2020 学年第二学期温州环大罗山联盟期中联考


## 考生须知：

**高一年级英语学科 试题**

1. 本卷共 8 页满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字。
3. 所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题纸。

# 第Ⅰ卷（选择题，共 85 分）

## 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。

1. What is most probably the man?

A. A salesman. B. A programmer. C. A repairman.

1. What did the doctor advise the woman to do?

A. Avoid strong drinks. B. Lose some weight. C. Give up smoking.

1. How long is the park open on Saturdays?

A. 9 hours. B. 10 hours. C. 13 hours.

1. What makes the woman upset?

A. Her grade. B. Her work. C. Her health.

1. What are the speakers going to do?

A. Drive to the countryside. B. Go horse riding. C. Work in the fields.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

1. When won’t the man come?

A. On Wednesday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

1. What will the man do for the woman?

A. Clean the floor. B. Decorate the bathroom. C. Pack some clothes.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

1. Where is the paper for the printer?

A. On the bottom shelf. B. On the top shelf. C. On the floor.

1. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Salesman and customer. B. Boss and assistant. C. Colleagues.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

1. How much will the woman save by buying the shirt online?

A. $24. B. $16. C. $10.

1. What is the man’s attitude to online shopping?

A. Excited. B. Interested. C. Cautious.

1. What color does the man like best?

A. Brown. B. Green. C. Blue.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

1. Why does the man call the woman?
	1. To get some advice.
	2. To invite her to dinner.
	3. To ask about English homework.
2. What is the woman’s plan for this evening?
	1. Studying at home.
	2. Holding a dinner party.
	3. Having a drink with the man.
3. What does the man invite the woman to do on Friday evening?

A. Drive to the countryside. B. Enjoy Delicious food. C. Have a drink.

1. When does the woman usually get up on Saturdays?

A. At 9:00. B. At 10:00. C. At 11:00.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

1. Whom is the speaker talking to?

A. Teachers. B. New students. C. Visitors.

1. What department is newly opened?
	1. The English department.
	2. The Chinese department.
	3. The Russian department.
2. Where are the teachers in the English department mainly from?
	1. England and America.
	2. America and Australia.
	3. America and Canada.
3. Which is the largest building in the college?
	1. The main library.
	2. The dining hall.
	3. The English department building.

## 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

I was born and raised in England in a culture where privacy and “keeping yourself to yourself”were valued traditions. Speaking to strangers was not encouraged. People were most hospitable( 好 客 的 ) and

friendly---but only once they had been introduced to new people.

However, I have been lucky enough to spend some time in both Italy and the US, where I found traditions of hospitality and politeness to be very xkw different.

I experienced Italian hospitality first-hand on a crowded railway carriage traveling, one afternoon, from Genoa to Florence. Sinking gratefully into an empty seat, I was berated( 斥 责 ) in rapid Italian by a gentleman who was returning to this seat---it had not been “spare” after all. I apologized in English, and got up to allow him back into the seat. The gentleman obviously had no understanding of the English language, but he, too, realized my genuine mistake. He smiled and gestured for me to remain in the seat, and he himself remained standing in the corridor for the rest of the journey. The other passengers of the carriage smiled and nodded at me and made me feel quite welcome amongst them. I feel that if this had been in England, a foreigner who made a mistake would not always be so kindly treated.

Transport was also obvious in the differences I noticed between English and American culture. I flew to New York on a plane with mainly English passengers. We sat together in near silence. Nobody spoke to me nor, as I expected, to anyone else they did not know. They felt it was not polite to disturb someone else’s privacy. However, when I traveled across the United States, whether by plane or Greyhound bus, I was never short of conversation. Conversation was going on all around me and whoever sat next to me was happy to introduce themselves and ask me about myself. They obviously felt it would have been rude not to speak to another person, whether they were strangers or not.

