day and a year later all the other states celebrated it.

In the morning of Mother's Day, some American children serve their mothers breakfast in bed. Other children will give their mothers presents which they made themselves or bought in stores. Adults give their mothers red carnations （康乃馨），the official Mother's Day flower. If their mothers left the world, they may bring white carnations to their grave sites （墓地）.This is the busiest day of the year for American restaurants. On this special day, family members do not want their mother to cook dinner!

21. When is Mother's Day in America?

A. On the second Sunday in May. B. On the first Sunday in April.

C. On the second Sunday in July. D. On the fourth Sunday in September.

22. In America, who asked the government to set a festival for their loved mothers?

A. Mike. B. Alice. C. Tom. D. Anna.

23. What is the official Mother's Day flower according to the passage?

A. Blue carnations. B. White carnations.

C. Red carnations. D. Green carnations.

B

When I was a girl of five, my mother sold flowers at People's Market in Shanghai, China. She couldn't leave me at home on my own, so I had to go to the market with her. As I grew older, I began to help my mother and I really enjoyed it.

Things changed when I was 14. My grandma gave me a book for Christmas, which was all about making candles. I loved it so much that I spent all my free time making candles of all shapes and sizes. I made hundreds of them.

One day, my mother was ill so I had to go to the market on my own. I decided to take some candles with me and see if I could sell them. To my surprise, they were sold out in 20 minutes! The next week, my mother gave me some money to buy some wax （蜡）to make more candles. They were sold out really quickly, too.

Nine months later, we decided to stop selling flowers. My mother and I couldn't make enough candles during the week, so some of my classmates started to help us. I paid them one pound for every candle, and we used to sell them for three or four times more expensive than that. It was interesting and my classmates worked with me in the market.

When I was 22, my uncle lent me some money and I opened my first shop on Zhonghua Road. Since then, I've never looked back, even in difficult times. At the first store, we only sold candles, but now we sell everything from famous furniture to paintings.

24. The writer felt when helping her mother sell flowers.

A. surprised B. enjoyable C. difficult D. bored

25. We can learn from the passage that.

A. people liked the candles the writer made very much

B. the writer helped her mother since she was five

C. the writer made candles in order to sell at first

D. the writer paid four pounds for every candle made by her classmates

26. What do we know about the writer's first store?

A. It was easy to run the first store.

B. It was opened with her mother's help.

C. It only sold candles and flowers at first.

D. It was opened when she was 22.

27. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. How to set up real goals.

B. How the writer got her family's support.

C. How to develop our interests.

D. How the writer succeeded in her business.

C

It is surprising that eating three meals a day-breakfast, lunch and dinner-has been a custom only since 1890. Before this time, people only had two meals a day-breakfast and dinner.

In the 16th century, breakfast was only to break one's fast （随便吃一点）.But 200 years later it had become a large meal, not just for family, but for numbers of guests as well. It was a social event. It began at 10 a.m. and lasted until 1 p.m. Then breakfast began to be less popular. It became, instead, a lighter meal and was taken at a much earlier hour. By 1850 it had been pushed back to 8 a.m. and became a family meal.

Dinner, however, went to the other way. In the 16th century it was eaten at 11 a.m. Years later, it had moved to the early afternoon, then to 5 p.m. By 1850 dinner time had reached 7 p.m. Lunch is a recent idea. It first appeared as a snack to fill the gap between breakfast and dinner.

28. People did not have lunch.

A. after 1890 B. until 1890 C. since 1890 D. by 1890

29. “Dinner, however, went to the other way“ means “

A. Dinner didn't go there with breakfast

B. Dinner took the same way with breakfast

C. Dinner is different from breakfast

D. Dinner is the same with breakfast

30. The passage is mostly about.

A. what people eat for breakfast B. the history of the three meals

C・ the history of supper D. what people eat for dinner

31. Breakfast became a family meal since the century.

A. 19th B. 18th C. 17th D. 16th

D

Self-driving cars （无人驾驶汽车）might make your future travel a lot more pleasant, but they won't reduce traffic.

Car producers （汽车生产商）have said that traffic reduction is one of the many advantages of having self-driving cars on the road. The idea is that self-driving cars will reduce accidents caused by human mistakes. But experts say self-driving cars' influence on traffic will probably be bad.

Lew Fulton, a professor of New York University, said that self- driving cars won't solve traffic problems unless a pricing system is put in place that discourages self-driving cars. For example, many companies are interested in developing self- driving cars to do something, which could increase traffic on the road, Fulton said.

Massachusetts lawyers （马萨诸塞州律师）have already suggested introducing a tax （税）on driverless cars. It calls for at least $ 0.025 per mile.

Traffic jams could also worsen as companies like Lucid Motors try to produce self-driving cars with reclining seats （可躺座椅）.People may choose to live farther outside of cities if they can travel in cars that allow them to sleep and relax. But that increases the number of people travelling in and out of cities during rush hour, Fulton said.

Some cities have already started to discourage people from taking car trips alone. For example, Chicago and New York City have set up lanes （车道）that single-passenger cars must pay some money to use. That money increases during rush hour.

32. What do car producers think of self-driving cars?

A. They save buyers' money.

B. They are fast.

C. They are safe.

D. They increase traffic slightly.

33. What do Massachusetts lawyers suggest?

A. Introducing a tax on car producers.

B. Pushing up the running costs of self-driving cars.

C. Increasing the selling price of self- driving cars.

D. Calling *for* drivers to avoid travelling during rush hour.

34. What will happen if there are self-driving cars with reclining seats?

A. People are likely to travel longer distances.

B. People will spend less money on transport.

C. More people will live in city centres.

D. There will be lighter traffic during rush hour.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. What cars will we drive in the future?

