



2016 年下期高一期末质量监测试卷

英 语

命题人：王成旺（宁远一中） 周文（永州三中） 罗腾芳（永州四中）

审题人：王成旺（宁远一中）

本试卷由试题卷和答题卡两部分组成，试题卷共 10 页，满分 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔或黑色水芯笔将自己的姓名、座号、考生号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 第 I 卷每小题选出答案后，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。
3. 第 II 卷必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔或黑色水芯笔作答。答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内。答案写在指定区域外的一律无效。

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。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：M: Excuse me, can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes. It's £9.15.

How much is the shirt? A. £ 19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15. 答案是 C。

1. How does the man feel?

A. Lonely. B. Sorry. C. Pity.

2. What does the man's daughter want to be ?

A. A boss. B. An actress. C. A scientist.

3. Where is the woman going?

A. To the shop. B. To the library. C. To the canteen.

4. How much does a pair of shoes cost?

A. \$ 60. B. \$ 80. C. \$ 100.

5. What would the man like to drink?

A. Milk. B. Tea. C. Coffee.

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，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。

听下面一段材料，回答第 6、7 小题。

6. Where is Mr. Smith?

- A. At home B. At the teachers' office. C. At the post office.

7. When will Mr. Smith come back?

- A. In 10 minutes. B. In 20 minutes. C. In 30 minutes.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至 10 小题。

8. How does the man feel about his teachers?

- A. Very good. B. Just so-so. C. Very bad.

9. What does the man think of the English course?

- A. Too easy. B. Too difficult. C. Too boring.

10. What does the woman dislike about her class?

- A. Too much homework. B. Too much pair work. C. Too much noise.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至 13 小题。

11. Who was missing?

- A. Jack. B. Sophia. C. Kelly.

12. From where did the woman get the news?

- A. TV. B. The Internet. C. The local newspaper.

13. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates. B. Husband and wife. C. Teacher and student.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至 16 小题。

14. Who will go to the gym?

- A. Bob and the woman. B. Bob and Toby C. Toby and the woman.

15. What does the man usually do at the gym?

- A. Running. B. Biking. C. Dancing.

16. Why doesn't the woman go to the gym?

- A. She doesn't like sport. B. She doesn't like the gym. C. She doesn't have time.

听下面一段材料，回答第 17 至 20 小题。

17. What does the speaker want to tell us ?

- A. An adventure travel in Shangdong.
B. An adventure travel in the USA.
C. An adventure travel in Hunan.

18. How will they go to Fenghuang ?

- A. By bus. B. By plane. C. By train.

19. What will they do on the Mengdong River ?

- A. Going boating. B. Going white-water rafting. C. Taking photos.

20. What is the price of the trip?

- A. 1500 yuan. B. 2000 yuan. C. 3000 yuan.



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

● **ABC Education Center**

Education

Information on local elementary schools, middle schools and high schools.

Before and After School Childcare

Information on school-age childcare programs.

Phone number: 800-8995432

● **Flyhigh Activity Center**

Out-of-school Activities

Information on activities and services for children and adults.

Summer Activities

Different activities for families in the summer months.

Phone number: 800-8964748

● **Big-Bang Health Safety Care**

Health

Information on local health services, like hospitals and first aid.

Safety

Information on safety programs such as car safety, fire safety and more.

Phone number: 800-8995476

● **Better Life Center**

Nutrition

Information on local supermarkets, farmers' markets and farms.

Entertainment

Information on local places for fun, like KTVs and skate parks.

Phone number: 800-8976339

21. How many information centers are ONLY for children?

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

22. If you want to know something about first aid, which of the following number can you call?

- A. 800-899543. B. 800-8964748. C. 800-8995476. D. 800-8976339.

23. Where is the passage probably taken from?

- A. A website. B. A guidebook. C. A textbook. D. A poster.

B

People might think I'm behind the times, but I think wearing uniforms at school is a good idea. It helps us feel like part of a group. For example, when our school football team plays with



another school team, the players will feel encouraged to see all their school friends wearing the school uniforms.

These days, when a school does not have its own uniform, many students wear very fashionable clothes to school. Some are even trying to show that they have the coolest clothes. I think this is wrong. How we look is not as important as what we learn at school. Why do we need to wear these kinds of clothes to school when the purpose of going to school is learning? If we want to look smart all the time, we will have to wear different clothes every day. Won't it become too expensive to look smart?

As students, we exercise and do sport all the time. We need comfortable clothes rather than fashionable clothes because they are too difficult to take care of. I always play football with my friends after school. I like to wear a cotton shirt and cotton shorts. My mother wouldn't be happy if I played football in an expensive shirt.

