

高一英语

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

第一部分 知识运用(共两节,30 分)

第一节 语篇填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写一个适当的单词,在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Tu Youyou is famous around the world. She is the first female Chinese scientist 1. _____ (win) the Nobel Prize. She was born in Zhejiang Province, China, 2. _____ 30 December, 1930. She studied medicine at Peking University Health Science Center. After her 3. _____ (graduate) from university, she became a member of the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences. In 1969, she 4. _____ (choose) to establish a team to find a cure 5. _____ malaria—a disease that kills millions of people every year. It was not an easy task. They had 6. _____ (limit) resources and they did not have enough staff. They tested more than 240,000 chemicals with no success. Tu Youyou studied ancient Chinese medical literature and visited experts in 7. _____ (tradition) Chinese medicine. Then Tu Youyou and her team used modern research methods to study the Chinese herbs one by one. After hundreds of 8. _____ (fail) experiments, they eventually came across a promising chemical. The medicine they discovered was artemisinin, 9. _____ has now become the world's 10. _____ (much) effective drug for fighting malaria.

第二节 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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Many children may be fond of animals, but few ever think of making the study of animals as their career. Even fewer will be 11 by the whole world, 12 the title of United Nations Messenger(使者)of Peace.

But one woman has 13 all that. She has lived with chimps in the African

forest for many years and made great 14. Jane Goodall's lifelong 15 in animals began at an early age. By the age of 10 or 11, Goodall 16 going to Africa to live with animals. This was quite a strange dream in those days, as young 17 didn't think of having such "wild" actions. But she was 18 by her mother. She told her that if she really wanted something, she should work hard, take advantage of 19 and never give up looking for a way.

When a close friend invited Goodall to Kenya in 1957, she readily 20 it. Within a few months of her arrival, she met the famous anthropologist(人类学家) Dr Louis Leakey, who soon decided that Goodall was the 21 person he was looking for to begin a 22 of wild chimps on the shore of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania.

In the beginning, studying the chimps was not 23 for her. The animals fled from her 24. With a strong 25, she searched the forest every day, trying not to get too close to the chimps too 26. Gradually the chimps became used to her presence.

In October 1960, she observed a chimp making and using 27 to fish for termites(白蚁). This discovery threw 28 on the popular idea at the time that man was the world's only toolmaker. The longer Goodall's research continues, the more it becomes obvious that chimps are very 29 to humans.

Since the mid-1980s, Goodall has been lecturing around the world to raise people's sense about environmental 30. "Let's live in the new age with hope, respect for all living things, understanding and love," she said.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. recognized | B. known | C. accepted | D. admitted |
| 12. A. receiving | B. giving | C. enjoying | D. having |
| 13. A. done | B. proved | C. achieved | D. realized |
| 14. A. discoveries | B. decisions | C. choices | D. findings |
| 15. A. study | B. interest | C. sense | D. dream |
| 16. A. was fond of | B. was tired of | C. insisted on | D. dreamed of |
| 17. A. boys | B. girls | C. men | D. women |
| 18. A. encouraged | B. prevented | C. advised | D. forced |
| 19. A. knowledge | B. youth | C. hope | D. chances |
| 20. A. accepted | B. refused | C. received | D. considered |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. only | B. last | C. special | D. first |
| 22. A. project | B. study | C. centre | D. career |
| 23. A. hard | B. interesting | C. easy | D. convenient |
| 24. A. in surprise | B. in a hurry | C. as expected | D. in fear |
| 25. A. will | B. body | C. desire | D. mind |
| 26. A. far | B. near | C. soon | D. much |
| 27. A. nets | B. tools | C. holes | D. spoons |
| 28. A. doubt | B. light | C. questions | D. beliefs |
| 29. A. close | B. similar | C. friendly | D. helpful |
| 30. A. improvement | B. protection | C. pollution | D. destruction |

第二部分 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,共 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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

How cool can libraries be in an era(时代) of iPods and Kindles? More than you think. Only if you know where to go.

Central Library: Seattle, Washington, United States

The Central Library in Seattle is modern and fashionable and has tourists from around the world paying visits and taking tours. It was designed by Dutch architect Rem Koolhaas and American designer Joshua Ramus. Tours began in 2006, two years after its opening. The library holds various art exhibitions, book signings and other events, while visitors can stop by the Chocolate cart for a coffee and scan through the gift shop anytime.

Trinity College Library: Dublin, Ireland

The Trinity College Library in Dublin is the oldest library in Ireland, founded in 1592 by Queen Elizabeth I. It is the largest single library in the world, also known as the Long Room, which contains more than 200,000 of the library's oldest books. The Long Room houses one of the oldest harps(竖琴) in Ireland. Dating back to the 15th century, the old harp is the model for the symbol of Ireland.

Geisel Library, University of California: San Diego, United States

At first glance, it looks like a spaceship. Architect William Pereira, who helped design actual space launch facilities at Cape Canaveral in Houston, Texas, designed the library in 1970. It has been featured in sci-fi films, short stories and novels. The library hosts “Dinner in the Library”, which invites readers for cocktails, and also a special speech from distinguished authors.

