杨仙逸中学高一级2015－2016学年度上学期中段考试题

本试卷共8页，三部分，满分120分。考试用时100分钟。

**第一部分 阅读理解 (共两节，满分30分)**

第一节 (共10小题；每小题2分，满分20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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Ａ  
When friends come to visit us in the evening, they spend their time telling us they are in a hurry and looking at their watches. It isn’t that our friends are all very busy, it is just that we haven’t got a television. People think that we are very strange. “But what do you do in the evening?”，they are always asking. The answer is very simple. Both my wife and I have hobbies. We certainly don’t spend our evenings staring at the walls. My wife enjoys cooking and painting and often attends evening classes in foreign languages. This is particularly useful as we often go abroad for our holidays. I collect stamps and I’m always busy with my collection. Both of us enjoy listening to the music and playing chess together.   
   Sometimes there are power cuts and we have no electricity in the house. This does not worry us, we just light candles and carry on with what we were doing before. Our friends, however, are lost---no television!---So they don’t know what to do. On such evenings our house is very full ---they all come to us. They all have a good time. Instead of sitting in silence in front of the television, everybody talks and plays games.   
1.The couple have not got a television, because  （ ）   .   
  A. they are not rich enough            
  B. they are strange people  
  C. they enjoy spending evenings in their own ways  
  D. they don’t know what to do when there are power cuts  
2.Both of them are interested in  （ ）   .  
 A. learning languages    B. traveling    
 C. staying home alone                D. watching people play games  
3 .At night when there is no electricity, the couple       .  
 A. have to stare at the walls  B. can do nothing but sit in silence  
 C. will have many visitors   D. have to go out for candles  
4.The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Why Do We Need a Television?  B. Candle! But No Electricity!  
 C. Different Friends, Different Hobbies.  D. We Go Without Televisions!   
B  
A sign is another kind of language.  Here are some of them that you see on the roads.

Number one is a sign with the number thirty on it. When drivers see this sign, they must not go at more than thirty kilometers an hour. We see this sign when we are getting near a town.  Number two is a sign that we’re near a crossing. We must drive carefully. Number three is a sign that there is a bend in the road. Again, we must drive slowly and carefully. It is not safe to go round a bend very fast. Number four is a sign that there is another road coming in from the right.  There is a junction at this place. Number five is a sign that there is a hill and number six is a sign that the road gets narrow. Drivers must go slowly and carefully. Number seven has the word “SCHOOL” on it. This is a sign that there is a school at the side of the street or the road. Perhaps there are children going to or leaving school. So drivers must look carefully and go slowly. Number eight is a sign with the letter “P” on it. The letter “P” means “Parking”. At some places, there’re the signs “No parking” or “No waiting”. If a driver leaves his car near one of these signs, a policeman may come and write down the number of his car.   
5.At the places where you see Sign 1, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you are already out of a town  
B. you still have thirty kilometers to go  
C. there must be a town thirty kilometers away  
D. there must be many houses and buildings not far away  
6.You have to drive not only slowly but also carefully when you find\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. each of the eight signs          B. either of Signs 2 and3  
C. all of Signs 3, 5, 6 and 7        D. any of Signs 3, 5, 6 and7  
7.A driver can leave his car\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. near Sign 8 at any time  
B. near a sign with “No parking” on it  
C. near a sign with “No waiting” if there’re no police there  
D. near a sign with “P” on it in the daytime  
C  
Having returned from her round trip, the angry woman stood outside the ticket office of the station. "The railway owes me￡12,"she said to Harry Jenks, the young man working at the office. "You sold me a ticket for May 22nd, but there was no ship from Jersey that night. So my daughter and I had to stay in a hotel. It cost me ￡12."  
      Harry was worried. He remembered selling the woman a return ticket. "Come into the office, Madam," he said politely. "I’ll just check the Jersey timetable(时间表) for May 22nd."  
The woman and her little girl followed him inside. She was quite right, as Harry soon discovered. There was no sailing on May 22nd. How could he have made such a careless mistake? He shouldn‘t have sold her a ticket for that day. Wondering what to do, he smiled at the child. “You look sun-burnt," he said to her. "Did you have a nice holiday in Jersey?"  
      "Yes," she answered, shyly. "The beach was lovely. And I can swim too!"  
      "That’s fine," said Harry. "My little girl can‘t swim a bit yet. Of course, she’s only three…"  
      "I‘m four," the child said proudly. "I’ll be four and a half." Harry turned to the mother. "I remember your ticket, Madam," he said. "But you didn‘t get one for your daughter, did you?"  
      "Er, well…"the woman looked at the child. "I mean...she hasn’t started school yet. She‘s only four."  
      "A four-year-old child must have a ticket, Madam. A child’s return ticket to Jersey costs…let me see…￡13.50. So if the railway pays your hotel, you will owe￡1.50. The law is the law, but since the fault（过错） was mine…"  
      The woman stood up, took the child‘s hand and left the office.  
8. Why was the woman angry? （　　）  
     A. She couldn’t use the ticket for her round trip.  
     B. She had to return home a day earlier than she had planned.  
     C. She spent more money than she had expected.  
     D. Harry had sold her a ticket to Jersey.  
9.When Harry said, "The law is the law, but since the fault (过错) was mine…,"he meant that （ ）