It's true that some school uniforms look very boring. Many of them are made up of a shirt and trousers for boys, and a blouse and a skirt or a dress for girls. They are usually in boring colors as well, like grey, black, white and brown. Like you, I am also a young person who likes bright colors and fashionable clothes. However, we should pay attention to our studies during this important time in our lives.

My father never wears a suit at home or at the weekend, but he wears one at the office every weekday. I know we want to feel happy at school and it is nice to be different. However, like my father, perhaps we should wear our favorite clothes only at home or at the weekend.

24. According to the passage, what's more important for students to do at school?

- A. To wear school uniforms.
- B. To be dressed in fashionable clothes.
- C. To exercise.
- D. To gain knowledge.

25. Which of the following does the writer not approve of?

- A. School uniforms gives us strong group sense.
- B. Wearing school uniforms is economical(经济的).
- C. How we look is more important than learning.
- D. It is comfortable to work out in cotton clothes.

26. What can we infer from the text?

- A. Students prefer to wear bright school uniforms.
- B. All of the students like to wear fashionable clothes.
- C. Uniforms make the students smart and attractive.
- D. The author's father is fond of suits at home.

27. What's the author's attitude towards wearing school uniforms at school?

- A. Supportive.
- B. Uncertain.
- C. Disappointed.
- D. Doubtful.

C

Some people can eat what they want and keep in shape, but others try hard to be careful about



what they eat and yet still put on weight. Scientists are beginning to believe that some people receive the ability to stay thin from their parents.

Scientists say that when some people eat, their bodies store the energy from food as fat. These people gain weight if they eat more than they need each day. However, some other people may eat more than they need to, but their body is able to burn off the extra food without making fat, so they never have weight problems.

To show that this is true, scientists have experimented on laboratory mice. They gave the mice a special diet with a lot of fat, and the mice with the ability to store much fat gained weight while the other mice stayed thin, even though both groups of mice ate the same amount of food and got the same amount of exercise. Scientists believe that people's bodies act in the same way, and that it may be possible to produce medicines that can stop people from gaining weight because they store too much fat.

The study of weight gain is important and needs to be continued, as more and more people have weight problems. In the United States over fifty percent of population is now overweight. This can cause serious illnesses such as heart disease.

Medicines for weight control do not work very well because many of them have side effects. Some cause heart problems and others cause liver problems. It's important to do research on new medicines. However, it takes a long time to develop them. Before new medicines for weight control are available, we have to exercise and eat a good diet. We must pay attention to our own weight control.

28. What do scientist believe about people's ability to stay thin?
- A. People get the ability of their own. B. People get the ability from their parents.
C. People get the ability from everyday life. D. People get the ability by exercise regularly.
29. Why don't some people worry about weight problems?
- A. Because they can burn off the extra food without making fat.
B. Because they are able to become thinner.
C. Because they work out better.
D. Because they eat less than others.
30. What can learn from the passage?
- A. No one will have weight problems in the future.
B. More than 50% of Americans may suffer from heart trouble.
C. The result of the experiments on mice and humans are different.
D. We now have new medicine for people with weight problems.
31. What does the last paragraph imply?
- A. People don't have to worry about weight problems.
B. People won't have weight problems any more.
C. No medicine can solve weight problems.
D. We should exercise regularly and eat properly.

D

Many teenagers feel lonely, as if no one understands them and the changes they are going through. On the one hand, life never seems to be going fast enough; on the other hand, life seems



to be rushing too fast like a race car, and even going out of control.

These feelings are a common part of adolescence. And, though it may sometimes be difficult to believe, you are not alone---every adult has gone through adolescence, and your friends are going through it right now along with you. It is common for teenagers to feel lonely and misunderstood. These feelings can be thought of as growing pains---the difficulties that teenagers face as they grow to adults.

As teenagers grow, it is normal for them to become confused with the changing world both inside and outside of them. During adolescence, teenagers go through great physical changes. They grow taller and their voices get deeper, among many other developments.

Along with these physical changes, there come many psychological changes. Boys and girls tend to be different in this regard. Many boys become risk-takers to find their own limits and those of the world around them, but may not have the wisdom to make good choices in their behaviour. At the same time, girls often want someone to talk to, as they try to deal with their strong feelings.

In the social world, as teenagers get older, they struggle to depend on themselves. They may badly want and need their parents' love, yet feel distant; they may want to be part of the group, yet desire independence. Since teenagers have difficulty balancing these needs, they often question who they are and how they fit in society.

The good news is that these kinds of growing pains do not last. In the end everything turns out OK--the teenager becomes a healthy adult, and this period of change and challenge will disappear with those days.

