

黑龙江省实验中学 2006—2007 学年度上学期期末考试

高一英语试卷

时间：120 分钟 满分：150 分 命题人：肖波 审题人：哈淑娟

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）

1. How much will the woman pay for the tickets?  
A. 1.5 pounds B. 4.5 pounds C. 7.5 pounds
2. What does the woman ask the man to do?  
A. Buy some stamps. B. Post a letter for her. C. Buy some books.
3. At what time is the woman starting off?  
A. 1:20 pm B. 1:40 pm C. 3 pm
4. What will the man do?  
A. Begin to eat his dinner. B. Wait till his friend comes.  
C. Give an order at once.
5. What's the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Shop assistant and customer. B. Wife and husband. C. Teacher and student.

第二节（共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

请听下面一段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题：

6. What's the weather like today?  
A. Rainy B. Windy C. Sunny
7. Where's the man's raincoat?  
A. In the cupboard. B. In the suitcase. C. In the hall closet.

请听下面一段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题：

8. What kind of room does the man want?  
A. A double room with bath. B. A single room with bath.  
C. Two single rooms.
9. What services will the man have with the room?  
A. a radio, a TV set and a telephone. B. A TV set, a telephone and a cotputer.  
C. A TV set, a telephone and a newspaper.
10. What's the man's telephone number?  
A. 021-88437852 B. 012-88435278 C. 021-88345278

请听下面一段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题：

11. What does the woman want to visit?  
A. The British Museum and the Tower of London.  
B. The Hyde Park and the British Museum.  
C. The Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London.
12. How much will the woman pay for her tour?  
A. 5 pounds. B. 50 pounds. C. 15 pounds.
13. When can the woman visit the Tower of London?  
A. In the afternoon. B. Right after lunch. C. In the morning.

请听下面一段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题：

14. What is the woman going to do next week?

- A. Prepare sales figures.      B. Move to a new house.  
C. Look for a house with a bigger garden.

15. What do we know about the woman?  
A. She needs a quieter place.      B. Her present house is too small.  
C. She wants a house with a garden.
16. Who has the woman sent the report to?  
A. Mrs. Hansen.      B. Miss Grace      C. Mr. Hansen.
17. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Shop assistant and customer.      B. Manager and secretary.  
C. Husband and wife.

请听下面一段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题：

18. Why is the No.16 bus of no use to the speaker?  
A. It's always late.      B. It's always full.      C. It arrives after the No. 49 bus.
19. How long does the speaker often wait for a bus?  
A. One hour.      B. Ten minutes.      C. Half an hour.
20. How many passengers can a bus carry at most according to the rules?  
A. 40      B. 60      C. 129

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：语法和词汇知识（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

21. \_\_\_\_ of 2000 went to visit the small island.  
A. Totally      B. Total      C. A total      D. In total
22. Have you seen Li Ming recently? I wonder \_\_\_\_ with his studies.  
A. how is he getting along      B. that he gets along well  
C. what he is getting along      D. if he is getting along well
23. The political leaders were thinking of \_\_\_\_ the housing and working conditions of the poor.  
A. to improve      B. ways of improving      C. how improving      D. ways how to improve
24. The Turners consider \_\_\_\_ a computer, which is commonly considered \_\_\_\_ a great help in our work and study.  
A. to buy; to be      B. buying; to be      C. to buy; being      D. buying; being
25. It is know to all that \_\_\_\_ you exercise regularly, you won't keep good health.  
A. unless      B. whenever      C. although      D. if
26. Talks between the two sides \_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_.  
A. are; taking place      B. have; happened      C. are; breaking out      D. has; coming about
27. I don't think Jim saw me; he \_\_\_\_ into space.  
A. just stared      B. was just staring      C. has just stared      D. had still stared
28. He has made another wonderful discovery, \_\_\_\_ of great importance to science.  
A. which I think is      B. which I think it is      C. that I think is      D. which I think
29. He is unfit for the job, which \_\_\_\_ patience and creativeness.  
A. calls in      B. calls off      C. calls for      D. calls up
30. Americans eat \_\_\_\_ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.  
A. more than twice      B. as twice as many  
C. twice as many as      D. more than twice as many
31. That year's production \_\_\_\_ as much as 8%.

