

顺义区 2019-2020 学年度第二学期期末质量监测

高一英语试卷

考生须知:

- 1.本试卷总分 100 分, 考试用时 90 分钟。
- 2.本试卷共 10 页, 分为选择题(62 分)和非选择题(38 分), 共四道大题。
- 3 试卷所有答案必须涂成书写在答题卡上, 有在试上作答无效。选择题必须用 2B 铅笔作答; 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔作答。
- 4.考试结束后, 请将答题卡交回, 试卷自己保留。

一、完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 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。

A

Beethoven is one of the greatest composers in the history of music. In his twenties, he lost his hearing. But he didn't give up. 1 by his struggles with deafness, he produced hundreds of musical works.

At 54 years of age, he lived at a small house in Vienna, 2 he completed his last work, Symphony No 9. Before the performance, Beethoven nervously imagined how people would 3. The backstage atmosphere at the theatre was tense. During the performance, Michael Umlauf and Beethoven took 4 of the concert as directors together. For more than an hour, Beethoven jumped about in front of the orchestra, 5 his arms wildly in the air, and madly turning the pages of his score while Umlauf stood quietly by his side, skillfully guiding the orchestra. As the final joyous note signalled the end of the symphony, the audience 6 to their feet clapping, cheering and waving their hats. The performance was a great 7.

Beethoven was surprised at the audience's response. 8 shocked the audience as well was that the person who didn't hear the symphony was the very man who composed it! Beethoven is a real musical genius.

1. A. inspire B. inspiring c. inspired D. to inspire
2. A. when B. where c. that D. why
3. A. appreciate B. admire c. respect D. respond

4. A. care B. hold c. charge D. advantage
5. A. wave B. waving c. waved D. to wave
6. A. jumped B. danced c. rushed D. kept
7. A. failure B. help c. example D. success
8. A. What B. Which c. That D. Where

B

I'm not someone who likes to play games. But last April, I heard some of my classmates talking about the Rubik's Cube (魔方).

I saw a friend solve this puzzle very _9_ which really surprised me. Before I had even made my first _10_, he had aligned (对齐) all the colors. At the time, I thought my classmate must be using some _11_ technique.

At home I searched online for _12_. I found out about an Australian teenager who can _13_ the "third order" cube in 4.73 seconds. I was shocked. Fascinated (着迷) by his _14_, I began to study the Rubik's Cube myself.

Without a teacher to help me, it was a big challenge. The first thing I did was to _15_ the formulas (公式) for the cube. _16_, that turned out to be an ineffective way of solving the problem.

I began to _17_ another approach to the cube, called "muscle memory". It depends on practising a specific mechanical movement into memory through _18_. As time went on, I became more and more skillful. Meanwhile, I found that it was a good way to improve my logical skills and memory.

I'm so glad that I was able to solve the Rubik's Cube. All in all, to take on a new thing is always a good idea, a way into a new world.

9. A. luckily B. quickly C. clearly D. normally
10. A. move B. decision C. choice D. effort
11. A. realistic B. traditional C. fantastic D. popular
12. A. pictures B. words C. information D. advice
13. A. stop B. destroy C. choose D. complete
14. A. skill B. knowledge c. gift D. courage

15. A. write B. check C. correct D. memorize
16. A. Therefore B. Meanwhile C. However D. Besides
17. A. take B. bring C. accept D. get
18. A. preparation B. repetition c. question D. organization
19. A. quick B. clever c. simple D. useful
20. A. used B. introduced c. addicted D. recommended

二、阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

（一）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

SUMMER PROGRAM

Program Title:

London: Creativity, Innovation（创新）and Leadership

The Academic Program:

The first week	A mix of traditional academic lectures about British history and contemporary culture.
The second week	Creativity, innovation and leadership through interactive workshops and comparative student-led sessions（会议）.

Program Dates:

- Teaching will take place daily finishing 4 pm every day from July 23 to August 3.
- Accommodation（住宿）check-in on Sunday July 22 and check-out on Saturday August 4.

Number of Participants:

The cost is based on a minimum of 30 students（£2,450 per student）. In addition there will be two group leaders who will accompany the group. Please note that we cannot accept a reduction in the number of students without adjusting the cost of the program.

Accommodation:

Participants will be accommodated in King's College London student dormitory. Each

apartment has a single bedroom, laundry room and free Wi-Fi connection.

The program fee (费用) will include:

- Weekday breakfast and lunch on campus (Monday-Friday only) .
- Academic lectures, seminars and workshops.
- Guided excursions and site visits.
- Cultural and social activities as outlined.
- Accommodation inside campus.
- Course certification.
- Airport transfers on arrival and departure

English culture, King's College London, academic study ...If you are interested, come and sign up!

21. What can students do in the first week of the program?

- A. Go for excursions
- B. Learn about British history
- C. Do some interactive workshops
- D. Take part in student-led sessions

22. When will the teaching of the program take place?

- A. Every day from July 23 to Aug 3.
- B. Weekdays from July 23 to Aug 3.
- C. Every day from July 22 to Aug 4.
- D. Weekdays from July 22 to Aug 4.

