

高一英语试卷

考试时间：120 分钟 试题满分：150 分

命题人：费琼、许颖 校对：费琼、许颖

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。

1. Why did the woman congratulate the man?  
A. He won the game or competition.  
B. He was lucky enough.  
C. He was the only one who had watched a game.
2. When will the dance be held?  
A. This Saturday.                      B. Next Saturday.                      C. Next Sunday.
3. What kind of music does the woman like?  
A. Popular music.                      B. Jazz music.                      C. Classical music.
4. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Husband and wife.                      B. Friends or classmates.                      C. Boss and employee.
5. What team may they probably belong to?  
A. Chess.                      B. Basketball.                      C. Bridge.

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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6~8 题。

6. How is the weather today?  
A. No snow, but with a strong wind.  
B. No rain, but with a strong wind.  
C. Snowing heavily with a little wind.
7. What's the temperature today?  
A. It may be 15 degrees at most.  
B. It may be 15 degrees below zero at least.  
C. It may be 15 degrees below freezing as usual.
8. What does the last dialogue imply?  
A. They are both interested in skating.  
B. They both like listening to weather forecast.  
C. They are both skating players by profession.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9~11 题。

9. Who is going to sell his car?

- A. The man.                      B. The woman.                      C. The woman's cousin.

10. What's the car like?

- A. It's a two door car.  
B. It's a four door car.  
C. It's a four door car with power brakes.

11. What can we learn from the dialogue?

- A. Her cousin will take his car abroad.  
B. The man has the intention of buying the car.  
C. They don't agree with each other on buying the car.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12~14 题。

12. How many times has the phone rung?

- A. Just once.                      B. Several times.                      C. Five times.

13. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Neighbours.                      B. A couple.                      C. Classmates.

14. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She's a little nervous.                      B. She's very excited.                      C. She's very angry.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15~17 题。

15. What's the topic of the dialogue about?

- A. Likes and dislikes.                      B. Music and dancing.                      C. Swimming and reading.

16. Why does the woman hate going to school?

- A. Because she likes going to parties.  
B. Because there is no free class.  
C. Because she is made to study.

17. Where does the dialogue take place?

- A. In the party.                      B. In the school.                      C. In the cinema.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18~20 题。

18. How far will each missile (导弹) fly?

- A. About 400 kilometres.                      B. About 800 kilometres.                      C. Nearly 4,000 kilometres.

19. What's the attitude of the Foreign Ministry in Seoul?

- A. Frightened.                      B. Regretful.                      C. Supportive.

20. Why did North Korea launch the missiles?

- A. They wanted to conquer South Korea.  
B. They wanted to begin their peace talk with South Korea.  
C. They wanted to get the South Korea's attention.

## 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、D）中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

La Gomera is the only place in the world which has a whistle(口哨)language. We do not

know how and why it began because we do not know the complete history of the island. But we can certainly imagine the reasons for the beginning of the whistle language. There are many deep valleys on the island. A person on one side of a valley can not easily shout to a person on the other side. But he can whistle and be heard. Some of the best whistlers can be heard from four miles away and the record is seven miles. The people who live on the island usually have good teeth, and this helps them to whistle well. They must also have good ears so that they can hear other whistlers.

We can understand why the whistle language continues. It is very useful on the island, and quite easy to learn. When somebody is hurt or ill, the whistle language takes the place of telephone. If the sick person is quite far away from the town, people pass the message from one to another. A boy guarding cattle on a hillside whistles to a man fishing from his boat. The last one is able to describe the trouble fully and exactly to the doctor in town. People help one another in the same way when a car breaks down or a cow is lost.

The whistle language is hundreds of years old, and probably it will continue to live on for hundreds of years more. Radio and TV often kill the special ways of speaking in different parts of a country. But on La Gomera you are nobody if you cannot whistle. Perhaps soon after TV arrives on the island, people there will be whistling the news and other facts and opinions.

21. If a person on La Gomera is ill, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. others will phone the doctor in town  
B. the whistle language will help pass the message to the doctor  
C. his family will take him to the hospital  
D. people will take him to town by carriage
22. La Gomera is special in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many visitors go there every year  
B. no visitors have ever been there  
C. people there have special ears to hear whistles  
D. people there use the whistle language to communicate with each other
23. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. It is not easy for a person to live on La Gomera if he cannot whistle.  
B. The whistle language can only be found on La Gomera.  
C. The whistle language has been used for hundreds of years on the island, but will not be used any longer.  
D. The record shows that one best whistler can be heard by others seven miles away.
24. Which of the following will be the best title of this passage?  
A. The Secret Language.                      B. Do You Know the Whistle Language?

