


优等生英语

40分钟小试卷

高一英语 (N版) 全一册

复旦大学附中高一英语备课组◎编著

 华东师范大学出版社



The Ivy League is the applied to an association of private universities and colleges in the northeast United States comprising Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale. The term Ivy League can trace its roots to 1935, but the term gained national attention starting in 1954. Ivy League schools consistently place among the top 20 in the U.S. News college university rankings and among the top one percent of all U.S. academic institutions in terms of financial endowment. Maybe the great reason why a legend that includes Harvard, Yale and Princeton Ivy League consists of four universities was a "IV League". If the numeral IV is looked as I letters, it can be pronounced the same pronunciation of the word "ivy" can be. The advantage of Ivy League universities is that they have many world-famous professors and also have an illustrious academic heritage. If they have very high admission standards, the Ivy League universities are still the place where many outstanding students desire to attend for the country's students and families are perceived as the most prestigious.

优等生英语 助你进名校

A Brief Introduction of the Ivy League

The Ivy League is the name applied to an association of eight private universities and colleges in the northeast United States, comprising Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale.

The term Ivy League can trace its roots to 1935, but the term really gained national attention starting in 1954. Ivy League schools consistently place among the top 20 in the US News college and university rankings; they rank among the top one percent of the world's academic institutions in terms of financial endowment. Maybe the name comes from a legend that Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton set up a league earlier, so the four universities were called "IV League". If the Roman numeral IV is looked as English letters, it can be pronounced as the similar pronunciation as the word "ivy" in English.

The advantage of Ivy League universities is that they have many world-famous professors, and also have an illustrious academic heritage. Though they have very high admission standards, the Ivy League universities are still the places where many outstanding students desire to attend. They are a haven for the country's top-tier students and faculty; and they are perceived to be socially elite.


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Term 1

Evaluation Examination

(满分 100 分, 时间 40 分钟)

I. Grammar and Vocabulary(每小题 1 分)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- This is the second time that I _____ Shanghai, one of _____ cities in China.
A. visited ... the bigger
B. have visited ... the biggest
C. had visited ... biggest
D. visit ... the big
- Studying in some key schools means _____ up with too much pressure and _____ great challenge.
A. put ... meet with
B. to put ... to meet
C. putting ... meeting with
D. putting ... meet
- It's not necessary for you to recite the whole text word for word _____ you can.
A. even if
B. as though
C. as if
D. no matter how
- Who is it _____ the computer on the whole night?
A. who turned
B. that turned
C. who switched
D. that had
- Only those _____ knew very well could be given a free ride.
A. who
B. people
C. he
D. that
- Is this museum _____ you visited last week?
A. where
B. which
C. the one
D. that
- Which choice is CORRECT?
A. Walking on the street this morning, a ball hit me on the head.
B. When I was walking on campus this morning, a ball hit my head.
C. While walking on the road this morning, a ball hit me on my head.
D. Walking on campus this morning, I was hit on the head by a ball.
- His composition was well-written _____ a few spelling mistakes.
A. except for
B. except
C. besides
D. beside
- I _____ the truth of your remarks, though they go against my point of view.
A. cannot help but to admit
B. cannot help but admitting
C. cannot but admitting
D. cannot but admit
- Stop talking! I won't believe _____.
A. no matter what you say
B. whatever you say
C. what do you say
D. how you say
- What _____ used as chief building materials today _____ steel and concrete.
A. is ... is
B. are ... are
C. is ... are
D. are ... is

12. Jack, as we know, is a nice boy, modest and bright. In a word, _____.
- A. we can never speak too highly of him B. you shouldn't praise him much
C. you can't hurt him too much D. we can never punish him too much
13. The atmosphere is as much part of the earth as _____ its soils and the water of its lakes, rivers and oceans.
- A. is B. are C. do D. has
14. Everyone knows that animals will become unusually _____ when they are upset by a sudden environmental change.
- A. productive B. massive C. progressive D. aggressive
15. I _____ her to develop a hobby but failed.
- A. persuaded B. suggested C. hoped D. advised
16. Mrs. Compton is a _____ speaker, so it is not suitable for her to teach in a nursery school. The kid won't be able to understand her at all.
- A. fast B. quick C. rapid D. swift
17. If you are left-handed, _____ no need to feel lonely or _____.
- A. there is ... rejected B. it is ... refused
C. there is ... alone D. it is ... embarrassed
18. All of the persons _____ interest in the case share in working out the problem.
- A. have B. show C. with D. get
19. This book will show you _____ can be used in other contexts.
- A. how you have observed B. how what you have observed
C. that you have observed D. how that you have observe
20. Most Japanese still _____ the custom of taking off their shoes before entering the room.
- A. learn B. know C. watch D. observe

II. Sentence Comprehension(每小题 2 分)

Directions: Select the statement that most matches the original statement.