TU Delft Library: Delft, Netherlands

The library at the Delft University of Technology was constructed in 1997 and has more than 862,000 books, 16,000 magazine subscriptions and its own museum. The building itself exists beneath the ground, so you can't really see the actual library. What makes it interesting is the roof, which is a grassy hill. The roof covers 5,500 square meters. And it has become one of the most striking and greenest structures in the area.

31. Which of the four libraries has the longest history?

- A. Central Library.
- B. Trinity College Library.
- C. Geisel Library.
- D. TU Delft Library.

32. Which library is under the ground?

- A. Central Library.
- B. Trinity College Library.
- C. Geisel Library.
- D. TU Delft Library.

33. What makes Geisel Library different from the others is that _____.

- A. famous writers often deliver speeches there
- B. it has a roof of grassy hill
- C. Queen Elizabeth I founded the library
- D. it is the largest single library in the world

34. In Central Library, you can _____.

- A. buy souvenirs
- B. drink cocktails
- C. enjoy sci-fi films
- D. see the old harp

B

As traditional Chinese art, paper cutting has a long history. The first and earliest paper cutting was found in China 1,500 years ago. But this traditional art is at risk of disappearing now.

Luckily, Vivian Woo, a Chinese immigrant in America, is trying to bring this

art back to life. One Saturday in 2017, Ms. Woo held a paper cutting show at a shopping center near Washington. She got much fun and peace doing it. She hoped more people would enjoy it. Ms. Woo began to study the art of paper cutting as a 14-year-old girl in her hometown in China. She said all the students at school had to learn paper cutting. But she had a deep love for it. So her teacher spent more time teaching her after class. Later, she won the second prize in a national painting and art competition. Ms. Woo went to America after she finished college in 2008. Soon after that, she took part in an activity to promote Chinese paper cutting. And then she was invited to show the art in many important activities. "It is important to promote this art to Americans or anyone who is interested in it. Maybe it will make this art more popular." Woo said.

From the art of paper cutting, people can know about Chinese cultural values, history and stories of people's life. Ms. Woo uses the art as a tool to show Chinese culture to people who know little about it.

Chinese art is not only for Chinese, but also for people all over the world.

35. What did Ms. Woo do in 2017?

- A. She won the second prize in a national painting and art competition.
- B. She was invited to many activities to show paper cutting.
- C. She held a paper cutting show at a shopping center near Washington.
- D. She took part in an activity to promote Chinese paper cutting.

36. Ms. Woo began to study the art of paper cutting _____.

- A. when she was fourteen
- B. after she got to America
- C. when she was in college
- D. after she finished college

37. In the passage, the writer thinks the art of paper cutting is _____ now.

- A. very popular in America
- B. very popular in China
- C. for people who know about it
- D. in danger of disappearing

C

German artist HA Schult is an unusual artist who uses trash(废物) to make sculptures. "We are living in the time of garbage," says Schult. "I created a thousand sculptures of garbage. They are a mirror of ourselves." Here, Schult was talking about his 1,000 trash sculptures in the form of humans. He first exhibited them in 1996 in the western German state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

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“They are social sculptures,” he explains. “They are not only sculptures for the eyes. They are sculptures to spread the idea that we live in a time of garbage.” So far, Schult’s social sculptures have been on show in Paris, in Moscow’s Red Square, on the Great Wall of China, and in the desert next to the Pyramids of Giza near Cairo.

HA Schult’s work is unforgettable. Although his work has had a big influence on the art world, Schult remains modest about his creations: “Artists have to learn every time. We are not important. All that counts is the time in which we are living.”

Trash art has been around for years. But it seems that only the popular artists are regarded as true artists when working with trash. Why can’t common people be considered artists when they use the same things and change them into some form of personal art? Maybe it’s because we all have our own preset ideas of what art is and isn’t, or whom artists are or should be.

You can be an artist like Schult if you try. Look at used metal cans. What might be done with them? Imagine them in any number of new uses, or imagine them simply as an art form. What about boxes or clothing? Boxes can usually serve as new storage containers and houses for pets. And clothing? Imagine taking old clothes and turning them into hats or hanging organizers.

38. What do we know about Schult’s sculptures?

- A. They served as garbage containers.
- B. They reflected environmental issues.
- C. They were first shown in Paris, France.
- D. They were to raise economic awareness.

39. HA Schult’s artistic works also get the message across that an artist must ____.

- A. be socially responsible
- B. be as modest as possible
- C. make garbage recyclable
- D. take diverse artistic forms

40. According to the last two paragraphs, the author probably agrees that _____.

- A. it takes talent to be a trash artist
- B. preset ideas are important to artists
- C. trash art can’t be seen as a real art form
- D. average people can also make trash artists

41. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Could You Be a Trash Artist? B. What Are Social Sculptures?
C. Do You Know about Trash Art? D. How Can We Deal With Used Cans?

D

As summer turns to fall and parents are buying children their new backpacks, it is time to think of how our schools work and whether they are inspiring true learning. The schools of today are largely those of our great-grandparents. While white boards may have replaced blackboards and DVDs are used instead of projectors, schoolroom atmosphere is remarkably unchanged. Teachers deliver inert(无活力的) information to eager and empty minds who will soon lose what Ellen Galinsky described as the “fire in their eyes”.

