

# 2007~2008 学年度上学期期末考试

## 高一年级英语科试卷

### 第 I 卷（三部分，共 115 分）

#### 第一部分听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 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。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15.                      B. £9. 15.                      C. £9. 18.

答案是 B。

1. How much will the woman pay if she buys one pound of tomatoes?  
A. \$ 0.80              B. \$ 1.10              C. \$ 0.30
2. What does the woman carry with her?  
A. Some books and a handbag              B. A handbag, a box and some books  
C. A box and a book
3. What does the man mean about Betty?  
A. She doesn' t like going shopping              B. She went shopping yesterday  
C. She prefers shopping to studying.
4. What do you know from the conversation?  
A. The man had to work overtime.              B. Henry failed to meet the man.  
C. The man had a traffic accident
5. What does the woman mean?  
A. She doesn' t believe the man.              B. They are not going to land.  
C. She isn' t afraid.

#### 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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完各个小题后将给出 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 至 8 题.

6. What can the woman be?

- A. She is a clerk at a hotel.
- B. She is the secretary of Mr. Baker.
- C. She works at the Blackwood Hotel.

7. How could the man get in touch with Mr. Clarke?

- A. Dial 411 to find the correct phone number
- B. Dial 707
- C. Find the hotel

8. Why did the man ask the woman to change the dollar?

- A. To pay for the information
- B. To get on the bus
- C. To make the phone call

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 11 题.

9. What does the man want to learn?

- A. Computer science
- B. Skills, such as driving
- C. Language

10. How long does the course last?

- A. About 20 days
- B. About 35 days
- C. About 2 months and 5 days

11. When can he take the final exam?

- A. From September 15 to 17
- B. From August 16 to 18.
- C. From July 12 to 16

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 至 14 题

12. Who answered the telephone?

- A. Tom
- B. Susan's husband
- C. Susan

13. When is the man going to New Zealand?

- A. In two weeks
- B. In a couple of months
- C. In half a year

14. Where are they going to meet?

- A. At Susan's
- B. At Tom's
- C. In New Zealand

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 至 17 题.

15. When does this conversation take place?

- A. Just before the term begins
- B. After the first week of classes
- C. In the middle of the term

16. Why has the woman come to see Dr. Taylor?

- A. She had promised that she would
- B. She has been sick.
- C. She needs his approval for her courses

17. What does Dr. Taylor seem most worried about?  
A. She already knew the material.                      B. She entered the hospital.  
C. Her course load maybe too heavy.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题

18. What' s the weather like today?  
A. Cool              B. Warm              C. Hot
19. What special view will the tourist get in this park?  
A. Houses of all shapes and styles              B. Birds of all colors.  
C. School and teachers and the pupils.
20. What do people do here in autumn and winter?  
A. Take photos.              B. Watch birds.              C. Enjoy the beauty.

**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. ---Good bye! Nice \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
---\_\_\_\_\_, too!  
A. to meet; I    B. to have met; Me    C. to meet; Me    D. meeting; Me
22. ---What do you think of the new manager of your department?  
---Oh, he is \_\_\_\_\_ manager who is pleasant to work with. It' s \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure to work with him.  
A. the; /              B. a; /              C. a; a              D. the; a
23. She was such a proud person that she would die \_\_\_\_\_ she would admit she was wrong.  
A. until    B. rather than    C. after    D. before
24. He returned from Paris and found his office was under someone else' s \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. occupation    B. possession    C. property    D. protection
25. ---She shouldn' t have done that sort of thing.  
---Whatever she did was reasonable, \_\_\_\_\_ to what you did. Besides, it' s none of your business. Get down to \_\_\_\_\_ your lessons.  
A. comparing; doing    B. comparing; do    C. compared; doing    D. compared; do
26. ---When did you first meet her?

