

北京师范大学广州实验学校 2020-2021 学年第一学期 12 月月 考高一年级英语问卷

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本试卷共 10 页, 4 个部分, 满分 150 分. 考试用时 100 分钟

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用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, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听说考试 (满分 20 分)

第二部分 阅读理解 (满分 50 分)

第一节 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。
(共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

A

The latest additions to its World Heritage (遗产) list. The following are some of the recent additions.

Churches of the Pskov School of Architecture (Russia)

The structures, many of which are churches, were all designed by the Pskov School of Architecture. It was a leading school of building design in the country, especially in the 15th and 16th centuries. Some elements common to Pskov architecture date back to the 11th century.

Babylon (Iraq)

The ancient city of Babylon is gaining World Heritage Site status. The city was once a main tourist site before Iraq suffered several wars. The 4, 300-year-old city is where dynasties have risen and fallen since the earliest days of settled human civilization. UNESCO Says the site “offers a look into one of the most influential empires of the ancient world”.

Writing-on-stone (Canada)

Canada Writing-on-stone monument has a large number of protected rock paintings and rock carvings. Some of them are 2, 000 years old. The markings were left by Blackfoot Native Americans, who lived in parts of Western Canada and the far northern United States. The land that makes up Writing-on-Stone is filled with rock posts that have been formed into “spectacular shapes” by erosion (侵蚀).

Party and Ilha Grande (Brazil)

The historic coastal town of Party and the island Ilha Grande are already popular places for visitors to Brazil's Rio de Janeiro state. Party was the final stop along the Gold Route, along which gold was shipped to Europe in the 1600s. The area is also home to a huge number of animals, some of which are in danger now.

1. What do we know about the buildings in Pskov?
 - A. Their designs came from the same school.
 - B. They are merely churches.
 - C. They are a group of ancient schools.
 - D. Their paintings are about 2,000 years old.
2. What can we learn from the Writing-on-Stone monument?
 - A. It is the best-preserved monument in Canada.
 - B. It enjoys great popularity with visitors.
 - C. It reflects the culture of the natives.
 - D. It was formed by nature.
3. What can visitors see in Party and Ilha Grande?
 - A. Shipping activities.
 - B. Coastal scenery.
 - C. Gold mining equipment.
 - D. Sand Castle.

B

Many people believe that you lose the ability to learn new languages as you get older. Language experts, however, will tell you that you're never too old to learn a new language. As you get older, it can be more difficult to learn a new language, though.

Children and adults learn new languages in different ways. For children, language is their life. They study for thousands of hours every year, because they need to learn languages to become part of their communities. Adults, on the other hand, are already part of a language community. Learning a new language means becoming part of another language community, and adults rarely get the chance to practice as much as young children do.

Moreover, children learning a new language are expected to make mistakes. This gives them freedom when learning to be daring and confident. Adults, however, often feel pressured to be perfect when learning a new language. This can discourage many people and make it even harder to learn a new language.

When young children learn a new language, they come to see various languages as a "normal" part of society. This mindset(思维模式) helps them embrace learning a new language without feeling like they're doing something unusual or "too hard".

So if you want to learn a new language, go for it! It's never too late to learn a new language. If you're older, it may take more work, but it can be done. If you're a young child, though, now is the time to step out and learn a new language!

4. By "language is their life", the author means that children_____.

- A. can't live without language
- B. lead a happy life every day
- C. practice a new language a lot
- D. are taken good care of adults

5. What may make it hard for the old people to learn to a new language?

- A. They are afraid of being laughed at
- B. They usually have too many interests
- C. They think making mistakes is natural
- D. They always make all kinds of mistakes

6. Which of the following shows the difference between children and adults in learning a new language?

- A. The behaviors they have
- B. The learning attitudes
- C. The future plans they have made
- D. The materials they are using

7. According to the author, a new language_____.

- A. can never be learned by the old people
- B. can be grasped by the old people easily
- C. can be understood only by the old people
- D. can be learned by both the old and the young

C

California has lost half its big trees since the 1930s, according to a study to be published Tuesday and climate change seems to be a major factor (因素).

