

高一英语试卷

第一卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题, 每题 1.5 分 ; 每段对话仅读一遍)

1. Who is Sharon most likely to be?
A. Her friend. B. Her classmate. C. Her pet.
2. Where is the man's house?
A. Behind a post office .
B. In front of a post office.
C. On the left of a post office.
3. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a bread shop. B. In a grocery. C. In a fruit shop.
4. What's the man's current job?
A. Photographer. B. Doctor. C. Editor.
5. When will they probably discuss the plan?
A. Before dinner. B. During dinner. C. Right after dinner.

第二节 (共 15 小题, 每题 1.5 分; 每段对话读两遍)

听下面一段材料, 回答 6 至 7 题

6. What is the woman doing now ?
A. Make a call to a guest . B. Meet a guest on the phone.
C. Pick up a guest.
7. When is Mr. Kant NOT busy?
A. Monday morning , Tuesday afternoon and Friday morning
B. Monday afternoon, Tuesday afternoon and Friday morning
C. Monday afternoon, Tuesday morning and Friday morning

听下面一段材料, 回答 8 至 10 题

8. How long has the man been in the firm ?
A. Five years. B. Five and a half years. C. Five years and nine months.
9. How does the man feel about the result ?
A. Expectedly. B. Unexpectedly. C. Neither A nor B.
10. What kind of talk is it ?
A. A praise talk. B. A dismissing talk. C. A business talk.

听下面一段材料, 回答 11 至 13 题

11. Why did the woman move from Calgary to Montreal ?

A. Because she went to college in Montreal.

B. Because she worked in Montreal.

C. Because her parents moved there when she was a child.

12. Where was the woman born?

A. In Montreal.

B. In Calgary.

C. In Harbin.

13. Which city is the coldest one in the talk?

A. Montreal

B. Harbin

C. Calgary

听下面一段材料, 回答 14 至 16 题

14. How can man understand a great painting?

A. To think of it long.

B. To look at it long .

C. Neither A nor B.

15. What is a “ sonata” in the recording?

A. It is a car.

B. It is a music.

C. It is a man.

16. What does a real understanding require?

A. It requires eyes.

B. It requires ears.

C. It requires concentration.

听下面一段材料, 回答 17 至 20 题

17. What was the dog doing in the valley?

A. The dog was sleeping.

B. The dog was searching for something to satisfy its hunger.

C. The dog was barking.

18. Which statement is RIGHT?

A. The dog reached the castle first sounded.

B. The dog reached the castle second sounded.

C. The dog reached the castle neither first sounded nor second sounded.

19. What was the result of the story ?

A. The dog got fed.

B. The dog didn't get anything to eat.

C. The dog got a piece of bone.

20. What can you conclude from the story probably ?

A. Man can do two things at one time.

B. The will in one direction is the way of success.

C. The two mountains are too high.

第一节 单项选择 (共 15 小题, 每题 1 分)

- 高一英语 共 11 页 第 3 页

33. The mobile phones in this store are equal in price to, if not cheaper than, _____ at the other stores.
 A. those B. ones C. one D. that
34. He is full of _____ as though he were never tired.
 A. strength B. energy C. force D. spirit
35. When the girl heard that she didn't pass the TOEFL exam again, her heart _____.
 A. broke B. dropped C. lost D. sank

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题 , 每题 1.5 分)

It was the end of my first day as waitress in a busy New York restaurant. My cap had gone away, and my feet 36. The loaded plates I carried 37 to be heavier and heavier. Tired and discouraged, I didn't seem able to do anything 38. As I made out a check for a family with several children who had changed their ice-cream 39 a dozen times, I was ready to stop. Then the father 40 at me as he handed me my tip. "Well done," he said, "you've 41 us really well." Suddenly my tiredness 42. I smiled back, and later, when the manager asked me how I'd like my first day, I said, "43!" Those few words of praise had 44 everything. Praise is like 45 to the human spirit; we cannot flower and grow without it. And 46, while most of us are only too 47 to apply(应用) to others the cold wind of criticism, we are 48 to give our fellows the warm sunshine of praise. Why---when one word of praise can bring such 49?