- It was on the day \_\_\_\_\_ I was called for an interview by the company.  
A. when      B. that      C. \      d. which
27. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ of the two ones so we have no difficulty \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the easier, to work it out      B. less difficult, working it out  
C. the less difficult, with it      D. easier, in it
28. \_\_\_\_\_ elderly people often feel lonely, we should certainly visit them  
\_\_\_\_\_ to cheer them up.  
A. For, occasionally      B. Because, barely  
C. Now that, frequently      D. As, usually
29. ---Haven't seen you for ages! Do you still work in Xi'an?  
----\_\_\_\_\_. It's four years since I worked there.  
A. No, I don't.      B. No, I haven't.      C. Yes, I do.      D. Yes, I have
30. How does it \_\_\_\_\_ that you did not report it until two days after it had happened?  
A. come out      B. come across      C. come off      D. come about
31. ---Which of those electronic dictionaries do you like most?  
---\_\_\_\_\_. They are both expensive and of little use.  
A. None      B. Neither      C. All      D. Both
32. ---Good evening. I \_\_\_\_\_ to see Miss Jessic.  
---Oh! Good evening. I'm sorry, but she is not in.  
A. came      B. come      C. have come      D. had come
33. ---I'll thank you \_\_\_\_\_ my affairs alone.  
---I will. It's none of my business.  
A. not to leave      B. for leaving      C. for having left      D. to leave
34. Martial films are often \_\_\_\_\_ but they are seldom great art. Which of the following can't we choose?  
A. delightful      B. delighted      C. entertaining      D. enjoyable
35. ---Did you see who the driver was?

---No, so quickly\_\_\_\_\_ that I couldn't get a good look at his face.

- A. did the car speed by                      B. the car sped by  
C. does the car speed by                    D. the car speeds by

## 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，掌握其大意，然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Two friends visited the zoo together. The zoo was very large and it was 36 to go everywhere. They had to decide where and which animal to visit as their time was 37. So both of them agreed not to 38 after choosing a 39 at every fork（岔路口）。

A road sign at the first fork 40 one way to the lion quarters and the other to the tiger hill. They decided on the 41 after a 42 discussion because lions were “the king of the grassland”. The second showed a division（路口）going separately to the panda and peacock. They 43 panda as it was the nation's treasure and went its way. Thus they made choices all along the way and each choice meant 44 what they couldn't help regretting. But they had to make it, and 45, for it allowed no delay. If they hesitated they would miss 46. Only 47 decision could offer more chances for sightseeing and 48 possible regret.

Life is 49 like this—choices often occur that one has to make, for example, between two 50 jobs, two fascinating wooers（追求者）——To get one you 51 give up the other—you can get half of it. If you 52 weighing the pros and cons and calculating gains and losses, you will most likely 53 empty. Don't be sad about it. 54 you have got half of the desirable things in life——something that is 55 to get.

- |                  |            |               |              |
|------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 36. A. easy      | B. eager   | C. impossible | D. possible  |
| 37. A. enough    | B. limited | C. tight      | D. plentiful |
| 38. A. retrace   | B. come    | C. go         | D. go back   |
| 39. A. main road | B. branch  | C. crossing   | D. highway   |
| 40. A. showed    | B. pointed | C. intended   | D. made      |
| 41. A. former    | B. later   | C. last       | D. the third |
| 42. A. brief     | B. long    | C. no         | D. heated    |

- |                     |                     |                     |              |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 43. A. hoped        | B. wanted           | C. preferred        | D. got       |
| 44. A. getting      | B. taking           | C. grasping         | D. giving up |
| 45. A. slowly       | B. immediately      | C. timely           | D. easily    |
| 46. A. less         | B. more             | C. most             | D. least     |
| 47. A. high         | B. slow             | C. short            | D. rapid     |
| 48. A. increase     | B. avoid            | C. reduce           | D. raise     |
| 49. A. just exactly | B. more or less     | C. hardly           | D. most      |
| 50. A. unwanted     | B. rejected         | C. enjoyable        | D. desirable |
| 51. A. wish         | B. want             | C. must             | D. have to   |
| 52. A. spend time   | B. kill time        | C. have a hard time | D. hope for  |
| 53. A. start with   | B. get up           | C. succeed in       | D. end up in |
| 54. A. By no means  | B. Not in the least | C. At most          | D. At least  |
| 55. A. hardly       | B. delighted        | C. hard             | D. easy      |

### 第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

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

#### A

The time restriction(限制)for retaking International English Language Testing System(IELTS)will be abolished(废除)on May 1, 2007.

