

北京师范大学广州实验学校2020-2021学年第一学期英语考试

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本试卷共16页，满分150分。考试用时120分钟

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必在答题卡上用黑色钢笔或签字笔填写自己的学校、班级、姓名、试室号、座位号和考生号，再用 2B 铅笔把考生号的标号涂黑。
2. 全部答案必须在答题卡上完成，答在本试卷上无效。
3. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案；答案不能答在试卷上。
4. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内的相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
5. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

第一部分：阅读理解（共15小题，每题2分，共30分）

Why go to Madrid?

There may be a slight chill(寒冷) in the air, with temperatures staying around 15°C in March, but Spain's handsome capital is slowly starting to warm up. Even more attractive are the cultural events.

A new exhibition on the living and working spaces of Spain's greatest artist, Picasso, has just opened in the studio at the Fundación Mapfre at Paseo de Recoletos 23. It runs until 11 May with rarely seen pieces borrowed from his family.

Later this summer, the 400th anniversary of the death of the

Renaissance(文艺复兴) painter El Greco will be marked with an exciting exhibition at the Museo del Prado at Paseo del Prado from 24June to 5 October.

How to go?

The widest range of flights is offered by EasyJet—from Bristol, Edinburgh, Gatwick, Liverpool and Luton. British Airways and its sister airline Iberia combine forces from Heathrow and London City. Ryanair flies from Manchester and Stansted; Air Europa flies from Gatwick.

Barajas airport is 13km north-east of the city centre and is served by frequent trains on Metro line 8, but the shortest underground journey is a bit complex with at least one change at Nuevos Ministerios station and takes about 30 minutes. The fare to any station in the city centre is €4.50. The airport express bus runs every 15 to 35 minutes around the clock; €5 one way. It takes 40 minutes to reach the city centre. A taxi takes half the time. A flat rate of €30 covers most of central Madrid.

1. When will the exhibition about Picasso close?
A. On 23 March. B. On 11 May.
C. On 24June. D. On 5 October.
2. Which airline operates flights from Manchester to Madrid?
A. Easy Jet. B. Ryanair.
C. Air Europa. D. British Airways.
3. What is the fastest way to reach central Madrid from Barajas airport?
A. Take a taxi. B. Take a city bus.
C. Take Metro line D. Take the airport express bus.

B

Growing up, Deka Ismail says she let labels define what she could be. “I

was a black girl, from a refugee (难民) family,” Dekka said. “It was as if I was only allowed to explore in this **predetermined** box”

After a high school chemistry class inspired her to think about a career in science and gave her confidence in the field, Dekka learned to live outside labels and began making big plans for her future. Now she is about to begin her freshman year at the University of California, planning to become a professor.

Born and raised in San Diego’s City Heights neighborhood, Dekka is the daughter of a Somali refugee couple. When Dekka was eight years old, her mother got a job by studying hard back in school in order to support the whole family. That made Dekka realize that education could make a difference to one's life. She spent a lot of time in the library reading books, and didn’t do many of the things her peers did, like partying or having romantic relationships.

“I always felt like I had to be the perfect girl for my family,” Dekka said. “You have to do your best and do much better than everyone else. I felt like the whole world was waiting for me to mess up.”

Dekka’s efforts paid off. The summer before her senior year of high school, she was accepted to the American Chemical Society Project SEED Programme. “She brought both enthusiasm and focus,” Botham, a researcher at this research institute, recalled. “She arrived every day ready to work, ready to learn and ready to tackle new challenges regardless of whether or not she had done anything similar.”

When asked what advice she would give to others like her, Dekka warned them not to underestimate(低估) themselves. “Don’t tell yourself that scholarship is too big or this programme is too competitive or I’ll never get

into this school,” she said. “I was not sure whether I could make it until I started seeing the acceptance letters rolling in.”

4. From the passage, we can learn that _____.

- A. Dekka was adopted by a refugee family
- B. Dekka became a professor after graduation
- C. Dekka’s experiences drove her to work hard
- D. Dekka spent a lot of time going to parties

5. Dekka realized the importance of education _____.

- A. after her chemistry class
- B. from her mother’s experience
- C. by reading books in the library
- D. through working at the institute

6. According to the last paragraph, Dekka advised that students be _____.

- A. patient
- B. ambitious
- C. confident
- D. generous

7. What does the story intend to tell us?

- A. Life is not all roses.
- B. Practice makes perfect.
- C. Well begun is half done.
- D. Hard work leads to success.

