

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

Advance with English

牛津高中英语 试卷集

(模块三、四 · 高一下学期)

凤凰出版传媒集团
译林出版社

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编写说明

《牛津高中英语·试卷集》(模块三、四·高一下学期)是普通高中英语课程标准实验教材《牛津高中英语》(模块三和模块四)的学习辅导用书,由教材组成员和一线骨干教师共同开发、编写,旨在引导学生正确把握今后测试的特点和方向,帮助他们在各种测试中充分发挥自己的水平。书中共有九套试题,其中包括单元测试六套、模块综合测试二套和期末综合测试一套。单元测试题分别与两个模块的六个单元相对应;各模块后的综合测试题针对本模块的教学重点命制;书最后的期末测试题对两个模块的内容进行了全面综合。各套试题包括听力测试、单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、改错、翻译和书面表达等多种题型,各题型的命题思路贴近高考要求,难度和内容则与各学习阶段的具体学习要求相吻合。

该书力求在测试方面体现研究性、指导性、前瞻性和实用性,为广大师生用好《牛津高中英语》、实现课标对高中英语教学的要求提供有效而可靠的帮助。

编者

2005年12月

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(书末附各练习答题纸)

单元测试一

(测试时间: 120 分钟; 满分: 150 分)

第一部分: 听力 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

听下面 5 段材料, 每段材料后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段材料读两遍。

听第 1 段对话, 回答第 1 至第 3 题。

1. What time is it now?

A. About 6:00 p.m.

B. About 6:00 a.m.

C. About 7:00 p.m.

2. Who is it on the stairs?

A. Tom's uncle.

B. Tony's father.

C. Tony's neighbor.

3. Where is Tony's father?

A. He must be on his way home.

B. He has gone shopping.

C. He has gone to visit Tony's uncle.

听第2段材料, 回答第4至6题。

4. What is Mary's plan for Saturday?

A. Visit her mother.

B. Cook dinner for Tom.

C. Ask John and his wife to dinner.

5. What does John say to Mary about the invitation?

A. He's not free.

B. He'll certainly go.

C. He's not sure.

6. What has John promised to do?

A. Phone back with an answer.

B. Persuade Jane to join him.

C. Visit Mary's mother on Saturday

听第3段材料, 回答第7至9题。

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Secretary and manager.

B. Waitress and customer.

C. Guide and tourist.

8. Which country gave the famous Statue of Liberty to the United States?

A. France.

B. Russia.

C. China.

9. What can we infer from the conversation?

A. There is no elevator in the famous Statue of Liberty.

B. There are elevators but they don't reach the top.

C. There are elevators and they reach the crown.

听第4段材料, 回答第10至12题。

10. When did Paul's trouble start?

A. Yesterday.

B. The other day.

C. The day before yesterday.

11. What illness has Paul got?

A. Headache.

B. Stomach ache.

C. Flu.

单元测试 一

12. How often must he take the medicine?

- A. Three times a day before meals.
- B. Three times a day after meals.
- C. Three times a day with meals.

听下面一段独白，回答第13至15题。

13. What will Anna buy for her elder brother?

- A. A radio.
- B. A CD.
- C. A toy.

14. Why didn't Anna's elder brother come for Christmas last year?

- A. He was too busy to come home.
- B. The roads were too dangerous.
- C. He felt sad.

15. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Christmas is a festival for family reunion.
- B. Anna's elder brother will come back home for Christmas.
- C. People are busy with all kinds of preparations before Christmas.

第二部分：语法与词汇（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20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。

16. —He suffers from memory loss _____ his disease.

—I am so sorry to hear that.

- A. linked
- B. linking to
- C. related to
- D. related

17. _____ he told us about the matter simply didn't _____ sense.

- A. What; make
- B. That; make
- C. What; take
- D. That; take

18. When I saw Jane, I stopped and smiled, but she _____ me and walked on.

- A. refused
- B. ignored
- C. missed
- D. dropped

19. —Wow, what a large crowd!

—Yes. And they _____ in the cold wind for hours; A famous person is said to be here soon.

- A. will be waiting
- B. had waited
- C. are waiting
- D. have been waiting

20. —Are you going to attend the meeting _____ next Saturday?

—I won't unless invited.

