昆八中2020-2021学年下学期月考二

**特色高一英语试卷答案及解析**

**【答案】**

**听力1-20：**1-5：CACAB 6-10：BACBA 11-15：CCACB 16-20：BACCB

**阅读21-30：21-25：**DACBA **26-30: BBDCA**

**七选五31-35：DGCFE**

**完形填空36-55：36-40:DBCAA 41-45:CDBAB 46-50: CDDBC 51-55:CAADB**

**语法填空56-65：**56. known 57. particularly  58. that  59. an  60. were played  61. on  62. to help  63. performance  64. enjoyable  65. It

**单词拼写66-75：66.** limited **67.** keen **68.** data  **69.** intelligent **70.** shallow

1. pursue **72**. beneath **73**. hugged **74**. intention **75**. scenes

**改错【答案】**1. an→a 2. 句中第二个it→them 3. downloading→download 4. Obvious→Obviously 5.在beneficial后增加to 6. that→which 7. annoying→annoyed 8. times→time 9. but→and 10. 删除句中第二个to

**作文范文：**

Dear Sir or Madam,

    Recently our class has had a heated discussion about space exploration. Some students believe that space exploration is a waste of time and money. They point out the fact that it costs billions of dollars to carry out the space exploration, but a little information is brought back.

    However, every coin has two sides. ①There are still a majority of students who believe that space exploration has more advantages. Many new products, such as weather forecasts and communication satellites, are also products of space programs and they have benefited people all over the world. What's more, scientific knowledge about outer space has been acquired by mankind.

    ②I believe that space exploration will bring more benefits in the future, which we cannot even imagine now.

    Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua

**【解析】**

**阅读A篇：略**

**阅读B篇：**

1. 【文章大意】本文主要讲述了一个太空旅行项目：Aurora Station太空酒店。

细节理解题。根据第二段中的“It can house two crew members and four guests”可知，Aurora Station能容纳两名乘务员和四名客人，所以它每次能接待四名客人。故选B。

2. 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“guests can enjoy the excitement of zero gravity as they fly throughout the space hotel... view the northern and southern auroras(极光) through the many windows. They can take part in research experiments... a souvenir”可知，客人可以在太空酒店内部飞行，体验失重、每天观看16次日出日落、欣赏极光并参加研究实验等。故选A。

3. 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了一个太空旅行项目：Aurora Station太空酒店。故选B。

**阅读C篇：**

1. 【文章大意】本文介绍了数字存钱罐的兴起。

词句猜测题。根据第一段中的“With the move towards a cashless society, pocket money is going digital”可知，随着向无现金社会的发展，零花钱正在转向数字化。因此推断“the change”指代上文提到的“pocket money is going digital”。故选B。

2. 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“These apps aim to teach young children financial concepts(概念), such as budgeting, interest rates and income”可知，这类应用（比如Gimi）的目的是教孩子金融概念，比如预算、利率、收入等。故选D。

3. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“warns people that while digital tools can help there needs to be a more organized approach to financial education. The area should "have regular, designed classroom time and ideally should be taught as an independent subject," she said. ”可推断，如果要让孩子真正了解金融理财，数字工具是不够的，还需要接受定期的在课堂时间开展的金融教育。故选C。

4. 主旨大意题。通读全文并根据第一段“Children may not be putting coins in piggy banks for much longer. With the move towards a cashless society, pocket money is going digital”可知，本文介绍了数字存钱罐的兴起。故选A。

**七选五：**

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文，文章告诉我们中国是世界上第一个使用纸币的国家，同时详细说明了货币从物物交换到纸币的发展历程。

1. 根据空前Before the invention of paper money and coins, people used many different kinds of things for buying and selling.（在纸币和硬币发明之前，人们使用许多不同的东西来买卖。）以及空后This exchange of goods and services for other goods and services is called bartering(物物交换).（用商品和服务交换其他商品和服务的交换叫做物物交换。）可知，所以D项“例如，买一只鸡可能要花几个土豆。”能够承接上文，并引起下文，符合语境。故选D。

2. 根据空前上文This exchange of goods and services for other goods and services is called bartering(物物交换).以及空后In about 1900 BC, people in China began to use shells as money.（用商品和服务交换其他商品和服务的交换叫做物物交换。大约在公元前1900年，中国人开始用贝壳当货币。）可知，G项“然而，随着经济的发展，这样的交换变得不切实际。”与空前内容形成转折关系，且能够引起下文，符合语境。故选G。