C

“A lie can travel half way around the world before the truth can put its boots on.” That quote is attributed to Mark Twain. In today’s Internet world of “fake (假的) news”, lies spread even faster and the truth is having trouble finding its boots.

To make matters worse, most young people get news from social media sites where facts are mixed with rumors (谣言), half-truths and complete lies. This has led to young people becoming confused. In the latest PISA, which tested 15-year-olds worldwide on academic subjects, fewer than one in ten of

the examinees were reported to be able to distinguish fact from opinion. A Stanford University study showed that students at all levels of education could not tell real news from fake news. In one instance, eighty percent thought that a paid advertisement was a real news story.

Fake news is spread by people who have a prejudice. They want to influence public opinion either for or against something or someone. It is important, then, for young people to recognize when they are being used and to be skeptical of online information.

Traditional media, such as newspapers and television, are still the more credible sources of information. Reporters are professionally trained to look for facts, and editors have the job of making sure those facts are correct. However, if you are getting most of your information online, you have to be your own editor. In that case, the first thing to do is to look at the writer of a post. Is this person known to be credible? Does the site where you read the post have a prejudice? Next, look for other sources from mainstream media to confirm the information. In other words, by putting on your truth boots you won't be fooled into chasing lies.

8. Why is the quote mentioned in paragraph 1?

- A. To give a definition.
- B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To offer background information.
- D. To highlight the wisdom of Mark Twain.

9. What will always happen to young people with news around?

- A. They prefer a real news story.
- B. They are easily taken in by fake news.
- C. They can distinguish fact from opinion.

D. They get worried about their education.

10. What is the author's suggestion from the text?

A. Fight against prejudices.

B. Avoid traditional media.

C. Be an editor of your own.

D. Believe in trained reporters.

11. What is the text mainly about?

A. The truth about fake news.

B. The influence of fake news.

C. Problems with online information.

D. Sources of online information.

D

Hybrid cars (混合动力车) are cars that run on petrol and electricity. They have a small standard petrol engine and a battery (电池) electric motor to provide electric power.

There are some differences between different models of hybrid cars but the general principle is that the car runs on petrol and the electric motor kicks in when additional power is required for example when going uphill or accelerating. In some hybrid cars the petrol engine turns itself off when not needed for example when the car has stopped at traffic light keeping only the electric engine running.

Conventional cars have large engines to deal with driving uphill and accelerating. Hybrid cars have much smaller petrol engines improved by electric motors when needed so they use less petrol. Another way that fuel consumption is cut is by a system of "regenerative (再生的) braking". The electric motor is used to slow down the car rather than conventional brakes.

The energy produced by slowing the car is changed into electrical power which is automatically stored in the battery. In effect the battery recharges when you brake. In conventional cars the energy produced when braking is wasted.

In 1928 Ferdinand Porsche built an experimental hybrid car. The first mass-produced hybrid car the Toyota Prius came out in Japan at the end of 1997. However hybrid cars became available in the USA only in 1999. As they use less fuel, hybrid cars are cheaper to run. There are also many voices in place to encourage people to buy them. In some countries hybrid car owners pay a lower rate of tax and don't have to pay on certain roads. In some cities hybrid cars are allowed to park for free.

12. What can we learn from para 2?

- A. Hybrid cars don't need petrol any more.
- B. The petrol engine and the electric motor work all the way
- C. Hybrid cars mainly depend on electrical power to run
- D. some hybrid car petrol engines will quit when unnecessary

13. In regenerative braking _____.

- A. energy wasted in conventional cars is stored in the battery
- B. the conventional brakes are used to slow down the car
- C. the battery charges itself when the car is accelerating
- D. the petrol engine is usually turned off automatically

14. From the last paragraph we can infer that Hybrid cars ____.

- A. were first available in the USA
- B. will have a bright future
- C. free their owners from tax
- D. are free to park anywhere in the city

15. The main purpose of this text is to _____.
A. show how hybrid cars slow down
B. advertise hybrid cars
C. inform people of a kind of energy-saving cars
D. explain why hybrid cars use less energy

七选五:根据短文内容,从短文后的 7 个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Be a Green Child

What does it mean to be green? “Green” is more than just a color.

16. ____ Why green? Plants are green, and without them the Earth wouldn't be such a lovely home for us human beings to live. What can we do? Here's a four-step guide to being green.

Reduce It!

17. ____ For instance, a shorter shower means you use less water and less fuel that your house uses to run the heater to warm up the water.

Reuse It!