- A. being held
- B. held
- C. will be held
- D. to be held

21. We are taught that business letters should be written in pen _____ in pencil.

- A. rather than
- B. more than
- C. better than
- D. less than

22. You'd better change the dictionary, because _____ page of it is dirty, and _____ cover looks very old.

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

23. Along with the letter was his promise (诺言) _____ he would visit me this coming Christmas.

- A. which
- B. that
- C. what
- D. whether

24. I _____ my watch and was surprised to see it was nearly midnight.
A. saw B. glanced at C. noticed D. stared at
25. It was midnight _____ I arrived at home safe.
A. that B. when C. before D. since
26. —Mum, would you please tell me what problems I should _____ for when I enter the university?
—You'd better go to ask your dad for that.
A. watch out B. reach out C. turn out D. rule out
27. She wondered _____ the bus would still be running or not when the play was over.
A. why B. whether C. that D. when
28. —Would you please help me with the puzzle?
—I am so busy that I can't help _____ for you.
A. working out it B. working it out C. to work out it D. to work it out
29. —I don't like him at all .
—Nor do I. He _____ too much.
A. used to talk B. has talked C. is always talking D. would have talked
30. He is so lazy. That is _____ makes him so poor.
A. when B. where C. what D. why
31. The headmaster is _____ busy, but he will be able to see you in a few minutes.
A. hopefully B. temporarily C. personally D. firmly
32. We have got only five textbooks for the children _____ we need ten. So I'm afraid they will have to share them.
A. because B. since C. when D. once
33. _____ the poem a second time, the meaning will become clearer to you.
A. Our having read B. While reading C. If reading D. When you read
34. George studied hard. He wanted to _____ of the good chance to learn.
A. make the best B. make the most C. make up D. make out
35. —You must be very excited about going to London for study.
— _____, but I am afraid I won't do well there because my spoken English is poor.
A. I'm sorry B. Certainly not C. I don't know yet D. Well, I ought to be

第三部分：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

You either have it, or you don't—a sense of 36, that is. But 37 is it that some people could find their way across the Sahara without a map, while others can 38 themselves in the next street?

Scientists say we're all 39 with a sense of direction, 40 it is not properly understood how it works. One theory (理论) is that people with a good sense of direction have worked hard at 41 it. Research being 42 out at Liverpool University 43 this idea and suggests that if

we don't use it, we lose it.

"Children as young as seven have the ability (能力) to find their way 44," says Jim Martland, Research Director of the project. "However, 45 they are not allowed out alone or are taken everywhere by car, they will 46 develop the skills."

Jim Martland also emphasizes (强调) that young people should be taught certain 47 to improve their sense of direction. He makes the following suggestions:

- If you are using a 48, turn it so it 49 to the way you are facing.
- If you leave your bike in a strange place, put it near 50 like a big stone or a tree. Note landmarks (路标) on the route (路线) as you go away from your bike. When you return, go back along 51 route.
- Simplify (简化) the way of finding your direction by using lines such as streets in a town, streams, or walls in the countryside to 52 you. 53 your steps 54 you know how far you have gone and note any landmarks such as tower blocks or hills which can help to find out where you are.

Now you will never get lost 55 !

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. smell | B. touch | C. direction | D. sight |
| 37. A. what | B. how | C. when | D. where |
| 38. A. lose | B. desert | C. find | D. miss |
| 39. A. popular | B. familiar | C. born | D. pleased |
| 40. A. however | B. as | C. but | D. so |
| 41. A. discussing | B. developing | C. discovering | D. displaying |
| 42. A. carried | B. checked | C. worked | D. ruled |
| 43. A. agrees | B. supports | C. ignores | D. celebrates |
| 44. A. away | B. across | C. nearby | D. around |
| 45. A. because | B. since | C. if | D. unless |
| 46. A. almost | B. always | C. possibly | D. never |
| 47. A. programmes | B. skills | C. reasons | D. advices |
| 48. A. book | B. torch | C. map | D. radio |
| 49. A. relates | B. comes | C. gets | D. leads |
| 50. A. anything | B. everything | C. nothing | D. something |
| 51. A. the difficult | B. the same | C. the other | D. the extra |
| 52. A. guide | B. please | C. test | D. inform |
| 53. A. Count | B. Watch | C. Mind | D. Find |
| 54. A. though | B. once | C. so that | D. whether |
| 55. A. again | B. much | C. too | D. forever |

第四部分：阅读理解（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和D)中，选出最佳选项。

A

Unlike the other senses, which are only in your head, your sense of touch is all over your body. Throughout your life, you receive an endless flow of information about the world and yourself from your sense of touch. It tells you if something is hot or cold, hard or soft. It sends messages of pain, such as a headache or sore throat, if there is a problem.