21. The best way to learn a foreign language is to study daily and never miss an opportunity to speak to native speakers.
- A. Foreign language learning requires studying and speaking with native speakers.
B. A foreign language learner should study every day and try to catch every chance to communicate with native speakers.
C. Daily study with native speakers will make it possible for learners to be successful in foreign language learning.
D. Do you want to learn a foreign language? Then study every day and talk to native speakers.
22. The speaker encouraged the audience to sign up for computer courses if they were serious about earning more money in future.
- A. The audience were asked to take computer courses in order to increase their income.

- B. Earning more money through computer science is what the speaker required.
 C. The listeners were told that they could get a good salary through computers.
 D. "Sign up for computer classes and earn while you learn" is told by the speaker.
23. "Better late than never," said the teacher to the boy who was behind with his homework.
 A. The teacher was so pleased that he praised the boy.
 B. "You'd better be late than never next time," the teacher said to the boy.
 C. Late as the boy was in handing in his homework, it was better than not to hand it in.
 D. The teacher asked the boy not to hide his homework behind himself.
24. Crocodile tears are not what we are really interested in.
 A. We don't want to see animals cry.
 B. A crocodile in tears is very terrible.
 C. We don't like to see crocodiles' tears.
 D. What we need is real sympathy.
25. Mr. Compton is not a little worried about his own health.
 A. Mr. Compton is very much worried about his health.
 B. Mr. Compton is not a bit worried about his own health.
 C. Mr. Compton is strong enough so he needn't worry about himself.
 D. Mr. Compton no longer worries about his health.

III. Cloze(每小题 2 分)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word that best fits the context.

The 20th century is a time when communications have greatly increased — with satellite communications, fax machines, and talking computers. 26, our ability to use the greatest tool of communication, 27, has not increased in spite of this 28 in communications. 29, people are unfortunately losing the 30 to use language as a tool for thought and are becoming dependent on images rather than 31 thought as a basis for expression. This is the tragic (悲剧性的) 32 of the rapid growth in television. 33 enhancing our thinking and communication skills, television is a powerful influence 34 the development of communication.

Television works through 35, rather than through language. Television programs make use of fast-moving images that constantly change. This is 36 an attempt is made to maintain the viewer's attention through short, dramatic pictures. On commercials(商业广告), 37, the average length of a shot (镜头) is one and a half seconds. In the United States, children watch over 1,000 commercials a week, which makes 675,000 TV commercials by the time the child is 18 years old. But what is the effect of watching such a large amount of television on the child's 38 development? Mainly, it changes them from being active 39 into passive observers of things, 40 aim at entertainment rather than enrichment and understanding.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 26. A. Therefore | B. Furthermore | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 27. A. language | B. computer | C. telephone | D. television |
| 28. A. experience | B. difference | C. intention | D. development |
| 29. A. As a result | B. On the other hand | C. On the contrary | D. For this reason |
| 30. A. ability | B. time | C. courage | D. opportunity |
| 31. A. in | B. on | C. by | D. with |
| 32. A. result | B. story | C. news | D. event |
| 33. A. Because of | B. Rather than | C. Even though | D. Except for |
| 34. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. against |
| 35. A. sounds | B. actors | C. colors | D. images |
| 36. A. when | B. how | C. because | D. before |
| 37. A. for example | B. as usual | C. in addition | D. above all |
| 38. A. language | B. physical | C. emotional | D. mental |
| 39. A. learners | B. readers | C. participants | D. helpers |
| 40. A. and | B. yet | C. which | D. who |

IV. Reading Comprehension(每小题 2 分)

Directions: Read the following passage A and passage B. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Pineapple Upside Down Cake

1/4 cup butter

1/2 cup brown sugar

5 - 7 slices pineapple

Maraschino cherries (黑櫻桃) (optional)

1 package white or yellow cake mix for a one-layer cake (or one-half of a regular size package)

Whipped cream

Melt butter, brown sugar, and 2 tablespoons of pineapple syrup (糖漿) in a saucepan. Remove from heat, pour into a cake pan, and arrange pineapple and cherries in mixture.