3. 根据本段第二句In about 1900 BC, people in China began to use shells as money.（大约在公元前1900年，中国人开始使用贝壳作为货币。）以及空前In the years which followed this invention, many other countries around the world began to do the same.（在这项发明之后的几年里，世界上许多其他国家也开始这样做。）可知，C项“他们也用小贝壳作为买卖的钱。”能够承接上文，符合语境，其中They指代many other countries。故选C。

4. 根据空后The very first coins often had holes in them so that people could tie them together.（最早的硬币上通常有孔，这样人们就可以把它们系在一起。）可知，F项“没过多久中国人就用金属制造出了圆形的硬币。”能够引起下文，符合语境。故选F。

5. 根据空前About 1,000 years later, leather was used as money in China, and the first paper banknotes were produced by the Chinese people in the Song Dynasty.（大约1000年后，皮革在中国被用作货币，中国人民在宋朝印制了第一张纸币。）可知，E项“纸币在欧洲出现还是许多年以后的事。”能够承接上文，符合语境，其中paper money与空前的paper banknotes相对应。故选E。

**完形填空：**

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了在哈尔滨越来越多人积极参加冬季游泳活动。

【详解】1.考查名词词义辨析。句意：如果你冬天去过哈尔滨，但没有机会看到人们冬泳，我相信你会感到遗憾。A.choice机会；B.decision 决定；C.aim 目标；D.chance机会。have a chance to do sth.有机会做某事。可知，此处中没有机会看到人们冬泳。故选D。

2.考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. failure失败；B. pity遗憾；C. disadvantage缺点；D. wonder奇迹。根据前句“If you have been to Harbin in winter, but didn’t have a \_\_\_1\_\_\_ to see people do winter-swimming,”可知，我相信你会觉得很遗憾。故选B。

3.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这对南方人来说简直难以置信。A. unacceptable不可接受的；B. unchangeable不能改变的；C. unbelievable难以置信的；D. unbreakable牢不可破的，不能破损的。根据前句“Can you imagine swimming in a river with the temperature being about 10 degrees below zero? ”可知，这对南方人来说是难以置信的。故选C。

4.考查动词词义辨析。句意：如果你在松花江上，你会情不自禁地钦佩那些勇敢的游泳者。A. admiring钦佩；B.challenging挑战；C. inspiring启发；D. observing观察。根据前文“swimming in a river with the temperature being about 10 degrees below zero”及后文 “those brave swimmers”可知，此处指对这些勇敢的人表示钦佩。故选A。

5.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当我第一次看到冬季游泳时，我感到既兴奋又惊讶。虽然那天很冷，但游泳的人只穿了泳衣。而所有观看的人都穿着厚厚的衣服，只露出两只眼睛。A. surprised惊讶的；B.threatened 受到威胁的；C.puzzled 迷惑的；D.frightened 害怕的。根据后文“the swimmers were only wearing 　　6　　　clothes ”可知，此处指我是很惊讶的。故选A。

6.考查形容词词义辨析。句意同上。A. thin薄的；B.unusual不平常的； C.swimming游泳的；D.short短的。根据后文“while all the people watching were having heavy clothes covering all their bodies with only two \_\_\_7\_\_\_ visible.”对比可知，此处指这些游泳队员仅仅穿了泳衣。故选C。

7.考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. ears耳朵；B. hands手；C. feet脚；D. eyes眼睛。根据前文“while all the people watching were having heavy clothes covering all their bodies with only two”及后文“visible ”可知，此处指仅仅留两张眼睛看。故选D。

8.考查动词词义辨析。句意：我原以为河水很暖和，但当我把手伸进河里时，却感到很冷。A. seemed看起来；B. felt感觉；C. tasted尝起来；D. remained保持。根据后文“I dipped my hand into the river water”可知，此处指我我把手伸进河里时，感到水很冷。故选B。

9.考查动词词义辨析。句意：最令我兴奋的是他们从高高的冰台上跳入水中的方式，以及他们游泳的姿势，如蝶泳和仰泳。A.dived 跳水；B.walked 行走；C.rushed冲； D.fell倒下。结合前文“ see people do winter-swimming,”可知，此处指他们跳水的方式是让我感到兴奋的。故选A。