C. The Life of Islanders.

D. La Gomera—a Mystery.

B

We were standing at the top of a church tower. My father had brought me to this place in a small town not far from our home in Rome. I wondered why.

“Look down, Elsa,” Father said. I gathered all my courage and looked down. I saw the square in the center of the village. And I saw the criss cross(纵横交错) of twisting, turning streets leading to the square. “See, my dear,” Father said gently. “There is more than one way to the square. Life is like that. If you can't get to the place where you want to go by one road, try another.”

Now I understood why I was there. Earlier that day I had begged my mother to do something about the awful lunches that were served at school. But she refused because she didn't believe the lunches were as bad as I said.

When I turned to Father for help, he would not interfere(干涉). Instead, he brought me to this high tower to give me a lesson. By the time we reached home, I had a plan.

At school the next day, I secretly poured my lunch soup into a bottle and brought it home. Then I asked our cook to serve it to Mother at dinner. The plan worked perfectly. She swallowed one spoonful and sputtered, “The cook must have gone mad!” Quickly I told what I had done, and Mother stated firmly that she would take up the matter of lunches at school the next day!

In the years that followed I often remembered the lesson Father taught me. I began to work as a fashion designer two years ago. I wouldn't stop working until I tried every possible means to my goal. Father's wise words always remind me that there is more than one way to the square.

25. The author's father took her to the top of a church tower to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. enjoy the beautiful scenery of the whole town
- B. find out how many ways lead to the square
- C. inspire her to find out another way to solve her problem
- D. help her forget some unpleasant things earlier that day

26. What did the author want her mother to do earlier that day?

- A. Do something delicious for the family's lunch.
- B. Taste her awful lunch.
- C. Dismiss the cook.
- D. Speak to the school about the lunch.

27. What did the author's mother think of her lunch soup after she tasted it?

- A. It was delicious.
- B. It wasn't so bad as the author said.

- C. It couldn't be worse.  
D. It was as good as the soup her cook cooked.

28. By sharing her own experience, the author tries to tell us\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when one road is blocked, try another  
B. how bad the lunch of her school is  
C. how wise her father is  
D. about the church tower near her home

### C

Hiking is not only one of the best forms of physical exercise, but it is also one of the best forms of mental relaxation. It is good for all ages and especially good as a family and group activity.

Since there are so many different kinds of hiking, it is not possible to give any general rules to follow. Short and frequent hikes, needing no planning or special equipment, are enjoyed by most people.

\*Keep in shape by walking at a fast pace for at least 15 minutes every day. Climbing stairs instead of using a lift and running not too far are also good ways of keeping in shape.

\*On any hike nothing is more important than good, comfortable shoes.

\*The things you take might include matches in a waterproof(防水的) box, a knife, a compass, first aid items and a flashlight.

\*Cameras may be taken, but don't load with too much.

\*On longer hikes keep a comfortable, steady pace and take rest stops often.

\*Drink only safe water. If in doubt, boil the water.

\*Don't go along the busy roads. When you have to use a road, keep as far over to the left as possible.

\*Leave word at home, or some other place, as to where you are going and when you plan to return.

\*On almost any hike, a map is a good idea. If you are going into a strange place, a detailed(详细的) map is most helpful.

\*Take along a field guide on flowers, birds, rocks, or other subjects depending upon your interests. This can add greatly to the enjoyment and educational value of your hike.

29. The author thinks \_\_\_\_\_ is the most necessary thing on a hike.

- A. a new map  
B. a set of outdoor tools  
C. a pair of good shoes  
D. only safe water

30. Generally speaking, hiking is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a relaxing form of exercise
  - B. a dangerous activity for old people
  - C. not as popular as it once was
  - D. the best way of keeping in shape
31. The author mostly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. general rules for hiking in mountainous areas
  - B. steps to be taken against dangerous animals
  - C. general things that should be paid attention to for hiking
  - D. all the things needed in hiking
32. The author suggests \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. leaving cameras at home
  - B. drinking water from streams only
  - C. carrying more clothes
  - D. keeping away from heavy traffic

#### D

Winter begins in the north on December 22nd. People and animals have been doing what they always do to prepare for the colder months. Squirrels (松鼠), for example, have been busy gathering nuts from trees. Well, scientists have been busy gathering information about what the squirrels do with the food they collect.

