

## 高一英语试卷

考试时间：120 分钟 试题满分：150 分

### 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。

听下面 5 段对话。

1. What are the speakers doing?
  - A. The man is seeing the woman off at the airport.
  - B. The woman is meeting the man at the airport.
  - C. They are discussing their plan for Christmas.
2. What did the speakers hear about the food in the restaurant?
  - A. It's bad and expensive.
  - B. It's good and expensive.
  - C. It's good and not too expensive.
3. Where does the man usually go on weekend nights?
  - A. To the movies.
  - B. To a restaurant.
  - C. To a bar.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
  - A. The seaside.
  - B. The woman's uncle and aunt.
  - C. The plan for the holiday.
5. What is the woman going to do?
  - A. See the headmaster.
  - B. Go to her own office.
  - C. Show the man around the school.

#### 第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 短对话或独白，每段对话或独白读两遍

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 8 小题

6. What does the man want to contact Michelle about?
  - A. A business trip.
  - B. A meeting.
  - C. A vocational travel.
7. How will the man probably contact Michelle?

A. By telephone.            B. By e-mail.            C. By fax.

8. How many people will travel with the man?

A. Three.            B. Four.            C. Five.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 小题

9. What is the man probably invited to do?

A. Give a talk.            B. Give a concert.            C. Teach in his mother school.

10. What is the man now?

A. A teacher.            B. A famous actor.            C. A pop star.

11. What do we know about the man?

- A. He has decided to accept the invitation of his school.
- B. He used to like school but has some trouble in his subjects.
- C. He is going back to his former school to get further education

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 小题

12. What is the woman doing now?

- A. Reading a magazine.
- B. Watching a film on TV.
- C. Making a phone call.

13. Why is the boy asking so many questions?

- A. To get closer to the family.
- B. To know more about the family.
- C. To improve his spoken English.

14. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The Taylors don't like the boy.
- B. English is not the boy's native language.
- C. English words are difficult for native speakers to explain.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 小题

15. How many hours do the speakers decide to spend in studying French each day?

A. One hour.            B. Two hours.            C. Three hours.

16. What does the man think of his French?

- A. He never gets stuck in study.
- B. He has a terrible accent, but his grammar is good.
- C. His grammar is not good, and neither is his accent.

17. Who will be in charge of the study?

A. The woman.            B. Bob.            C. The man.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 小题

18. What may the man's purpose be?  
A. To marry the woman.      B. To find a job.      C. To get a suitable job.
19. What kind of person might the man prefer?  
A. A serious person      B. A practical person.      C. A shy person
20. What is the man's possible hobby (爱好)?  
A. Doing outdoor sports.  
B. Running a restaurant  
C. Writing news reports

**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）**

**A**

Cold weather can be hard on pets, just like it can be hard on people. Sometimes owners forget that their cats are just as used to the warm shelter (住所) as they are. Some owners will leave their animals outside for a long period of time, thinking that all animals are used to living outdoors. This can put their pets in danger of serious illness. There are things you can do to keep your animal warm and safe.

Keep your pets inside as much as you can when the weather is bad. If you have to take them out, stay outside with them. When you're cold enough to go inside, they probably are too. If you must leave them outside for a long time, make sure they have a warm, solid shelter against the wind, thick bedding, and plenty of non-frozen water.

If left alone outside, dogs and cats can be very smart in their search for warm shelter. They can dig into snow banks or hide somewhere. Watch them closely when they are left outdoors, and provide them with shelter of good quality. Keep an eye on your pet's water. Sometimes owners don't realize that a water bowl has frozen and their pet can't get anything to drink. Animals that don't have clean and unfrozen water may drink dirty water outside, which may contain something unhealthy for them.

21. What do we learn about pets from Paragraph 1?  
A. They are often forgotten by their owners.  
B. They are used to living outdoors.  
C. They build their own shelter.  
D. They like to stay in warm places.