Prepare butter as directed on cake package. Pour over mixture in the pan. Bake in a preheated oven of 350 degrees for 40 - 50 minutes. Let stand 5 minutes. Invert on serving plate. Allow 2 - 3 minutes before removing pan. Serve warm with whipped cream.

41. A regular size package of cake probably contains enough _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. mix for a one-layer cake | B. for two two-layer cakes |
| C. for a two-layer cake | D. for a one-half layer cake |
42. Directions for preparing the cake butter are _____.

- A. given in the recipe
 - B. not given because this recipe is for experienced cooks
 - C. given on the pineapple can
 - D. given on the cake package
43. The maraschino cherries _____.
- A. are essential
 - B. are used only if the pineapple is omitted
 - C. may be omitted
 - D. are chopped and added to the butter
44. The phrase “allow 2 - 3 minutes” means _____.
- A. loosen 2 - 3 minutes
 - B. stir 2 - 3 minutes
 - C. shake 2 - 3 minutes
 - D. wait 2 - 3 minutes
45. The word “invert” in the last paragraph means _____.
- A. to remove from the pan
 - B. to turn upside down
 - C. to cool
 - D. to top with whipped cream

(B)

Psychologists take opposing views of how external (外面的) rewards, from warm praise to cold cash, affect motivation and creativity. Behaviorists, who study the relation between actions and their results, argue that rewards can improve performance at work and school. Cognitive (认识派的) researchers, who study various aspects of mental life, maintain that rewards often destroy creativity by encouraging dependence on approval and gifts from others.

The latter view has gained many supporters, especially among educators. But the careful use of small monetary (金钱的) rewards speaks creativity in grade-school children, suggesting that properly presented inducements (刺激) indeed aid inventiveness, according to a study in the June Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.

“If kids know they are working for a reward and can focus on a relatively challenging task, they show the most creativity,” says Robert Eisenberger of the University of Delaware in Newark. “But it’s easy to kill creativity by giving rewards for poor performance or creating too much expectation for rewards.”

“A teacher who continually draws attention to rewards or who hands out high grades for ordinary achievements ends up with uninspired students,” Eisenberger holds. As an example of the latter point, he notes growing efforts at major universities to tighten grading standards and return failing grades.

“In earlier grades, the use of so-called *token economies* in which students handle challenging problems and receive performance-based points toward valued rewards, show promise in raising effort and creativity,” the Delaware psychologist claims.

46. Psychologists are divided with regard to their attitude towards _____.
- A. the choice between spiritual encouragement and monetary rewards
 - B. the amount of monetary rewards for students’ creativity

- C. the study of relationship between actions and their results
 D. the effects of external rewards on students' performance
47. What is the response of many educators to external rewards for their students?
 A. They have no doubts about them. B. They have doubts about them.
 C. They approve of them. D. They avoid talking about them.
48. Which of the following can best raise students' creativity according to Robert Eisenberger?
 A. Assigning them tasks they have not dealt with before.
 B. Assigning them tasks which require inventiveness.
 C. Giving them rewards they really deserve.
 D. Giving them rewards they expect.
49. It can be inferred from the passage that schools are trying to tighten their grading standards because they believe _____.
 A. rewarding poor performance may kill the creativity of students
 B. punishment is more effective than rewarding
 C. failing uninspired students helps improve their overall academic standards
 D. discouraging the students' expectation for easy rewards is a matter of urgency
50. The underlined phrase "token economies" probably refers to "_____".
 A. ways to develop economies B. system of rewarding students
 C. approaches to solving problems D. methods of improving performance

V. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper forms(每小题 2 分)

51. Our school soccer team _____ (win) every match so far this year, but they still have three more games to play.
52. We won't go for a picnic if it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
53. Once _____ (ask) in the classroom, you should stand up and answer the teacher's questions.
54. His father _____ (tell) that he was not allowed to park his car on the playground.
55. Don't let those who are not old enough _____ (enter) the game room.
56. Something has _____ (do) to stop the tough guys bullying the small boys because in this area some tough boys still continue their bullying.
57. I am considering _____ (make) a new plan for our trip.
58. The theory he's stuck to _____ (prove) to us that earthquakes can be forecast.
59. I tried my best to do what I could _____ (help) those poor people.
60. I've never thought that the silk _____ (sell) so well especially in the West.

