

# 福建省厦门外国语学校2018-2019学年高一下学期期中考试英语试卷

## 阅读理解

1. Ireland's Achill Island has always been a popular European tourist destination. However, since last April, the small island of just 2,600 residents has gained worldwide fame thanks to the magical reappearance of a beach that was washed away over three decades ago.

The chain of events began in 1984 when residents of Dooagh, one of the five settlements on the island, awoke to a surprising sight: their beautiful sandy beach had been washed away by strong Atlantic storms. There were only rocks and rock pools left. For over 30 years, only small amounts of sand returned to the once unspoiled shores. The area's tourism industry slowly declined, and the handful of beachside hotels, pubs, and restaurants gradually closed as well.

Then around Easter last year, something magical happened - an unusual ten-day tide blanketed the bare 300-meter long rock beach with hundreds of tons of soft golden sand. Scientists suspect that the sand had been gathering offshore for months and was transported to the beach by the high winds and powerful waves.

The locals are delighted to have their beach back, especially as it is attracting thousands of visitors wishing to witness the power of nature, with their own eyes. However, Sean Molloy, manager of Achill Tourism, cautions against going into the cold waters just yet, saying, "Because of the sand coming in, we don't know how safe the beach is now because currents ( 洋流 ) could be changed and it' ll take a little bit of time." He instead recommends visitors enjoy the soft sand and leave the swimming to the dolphins that frequent the area.

Interestingly, this is not the first time Dooagh Beach has pulled a disappearing and reappearing act. It disappeared in the 1890s, for over 30 years, before returning in 1927. However, the locals are optimistic that this time around, the beautiful sand is here to stay.

[1] What has made Achill Island famous worldwide recently?

- A. An unusual storm. B. The decrease in the number of residents.  
C. The return of its beach. D. The building of a new tourist destination.

[2] What happened to Dooagh in the past three decades?

- A. Tourism went down gradually. B. Restaurant developed slowly.  
C. Storms attacked frequently. D. Rock pools disappeared completely.

[3] What should tourists avoid according to Sean Molloy?

- A. Spoiling the shores. B. Getting into the rock pools.  
C. Playing with dolphins. D. Swimming near the beaches.

2. For many years, Bruce Bexler dreamed of going where no human had gone before. He wanted to cut a path through unexplored lands and discover rare, exotic species.

*That might sound like an impossible dream, but Bexler turned it into a reality.*

*In December 2015, he and a team of Australian and American scientists ventured into an isolated tropical rain forest on the island of New Guinea. They were the first people ever to enter the mist-covered region. "As time was limited, we were dropped in by helicopter. Once we were on the ground, there were no trails anywhere; it was really hard to get around," Bexler says.*

*Within minutes of landing, the team spotted a black chicken-like bird with strange orange skin hanging from its neck. The scientists soon determined that the unusual creature was a type of honeyeater — the first new bird species to be sighted on New Guinea in 60 years.*

*The honeyeater wasn't the only surprise for the scientists. They discovered more than 40 previously unknown plant and animal species — 13 birds of paradise, 20 frogs, four butterflies, and five palms. "We were like kids in a candy store," Bexler recalls. "Everywhere we looked, we saw amazing things we had never seen before." The newfound species didn't shy away from the scientists. Two long-nosed echidnas — primitive egg-laying mammals — let the visitors pick them up and take them back to camp to study them. An echidna looks like a hedgehog and is also called a spiny anteater.*

*Bexler thinks the animals weren't scared because they had never seen humans before. "In almost all parts of New Guinea, animals are hunted for food, and because of this, they are very cautious of people," he explains. "This area gives scientists a place where they can go to study the behaviours of animals that have not yet learned to be afraid of people."*

*Scientists believe the area is probably the largest untouched forest in Asia. Local people called Kwerba hunt and collect plants from the outer-edges of the forest but told Bexler that not even their ancestors had gone so far into the woods. The wooded area is approximately a 10-day walk from the nearest village.*

*Bexler and his team did not have enough time during the expedition to study the area completely. They hope to return and expect to record many more undiscovered species. "We just scratched the surface," Bexler says. "Anyone who goes there will come back with a mystery."*

[1] Which word best describes Bruce Bexler?