- A. cut down to B. was cut down to C. cut down by D. was cut down by
32. We have never read such a book \_\_\_ was talked about at yesterday's meeting.  
A. that B. which C. it D. as
33. George Orwell, \_\_\_ was Eric Arthur, wrote many political novels and essays.  
A. the real name B. whose the real name C. his real name D. whose real name
34. There are two buildings, \_\_\_ stands nearly a hundred feet high.  
A. the larger B. the larger of them C. the larger one that D. the larger of which
35. What surprised me was not what he said but \_\_\_ he said it.  
A. the way B. in the way that C. in the way D. the way which

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

A friend of mine met with an accident driving in the darkness. His legs were so hurt that he couldn't 36. What was worse was that he found himself unable to ask for help---his mobile phone didn't 37. Nothing could be done but 38 in cold wildness. It was 8 hours later that day broke, and then the 39 of the rescue.

It is almost 40 that he could stand the horror in the darkness for so long. Even more surprising was his 41, "First of all I checked up on my physical 42 and found myself not in fatal(致命的) danger. Finding no 43 to call for help, I leaned back to try my best to keep the wound from 44. In this way I fell asleep."

This 45 me of another story: A group of young men 46 to explore a mountain cave and got lost. 47 to find a way out in the dark cave they were 48 and ran anxiously without a sense of 49. Finally they fell dead in fear and exhaustion (疲惫). According to the 50 people that found them, the place where they got lost was only about 10 meters away from the 51 of the cave. If they stayed where they got lost and tried to 52 themselves, they would probably 53 a small light glimmering (闪烁) not far away.

We can compare it with our 54 itself. Sometimes when we meet with difficulties in life, we feel lost in the darkness. If it is unclear, you needn't put up a struggle 55. Remember: CALM DOWN!

- |                   |                 |                |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. recover    | B. move         | C. escape      | D. shout        |
| 37. A. control    | B. operate      | C. ring        | D. work         |
| 38. A. cry        | B. lie          | C. wait        | D. sleep        |
| 39. A. failure    | B. success      | C. team        | D. arrival      |
| 40. A. untrue     | B. unbelievable | C. reasonable  | D. strange      |
| 41. A. conclusion | B. decision     | C. explanation | D. braveness    |
| 42. A. conditions | B. situations   | C. signs       | D. cases        |
| 43. A. method     | B. way          | C. road        | D. need         |
| 44. A. paining    | B. spreading    | C. hurting     | D. bleeding     |
| 45. A. reminds    | B. informs      | C. demands     | D. tells        |
| 46. A. had        | B. managed      | C. tried       | D. planned      |
| 47. A. Unwilling  | B. unable       | C. Determined  | D. Deciding     |
| 48. A. frightened | B. surprised    | C. excited     | D. disappointed |
| 49. A. hearing    | B. sight        | C. touch       | D. direction    |
| 50. A. rescue     | B. village      | C. local       | D. brave        |
| 51. A. end        | B. top          | C. opening     | D. door         |

52. A. save                      B. help                      C. check                      D. calm  
 53. A. look                      B. sense                      C. catch                      D. realize  
 54. A. adventure              B. accident                  C. life                          D. experience  
 55. A. really                      B. immediately              C. carefully                  D. certainly

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

### A

Friendship is very pleasant and also essential to people's life. A man without friends is an angel without wings, whose life will suffer in the long loneliness and depression (沮丧). Friendship is the mother of our spirit, who'll warm her kid when hurt occurs. We have much to share with our friends in life, confusion, excitement, bitterness, etc. it's great to keep up a sincere friendship.