Sometimes people call ours a “throwaway society”. It means that we're a little too willing to throw away old stuff(东西) and buy new stuff. 18. ____ For instance, if your baby brother becomes older and loses interest in his plastic basketball hoop (篮圈), why not give it to another family who has a little kid?

Recycle It!

Recycling has never been easier. Many communities will pick it up right in front of your house and some towns even require it. Recycled goods go to a recycling center, where they can be turned into new cans, bottles, and paper.

Enjoy It!

It's true that rubbish and pollution are problems, but the Earth remains a huge and beautiful place that's ready for you to explore. 19. Go for a hike, visit local nature centers and gardens, and climb up mountains.

But before you travel the globe, take a look at your own backyard. Is there a spot where you could plant a tree? 20.

- A. It also means taking special steps to protect the environment.
- B. Sometimes, even if you no longer need something, someone else just might.
- C. You can start by visiting the naturally beautiful spots in your city.
- D. Turn off the water when you're brushing your teeth.
- E. Get out there and get your hands dirty.
- F. You can watch with pride as your tree takes root and your garden plants grow.
- G. When you use less of something, you do a good thing for the Earth.

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。

We went for a walk in the fields, my mother, my wife, my son and I.

Mother had been 21 to come out with us, for she was in poor health, and even a(n) 22 distance would make her feel tired. But I insisted that, just for this reason, walking was necessary. 23 her agreement, she went to fetch her overcoat.

This year, spring came too late. Some old people found it hard to endure the long cold. But 24 spring was here now, and my mother

had 25 another bitter winter.

My mother and I walked in front, followed by my wife and son.

Later, 26 occurred between us: my mother wanted to take the main road, for it was wide and 27, while my son preferred the little path, where there might be more interesting things. It was 28 me to make the final decision. My mother had got used to listening to her strong son, and my son was in the habit of 29 his father, a big figure in his mind. I suddenly felt the weight of a heavy 30. I tried to 31 a win-win choice, but failed. Finally, I decided 32 my son, because there would be long years 33 in which I could be with him.

But my mother changed her 34, and said, “We'd better take the little path. You'll have to 35 me on your back in places I can't walk across,”

Differences thus 36; we picked our way along the little path. When we came to a certain spot, I let my mother get on my back. My wife followed my 37 and carried our son. 38 as my mother was, she was quite thin, and not heavy at all. My son was 39, but a child could only be so heavy. Despite this, both my wife and I walked 40, as steadily as possible, as if we bore the whole world on our backs.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 21. A. uncertain | B. excited | C. unwilling | D. cautious |
| 22. A. short | B. average | C. long | D. extra |
| 23. A. Reaching | B. Nodding | C. Having | D. Getting |
| 24. A. above all | B. after all | C. in addition | D. in fact |
| 25. A. enjoyed | B. missed | C. suffered | D. survived |
| 26. A. choices | B. barriers | C. differences | D. quarrels |

27. A. busy B. smooth C. empty D. long
28. A. up to B. away from C. in for D. out of
29. A. offending B. greeting C. loving D. obeying
30. A. responsibility B. pressure
C. guidance D. atmosphere
31. A. work out B. give out C. turn out D. carry out
32. A. upon B. against C. for D. about
33. A. before B. around C. later D. ahead
34. A. attitude B. direction C. mind D. route
35. A. take B. bring C. carry D. fetch
36. A. occurred B. settled C. remained D. split
37. A. example B. path C. pattern D. instruction
38. A. Ill B. Old C. Short D. Tall
39. A. thin B. fat C. naughty D. small
40. A. slowly B. quickly C. quietly D. easily

第四部分：（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Half a century ago, using chemical fertilizers (41) (be) very common in farming as it stopped crop disease and increased (42) (produce). Recently, scientists (43) (discover) that long-term use of them can cause damage (44) the land and people's health.

With these discoveries, now, many farmers find (45) necessary to turn to organic farming. This kind of farming is to grow healthy crops with natural (46) not chemical fertilizers. Organic farmers focus (47) (particular) on keeping the soil fertile and rich. In order to do that, they change the kind of crop in each field (48) few years, or plant

crops to use different levels of soil, or plant grass between crops to prevent the soil from (49) (carry) away. The same goal of these methods is to grow good food and avoid (50) (damage) the environment.