- A. Adventurous. B. Cautious.
- C. Optimistic. D. Thorough.

[2] What does Bruce Bexler mean in Paragraph 5 when he says the scientists "were like kids in a candy store"?

- A. They didn't have enough food and were hungry.
- B. They were very excited about what they saw.
- C. They were misbehaving like naughty children.
- D. They knew that if they kept searching, they'd find sugar.

[3] Why did some of the animals allow the scientists to pick them up?

- A. The scientists seemed to be very friendly.
- B. The scientists were skilled in handling animals.
- C. The animals had been well-trained by the local people.
- D. The animals had no experience or fear of people.

[4] What can we conclude about the area Bruce Bealer explored?

- A. The best way to explore the area is by helicopter.
- B. The area has not been visited by scientists for many years.
- C. The area still contains many plants and animals unknown to science.
- D. The locals are unwilling to allow the scientists to enter the deep woods.

3. Petrol and diesel cars may still dominate our roads, but their days are numbered. A recent university study found that current electric cars could be used for 87 per cent of daily car journeys in the US. That figure could rise to 98 per cent by 2020.

One barrier (障碍) to the widespread adoption of electric cars has been 'range anxiety' -- drivers' concerns about using up juice on a journey. While petrol stations are conveniently located across national road systems, the necessary network of electric charging stations is still being developed. Nevertheless, charging points are becoming increasingly common throughout the USA.

Attitudes towards electric vehicles have changed quite considerably over the last few years. Not that long ago, electric cars were met with distrust, and their large price tags drove customers away. Thanks to improvements in battery capacity, recharging times, performance and price, the current generation of electric cars is starting to persuade critics. Plug-in cars will soon give internal combustion engine models a run for their money.

As well as advancements on the road, electric vehicles are taking to the seas and skies. Electric boats are among the oldest methods of electric travel, having been popular for several decades from the late 19th to the early 20th century before petrol-powered outboard motors took over. Now, the global drive for renewable energy sources is bringing electric boats back. Steps towards electric air travel are also being made, with Airbus and NASA among the organizations developing and testing battery powered planes. The experiments could soon make commercial electric flight a reality.

Electric vehicles do not produce any emissions. Were the US to act on the study's findings and replace 87 per cent of its cars with electric vehicles, it would reduce the national demand for petrol by 61 percent. However, because of the production processes and the generation of electricity required to charge these vehicles, they cannot claim to be completely emission-free. However, as many countries continue to increase their use of renewable energy sources, electric vehicles will become even cleaner.

[1] In the past, why did many people refuse to buy the electric cars?

- A.They were not good value.
- B.They were very poorly made.
- C.They were not widely promoted.
- D.They couldn't travel at a high speed.

[2] What is the function of Paragraph 4?

- A.To introduce the history of electric travel.
- B.To explain why the world needs more electric cars.
- C.To show why more people have interest in electric cars.
- D.To describe different ways electric vehicles can be used.

[3] Which is the best title for this passage?

- A.My Dream Car
- B.History of Electric Car

C.Problems with Petrol Cars D.Driving into the Future

1. China has been the birthplace of many of the world's greatest inventions. It was, for example, the first country to produce paper money. Before the invention of paper money and coins, people used many different kinds of things for buying and selling. [1] This exchange of goods and services for other goods and services is called bartering.

[2] In 1200 BC, people in China began to use shells (贝壳) as money. Usually the shells used as money were very small. This made it easier for people to carry money over long distances, and allowed for trade to develop between different parts of the country.

In the years which followed this invention, many other countries around the world began to do the same.