“Instead of having to wait 90 days before retaking the test, candidates will be able to repeat the exam immediately, ” announced the British Council, the IELTS organizer in China.

A change in the way the test is administrated allowed IELTS to lift the retake restriction. “In the past, for a test which has over three administrations a month, repetition of test questions was unavoidable. It’ s unfair if some candidates got easy scores by luckily remembering some questions they met not a long time ago, ” said Xu Chunna, Examinations Marketing Officer of the British Council.

“However, since 2002, IELTS has been using onetime testing papers, ” said Xu. This greatly reduced the possibility of repeating a test question.

Changes in the way students use the test also influenced the Council’ s decision to reverse the retake rule.

Cambridge surveys showed that IELTS is now used by organizations to judge both candidates’ overall English performance and their individual skills.

Many candidates attain their required Overall band score in IELTS tests,

but fail to achieve a score in a particular skill area.

Under the old rule, students had to wait 90 days to retake the test. This often inconvenienced students and their prospective(将来的)employers and universities.

But IELTS warns that simply retaking the test will not greatly improve a score. To significantly improve a score it is necessary to engage in serious further study.

56. The best title for the passage may be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. IELTS Abolished
- B. A Change in IELTS
- C. IELTS Now Easy to Pass
- D. IELTS-retake-time Restriction Lifted

57. John took IELTS for the second time soon after his first attempt on 18th March, 2007. He \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was likely to meet a same test question during the test
- B. might have got an ideal score for his first test
- C. might not have met a same test question during the test
- D. couldn't have improved his score

58. According to Cambridge surveys, IELTS plays an important role in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. judging a candidate's overall language ability only
- B. finding out candidates' individual skills as well as general language performances
- C. judging whether a candidate is hardworking
- D. choosing proper organizations

59. The last paragraph indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. retaking the test leads to a better score
- B. the more times you try, the more likely you are to improve your IELTS scores
- C. only serious preparation works when you want to get a high score for IEL.
- D. further study is necessary for an organization

## B

This August has seen athletes doing their sweaty part in the "Good Luck Beijing" sports events. Some foreign athletes have commented on the passion of Chinese spectators (观众).

Not all the spectators, however, came out looking exactly good. Girls holding umbrellas on beach volleyball stands. Spectators crying sharply during the hockey

matches. These can be unintended disturb. To avoid them, we'd keep in mind some special manners:

### **Beach volleyball**

1. Dress down for beach volleyball. It's also a good time to show off your colorful top and sexy shorts.
2. Use protective cream for your skin. Wear sunglasses and bring something to drink. But don't carry something that blocks others' view.
3. Look all you want at the body shapes around you, but save some attention for the players' skills.

### **Archery & shooting**

1. Sit at the back or on either side of the field. For safety's sake, do not risk out of there.
2. Above all, keep quiet during the match. Put your cellphone on vibrate or turn it off.
3. Do not use the flash on your camera, because it can disturb the athletes.
4. When the athletes are aiming at the target, keep your voice down.

### **Baseball, basketball & football**

1. Drinks in glass bottles or cans are not allowed.
2. Don't bring a whistle. Referees use them and you can puzzle the players.
3. Players can be tense when taking a shot. Keep the cheering down at critical moments. Do not use the camera flash.
4. If you easily get nervous, bring some snacks. Keep your mouth moving to calm you down.

### **Cycling & marathon**

1. Spectators should keep off the track. Control your pets.
  2. Cyclists or runners might look tired, sweaty and thirsty, but, do not hand them a bottle of water, a cool towel or anything else. Any help from spectators can disqualify (剥夺资格) an athlete.
  3. Again, if a cyclist or runner falls, do not rush over to help. The best thing to do is to contact medical personnel.
60. When watching beach volleyball matches, you should not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bring anything to drink            B. use an umbrella on stands  
C. wear sunglasses                    D. look at the body shapes
61. You'd better not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eat anything when watching matches.