Unit One

I. Grammar and Vocabulary(每小题 1 分)

Section A

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- Body language is the language with which we express our ideas and _____ by means of hand movements.
A. expressions B. feelings C. gestures D. postures
- "I don't like the way _____ you treat your customers," Mr. Young said to Simon.
A. / B. in that C. which D. of which
- A growing number of people are suffering from depression especially in cities, so we need to help them to recognize the early _____ of depression.
A. steps B. signs C. sights D. confusion
- His sudden _____ from the party made all of us _____.
A. appearance ... disappointed B. arrival ... disappointing
C. disappearance ... disappointed D. illness ... disappointment
- Skimming is quite different from scanning _____ it is an effort to get general information rather than detailed facts.
A. now that B. because C. for D. even if
- We can communicate some important news _____ others _____ E-mail.
A. to ... by B. with ... by
C. to ... with D. with ... through
- When asked whether Andrew would like to live in the school, she _____ to answer that question, because she herself loved to stay home .
A. delayed B. smiled C. hesitated D. cheered
- One of the best ways to avoid the neck problem is to _____ your body comfortably against the chair.
A. put B. rest C. support D. set
- The lack of eye contact in the communication really shows _____ to those whom you are talking to.
A. friendship B. key C. hostility D. impression
- If you don't want to misunderstand in the language communication, you'd better _____ eye contact with one who is talking to you.
A. maintain B. control C. manage D. wear
- _____, I'm quite interested in tourism as well as management.
A. In the fact B. As the matter of fact
C. In fact D. As matter of fact
- When the bell rang, the senior employee _____ his watch and left, thinking that he was

- going to catch the next train.
- A. fixed on B. skimmed over C. glanced at D. stared at
13. Flex _____ and we knew that he was quite upset because no one in the room took any notice of him.
- A. sighed B. signed C. signaled D. sang
14. In order to deal with her tough assignment, she preferred _____ at weekends.
- A. to stay in her room to go out B. staying in her room to go out
C. to stay in her room to going out D. staying in her room to going out
15. _____ communicating with body language at the job interview _____ a good impression _____ the interviewer.
- A. His ... made ... on B. He ... gave ... to
C. She ... left ... on D. His ... got ... to
16. Mr. Compton hoped that his children should have a healthy _____.
- A. idea B. expression C. appearance D. impression
17. A nation can never isolate and it must _____ with other nations for its development.
- A. contact B. mix C. combine D. communicate
18. In many situations, the way you say something is _____ what you say. Which choice is WRONG?
- A. far more important than B. much more important than
C. even more important than D. much important than
19. Communicating effectively means _____ what to say and when to say it.
- A. more than knowing B. knowing more
C. more than to know D. knowing more than to say
20. As we know communication involves the _____ your body language sends to those listening.
- A. small movement B. subtle signals
C. little sign D. subtle signature
21. Only at weekends, Alex took a _____ to pay for his tuition.
- A. full-time job B. part-time work
C. part-time job D. complete job
22. We really appreciated Dick's great contributions _____ all the students he was the most generous donator to the Special Olympics.
- A. because B. because of C. as D. for that
23. The beautiful colors of the Terracotta Warriors (兵马俑) _____ shortly after they were exposed.
- A. disappeared B. will disappear
C. were disappeared D. had disappeared
24. —I beg your pardon, but I didn't quite catch you.
—Oh, I _____ myself.
- A. am talking to B. talked about
C. have talked about D. was talking to

25. —I hear Joe has gone to MIT for his master degree.
—How nice! Do you know when he _____ ?
A. is leaving B. has left C. left D. was leaving
26. It rained heavily last night. Now the river _____ two feet.
A. has raised B. is raising C. is rising D. has risen
27. Sorry, I _____ know you _____ here, otherwise I would have greeted you.
A. don't ... are B. don't ... were
C. didn't ... are D. didn't ... were
28. Well, you can go now. It _____ any more.
A. has not rained B. is not raining
C. won't rain D. is not going to rain
29. The school bus he was looking forward to _____ twenty minutes later.
A. arriving B. has arrived C. is arriving D. arrived
30. As we know moon cakes _____ a symbol of the Mid-Autumn festival, and they _____ as gifts rather than a kind of food.
A. are becoming ... use B. have become ... are used
C. will become ... used to be D. became ... used as

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need. (每小题 1 分)

A. common	B. origin	C. probable	D. spoken	E. possible
F. native	G. thoughts	H. tend	I. communication	J. called

Language is human speech either spoken or written. It makes it _____ 31 _____ for man to talk to each other and write their _____ 32 _____ and ideas. Language is the most _____ 33 _____ system of communication. The word “language” may be loosely used to mean any system of _____ 34 _____, such as traffic lights or Indian smoke signal. But the _____ 35 _____ of the word shows its basic use. It comes from the Latin word “lingua”, meaning “tongue”. And language is still very often _____ 36 _____ a “tongue”. For example, a great many people _____ 37 _____ to choose the expression “mother tongue” when they speak their _____ 38 _____ language. About 90 percent of all human communications take place through their _____ 39 _____ language.