32. Why does the author say teenagers are not alone when they face growing pains?

- A. Because their parents will help them.
- B. Because their friends are going through growing pains too.
- C. Because every adult has gone through adolescence.
- D. Both B and C.

33. What are the physical changes that teenagers go through?

- A. They find life never seems to be going fast enough.
- B. They grow taller and their voices get deeper.
- C. They become risk-takers.
- D. They find life seems to be rushing too fast.

34. Which of the following is NOT the psychological change that teenagers go through?

- A. Boys tend to take risks.
- B. They are too shy to communicate with others.
- C. Girls often want someone to talk to.
- D. They badly need their parents' love yet feel distant.

35. What can we know from the last paragraph?

- A. Teenagers will solve their problems with the help of others.
- B. Teenagers will become healthy adults.
- C. Growing pains will disappear with the days passing by.
- D. Teenagers will face changes and challenges all the time.

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。

As is known, Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of all time. ____ 36 ____

Einstein learned from making mistakes. When Einstein started to work in America, someone asked him what he needed. He said he needed a desk, some paper and a pencil. ____ 37 ____ This shows that he knew even the cleverest man in the world can only learn by making mistakes.

____ 38 ____ Many children wrote letters to ask him for help with their homework. One day, he wrote a letter to a young girl to tell her not to worry about her Maths homework because he thought Maths was difficult too.

Einstein considered time to be important. He never wore socks, because he thought putting on socks was a waste of time as people already wore shoes. He also thought remembering things found in books was not worth it. That's why he never remembered his own phone number. ____ 39 ____ It is true that if we are going to do great things in our lives, we cannot waste time.

Einstein liked to joke too. In one exam, a student asked him why all the questions were the same as last year's. Einstein replied the questions were the same, but the answers were different!

If we ever feel like giving up when we have problems, we should think of Einstein. When he was a child, his teachers used to say he was not clever. However, Einstein kept working hard and surprised the world with his achievements. ____ 40 ____

- A. Meanwhile, he was also strict with his students.
- B. Give students a chance to correct their mistakes.
- C. He was also a really great person.
- D. So, never be discouraged!
- E. He knew what was worth remembering.
- F. Einstein was also very modest(谦虚的).
- G. He also needed a basket to hold his mistakes.

第三部分 英语知识运用（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。

Dear Alice,

It is very exciting that you are coming to our school so soon. ____ 41 ____ you arrive, let me ____ 42 ____ what our school life is like to you.

Our school is quite famous for its long ____ 43 ____ . It was begun in the early 1920s. It is a good place for us to ____ 44 ____ ourselves for the future. We have many wonderful teachers ____ 45 ____ are always ready to offer help . Though we ____ 46 ____ a lot of attention to how ____ 47 ____ we do in lessons, achieving high scores is not the only ____ 48 ____ to study. The teachers encourage us to ____ 49 ____ new ideas and ____ 50 ____ questions. ____ 51 ____ their help we have developed all kinds of interests in subjects such as Arts and Science. Students can choose to ____ 52 ____ any school clubs they are ____ 53 ____ in. We can also choose the ____ 54 ____ that we want to study. Last term I selected ____ 55 ____ Literature, because I wanted to learn about famous American writers. This term I chose to attend ____ 56 ____ classes ____ 57 ____ my father bought me a piano as a birthday present.

I love my school and ____ 58 ____ that you will have a pleasant ____ 59 ____ here too. I am looking



forward to meeting you 60.

Yours,
Lily

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. After | B. As | C. Since | D. Before |
| 42. A. tell | B. inform | C. introduce | D. warn |
| 43. A. culture | B. background | C. development | D. history |
| 44. A. prepare | B. enjoy | C. teach | D. help |
| 45. A. which | B. who | C. whose | D. what |
| 46. A. focus | B. give | C. pay | D. put |
| 47. A. hard | B. well | C. long | D. much |
| 48. A. reason | B. chance | C. result | D. condition |
| 49. A. figure out | B. try out | C. give up | D. work out |
| 50. A. ask | B. give | C. make | D. reply to |
| 51. A. Under | B. Without | C. With | D. In |
| 52. A. join | B. take | C. attend | D. join in |
| 53. A. busy | B. interested | C. strict | D. lost |
| 54. A. classes | B. subjects | C. clubs | D. students |
| 55. A. English | B. French | C. American | D. Chinese |
| 56. A. computer | B. P.E | C. literature | D. music |
| 57. A. if | B. though | C. because | D. while |
| 58. A. think | B. guess | C. wonder | D. hope |
| 59. A. adventure | B. preparation | C. interest | D. experience |
| 60. A. soon | B. quickly | C. later | D. fast |

第二节 语法填空（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(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Things change so quickly ! I'm in hospital recovering from liver failure. I regret 61_____ (take) those weight-loss pills. They contain a harmful chemical that 62_____ (cause) my liver to fail. These 63_____ (pill) were going to 64_____ (complete) destroy my liver , if I continued taking them. My mother insisted on sending me to the hospital, in 65_____ I received good medical treatment.

