四川2020年上学期成都实验外国语五龙山校区高一英语第一阶段考试题

注意事项:

1.本试卷分为第1卷(选择题)和第11卷(非选择题)两部分。

2.本堂考试120分钟，满分150分。

3.答题前，考生务必先将自己的姓名、学号写在答题卡上，并用2B铅笔填涂。

4.考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

第I卷

第二部分语法和词汇知识(共10小题;每小题1分，满分10分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. --Shall we go to the art exhibition right away ?

--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. It's your opinion B. I don't mind C.It's all up to you

D. That's your decision

22.Always read the\_\_\_\_\_on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine.

A. instructions B. explanations. C. descriptions D. introductions

23. --Father, you promised!

-- Well,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But it was you who didn’t keep your word first.

A . So did I B. So was I C.So I was D. So I did

24. During the Olympic Games, the CCTV-5 will\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all the major events.

A. watch B. remember C. cover D. enjoy

25. The pronunciation of the English words is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the French words.

A. nothing like that B. nothing like one

C. something like those D. anything like it

26. The new stadium being built for the next Asian Games will b\_\_\_\_\_\_ the present one.

A. as three times big as B. three times as big as

C. as big as three times D. as big three times as

27. You forgot to go to the meeting? You\_\_\_\_\_\_ important things. It's so disappointing.

A. had always forgotten B. are always forgetting

C. always forget D. were always forgetting

28. You can hardly know the difficulty they had\_\_\_\_\_\_the little money.

A. made B. to make C. making D. to be make

29. The Great Wall is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tourist attraction that millions of people pour in every year.

A. so a well-known B. a So well-known

C. such well-known a D. such a well-known

30. Nowadays, some people prefer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_online rather than\_\_\_\_\_\_ a department store.

A. shopping; going to B. to shop; go to C. shop; go to

D. shopping; to go to

第三部分 阅读理解 （共15题： 每小题2分，满分30分）

A

Crystal Cruises (乘船浏览) -Luxury Every Day

What do you plan to do this winter vacation? Do you want to travel over the sea, experience the ocean wave and enjoy the wonderful sea views? If that's what you want, come and sail on a Crystal Cruise ship. We have three ships: The Crystal Queen, The Crystal Princess, The Crystal Palace.

Come and sail in luxury (奢侈) on cruises around the Caribbean Sea for 7 or 14 days.

Our seven-day cruise costs $2,000 and our two-week cruise is $3,500.

A typical one week cruise:

Day One- set off from Miami

Day Two- free day in Nassau, in The Bahamas

Day Three- -near Haiti

Day Four- -visit Puerto Rico and Antigua

Day Five- -free day in Barbados

Day Six- -free day in Port of Spain, Trinidad

Day Seven- -travel to Caracas, Venezuela

Day Eight- fly home.

All food and drink is included in the price of your cruise (except for wines). Our cruise ships all have a cinema, a five-star restaurant, a theatre, a library and a gym. However, you have to pay extra money to enjoy the films and plays.

If you prefer to go on a cruise in another part of the world, we also organize cruises in the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean.

Our ships carry over 2,000 passengers and we have nearly 600 crew members in all.

So come on board today for the holiday of a lifetime!

Call immediately: 020-4455832

I'm sure you will enjoy your luxury cruise ship journey very much!

31. What is the main purpose of this text?

A. To advertise summer holiday cruises.

B. To share an experience of a sailing journey.

C. To give suggestions on taking summer vacation,

D. To offer instruction on how to sail on a cruise ship.

32. What do we know about the one-week cruise?

A. It flies home on the seventh day. B. It starts from Haiti.

C. It costs less than $2,000. D. It is around the Caribbean Sea.

33. When can travelers wander around Trinidad?

A. On the third day. B. On the fourth day.

C. On the fifth day. D. On the sixth day.

B

What are American high schools like? Well,I 'm happy to tell you what I know.

When I started school here, it had already been a week since the school opened. At this school, freshmen usually go on a trip for about three days at the beginning of school. Unfortunately I missed that wonderful trip, which would have been the best time to get to know my classmates. I was really sad. I wished I' d known about it earlier.

Despite the disappointment, however, I gradually adapted to my new life and school.