22. Why are pet owners asked to stay with their pets when they are out in cold weather?
- A. To know when to bring them inside.
  - B. To keep them from eating bad food.
  - C. To help them find shelters.
  - D. To keep them company.
23. If pets are left on their own outdoors in cold weather, they may \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. run short of clean water
  - B. dig deep holes for fun
  - C. dirty the snow nearby
  - D. get lost in the wild
24. What is the purpose of this text?
- A. To solve a problem.
  - B. To give practical advice.
  - C. To tell an interesting story.
  - D. To present a research result

## B

I know what you're thinking: pizza? For breakfast? But the truth is that you can have last night's leftovers in the a.m. if you want to.

I know lots of women who skip (跳过) breakfast, and they have a ton of different excuses for doing it. Some say they don't have time, others think they're "saving" calories (卡路里); still others just don't like breakfast food.

But the bottom line is that eating in the morning is very important when you're trying to lose weight. "Eating just about anything from 300 to 400 calories would be better than nothing at all," says Katherine Brooking, R.D., who developed the super-easy eating plan for this year's "SELF CHALLENGE". And even pizza can be healthy if it's loaded with vegetables, and you stick to one small piece.

Breakfast is one meal I never miss, and the same goes for most weight loss success stories. Research shows that eating breakfast keeps you from overeating later in the day. Researchers at the University of Southern California found that breakfast skippers have a bigger chance of gaining (获得) weight than those who regularly have a morning meal.

So eat something in the morning, anything. I know plenty of friends who end up having no breakfast altogether, and have just coffee or orange juice. I say, try heating up last night's leftovers — it may sound crazy, but if it works for you, do it! I find if I tell myself, "You can always eat it tomorrow," I put away the leftovers instead of eating more that night. Try it... you may save yourself some pre-bedtime calories. And watch your body gain the fat-burning effects.

25. The word "leftovers" in Paragraph 1 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. food remaining after a meal                      B. things left undone  
 C. meals made of vegetables                         D. pizza topped with fruit
26. What can we infer from the text?  
 A. Working women usually have breakfast in a hurry.  
 B. Many people have wrong ideas about breakfast.  
 C. There are some easy ways of cooking a meal.  
 D. Eating vegetables helps save energy.
27. According to the last paragraph, it is important to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. eat something for breakfast                      B. be careful about what you eat  
 C. heat up food before eating it                    D. eat calorie-controlled food
28. The text is written mainly for those \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. who go to work early                              B. who want to lose weight  
 C. who stay up late                                    D. who eat before sleep

## C

### Shakespeare's Birthplace and Exhibition of Shakespeare's World

Welcome to the world-famous house where William Shakespeare was born in 1564 and where he grew up. The property (房产) remained in the ownership of Shakespeare's family until 1806. The House has welcomed visitors traveling from all over the world, for over 250 years.

#### OPENING TIMES

**20 Mar to 19 Oct**

Mon to Sat: 9:00a.m. to 5:00p.m.

Sun: 9:30a.m. to 5:00p.m.

**20 Oct to 19 Mar**

Mon to Sat: 9:30a.m. to 4:00p.m.

Sun: 10:00a.m. to 4:00p.m.

◆ Enter through the Visitors' Centre and see the highly-praised exhibition *Shakespeare's World*, a lively and full introduction to the life and work of Shakespeare.

◆ Stand in the rooms where Shakespeare grew up

◆ Discover examples of furniture and needlework from Shakespeare's period

◆ Enjoy the traditional English garden, planted with

trees and flowers mentioned in the poet's works.

◇ The Birthplace is within easy walking distance of all the car parks shown on the map: nearest is Windsor Street (3 minutes' walk).

#### ADMISSION:

Adult £4.90

Child £2.20

Family £12.00

(2 adults + up to 3 children)

◇ The House may present difficulties but the Visitors' Centre, its exhibition, and the garden are accessible (可进入的) to wheelchair users.

29. How much is the admission for a family of two grown-ups and two children?  
A. £9.80                      B. £ 12.00                      C. £14.20                      D. £ 16.40
30. Where is the nearest parking place to Shakespeare's Birthplace?  
A. Behind the exhibition hall.                      B. Opposite the Visitors' Centre.  
C. At Windsor Street.                      D. Near the Coffee House.
31. A wheelchair user may need help to enter \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the House                      B. the garden                      C. the Visitors' Centre                      D. the exhibition hall

## D

### Make Up Your Mind to Succeed

Kind-hearted parents have unknowingly left their children defenseless against failure. The generation born between 1980 and 2001 grew up playing sports where scores and performance were played down because "everyone's winner." And their report cards sounded more positive (正面的) than ever before. As a result, Stanford University professor Carol Dweck, PhD, calls them "the overpraised generation."