10.考查介词短语辨析。句意同上。A.instead of代替，而不是； B.such as例如； C. due to由于；D. other than除了。根据后文“butterfly-stroke and back-stroke.”可知，此处为举例说明他们游泳的姿势。故选B。

11.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我叔叔酷爱冬季游泳已有好几年了。A.curious 好奇的；B.anxious 担心的；C.crazy疯狂的；痴迷的； D.nervous 紧张的。短语be crazy about对……非常喜欢。根据后文“Now he is a member of the Winter Swimming Club. ”可知，此处指叔叔酷爱游泳，故选C。

12.考查名词词义辨析。句意：你感冒过吗？ A. medal奖章；B. prize奖品；C. fever发热；D. cold感冒。根据后句“I haven’t got a cold at all.”提示可知，这里问“你感冒过吗？”故选D。

13.考查短语词义辨析。句意：他笑着说：只要我们有坚强的意志，我们一定能克服任何恐惧和困难。A. As if 好像；B. Even though即使；C. Ever since自那之后；D. As long as只要。根据后文“we have a strong will, we can surely overcome...”可知，此处指只要有坚强的意志，我们就能克服任何恐惧和困难。故选D。

14.考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. dangers危险；B. fears害怕；C. risks冒险；D. shortcomings缺点。根据前文“overcome any”及后文“and difficulties”可知，此处指我们克服任何的恐惧。故选B。

15.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：相反，我比以前更健康了。A. younger更年轻的；B. happier更快乐的；C. fitter更健康的；D.heavier更重的。根据前句“I haven’t got a cold at all.”可知，此处指我比之前更健康了。故选C。

16.考查动词短语辨析。句意：那是事实，他过去患支气管炎。A. started to开始；B. came to总计；C. used to过去常常；D. continued to继续。根据前文“I have become 　15　 than I was before.”可知，此处指他过去患支气管炎。故选C。

17.考查动词词义辨析。句意：然而，自从他开始喜欢游泳以来，他的病已经完全恢复了。A. recovered恢复；B. freed释放；C. prevented阻止；D. separated分开。根据前文“I have become 　15　 than I was before.”可知，此处指他完全恢复健康了。故选A。

18.考查副词词义辨析。句意：越来越多的人积极参加冬季游泳，包括妇女和儿童。A. actively积极地；B. formally正式地；C. creatively有创造性地；D.likely可能。根据前文“more and more people”及后文“joining in the winter-swimming, including women and children ”可知，此处指越来越多的人积极参加冬季游泳，包括妇女和儿童。故选A。

19.考查名词词义辨析。句意：这项活动展示了哈尔滨人民的极大的勇气和坚强的意志。我认为这正是我们工作和学习所需要的。A. kindness善意；B. determination决心；C.awareness意识；D. courage勇气。根据后文“strong will of the people ”可知，此处指展示了哈尔滨人民的极大的勇气。故选D。

20.考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. expect期望；B. need需要；C. dream梦想；D. prove证明。根据后文“in our work and study as well”可知，此处指这是我们在工作和学习中需要的。故选B。

**语法填空：**

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了中国音乐家方锦龙因对《诗经》故事感兴趣，决心用音乐的语言来描绘这些诗歌，于是邀请作曲家马久越创作专辑《音乐·诗经》，这十首原创歌曲深受观众的喜爱，有助于普及中国传统音乐。

【详解】1.考查非谓语动词。句意：《诗歌》也被称为《诗经》 ，是现存最古老的中国诗歌集。分析句子可知，本句已有系动词is且无连词，动词know用非谓语形式，also 　　　1　　(know) as *Shi Jing* 作定语修饰句子主语*The Book of Songs*，句子主语*The Book of Songs*和know为动宾关系，所以要用过去分词表被动。故填known。

2.考查副词。句意：三年前，当中国音乐家方锦龙读《诗经》时，他对通过诗歌讲述的故事特别着迷。根据设空后的动词fascinated，可知此处要用副词来修饰动词。故填particularly。

3.考查强调句型。句意：由于他不能完全理解诗中使用的古文，他求助于专家。强调句型：It is/was +被强调部分+ that/who + 其它，强调句的特点为去掉It is/was和that/who，句子其余部分还是完整的句子；分析可知，本句是对because引导的原因状语从句进行强调，所以空白处要用that。故填that。