There is a space in the basement of the teaching building where students chat and meet each other. As we do not always have the same classrooms and classmates, the school wants us to get to know each other there. Students usually come to school early, sit in that space and have fun. Around the space, there are many lockers for students to leave their books in, so that students do not have to carry a heavy schoolbag everywhere.

It really surprises me that we have almost no textbooks. We only have textbooks for World History and Algebra 2 and they are big and heavy, like bricks. For other classes, we only need binders (濒夹) with paper in them. Without textbooks, students learn things freely and actively. For example, my humanities teacher just teaches us what is in her mind at the time. We never know what we will learn.

Another difference between American schools and Chinese schools is that American schools care about students' morality more than their academic studies. For example, if you do not finish your homework, you will just be asked to do it later, but if you cheat or lie, you will get a warning or even be kicked out.

I think that most students here are good at schoolwork as well, but compared to Chinese students, they can make learning a more joyful experience. I think we should take the good points from our two different kinds of education to perfect our approach to studying.

34. What was the writer sad for?

A. He was late for school. B. He missed the tip at the beginning of school.

C. He didn't know anyone. D. American students looked down upon him.

35. Why do students go to the basement of the teaching building?

A. To attend class. B. To share a classroom.

C. To have fun. D. To meet teachers.

36. How do teachers in the US teach the students?

A. Whatever they want. B. They use bricks.

C. Some use textbooks; some teach freely. D. They always teach as required.

37. According to the passage, in American high schools,\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you are likely to be kicked out if you cheat

B. you’ll be punished if you do not finish your homework

C. students are better at school work than Chinese students

D. students care much about the grades they get

C

It was the early 1950s, and I was a member of the A class at Armidale High School in northern New South Wales.

In second and third years we all did General Maths, and our teacher was Mrs. Lindsay- Clare Lindsay. Her arrival at our classroom was always quick, “Good morning, everyone!" Small but energetic, she would drop her things on the teacher's table, and move immediately to the blackboard, continuing the material of the last lesson as though we had all just left the room for five minutes. Our books would be out, and we would watch her closely.

I've thought a lot about Clare Lindsay over the years. What was her special magic? There're two reasons and I think they're necessary for all excellent teachers. She loved her subject, and she loved us, in a patient and objective way. She had no favorites that I can remember, and she called us all by our first names pleasantly. She had a way of teaching that I loved.

“Now we could go down this path, couldn't we? We could argue this, and then this, but that doesn't work because of this. No Can Do (NCD)!"She would put a big cross, and write“NCD”against what she had put down. “Right! Why not go down this new path?”And she would show us that this new way worked. It was fun, and her love for maths caught on. We all did well for her, the poor students as well as the skilled. I've never found maths difficult, and I put that skill down to her,

In fourth and fifth years, we were divided into the science and arts streams, and Mrs. Lindsay taught us all no longer. But as the leaving Certificate exams were coming, one of my friends became nervous about how much maths he didn't know. With great courage, he went to see Mrs. Lindsay, and asked if she would help him prepare for his General Maths paper.“Of course!?" she said, and did just that after school, in her own time. He passed. What a good teacher!

38. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A. What Mrs Lindsay was like. B. How Mrs Lindsay started her class.

C. How Mrs Lindsay treated her students.

D. What activities Mrs Lindsay organized in class.

39. What was Clare Lindsay's special magic?

A. She always talked with her students. B. She knew how to control her students.

C. She had much knowledge of maths. D. She loved her job and her students.

40. What does the author mean by saying “I put that skill down to her” in paragraph 4?

A. He forgot the maths skill Mrs Lindsay taught.

B. He found that the maths skill was difficult to learn.

C. He thanked Mrs Lindsay for teaching him the maths skill.

D. He hoped Mrs Lindsay would teach him more maths skills.

41. Which of the following can best describe Clare Lindsay?

A. Enthusiastic and warm-hearted. B. Brave and patient.

C. Energetic and strict. D. Generous and careful.

D

Dyslexia is a learning disorder. It affects the ability to recognize words, and for some readers to understand what they have read. Experts say dyslexia affects about five to ten percent of the population of the United States. Researchers have long known that people with dyslexia write or read words and letters backwards in the wrong order.