They examined differences between red squirrels and gray squirrels in the American state of Indiana. The scientists wanted to know how these differences could affect the growth of black walnut (黑胡桃) trees. The black walnuts is the nut of choice for both kinds of squirrels. The black walnut tree is also a central part of some hardwood forests.

Rob Swihart of Purdue University did the study with Jake Goheen, a former Purdue student now at the University of New Mexico. The two researchers estimate(估计) that several times as many walnuts grow when gathered by gray squirrels as compared to red squirrels. Gray squirrels and red squirrels do not store nuts and seeds in the same way. Gray squirrels bury nuts one at a time in a number of places. But they seldom remember where they buried every nut. So some nuts remain in the ground. Conditions are right for them to develop and grow the following spring. Red squirrels, however, store large groups of nuts above ground. Professor Swihart calls “death traps for seeds”.

Gray squirrels are native to Indiana. But Professor Swihart says their numbers began to decrease as more forests were cut for agriculture. Red squirrels began to spread through the state during the past century.

The researchers say red squirrels are native to forests that stay green all year, unlike walnut trees. They say the cleaning of forest land for agriculture has helped red squirrels invade Indiana.

Jake Goheen calls them a sign of an environmental problem more than a cause.

33. The study done by Rob Swihart and Jake Goheen is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Find out how squirrels collect walnuts  
B. Learn squirrels' influence on black walnut trees  
C. Do something to get rid of squirrels  
D. Save the forests in the American state of Indiana
34. The difference between gray squirrels and red squirrels lies in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The way they gather the walnut      B. The time they have winter sleep  
C. The place they have winter sleep      D. The place they store the walnuts
35. What could be inferred from this text?  
A. Agricultural in Indiana has been well developed.  
B. Gray squirrels will be replaced by red squirrels in Indiana.  
C. The spread of red squirrels will do harm to walnuts trees in Indiana.  
D. The government will take some measures to protect black walnut trees.

**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。选项中有两项是多余选项。

Some experts feel that the automobile is to “die”. They see a day in the not too distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to become rotten iron and steel rubbish.\_\_36\_\_ They think that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the near future.

\_\_37\_\_ It should become smaller, safer, and more money saving, and should not be powered by the petrol engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic jam.\_\_38\_\_

When the auto enters the freeway system, a retractable arm, which can be moved inwards or backwards, will drop from the auto and touch a rail that is similar to the subway trains electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer.\_\_39\_\_

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the freeway.\_\_40\_\_ It is guessed that an automated freeway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present day freeway.

- A. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay.

- B. The computer will then monitor all of the cars' movements.
- C. One proposed solution to this problem is the automated freeway system.
- D. Experts have different views on what role autos will play in the near future.
- E. The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years.
- F. Drivers in the freeway system can sit back and do nothing but control the direction.
- G. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the sound speaker that will warn him of his coming exit.

### 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，从短文后各题的(A、B、C、D)四个选项中，选出适合填入对应空白处的最佳选项。

Peter and Paul had a permission from their parents to camp in a field close to their farm. But, being adventurous boys, they knew it would be more \_\_\_41\_\_\_ to camp in the woods that lay beyond the river. Excitedly, the boys \_\_\_42\_\_\_ with their tent and food.

Carrying their heavy \_\_\_43\_\_\_, the two brothers walked along the river bank, hardly noticing the distance or the sun beating down. They were eager to reach their \_\_\_44\_\_\_ before lunchtime. As they entered the cool, shadowy woods, they began to search for a suitable camping spot. Peter wanted to \_\_\_45\_\_\_ close to the river at the edge of the woods, \_\_\_46\_\_\_ Paul, who was older, insisted that they camp further away. \_\_\_47\_\_\_ Peter followed his brother deeper into the \_\_\_48\_\_\_. "This really is a wonderful setting!" said Paul in excitement. They \_\_\_49\_\_\_ the tent, and settled down to eat the sandwiches they had made, then decided to find their way \_\_\_50\_\_\_ to the river to catch some fish.

