

2006——2007 学年度下学期期中阶段测试

高一英语试卷

考试时间：120 分钟 试题满分：150 分

第 I 卷

第一部分：听力（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，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳的选项，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。

1. Why is Mary absent?
A. Because she is visiting her uncle during the rush hour.
B. Because she has been ill for quite a long time.
C. Because her uncle is visiting her.
2. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A. In the office. B. At a gas station. C. In a gas shop.
3. How much will the man spend?
A. \$25. B. \$ 5. C. \$15.
4. What are the two speakers?
A. Passenger and taxi driver.
B. Customer and businessman.
C. Passenger and bus driver.
5. What's the man doing?
A. Offering to do a favour.
B. Asking permission.
C. Asking for help.

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的选项，并标在试卷相应位置。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 秒钟的时间作答。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至第 8 题。

6. Why did the man look worried?
A. Because he got an expensive telephone bill.
B. Because he couldn't afford the telephone bill.
C. Because his son spent his money for the telephone bill.

7. What is the woman going to do?
A. Ask Jack to pay for the bill.
B. Ask her father to pay for the bill.
C. Use her father's money to pay for the bill.
8. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Mother and son. B. Teacher and student. C. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至第 11 题。

9. What's the relationship between Mrs. Black and the man?
A. Hostess and guest. B. Teacher and student. C. Mother and son.
10. What was the weather like when they had the picnic?
A. Terrible. B. Rainy . C. Lovely.
11. Where did they have the picnic?
A. Just outside their house.
B. In the mountains.
C. On the island.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至第 14 题。

12. What can we know about the girl?
A. She worked deep into the night.
B. She improved her study quickly.
C. She was in bed because she was seriously ill.
13. When did the girl fall onto the floor?
A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.
14. What did the doctor ask the girl to do?
A. To take some deep breath.
B. To go to another hospital.
C. To get enough sleep.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至第 17 题。

15. What surprised Phil when he went to the bath?
A. The entrance fee was expensive
B. People sit down when they bathe.
C. The attendant could see him undressing.
16. Traditionally, the bath was a place where people could_____.
A. socialize (社交) with their neighbors.
B. make informal business deals.
C. mind marriage partners for their children.
17. What do people sometimes do after their bath?
A. Watch videos.
B. Drink something like tea.
C. Play Japanese chess with friends.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. Who are Susan and Herbing Anna Ford?

- A. They are the most popular writers who have produced the most novels in Britain.
- B. They are the best actresses in Britain who haven't retired so far.
- C. The first women news announcers on Britain television.

19. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. Newspapers and magazines took a great interest in both Susan and Anna.
- B. Most news announcers in Britain are pretty women with a good family background.
- C. Once the audience heard Susan read nine o'clock news on Independent Television.

20. How did we know that Anna's first appearance on TV was a big attraction?

- A. People were so crazy about her films that few actresses could match her.
- B. The number of viewers of the program increased a lot.
- C. The articles written by her are very interesting.

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. —Ancient China was _____ place where states were often at _____ war with each other.

- A. a; a
- B. the; the
- C. the; a/
- D. a; /

22. There is the strong _____ that such operation will prove unworkable.

- A. possibility
- B. chance
- C. moment
- D. occasion

23. Every train and every boat _____ crowded to _____ greatest capacity（容量）.

- A. was; their
- B. was; its
- C. were; their
- D. were; its

24. Confucius became an advisor _____ another ruler after _____ the position in the government.

- A. to; resigned
- B. of; resigning
- C. for; having resigned
- D. to; resigning

25. There was nothing _____ and it was the most dangerous situation _____ I had ever been.

- A. to do; where
- B. to be done; where
- C. to do; that
- D. to be done; that

26. Arthur was surprised when he got home because the tornado _____ the feathers off his chicken.

- A. took
- B. had taken
- C. have taken
- D. had been taken

27. Some children receive a good education, _____ others never go to school at all.

- A. although
- B. while
- C. but
- D. though

28. During a sandstorm, I cannot choose but _____ home.

- A. remain
- B. to remain
- C. remaining
- D. remained

I 51 opened the book to November 10 to see 52 words of wisdom this book had in store for me. I was 53 when I looked at the page, and then tears of disbelief and appreciation 54 down my face. There, on my birthday, was the exact same poem that had 55 my father for all these years! It is called the Serenity (平静) Prayer:

God, grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change; the courage to change the things I can; and the wisdom to know the difference.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. chance | B. courage | C. ability | D. right |
| 37. A. gave up | B. took up | C. went on | D. carried on |
| 38. A. way | B. habit | C. situation | D. house |
| 39. A. reciting | B. asking | C. smoking | D. drinking |
| 40. A. sure | B. uncertain | C. afraid | D. eager |
| 41. A. reply | B. words | C. excuse | D. explanation |
| 42. A. fear | B. imagination | C. thought | D. reminder |
| 43. A. never | B. seldom | C. always | D. ever |
| 44. A. discussed | B. shared | C. offered | D. talked |
| 45. A. wonderful | B. long | C. simple | D. boring |
| 46. A. all | B. that | C. any | D. part |
| 47. A. talk | B. quarrel | C. trip | D. lesson |
| 48. A. listed | B. included | C. read | D. said |
| 49. A. method | B. experience | C. wealth | D. message |
| 50. A. character | B. birthday | C. qualities | D. favorites |
| 51. A. doubtfully | B. carefully | C. happily | D. hurriedly |
| 52. A. where | B. whether | C. what | D. how |
| 53. A. excited | B. astonished | C. disappointed | D. frightened |
| 54. A. hung | B. pulled | C. rolled | D. pushed |
| 55. A. troubled | B. disturbed | C. pleased | D. helped |

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 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

When I asked my daughter which item she would keep; the phone, the car, the cooker, the computer, the TV, or her boyfriend, she said “the phone”. Personally, I could do without the phone entirely, which makes me unusual. Because the telephone is changing our lives more than any other piece of technology.

Point 1 The telephone creates the need to communicate, in the same way that more roads create more traffic. My daughter comes home from school at 4:00 pm and then spends an hour on the phone talking to the very people she has been at school with all day. If the phone did not exist, would she have anything to talk about?

Point 2 The mobile phone means that we are never alone. “The mobile saved my life,” says Crystal Johnstone. She had an accident in her Volvo on the A45 between Otley and Skipton. Trapped inside, she managed to make the call that brought the ambulance(救护车) to her rescue.

Point 3 The mobile removes our secret. It allows marketing manager of Haba Deutsch, Carl Nicolaisen, to ring his sales staff all round the world at any time of day to ask where they are , where they are going, and how their last meeting went.

Point 4 The telephone separates us. Antonella Bramante in Rome says, “We worked in separate offices but I could see him through the window. It was easy to get his number. We were so near—but we didn’t meet for the first two weeks!”

Point 5 The telephone allows us to reach out beyond our own lives. Today we can talk to several complete strangers simultaneously (同时地) on chat lines (at least my daughter does. I wouldn’t know what to talk about). We can talk across the world. We can even talk to astronauts (if you know any) while they’re space-walking. And, with the phone line hooked up to the computer, we can access the Internet, the biggest library on Earth.

56.How do you understand ‘Point 1 —The telephone creates the need to communicate,...’?

- A. People don’t communicate without telephone.
- B. People communicate because of the creating of the telephone.
- C. People communicate more since telephone has been created.
- D. People communicate more because of more traffic.

57.Which of the following best shows people’s attitude towards mobile phones?

- A. Mobile phones help people deal with the emergency (紧急情况) .
- B. Mobile phones bring convenience as well as little secret to people.
- C. Mobile phones are so important and should be encouraged.
- D. Mobile phones are part of people’s life.

58. Which points do you think support the idea that phones improve people’s life?

- a. Point 1. b. Point2. c. Point3. d. Point 4. e. Point 5.

- A. c, d B. a, e C. a, c D. b, e

59.It is possible to talk to several complete strangers simultaneously through_____ .

- A. the TV screen B. a fax machine
C. the phone line hooked up to the computer D. a microphone

60.The best heading for the passage is_____ .

