

高一年级英语

2020.7

本试卷共 10 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。请考生务必将答案写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。

第 I 卷（选择题 共 60 分）

第一部分 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。每小题只有 1 个选项符合题意。

I believe in my mother. My belief began when I was just a kid, 1 I dreamed of becoming a doctor.

My mother was a 2. Through her work, she observed that 3 people spent a lot more time 4 than they did watch television. She 5 that my brother and I could only watch two to three pre-selected TV programs during the week. With our free time, we had to read two books each from the Detroit Public Library and 6 written book reports to her. She would mark them up with check marks and under-line the important 7. Years later we realized her marks were only a 8. My mother was an illiterate (文盲). Although we had no money, between the covers of those books, I could go anywhere, do anything and be 9.

When I entered high school I was an A-student, 10 not for long. I wanted the fancy clothes. I wanted to hang about with the guys. I went from being an A—student then to a B--student then to a C-student, but I didn't 11. I was cool.

One night my mother came home from working her multiple jobs and I 12 about not having enough Italian knit shirts. She said, "Okay, I will give you all the money I make this week by scrubbing floors and 13 bathrooms, and you can buy the family food and pay the bills. With everything left over, you can have all that you want." I was very 14 with that arrangement but 15 I got through allocating (分配) money, there was nothing left.

I realized my mother was a financial genius to be able to keep a 16 over our heads and any kind of food on the table, much less to buy clothes. I also 17 that immediate satisfaction wasn't going to get me anywhere. Success 18 intellectual preparation. I went back to my studies and became an A—student 19, and eventually I fulfilled my dream and I became a 20.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. where | B. which | C. when | D. who |
| 2. A. teacher | B. worker | C. servant | D. nurse |
| 3. A. healthy | B. successful | C. powerful | D. clever |
| 4. A. searching | B. training | C. working | D. reading |
| 5. A. announced | B. insisted | C. suggested | D. wanted |
| 6. A. hand in | B. pick up | C. turn over | D. write down |
| 7. A. ideas | B. titles | C. parts | D. books |
| 8. A. trick | B. game | C. pleasure | D. task |
| 9. A. everybody | B. nobody | C. somebody | D. anybody |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 10. A. but | B. and | C. so | D. or |
| 11. A. face | B. care | C. know | D. stop |
| 12. A. complained | B. chatted | C. thought | D. worried |
| 13. A. repairing | B. watching | C. rubbing | D. cleaning |
| 14. A. pleased | B. puzzled | C. moved | D. encouraged |
| 15. A. as soon as | B. once | C. if | D. since |
| 16. A. wall | B. house | C. window | D. roof |
| 17. A. realized | B. imagined | C. believed | D. noticed |
| 18. A. suited | B. made | C. required | D. matched |
| 19. A. again. | B. forever | C. before | D. even |
| 20. A. professor | B. expert | C. doctor | D. boss |

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，共30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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Keep up-to-date on the topics you love the most with a discount magazine subscription. Whether you enjoy discovering the latest celebrity gossip, or just working on word puzzles that exercise your brain, you can count on DiscountMags to offer you the absolute lowest price on your favorite best selling print or digital magazines and journals.

Disney Princess magazine is the perfect magazine for any little girl! Your daughter will love reading stories, playing games, and making crafts that are all related to her favorite princesses. She will get hours of entertainment from each publication and you will enjoy watching her have so much fun! Order her a discount subscription to *Disney Princess* magazine today!

Our Price: \$28.97

Cover Price: \$ 39. 60

For Over 35 years, *National Geographic Kids* has given children 6 and up an award-winning combination of photos, facts and fun while encouraging them to learn about the world around them. Featuring jokes, games and activities, *National Geographic Kids* puts science, technology, archeology, and the animal kingdom at their readers' fingertips and its fast-paced, addictive format ensures they'll never be bored. But the real beauty of *National Kids* is its philosophy of making learning fun.

Our Price: \$19.95

Cover Price: \$35.40

If you love being a hostess, *Taste of Home* magazine is for you. Filled with recipes, entertaining ideas, healthy meals and photographs of every dish, you'll find plenty of inspiration inside each issue.

Our Price: \$ 16.99

Cover Price: \$ 23.94

Popular Science magazine is a publication about what is popular in the world of science. From articles featuring information and review about various gadgets, the latest trends in vehicles,

scientific discoveries, the latest technologies, and even a do-it-yourself section that you will love, this magazine has a little of everything. Order your discount subscription to the scientific world today!

Our Price: \$ 12.00

Cover Price: \$ 47.88

For more information, please click <https://www.discountmags.com/>.

