

2013—2014 学年度上学期期中阶段测试

## 高一英语试卷

考试时间：120 分钟 试题满分：150 分

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。

### 注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生在答题卡上务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名，准考证号填写清楚，并贴好条形码。请认真核准条形码上的准考证号、姓名。

2. 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，再选涂其他答案标号，在试题卷上作答无效。

### 第 I 卷（共 115 分）

第一部分：听力理解（共两节，满分 30 分）

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，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。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 can be inferred from the conversation?

- A. The bus drivers seldom go on strike in England.
- B. The bus drivers this time ask for more holidays.
- C. The bus drivers this time again ask for less work and more pay.

2. Which group does the man work in?

- A. Group A.
- B. Group B.
- C. Group C.

3. Why can't the woman go to the concert?

- A. She has to work.
- B. She has no interest.
- C. She has to buy glasses.

4. When will the woman probably visit the man's class?

- A. Tomorrow morning.
- B. Tomorrow afternoon.
- C. The day after tomorrow.

5. How does GPS operate?

- A. Through the wire.
- B. Through the satellites.
- C. Through the Internet.

第二节（共 15 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题

6. What is the man's advantage for the job according to himself?

- A. He majored in communicating.

- B. He is good at making friends.
- C. He has some work experience.

7. What is the man's biggest weakness according to himself?

- A. He likes working very much.
- B. He is a little bit careless.
- C. He is a little bit slow.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题

8. How old is the man probably?

- A. 78.
- B. 75.
- C. 72.

9. Why does the woman come here?

- A. To meet her old neighbor.
- B. To meet her client.
- C. To look for her new office.

10. Where is the new office complex?

- A. Next to a flower shop.
- B. Behind a baker's.
- C. Next to a baker's.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题

11. Who like to wear Italian-style clothes in America?

- A. Fat women.
- B. Career women.
- C. Rich women.

12. According to the man, how can Italian fashions become more popular?

- A. If they are made more comfortable.
- B. If they are made more practical.
- C. If their prices are reduced.

13. In Which country does this conversation probably take place?

- A. The United States.
- B. Italy.
- C. We don't know.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题

14. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Stories.
- B. Pictures.
- C. Friends.

15. Why does the woman think it stressful to go to the dentist?

- A. It hurts.
- B. It is embarrassing.
- C. It is out of control.

16. What does the man think is the most stressful?

- A. Moving to a new place.
- B. Having an exam.
- C. Being late.

17. What does the woman think of having an interview?

- A. Enjoyable.
- B. Stressful.
- C. Challenging.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题

18. How does a rabbit tell other rabbits the coming danger it meets?

- A. It runs up and down.
- B. It makes noises.
- C. Its tail moves up and down.

19. How does a bee tell other bees where the food is?

- A. By talking to each other.

B. By dancing a little dance.

C. By toughing each other.

20. What's special about human beings?

A. Having words with meanings.

B. Having sounds.

C. Dancing.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 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。

21. All the changes will lead to \_\_\_\_\_ stronger and more powerful China, \_\_\_\_\_ country that can surprise and enrich our planet.

A. a; a

B. a; the

C. the; a

D. the, the

22. Seeing their \_\_\_\_\_ faces, I knew they were \_\_\_\_\_ with the result.

A. smiling; satisfied

B. smiling; satisfying

C. smiled; satisfied

D. smiled; satisfying

23. He \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ careful notes while he is listening to the teacher in class.

A. will; take

B. /; took

C. /; takes

D. is; taking

24. —Boys, go and collect your things. The one who does \_\_\_\_\_ well will get a useful reward.

—Ok.

A. so

B. it

C. one

D. that

25. As is known to all, \_\_\_\_\_ attention you pay to your spelling, \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes you will make.

A. the more; the less

B. the less; the fewer

C. the less; the more

D. the more; the more

26. \_\_\_\_\_ Lily with her twin sister, and you'll find out how different they are.