The number of trees larger than two feet across has declined by 50 percent on more than 46, 000 square miles of California forests, the new study finds. No area was spared or unaffected, from the foggy northern coast to the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the San Gabriels above Los Angeles. In the Sierra high country, the number of big trees has fallen by more than 55 percent; in parts of southern California the decline was nearly 75 percent.

Many factors contributed to the decline, said Patrick McIntyre, an ecologist who was the lead author of the study. Woodcutters targeted big trees. Housing development pushed into the woods. Aggressive wildfire control has left California forests crowded with small trees that compete with big trees for resources (资源).

But in comparing a study of California forests done in the 1920s and 1930s with another one between 2001 and 2010, McIntyre and his colleagues documented a widespread death of big trees that was evident even in wild-lands protected from woodcutting or development.

The loss of big trees was greatest in areas where trees had suffered the greatest water shortage. The researchers figured out water stress with a computer model that calculated how much water trees were getting in comparison with how much they needed, taking into account such things as rainfall, air temperature, dampness of soil, and the timing of snow-melt (融雪).

Since the 1930s, McIntyre said, the biggest factors driving up water stress in the state have been rising temperatures, which cause trees to lose more water to the air, and earlier snow-melt, which reduces the water supply available to trees during the dry season.

8. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. The seriousness of big-tree loss in California.
- B. The increasing variety of California big trees.
- C. The distribution of big trees in California forests.
- D. The influence of farming on big trees in California.

9. Which of the following is well-intentioned but may be bad for big trees?

- A. Ecological studies of forests.
- B. Banning woodcutting.
- C. Limiting housing development.
- D. Fire control measures.

10. What is a major cause of the water shortage according to McIntyre?

- A. Inadequate snow-melt.
- B. A longer dry season.
- C. A warmer climate.
- D. Dampness of the air.

11. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. California's Forests: Where Have All the Big Trees Gone?
- B. Cutting of Big Trees to Be Prohibited in California Soon
- C. Why Are the Big Trees Important to California Forests?
- D. Patrick McIntyre: Grow More Big Trees in California

D

Green is an important color in nature. It is the color of grass and the leaves on trees. It is also the color of most growing plants.

Sometimes, the word "green" means young, fresh and growing. For example, a greenhorn is someone who has no experience. In the 15th century, a greenhorn was a young cow or an ox whose horns (角) had not yet developed. A century later, a greenhorn was a soldier who had no experience in war. By the 18th century, a greenhorn had the meaning it

has today—a person who is new in a job.

Someone who is good at growing plants is said to have a green thumb (大拇指). The expression comes from the early 20th century. A person with a green thumb can make plants grow quickly and well.

Green is also the color used to describe the powerful feeling, jealousy (嫉妒). The green-eyed monster (怪物) is not a dangerous animal from outer space. It is an expression used about 400 years ago by the British writer William Shakespeare in his play “Othello”. It describes the unpleasant feeling when someone has something he wants. For example, a young man may suffer from the green-eyed monster if you get a pay rise and he does not.

In most places in the world, a green light means to move ahead. In everyday speech, a green light means agree to continue with a project.

12. A greenhorn now refers to _____.

- A. a person who is new in a job
- B. a new soldier
- C. a young horse
- D. a cow without horns

13. A person with a green thumb is a person _____.

- A. who is good at growing plants
- B. whose thumbs are of green color
- C. whose garden is greener than others'
- D. who is younger than his neighbors

14. A man may meet the green-eyed monster if _____.

- A. he sees a dangerous animal
- B. he reads a sad play
- C. his friend gets a prize that he wants
- D. he can't get something

15. The main idea of the passage is _____.

- A. a greenhorn
- B. a green thumb
- C. the Green Revolution
- D. the word “green” and its story

第二节 七选五（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选山可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When trying to learn the English language you will sometimes come into difficulties, please don't worry as we help you as much as we can.