[3]

The next development was in 1000 BC, when China started making bronze and copper shells. It wasn't long before the Chinese made round coins out of metal. [4] By 500 BC, metal coins had begun to appear in countries like Persia and Greece, and later in the Roman Empire.

About 1,000 years later, leather was used as money in China, and in 806 AD, the first paper banknotes were produced by the Chinese people. [5]

A.People also began collecting foreign coins as souvenirs.

B.During that time, for example, buying a chicken might cost several potatoes.

C.It was still many years before paper currency appeared in Europe.

D.However, as economies developed, such exchanges became impractical.

E.They also used tiny shells as money for buying and selling.

F.As time went by, trade between countries increased.

G.The first coins often had holes in them so that people could string them together.

完形填空

1. Herman Travis, 55, lives in Holly Courts, a low-income neighborhood in San Francisco. Every Tuesday, Travis \_\_\_\_\_ a shopping cart with groceries from a local food bank (食品赈济站). Then he makes home \_\_\_\_\_ to his elderly and disabled \_\_\_\_\_. He started doing it in 2007 and when he first \_\_\_\_\_, people were doubtful. They didn't welcome it as he had \_\_\_\_\_. "At first people were \_\_\_\_\_. They didn't let me in. However, \_\_\_\_\_ they got to really know me they would just be \_\_\_\_\_ to see me," Travis once told me. I am one of Travis' neighbors who \_\_\_\_\_ deliveries from him. Like everyone else, I \_\_\_\_\_ appreciate his help, and love to see the joy Travis gets out of making his rounds. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ with the way he handled himself with the people here. He's so very kind and warm, always smiling, as if he's \_\_\_\_\_ a favor for his own family. \_\_\_\_\_, people are happy when they see him coming, knowing they are treated with \_\_\_\_\_. There are people in nearby \_\_\_\_\_ that have been trying to steal Travis for years. They suggest \_\_\_\_\_ him to go and deliver food for them. But he simply wouldn't do it for money.

What Travis does for us might be \_\_\_\_\_ things, but he does them with big love. It's \_\_\_\_\_ rewarding for himself. And for those of us who receive his \_\_\_\_\_ every week, it is truly \_\_\_\_\_. He's a modern-day hero.

- [1] A. fills B. finds C. chooses D. circulates
- [2] A. projects B. deliveries C. productions D. sales
- [3] A. relatives B. customers C. colleagues D. neighbors
- [4] A. approached B. knocked C. started D. reacted
- [5] A. expected B. intended C. dreamed D. observed
- [6] A. content B. modest C. cautious D. considerate
- [7] A. after B. before C. because D. although
- [8] A. terrified B. thrilled C. astonished D. confused
- [9] A. seek B. reduce C. receive D. order
- [10] A. exactly B. obviously C. slightly D. genuinely
- [11] A. bored B. disturbed C. impressed D. convinced
- [12] A. showing B. doing C. sharing D. making
- [13] A. However B. Therefore C. Otherwise D. Besides
- [14] A. admiration B. gratitude C. trust D. respect
- [15] A. neighborhoods B. houses C. cities D. countries
- [16] A. requesting B. expanding C. paying D. inspiring
- [17] A. emergent B. worthy C. small D. particular
- [18] A. spiritually B. physically C. financially D. occasionally
- [19] A. contribution B. curiosity C. patience D. kindness
- [20] A. soul-searching B. heart-warming C. eye-opening D. mind-blowing

## 完成句子

### 1. 词汇题

- [1] So far, the city \_\_\_\_\_ (ban) bicycles from travelling on major roads to make more room for cars.
- [2] Everyone arrived late at the party, for \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) reasons.
- [3] The car that we are designing \_\_\_\_\_ (average) 60 kilometers per hour in the near future.
- [4] When you \_\_\_\_\_ (seat) and someone comes up to greet you, make the effort to stand up.
- [5] There is little doubt, however, that things will improve in the not too \_\_\_\_\_ (distance) future.
- [6] In \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for the Olympic Games, he trained hard every day.
- [7] —What a mess! You are always so lazy!  
—I am not to blame, mum. I am \_\_\_\_\_ you have made me.
- [8] Although people enjoyed reading his book, many of \_\_\_\_\_ thought that Marco's stories about China were too fantastic to be true.
- [9] Some plants are very sensitive \_\_\_\_\_ light. They prefer the shade.