A. Comparing

B. Compare

C. Compared

D. To compare

27. —How can I use this fax machine?

—Well, just read the \_\_\_\_\_ first.

A. expressions

B. introductions

C. instructions

D. explanations

28. We had produced \_\_\_\_\_ as we did last year by the end of last month, indicating that we have completed the task ahead of time.

A. as twice many cars

B. twice as many cars

C. twice many as cars

D. as many cars twice

29. —It is weeks since he \_\_\_\_\_.

—Yes. We'd better ask someone else to help us.

A. is ill

B. had been ill

C. was ill

D. fell ill

30. —I think London is the best place for us.

—I don't agree \_\_\_\_\_ your opinion, for the climate there doesn't agree \_\_\_\_\_ us.

A. to; to

B. to; with

C. with; with

D. with; to

31. It is well-known that the panda lives \_\_\_\_\_ there is plenty of bamboo.

A. in the place

B. the place where

C. in which

D. where

32. As I will be away for at least a year, I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ from you now and then \_\_\_\_\_ me how everyone is getting along.

- A. hearing; tell                      B. to hear; tell                      C. hearing; telling                      D. to hear; to tell
33. — I don't think I can walk any further.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. Let's sit here for a rest.
- A. So do I                      B. I don't think so.                      C. Nor have I                      D. Neither can I
34. A man's worth doesn't lie in \_\_\_\_\_ he has, but in \_\_\_\_\_ he is.
- A. what; what                      B. that; that                      C. what; that                      D. that; what
35. — I'm interested in that beautiful bag. What do you charge for it?  
— \$110.  
— \_\_\_\_\_, but I can't afford it.
- A. It's really nice                      B. It's worth that  
C. Please lower the price                      D. That's too dear

**第二节：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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A friend of mine met with an accident driving in darkness. His legs were so hurt that he couldn't move. What was the 36 was that he found himself unable to ask for help—his mobile phone went out of 37 as a result of exhausted battery. Nothing could be done but 38 in cold wilderness. It was 8 hours later that day broke, and then the 39 of rescue.

It is almost 40 that he could stand the horror in the darkness for so long. Even more surprising was his 41, “First of all I checked up my 42 condition and found myself not in fatal danger. As there was no 43 to call for help, I leaned back in my seat trying my best to keep the wound from 44. In this way I fell lightly asleep.”

His story put an end to my regret for the 45 of an exploration adventure that happened last year. A group of young men 46 to explore a mountain cave and got lost. 47 to find a way out in the dark cave they were frightened and ran anxiously without a sense of 48. Finally they fell dead in fear and exhaustion. According to the 49 people that found them, the place where they got lost was only about 10 meters away from the 50 of the cave. If they stayed on the spot when they lost their way and tried to 51 themselves, they would probably sense a faint light glimmering ( 闪烁 ) far away.

Don't you think it's just the same as 52 itself? When you meet with difficulties in life and work, you are 53 in darkness. Mind you it's unclear yet and you needn't start struggle 54. It seems to be a negative attitude, 55 a person who can afford to do so must have foresight as well as great courage in the first place.

36. A. hopeless                      B. worst                      C. more                      D. best
37. A. service                      B. way                      C. order                      D. work
38. A. cry                      B. lie                      C. wait                      D. sleep
39. A. delay                      B. success                      C. team                      D. arrival
40. A. untrue                      B. unimaginable                      C. true                      D. useless
41. A. plan                      B. decision                      C. explanation                      D. excuse