21. Which magazine will you subscribe if you want to send a gift to a 5-year-old girl?

- A. *Taste of Home*. B. *Popular Science*.
C. *National Geographic Kids*. D. *Disney Princess*.

22. What is SPECIAL about *National Geographic Kids*?

- A. Kids can learn science, technology, and the animal kingdom.
B. There are articles about scientific discoveries.
C. It combines fun with learning.
D. It is a publication about what is popular in the world of science.

23. Where can you find the passage?

- A. A newspaper. B. A guidebook. C. A website. D. A magazine.

B

Known as “wolf girl” at her West Warwick, R. I. school, Alyssa Grayson has spent much of her young life teaching others to protect and respect animals. After starting a wolf club in the second grade, Alyssa learned all she could about her favorite animals. Today, she gives presentations about protecting wolves at libraries and schools—she’s even spoken at a university. In fact, she’s become such a wolf expert that she was appointed as the first junior advisor to the National Wolf watcher Coalition.

When she’s not teaching others about wolves, Alyssa can be found volunteering at her local animal shelter, taking care of dogs and cats. She’s also trained as a citizen scientist for Frog Watch USA. In short, Alyssa Grayson proves that you are never too young to make a difference for animals.

When asked how she got interested in saving wolves, Alyssa says, “I’ve loved wolves since I saw them in a movie when I was 2 or 3 years old. Then one day I saw a commercial about wolf hunting. I asked my mother why people do this, and she told me because people don’t like wolves. I decided from then on that I wanted to save wolves.”

Today, wolves are hunted, trapped, or poisoned. Hunters chase wolves for miles in an airplane until the wolves are too exhausted to run anymore. Then they shoot them. The animal doesn’t have a chance to escape. Animals are also trapped for their fur. They are left to suffer in a trap with no food, water, or shelter. Alyssa thinks the fur looks better on the animal in the wild, where it’s meant to be, than on a human.

Alyssa believes wolves are important to our worlds. She says, “Wolves are an apex predator, which means they are at the top of the food chain. Removing them from the ecosystem is a big mistake. The ecosystem is like a chain of dominoes (多米诺骨牌)—with the apex predator as the one in front. If you were to knock down that domino, the rest of the chain would go down too.”

People usually think of “the Big Bad Wolf” when they hear about wolves. However, Alyssa

says, "If they would base their thoughts on facts, not fairy tales, we wouldn't have people wanting to kill wolves. "

24. Alyssa is known as "wolf girl" at her school because _____.
- A. she keeps wolves as pets B. she was raised by wolves
C. she started a wolf club at her school D. she does a lot to protect wolves
25. According to the first two paragraphs, Alyssa _____.
- A. gained knowledge about wolves at libraries
B. started to give presentations since the second grade
C. cares about other animals besides wolves
D. is the first junior citizen scientist for Frog Watch USA
26. Paragraph 4 is mainly about _____.
- A. why wolves are killed B. why wolves are trapped
C. the tools used to hunt wolves D. how wolves are treated
27. From the last paragraph we can infer that Alyssa _____.
- A. doesn't need fairy tales
B. encourages people to find out the facts about wolves
C. doesn't believe in fairy tales
D. believes that more people will work to save wolves

C

The Truth About the Environment

For many environmentalists, the world seems to be getting worse. They have developed a hit-list of our main fears: that natural resources are running out, that the population is ever growing, leaving less and less to eat, that species are becoming disappeared in huge numbers, and that the planet's air and water are becoming ever more polluted.

But a quick look at the facts shows a different picture. First, energy and other natural resources have become more abundant, not less so. Second, more food is now produced per head of the world's population than at any time in history. Fewer people are starving. Third, although species are indeed becoming disappeared, only about 0.7% of them are dying out in the next 50 years, not 25-50%, as has so often been predicted. And finally, most forms of environmental pollution either appear to have been best cured not by limiting economic growth, but by accelerating it.

Yet public opinion surveys suggest that many people hold the belief that environmental standards are declining and four factors seem to cause this gap between what they know and what the reality is.

One is the unbalanced budget for scientific research. Scientific funding goes mainly to areas with many problems. That may be wise policy, but it will also create an impression that many more potential problems exist than is the case.

Secondly, environmental groups need to be noticed by the mass media. They also need to keep the money rolling in. Understandably, perhaps, they sometimes overstate their arguments. In 1997, for example, the World Wide Fund for Nature issued a press release entitled: 'Two thirds of the world's forests lost forever'. The truth turns out to be nearer 20%.