- A. Phone Power B. Kinds of Phone
C. How to Use Phones D. Advantage of Phones

B

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be. A certain amount of stress is important to provide motivation (动机) and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can stand depends very much on the individual. Some people are not afraid of stress, and such characters are obviously prime(basic) material for managerial(管理的) responsibilities, others lose heart at the first sign of unusual difficulties. When exposed (暴露于) to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we make choice between "flight or fight" and in more primitive (ancient) days the choices made the difference between life or death. The crises (危险) we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it involves (包括) the same response. It is when such a reaction lasts long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Since we can't remove stress from our lives (it would be unwise to do so even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it.

61. People are finding less and less time for relaxing themselves because _____.
A. they regard working as their greatest enjoyment
B. they believe that work is superior to relaxation
C. they are traveling fast all the time
D. they are becoming busier with their work than even before
62. According to the author, the most important character for a good manager is his _____.
A. unyielding (不屈) will to hold out stress
B. knowing the art of relaxation
C. high sense of responsibility
D. having control over performance
63. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the passage?
A. We can find quite a few ways to avoid stress.
B. Stress is always harmful to people's health
C. It's easy to change the habit of keeping oneself busy with work.
D. Different people can bear different amount of stress.
64. In the last sentence of the passage, "do so" refers to _____.
A. "expose ourselves to stress"
B. "find ways to deal with stress"
C. "remove stress from our lives"
D. "establish links between diseases and stress"
65. According to the author, the right attitude toward stress is _____.
A. to avoid it
B. to regard it as a vital (生死攸关的, 至关重要的) motivation
C. to try to deal with it
D. to find some relaxation

C

LEEDS, England — A Leeds University psychology (心理学) professor is teaching a course to help dozens of Britons forgive their enemies.

"The hatred we hold within us is a cancer," Professor Ken Hart said, adding that holding in anger can lead to problems such as high blood pressure and heart disease.

More than 70 people have become members in Hart's first 20-week workshop in London — a course he says is the first of its kind in the world.

These are people who are sick and tired of living with a memory. They realize their bitterness is a poison they think they can pour out, but they end up drinking it themselves, said Canadian-born Hart.

The students meet in groups of eight to ten for a two-hour workshop with an adviser every fortnight(14 days).

The course, ending in July, is expected to get rid of the cancer of hate in these people. "People have lots of negative attitudes towards forgiveness," he said. "People confuse (把.....混淆) forgiveness with forgetting. Forgiveness means changing from a negative attitude to a positive one."

Hart and his team have created instructions to provide the training needed.

"The main idea is to give you guidelines on how to look at various kinds of angers and how they affect you, and how to change your attitudes towards the person you are angry with," said Norman Claringbull, a senior expert on the forgiveness project.

Hart said he believes forgiveness is a skill that can be taught, as these people "want to get free of the past".

66.. From this passage we know that _____.

- A. high blood pressure and heart disease are caused by hatred
- B. high blood pressure can only be cured by psychology professors
- C. without hatred, people will have less trouble connected with blood and heart
- D. people who suffer from blood pressure and heart disease must have many enemies

67. If you are angry with somebody, you should

- A. try your best to defeat him or her
- B. never meet him or her again
- C. persuade him or her to have a talk with you
- D. relax yourself by not thinking of him or her any more

68. If you are a member in Hart' s workshop, you'll _____.

- A. pay much money to Hart
- B. go to the workshop every night
- C. attend a gathering twice a month
- D. pour out everything stored in your mind

69. The author wrote this passage in order to _____.

- A. persuade us to go to Hart's workshop
- B. tell us the news about Hart's workshop
- C. tell us how to run a workshop like Hart's
- D. help us to look at various kinds of angers

D

FOR SALE

1977 Cutlass Supreme .

White w/light blue interior(inside).

Low mileage. Like new.

Air, automatic, power steering, brakes.

AM/FM, cassette stereo.

\$5000 or best offer.

By original owner.

241-3281 weekdays, 287-4479 weekends.

Ask for Jim Black.

70. What color is the car?

- A. blue B. white C. red D. black

71. It may be concluded that Jim will _____.

- A. not sell his car for less than \$5000
- B. sell his car to a buyer who offers him \$4500 if no one offers him more.
- C. sell his car to the original owner.
- D. sell his car for more than \$5000.