It takes many special qualities to make a friend. Understanding should come first. Only when we get a better understanding of each other can we gain a believable and meaningful friendship. We may find our hobbies of common interest. This feeling of natural attraction gets us closer and closer.

It also takes a special kind of love that seems to know no end. Never hesitate to show your heartfelt (衷心的) care and kindness to your friend when he/she is in trouble. Love is not selfish. Love is a feeling that we should treasure all our lives.

Tolerance (宽容) is the third essential part in friendship. We are absolutely different persons. This individual difference may cause conflict between us in every aspect (方面) of our life. Don't care yourself too much. Try to tolerate him/her in an easy mood. Saints (圣人) are not perfect, let alone those ordinary people like us. Afterwards, we should get a good communication.

Understanding, love and tolerance are the first three essences that come to a true friendship. Other qualities are also concerned such as thoughtfulness, trust and patience. Remember, friendship is your spirit's guard and treasure it.

56. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. There shouldn't be conflict between friends.  
 B. Friendship can make us patient and believable.  
 C. Friends can help us overcome loneliness and depression.  
 D. Friends often have the same character.

57. How many qualities of making friends are mentioned in the passage?

- A. 3                      B. 4                      C. 5                      D. 6

58. The underlined words "her kid" (in Paragraph 1) refer to \_\_\_\_.

- A. our friendship    B. our spirit    C. our friend    D. our life

59. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. The importance of friendship.  
 B. The happiness of having a good friend.  
 C. Special qualities to make friends.  
 D. The meaning of true friendship.

### B

An American researcher has developed a simple device to help people stop snoring. The device limits the movements of the tissues (组织) that cause the unpopular sound. Snoring is a common problem. It may prevent a person from getting

enough sleep. It may also prevent enough oxygen from reaching heart and lungs during sleep. But for most people, snoring affects others who have to sleep in the same room.

Snoring happens when the sleeping person breathes with the mouth open. In the back of the mouth the tissues surrounding the entrance of the throat are soft. As the person breathes, the movement of the air around the soft tissues causes them to move or vibrate (震动). This tissue movement causes the sound we call snoring. A number of possible solutions have been proposed. Some devices keep the mouth shut. They force the patient to breathe only through the nose. A medical operation is also possible. Other devices catch the sound of snoring and then wake the patient. The new device was developed by a dentist, George Wagner of the Indian University School of Dentistry. He developed a piece of plastic that fits up against the inside of the mouth. The device keeps the soft tissues from vibrating and making the snoring noise. It is worn only at night. Doctor Wagner said that the simple device had ended several patients' snoring problem in a simple way.

60. The underlined word "snoring" (in Paragraph 1) probably means \_\_\_\_.
- A. speaking while one sleeps
  - B. dreaming while one sleeps
  - C. making noises while one sleeps
  - D. giving sighs while one sleeps
61. One snores \_\_\_\_.
- A. when dreaming at night, even during the day
  - B. when breathing with one's mouth closed
  - C. when sleeping with one's mouth open
  - D. when being poor in health
62. From the passage we know that the simplest and the most efficient way to prevent a man from snoring is \_\_\_\_.
- A. to keep the soft tissues from vibrating
  - B. to give the patient a medical operation
  - C. to wake him up as soon as he snores
  - D. to make him listen to the sound of snoring
63. How many possible solutions to snoring are proposed in the passage?
- A. 2                      B. 3                      C. 4                      D. 5

C

If you've been joining in the chat room conversation, or trading e-mail with Web pals, you have become one of the millions who write in a special short form of English.

And you've got a sense of humor about short forms like SOHF (sense of humor failure) to describe Internet new-comers who understand you. Across the globe, every night teenagers and their elders are "talking" online --- many of them talk at the same time.

It's fast: try talking to six people at the same time. It's brief: three or four words per exchange. It takes wit (机灵), and quick fingers.