- B. use camera flash when watching cycling
- C. shout loudly when watching archery.
- D. stay where you sit when watching shooting

62. If you go to watch marathon, you can not \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. bring your pets                      B. give athletes something to drink  
 C. cry sharply                          D. ask medical personnel to help athletes
63. The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how spectators disturb athletes                      B. how spectators help athletes  
 C. dos and don' ts while watching matches                      D. some rules for sports events

### C

Years ago, when I started looking for my first job, wise advisers advise “Barbara, be enthusiastic! Enthusiasm will take you further than any amount of experience.” How right they were!

“Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. ” Wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson. It is the paste that helps you hang on there when the going gets tough. It is the inner voice that whispers, “I can do it!” When others shout, “No, you can’ t!” It took years and years for the early work of Barbara McIntock, a geneticist who won the 1983 Nobel Prize in medicine, to be generally accepted. Yet she didn’ t stop working on her experiments. Work was such a deep pleasure for her that she never thought of stopping.

We are all born with wide-eyed, enthusiastic wonder and it is this childlike wonder that gives enthusiastic people such youthful air, whatever their age. At 90, cellist Pablo Casals would start his day by playing Bach. As the music flowed through his fingers, his stooped shoulders would straighten and joy would reappear in his eyes. As author and poet Samuel Ulman once wrote, “Years wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul.”

Enthusiastic people also love what they do, regardless of money or title or power. Patricia Mellratl retired director of the Missouri Repertory Theater in Kansas City, was once asked where she got her enthusiasm. She replied, “My father,

long ago, told me, I never made a dime until I stopped working for money.”

If we cannot do what we love as a full-time career, we can as a hobby. Elizabeth Layton Wellsville, Kan, was 68 before she began to draw. This activity ended periods of depression that troubled her for at least 30 years and the quality of her work led one critic to say, “I am tempted into a genius.”

We can’t afford to waste tears on “might-have-been”. We need to turn the tears into sweat as we go after “what-can-be”. We need to live each moment whole-heartedly, with all our senses—finding pleasure in the sweet smell of a back-yard garden, the simple picture of a six-year-old, the beauty of a rainbow.

64. The author holds the view that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. enthusiasm is more important than experience
- B. enthusiasm can give people more success and fame
- C. enthusiastic people will never get old
- D. enthusiasm can make you succeed and enjoy life

65. Which of the following can best explain the underlined sentence in the second paragraph?

- A. Enthusiastic people never consider money and fame
- B. Enthusiastic people can gain great fame and honor
- C. Enthusiasm can give you courage and strength in difficult times
- D. If you don’t have enthusiasm, you can achieve nothing

66. The author mentions cellist Pablo Casals in the third paragraph to show that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. enthusiasm can make people feel young
- B. music can arouse people’s enthusiasm
- C. enthusiasm can give people inspiration needed to succeed
- D. enthusiasm can keep people healthy

67. How many examples are given in the passage to show the importance of enthusiasm?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

D

If you ever felt like your doctor was trying to push you out of the examination room before you had a chance to explain your condition, you are not alone. A new study from the Mayo Clinic shows that most people agree on what makes a good doctor and it definitely isn't one who hurries through a visit. A doctor's skills can affect a patient's emotional response and recovery very positively or very negatively, a research shows. Based on the new study, which surveyed 192 patients, it can be concluded that a model doctor should be confident, sympathetic, kind, personal forthright, respectful and thorough.

"What every patient wants is a doctor who pays them personal attention," said James Li, a doctor at the Mayo Clinic Division of Allergic Diseases. Li is helping to develop programs for teaching doctors how to strengthen their interactions (互动) with patients.

"It's really the duty of the medical community to design a health care system, so that doctors are able to exhibit those qualities for the good of the patients," he said.

Many patients nowadays are directed to urgent care facilities or, for lack of good insurance, forced to go to emergency rooms for problems that used to be handled right away. In either case, wait time can be hours and actual face time with a doctor might be just seconds.

"The days when doctors remembered their patients' names might no longer exist, but medical schools can fill in this crack by incorporating the seven behavioral things into their training," Li said.

"If patients have opportunities to tell their stories, to be asked questions and have the doctors describe understanding of what has been shared, it leaves them feeling like they're heard." Li said.