A. they must follow it without other choice, even though the fault was his.  
 B. he had to be strict with the woman because of the law, although he didn’t want to.  
  C. the woman had to pay him￡1.50 and the railway would pay for the hotel.  
  D. she should pay￡1.50, but as he had made a mistake, she could go without paying.  
10.why did the woman leave the office without saying anything?　　（　　　）  
    A. She wanted to go home and get money for the child‘s ticket.  
    B. She was so angry that she didn’t want to have anything more to do with the young man.。  
    C. She was moved by Harry‘s kindness.  
  D. She knew she would have to pay the railway if she insisted.

第二节 (共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。如果选E,涂黑AB,如果选F,涂黑CD，如果选G,涂黑ABC

Taking good notes is a time-saving skill that will help you to become a better student in several ways.11　　　 Second, your notes are excellent materials to refer to when you are studying for a test. Third, note-taking offers variety to your study time and helps you to hold your interest.

You will want to take notes during classroom discussion and while reading a textbook or doing research for a report.12.　　　 Whenever or however you take notes, keep in mind that note-taking is a selective process13.

The following methods may work best for you.

● Read the text quickly to find the main facts and ideas in it.

●Carefully read the text and watch for words that can show main points and supporting facts.

● Write your notes in your own words.

●14

●Note any questions or ideas you may have about what was said or written.

As you take notes, you may want to use your own shorthand. When you do, be sure that you understand your symbols and that you use them all the time.15

A. Use words, not complete sentences.

B. There are three practical note-taking methods.

C. You must write your notes on separate paper.

D. Otherwise, you may not be able to read your notes later.

E. You will also want to develop your own method for taking notes.

F. That means you must first decide what is important enough to include in your notes.

G. First, the simple act of writing something down makes it easier for you to understand and remember it.

**第二部分 英语知识运用 (共三节，满分55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，从短文后各题所给四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Young people often say that their parents don’t understand them. They often think that their parents are out 16 touch with modern ways; that they are too serious and too 17 with their children; that they 18 give their children free space.

It is true that parents often 19 it difficult to win their children’s 20 and they tend to forget how they themselves 21 when young.

For example, young people like to act on the spot without much 22 . It is one of their ways to show 23 they have 24 and they can 25 any difficult situation. Older people 26 more easily. Most of 27 plan things ahead, at least in the back of their minds, and do not like their plans to be upset by something 28 .

When you want your parents to 29 you do something, you will have 30 success if you ask before you really start 31 it.

Young people often make their parents angry 32 their choice in clothes, in entertainment（娱乐） and in 33 . But they do not mean to 34 any trouble; it is just because they feel cut off from the older people’s world, into 35 they have not yet been accepted.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16 | A. | off | B. | to | C. | in | D. | of |
| 17. | A. | correct | B. | strict | C. | straight | D. | slow |
| 18. | A | seldom | B | usually | C. | finally | D. | occasionally |
| 19. | A. | find | B. | take | C. | hold | D. | suggest |
| 20. | A. | honor | B. | trust | C. | money | D. | laugh |
| 21. | A | felt | B. | worked | C. | touched | D. | believed |
| 22 | A. | using | B. | thinking | C. | idea | D. | help |
| 23. | A. | what | B. | when | C. | that | D. | where |
| 24 | A. | grow up | B. | grew up | C. | grow from | D. | grown up |
| 25. | A. | solve | B. | fight | C. | face | D. | consider |
| 26. | A. | worry | B. | sleep | C. | live | D. | die |
| 27. | A. | which | B. | whom | C. | them | D. | who |
| 28. | A. | ordinary] | B. | interesting | C. | unexpected | D. | special |
| 29. | A. | allow | B. | let | C. | permit | D. | agree |
| 30. | A. | better | B. | all | C. | complete | D. | great |
| 31. | A. | eating | B. | bringing | C. | doing | D. | failing |
| 32. | A. | with | B. | by | C. | because | D. | because of |
| 33. | A. | fighting | B. | music | C. | battle | D. | war |
| 34. | A. | give | B. | offer | C. | take | D. | cause |
| 35. | A. | which | B. | what | C. | that | D. | why |

第二节 （共10小题；每小题1分，满分15分）语法填空

根据照句子结构的语法性，在下面空格处填入一个适当的词语或使用括号中词语的适当形式填空, 并将答案填写在答卷上上标号为36---50的相应位置上。

36. I don’t think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_possible to finish so much work within so short a time.

37. Did you have any trouble \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(understand) what the teacher had said?