Want to enter a conversation? Just type PMFJI (=pardon me for jumping in).

Interested in whom you're talking to? A/S/L, the nearly universal request to **know** your pal's age, sex and location. You may get 15/M/NY as a response from your pal.

If something makes you laugh, say you're OTF (on the floor), or LOL (laughing out loud), or combine the two into ROTFL (rolling on the floor laughing).

And when it's time to get back to work or go to bed, you type GTG (got to go) or TTYL (talk to you later). People want to write as fast as possible, and they want to get their ideas across as quickly as they can. Capital letters (大写字母) are left in the dust, except when expressing strong feelings, as it takes more time to hold down the "shift" key and use capitals. Punctuation (标点) is going, too.

64. In order to talk to several people at the same time on the internet, \_\_\_\_.

- A. you have to speak fast and fluently
- B. you should speak with wit and humor
- C. you should pay much attention to the use of exact words
- D. you have to express your ideas in a brief way

65. If you get 17/F/CN as an answer to your question A/S/L, it means \_\_\_\_.

- A. you are talking to a girl who is 17 and lives in China
- B. the person who is talking to you is a 1.7-foot-tall New York girl
- C. you are talking to 17 girls who are from China
- D. the person on the other end is 17 from China and he is fine

66. To save time on the Internet, \_\_\_\_.

- A. some people leave their letters in the dustbin
- B. some people never use "shift" in their writing
- C. people seldom use capital letters and punctuation
- D. many people leave the capital or punctuation

67. When you want to leave a chat room in the evening, you would probably type \_\_\_\_.

- A. OTF
- B. ROTFL
- C. GTG
- D. ASL

#### D

Sinbad was a brave sailor. Throughout his life, he went on many exciting and dangerous adventures that brought him to many different lands far from his home in Baghdad. All the while, he was extremely lucky to manage to avoid death, sometimes having narrow escapes.

On one adventure, he was left on a deserted island. Just as he thought he was going to die there, he met a giant bird called Roc. Sinbad quickly thought of a plan to get off the island. Using his turban (头巾) cloth, he tied himself to the bird's foot. When the bird landed at another place, Sinbad untied himself and escaped.

Another time, Sinbad was caught by a monster (怪兽) called the Old Man of the Sea. This creature clung around his neck, refusing to let go, so Sinbad had no choice but to do whatever the monster wanted. The sailor finally gave it wine to drink. As a result, it grew sleepy and loosened its hold on him.

On the last of his adventures, Sinbad had the bad luck of having his ship destroyed by a giant whale (鲸鱼). By luck, he drifted towards an island. There, he made himself a raft and made his way down a river, hoping to find some form of civilization. This time, he was rescued by a kind, old man. As fate (命运) would have it, his raft turned out to be made out of precious wood, which he sold for a high price.

These are only a few of Sinbad's adventures. When first written, Sinbad's travels were part of the "Arabian Nights" stories. Nowadays, however, Sinbad has become so popular that his stories are not only found in the "Arabian Nights", but also as independent publications that retell the brave stories and voyages of Sinbad the Sailor.

68. How did Sinbad defeat the Old Man of the Sea?
- A. He gave it wine in exchange for his freedom.
  - B. He gave it wine to drink which made it weak.
  - C. He used his turban to tie its feet.
  - D. He fought bravely against it and defeated it.
69. Which of the following characters is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. A giant.
  - B. A giant bird.
  - C. A giant whale
  - D. A kind, old man
70. What are the "Arabian Nights"?
- A. A collection of stories about Sinbad's voyages.
  - B. A collection of stories including those about Sinbad.
  - C. A collection of modern adventure stories.
  - D. A collection of stories about travels at night.
71. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Sinbad's home is in Baghdad.
  - B. Roc is the name of a huge bird.
  - C. Sinbad's raft is made of precious wood.
  - D. Sinbad's two adventures are mainly described in the passage.