23. If Sam joins in the program, he will_____.

- A. pay£ 1,450 at most
- B. have a single bedroom
- C. pay for Wi-Fi by himself
- D. accompanied by a volunteer

24. The program fee includes_____.

- A. visa application fee
- B. three meals every day
- C. accommodation outside campus
- D. guided excursions and site visits

B

People can reduce, reuse or recycle waste instead of throwing it away. Matt and Sam decided to do an experiment to see how much waste the three R's could save.

First, they collected the rubbish from six classrooms at their school and then divided the

rubbish into three groups:

- things that were reusable, such as a pencil or a marker
- things that could be recycled, such as cans, glass, or paper
- things that were truly waste

Then, Matt and Sam weighed each of the three groups. They discovered that 84% of the total rubbish thrown away that day could be recycled or reused. They decided to do something about it.

Matt and Sam presented the idea of starting a recycling programme to the school leaders. Then they worked



with the Student Council. They prepared brochures for the students and their families about recycling. After thinking over the possibility of the programme, the school bought colored containers for each classroom. Besides, each room received a blue container for paper and a green container for glass and cans as well as a red container for real rubbish.

Within a short time, each classroom in the school was sorting recyclable materials from rubbish before it was thrown. To check the school's progress, Matt and Sam weighed the rubbish one more time. They collected the rubbish from the red containers from the same six classrooms as before, sorted the rubbish into three groups again and weighed each group. This time, they found that the red containers were filled with 90% real waste. Only 10% of recyclable materials had been thrown into the red containers. Matt and Sam were pleased with their efforts.

25. Why did Matt and Sam do the experiment?

- A. To see what could be reused.
- B. To see what could be recycled.
- C. To see how much waste students produced.
- D. To see how much waste the three R's could save.

26. What did Matt and Sam do in the recycling programme?

- A. They worked by themselves.
- B. They made a speech on recycling.

- C. They wrote brochures about recycling.
- D. They bought colored containers for each classroom.
27. How much real rubbish was thrown into the red containers after the experiment?
- A. 84%. B. 10%. C. 90%. D. 100%.
28. Which word can best describe Matt and Sam?
- A. Friendly. B. Generous. C. Confident. D. Responsible.

C

Many on the Mountain

We often see people waiting in lines at supermarkets, theatres and amusement parks. Surprisingly, some people even have to wait in line at the summit (顶峰) of Qomolangma in the Himalayas.

The best time to climb the Himalayas is during the months of April and May, as well as some days in September and October. "In these periods of recent years, the path contains rocks and deep crack from melting ice due to the warm weather, which make expeditions up the mountain more dangerous, said Apa, an experienced Nepalese guide. During this year's climbing season, crowds of climbers became stuck in a long line near the summit. The line is above the mountain's highest campsite — about 8,000 meters above sea level.

However, most people can only spend a few minutes at the summit without extra oxygen supplies. Twenty-one mountaineers have died in the Himalayan mountains so far this year, according to Grippled, a magazine dedicated to mountain climbing. Eleven of these climbers died on Qomolangma.

This death count marks a four-year high. Overcrowding, inexperience and poor weather have been the most common causes of death, USA Today reported.

After these tragedies, one question remains: Why do so many people risk their lives to climb the mountain? The answer differs from climber to climber. Studies suggest that people who take risks tend to perceive themselves differently than people who avoid risky activities. But for adventurers who are drawn to the Himalayas, reaching the summit of Qomolangma is a lifelong dream, according to Discovery News.

"Qomolangma is like a light to bugs that attracts people once they hear about it. It represents the ultimate for many people," US mountaineer Alan Arnette said. Technological advances have also encouraged more people to climb the mountain. People can get high-tech safety equipment more easily than before. And with the internet, climbers know better than ever about how to reach the summit safely, Yahoo Travel noted.

29. What happened during this year's climbing season on Qomolangma?
- A. Many climbers got stuck due to a snowstorm.
- B. Climbers had to wait in line near the summit.
- C. The highest campsite was closed for safety reasons.
- D. There were not enough oxygen supplies for climbers.

30. What do we know from the USA Today report?
- A. 21 climbers have lost their lives on Qomolangma this year.
B. This year's climber death count is four times more than last year's.
C. Climbers who have less experience may have a higher risk of death.
D. Climbers can only spend a few minutes at the summit of Qomolangma.
31. What does the underlined word "perceive" in paragraphs mean?
- A. Think. B. Change. C. Pretend. D. Promise.
32. What are the last two paragraphs mainly about?
- A. The risks on Qomolangma.
B. Mountaineers' lifelong dream.
C. Causes of mountaineers' deaths.
D. Reasons for climbing Qomolangma.

D

Fans of art believe that its main purpose is to make us look at life from many different angles. When it comes to Cubism (立体主义), however, the artists of this era wanted us to look at life from every angle.