- |                  |                |                   |              |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 42. A. physical  | B. mental      | C. working        | D. medical   |
| 43. A. method    | B. way         | C. alternative    | D. strength  |
| 44. A. rotting   | B. spreading   | C. hurting        | D. bleeding  |
| 45. A. effect    | B. failure     | C. disappointment | D. sadness   |
| 46. A. had       | B. managed     | C. tried          | D. planned   |
| 47. A. Willing   | B. Unable      | C. Determined     | D. Deciding  |
| 48. A. hearing   | B. sight       | C. feeling        | D. direction |
| 49. A. rescue    | B. village     | C. local          | D. brave     |
| 50. A. end       | B. top         | C. opening        | D. side      |
| 51. A. save      | B. help        | C. stop           | D. calm      |
| 52. A. adventure | B. work        | C. life           | D. mankind   |
| 53. A. lost      | B. gone        | C. losing         | D. missing   |
| 54. A. really    | B. immediately | C. carefully      | D. hopefully |
| 55. A. and       | B. so          | C. but            | D. while     |

### 第三部分 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，从每小题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

A famous violinist was pleasantly surprised to hear from New York City police that his valuable violin had been found. It disappeared almost two years ago when he got out of a taxi and forgot to take the violin with him. Tom, 44, said he was running late that day. He was talking to his manager on his cellphone when he rushed out of the taxi. He said that he gave the driver \$ 60 and told him to keep the change. He walked through the front doors of the concert hall, still talking on the phone to his manager.

Upon discovering his loss, Tom used his cellphone to call the police. When the policewoman asked him for the name of the taxi company, the number of the taxi, and the name of the driver, he asked “are you kidding?” She told Tom that he could apply for a missing item report online. Tom asked for address. It was www.dpu.gov. She told him that finding the violin might take a couple of years, for finding violin was not as important as finding murderers and marijuana(大麻)smokers. Then she told him to have a nice day.

“This year has been depressing,” said Tom. “I had to put off the recording of two new CDs. I’ve been using borrowed violins. And I was losing hope of ever recovering my violin.”

Tom was reunited with his \$ 200,000 violin yesterday. The violin had been discovered in the corner of a coffeehouse only two blocks from where Tom had lost it. Tom had offered a \$ 20,000 reward for its return. He said he would give the reward to the coffeehouse owner, who had informed the police.

56. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Careless violinist surprised                      B. Valuable violin found

- C. Coffeehouse owner rewarded                      D. Taxi driver still unknown
57. By saying “Are you kidding” in Para 2, the violinist probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was impossible for him to answer her questions  
B. there must have been something she felt funny  
C. she didn’t believe at all that he had lost his violin  
D. she must have felt that his behavior was funny
58. In the policewoman’s opinion, finding the violin \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was not important at all  
B. wouldn’t be done online  
C. could be a long time hunting  
D. only depended on the driver
59. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?  
A. Why the violinist was in a hurry  
B. What the police advised the violinist to do  
C. How the lost violin affected its owner  
D. How the violin was moved to the coffeehouse

## B

Earlier this year, my oldest daughter got braces(牙箍) on her teeth, and let's just say she did not go quietly into that dentist's chair. Fear and hate pretty much describes the days leading up to her first appointment.

So when she finally walked out with shiny teeth, a painful mouth and a broken spirit, I told her I was proud of her and took her to Ben & Jerry's for an ice cream reward. Two weeks later, we returned to the scene of the crime. The dentist spent about 45 seconds checking her teeth before sending her on her merry way. Before I could start the car, she was placing her ice cream order. She was shocked when her father and I told her that she wasn't going to get a reward every time we get her teeth checked.

Apparently, she's not alone. According to some parenting experts, kids are easily addicted to a benefit-producing system of parental rewards and bribes(贿赂), it's not all ice creams, candies and cool toys. Some parents are offering their children novel prizes to just let them sit down and behave in a restaurant or sleep in their own beds or score a goal in the next soccer game.

While the experts agree that occasional awards are okay, the danger lies in the system's overuse. Kids quickly gain a sense of entitlement(应得权益) and they come to expect a big reward for every good thing that they do, no matter how small. To keep things in check, experts say parents should reduce the number of rewards they offer, make sure rewards match the behavior and explain the real benefits of behaving that way.