But a new study shows that people with dyslexia may have trouble redirecting their attention between senses, from seeing something to hearing something. Vanessa Harrar led the study. She reported the findings in the journal Current Biology. The study suggests that dyslexic people may have trouble moving quickly from what they read to what they hear. Doctor Harrar calls this a “sluggish shifting of attention across the senses ".

In the study, Doctor Harrar tested 17 people with dyslexia, and 19 others without reading problems. The volunteers were asked to push a button as quickly as possible when they heard a sound, saw a light or experienced both together. Doctor Harrar compared the speed of their reactions.

She found that people with dyslexia were just as fast as the others when they saw only a picture or heard only a sound. Bur the dyslexics had a slower reaction time when they heard a sound and saw a picture at the same time.

Doctor Harrar feels like playing action video games could help dyslexic people shift from seeing to hearing more quickly. She adds that images in video games force the eyes to move and focus quickly.

The study also shows that dyslexic people have the most difficulty going between what they saw and what they heard. This may have an effect on how dyslexic children are taught how to read. When children learn the alphabet, they usually see the letter first and then hear the sound, or they see and hear the letter at the same time. The study shows that dyslexics might learn more quickly if they hear the sound of a letter or word first before seeing it.

42. Dyslexia may affect a person's

A. social skill B. learning ability C. speech ability D. sense of happiness

43. What does the underlined word “sluggish” in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Heavy. B.Slow. C. Sudden. D. Simple.

44. How might dyslexic people learn more quickly?

A. By listening to the radio. B. By watching action films,

C. By playing video games. D. By reading.

45. Where does this text probably come from?

A. A reading note. B. An advertisement

C. A teaching essay. D. A science report.

第四部分完形填空(共20小题:每小题1.5分，共30分)

请认真阅读否列短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

We are warned by our teachers not to waste time because time lost will never\_\_ 46\_\_\_ . I think it quite\_\_ 47\_\_. What does time look\_\_ 48\_\_\_ ? Nobody knows, and we can't see it or touch it and no \_\_\_49\_\_\_ of money car buy it . Time is abstract (抽象的)，so we have to\_ 50\_\_\_about it.

Time passes very quickly. Some students say they don't have\_ 51\_\_\_ time to review their lessons. It is\_ 52 \_they don't know how to make use of their time. They waste it in going to theaters or playing, and\_\_ 53 \_other useless things. Why do we study everyday? Why do we work? Why do most people\_\_\_54\_\_\_ taking buses instead of walking? The answer is very\_ 55\_ We wish to save time because time is\_56\_\_\_.

Today we are living in the 21st century. We\_\_ 57\_\_\_ time as life. When a person dies, his life ends. Since life is short, we must\_\_\_58\_\_our time and energy on our study so that we\_ 59\_\_\_ be able to work and live well in the future. Laziness is the \_\_\_60\_\_of time, for it not only brings us \_\_\_61\_\_\_\_, but also does other\_\_\_\_62\_\_to us. If it is necessary for us to do our work today,\_ 63\_\_\_ us do it today and not\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ it until tomorrow. Remember that time is much more\_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_\_.

46. A. return B. bring C. turn D. come

47. A. important B. true C. interesting D. usual

48.A. for B. over C. after D. like

49. A. amount B. quality C. number D. price

50.A. talk B. guess C. imagine D. check

51. A. spare B. free C. enough D. much

52. A. that B. why C. because D. certain

53. A. doing B. making C. taking D. getting

54. A. needn't B. prefer C. had better D. have to

55. A. easy B. interesting C. stupid D. simple

56. A. worthless B. priceless C. ready D. little

57. A. consider B. agree C. think D. believe

58. A. devote B. give C. set D. spend

59. A. must B. should C. may D. need

60. A. helper B. thief C. friend D. teacher

61. A. wealth B. health C. failure D. illness

62. A. danger B. trouble C. harm D. difficulty

63. A. help B. make C. have D. let

64. A. keep B. remain C. manage D. leave

65. A. valuable B. expensive C. worth D. rich

第II卷

第一部分首字母填空(共10小题:每小题直分，满分10分)

根据所给词的首字母，请结合句意填空

1. My first i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him was that he was a kind and enthusiastic young man.

2. Unless you change your a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_towards your studies you won't make any progress.