E

In a room where four men were seated at a large table. One of them rose and walked round to shake hands with me. He introduced his colleagues (同事) and then indicated a chair, in which I seated myself. After asking me briefly about my place of birth and my Royal Air Force experience, they began to question me carefully on telecommunications. Now I was confident, at ease with a familiar subject. They questioned me thoroughly, but I was relaxed now. The years of study and work began to pay off, and I knew I was doing well. I was even enjoying it.

When it was over, Mr. Symonds, the man who had welcomed me, leaned back in his chair and said, "Well, now, my colleagues and I are completely satisfied with your replies and we feel sure that, in terms of qualifications (资历), ability and experience, you are fit for the post we have in mind. But we are faced with a certain difficulty. If we employ you, it means we must place you in a position of authority over a number of our English employees. Many of them have been with us for a long time, and we feel sure that your appointment would upset good relations within the company. We could not offer you the post without the responsibility, and we would not ask you to accept one or two other positions of a different type. They exist, but they are not suitable for someone like you. So, I'm afraid, we will not be able to offer you the job."

I felt suddenly weak, and I was quite unable to think. Yet somehow I managed to leave that office, realizing that I had either forgotten or completely ignored my own black skin.

72. What happened when the author went into the interview room?

- A. He was told who the other people were.
  - B. He sat down confidently.
  - C. He shook hands with everybody.
  - D. He was told to move a chair.
73. The underlined phrase "pay off" in the first paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_.
- A. get kindness from other.
  - B. be punished for something
  - C. the money is all returned
  - D. get good results
74. How did the author feel when Mr. Symonds and his colleagues interviewed him?
- A. He felt sure that he could get the job.
  - B. He was not sure whether he was fit for the job.
  - C. He felt nervous because of his black skin.
  - D. He was afraid that he might not be offered the job.
75. The real reason why the author was not offered the job was probably that \_\_\_\_.
- A. Mr. Symonds didn't really believe his words.
  - B. he was a black man.
  - C. Mr. Symonds thought that he was not fit for the job.
  - D. the relations between him and the other employees were not good.

#### 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）

对标有题号的一行做出判断，如无错误，在后面的横线上划√。如有错误按如下要求改正：此行多一词，把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在横线上写出该词，也用斜线划掉；此行缺一词，在缺词处加漏字符号∧，在横线上写出该词；此行错一词，在错词下划横线，在后面横线上写出正确的词。

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every	76. _____
day in a year. You may fail with an exam if you work	77. _____
hard only a few days after the exam. A few days before	78. _____
the exam, you should go to the bed early. Do not stay	79. _____
up late at night study. Before you start the exam, read	80. _____
careful over the question paper. Try to understand the	81. _____
exact meaning of each questions before you pick up your	82. _____
pen write. When you have finished your exam, read over	83. _____
your answers. Correct the mistakes unless there are any	84. _____
and make sure that they have not missed anything out.	85. _____

##### 第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

If you had the power, would you ban (禁止) cloning or would you encourage it? Give reasons for your opinion. Write a composition of about 100 words.

(clone: vt. vi. 克隆)



## 二卷答题卡

### 短文改错

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day in a year. You may fail with an exam if you work hard only a few days after the exam. A few days before the exam, you should go to the bed early. Do not stay up late at night study. Before you start the exam, read careful over the question paper. Try to understand the exact meaning of each questions before you pick up your pen write. When you have finished your exam, read over your answers. Correct the mistakes unless there are any and make sure that they have not missed anything out.

- 76. \_\_\_\_\_
- 77. \_\_\_\_\_
- 78. \_\_\_\_\_
- 79. \_\_\_\_\_
- 80. \_\_\_\_\_
- 81. \_\_\_\_\_
- 82. \_\_\_\_\_
- 83. \_\_\_\_\_
- 84. \_\_\_\_\_
- 85. \_\_\_\_\_

### 书面表达: