

辽宁省实验中学 2014—2015 学年度下学期期中阶段测试

高一英语试卷

考试时间：120 分钟

试题满分：150 分

命题人：王伟 钱姝楠

校对入：王伟 钱姝楠

第一部分 听力理解（共两节，满分 30 分；考试时间 20 分钟）

注意：回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上，听力部分结束前，你将有时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman want to do ?
A. She wants the man to help her carry the heavy box.
B. She wants to look up a word in the dictionary.
C. She wants to help the man carry the heavy box.
2. What does the woman mean?
A. A year has more than four seasons here.
B. She thinks what the man said is not correct.
C. The weather here is really comfortable.
3. How much does the man have to pay?
A. 20 dollars B. 30 dollars C. 40 dollars
4. How will the woman pay?
A. In cash B. By cheque C. By credit card
5. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Shop assistant and customer
B. Shop assistant and her manager
C. Shop assistant and her father

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话或独白后有 3 个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答 6-8 三个小题，现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

6. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a library B. In a restaurant C. In the street
7. Who are the two speakers?
A. A woman and her husband
B. A woman and a passer-by
C. A woman and her friend
8. Where will the woman change to No. 10 bus?
A. At the zoo
B. At the traffic lights
C. At the end of the No.10 bus

听下面一段对话，回答 9-11 三个小题，现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
- A. Athlete and coach
 - B. Customer and trainer
 - C. Customer and gym worker
10. How far can the woman run in an hour on the running machine ?
- A. About 7 kilometers
 - B. About 8 or 9 kilometers
 - C. About 10 kilometers
11. What is the man trying to do?
- A. Encourage the woman to run faster
 - B. Persuade the woman to take swimming lessons
 - C. Try to help the woman

听下面一段对话，回答 12-14 三个小题，现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

12. Who uses the Internet longer every day?
- A. The man
 - B. The woman
 - C. The boss
13. What is the man's job?
- A. Website editor
 - B. Computer engineer
 - C. Online buyer
14. What can we know from the conversation?
- A. When people buy something online, they can see it at first
 - B. The woman doesn't know the Internet at all
 - C. The man is very cautious when he does shopping online

听下面一段对话，回答 15-17 三个小题，现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

15. What's the working time?
- A. From nine to half past five
 - B. From nine to four
 - C. From half past nine to five
16. What does an office assistant have to do?
- A. Do the typing
 - B. Answer the telephones
 - C. Arrange meetings
17. What do we know about the woman?
- A. She doesn't know English well
 - B. She doesn't want to arrange a meeting
 - C. She doesn't want to apply for the job

听下面一段独白，回答 18-20 三个小题，现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

18. Why do Chinese people get a hot, damp cloth before dinner?
- A. To clean the table
 - B. To clean face and hands
 - C. To put it on the knees

19. What are served before the meal?
 - A. Other drinks or tea
 - B. Cold dishes
 - C. Rice or noodles
20. What do Chinese prefer to drink at a dinner party?
 - A. Tea
 - B. Coffee
 - C. Beer or alcohol

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A, B, C 和 D)中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Until quite recently, I knew only three things about my father: I knew his name, David S. Johnson, Jr. I knew he was an only child, and I'd been told he was killed on April 12, 1945, somewhere in Germany.

I used to come to visit my Granny. “Daddy David and his two friends were out in the fields, making sure the way was safe for the others to follow,” she told me. “All of a sudden there was an explosion. All three of them were killed.” Granny was looking down, stroking one thin hand with the other. Then there were no words but silence.

I began my search and collection for information about my father as my 50th birthday and the 50th anniversary of his death drew near. I was told that the explosion had blown him to bits and I had great difficulty collecting anything I could find about him bit by bit. Bits of information about him began falling into my hands, my mind and my heart. Longing to know my father kept me concerned to him. It was time to transform my longing into knowledge.

Once upon a time, he was alive, and my mother and father were in love. They were married, and they had a child, my brother, David. Then my father left for the war.