Have you used bribery or a reward system with your kids? Was it successful? Do your kids expect more because of that system?

60. By saying "the scene of the crime" in Paragraph 2, the author means that \_\_\_\_\_. .

- A. she doubted whether the dentist had a good skill
  - B. she felt very sorry for her daughter's illness
  - C. the dentist didn't treat her daughter properly
  - D. getting braces on the teeth is painful
61. Similar to the author's daughter, other children\_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. are often troubled by bad teeth
  - B. receive certain rewards when falling ill
  - C. are afraid to visit a dentist
  - D. also expect rewards from their parents
62. Misguided by the parental reward system, children easily believe\_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. they should benefit from their every desired behavior
  - B. they can be successful as long as they work hard
  - C. their parents must be richer than others'
  - D. their parents will feel happy when they behave well
63. Which would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Is your child afraid to visit a dentist?
  - B. Do parents know how to help their children behave?
  - C. Are parents rewarding their children too much?
  - D. Does your child show interest in rewards?

### C

Earthquakes are nothing to be afraid of. If you are lucky(or unlucky) enough to experience one, it won't do more than rattle the windows and teacups. The earthquakes will make for a more memorable "California" experience than the earthquake ride at Universal studios. However remote a chance is, it is essential to know what to do if the "Big One" or even a moderate quake strikes while you are in California. Every phonebook in California has earthquake safety information and can be a valuable resource if a quake does strike while you are there:

If you are indoors, immediately upon sensing the earthquake, move away from windows and heavy furniture and get to a door way as soon as possible. Alternatively get under a sturdy desk and hang on because the shaking can be violent and often involves movement that is side to side, up and down and often all at once. Shield your eyes from falling debris(残片) and face away from windows that can explode; cover the back of your neck with your other hand to prevent spinal(脊椎骨的) injuries from falling objects.

If you are outside, move away from large buildings and lie flat on the ground away from power lines, bridges and tall trees with your hands over your head covering it from debris. If you are driving, stop the car as soon as possible staying away from bridges, overpasses and tall buildings.

Stay in your car.

Once the shaking has stopped, do not run out of the building as debris can be still falling. It's better to wait and leave when it is safe. If you are outdoors, stay away from buildings in case

of aftershocks. If you are driving, go extremely slowly as the quake may have damaged roadways.

64. From the first passage we can learn that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Earthquakes happen in California frequently.
- B. Earthquakes are extremely frightening.
- C. There is no need to know what to do if the earthquake is a small one.
- D. The safety information about earthquakes is available in California.

65. The underlined words “shield” in the second paragraph can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. protect
- B. prevent
- C. close
- D. cover

66. What should we do if an earthquake does occur?

- A. We should cover the back of our neck with two hands if you are indoors.
- B. We should move away from large buildings if you are outside.
- C. We should stop our car on the bridges or the overpasses.
- D. We should go back home in case of aftershocks.

#### D

Meals at the family dinner table could be the key to preventing a generation of teenage girls from developing eating disorders(紊乱).

New research shows girls who regularly have family meals are much less likely to adopt extreme weight control behaviors such as vomiting, using laxatives or diet pills.

The research, published in international journal Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, polled students aged 13 to 17 in 1999 who were followed up five years later. Regular family meals were found to have a protective effect regardless of the girls' age, weight, socio-economic status, dieting habits or relationship with her family.

Belinda Dalton, director of eating disorders clinic The Oak House, said eating with family helped "normalize" young people's relationship with food.

"When teens are feeling that they're not managing, they turn to something that they can control and food is something available and accessible for them to control. Clearly, if they're sitting with their family on a regular basis then their family can be more in control of their eating," Ms Dalton said.

"It's about young people feeling connected with their family and that builds self-esteem and sense of worth and that works very actively against someone developing an eating disorder."