There are thousands of tiny sensors (传感器) all over your body. They are all linked together. These sensors are also linked to your spinal cord (脊髓) and your brain to make up your central nervous system. Through this system, the different parts of your body can send messages to your brain. It is then the brain's job to decide what it is you are actually feeling. All this happens in just a split second.

Not all parts of your body have the same amount of feeling. Areas that have the most nerves (神经), or sensors, have the greatest amount of feeling. For example, the tips of your fingers have more feeling than parts of your arm.

Some sensors get used to the feeling of an object after a period of time. When you first put your shirt on in the morning, you can feel its pressure on your skin. However, some of the sensors stop responding (反应) during the day.

One feeling you cannot get used to is the feeling of pain. Pain is an important message, because it tells your brain that something harmful is happening to you. Your brain reacts by doing something right away to protect you.

56. What are linked together to make up the central nervous system of our body?

- A. Head, muscles and bones.
- B. The nerves, spinal cord and brain.
- C. Sense of touch, sense of smell and sense of taste.
- D. Heart, blood-vessels (血管) and brain.

57. Through the central nervous system, how fast can the different parts of our body send messages to our brain?

- A. In two seconds.
- B. In one minute.
- C. In less than one second.
- D. In two minutes.

58. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. It is the brain's job to receive messages from the sensors on our body.
- B. Some sensors get used to the feeling of an object after a period of time.
- C. Our sense of touch is all over our body, but the other senses are only in our head.
- D. All parts of our body have the same amount of feeling.

59. What's the main idea of this passage?

- A. The sense of touch is all over our body.
- B. One cannot get used to the sense of pain.
- C. Each sense is very important in our daily life.
- D. Our body has the same amount of feeling.

B

One of the largest counties in Texas is named for Captain Erastus “Deaf” Smith, a deaf (聋) man. Captain Smith was the leader of General Sam Houston’s scouts during the Texas Revolution, the war in which Texas won its freedom from Mexico. The county is called Deaf Smith county.

A scout in the days of the Texas Revolution was much like what a spy (间谍) is today. Captain “deaf” Smith would find out where enemy troops (部队) were camped and how many men the enemy had, and he would report to Sam Houston. Even when other people could not see or hear any sign of people or animals, Captain Smith would know where they were. Sometimes he would guide Texas troops through enemy territory (地域) without the enemy even knowing they were there.

Erastus Smith was born in New York on April 19, 1787, but went to live in Mississippi when he was 11 years old. He went to Texas for a short time in 1817, and four years later returned to Texas to stay. He worked as a surveyor (测量员) before he volunteered (自愿) for army service after the start of the Texas Revolution.

Smith married a Mexican woman, and they had four children—three girls and one boy. He spent a lot of time learning the customs, manners, and language of the Mexican settlers (定居者). When the Texas Revolution began in 1835, Smith at first refused to take part in it out of respect for his family’s heritage (传统). However, after Mexican troops tried to stop him from going to San Antonio to visit his family, he volunteered for service with the Texans. He was made a captain.

60. At first, Smith refused to take part in the Texas Revolution because _____.

- A. he didn’t want to support the people of Texas
- B. Mexican soldiers stopped him from going to San Antonio
- C. the Texans were not very good to him and his family
- D. his wife was Mexican and he didn’t want to fight against her people

61. Choose the correct order of the following events.

- a. A county in Texas was named after Smith.
- b. Smith got married to a Mexican woman.
- c. Smith volunteered for service with the Texans.
- d. Mexican troops tried to stop him from seeing his family.
- e. Smith went to live in Mississippi.
- f. The Texas Revolution started.

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

62. Which of the following was a great help in Smith’s work as a scout?

- A. His family’s heritage.
- B. His experience as a surveyor
- C. His deafness.
- D. His good eyesight.

C

My first performance in front of an audience (观众) was coming up soon.

I tried as hard as I could to keep calm, but my heart was racing. I stared down at my sweat-covered, shaking hands.

I looked up again at the audience, realizing that these were real people. They were not just my

mum and dad, who would say, "Good job!" even if I missed up the whole piece.

What if I had the wrong music? What if I played the wrong notes?