1. What do we know about the passengers of the carriage when the author was travelling in Italy?
	1. They were all on the side of the gentleman.
	2. They all laughed at the author for this mistake .
	3. They all showed their understanding of the author’s mistake.
	4. They would not bear a mistake like the author’s in public.
2. According to the last paragraph, English passengers sat in near silence because .
	1. they were too tired to speak
	2. they were all strangers to each other
	3. everybody had their own share of privacy
	4. privacy was a valued tradition in England
3. The purpose of the author is to tell us .
	1. his traveling experience
	2. how to adapt ourselves to a new culture
	3. the culture shock he experienced in Italy and the US
	4. cultural differences in hospitality and politeness

## B

It has been nearly thirty years since pioneering British computer programmer created the agreements which power the World Wide Web. But could he have ever imagined how much the web would change our lives? And would he imagine that some British students are taking advantage of his “advanced” invention?

Universities around the UK are becoming increasingly concerned with the rising number of cases of “cheating and stealing”, many of which are made by the Internet.

In the UK most school and university students complete homework throughout the year which

contributes towards their final mark. Since homework is completed in the student’s own time at home, it cannot be monitored by teachers in the same way as an exam at school.

Stockley, director of examinations in the UK, explains, “Cheating affects homework more than external exam conditions, and in the cases that come to our attention, more and more are linked to the Internet.”

At a university level recent reports suggest that cheating online has **evolved** from isolated（孤立的） cases of individual cheating to a systematic and even commercial operation. Students can now pay for essays to be written for them by the real experts.

It is estimated that the market in online cheating is now worth £200 million a year. Every month

more and more websites offering to write students’ essays for them appear on the Internet. Barclay Littlewood, owner of Degree Essays UK, employs 3,500 specialist writers and charges between £120 and

£4,000 per essay. However, he says that although students receive an essay from his company that answers their exact question , “they then have to go and do their research outside our piece, look at their own reference and write the creative and original piece which is distant from ours.”

1. What can we learn about most British students’ homework?
	1. It is monitored by teachers online.
	2. It is included in students’ final marks.
	3. It is finished on the Internet at any time.
	4. It is done with the help of computer experts.
2. What does the underlined word “evolved” in paragraph 5 mean?

A. greeted. B. rolled. C. reflected. D. developed.

1. Which is the best title for the text?
	1. Internet Cheats
	2. Doing Homework on the Internet
	3. Disadvantages of the Internet
	4. Buying Essays on the Internet

## C

Eartha Mae Kitt was born into a poor family in South Carolina in 1927. When Eartha was eight, her mother married. The husband did not want Eartha to live with them because of her mixed race.

Eartha was sent to New York City to live with an aunt in the African-American neighborhood of Harlem. The relationship was difficult. The aunt helped pay for piano and dance lessons for Eartha. But she also beat the girl. Eartha would run away after beatings.

Earth lived in the streets and worked in a factory as a young teenager. But she kept up her dance lessons. One day she decided to try out for a famous African-American dance company. Soon, Eartha was performing in shows around the world with the Katherine Dunham Dance Troupe.

In Paris, Eartha left the dance company to sing in a nightclub. Her voice was unusual - but very appealing. She learned French quickly and gained French fans. The film director Orson Welles discovered

Eartha singing in Paris. He called her "the most exciting woman in the world". Welles asked her to play a lead part in the play he was directing and starring in.

Eartha returned to New York and appeared in the Broadway show *New Faces of 1952*. A humorous song she sang about a bored, spoiled woman became famous. She soon signed a recording agreement with the record company. Eartha's songs were all daring, especially for the 1950s. She even made a sexy Christmas song "Santa Baby", which became her biggest hit.

Eartha's first role in a film was in the 1957 movie *Mark of the Hawk with Nat King Cole*. She was very careful about choosing her roles in films. She rejected parts that were not respectful to people of color. She said if her choices were bad, it would not help the black actors who came after her.

Eartha Mae Kitt was at home when she died on December 25, 2008. The cause was colon cancer.