An eating disorders expert, Kirsty Greenwood, said meal times were often difficult for sufferers. "It's typical that they feel very ashamed of their eating habits and often won't eat with other people. Perhaps it's because they haven't experienced the importance of the family meal in their growing up," she said.

The study found participating regularly in family meals made no difference to the future eating habits of boys.

67. The author writes this passage with the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stressing the necessity of family meals for teenage girls



- B. explaining what is eating disorder
  - C. providing some suggestions on family dinner
  - D. presenting the difference in eating habits between boys and girls
68. Which of the followings is not a benefit of regular family meals?
- A. They decrease the trend towards extreme weight-control behaviors.
  - B. They can help girls to have a better relationship with food.
  - C. They can help girls to work against the development of an eating disorder.
  - D. They provide the girls with the chance of getting control of food.
69. What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 6 refer to ?
- A. young people
  - B. having a good relationship with the family
  - C. feeling connected with the family
  - D. self-esteem and a sense of worth
70. We can infer from the text that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ms Dalton advises parents to get their children under full control
  - B. Kirsty Greenwood suggests that the time for meals be fixed
  - C. The effect of regular family meals on boys differs from that on girls
  - D. Experience is more important than direct knowledge

## 第二节（共 5 小题， 每小题 2 分， 满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

It’s hard for some people to say the words, “I’m sorry.” Have you ever had friends who said they were sorry only to get away and did the same thing again to you? What are ways to say that you are sorry when the traditional words “I’m sorry” have no effect?

First, you do have to say you are sorry. 71 Are you familiar with the movie Love Story? The big quotation from that movie was “love means never having to say you are sorry.” While the line may sound romantic, it doesn’t work in the real world. Saying I’m sorry is a necessary way to admit that there is a problem and that you want to make things better.

72 If an “I’m sorry” in person doesn’t work, maybe a handwritten note or letter will. A card is a special effort on the part of the sender. Regardless of what a preprinted card says, the surprise of getting a card in the mail with a few heartfelt, handwritten words could have a positive impact.

73 In this way, you can remind the person that you are still out there and you are thinking about him or her. Buy that book or scarf she has been wanting: drop it off with a note. Buy his favorite fast food and take it to him. If you live together, cook a nice meal. Be thoughtful. Make an effort.

Show how you will change. You may have to tell your friend how you will change or what you will do the next time you are in a similar situation. 74

Prove trust over time. 75 Be patient. Check on the person now and then but not so

much to drive him or her away. If she doesn't want to talk to you, avoid meeting her for some time but send s text or an email occasionally to let her know you are thinking about her.

A. Write a note or letter.

B. Don't take it too seriously.

C. Do something to please your friend.

D. That's because it is a good place to start.

E. If it is not your fault, you have to point it out.

F. You may have to tell your friend that you won't hurt him or her again.

G. If the hurt is deep, it may take some time to gain the other person's trust.

## 第二卷

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）

短文中有 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（Λ），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。

Dear Linda,

You ask about sports in China in your last letter. Now I'll tell you that I know. More and more people have come to realize the importance of having sports, believing it is one of best ways of keeping health.

People of different ages have various choices in sports. Most old people would like get up early in the morning and practice Tai Chi in group in the park. Quite a little middle-aged people prefer to dance together in the evening and while young people's favorite is to go roller skating. Table tennis are a favorite for people of all ages.

My parents have played table tennis for many years and I am planning to join in them. What about sports in your country?

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假设你是李丽，在今天的《中国日报》上看到某公司招聘档案管理员的广告。请根据下面信息写一封求职信。内容包括：

1. 写信的目的

2. 个人信息：22 岁，女，大学生；文秘专业。还有一个多月大学毕业。擅长写作，绘画和打字，在全国电脑比赛中获得第一名。活泼，热情。

3. 希望得到回复。

注意：短文需涵盖以上全部内容；

词数：100 左右

生词提示：file clerk 档案管理员