If there is a subject or lesson you want to learn and you can't see the English lesson listed then contact us. 16._____ Remember Easy Pace Learning is a free online website built to people learning the English language.

17._____ That is because we all use it! To post a question on Facebook, click on the link Easy Pace Learning Facebook. Then come and say hello and post as many questions as you like, just make sure you like the page as well and tell your friends.

When you learn English, it is important you enjoy it. 18._____ It will help you learn different words and it is fun to listen to. Please don't think that you have to remember all the words that you hear, use music to get used to hearing new words and also learning some.

We want to help as many people as possible start learning the English language. To help us achieve this goal please tell as many people as you can about the website. 19._____

We have videos to show you a brief site tour of Easy Pace Learning. We hope you enjoy using Easy Pace Learning and use it again. All the videos used for learning English can be viewed by clicking on this link.

When learning English you will use a lot of time. But when you have learnt some of the English language, it will help lead you to a brighter future. 20._____ More work prospects, your job grade will hopefully go up and you will make new friends.

- A. Help us post links on any social network.
- B. Learning English can use up your own time.
- C. Learning English is really not that difficult.
- D. We promise that we will add the lesson to the list.
- E. A great way to learn English is to listen to music.
- F. Sometimes it is easier to post a question on Facebook.
- G. By learning English it will give you many advantages.

第三部分 语言知识与运用（满分 30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

For a period of a month some time ago, I became a vegetarian. Some people won't eat meat because they think it is cruel to animals, or because of health ____21____. My reason is a little ____22____; it is love.

I simply wanted to honor my grandmother by not eating meat. My grandmother spent a large part of her life as a vegetarian, and some of my happiest childhood ____23____ in Vietnam were of sharing a meal with her.

In fact, as a child, I learned how to ____24____ food not from dishes my mother often cooked, but from the simple meals my grandmother ____25____. Often, dinner with Grandma would come with interesting stories she had known from her childhood.

Grandma 26 more than a decade ago. Now I am an adult living in San Francisco, and Grandma's vegetarian suppers and stories have become a 27 past. But one morning it occurred to me that I could no longer hear the sound of my grandmother's voice, because she had left me forever. So I 28 to become a vegetarian for a month. It is something Grandma would do as a way to 29 those who had died before her. And I could do no less.

In a city famous for its dining experience, this was 30. I turned down several dinner parties for fear of offending(冒犯) the hosts. I 31 walking by restaurants where the 32 of good cooking wafted(漂浮) in the air. My best friend wondered 33 I was going through a mid-life crisis.

In truth, I wanted to change my 34 many times. What got me through that month-long diet was this particular memory of my grandmother. Now, I followed her 35. I invited friends who wanted to taste vegetarian food. And as we ate, I told them stories I had known as a child.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 21. A. wonders | B. studies | C. dreams | D. concerns |
| 22. A. different | B. useful | C. cool | D. crazy |
| 23. A. lessons | B. opinions | C. chances | D. memories |
| 24. A. appreciate | B. experience | C. improve | D. support |
| 25. A. sold | B. hunted | C. demanded | D. prepared |
| 26. A. pulled away | B. took away | C. passed away | D. put away |
| 27. A. similar | B. temporary | C. various | D. distant |
| 28. A. supposed | B. believed | C. decided | D. refused |
| 29. A. honor | B. protect | C. influence | D. attract |
| 30. A. difficult | B. surprising | C. interesting | D. natural |
| 31. A. forgot | B. regretted | C. avoided | D. enjoyed |
| 32. A. taste | B. skill | C. smell | D. sense |
| 33. A. before | B. if | C. until | D. unless |
| 34. A. mind | B. brain | C. view | D. duty |
| 35. A. theory | B. result | C. fact | D. way |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容填空。在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Cultural TV programs experienced a come-back at 36 _____ start of the Chinese New Year in 2017. Since its broadcast, the program, *Readers*, has become a hit. Broadcast on China Central Television (CCTV) over the weekend, it is bringing fresh enthusiasm for literature in China. 37 _____ (reader) set out to interpret the power and values behind