A third source of confusion is the attitude of the media. People are extremely more curious about bad news than good. Newspapers and broadcasters are there to provide what the public wants:

That, however, can lead to significant misunderstanding. An example was that America came across El Nino(厄尔尼诺) in 1997 and 1998. This climatic phenomenon was accused of breaking tourism, causing allergies, melting the ski-slopes, and causing 22 deaths. However, according to an article in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, the damage was estimated at \$4 billion but the benefits amounted to some \$19 billion.

The fourth factor is poor individual knowledge. People worry that the endless rise in the amount of things everyone throws away will cause the world to run out of places to dispose of waste. Yet, even if America's trash output continues to rise as it has done in the past, and even if the American population doubles by 2100, all the rubbish America produces through the entire 21st century will still take up only one 12,000th of the area of the entire United States.

It is extremely important that we look at the facts if we want to make the best possible decisions for the future. It may be costly to be overly optimistic, but more costly still to be too pessimistic.

28. What aspect of scientific research does the writer express concern about in Paragraph 4?
- A. The need to produce results. B. The lack of financial support.
C. The selection of areas to research. D. The desire to solve every research problem.
29. The writer suggests that newspapers and broadcasters are intended to _____.
- A. educate readers B. meet readers' expectations
C. mislead readers D. encourage readers' feedback
30. What does the writer say about America's waste problem?
- A. It will increase in line with population growth.
B. It is not as serious as we have been led to believe.
C. It is only effective in certain areas of the country.
D. It has been reduced through public awareness of the facts.
31. What is the author's attitude to the truth about the global environment?
- A. Unconcerned. B. Optimistic. C. Objective. D. Puzzled.

D

Training the Brain

People who can accomplish unbelievable tasks, such as memorizing thousands of random numbers in under an hour, state that they just have normal brains. Some memory superstars compete in Olympic-like World Memory Championships. These mental athletes, or MAs for short, can memorize names of dozens of strangers in a few minutes or any poem handed them. Ed Cooke, a 24-year-old MA, explains they see themselves as participants rescuing the long-lost art of memory training. These techniques existed not to recall useless information, but to cut into the brain basic text and ideas.

A study in the journal *Nature* examined eight people who finished near the top of the World Memory Championships. The scientists examined whether their brains were fundamentally different from everyone else's or whether they were simply making better use of memorizing abilities we all possess. They put the MAs and control subjects into brain scanners and had them memorize numbers and photographs. The result surprised everyone. The brains of the MAs and those of the control subjects were indistinguishable. On every test, the MAs scored in the normal range.

However, when the scientists examined what part of the brain was used during a memory activity, they found the MAs relied more heavily on areas in the brain involved in spatial memory.

MAs offer an explanation: anything can be fixed upon our memories and kept in order by constructing a building in the imagination and filling it with pictures of what needs to be recalled. Dating back to the fifth century, the building is called a memory palace. Even as late as the fourteenth century, when there were copies of any text, scholars needed to remember what was read to them. Reading to remember requires a different technique than speed reading. If something is made memorable, it has to be repeated. Until relatively recently, people read only a few books intensively (细致地) again and again, usually aloud. Today we read extensively, usually only once and without continuous focus.

So the great difference is the ability to create impressive pictures in mind and to do it quickly. Using memory palaces, MAs create memorized pictures. For example, recombine the pictures to form unforgettable scenes such as the ways through a town. One competitor used his own body parts to help him memorize a 57,000-word dictionary.

Anyone who wishes to train the mind needs first to create fantastical palaces in the imagination. Then they should cut each building into cubbyholes for memories. In a short amount of time, they will notice improvement with remembering things. To keep the skill sharp, MAs deliberately empty their palaces after competitions, so they can reuse them and they recommend that beginners do the same.

32. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that a mental athlete _____.

- A. owns a brain that is larger in size
- B. shows a gift in mental ability tests
- C. depends less on the areas that control spatial memory
- D. uses the memorizing technique better

33. Why does the author mention “speed reading” in Paragraph 3?

- A. To discuss the memorizing technique in the fifth century.
- B. To compare the type of reading nowadays with that of earlier times.
- C. To explain the text fourteenth century scholars had to remember.
- D. To give the reason why people read only a few books carefully.

34. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4?

- A. There is a variety of unforgettable scenes.
- B. Memory palaces can be quickly forgotten.
- C. Impressive pictures are in actual buildings.
- D. One person probably has 57,000 body parts.

35. What does the underlined word “cubbyholes” in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Different numbers.
- B. Blacks holes.
- C. Technical skills
- D. Small spaces.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

It is important for you to be a good listener in class. Much of what you will have to learn will be presented verbally(口头上) by your teachers. Just hearing what your teachers say is not the same as listening to what they say. Listening is a cognitive(认知的) act that requires you to pay attention and think about and mentally process what you hear. Here are some things you should do to be a

good listener in class.