I was born in January 1945. On February 15 my father wrote me a letter of welcome. The letter is kept in my baby book, “Dear Susan, you have a very good family. Your dad is sort of a less able person. Your mother is the most wonderful person I’ve ever known. I’ve always amazed at my great good fortune to have loved her and been loved by her. If you follow her words and examples, you may expect to meet life in the best possible way, and your path will always be the right one. Your father, David.”

Black on white paper, the words are from my father. From them I grow into a person of loyalty and love. How I long for stories that will bring him to life!

21. The writer got to know her father's story of death from _____.
A. her father's friends B. someone in Germany
C. her grandmother D. a little child
22. The author met difficulty finding information about her father because _____.
A. it was too late for her to start the search B. the explosion left little about her father
C. she only found pieces of hands and legs D. she didn't have enough knowledge to do it
23. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Her parents had only one child. B. Her father died before her birth.
C. Her father was a disabled man. D. The writer never saw her father.

24. We know from the last paragraph that the author _____.

- A. still hates her father for having left B. is curious about her father's death
C. shows much respect for her father D. is sure that her father may survive

B

“How to Train Your Dragon” by British author Cressida Cowell is one of the best pieces of children's literature. A child can make a whole alternative universe with a vivid imagination and Toothless, the hero's hunting dragon, thus turning a rainy day into an adventure of a lifetime. However, if you have never read the book but instead choose to see the film version, you might think you were seeing a new-age war movie meant for adults rather than children.

Let's look at “Where the Wild Things Are” for further discussion. The story centers around a lonely eight-year-old boy named Max, who sails away to an island. Creatures living there declare Max their king. What an amazing piece of children's literature! A treasure for every child's library. Yet, children were crying in the movie theater. Owls were falling from the sky, chicken's arms were being torn off, and a child was running around a dark abandoned world fighting evil as the only human. It was almost as if Hollywood could not imagine children enjoying a movie for its basic literature content. Hollywood might be right. But more and more its audience are complaining that there is an increased amount of violence in children's stories today than in the past.

While there appears to be a trend in our society to make more violence more accessible to younger children, books and literature are generally an exception. I truly believe that children's literature has become more vivid, and more colorful. This is a great treasure for the children, and is certainly not violent. What has changed the children's stories of today is not the writers, but the film industry. In some way, children's literature is just being strangely twisted(扭曲的). I wonder how much influence the author has over this.

25. It can be inferred that the film “Where the Wild Things Are” is _____.

- A. moving B. frightening C. interesting D. amazing

26. According to the text, the author thinks that _____.

- A. the film industry's treatment of children's literature is wrong
B. writers should provide more colorful works for children
C. there is an increase in violence in children's literature
D. children should read books rather than see films

27. How does the text mainly develop?

- A. By following time order. B. By giving explanations.
C. By providing examples. D. By making classifications.

C

An Experiment

Materials: Newspaper, “ACE” hardware ruler (1/ 8” thick), a flat table.

Purpose: We'll show that there is air pressure pushing on us, from every direction while we're on this Earth.

Procedure:

First put a thin ruler on a flat table with a little less than half of it hanging off the edge of the table. Next place a sheet of newspaper over the ruler flat against the table. Make sure to have as little air as possible under the paper so that the fold line of the newspaper is at the ruler. Then quickly strike the end of the ruler hanging off the edge of the table. If you strike it quickly enough,

the ruler will break near the table edge.

What's going on?

The Earth is covered in a layer of air that is nearly 80 miles thick and at sea level (the bottom) exerts or “pushes” hard almost 15 pounds of pressure per square inch. That means that a full sheet of newspaper laid out flat has nearly 9,300 pounds of air above it.

When you break the ruler above, you are able to break it because of the “heavy” air pushing down on the paper while you quickly strike the ruler. At first, the table is pushing back on the paper, and if you move the ruler quickly enough, other air around the edges of the paper can't get under the paper fast enough, so you are trying to lift that 9,300 pounds with the ruler! Some air gets under the paper, but not enough, so the ruler breaks.