## 2. 词组题

run out	all at once	pull out	argue with	go through
back out	be addicted to	turn to	be fed up with	at the risk of

- [1] He hopelessly watched the train \_\_\_\_\_ and eventually disappearing out of sight.  
[2] I \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic jam, so I bought a bicycle and began riding to work.  
[3] Living abroad all by himself, he didn't know who \_\_\_\_\_.  
[4] He admitted \_\_\_\_\_ playing online games and promised to give it up.  
[5] At the moment, the children \_\_\_\_\_ their parents about where to spend their holiday.  
[6] He agreed to help but \_\_\_\_\_ when he found how difficult it was.  
[7] The oil of our car \_\_\_\_\_. Try to find an oil station as near as possible.  
[8] \_\_\_\_\_ catching the fever himself the man kindly carried the sick child home.  
[9] We were talking on the phone when the line was cut off \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3. 默写

- [1] They believed that it would be better for everybody if cars \_\_\_\_\_ and only bicycles were.  
[2] They were hopeful that this would help to save energy, \_\_\_\_\_.  
[3] The problem was that it didn't work-- \_\_\_\_\_.  
[4] Leg power can save you money, keep you fit and help you live longer. And \_\_\_\_\_ by 50%!  
[5] \_\_\_\_\_ a "guard of honour" of six pretty girls, he set off down the main street of the city riding a baby elephant called Jumbo.  
[6] By this time, a Lancaster bomber in reasonable condition was rare and worth rescuing. \_\_\_\_\_ and moved in parts back to France.  
[7] It has four Roll-Royce Merlin engines, but the group will need to have only three of them rebuilt. \_\_\_\_\_ when they broke open the packing cases and found that the fourth engine was sweet as honey-still in perfect condition.

## 翻译

### 1. 翻译

- [1] 地震中的幸存者人数很有可能会上升到 200 人。(likely, go up)  
The number of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[2] 我吃惊地得知，你在准备即将到来的考试时遇到了困难。(surprise, have difficulty...)  
I am \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[3] 年轻人不应该过多地依赖他们的父母，这意味着他们应该为他们的生活负更多的责任。(mean, 非限制性定语从句)  
Young people are not supposed to rely too much on their parents, \_\_\_\_\_ .

【4】与其他城市相比，厦门在旅游业上有很多优势。(compare)

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### 书面表达

1. 阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

*According to a study at the University of Marland Medical Center in Baltimore, researchers found that people who had a good sense of humor and laughed a lot, not only at home but also at work, had fewer heart problems than people who laughed less, and laughing people tend to live a longer life than the ones who are not.*

*After reading plenty of information about the benefits of laughing and a careful study of previous papers in this area, a doctor in India started a laughter club. Dr Mandan Damaris's laughter club quickly grew into 1,800 groups throughout India and over 6,000 around the world. The laughter club had even inspired World Laughter Day, which people celebrate on the first Sunday of May every year. Instructors at the clubs get people laughing not only through jokes but through simple laughing exercises. For example, instructors and participants repeat the chant "ho-ho-ho" and "ha-ha-ha" together. What's more, participants also do the "lion laugh" by sticking out their tongues and waving their hands around their ears. Other exercises focus on breathing and simple yoga exercises. In a word, all the activities that can cause laugh are included in the clubs.*

*These laughter clubs are very popular in hospitals and nursing homes nowadays in India, where participants can forget about their aches and pains while laughing. It seems that laughing may be just as important as eating right and exercising.*