"Are you sure that this is the right \_\_\_51\_\_\_?" whispered Peter shakily. "I'm sure we passed that hollow tree just a while ago." Paul walked \_\_\_52\_\_\_ silently. "Look, there it is again. We're lost, aren't we?" complained Peter. Paul had to admit that he didn't know where they were. \_\_\_53\_\_\_, they were a long distance from where they were \_\_\_54\_\_\_ to be. They were not even \_\_\_55\_\_\_ of where they had set up their camp. They sat in \_\_\_56\_\_\_ for a few minutes until Peter had a bright idea. "Why don't we look for clues(线索) the way trackers \_\_\_57\_\_\_ in the movies? We weren't careful about how we walked, so I'm sure we would have left \_\_\_58\_\_\_ some broken tree branches and leaves."

Carefully, the boys \_\_\_59\_\_\_ the marks that they had left, until finally they found their campsite. Hurriedly, they packed their belongings and set off \_\_\_60\_\_\_ the direction of the river.

What would their parents think of their adventure?



- |                      |                  |                   |                    |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. surprising    | B. exciting      | C. annoying       | D. frightening     |
| 42. A. went around   | B. went back     | C. went away      | D. went through    |
| 43. A. load          | B. loaf          | C. food           | D. storage         |
| 44. A. grassland     | B. destination   | C. field          | D. river           |
| 45. A. live          | B. lie           | C. wait           | D. stay            |
| 46. A. but           | B. and           | C. or             | D. so              |
| 47. A. Unconsciously | B. Unfortunately | C. Unwillingly    | D. Uninterestingly |
| 48. A. woods         | B. farm          | C. setting        | D. camp            |
| 49. A. put off       | B. put on        | C. put down       | D. put up          |
| 50. A. forward       | B. near          | C. back           | D. further         |
| 51. A. place         | B. mark          | C. way            | D. time            |
| 52. A. alone         | B. about         | C. in             | D. on              |
| 53. A. After all     | B. At last       | C. Above all      | D. At first        |
| 54. A. discovered    | B. encouraged    | C. persuaded      | D. supposed        |
| 55. A. afraid        | B. sure          | C. informed       | D. reminded        |
| 56. A. enjoyment     | B. satisfaction  | C. disappointment | D. imagination     |
| 57. A. appear        | B. do            | C. work           | D. behave          |
| 58. A. behind        | B. out           | C. aside          | D. amount          |
| 59. A. fetched       | B. watched       | C. followed       | D. collected       |
| 60. A. for           | B. to            | C. at             | D. in              |

## 第II卷(共 50 分)

### 第三部分：英语知识运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

#### 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。

People \_\_61\_\_ (live) in different countries made different kinds of words. Today there are about fifteen hundred \_\_62\_\_ (language) in the world. Each contains many thousands of words. A very large dictionary, for example, contains four \_\_63\_\_ five hundred thousand words. But we do not need \_\_64\_\_ these. To read short stories you need to know only about two thousand words. \_\_65\_\_ you leave school, you will learn only one thousand or more.

The words you know are called your vocabulary. You should try to make your vocabulary \_\_66\_\_ (big). Read as many books as we can. There are a lot of books \_\_67\_\_ (write) in easy English. You will enjoy them. When you meet \_\_68\_\_ new word, look it \_\_69\_\_ in your dictionary. Your dictionary is your \_\_70\_\_ (much) useful book.

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。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧)，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：在错的词下面划一横线，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。

Dear Li Xiaojun,

I'm glad to receiving your letter. I'd like to discuss the problem with you. It is true that some video games is good for your thinking ability and they can sometimes make you felt relaxed. Therefore, you are spending too much time on that. You are not little boy any longer. You should learn to control yourself. Why not to try to finish your homework first every day and then spend a little time play some video games. I think, like a student, the most important thing is to study hard at school. You should try your best to get good grade in your subjects and try to become a useful person for the future.

Yours,  
  
Editor

第二节：书面表达(共 25 分)

某英语报社正在举行征文比赛，题目是“谈谈你对现代中学生庆祝外来节日的看法”。假设你经过调查总结出以下两方面观点，请根据表格写一篇 100 词左右的文章，表达你自己的观点。开头句已给出，不计入总词数。

赞成	反对
1.促进对西方文化的了解 2.西方节日趣味性强	1.学生盲目追求时尚 2.不了解西方节日的历史 3.对中国传统节日兴趣减弱

Nowadays, many middle school students like celebrating western festivals,