28. By doing the experiment, we may realize _____.

- A. that air exists everywhere
- B. why there are directions
- C. that we live with air pressure
- D. how air helps on the earth

29. How many steps are there in this experiment?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

30. The underlined word “exert” probably means _____.

- A. cover completely
- B. advocate actively
- C. influence gradually
- D. press heavily

31. The ruler breaks under a quick strike mainly because of _____.

- A. the air pressure on the paper
- B. the heavy weight of the newspaper
- C. the heavy weight of the flat table
- D. the strong power used on the ruler

D

BERLIN (Reuters)—Germany's postal service has announced plans to explore improved service and help protect the environment by getting “fetch friends”—ordinary people traveling across cities—to deliver parcels on their way.

It is hoped that the move, which will be tested in the coming months, might lessen traffic in inner cities and reduce CO₂ emissions(排放). This should help DHL, a division of the German postal service, reach its target of improving the company's carbon efficiency by 30 percent before 2020.

“As the world's biggest logistics(物流) provider, we recognize a special responsibility to reduce the impact on the environment as much as possible,” said Frank Appel, CEO of Deutsche Post DHL, in a statement referring to a variety of measures being considered.

The “fetch friends” find out online about parcels that need delivering to people who live or work along the way that they are planning to travel through the city. They then select the ones that they want to take.

Codes(编码) sent to their mobile phones tell the volunteers where to pick the packages up. Parcels can be taken part of the way or passed on to another volunteer but all volunteers need to have the right code on their mobile phone so the track and trace system can be updated.

Logistics companies will be responsible for looking after the operation to make sure that the privacy of post is respected.

It's hoped that this could be done using mobile phones but DHL says it recognizes that some security issues remain to be worked out.

32. According to the passage, the “fetch friend” program _____.

- A. has been tested for months

- B. aims to reduce the cost of the service
 - C. employs environmentalists to help with deliveries
 - D. encourages ordinary people to help cut the carbon emissions
33. Which of the following statements is true of DHL?
- A. It has succeeded in improving its carbon efficiency by 30%.
 - B. It has the most up-to-date tracking system in Germany.
 - C. It belongs to the Germany's postal service.
 - D. It has designed many measures to improve its service speed.
34. What may be a problem with the new service according to the article?
- A. Volunteers' not being allowed to select parcels.
 - B. The wrong codes in the mobile phone.
 - C. The possibility that parcels could be opened on the way.
 - D. Parcels' being taken to the destination by a single volunteer.
35. What might be the best title for the passage?
- A. New Challenges for the Postal Service
 - B. A Greener Way to Deliver Parcels
 - C. Solutions to Global Warming
 - D. Statements from DHL

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项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。

Most cars have seat belts as part of their equipment. Seat belts protect drivers and passengers in case of accidents. They also reduce the effect of a crash on the body. 36 Worldwide, the devices have protected up to a million people.

America first recognized the invention of an automobile seat belt in 1849. The government gave a patent to an engineer named Edward Claghorn of New York City so that others would not copy his invention of a safety device. 37 This early version of the safety belt was said to include hooks and other attachments for securing the person to a fixed object.

Other inventors followed with different versions of seat belt. 38 It resulted from the work of a Swedish engineer, Nils Bohlin. His three-point, lap and shoulder seat belt first appeared on cars in Europe 50 years ago.

Nils Bohlin recognized that both the upper and lower body needed to be held securely in place. His invention contained a cloth strap(带子) that was placed across the chest and another strap across the hips. 39

40 He received a gold medal from the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences in 1995.

- A. The Swedish engineer won many honors for his seat belt.
- B. Claghorn was a promising young engineer with many honors all his life.
- C. The design joined the straps next to the hip.
- D. Volvo was the first company to offer the modern seat belt to its cars.
- E. Safety experts say that seat belts save thousands of lives a year in America alone.
- F. But more than 100 years passed before the current(目前的) seat belt was developed.
- G. Claghorn called his invention a safety belt.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处

的最佳选项。

On a hot summer day a boy decided to go for a swim in the lake behind his house.

In a hurry to dive into the 41 water, he ran out of the back door, leaving 42 shoes and shirt as he went. He flew into the water, not 43 that as he swam toward the middle of the lake, an alligator (鳄鱼) was swimming toward him. His mother was looking out of the window - saw the two. In 44 fear, she ran toward the water, shouting to her son as 45 as possible. Hearing her voice, the boy became 46 and made a 47. But just as he reached her, the alligator reached him.