*Not everyone can join a laughter club, but we all can take part in the same practice. According to the doctor, besides taking part in the clubs, everyone can do something to make themselves laugh. How can you make laughing a part of your daily routine? If you feel funny about joining a laughter club, you can rent a funny movie, remember a funny experience, do some sports, go to the zoo, watch the monkeys or even, just make yourself laugh. You will not be able to keep a straight face all the time.*

*So, don't worry; be happy. Laugh a little and live longer.*

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# 福建省厦门外国语学校2018-2019学年高一下学期期中考试英语试卷（答案）

## 阅读理解

1. 【1】 C

【2】 A

【3】 D

2. *Anyone who goes there will come back with a mystery.* 选项 *The area still contains many plants and animals unknown to science.* 关键词 *come back with a mystery* 和 *unknown to science.*

根据事实细节，推断合理信息。推理题要求在理解原文表面文字信息的基础上，作出一定判断和推论，从而得到文章的隐含意义和深层意义。推理题所涉及的内容可能是文中某一句话，也可是某几句话，但做题的指导思想都是以文字信息为依据，既不能做出在原文中找不到文字根据的推理，也不能根据表面文字信息做多步推理。也就是说，要做到判断有据，推论有理，忠实原文。切忌用自己的观点代替作者的本意，切忌片面思考，得出片面结论。

本文属于自然类文章。主要描述了Bruce Bexler梦想着去从没有人去过的地方，开辟一条未经探索的土地，发现稀有的外来物种。这个梦想在2015年实现了，他和一支科学家小组进入新几内亚岛上的热带雨林，发现了许多未被发现的物种。

【1】 A

推理判断题。根据第一段内容：多年来，Bruce Bexler梦想着去从没有人去过。他想开辟一条未经探索的土地，发现稀有的外来物种。分析内容可知，Bruce Bexler是一个喜欢探险的人。分析句意可知A项(Adventurous.)符合题意，故选A项。

【2】 B

推理判断题。根据第五段中的“*We were like kids in a candy store,*” Bexler recalls. “*Everywhere we looked, we saw amazing things we had never seen before.*” Bexler回忆说，我们就像在糖果店里的孩子，我们到处看，看到了我们从未见过的令人惊奇的事情。分析句意可知，他们看到了许多从未看到的令人惊奇的东西，对此非常激动。分析句意可知，B项符合题意。故选B项。

【3】 D

推理判断题。根据第七段“*Bexler thinks the animals weren't scared because they had never seen humans before.*”分析句意可知，Bexler认为动物不害怕，因为他们以前从未见过的人。分析句意可知D项(这些动物没有经验也不怕人)符合题意，故选D项。

【4】 C

【解题剖析】此题属于推理判断题中的(4)根据事实细节，推断合理信息。答案需要从文章根据最后一段Bexler says. “*We just scratched the surface, Anyone who goes there will come back with a mystery.*”进行推断。

【答案定位】根据最后一段Bexler says. “*We just scratched the surface, Anyone who goes there will come back with a mystery.*” Bexler说，“我们只是触及表面，任何去那里的人都会带着一个谜回来。”由此可推断出这个地区仍



然有许多未知的动植物。

【推理关系】题干*What can we conclude about the area Bruce Bealer explored?* 文章内容*We just scratched the surface, Anyone who goes there will come back with a mystery.*

3. 【1】 A

【2】 D

【3】 D

1. 【1】 B

【2】 D

【3】 E

【4】 G

【5】 C

本文属于历史知识。主要讲述了中国是世界上许多伟大发明的发源地。文中介绍了货币的发展过程，由实物交换到贝壳货币再到金属圆硬币，最后发明了纸币，成为世界上第一个运用纸币的国家。

【1】考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。句意：在纸币和硬币发明之前，人们用许多不同的东西来买卖。例如，在那期间，买一只鸡可能要用一些土豆来(交换)。分析句意可知，在纸币发明前人们用实物来买卖，分析句子可知F项*During that time, for example, buying a chicken might cost several potatoes.*就是那个时代的一个例子。故选B。