II. Cloze Test (每小题 1 分)

Directions: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word that best fits the context.

More than forty thousand readers told us what they looked for in close friendships, what they expected of friends, what they were willing to give in _____ 40 _____, and how satisfied they were

with the quality of their friendships. The _____ 41 _____ give little comfort to social critics.

Friendship appears to be a unique form of _____ 42 _____ bonding. Unlike marriage or the ties that bind parents and children, it is not defined or regulated by _____ 43 _____. Unlike other social roles that we are expected to play — as citizens, employees, members of professional societies and other organizations — it has its own principle, which is to promote _____ 44 _____ of warmth, trust, love, and affection between two people.

The survey on friendship appeared in the March _____ 45 _____ of *Psychology Today*. The findings _____ 46 _____ that issues of trust and betrayal (背叛) are _____ 47 _____ to friendship. They also suggest that our readers do not look for friends only among those who are most like them, but find many _____ 48 _____ differ in race, religion, and ethnic (种族的) background. Arguably the most important _____ 49 _____ that emerges from the data, however, is not something that we found — but what we did not.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 40. A. addition | B. turn | C. reply | D. return |
| 41. A. results | B. consequences | C. expectations | D. effects |
| 42. A. human | B. mankind | C. individual | D. civil |
| 43. A. discipline | B. law | C. regulation | D. rule |
| 44. A. friendship | B. interests | C. impressions | D. feelings |
| 45. A. publication | B. copy | C. issue | D. printing |
| 46. A. guarantee | B. assure | C. confirm | D. insure |
| 47. A. neutral | B. nuclear | C. main | D. central |
| 48. A. who | B. accompanies | C. people | D. friends |
| 49. A. summary | B. conclusion | C. information | D. decision |

III. Reading Comprehension(每小题 2 分)

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage.

(A)

Ever since human beings have lived on earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists and the people unable to hear or speak have had to turn to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very vivid and exact and can be used internationally, spelling, however, cannot.

Body language conveys ideas or thoughts by certain action, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink (眨眼) can be a way of indicating that the party is only joking. A nod means approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille, signal flags, Morse Code (莫

尔斯电码), and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

While language is the most common form of communication, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

Making eye contact — looking directly into someone's eyes — is in some countries a way to show interest. In other countries, however, eye contact is rude or disrespectful. The gesture for OK, making a circle with one's thumb and index finger, has different meanings in different cultures. In Japan, someone who sees another person making the gesture will think it means money. In France, a person seeing the same gesture will think it means zero. The "crazy" gesture, moving the index finger in a circle in front of the ear, means "you have a phone call" in Brazil.

Perhaps the best example of universally understood body language is the smile. A smile can help us get through difficult situations and find friends in a world of strangers. A smile can open doors and tear down walls. It can be used to express almost any emotion. We can use a smile to apologize, to greet someone, to ask for help or to start a conversation. We can smile at ourselves in the mirror to make ourselves feel happier and stronger. And if we feel down or lonely, there is nothing better than to see the smiling face of a good friend.

50. Which of the following statements best summarizes this passage?
- A. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
 - B. Everybody uses only one form of communication.
 - C. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
 - D. Although other forms, apart from language, of communication exist, they are of little value.
51. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A. There are many forms of communication in existence today.
 - B. Language is the most common form of communication.
 - C. Tourists are incapable of using an oral form of communication.
 - D. Ideas and thoughts can be conveyed by body language.
52. Which form except oral speech could be most commonly used among blind people?
- A. Picture signs and signal flags.
 - B. Braille.
 - C. Body language and eye contact.
 - D. Sign language.
53. Sign language is said to be very vivid and exact and can be used internationally except for _____.
- A. spelling
 - B. ideas
 - C. whole words
 - D. expressions

(B)

Up All Night

— by Rosic Todina

When you can't sleep, the answer may be as simple as some warm milk.

Dear Rosie,

I have had trouble falling asleep at night lately. It's starting to affect my work and my social