3. She apologized to me and a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that she had taken my umbrella by mistake.

4. When things aren't going well, my mother always e\_\_\_\_\_\_ me, telling me not to give up.

5. I am writing this letter to express my a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for what you have done to help me.

6. During the national holiday, I will not go outside to travel but choose to stay at home with my family i\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Faced with the serious problem alone, the manager had no c\_\_\_\_\_\_but to solve it.

8. The e\_\_\_\_\_\_look on the shy girl's face shows that she hates being looked at by all the people in the classroom.

9. She gives us an exact d\_\_\_\_\_of what is happening in the scientific experiment.

10. Students will get punished for their bad b\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as breaking the classroom rules and cheating in the exams.

第二部分选词填空(共10小题:每小题1分，满分10分)

|  |
| --- |
| be similar to in other words look forward to be divided into  take part in at the end of in the end pick up  take up make sure make sure of make progress |

1.I would not have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in English without your help.

2. Your performance in the driving test didn't reach the required standard.\_\_\_\_, you failed.

3. He asked how many of us were going to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the Talent Show.

4. I've got to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my daughter from school at four o'clock.

5. He arrived at the cinema early to \_\_\_\_he got a seat,

5. Helen always helps her mother even though her studies\_\_\_\_\_\_\_most of her day.

7. Mencius was a thinker whose teachings\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_those of Confucius.

8. We are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_receiving your e-mail in no time and knowing that what's going on in your new school.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_the 16th century, about five to seven million people spoke English.

10. The school year\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_two semesters, the first of which is September through December, and the second is January through May.

第三部分课文填空(共10小题:每小题1分，满分10分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Text 1

R: It was good. The teacher's name is Mr Davies.

D: Mr Davies?

R: Yes, he isn't Chinese, obviously, but he's fluent \_\_\_1\_\_\_Chinese. And there's an assistant teacher \_\_\_2\_\_\_ (call) Miss Wang. She is Chinese. We're going to see her once a week.

D: And what do you think?

R: Well, learning Chinese isn't going to be easy--but the first lesson was very\_\_\_ 3\_\_\_(enjoy)--I liked it a lot. Mr Davies gave us a lot of encouragement --- he made us \_\_\_4\_\_\_\_(feel) really good about being there. The most important thing at \_\_\_5\_\_\_beginning is pronunciation, getting the sounds right -- and he was very good at \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_ (correct) --- he said it didn't matter if we made mistakes. I think we all made a lot of progress -- in just an hour!

D: That's great

Text 2

Another important differences is \_\_\_7\_\_schools are state schools or private schools. State schools \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_(pay) for by the government, but in private schools, the parents pay for the education of \_\_\_9\_\_\_(they) children. Germany and France have both state and private schools, but most students go to state schools, which are very good. \_\_\_10\_\_\_(similar), America has both state and private schools. Most American children go to state schools, but the private schools can be very good. British has both state and private schools. In Russia, children go to state schools.

第四部分短文改错(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(A)，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。

I just come back from Britain last week. I was luckily enough to be one of the student from different countries to visit the UK from Feb.16 to 28. We visited many places, like London, Oxford or the Lake District. I learned much about British culture and history in London, that was my favourite. I also liked Oxford, in which I saw much old buildings. The Lake District was beautiful, but it was pity that it rained heavily when they were there. The most excited thing for me in the Britain was that 1

made a lot of friends there.

第五部分翻译填空(共6小题; 20个空，每空填1词，每空0.5分，满分10分)

根据汉语意恩将下列句子中所缺词汇补充完整，一空一词。

1.鲁迅写的书在如今的课堂上仍然在被使用。

The books\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lu Xun are still taught in class nowadays.

2. 如果你能帮我解决困难，我将不胜感激。

I \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you could help me with the difficulties.

3.他的作品还未完成就去世了，真是太可惜了。

It was a pity that the great writer died, with\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4.我全身都打湿了。这是因为我下午忘记带伞了。

I'm all wet under the rain.\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I forgot to bring an umbrella with me this afternoon.

5.学校图书馆九点开门。

The library in school\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_9 o'clock.

6. 我宁愿付整顿饭钱而不愿意看着9个朋友仔细计算、分摊账单。

I \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ a meal \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nine friends pick

over and split a bill.