

2010—2011 学年度上学期期末考试高一年级英语科试卷

第一部分：完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从 1-20 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳的选项，并答在答题卡上。

There is a story about an elm tree. It was planted in the first half of the 20 th century on a farm. It grew to be a __1__ tree.

The family that owned the farm kept a bull __2__ to the elm. The bull paced around the tree, dragging a heavy iron chain with it, which __3__ a trench (沟) in the bark about three feet off ground. The trench __4__ over the years, though for whatever reason, did not kill the tree.

After some years, the family sold the __5__ and took their bull. They cut the chain, leaving the loop around the tree and one link hanging down. Over the years, the __6__ slowly covered the rusting chain.

Then one year, agricultural disaster struck Michigan in the form of a __7__. It left a path of death across vast areas. All of the elms __8__ the road became infected and died. Everyone __9__ that the old elm would be the next.

The farm's owner considered doing the __10__ thing: cutting it down and chopping it up into firewood before it __11__. But he simply could not bring himself to do it. It was as if the old tree had become a family friend. So he decided to let __12__ take its course.

__13__, the tree did not die. Year after year it __14__. Nobody could understand why it was the only elm still standing in the country!

Scientists came to __15__ the tree. They observed the scar left by the iron chain, now almost completely __16__ by the bark and badly rusted. They decided that it was the chain that __17__ the elm's life. They reasoned that the tree must have __18__ so much iron from the rusting chain that it became __19__ to the fungus.(真菌)

Look at the wound made by the chain. Our __20__ can give us resources we need to survive. They can truly make us strong.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1.A. hollow | B. leafless | C. young | D. magnificent |
| 2.A. chained | B. fixed | C. attached | D. joined |
| 3.A. scratched | B. filled | C. scraped (刮; 擦) | D. dug |
| 4.A. deepened | B. disappeared | C. lengthened | D. shortened |
| 5.A. house | B. bull | C. elm | D. farm |
| 6.A. branch | B. bark | C. root | D. stem |
| 7.A. pollution | B. disease | C. flood | D. draught |
| 8.A. lining | B. surrounding | C. enclosing | D. bordering |
| 9.A. prayed | B. hoped | C. wished | D. figured |
| 10.A. important | B. funny | C. safe | D. great |
| 11.A. dried | B. died | C. bent | D. leaned |
| 12.A. death | B. fate | C. fortune | D. nature |
| 13.A. Amazingly | B. Unfortunately | C. Evidently | D. Stubbornly |
| 14.A. rotted | B. cracked | C. thrived (茁壮成长) | D. lay |
| 15.A. cut | B. observe | C. climb | D. uproot |
| 16.A. exposed | B. combined | C. sheltered | D. covered |
| 17.A. saved | B. destroyed | C. changed | D. claimed |
| 18.A. contained | B. smelted | C. absorbed | D. produced |

- 19.A. sensitive B. flexible C. immune D. innocent
20.A. wounds B. regrets C. sorrows D. failures

第二部分：阅读理解（共 20 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中，选出最佳选项，涂在答题卡上。

A

LONDON — Life for Cathy Hagner and her three children is set to permanent fast-forward.

Their full school day and her job as a lawyer's assistant are busy enough. But Hanger also has to take the two boys to soccer or hockey or basketball while dropping off her daughter at piano lessons or Girl Scout Club.

Often, the exhausted family doesn't get home until 7 pm. There is just time for a quick supper before homework. In today's world, middle-class American and British parents treat their children as if they are competitors racing for some finishing line.

Parents take their children from activity to activity in order to make their future bright. It seems that raising a genius has become a more important goal than raising a happy and well-balanced child.

"Doctors across the country are reporting a growing number of children suffering from stomachaches and headaches due to exhaustion and stress," says child expert William Doherty of the University of Minnesota.

Teachers are dealing with exhausted kids in the classroom. It's a very serious problem. Many children attend after-school clubs by necessity. But competitive pressures also create an explosion of activities. They include sports, language, music and math classes for children as young as four.

"There is a new parenting trend under way which says that you have to tap all your child's potential at a young age; otherwise you will let him down," says Terry Apter, a Cambridge-based child and adolescent psychiatrist(青少年精神病专家).

"It isn't entirely new: there have always been pushy parents. But what was previously seen as strange behavior is now well accepted."

21. From the second paragraph of this passage we can find that _____.
A. Hagner wastes much time helping her children's lessons
B. Hagner doesn't spend much time on her full-time job
C. Hagner is interested in sports and music D. Hagner busies herself by following a trend
22. British parents, as the writer described in this passage, _____.
A. treat their children as sports players B. pay no attention to their children's lessons
C. bring up their children in a simple way D. give their children little time to develop freely
23. The writer's opinion about after-school clubs is that _____.
A. activities in the country are too competitive B. children should attend four clubs at a time
C. some clubs result in competitive pressures D. clubs should have more subjects for school children
24. The last paragraph tells us that in Britain _____.
A. parents used to take their children to every club B. parents used to be wise on how to raise children
C. parents have all benefited from children's clubs D. parents have come to know the standard of education
25. Which of the word can replace the underlined one?
A. retired B. busy C. energetic D. excited

B

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degree of health and wealth and other comforts of life, one becomes happy and the other becomes unhappy. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, events and the resulting effects upon their minds.