Dweck has been studying how people deal with failure for 40 years. Her research has led her to find out two clearly different mind-sets (心态) that have a great effect on how we react to it. Here's how they work:

A fixed mind-set is grounded in the belief that talent (才能) is genetic – you're a born artist, point guard, or numbers person. The fixed mind-set believes it's sure to succeed without much effort and regards failure as personal shame. When things get difficult, it's quick to blame, lie, and even stay away from future difficulties.

On the other hand, a growth mind-set believes that no talent is entirely heaven-sent and that effort and learning make everything possible. Because the ego (自尊) isn't on the line as much, the growth mind-set sees failure as a chance rather than shame. When faced with a difficulty, it's quick to rethink, change and try again. In fact, it enjoys this experience.

We are all born with growth mind-sets. (Otherwise, we wouldn't be able to live in the world.) But parents, teachers, and instructors often push us into fixed mind-sets by encouraging certain actions and misleading praise. Dweck's book, *Mind-set: The New Psychology of Success*, and online instructional program explain this in depth. But she says there are many little things you can start doing today to make sure that your children, grandchildren and even you are never defeated by failure.

32. What does the author think about the present generation?  
A. They don't do well at school.                      B. They are often misunderstood.

- C. They are eager to win in sports.                      D. They are given too much praise.
33. A fixed mind-set person is probably one who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. doesn't want to work hard                      B. cares a lot about personal safety
- C. cannot share his ideas with others                      D. can succeed with the help of teachers
34. What does the growth mind-set believe?
- A. Admitting failure is shameful.                      B. Talent comes with one's birth.
- C. Scores should be highly valued.                      D. Getting over difficulties is enjoyable.
35. What should parents do for their children based on Dweck's study?
- A. Encourage them to learn from failures.                      B. Prevent them from making mistakes.
- C. Guide them in doing little things.                      D. Help them grow with praise.

**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。

**Small Changes Make a Big Difference**

When you want to change something in your life, it can feel challenging. Whether it's losing 50 pounds or changing jobs, it might be a change you're eager to make. But getting started is really difficult.   36   Small and simple changes are often the best way forwards. Here are some to try.

  37   There's never enough time in the day, especially when you want to start something new. Maybe you'd love to write a novel, take up exercise, or have time to think hard. Rather than trying to change your plan completely, how about simply setting your alarm clock 30 minutes earlier? An extra 30 minutes in the morning could make all the difference.

Hide the television remote control. There is nothing wrong with watching television. But for many of us, the television becomes an unconscious habit. It's all too easy to come home, lie on the couch, and reach straight for the remote without even thinking. If that's a habit you're trying to break, put the remote somewhere else. Hide it in a cupboard or on a high shelf.   38  

Go for a twenty-minute walk before dinner.   39   But how many of us really manage to make exercise a part of our lives? Add in a twenty-minute walk each day, before dinner. You could head to the local store to pick up fresh vegetables, or simply walk around the block a few times.

  40   This is such a tiny change, and you might think it's hardly worth doing. Believe me, it is. Saying "thank you" to one person each day can make a huge positive difference in your relationships and your own happiness.

- A. Wake up half an hour earlier.
- B. Try to do more exercise in the morning.
- C. Express your warm thanks to someone.
- D. We all know how important exercise is.
- E. You don't have to take so huge steps, tough.
- F. And you're not likely to give up after one half-hearted attempt.
- G. That way, you'll have to make a real decision to watch the TV.

### 第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 完型填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给的四个选项 (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。

There are many different ways of seeing a town for the first time. One of them is to walk around it, guide-book 41 hand. Of course, we may 42 with our guide-books the history and 43 developments of a town and get to know them. 44 then, if we take out time and 45 in a town for a while, we may get to know it better. When we 46 it as a whole, we begin to have some 47, which even the best guide-books do not answer. Why is the town just 48 this, this shape, this plan, this size? Why do its streets 49 in this particular way, and not in any 50 way?