It's strange how chary (吝啬) we are about praising. Perhaps it's 50 few of us know how to accept it. It's 51 rewarding(奖赏) to give praise in areas 52 which effort generally goes unnoticed or unmentioned. An artist gets complimented (admired) for a glorious picture, a cook for a 53 meal. But do you ever tell your laundry manager how pleased you are when the shirts are 54 just right? In fact, to give praise 55 the giver nothing but a moment's thought and a moment's effort.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. rested | B. hurt | C. broke | D. slipped |
| 37. A. remained | B. looked | C. seemed | D. appeared |
| 38. A. new | B. special | C. nervous | D. right |
| 39. A. order | B. price | C. material | D. chair |
| 40. A. stared | B. smiled | C. glanced | D. nodded |
| 41. A. called on | B. looked after | C. passed by | D. thought of |
| 42. A. arrived | B. continued | C. disappeared | D. developed |
| 43. A. Oh | B. Well | C. Fine | D. Terrible |
| 44. A. made | B. changed | C. found | D. improved |
| 45. A. heat | B. warmth | C. snowstorm | D. sunlight |
| 46. A. then | B. thus | C. therefore | D. yet |
| 47. A. ready | B. doubtful | C. satisfied | D. disappointed |
| 48. A. unable | B. unwilling | C. likely | D. anxious |
| 49. A. attention | B. choice | C. pleasure | D. difficulty |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 50. A. because | B. when | C. what | D. where |
| 51. A. finally | B. especially | C. silly | D. fortunately |
| 52. A. in | B. on | C. into | D. where |
| 53. A. daily | B. light | C. perfect | D. poor |
| 54. A. done | B. sold | C. chosen | D. given |
| 55. A. adds | B. leaves | C. offers | D. costs |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题，每题 2 分）

A

“ But I paid just \$ 1.69 for this bottle of wine last week. How come the price is now \$ 2.25 ? What’s going on ? ”

There are at least three things going on that have caused the price of wine to rise. All have to do with the supply and demand factors of economics.

The first factor is that people drinking more wine than ever before. This demand for more wine has increased overall wine sales in America at the rate of 15 percent a year.

The second factor is that the supply of wine has stayed relatively the same, which means that the same number of bottles is produced each year. While producers are trying to open up new land to grow more grapes . But in at least three wine-producing areas of the world ---- France, Germany, and California ---- new vineyards will not be available in near future. Wines are produced in other countries, such as Italy, Spain and Australia , but none of these countries will be able to fill the demand for good wines.

The third factors is that costs of wine productions are increasing. The man who make wine are asking for more money , and the machinery needed to press the grapes is becoming more expensive.

When the demand for something is greater than the supply, prices go up. When production costs, meaning the prices of labor and machinery rise, the producer adds this increase to the price of the wine.

56. From the first paragraph, we know that the speaker is _____ .
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. asking about the price | B. worrying about the price |
| C. bargaining over the price | D. complaining about the price |
57. The three factors mentioned in the passage cause _____ .
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. the sales of wine to increase | B. the price of wine to go up |
| C. the production of wine to decrease | D. more and more people to drink wine |
58. The supply of wine has remained the same partly because _____ .
- | |
|--|
| A. wine-producing countries are unwilling to increase their production |
| B. new vineyards will not be opened up in such countries as Australia |
| C. countries like Italy and Spain can’t supply enough good wines. |
| D. the production of wine bottles has ceased to increase |

59. What does “ production costs ” refer to in the last paragraph ?
- A. The price of grapes and machines
 - B. The cost of land and transportation
 - C. The price of wine and wine bottles
 - D. The cost of the manpower and equipment
60. The author’s purpose of writing this passage is to _____ .
- A. persuade people to drink less wine
 - B. tell people where to get the best wine
 - C. explain why the price of wine is rising
 - D. show that wine is popular with Americans

B

Who is there among us who hasn’t dreamed of having his or her own small (maybe , several years later , even big) business , and having wonderful freedom , both from a boss and from the time clock : the freedom to make up our own rules for our work , and painless and fun. Or, so we imagine.

Well, in fact it isn’t quite as simple as that. Yes, it is true that being the boss has its satisfactions and that you can arrange your working hours freely if you own your own small business. But in those early years of starting your own business, you shouldn’t think of a free day, not to mention flying off for a month’s vacation. It is not usually for new business owners to work seventy or eighty hours a week , and if there is a day off, that day might need to be devoted to accounting.

But this negative picture doesn’t destroy the beautiful hopes. The possibility of getting something wonderful in return --- both material and mental --- continues to drive that large number of people who start up small business each year in the United States.