Our view of learning is trapped in the learning illusion(错误观念) that content is all that matters. Of course, content is important. Who would not want to have the multiplication tables memorized? But content is constantly changing. Pluto? No longer a planet. If memorization of content is everything, children’s knowledge will be out of date. Classrooms at all levels need to emphasize “the six C’s”: content, collaboration, communication, confidence (risk-taking), critical thinking and creative innovation(创新).

Our approach to the economic threats we see on our borders is to push for 19th century memorization in a 21st century world. Yet the facts will be as close as the Google generation’s fingertips. We need to teach our children how to learn, and how Sally and Pedro can together figure out how to use technology to understand why some trees never lose their leaves while others do. We need John and Qonick to argue about the best way to solve that math problem, rather than just listen to what the teacher tells them. Today’s schools should be active places where kids are actually thinking together about problem-solving.

None of this is to say that children cannot learn in school. They can. But children are often expected to sit still, listen and repeat disembodied content. The “keys to the kingdom” of the 21st century will go to those who love to learn and can transform their knowledge in innovative ways.

42. The underlined part “fire in their eyes” in Paragraph 1 probably means “_____”.

- A. desire for knowledge B. determination to succeed
C. anger shown to the teachers D. patience for the exam results
43. Why does the author mention “Pluto” in the second paragraph?
A. To explain the meaning of the planet.
B. To emphasize the school education.
C. To show knowledge is changeable.
D. To advise children to work hard.
44. Who does the Google generation refer to?
A. Scientists in the 19th century. B. The students in the 21st century.
C. Famous people in the 20th century. D. Experienced teachers in the world.
45. It can be concluded from the text that _____.
A. students should sit still in the classroom
B. it is better for children to learn at home
C. creative learning is very important now
D. white boards can't be used at school

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。

How to keep yourself safe from new virus?

After a new-type coronavirus was detected in viral pneumonia cases in Central China's Wuhan city, more cases have been reported. 46 :

1. Wear masks outdoors

- Wearing a mask is one of the most effective ways to protect you from getting infected.
- Make sure to wear it properly by tightening up the nose clip and pulling the bottom of it over your chin.
- 47 , a mask is also needed to prevent you from spreading germs to others.

2. Cover your coughs and sneeze with tissue(纸巾)

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, or you can cough or sneeze into your sleeve, but avoid covering with your hands directly.

3. 48 .

Wash your hands with soap and running water thoroughly for at least 15 seconds.

- Before eating and after using the toilet
- After returning home
- After touching trash or garbage
- After contacting with animals or handling animal wastes

4. Strengthen your immune system and exercise regularly

- Exercise regularly is one of the most important ways to help you stay away from catching any infections.
- Make sure that shared spaces have good air flow and avoid going to crowded places such as hospitals, railway stations and airports. 49.
- Seek prompt (及时的) medical attention if you have symptoms of fever and respiratory infection.
- Avoid close contact with people who have flu or cold-like symptoms.
- 50. Avoid contact with wild animals or farmed livestock without any protection.

- A. If your hands are not visibly dirty
- B. Eat thoroughly cooked meat and eggs
- C. Wash your hands frequently and properly
- D. Protect yourself and others from getting sick
- E. Wear a mask if transport or movement is necessary
- F. If you're not feeling well or have symptoms of fever
- G. To prevent catching the infection, here's what you can do

第三部分 语法和词汇运用(共10小题;每小题1分,共10分)

51. As you can see, the reason _____ I'm here to tell the story is 52. _____ I made the right decision.
53. _____ I do is based on powers we all have inside us.
54. Beneath this _____ (amaze) sky, we see a sleeping village and a dark, lonely tree.
55. Asking questions _____ (be) the easiest way to promote active learning.

56. Not only is he known as a superhero in the Superman films, but he is also _____ (regard) as a superhero to many in real life.
57. His unusual use of colour has led experts to think that Van Gogh's mental illness may have _____ (affect) his sense of sight.
58. The Empire of Light is a series of paintings by Belgian artist Rene Magritte. Between 1953 and 1954, he painted the same s_____ (景色, 场景) 27 times.
59. It is by acting together, in this exciting way, that we can i_____ (参与, 包含) thousands-millions-of people, and this is what is going to change the world.
60. Active learners do not accept they learn. They a_____ (尝试) to find the truth at the heart of each idea.

第四部分 书面表达(共20分)

假如你是中华中学的学生会主席李华,你校学生会应 Westminster School 邀请,下星期将到该校进行交流访问,向该校学生介绍中国传统文化。请你给该校联系人 Mr. Smith 写一封邮件,信的要点如下:

1. 感谢对方的邀请;
2. 询问食宿、活动安排和说明要介绍的传统文内容;
3. 祝愿交流活动成功。

注意:(1)词数100左右;(2)可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;(3)开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am Li Hua, chairman of the Student Union of Zhong Hua High School. _____

Thank you for your attention. Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Hua

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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