B. Where will we travel with self-driving cars?

C. How can self-driving cars solve traffic problems?

D. Why self -driving cars could be terrible for traffic?

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。

Do you want to improve your spoken English? 36 .

**Repeat the language!**

Repeat words and sentences over and over again until you can say them really fluently （流利地）. For example, say “I went to the shops, I went to the shops” repeatedly. 37 Then later when you're speaking, if it’s come out naturally.

38

First, write out in note form （笔记形式）the story you want to tell, and then use those notes to practise telling the story. Just choose any story you like, and practise telling it.

**Memorise language!**

39 You can do this by writing them out, or by speaking them out loud so that you'll be speaking normally （正常地）. And the more you do this, the more they'll stick in your mind.

**Practise forming questions!**

Look at a sentence and see if you can change that into a question. 40 So, for example, when seeing the sentence, "She's seen the film," you need to change it into the question, "Has she seen the film?” And the more you do this, the more fluent and quicker you'll get at making questions.

A. Practise telling stories!

B. Listen to English!

C. Try to remember as many phrases and expressions as you can.

D. Read your coursebook （课本）or a magazine.

E. Here are four quick tips for you.

F. Making questions is quite difficult if you haven't been practising it.

G. The more you say it, the more it becomes fixed in your brain （刻在脑子里）.

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，从短文后答题所给的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 love traveling and when I am tired with work, I will choose to travel to make myself relaxed. Three years ago, I was rather busy with my business and under a lot of 41 , so I went to Atlanta for a holiday. I just wanted to get away and 42 for a while.

One morning when I was walking around in Atlanta, a （n） 43 suddenly came to me. “Why don't I go to the Greek island of Santorini which I have long wished to pay a visit to ?” Therefore, the idea of a two-week European 44 alone was born.

I was confident that I was brave enough to have driven 45 across the US before, but traveling to other 46 whose languages aren't the same as mine 47 me. I was worried that I wouldn't be able to 48 with people there.

But I soon 49 that if 1 wanted to follow my dreams, I had to 50 out of my comfort area. If I let 51 take control of me, I'd get nowhere.

Immediately, I began making plans for my vacation. As 1 *52*  for more places to visit on my trip, I found Mykonos, another island in Greece, which I 53 just as much as I liked Santorini. When I arrived in 54 two days later, it was like I was in a dream. What I appreciated best was the bus ride to Venice. As I rode the bus and enjoyed every new thing I saw, I was completely 55 from the pressure of my work. How 56 it was to see people riding their bikes to the 57 they would like to go to!

It's such a wonderful experience that 1 won't forget it forever. Some people might say, "It's not a big 58 : it's just Venice. Thousands of people go there every day,“ But it was more than that to me. It was about having a 59 and when it was time for it to come true, don't be afraid to let it 60 .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. joy | B. loss | C. pressure | D. pain |
| 42. A. sleep | B. relax | C. work | D. wait |
| 43. A. invitation | B. incident | C. stranger | D. idea |
| 44. A. stay | B. research | C. study | D. vacation |
| 45. A. fast | B. alone | C. entirely | D. together |
| 46. A. cities | B. parks | C. countries | D. companies |
| 47. A. attracted | B. interested | C. surprised | D. frightened |
| 48. A. agree | B. play | C. communicate | D. travel |
| 49. A. selected | B. responded | C. realized | D. suggested |
| 50. A. look | B. step | C. make | D. watch |
| 51. A. fear | B. pride | C. anger | D. courage |
| 52. A. searched | B. provided | C. asked | D. cared |
| 53. A. hated | B. questioned | C. doubted | D. liked |
| 54. A. Asia | B. Europe | C. America | D. Africa |
| 55. A. absent | B. free | C. different | D. tired |
| 56. A. nice | B. generous | C. hard | D. painful |
| 57. A. castles | B. places | C. situation | D. homeland |
| 58. A. deal | B. reality | C. order | D. event |
| 59. A. business | B. dream | C. future | D. play |
| 60. A. explore | B. decrease | C. go | D. disappear |

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个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

At the end of the 16th century, English was mostly spoken by people in England. However, the English language 61 (change) over time. Between about AD 450 and 1150 the English sounded 62 (much) like German than the English we speak at present for it was 63 (base) on German. Then 64 (gradual) between about AD800 and 1150 English became less like German.

Two men had a great 65 （affect） on the changes of English. One was Samuel Johnson, who wrote his dictionary and 66 other was Noah Webster, who wrote The American Dictionary of the English Language 67 gave American English 68 （it） own identity.

Today, China may have the largest number of English 69 （learn）. A lot of Chinese people speak English *70*  a foreign language.

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。

One day after school, I got off a crowded bus to go home. A man pushed me forward very hard from behind shout, "Go, go, go inside. Don't block the door." He was so rude, that made me angry. After a while, the man spoke to me in low voice. “Someone put his hand into my bag. I was trying to help you," he said. I checked my bag and something was missing. I felt so embarrassing for being angry with him. I didn't even know about the man's name. But I think I'll remember this little thing forever. Sometimes small actions meant nothing to someone, and a lot to someone else.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

假定你叫李华，你的美国朋友Jack来信，说他在学习中文。他很渴望能来中国交流学习， 但是担心用中文交流时会遇到困难。请你用英语给Jack写封回信，对他用中文交流时提几点 建议，要点如下：

1.大胆自信；

2.放慢语速；

3.借助图画或肢体语言等表达方式。

注意：1.词数100字左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3.信中不能出现本人相关的信息；

4.开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数.

参考词汇：自信的confident肢体语言body language

Dear Jack,

. .

. .

. .

. .

Yours,

Li Hua