1. What made Eartha leave her parents?

A. Her poor family. B. Her mixed race.

C. Her cruel aunt. D. Her dance lessons.

1. Eartha’s aunt can be described as .

A. cruel and mean B. violent but honest

C. considerate and friendly D. helpful but unkind

1. What most probably made Welles be interested in Eartha at first?

A. Her dance. B. Her beauty. C. Her voice. D. Her fans.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that .
	1. Eartha starred in the film directed by Welles
	2. Eartha was strongly against treating people of color unfairly
	3. American songs in the 1950s were all daring
	4. *Mark of the Hawk* was Eartha’s most successful song

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。

There is a world of music out there! What you hear on the radio or see on TV is only a small part of all the wonderful music that is waiting for you. Most of you probably like pop music and have your favorite performers, stars or bands. 31 Here is a brief look at some of the exciting musical styles from around the world.

Blues music has a long history. The blues is a way for people to show who they are and what is in their heart. 32 The blues comes from African songs that people used to sing when they worked and during festivals. The African songs met American music when African slaves were brought to the US. The blues has been part of African-American culture since then, and it is an important part of American culture. 33 .

Besides, people also listen to hip-hop and rap. They have much in common with blues and rock, but they also have their own characteristics. 34 It will help people hear new things in old music. And in rap music, the singer or “rapper” will speak or “rap” the words along with the beat.

 35 In the US, where there are many Spanish-speaking people, Latin music is a big part of the culture. It has always been popular in Spanish-speaking countries and today stars like Santana and Ricky Martin are known throughout the world.

1. Today’s American culture contains many musical styles.
2. There are of course many other interesting styles of music.
3. But many of you also want to discover new sounds and rhythms.
4. Another important style in today’s music world is Latin music.
5. Hip-hop music often combines parts of other styles to create music.
6. Other musical styles, like jazz and rock music, all come from blues music.
7. People have been playing the blues for many years, but the music has kept many of its characteristics.

## 第三部分 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分, 满分 20 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。

It was a sunny day. I had gone up and down the tower when, outside the door at the foot, a blind man

came toward me. In a moment, he disappeared up the stairs. I looked at the sign that said “To the Tower”, and decided to 36 him.

I caught up with him in the ticket office. There I was 37 to see the attendant (工作人员) selling him a ticket as if he were any other visitor. Then, with the ticket in one hand and 38 the wall with the fingers of the other, the blind man reached the stairs 39 the hallway.

“That man is blind. What would a blind man climb up the tower for?” I said to the attendant, expecting him to show some 40 , but he didn’t answer.

“Not the 41 certainly,” I said. “Perhaps he wants to 42 .”

I bought a ticket and 43 up the stairs. The man hadn’t gone as far as I 44 . A third of the way up the tower, I heard his 45 . I slowed down and followed him at a little 46 . He stopped from time to time. When he got to the balcony, I was a dozen steps 47 . As I reached it, I saw him at the corner of the tower.

At last, after ten minutes, I 48 him. “Excuse me,” I said as politely as I could, “but I am curious to know 49 you came up.”

He smiled. “Coming up the stairs, you will notice how not just light but sun 50 into the tower through the narrow windows here and there, so that you can feel the 51 —the cool stairs suddenly become quite warm—and how up here behind the wall there is 52 , but as soon as going opposite a window you can find the sun. There is no 53 so good as this for feeling the difference between light and shade. It is not the first time I’ve come up.”

The blind man seemed quite 54 just like a child who was enjoying his favorite games. He told me

the truth that blind men can also find the beauty in life although they cannot enjoy the 55 of the world.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. | A. inspire | B. follow | C. greet | D. roar |
| 37. | A. eager | B. stuck | C. surprised | D. horrible |
| 38. | A. touching | B. climbing | C. marching | D. clicking |
| 39. | A. pointing to | B. belonging to | C.contributing to | D. leading to |
| 40. | A. respect | B. charity | C. concern | D. sympathy |
| 41. | A. view | B. test | C. prize | D. trick |
| 42. | A. roll | B. jump | C. relax | D. perform |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 43. | A. struggled | B. explored | C. wandered | D. hurried |
| 44. | A. enabled | B. ensured | C. imagined | D. chatted |
| 45. | A. steps | B. words | C. secrets | D. cheers |
| 46. | A. position | B. distance | C. location | D. intention |
| 47. | A. ahead | B. around | C. outside | D. behind |
| 48. | A. recognized | B. surrounded | C. approached | D. witnessed |
| 49. | A. why | B. how | C. when | D. whether |
| 50. | A. knocks | B. pours | C. slides | D. bursts |
| 51. | A. trend | B. reaction | C. change | D. honor |
| 52. | A. light | B. space | C. mess | D. shade |
| 53. | A. place | B. signal | C. figure | D. period |
| 54. | A. grateful | B. satisfied | C. tough | D. frank |
| 55. | A. future | B. joys | C. kindness | D. sights |