Here even the best guide-book 51 us. One can't find in it the information about how a town has developed to the 52 appearance. It may not describe the original (最初的) 53 of a town. However, one may get some idea of what it 54 look like by walking around the town. One can also imagine 55 the town was first planned and built. Then one can learn more about in what direction the town 56 to develop.

What is the 57 of studying towns in that way? For me, it is 58 that one gets a greater depth of pleasure by visiting and seeing a town with one's own eyes. A 59 visit to a town may help one better understand why it is attractive 60 just reading about it in a guide-book.

- |                |               |             |             |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 41. A. in      | B. at         | C. by       | D. on       |
| 42. A. write   | B. study      | C. tell     | D. remember |
| 43. A. strange | B. similar    | C. separate | D. special  |
| 44. A. But     | B. Before     | C. Since    | D. Until    |
| 45. A. march   | B. work       | C. stay     | D. wait     |
| 46. A. look at | B. look after | C. look for | D. look up  |

- |                |              |              |                |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 47. A. ideas   | B. opinions  | C. feelings  | D. questions   |
| 48. A. of      | B. for       | C. like      | D. as          |
| 49. A. open    | B. run       | C. begin     | D. move        |
| 50. A. one     | B. more      | C. other     | D. such        |
| 51. A. helps   | B. tricks    | C. fails     | D. satisfies   |
| 52. A. old     | B. normal    | C. first     | D. present     |
| 53. A. capital | B. meaning   | C. design    | D. change      |
| 54. A. used to | B. seemed to | C. had to    | D. happened to |
| 55. A. what    | B. how       | C. when      | D. where       |
| 56. A. stops   | B. appears   | C. starts    | D. continues   |
| 57. A. point   | B. view      | C. problem   | D. difficulty  |
| 58. A. nearly  | B. simply    | C. generally | D. hardly      |
| 59. A. costly  | B. formal    | C. group     | D. personal    |
| 60. A. from    | B. than      | C. through   | D. with        |

## 第二节（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（不多于 3 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。（注意：请将答案写在后面答题栏内的相应位置）

I remembered the night in Miami when our son, Ian, was just five. We were staying with relatives and it was his bedtime. When I looked at the living room floor, I knew we had 61 problem. Toys were all over the place. “Ian,” I said, “you need to pick 62 all those toys before you go to bed.”

“Daddy,” he said, “I’m 63 tired to pick up my toys.”

My immediate 64 (think) was to force him to clean up the room. Instead, I went into the bedroom, 65 (lie) down, and said, “Ian, come here. Let’s play Humpty Dumpty.”

He climbed up on 66 knees and I said, “Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall. Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.” And he fell. Ian laughed and said, “Let’s do it again.” Well, after the third “fall”, I said, “Okay, 67 you should first go pick up those toys.”

Without thinking, he ran into the room and in ninety seconds he finished a job 68 could have taken half an hour. Then he jumped back on my knees and repeated, “Daddy, let’s do it 69.”

“Ian, I thought you were too tired to pick up those toys.” He answered, “I was, daddy, but I just 70 (want) to do this!”

We can finish any job when we have the “Want to”!

#### 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:在错的词下划一横线，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。
  3. 请在后面的答题栏内作答

Dear Dad,

You are busy every day that you never pay enough attention to your health. I was worried about your health all the time. I'd like to give you some advices. I hear that walking is the best sport. Your company isn't far away from home, is it? Why not to walk to the office? You'd better take exercise at most once a week. You can play a basketball in the gym. Going to swim is a nice choice, too. Trying not to stay up too lately. Having enough sleep can help your brain work better. Of course, this is very important to have healthy food.

Dad, please receive my advice. I really wish you healthy!

Mary

##### 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

你在实验园的高中生活已经拉开序幕，各学科老师各有特色。你的哪位任课老师给你留下了深刻印象？请写一篇 100 词左右的作文：

1. 描述一个关于这位老师的故事；
2. 写下你的感受与评论。

- 注意：
1. 请不要透露你和老师的真实姓名以及所在班级；
  2. 可适当增加细节，使你的描述生动有趣；
  3. 标题有无皆可，不影响得分。