【2】考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据下文的内容可知，在公元前1200年中国人开始使用贝壳作为货币，这就很容易携带钱到远方。所以上一段提到的用实物的方式不方便，不实用。分析选项可知B项*However, as economies developed, such exchanges became impractical.*承上启下，故选D项。

【3】考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据上句内容，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，即就是也使用贝壳来作为货币。分析选项可知D项*(They also used tiny shells as money for buying and selling.)*符合题意，故选E。

【4】考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据本空的上下文内容可知，这时货币出现了新的发展，即出现金属货币。分析选项可知，G项*The first coins often had holes in them so that people could string them together.*(最早的硬币上常有洞，以便人们可以把它们串在一起)与本段*coins*，有多处同词的复现。G项符合题意，故选G。

【5】考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。本段主要讲述了纸币最早出现在中国。前一句说“在公元806年，最初的纸币是由中国人制作的。”分析选项可知C项*It was still many years before paper currency appeared in Europe.*有词*paper currency*的复现，很多年后纸币才在欧洲出现。C项符合题意，故选C项。

#### 七选五题型解题技巧

该题型选项大致可分为

主旨概括句(文章整体内容)；过渡性句子(文章结构)和注释性句子(上下文逻辑意义)三类。正确的解题思路分为两步：

(1)首当其冲看首段，跳过空格快速通读全篇，了解文章大意。

(2)精读空格前后两句，利用各种衔接手段选择正确的选项填入空格。由于七选五空出的是整个句子，而这些句子与句子之间，必然有一种联系，因此我们可以通过选项中某个名词或动词跟空前或空后的一致性或者相关性来确定这两个句子之间有一种关联性，从而选择正确的答案。如第2、3、4小题主要根据空格前后两句而得出的。

(3)看选项，找出与空前空后句中心词同义，近义或相关性的词语。实现关键词的对接，先易后难，各个突破。此外要

通过句子的逻辑关系或句子的标点来判断该句在文章的位置。正确选项的特点：复现，包括同义反复，反义反复(，如第4 和第5小题都有同一个词的复现)。

(4)解题的关键是能娴熟地利用各种衔接手段。尤其要注意代词，连词等。如表示转折关系的*but, though, however* 等。

### 完形填空

1. 【1】 A

【2】 B

【3】 D

【4】 C

【5】 A

【6】 C

【7】 A

【8】 B

【9】 C

【10】 D

【11】 C

【12】 B

【13】 B

【14】 D

【15】 A

【16】 C

【17】 C

【18】 A

【19】 D

【20】 B

### 完成句子

1. 【1】 *has banned*

【2】 *various*

【3】 *will average*

【4】 *are seated*

【5】 *distant*

【6】 *preparation*

【7】 *what*

[8] *them*

[9] *to*

2. [1] *pulling out*

[2] *was fed up with*

[3] *to turn to*

[4] *being addicted to*

[5] *are arguing with*

[6] *backed out*

[7] *is running out*

[8] *At the risk of*

[9] *all at once*

3. [1] *weren't allowed in the city centre and only bicycles were.*

[2] *reduce pollution and provide free public transport .*

[3] *which took all the bicycles within weeks!*

[4] *regular exercise cuts the risk of heart disease by 50%!*

[5] *Dressed up as Father Christmas and accompanied by*

[6] *The French authorities had the plane packaged*

[7] *Imagine their surprise and delight*

## 翻译

1. [1] *survivors is likely to go up to 200 in the earthquake.*

[2] *surprised to learn that you are having difficulty in preparing for the coming exam.*

[3] *which means they should take more responsibility for their life.*

[4] *Compared with other cities, Xiamen has many advantages in tourism.*

## 书面表达

1. *Researchers found that laughing could make people live a healthier and longer life. Based on sufficient information, a doctor in India opened a laughter club to make participants laugh through various activities. Actually, the idea of laughter clubs is prevailing in India nowadays and people attach great importance to laughing. So it's advised that everyone should try to do more laughing in one way or another.*