61. From the first paragraph, we know that everybody hopes _____
- A. to rule others
 - B. to be his or her own boss
 - C. to get a time clock
 - D. to be free from work
62. Most new business owners have to _____
- A. work more than 10 hours a day
 - B. devote himself to accounting
 - C. fly to some places in the world
 - D. have a day off in a week
63. The expression “ negative picture ” most probably means _____ .
- A. a terrible experience
 - B. a poor picture
 - C. limited freedom
 - D. unpleasant situations
64. The beautiful hopes will never be destroyed because _____
- A. people love beautiful things by nature
 - B. people have a strong desire to seek personal gains
 - C. small businesses make big money each year in the US
 - D. small businesses have advantages over big company

C

If a person forgets names , places or facts --- and has trouble with everyday things like reading or shopping --- it may not mean you are getting old. It could be Alzheimer's disease. So it's important to see a doctor as soon as you can.

There is no cure for Alzheimer's . But a drug called ARICEPT has been used by millions of people to help their symptoms.

In studies, ARICEPT has been proved to work for Alzheimer's. It has helped people improve their memory over time. It has also helped them to keep doing everyday things on their own.

Ask your doctor if ARICEPT is right for you or your loved one. It is the Number One drug for Alzheimer's in the world. The sooner you know it's Alzheimer's , the better ARICEPT can help.

ARICEPT is good for many but many may not good for everyone. Some people may experience not sleeping well , feeling very tired , or not wanting to eat. In studies, these side effects weren't serious at all and went away over time. Some people taking ARECEPT may feel light-headed. In this case you should tell your doctors because your condition may get worse.

65. If one suffers from Alzheimer's , _____ .

- A. he has trouble with his memory
- B. he can't do everyday things on his own
- C. he often forgets things because he is old
- D. he can't move about

66. What is ARICEPT?

- A. A medicine to cure Alzheimer's
- B. A medicine to delay signs of aging
- C. A medicine to reduce the symptoms of Alzheimer's
- D. A medicine to cure brain damage

67. One who is taking ARICEPT should go to see a doctor if he _____ .

- A. can't fall asleep
- B. feels tired out
- C. has no desire to eat
- D. feels like a drunken man

D

The word conservation has a thrifty meaning. To conserve is to save and protect, to leave what we ourselves enjoy in such good condition that others may also share the enjoyment. Our forefathers had no idea that human population would increase faster than the supplies of raw materials; most of them , even until very recently , had the foolish idea that the treasures were “ limitless” and “ inexhaustible” . Most of the citizens of earlier generations knew little or nothing about the complicated and delicate system that runs all through nature, and which means that , as in a living body, an unhealthy condition of one part will sooner or later be harmful to all the others.

Fifty years ago nature study was not part of the school work ; scientific forestry was a new idea ; timber was still cheap because it could be brought in any quantity from distant woodlands ; soil destruction and river floods were not national problems; nobody had yet studied long-term climatic cycles in relation to proper land use; even the word “ conservation ” had nothing of the meaning that has for us today.

For the sake of ourselves and those who will come after us, we must now set about repairing the mistakes of our forefathers. Conservation should , therefore, be made a part of everyone’s daily life. To know about the water table in the ground is just as important to us as a knowledge of the basic arithmetic formulas. We need to know why all watersheds need the protection of plant life and why the running current of streams and rivers must be made to yield their full benefit to the soil before they finally escape to the sea. We need to be taught the duty of planting trees as well as of cutting them . We need to know the importance of big, mature trees , because living space for most of man’s fellow creatures on this planet is figured not only in square measure of surface but also in cubic volume above the earth . In brief , it should be our goal to restore as much of the original beauty of nature as we can .

68. The author’s attitude towards the current situation in exploitation of natural resources is _____.

- A. critical B. neutral(中立的) C. positive D. suspicious

69. According to the author , the greatest mistake of our forefathers was that _____ .

- A. they had no idea about scientific forestry
B. they were not aware of the importance of nature study
C. they had little or no sense of environmental protection
D. they had no idea of how to make good use of raw materials

70. To avoid the mistakes of our forefathers , the author suggests that _____ .

- A. we plant more trees
B. we return to nature
C. natural sciences be taught to everybody
D. environmental education be directed toward everyone

71. What does the author imply by saying “ living space ... is figured ... also in cubic volume above the earth ” (Para 3)

- A. We need to take some measures to protect space
B. Our living space should be measured in cubic volume.
C. Our living space on the earth is getting smaller and smaller
D. We must preserve good living conditions for both birds and land-animals

E

A man may usually be known by the books he reads as well as by the company(伙伴)he keeps; for there is a companionship of books as well as of men; and one should always live in the best

company, whether it is of books or of men.