People who are to be happy fix their attention on the convenience of things: the pleasant parts of conversation, the well prepared dishes, the goodness of the wine and the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the opposite things. Therefore, they are continually dissatisfied. By their remarks, they sour the pleasure of society, offend many people, and make themselves

disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind was founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be pitied. The intention of criticizing and being disliked is perhaps taken up by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it realize its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help them change this habit.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious results in life since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others; nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at getting some advantages in social position or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone start a step or speak a word to favor their hopes. If they bring on themselves public objections, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their wrongdoings. These should change this bad habit and be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.

26. People who are unhappy _____.
A. always consider things differently from others
B. usually are affected by the results of certain things
C. usually misunderstand what others think or say
D. always discover the unpleasant side of certain things
27. The phrase “sour the pleasure of society” most nearly means “_____”.
A. have a good taste with social life
B. make others unhappy
C. tend to scold others openly
D. enjoy the pleasure of life
28. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
A. we should pity all such unhappy people
B. such unhappy people are dangerous to social life
C. people can get rid of the habit of unhappiness
D. unhappy people can not understand happy persons
29. If such unhappy persons insist on keeping the habit, the author suggests that people should _____.
A. prevent any communication with them
B. show no respect and politeness to them
C. persuade them to recognize the bad effects
D. quarrel with them until they realize the mistakes
30. In this passage, the writer mainly _____.
A. describes two types of people
B. laughs at the unhappy people
C. suggests the unhappy people should get rid of the habits of unhappiness
D. tells people how to be happy in life

C

President Barack Obama put his political worries to one side and followed the traditional American call to “Go West” as he, his wife and daughters visited the Grand Canyon.

With his wife Michelle, daughters Sasha and Malia and his White House retinue(随从), Mr. Obama struck out into the wilderness on the third day of a four-day tour through western mountain states, aiming at defending his health care reform bid.

Mr. Obama’s work-hard, play-hard tour mixed trips to some of America’s most splendid beauty spots with the serious business of resisting Republicans’ attacks on his health care plan. He held two town hall meetings on the issue in Montana and Colorado on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Obama, the first “city president” in decades, has spent his adult life in New York, Boston, Chicago and, now, Washington. His favorite athletic activities include basketball, golf, and bodysurfing. He usually does his everyday exercise in the gym. Fishing and hunting are not part of his typical favorite sports items.

But late on Friday, the president tried his hand at fly-fishing, fulfilling an often-stated goal from the

campaign trail.

“Every time we went to Montana, he said, ‘I’m going to come back here and learn how to fly-fish,’” said Robert Gibbs, Mr. Obama’s spokesman.

“He was curious to do that and finally got a chance... However, he was a bit depressed because he didn’t get to hold one of the fish,” Mr. Gibbs admitted.

“Michelle Obama and her two daughters, meanwhile, spent Saturday on whitewater rafting in the shadow of Montana’s craggy(陡峭的) peaks in the rain, and I’m told, in the hail,” said Mr. Gibbs. “Despite the bad weather, they had fun,” he added.

31. During the visit to the West, President Obama himself did the following things except _____.

- A. playing B. fishing C. rafting D. working

32. What are Mr. Obama’s favorite sports activities?

- A. Volleyball, golf and fishing. B. Basketball, bodysurfing and hunting.
C. Golf, basketball and bodysurfing. D. Fishing, bodysurfing and basketball.

33. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Washington is the last city in which Mr. Obama spends his adult life up to now.
B. Fishing and hunting are not part of his typical favorite sports items.
C. President Obama’s visit to the West is to defend his health care reform bid.
D. There is nothing to do but learn how to fly-fish with his daughters.

34. According to the passage, who aren’t satisfied with Obama’s health care reform?

- A. The public. B. Republicans. C. Businessmen. D. The poor.

35. The best title for the passage might be “_____”.

- A. Obama’s worries to health care plan B. Obama’s visit to the West
C. Obama’s daughters and wife D. Obama’s four-day tour

D

BUNOL, Spain (AFP) — Tens of thousands of people from around the world threw tons of ripe tomatoes at each other on Wednesday (August 26, 2009) in an annual food fight, which painted the eastern Spanish town of Bunol red.

More than 40 000 people, including many visitors from Australia, Britain and the United States, took part this year in the food fight known as the “Tomatina”, now in its 64 th year, a spokeswoman for Bunol’s town hall said.

They were provided with over 100 tons of tomatoes by the town council for the battle which lasted about one hour and left participants covered in red.

Many men were shirtless while the others wore old clothes, hard hats, goggles(护目镜) and gloves.

Shopkeepers put up huge plastic covers on their storefronts or boarded them up to protect their properties from the sea of red mush(糊).

After the battle, governmental workers and local residents used “giant hoses” to clear the walls and streets with the tomato pulp in just half an hour while the participants headed to a nearby river where temporary showers were set up.

The event cost the town of some 10 000 residents 40 000 dollars, Spanish media reported.

The origins of the event are unclear although it is thought to have its roots in a food fight between childhood friends in the mid-1940s in the city.

It has grown in size as international press coverage(新闻报道) brought more and more people to the festival.

36. We know from the text that _____.

- A. the “Tomatina” is held annually in a large city B. the local government supports the “Tomatina”
C. 40 000 local people took part in the “Tomatina” D. foreign tourists came to Bunol for the food fight

37. To keep their stores safe, the shopkeepers _____.

- ### 第三部分：书面表达（满分 30 分）

原 因	不吃早餐，早上可以多睡一会儿；女同学认为这样可以保持苗条。
结 果	课堂上睡觉，记忆力下降；考试成绩不理想。
建 议	早餐不可少，它可提供全天所需能量的 30%。

[illegible]