68. This passage is mainly concerned about the duty of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. patients    B. doctors    C. medical schools    D. hospitals

69. Which of the following does Doctor Li NOT agree?

A. Patients really want the attention paid from doctors.

B. The health care system is the guarantee of exhibiting doctor's good qualities.

- C. Patients' name might no longer be remembered by doctors.
- D. Training seven behavioral things can help patients understand doctors.
70. Which statement below is the right doctor' s behavior?
- A. Patients are directed to urgent care facilities.
- B. Patients are forced to go to emergency rooms with no excuse.
- C. Doctors are usually kind enough to listen to and examine their patients.
- D. Doctors are trying to make their patients leave the examination room.
71. It can be inferred from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. nowadays some doctors treat their patients carelessly.
- B. doctors are lack of enough responsibilities to face the patients.
- C. patients should have the rights to understand their illnesses.
- D. doctors and patients need understanding interactively.

## E

At two o' clock a bank robber stole in. "This is a hold-up," the man said loudly. He took a gun from under his jacket, pointing to George. "Hand it over!" George reached into his money-box and took all the bills from the top part---close to six thousand dollars. The robber took them and turned to leave.

Then, while everyone watched the robber, George calmly lifted the top part of the money-box, took bills from the bottom part and put them into his own pocket secretly.

The door was shut and the bank robber was gone. Gorge fainted(晕倒). As soon as he was safely behind his bedroom door, George counted the money. He had eight thousand dollars. He was very happy.

The next morning, while the other were examining the bank' s records, George was called into Mr. Burrow' s office and was introduced to Mr. Carruthers, who used to be president of the bank.

"Good morning, George, I was sorry to give you a hard time yesterday, bur with all the banks being robbed these days I thought it would be a good idea to prove that our little bank can be robbed too. I have retired, but I' m always thinking

of our bank. That's why I played my little game yesterday, just to keep everyone on his toes(趾). Now, I have put the money back in your money-box all six thousand. . ”

72. Which of the following do you think is true?
- A. George wanted to protect the money for the bank.
  - B. George had been thinking of taking money away.
  - C. This bank had been robbed several times.
  - D. George knew the bank would be robbed that day.
73. Why was George called into Mr. Burrow's office?
- A. His stealing money was known to all.
  - B. Mr. Carruthers wanted to explain the whole thing to him.
  - C. Mr. Burrow wanted to say sorry to him.
  - D. Mr. Burrow wanted to tell him the money had been put back.
74. In this article “to keep everyone on his toes” means\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to make everyone work hard
  - B. to keep everyone standing straight
  - C. to make everyone do a kind of exercise.
  - D. to keep everyone preparing for the coming danger.
75. Which sentence can be used to end this story?
- A. George turned cold with fear.
  - B. George turned red with anger.
  - C. George was pleased with the end.
  - D. George burst out laughter.

## 第二卷（共 35 分）

### 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）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

该行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，也用线划掉。

该行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（ ），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

One often hears from the Englishman' s “reserve” (保守); 76. \_\_\_\_\_  
How he likes to “keep himself to himself”, and how 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
on a long railway trip, with four Englishmen in the carriage, 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
often there won' t be a word speaking all the way. 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
I' m sure that wouldn' t the case in America. 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
The Englishmen thinks it is ill-mannered to ask 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
personal questions. The American isn' t feel that at all. 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
In the short ride between the boat on which you reached 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
in New York and the hotel in which you are being driven, 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
the taxi driver will have told all about himself, his 85. \_\_\_\_\_  
wife and family.

## 第二节：书面表达（满分 25）

为了丰富学生的生活，你校学生会将举办一次音乐周活动。请你以组织者的身份写一个书面通知。有关内容如下：

时间：5 月第一周

活动：1. 演唱歌曲：流行歌曲；2. 器乐演奏：古典和民间音乐（乐器自备）；

3. 音乐比赛：听歌曲片段，然后猜出处。

地点：届时通知

参加者请于 4 月 20 日前报名

注意：1. 书面通知应写成一篇连贯的短文； 2. 可以适当增减细节；

3. 词数 100 左右。

Notice

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Students' union