The father of Cubism, Spanish artist Pablo Picasso, is among the art world's most famous names. Like many other great names before him, he felt restrained by the rules of his teachers and decided to do something: break them.

Early in his painting career, Picasso realized something important about how people view and remember scenes of beauty. When we look at a subject, we don't just see it from one angle, as many paintings appear. Instead, we study the subject from a number of different angles, heights and viewpoints. This is the aim of Cubism: It portrays (描绘) subjects from a wide range of angles; it doesn't force us to see things as the artist viewed them at the time he or she painted them. To bring his visions to life, Picasso and other Cubists took the most basic components of a subject and rearranged them in a way which let us see it in full detail.

"By breaking objects and figures down into distinct areas, Picasso aimed to show different viewpoints at the same time and within the same space," in the words of the Tate Institution. Or as Lithuanian-born Cubist Jacques Lipchitz once put it: "Cubism is like standing at a certain point on a mountain and looking around. If you go higher, things will look different; if you go lower, again they will look different."

Cubism stood out as it was an art movement which didn't just rely on the artist to share their vision by painting what they saw. As cubist paintings mainly show their subjects in a deconstructed form, this means that viewers must use their imaginations to find the missing pieces for themselves. As Guardian art critic Johnathan Jones noted, this is part of the beauty of enjoying Picasso's works. "If you can relax your gaze (凝视) enough and just enjoy the painting long enough, something really amazing happens. Your mind produces a solid feeling of the things Picasso was looking at... the world is revealed in its majesty (壮观)," he wrote.

33. What is a main feature of cubist works?

- A. They are simple pictures.
- B. They break things down into parts.
- C. They are mainly in black and white.
- D. They present scenes of life to viewers.

34. Why are Jacques Lipchitz's words quoted (引用)?

- A. To point out the origin of cubism.
- B. To compare cubism with other schools of art.
- C. To show his understanding of what cubism was.
- D. To show that mountains were a common subject in cubism.

35. Which word would Jonathan Jones probably use to describe cubist works?

- A. Imaginative. B. Traditional. C. Colorful. D. Life-like.

36. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Seeing Every Side. B. The History of Cubism.
- C. The Beauty of Enjoying. D. Pablo Picasso: A Great Cubist.

(二) 阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

Is traffic a big problem where you live? Increased cycling may be the answer. Where are the best places to live and cycle? A new report lists the best bike-friendly cities around the world.

Top of the list is Amsterdam, the bike capital of the world. An unbelievable 40% of all traffic movements are by bicycle. Copenhagen, the city of bikes, is a city where 32% of workers cycle to work because it's fast and easy. Berlin is another European city that's great for cycling. The city has about 80 kilometers of bike lanes, and 50 kilometers of pavement (人行道) paths. Cycling accounts for 12% of total street traffic.

Barcelona has been praised for its cycle service "Bicing", a bicycle service that allows users to take and leave bicycles at any of the 100 stations spread around the city. The city has created a "green ring" that surrounds the city area of Barcelona with a bike path. There are 3,250 parking spaces for bikes at street level at present. Barcelona City is also building a new underground car park for bicycles.

The UK has its cycle-friendly cities too. Bristol is the birthplace of "Sustrans" — the cycle-route charity which was formed 30 years ago. One of their projects was turning an old rail line between Bristol and Bath into a bike route. Other bike-friendly cities in the UK include Cambridge and York.

Bicycle is a most popular means of transportation in China. Nowadays, riding a bicycle is also a good way to support low-carbon living. There are many riding routes in Beijing for outdoor-lovers to explore. Cyclists can get close enough to experience the history and culture

of Beijing, including the Forbidden City, the Bird's Nest, Hutong etc.

37. Why do 32% of workers cycle to work in Copenhagen? (不多于六个单词)

38. What is "Sustrans"? (不多于三个单词)

39. What is also a good way to support low-carbon living nowadays? (不多于三个单词)

40. What is the passage mainly about? (不多于七个单词)

三、选词组填空 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据句意, 选择方框中动词词组的正确形式完成句子, 每个词组只能使用一次。请将答案书写在答题卡相应题号后的横线上。

be regarded as	break down	come across
attempt to	take action	

41. His two sledges _____ and the two horses had difficulties with the snow, so Scot and his men had to push the sledges themselves.

42. After hundreds of failed experiments, Tu Youyou _____ a promising chemical.

43. Christopher Reeve _____ a superhero in real life.

44. To inspire young people to _____ for the environment, animals and community, *Roots and Shoots* was established.

45. Active learners _____ find the truth at the heart of each idea.

四、书面表达 (20 分)

根据题目所提出的具体要求, 在答题卡上写出一篇连贯完整的短文, 词数不少于 60。

假如你是李华, 请你参考下面的信息, 给学校英文广播站写一篇广播稿, 号召大家绿色生活, 并举例说明。

短文的开头已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

- save energy
- reduce pollution
- improve the environment

Nowadays green living is becoming more and more popular. _____

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

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