A good book may be among the best of friends. It is the same today that it always was, and it will never change. It is the most patient and cheerful of companions. It does not turn its back upon us, in times of adversity (逆境) or distress (悲痛, 贫困, 危难). It always receives us with the same kindness; amusing and instructing us in youth, and comforting and consoling (安慰; 慰问) us in age.

Books possess an essence of immortality. They are by far the most lasting products of human effort. Temples and statues decay, but books survive. Time is of no value with great thoughts, which are as fresh today as when they first passed through their author's minds ages ago. What was then said and thought still speaks to us as vividly as ever from the printed page. The only effect of time has been to sift out the bad products; for nothing in literature can long survive but what is really good.

Books introduce us into the best society; they bring us into the presence of the greatest minds that have ever lived. We hear what they said and did; we see them as if they were really alive; we sympathize with them, enjoy with them, grieve with them; their experience becomes ours, and we feel as if we were actors with them in the scenes which they describe.

The great and good do not die even in this world. Embalmed (使不朽) in books, their spirits walk abroad. The book is a living voice. It is an intellect (智慧) to which one still listens. Therefore we ever remain under the influence of the great men of old. The imperial (悠远的) intellects of the world are as much alive now as they were ages ago.

72. Why did the author say "A good book may be among the best friends"?

- A. Because it will help us when there is something wrong with our back.
- B. Because it is the most patient and cheerful listener.
- C. Because it will accompany us even when we are in difficulty.
- D. Because it will play with us when we are alone.

73. The word "lasting" means _____.

- A. enough
- B. continuing
- C. final
- D. suitable.

74. What is mainly discussed in Paragraph 4?

- A. The more books we read, the more we can know about the great men.
- B. The more books we read, the more we will sympathize with the poor.
- C. The more books we read, the more we will like them.
- D. The more books we read, the more experience we will have.

75. If you were the author of the passage, which of the following do you think is the best title?

- A. We Love You—Books
- B. Read More Books, please.
- C. Books, the Best Friends of Man
- D. Keep Books Forever

第二卷(第三部分, 共 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题 , 10 分)

- We are all busy use the Internet. At first computer 76. _____
- network don't work well . By the start of the 77. _____
- 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier 78. _____
- to use. Scientist have also developed softwares 79. _____
- that made ' surfing the Internet more conveniently. 80. _____
- Today it is easy to get on-line, it is said 81. _____
- that million of people use the Internet every day. 82. _____
- Send E- mails is more and more popular 83. _____
- for students. The Internet has now 84. _____
- become one of the most important parts of people life. 85. _____

第二节 书面表达 (25 分)

面对不断升温的中学生出国热, 人们对此有不同的看法。请你以 Studying Abroad 为题, 根据下面提供的信息, 谈谈自己的看法。

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. 传播各个民族不同文化 2. 拓宽视野, 学国外先进科技 3. 良好的语言环境, 利于学习	1. 年纪偏小, 自理能力差 2. 远离父母, 孤独, 想家 3. 生活、学习费用高。 4. 缺乏生活经验, 容易受不良环境影响, 甚至犯罪。

注意: 第一句已经写好, 不记入总词数。 字数: 100 左右

In recent years, studying abroad has become more and more popular .

高一英语参考答案

1-5CCCBA

6-10 BBCBA

11-15 CBCBB

16-20CBCBB

21-25 BCDDD

26-30 BDBCD

31-35 DBABD

36—40 BCDAB

41—45 BCCBD

46-50 DABCA

51—55 BACAD

56-60 DBCDC

61-65BADBA

66-70CDACD

71-75 DCBAC

We are all busy use the Internet. At first computer network don't work well . By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientist have also developed softwares that made ‘ surfing the Internet more conveniently. Today it is easy to get on-line, ^it is said that million of people use the Internet every day. Send E- mails is more and more popular for students. The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of people life.

76. using

77. didn't

78. right

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80. convenient

81. and

82. millions

83. Sending

84. with

85. people's

写作:

In recent years, studying abroad has become more and more popular with middle school students.

Overseas students can spread a variety of cultures from different countries. While staying abroad, they are able to broaden their views and can learn advanced technology. Of course, good language environment is available to them as well as an advantage for their study. However , studying abroad can have some disadvantages. First, it brings about heavy economic burden to their families. Second, young students are not experienced enough to manage themselves. They get homesick, lonely as a result of being far away from parents, and even commit crimes being influenced by the bad sides of the countries they stay in. So, it has to be reconsidered before they are sent out.