The mother seized her boy 48 the arms just as the alligator snatched his legs. Then began an 49 tug-of-war (拔河) between the two. The alligator was much stronger, but the mother was too passionate to 50. A farmer happened to drive by and shot the alligator.

51, after weeks in the hospital, the boy survived. His legs were 52 by the attack of the animal and, on his arms, were deep scratches (抓痕) 53 his mother's fingernails dug into his 54 to hang on to the son.

When asked by a reporter if he would show him his scars, he lifted his 55. And then, with 56, he said, "Look at my arms. I have great scars on my arms, too, because my mom 57 let go."

We have scars too. Some scars are ugly and have caused us deep regret. 58, some wounds are because God has 59 to let go. In the midst of your 60, He's been there holding on to you.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 41. A. clean | B. dirty | C. cool | D. hot |
| () 42. A. off | B. behind | C. for | D. over |
| () 43. A. understanding | B. making | C. realizing | D. remembering |
| () 44. A. extreme | B. very | C. little | D. a little |
| () 45. A. aloud | B. sound | C. soundly | D. loudly |
| () 46. A. excited | B. alarmed | C. annoyed | D. ashamed |
| () 47. A. reply | B. review | C. return | D. report |
| () 48. A. on | B. around | C. with | D. by |
| () 49. A. unbelievable | B. undefeated | C. unbearable | D. uncertain |
| () 50. A. let go | B. set down | C. give off | D. get away |
| () 51. A. Particularly | B. Undoubtedly | C. Obviously | D. Fortunately |
| () 52. A. disappeared | B. bitten | C. scarred | D. destroyed |
| () 53. A. when | B. where | C. which | D. that |
| () 54. A. blood | B. flesh | C. hand | D. wrist |
| () 55. A. arms | B. head | C. shirt | D. trousers |
| () 56. A. care | B. disappointment | C. shame | D. pride |
| () 57. A. wouldn't | B. couldn't | C. shouldn't | D. needn't |
| () 58. A. Therefore | B. Besides | C. However | D. Anyway |
| () 59. A. agreed | B. refused | C. arranged | D. hesitated |
| () 60. A. desire | B. struggle | C. failure | D. prayer |

第二节(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(不多于 3 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

I've been told that I'm wise beyond my years on many occasions. As a kid, I never understood why anyone would think like that, 61 as an adult, I've come to realize that living

with my grandmother for over 20 years of my life has had an influence 62 me like no other.

My grandmother was an 63 (energy) woman. During high school and through her college years, she made 64 her goal to be the captain of every sports team. She'd managed to influence the whole neighborhood by becoming the manager at a local Community Center. She made sure that I was always up 65 something. Because of my grandmother, I've played almost every sport. Also, I've participated in all kinds of art 66 (compete), taken up acting and singing lessons. My favorite thing ever was the oratorical contests, for 67 I'd have to practice constantly for hours at a time.

68 (sad), my lovely grandmother isn't as active as she used to be. As she gets older, I 69 (remind) that she is not a superhero; though, I always thought she was. It's not easy, but I've spent a lot of my time 70 (take) care of her now.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 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 处语言错误, 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(∧), 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。

Firefighters in northern Ohio came to the rescue of a dog that neighbors saying had been stuck on a roof for three days. Dozens watched anxious as firefighters and police officers bring the dog to safety. That took them about an hour to rescue the dog had escaped from a hole in the attic of a three-storey house. A man who lives across the street told the newspaper that he had called authorities about a dog a couple of time. The dog's owner showed out during the rescue. He told authorities that she had been staying with a friend in the past week and didn't know the dog had not gotten out.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)(注意: 在试题卷上作答无效)

假如你是李明, 想提高自己的英语听说能力。你想请在一家英语培训中心工作的英国朋友 Frank 为你推荐一名辅导老师。请按下列要点写一封 email:

1. 介绍自己的英语水平; 2. 说明对辅导教师的要求; 3. 约定上课时间。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 可适当增加内容; 3. 开头和结尾已给出, 但是不计入总词数。

Dear Frank,

I am writing to ask whether you could recommend a tutor for me.

Yours,
Li Ming