It was a really painful experience, but I'm feeling much 66_____ (good) now. My doctor tells me 67_____ (work) out for at least half an hour every day and eat lots of fruit and vegetables. People should look after 68_____ (they) bodies. My mother is right: Don't damage your health for 69 _____ slim figure. It isn't worth it. We shouldn't be ashamed 70_____ the way we look, should we?

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。

We are finally back from Beijing now. It was a real wonderful visit!

On Day 1 in Beijing, we get up early and went to see the flag being raised in Tian'anmen Square. Then they visited the Palace Museum. On Date 2, we visited the Summer Palace, that is beautiful like a park. Later, we went to Great Wall, a symbol of Chinese culture. Everyone say "he who does not reach the Great Wall is not a truly man". I was proud of to climb to the top.

I was very tiring after the visit, and it was well worth it.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

请根据以下表格中的内容，写一篇介绍你班同学李华的英语文章。他上周参加了长沙市网页制作比赛并获得了一等奖。

Introduction	● Li Hua; boy; 16; Class 7; Senior High 1
Hobbies and interests	● Science, Maths, Computer and English ● Football, basketball, Chinese chess
Achievements	● won first pize in the Changsha Web Page Competition among 3,000 people
Dreams	● Attend the best university; work in the IT industry

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

My classmate , Li Hua



高考帮——帮你实现大学梦想！



永州市 2016 年下期高一期末质量监测 英语参考答案及评分标准

一、参考答案

1-20: ABBAC BCAAB ACBBA CCCBA

21-23 ACD 24-27 DCAA 28-31 BABD 31-35 DBBC 36-40 CGFED

41-60 DCDAB CBABA CABBC DCDDA

第二节 语法填空

61. taking 62. caused 63. pills 64. completely 65. which

66. better 67. to work 68. their 69. a 70. of

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

We are finally back from Beijing. It was a real wonderful visit!

really

On Day 1 in Beijing, we get up early and went to see the flag being raised in Tian'anmen

got

Square. Then they visited the Palace Museum. On Date 2, we visited the Summer Palace, that is

we

which

beautiful like a park. Later, we went to ^ Great Wall, a symbol of Chinese culture. Everyone say

the

says

"he who does not reach the Great Wall is not a truly man". I was proud of to climb to the top.

true

I was very tiring after the visit, and it was well worth it.

tired

but

第二节 书面表达

参考译文:

My classmate ,Li Hua

Li Hua, a sixteen-year-old boy from Class 7, Senior High 1, won first prize in the Changsha Web Page Competition held last week. A total of 3,000 people took part in the competition, which required them to make a web page.

Li Hua has been interested in computers for quite some time. He's also fond of English. His favorite subjects in school are Maths, Science, Computer and English. In his spare time, he also likes playing football, basketball and Chinese chess.

Such is Lihua, one of my best classmates who dream of going to the best university when he graduates from high school. He dreams of working in the IT industry. (111 words)

二、评分标准

1、选择题：听力第 1-20 小题、完形填空第 41-60 小题，每小题 1.5 分；阅读理解第 21-40 小题，每小题 2 分。多选、少选、错选、不选、涂改不清、答案写在试题卷上均不给分。

2、非选择题：

(1) 语法填空：第 61-70 小题，每小题 1.5 分。意义相近的答案可酌情给分。大小写不扣分；凡是与答案不符的，不给分。

(2) 短文改错：凡是与答案不符的不给分。如果能找出错误，但没有改正错误，不给分。

(3) 书面表达：满分 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。具体评分细则如下：

① 本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。（见“⑦ 书面表达评分档次”）

② 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

③ 评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。

④ 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写和词汇用法均可接受。

⑤ 如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

⑥ 内容要点可用不同方式表达，对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

⑦ 书面表达评分档次

第五档(很好)：(21-25 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好)：(16-20 分)

1. 完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。



第三档(适当): (11-15 分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容, 但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(较差): (6-10 分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(差): (1-5 分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 明显遗漏主要内容, 写了一些无关内容, 原因可能是未理解试题要求。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

不得分: (0 分)

未能传达给读者任何信息; 内容太少, 无法评判; 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。



高考帮——帮你实现大学梦想！