# 第 II 卷（非选择题，共 65 分）

## 第四部分 写作 （共四节 满分 65 分）

第一节 单词拼写（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分. 满分 15 分）

根据下列句子及所给单词首字母或中文提示，写出空缺处各单词的完全形式。（每空只写一词）

1. The girl was moved by his (浪漫的) words, so she accepted his gift.
2. The internet has made our lives more (便利的), meanwhile it may bring about bad experiences.
3. The only (通道) to success is to have a proper goal and enough preparations to achieve it.
4. During the Spring Festival in China, children get lucky money in red ( 信封) from their parents and relatives.
5. It has been (确认) that the sports meeting scheduled for Tuesday is put off.
6. Huang Wenxiu, former Party chief of Baini village in Baise, was a national honorary title for her contribution to the poverty alleviation(脱贫) cause in February.
7. Electric cars are not perfect just yet. It can take eight hours to c the car battery for only 100 miles of driving.
8. We have learnt many festivals in Unit 1. Can you tell me how many festivals are mentioned a ？
9. We enjoy the fresh air and the sunshine in the countryside. We have picnics, read books under big trees, and listen to the birds singing m in the branches.
10. Thanks to his research, the UN has more tools in the b to rid the world of hunger.

第二节 动词填空（用所给动词的适当形式填空）（共 10 题；每小题 1 分， 满分 10 分）

1. A lot of information (update) on the company’s website in the past few days.
2. The lively song (remind) me of my years in Kenya.
3. (inspire) by what she had experienced in the mountainous areas, Zhang Guimei was determined to establish a school for girls there.
4. Every year, people celebrate the National Day with a variety of activities, (range) from the flag-raising ceremony to fireworks.
5. Never (make) fun of others when they are crying because you may never fully understand what tough times they’ve gone through.
6. In some European countries, people get together to celebrate over a meal in the churches

 (decorate)with flowers and fruit.

1. (have) a chance of experience the beautiful countryside, stop by a village pub and relax with a glass of wine or a local beer.
2. Naadam means “games” in Mongolian, and it

wrestling, and archery, which are all so exciting to watch.

1. She didn’t feel a bit nervous though it was the first time she

(represent) by three events: horse racing,

(speak) in public.

1. The chicken smells good while it (roast), which makes the boy’s mouth water.

第三节 话题写作（共 1 题；满分 15 分）

请使用括号内所给的单词、短语和句型翻译下列中文句子， 并按照逻辑连成短文。

* 1. 泼水节（Water Splashing Festival）是傣族人（the Dai people）庆祝的最重要的节日。（significant, 过去分词作定语）
	2. 它通常以丰富多彩的活动为特色,最受欢迎的活动是相互泼(splash)水。 (feature，非限制性定语从句 )
	3. 节日期间人们常常会穿上传统服装相互泼水，希望消除疾病和灾难。(dress up) 4.庆祝泼水节是完全值得的。(be worth it)
1. 它是文化交流的重要渠道。(bridge)

第四节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，下周三有一个英国师生访问团将来你校参观，校学生会请你写一篇发言稿欢迎他们的到来并向他们介绍中国的一些社交习俗（customs of social interaction），

内容包括：

* 1. 见面时的问候方式；
	2. 对赞美的回答方式；
	3. 接受礼物时的回应方式。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右； 2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。