*Be Cognitively Ready to Listen When You Come to Class. 36 Review your notes from previous class sessions. Think about what you know about the topic that will be covered in class that day.

*Be Emotionally Ready to Listen When You Come to Class. 37 Make a conscious choice to find the topic useful and interesting. Be committed to learning **all** that you can.

*Be an Active Listener. 38 Use this to your advantage by evaluating what is being said and trying to anticipate what will be said next. Take good **written** notes about what your teacher says. While you can think faster than your teacher can speak, you cannot write faster than your teacher can speak. 39.

*Meet the Challenge. Don't give up and stop listening when you find the information being presented difficult to understand. Listen even more carefully at these times and work hard to understand what is being said. 40.

- A. Listen with an open mind.
- B. Your attitude is important.
- C. Taking notes requires you to make decisions about what to write.
- D. Don't give in to these inconveniences.
- E. Make sure you complete all assigned work.
- F. You can think faster than your teacher can speak.
- G. Don't be reluctant to ask questions.

第II卷（非选择题 共40分）

第一部分 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

A couple had been married for 25 years and were celebrating their 60th birthdays, 41 fell on the same day. During the celebration a fairy appeared and said that 42 they had been such a loving couple for all 25 years, she would give them one wish each. The wife wanted to travel around the world. The fairy waved her hand and Boom! She had the tickets in her hand. Next, it was the husband's turn. He paused for a moment, then said 43 (shy), "Well, I'd like to have a woman 30 years 44 (young) than me." The fairy picked up her hand, and Boom! He was ninety.

B

Recently, police in Mumbai have come up with a new system to punish those who cannot wait at traffic lights 45 silence. The new system was quite simple: "Honk more (按喇叭), wait more." 46 (know) as "the punishing signal", Mumbai police installed a traffic light system to deal with the problem of "reckless (不耐烦的) honkers", which 47 (reset) the red traffic signal every time the sound of car goes above 85 decibels. For particularly honk-happy drivers, it could mean a very long wait at the lights. With this new system, the government hope they may ensure honk-less, noise-free and stress-free travel on Mumbai roads."

C

March 22nd is World Water Day. It started in 1993. It not only makes us think about the

importance of water, but also calls 48. _____ us to save and protect water. During the past years, we 49. _____ (face) terrible water problems. Among them, wastewater problem is especially serious.

Wastewater has a big influence on our life. It causes both illness for us, and pollution for the environment. We must care about our environment and our own health.

Different kinds of wastewater need different ways of treatment. Wastewater from homes can be reused. Then there will be less wastewater. Also, factory wastewater has to be cleaned 50. _____ it goes back to nature.

第二部分 请根据课文内容，从方框中选出恰当的单词或短语使文章完整。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

A. decides	B. record	C. were not allowed	D. provide	E. benefits
F. with	G. hopeful	H. arise	I. come up with	J. to solve

In the 1960's, a group of cycling fans 51. _____ an idea to make Amsterdam the city of bikes. They believed that it would be better if cars 52. _____ in the city centre and only bikes were. They were 53. _____ that this would save energy, reduce pollution and 54. _____ free public transport. Thanks to the ideas and efforts of these people, people could enjoy the 55. _____ of public transport.

However, it didn't last long. Some thieves took the bikes away in a matter of weeks! Later in 1999, the "white bikes" returned, this time with a computer tracking system to 56. _____ their every move, and it worked this time.

Right now, shared bikes are becoming popular 57. _____ people in many countries. For example, in China, more and more people can use shared bikes now. However, problems also 58. _____. The good thing is that people are trying different ways 59. _____ the problems. Meanwhile, each and everyone of us 60. _____ where bike-sharing in China will go.

第三部分 书面表达 共 20 分

北京在过去的一年中产生了大约 901 万吨的生活垃圾，导致垃圾填满场超饱和运转，因此会产生一系列问题，面对这种情况，北京希望尽快改善状况，争取实现零垃圾填埋。你作为学生会的一名成员，请给你们学校全体学生写一封信，号召大家行动起来，帮助北京实现梦想。信中要包含以下要点：

1. 目前北京垃圾现存的问题
2. 正确处理垃圾的必要性
3. 给出一些具体建议

注：文章开头和结尾已给出字数不少于 60

Dear all students,

Sincerely, Li Hua
President of the Student Union

关于我们

北京高考资讯是专注于北京新高考政策、新高考选科规划、志愿填报、名校强基计划、学科竞赛、高中生涯规划的超级升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有北京高考在线网站（www.gaokzx.com）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵。

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