72. Which of the following best describes the passage?

- A. A classical ad. B. A news item C. An editorial D. A feature

E

Today is the date of that afternoon in April a year ago when I first saw the strange and attractive doll (玩具娃娃) in the window of Abe Sheftel's toy shop on Third Avenue near Fifteenth Street, just around the corner from my office, where the plate on the door reads. Dr Samuel Amory. I remember just how it was that day: the first sign of spring floated across the East River, mixing with the soft - coal smoke from the factories and the street smells of the poor neighbourhood. As I turned the corner on my way to work and came to Sheftel's, I was made once more known of the poor collection of toys in the dusty window, and I remembered the coming birthday of a small niece of mine in Cleveland, to whom I was in the habit of sending small gifts. Therefore, I stopped and examined the window to see if there might be anything suitable, and looked at the collection of unattractive objects--a red toy fire engine, some lead soldiers, cheap baseballs, bottles of ink, pens, yellowed envelopes, and advertisements for soft - drinks. And thus it was that my eyes finally came to rest upon the doll stored away in one corner,

a doll with the strangest, most charming expression on her face. I could not wholly make her out, due to the shadows and the film of dust through which I was looking, but I was sure that a deep impression had been made upon me as though I had run into a person, as one does sometimes with a stranger, with whose personality one is deeply impressed.

73. What made an impression on the author?

- A. The doll's unusual face.
- B. The collection of toys.
- C. A stranger he met at the store.
- D. The beauty and size of the doll.

74. Why does the author mention his niece?

- A. She likes dolls.
- B. The doll looks like her.
- C. She lives near Sheftel's.
- D. He was looking for a gift for her.

75. Why did the writer go past Sheftel's?

- A. He was on his way to school.
- B. He was looking for a present for his niece.
- C. He wanted to buy some envelopes.
- D. None of the above is right.

第 II 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，在该行右边横线上划一个勾（√），如果有错误（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，并也用斜线划掉。

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。

| | |
|---|-----------|
| With smile, Teacher drew two circles—one like a big wheel, | 76. _____ |
| the other smaller. “Of course, I’ve learned a lot of more. | 77. _____ |
| But a teacher does not necessary have fewer questions | 78. _____ |
| than his students. Now looking at these circles. Within the big | 79. _____ |
| one are my knowledge of things, and within the smaller one | 80. _____ |
| yours. Out of the circles is what is unknown to them. Since | 81. _____ |
| mine is larger, the line mark out the circle is longer. That | 82. _____ |
| means I have more opportunities to face what is still unknown. | 83. _____ |
| And that is because I myself have more questions than you do. | 84. _____ |
| The much you learn, the more questions you have.” | 85. _____ |

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

目前，沙尘暴多次肆虐我国。假如你是李华，请根据下图，向报社投稿。呼吁大家植树造林，保护环境。

注意：1.字数 100 左右； 2.开头已为你写好。

提示：wasteland 荒地 sandstorm 沙尘暴



Dear editor,

In the past my hometown used to be a beautiful place. Thick trees and green grass could be seen everywhere. _____

高一英语参考答案

1—5 CBCCB 6—10 ACCAC 11—15 CAACC 16—20 ABCAB
21—25 DAADB 26—30 BBABC 31—35 B AACD
36—40 BACDC 41—45 ADABC 46—50 DAABB 51—55 DCBCD
56—60 CBDCA 61—65 DADCC 66—70 CDCBB 71—75 BAADD
76. smile 前加 a 77. 去掉第二个 of 78. necessary—necessarily 79. looking—look
80. are—is 81. them—us 82. mark—marking 83. √
84. because—why 85. much—more
One possible version:

Dear editor,

In the past my hometown used to be a beautiful place. Thick trees and green grass could be seen everywhere. In order to build houses and grow more crops, people cut down more and more trees. As time went on, the whole forest was almost destroyed. Gradually, the green hills have changed into wasteland. As a result, sandstorms struck us now and then, from which we suffered a lot. So, I do hope all the people should realize the terrible result of not caring about our environment. What's more, we should take good care of the forests and plant more trees instead of cutting them down so as to improve our living conditions.

Yours,

Li Hua

勘误表

高一英语

第 11 页 倒数第一行 最后位置加双引号（ ” ）。