第五部分：单词拼写（共15小题，每题1分）

51. We made an _____ (呼吁) for support.
52. It's difficult to _____ (预测) what the boy's future will be.
53. If everyone forms good habits, we will create an ocean of _____ (文明) at last.
54. Strict measures have to be _____ (采用) to protect adopted children from family abuses.
55. All his _____ (尝试) to get through the driving test without being trained has failed.
56. I liked facts, things that are _____ (具体的).
57. Peter showed me that what matters is how you _____ (传递) your own passion so that you excite other people.
58. I _____ (最终) passed my driving test yesterday.
59. The race organizers are trying to attract _____ (赞助者).
60. We can visit your company on Monday or Tuesday; our plans are _____ (灵活的).
61. The door opened _____ (自动地) as we approached.
62. Since June 1, all Chinese retailers have been _____ (禁止) from providing free plastic shopping bags.
63. _____ (精神的) health is as important as physical health.
64. In my opinion, the Internet does _____ (加强) the relationships between my friends or my relatives and me.
65. He tried to dance, but he was too _____ (笨拙).

第六部分：完成句子（共10小题，每题2分，共20分）

66. 另一方面，很有争议的事情也就是他竟然在事故中烧毁了他自己的房子。

_____, controversially he burnt his own house in the accident.

67. 水对于小婴儿甚至青少年总是有吸引力的。

Water always _____ little babies and even professionals.

68. 所有中国人在任何情况下都不会对美好的未来失去信心。

Under no circumstance shall all the eager Chinese people _____ the bright future.

69. If they _____ (用光, 用尽) certain daily

necessities, Wilson will drive to the nearest store and purchase what's needed.

70. There was one poem _____ (特别) that's stayed in my memory.

71. 这支营救队由二十名医生和二十五名护士组成。

The rescue team _____ twenty doctors and twenty-five nurses.

72. 放松点儿。这不是个严重的问题，因此你不用紧张。

_____. It's not a serious problem, so you don't need to be nervous.

73. 我们正在聊天，突然一只老鼠从沙发下跑了出来，吓得我们尖叫起来。

We were talking when suddenly a mouse ran out from under the sofa. We were frightened and _____ screams.

74. We stuck to our original plan of swimming _____ (尽管) the bad weather.

75. 她名扬四海应归功于他的支持。

Her worldwide fame is _____ his support.

第七部分：语法考察(下列10道题目不限字数，完成正确即可得分。共10小题，每题1.5分。)

76. I wish I _____(be)able to tell him all about it last night.

77. If I _____(be)a superman, I _____(prevent)the earthquake from happening.

78. If you _____(come)a few minutes earlier, you _____(meet)the famous singer.

79. I would _____(非常感激)if you could help me with it.

80. _____(突然想起)the boss was behaving pretty strangely.

81. _____ we take plenty of boiled water every day.

(必须用形式宾语完成)

我认为我们每天喝大量的开水是必要的。

82. We should always _____(记住) the earth is our only home. (必须用形式宾语完成)

83. But for your help, I couldn't _____(find) the place.

84. It is high time you _____(take) the medicine ,sir.

85. I would rather you _____(paint) the wall green next time.

第八部分：86. 书面表达 阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。（共1题，共25分）

'Usual boring day!' This would be the answer from Roman if somebody asked him how his day was. These days he found everything boring, nothing excited him.

One day he was lying in his room as usual. Suddenly light went off. His room was rather hot without an air conditioner. Though he did not want to leave his room, he had to. Unwillingly, he left his room and came to living room. Living room was slightly cool as it had two huge

windows.

His young brother was playing with his friend. They were rolling on the floor. He was looking out for the TV remote, but couldn't find. He got up and searched it everywhere, but remote was nowhere. He looked at his brother who was still lying on the floor playing.

He asked him, "Where is the remote?"

"Under the Sofa", his brother yelled.

He tried to look through, but it was dark. He put his hand under the sofa. He touched something, grabbed it and took his hand out. OMG! It was a snake in his hand!

After seeing that his brother started to yell, " Snake, snake!" Mom came as soon as she heard their shouting. She too was horrified to see a snake. She was so scared that she even couldn't speak a word. Two kids were trying to hide into each other's back. "What an old trick!" Roman thought and threw it over kids.

As the snake landed on the floor near to the kids, it started moving from left side to the right. Only then did Roman realize that the snake was real, not a toy. He threw the snake over kids because he thought it was a fake snake and kids were playing some tricks.

This time mom almost got heart attack. Now he was scared too. The snake was only 10 meters away from kids and was staring at kids. They even couldn't call a rescue team. There might be some deadly damage before their arrival. There was not much time to think. It was the

time for a quick action.

Paragraph 1:

As Roman was farther from the snake, he jumped to the window and grabbed the curtain._____

Paragraph 2:

After the rescue team caught and took the snake away, everyone went inside the home._____