4.考查冠词。句意：后来，他决定邀请作曲家马久越创作专辑，用音乐的语言来描绘这些诗歌。album“专辑”为可数名词，此处指来创作一部专辑，所以表泛指；因album的首个音素为元音音素，所以用不定冠词an。故填an。

5.考查时态和语态。句意：这些歌曲由方锦龙演奏，深受观众欢迎。分析句子可知，此处是谓语动词，由并列谓语won可知时态是一般过去时；主语为They，指歌曲，根据They与perform之间是动宾关系，可知此处要用一般过去时的被动语态，主语They是复数，谓语也用复数形式。故填were played。

6.考查介词。句意：这十首歌是根据《诗经》的十首诗改编而成的，其中包括《琼瑶》，它表达了对热心助人的人的感激之情。固定短语be based on“以……为根据”。故填on。

7.考查非谓语动词。句意：这十首歌是根据《诗经》的十首诗改编而成的，其中包括《琼瑶》，它表达了对热心助人的人的感激之情。短语be eager to do，意为“渴望做……”,结合句中提示，用动词不定式（to do）形式。故填to help。

8.考查名词。句意：年轻人在观看了我的表演后，对中国传统音乐给予了热情的反馈。根据设空前my,可知此处要用名词做谓语had watched的宾语。故填performance。

9.考查形容词。句意：这十首曲子听起来轻松愉快。根据系动词sound可知此处要用形容词，作表语。故填enjoyable。

10.考查代词。句意：我们共同的目标是让更多人听到中国传统音乐。分析句子可知，设空处在句中为形式主语，真正的主语为to have traditional Chinese music reach a wider audience，所以要用it做形式主语，首字母大写。故填It。

**改错:**

【分析】这是一篇议论文。文章议论了学生使用iPad的现象，以及它们带来的好处和坏处，并建议应让学生以适当的方式使用iPad。

【详解】1.考查冠词。句意：我是一名高中生，名叫Leo。不定冠词所连接的单词senior发音以辅音音素开头，应用a。故将an改为a。

2.考查代词。句意：现在很多学生都有iPads，他们认为使用它们是一种时尚。根据句意可知，动词use后的宾语代词指代前文复数名词iPads，，故应用复数宾格them。故将句中第二个it改为them。

3.考查动词。句意：有了iPads，我们可以在屏幕上听音乐，下载很多学习材料和阅读电子书。分析句子可知，逗号后动词和前文情态动词can后的动词listen以及后文and后的read并列作复合谓语，故download应用原形。故将downloading改为download。

4.考查副词。句意：显然，这对我们的学习是有益的。修饰整句应用副词。故将Obvious改为Obviously。

5.考查固定搭配。句意：显然，这对我们的学习是有益的。be beneficial to“对……有益”是介词和形容词的固定搭配。故将在beneficial后增加to。

6.考查定语从句引导词。句意：然而，一些学生把iPads带到教室里，不戴耳机听音乐，这让其他学生很恼火。分析句子可知，逗号后为非限制性定语从句，关系代词which引导从句，代指前面整句，在从句中作主语，（非限制性定语从句不可用that引导）。故将that改为which。

7.考查非谓语动词。句意：然而，一些学生把iPads带到教室里，不戴耳机听音乐，这让其他学生很恼火。以-ing结尾的形容词一般修饰事物，以-ed结尾的形容词一般修饰人，动词make后的复合宾语中，应用-ed的结尾的形容词annoyed修饰other students，作宾补。故将annoying改为annoyed。

8.考查名词。句意：他们中的一些人甚至在课堂上浪费宝贵的时间玩电子游戏。time“时间”是不可数名词，没有复数形式。故将times改为time。

9.考查连词。句意：教室是学生学习的地方，我们学习的时候非常需要集中注意力。根据句意可知，后文“concentration is greatly needed when we are learning”和前文“The classroom is a place for students to study”之间是并列关系，不是转折关系。故将but改为and。

10.考查不带to动词不定式。句意：此外，学校应该找到一种方法，让学生以适当的方式使用iPads。let sb do sth“让某人干某事”是使役动词let的固定用法，不带to动词不定式作宾补。故删除句中第二个to。

**附：听力原文**

Text 1

W：Can you go downstairs and check our mailbox? I ordered some magazines that are supposed to arrive today.