As it turned out, I was never able to answer these questions because the spotlight (聚光灯) was waiting for me. I grasped my hands tightly together, drying off the sweat.

Slowly I walked to the mud-brown piano in the centre of the room. It had 88 demanding keys, which were waiting impatiently to be played. I swallowed (吞下) the golfball-sized lump (肿块) in my throat (喉咙) and sat down. Slowly, I opened the music. Next, I rested my still shaking hands on the keys.

As my fingers played across the keys, I was becoming more unsure of my preparation for this moment. But the memory of my year of training came flooding back. I knew that I had practiced this piece so many times that I could play it backwards if asked.

Although at one point I accidentally played two keys instead of the intended (意图中的) one, I continued to move my fingers automatically (自动).

My eyes burned holes into the page in front of me.

There was no way that I was going to lose my concentration (集中注意). To keep this promise to myself, I leaned forward and concentrated carefully on the music.

When I came to the end of the page, a warning went off inside my head: Don't make a mistake when you turn the page!

Needless to say, I obeyed myself with all my heart and mind, and was proud of my "page-turning" feat (业绩). I finished the rest of the piece without making a single mistake.

I had finished. I had mastered the impossible.

63. Before the writer gave her first performance, _____.

- A. she could see nothing but her own shaking hand
- B. her parents encouraged her, saying, "Good job!"
- C. she missed up the whole piece
- D. her heart beat very fast

64. The underlined word "demanding" in the sixth paragraph means _____.

- A. proper-numbered
- B. necessary for a piano
- C. needing great attention
- D. easy to a person

65. The underlined sentence "I swallowed the golfball-sized lump" shows that _____.

- A. the writer was too nervous to play
- B. the writer managed to calm down
- C. the writer had put something in her mouth
- D. there was something wrong with her throat

66. The writer's experience proved that _____.

- A. failure is the mother of success
- B. the heaven stands by the good girl
- C. a journey is started by taking the first step
- D. to keep an army for a thousand days is to use it for an hour

D

Do you know that you actually have six senses? The sixth is a muscular (肌肉) sense responsible (负责) for guiding your muscles intelligently (有灵性地) to the exact position necessary for each action you perform. For example, when you reach for an object, the sensory nerves (感觉神经) linking the muscles to the brain stop your hand at the correct spot. This automatic perception (自动感知) of the position of your muscles in relation to the object is your muscular sense in action. Muscles are different, from one five-thousandth of an inch to about three inches. They have three unusual characteristics (特征): they can become shorter and thicker; they can become longer; they can retract (缩回).

More than half of a person's body is made up of muscles, most of which are involuntary—in other words, work without conscious (有意识的) instruction. The voluntary muscles, those that work consciously, number more than five hundred. Women have only 60 to 70 per cent as much muscles as men for their body. That is why an average woman can't lift as much, throw as far, or hit as hard as an average man.

67. According to the passage, the sixth sense is responsible for _____.
 A. the work of involuntary muscles
 B. the function (功能) of voluntary muscles
 C. intelligently controlling muscles
 D. finding out what the five senses cannot
68. According to the author, more than half of a person's body is made up of _____.
 A. voluntary muscles
 B. involuntary muscles
 C. bones
 D. sensory nerves
69. Muscles are unusual because _____.
 A. they can work without conscious instruction
 B. they can perform actions consciously
 C. they can contract, stretch and retract
 D. they never need repair
70. An average woman is not as strong as an average man because _____.
 A. she has more voluntary muscles
 B. she has less muscles than a man
 C. she has less exercise
 D. her muscle is not as strong as a man's

第五部分：单词拼写 (共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

在下列句子的空白处填写能使句子在语法和意思上都正确的单词。

71. People have five senses: s _____, hearing, smell, taste and touch.
72. Some boys are c _____ of passing the examination while the rest are worried about the result.
73. D _____ is the place that someone or something is going to.

74. They came to a d_____ village, where they found some empty houses with broken doors and windows.
75. John and James are brothers. The former is a teacher; the l_____ is an engineer.
76. Regular exercise will help to strengthen your m_____.
77. Now w_____ your answer to your partner so that no one else will hear you.
78. She got into a real p_____ when she heard the terrible noise.
79. A river or a lake that is f_____ has a layer (层) of ice on the surface.
80. You should learn to refuse. You don't have to a_____ whatever is offered to you.