38 _____ (tradition) Chinese culture. The weekly talk show, which is produced and hosted by the famous TV personality Dong Qing, 39 _____ (invite) people from all walks of life to read poems, essays and books they like or wrote. Readers has brought the almost-lost habit 40 _____ reading aloud back into the public spotlight, 41 _____ allows the audience 42 _____ (appreciate) the beauty of language. The participants also 43 _____ (active) share stories from their own life, 44 _____ (explain) reasons why particular pieces touched their hearts or shaped their lives. In the show, poems can be adapted into songs. So far, this program 45 _____ (consider) one of the most popular shows in China.

第四部分 写作（满分 50 分）

第一节 词汇连连看（共 10 小题；每小题 0.5 分，共 5 分）

【第一组】

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 46. mature | A. n. 独立；自主 |
| 47. accurate | B. adj. 有抱负的；野心勃勃的 |
| 48. ambitious | C. adj. 模棱两可的 |
| 49. ambiguous | D. adj. 精确的；准确的 |
| 50. independence | E. adj. 成熟的；（果实）熟的 |

【第二组】

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 51. relieved | A. adj. 自我中心的；自私的 |
| 52. shallow | B. adj. 宽心的；宽慰的 |
| 53. average | C. adj. 肤浅的；浅的 |
| 54. ordinary | D. n. 平均；平均数 |
| 55. self-centered | E. adj. 普通的；平常的 |

第二节 单词拼写（共 10 小题；每小题 0.5 分，满分 5 分）

根据括号内的中文意思使用本学期学过单词的适当形式填空

56. He lay down and was asleep _____ (立刻).
57. What _____ (措施) are being taken to help them?
58. Hunters were _____ (射杀) antelopes to make profits.
59. I would _____ (感激) it if you could accept my invitation.
60. Jack made outstanding _____ (贡献) to children's medicine.
61. They also shared with us many _____ (传统的) stories about Hawaii.
62. Don't believe what he said. His story is _____ (以……为基础) on nothing.
63. I'm _____ (关切的) about the African elephants. What do you know about them?

64. The Sanctions Committee will also meet to _____ (调查) and discuss this issue.
65. In spite of the serious injury, Lucy _____ (挣扎) to her feet and walked towards the destination.

第三节 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据括号内的中文提示, 完成句子, 一空一词 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

66. The history of the town _____ (追溯到) the Middle Ages.
67. Zhaxi and other volunteers watched over the antelopes _____ (日日夜夜).
68. He has _____ (提出建议) that she should take a rest for a while.
69. We must protect the heritage and _____ (确保, 设法保证) that no damage is done.
70. On the plain in front of us, we can just _____ (看清、分清) a herd of graceful animals.

第四节 翻译句子 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据括号内所给的短语, 以及句式要求翻译句子。

71. 汉字也成为连接中国现在与过去的一个重要媒介。(be connected with, 用含有“介词+关系代词”的定语从句)

72. 新旧更替的时代已经到来。(give way to, 用定语从句)

73. 因其珍贵的皮毛, 它们正在遭受非法猎杀。(hunt for, 用被动语态)

74. 只有学会与大自然和谐共处, 我们才不会成为野生生物和地球的威胁。(in harmony with, 用“only+状语放句首”句型)

75. 这些国家不仅找到了一条不以牺牲古迹为代价的未来发展之路, 而且明白了多个国家合作创造美好未来的可能性。(a path to, run over, work together, 用“not only ...but also...”句型)

第五节 书面表达（共1小题；满分25分）

随着经济的发展,越来越多的文化遗产遭到破坏。假设你是红星中学高中生李华,请给当地报社写一封信,谈谈你对保护文化遗产的**建议**。

内容包括:

- 1) 文化遗产的重要性;
- 2) 如何保护文化遗产。

注意：

- 1) 词数 120 左右;
- 2) 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
- 3) 开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear Editor,

I am Li Hua, a senior student from Hong Xing High School.

Sincerely,
Li Hua