38. Kate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Beijing tomorrow morning.

39. Good habits play \_\_\_\_ important role in study.

40. While\_\_\_\_(walk) the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.

41. I agree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(entire) that you should go shopping today.

42 The young man is suffering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold.

43. The book\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cover is yellow is published by the People’s publishing House

44. His determined expression on his face showed his great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (determine).

45. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (injure) man was sent to the hospital right away.

46. The whole city lay \_\_\_\_\_\_ ruins after the earthquake.

47. I still remember the house\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we once lived in during the war.

48. A group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) covered the distance of over a hundred miles a day.

49. I will never forget the things and persons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are around me.

50. Father would like to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you have been doing these years.

第三节 （共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

根据所给10个英语单句的意思，从所给的15个词汇中挑选出10个合适的词或短语分别给每个句子填空。

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| voyage | powerful | active | journey | ever since |
| anyhow | grateful | rescue | went through | commanding |
| solve | valuable | recovered | expressions | because of |

51. My name is Wang Kun, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ middle school, my sister Wang Wei and I have dreamed about taking a great bike trip.

52. In 1936 my real father, Alan Turing, wrote a book about how I could be made to work as a “universal machine” to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any difficult mathematical problem.

53. When Freddy and the band visited Britain on a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tour, fans showed their devotion by waiting for hours to get tickets for their concerts.

54. Sun Yat-sen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many years’ fighting, and he strongly believed in the three principles: nationalism; people’s rights; people’s livelihood.

55. Later that afternoon, another big quake shook Tangshan, and some of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers and doctors were trapped under the ruins.

56. When I find a millipede insect, I rub it over my body because if contains a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drug which affects mosquitoes.

57. The old man you are talking to saw some rescue workers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some soldiers to dig the hole.

58. I would be very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you could give me some advice on how to make rapid progress in my English study.

59. When people use words and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different from the “standard language”, it is called a dialect.

60. Helena was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Olympic Games.

**第三部分 写作 (共两节，满分35分)**

1. 短文改错 （共10小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

61．I asked him if he will go to the party the next day.

62.The manager asked that how they would deal with the problem the next day.

63The teache asked us hand in our homework after class.

64.”Not use my car without my permission” said Tom

65.The teacher told the kids that the sun was much bigger than the earth.

66,The boss warned me not to chatting on the internet while at work.

67.Can you tell me how can I set down what the teacher teacges in class.

68.Tom told his teacher that he broke the vase on purpose.

69.She asked me if or not I was tired of the boring work.

70.We went travelling with my cousin which is the same age as me.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

【**写作情景**】假若你是某高中学生李华，进入高中后， 你觉得学英语的方式与初中有很大的不同。 你给自己的英语老师写了一封信，讲述自己的英语学习情况。请你根据下面的提示补全此信。

【**写作内容**】

1. 开始学习高中英语时，觉得英语比以前要难得多，几乎丧失信心；
2. 后来逐渐意识到英语的重要性；
3. 每天努力学习英语，例如多读书，多背诵等；
4. 向老师和同学请教更好的学习英语的方法；
5. 他们的帮助和您的鼓励使我取得了很大的进步，现在对英语越来越感兴趣。

【**写作要求**】字数在100字左右。

参考词汇：背诵：recite 高级的: senior

高一英语答卷

姓名————班级——学号——

第二部分，

第二节语法填空

36————37————38————39————40————41————42————43————44——————45————46————47————48————49————50——————

第三节：选词填空：51————52————53————54————55————56————57————58————59————60————

第三部分：第一节，短文改错：61————62————63————64————65————66————67————68————69————70——————

第二节：书面表达：

参考答案：1-10  CBCD    DAC  DBD。11-15 GEFAD

完形填空：16--20 DBAAB 21-25ABCDC 26-30ACCBD 31-35CDBDA

语法填空：36. it 37. understanding 38. is leaving 39. an 40. walking 41. entirely

42. from 43. whose 44. determination 45. injured 46. in 47. which/ that

48. cyclists 49. that 50. what

选词填空：51.ever since 52solve 53.voyage 54.went through 55.rescue 56.powerful.57.commanding 58.grateful 59.expressions 60.active

61.would 62.去掉that63.to hand in 64.Don’t use 65.was-is 66.chatting-chat 67.how I can 68.broke-had broken 69.if-whether 70.which –who/that

书面表达：Dear Mr. Li,

I’m glad to tell you that I have made great progress in my English study since I became a senior high student.

When I started senior English in the beginning, I found it much more difficult than ever before and I almost lost heart. Later, I gradually realized the importance of English, so I worked hard every day, such as reciting and reading as often as possible. I also asked my teachers and classmates for better ways of learning English. It is their help and your encouragement that help me improve my English. And now I’m getting more interested in it. Thank you so much for your great help in your class.

Wish you all the best.

Yours,

Li Hua