第六部分：动词填空（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

用所给动词的适当形式填空。

drown	reduce	brush	beat	relax
-------	--------	-------	------	-------

81. Food companies can help improve healthy eating habits by _____ the amount of sugar and fat in their products (产品).
82. Seeing the snake, his heart _____ so that he could hardly breathe.
83. Children are taught several rules to avoid _____ in the river.
84. Looking _____ and confident, the president answered a lot of questions from the journalists.
85. It's time for you kids _____ your teeth.

第七部分：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作出判断：如无错误在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√)；如有错误（每一行只有一个错误），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(Λ)，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。

Once President Roosevelt's house was broken and lots of things were stolen. Hearing this, one of Roosevelt's friend wrote to him and advises him not to take it to his heart so much. Roosevelt wrote back immediately, saying: "Dear friend, thank you for your letter to comfort me. I'm OK now. I think I should thank the God. This is because the following three reasons: firstly, the thief only stole things from me or did not hurt me at all; secondly, the thief has stolen none of my things instead of all my things; thirdly, most lucky for me, it was the man rather than me who became a thief." This story tells us what we can learn to be grateful in our life.

86. _____
87. _____
88. _____
89. _____
90. _____
91. _____
92. _____
93. _____
94. _____
95. _____

单元测试二

(测试时间：120分钟； 满分：150分)

第一部分：听力（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

听下面5段材料，每段材料后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段材料读两遍。

听第1段对话，回答第1至第3题。

1. When does the woman usually watch TV?
 - A. After midnight when everybody is asleep.
 - B. When she has nothing better to do.
 - C. After she has dinner.
2. Why was the man unhappy?
 - A. He lost his meal tickets.
 - B. The food was terrible.
 - C. The TV program was boring.
3. Why did the man feel annoyed (心烦, 生气) after watching TV?
 - A. He didn't sleep well.
 - B. He had wasted so much time.
 - C. The woman had the same problem.

听第2段材料，回答第4至6题。

4. What do you think Tim is?
 - A. A dancer.
 - B. A singer.
 - C. A student.
5. Where will the group perform?
 - A. At concert halls.
 - B. At restaurants.
 - C. At some parties.
6. Why is Tim not sure of joining the group?
 - A. He doesn't think he is good enough now.
 - B. He doesn't have time to practice.
 - C. He isn't interested in joining it.

听第3段材料，回答第7至9题。

7. What is the relationship between the two speakers ?
 - A. Doctor and patient.
 - B. Teacher and student.
 - C. Policeman and witness.
8. At what time did the accident take place?
 - A. 1:45.
 - B. 2:00.
 - C. 2:15.
9. What colour were the traffic lights when the truck went through them?
 - A. Green.
 - B. Yellow.
 - C. Red.

单元测试 二

听第4段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. How is John now?

- A. He is going to die.
- B. He is seriously ill.
- C. He is much better.

11. How did he become better?

- A. His friends encouraged him.
- B. The medicine and doctors helped him.
- C. He is not afraid of illness.

12. How long does John probably have to stay in hospital altogether?

- A. 10 days.
- B. 3 weeks.
- C. About 30 days.

听第5段材料，回答第13至15题。

13. What kind of dream did he dream last week?

- A. A sweet dream.
- B. A usual dream.
- C. A terrible dream.

14. Who saved him in the dream?

- A. A very beautiful girl.
- B. A strong soldier.
- C. A very big bird.

15. What woke up the speaker from his terrible dream?

- A. Maybe the bad weather.
- B. Perhaps sunlight.
- C. A certain medicine.

第二部分：语法与词汇（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20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。

16. —Would you please give me a hand and take the bookcase upstairs?

- _____.
- A. With pleasure.
 - B. My pleasure.
 - C. That's all right.
 - D. Don't hurry.

17. Although the twin brothers _____ each other _____ many ways, they still have a lot in common.

- A. differ to; with
- B. differ from; in
- C. differ about; to
- D. differ with; about

18. _____ by the bullets flying at them from all sides, the enemy withdrew into the wood.

- A. Confusing
- B. Confusingly
- C. Confused
- D. Confusedly

19. In my opinion, you have reached the point _____ a change is needed.

- A. which
- B. that
- C. when
- D. where

20. In my opinion, it's not a good idea to miss meals and _____ them _____ snacks.

- A. change; into
- B. replace; with
- C. match; with
- D. make; into