M：Sure.Let me finish typing this report first.I’m almost done.

Text 2

M：Good afternoon，Miss.Do you have an appointment for your haircut?

W：Yes.It’s at one o’clock.But I know I’m half an hour early，so I can wait.

Text 3

W：Do you often eat out at restaurants?

M：No，I enjoy cooking at home.What about you?

W：I eat at restaurants pretty often.I’d rather cook and eat at home，too.But my work keeps me busy all the time.

Text 4

M：We are taking bus No.1 to the train station，right?

W：No，I just realized it has too many stops on the way.Let’s take No.10，which will drop us off a bit further from the train station，but there are fewer stops on the way.

Text 5

W：Do you have this car model in white or red?

M：Well，we don’t have these two colors in stock at the moment，but we’d be happy to make a purchase order for you.

W：OK.Then I would like to go for a test drive first.

Text 6

W：Where have you been，Johnny? We haven’t seen you on basketball court for weeks now.

M：Oh，I hurt my ankle five weeks ago while playing a game with another team.

W：Oh，how did it happen?

M：I jumped for the basket and fell down.

W：That sounds really painful.

M：It was.I took some medicine twice a day and I’m recovering well.I’m starting to practice shooting these days.

W：That’s great.So when can you go on court again?

M：I think I need another month to rest before I can play any games.

Text 7

W：It seems that there is something wrong with my computer now.

M：What’s the trouble with it?

W：It runs very slow.Whenever I type，it takes a long time before the words can come out on the screen.

M：Maybe your system has a problem.

W：How should I deal with it?

M：You have no choice but to fix a new system.

W：Could you help me do that?

M：I’d like to，but I’m not available now.

W：How about tomorrow morning?

M：I’m afraid not.I will have a meeting then.How about tomorrow afternoon?

W：All right.Give me a ring when you come to my office.

Text 8

M：What are you going to do after you return from Beijing?

W：I’m going to work with my father at his store.In the evening，I’ll read books.

M：I know you are a quiet person.But I think you should be more active.You know，on weekends，I go to the beach with my family.I’m going to learn to surf in the ocean this summer.

W：Have you ever surfed before?

M：No，but I can learn.What are you going to do in Beijing?

W：I’m going to a summer camp.I’ve been to that camp for four summers.

M：I’ve never done that.What do you do there?

W：We do many things.In the morning，we go climbing and boating；in the afternoon，we go fishing and swimming.

Text 9

M：Hi，Jane.Welcome back.How was the West Coast?

W：Terrific.I had a wonderful time.It was really nice to get away from the city for a while.

M：What did you think of Los Angeles?

W：It was all right.I liked it better than I thought I would.It’s very clean and large.And it’s got a lot of trees.The problem is transport.The bus service is terrible.And of course，they don’t have any subway，so it’s a little difficult to get around.We had to rent a car.

M：And was the weather good?

W：Oh，yes.It was nice and warm in Los Angeles and cool but comfortable in San Francisco.

M：Cool in San Francisco? That’s surprising.

W：Yeah，it surprised me a bit，too.We didn’t take any sweaters or anything，and they say it’s always like that in August.Anyway，I loved it.It’s probably the most beautiful city in the US—all those hills，the bay，and those charming old Victorian houses.

M：So，you like it better than Los Angeles?

W：Oh，yes.There’s much more to see and do.And because it’s smaller than Los Angeles，it’s a bit easier to get around.There are lots of buses and street cars.

Text 10

Today，we’re reporting something very strange on the south coast.The water in Depesh Lake has turned into pink.Residents of Lawton have been worried，and many have called the police station to report it.The police arrived at the lake but didn’t know what happened to the water.At first，they thought of chemical pollution，but they quickly realized this was no such possibility.Researchers from the Coastal and Marine Science Center have been looking into the issue.So far，they think the color might have to do with a large number of fish that have recently appeared in the lake.Researchers have caught a few of the fish and will be taking them to a lab for testing.Emergency workers are asking people to stay away from the lake，especially not to swim or fish in the water.We will be back tomorrow with more update information.This is the KMLC News.Now，over to Brittany Johnson with the weather report，followed by sports.