

石家庄二中 2017~2018 学年第一学期 12 月月考

高一英语试卷

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考试时间为 60 分钟，总分 100 分

I. 阅读理解

第一节(共 12 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 24 分)

阅读短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、 B、 C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项。

A

Fifteen years ago, I took a summer vacation in Lecce in southern Italy. After climbing up a hill for a panoramic(全景的) view of the blue sea, white buildings and green olive trees, I paused to catch my breath and then positioned myself to take the best photo of this panorama.

Unfortunately, just as I took out my camera, a woman approached from behind, and planted herself right in front of my view. Like me, this woman was here to stop, sigh and appreciate the view.

Patient as I was, after about 15 minutes, my camera scanning the sun and reviewing the shot I would eventually take, I grew frustrated. Was it too much to ask her to move so I could take just one picture of the landscape? Sure, I could have asked her, but something prevented me from doing so. She seemed so content in her observation. I didn't want to mess with that.

Another 15 minutes passed and I grew bored. The woman was still there. I decided to take the photo anyway. And now when I look at it, I think her presence in the photo is what makes the image interesting. The landscape, beautiful on its own, somehow comes to life and breathes because this woman is engaging with it.

This photo, with the unique beauty that unfolded before me and that woman who "ruined" it, now hangs on a wall in my bedroom. What would she think if she knew that her figure is captured(捕捉) and frozen on some stranger's bedroom wall? A bedroom, after all, is a very private space, in which some woman I don't even know has been immortalized(使……永存). In some ways, she lives in my house.

Perhaps we all live in each others' spaces. Perhaps this is what photos are for: to remind us that we all appreciate beauty, and that we all share a common desire for pleasure, for connection, for something that is greater than us.

That photo is a reminder, a captured moment, an unspoken conversation between two women, separated only by a thin square of glass.

1. What happened when the author was about to take a photo?

- A. Her camera stopped working. B. A woman blocked her view.

- C. Someone asked her to leave. D. A friend approached from behind.
2. According to the author, the woman was probably _____.
- A. enjoying herself B. losing her patience
C. waiting for the sunset D. thinking about her past
3. In the author's opinion, what makes the photo so alive?
- A. The rich color of the landscape. B. The perfect positioning of the camera.
C. The woman's existence in the photo. D. The soft sunlight that summer day.
4. The passage can be seen as the author's reflections (反思) upon _____.
- A. a particular life experience B. the pleasure of traveling
C. the art of photography D. a lost friendship

B

When a leafy plant is under attack, it doesn't sit quietly. Back in 1983, two scientists, Jack Schultz and Ian Baldwin, reported that young maple trees getting bitten by insects send out a particular smell that neighboring plants can get. These chemicals come from the injured parts of the plant and seem to be an alarm. What the plants pump through the air is a mixture of chemicals known as volatile organic compounds, VOCs for short.

Scientists have found that all kinds of plants give out VOCs when being attacked. It's a plant's way of crying out. But is anyone listening? Apparently. Because we can watch the neighbours react (反应).

Some plants pump out smelly chemicals to keep insects away. But others do double duty. They pump out perfumes designed to attract different insects who are natural enemies to the attackers. Once they arrive, the tables are turned. The attacker who was lurching now becomes lunch.

In study after study, it appears that these chemical conversations help the neighbors. The damage is usually more serious on the first plant, but the neighbors, relatively speaking, stay safer because they heard the alarm and knew what to do.

Does this mean that plants talk to each other? Scientists don't know. Maybe the first plant just made a cry of pain or was sending a message to its own branches, and so, in effect, was talking to itself. Perhaps the neighbors just happened to "overhear" the cry. So information was exchanged, but it wasn't a true, intentional (有意的) back and forth.

Charles Darwin, over 150 years ago, imagined a world far busier, noisier and more intimate(亲密的) than the world we can see and hear. Our senses are weak. There's a whole lot going on.

5. What does a plant do when it is under attack?

- A. It makes noises. B. It gets help from other plants.
C. It stands quietly D. It sends out certain chemicals.
6. What does the author mean by "the tables are turned" in paragraph 3?

- A. The attackers get attacked. B. The insects gather under the table.
C. The plants get ready to fight back. D. The perfumes attract natural enemies.

7. Scientists find from their studies that plants can _____.

- A. predict natural disasters B. protect themselves against insects
C. talk to one another intentionally D. help their neighbors when necessary

8. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The world is changing faster than ever.
B. People have stronger senses than before
C. The world is more complex than it seems
D. People in Darwin's time were more imaginative.

C

Spring is coming, and it is time for those about to graduate to look for jobs. Competition is tough, so job seekers must carefully consider their personal choices. Whatever we are wearing, our family and friends may accept us, but the workplace may not.

A high school newspaper editor said it is unfair for companies to discourage visible tattoos(纹身), nose rings, or certain dress styles. It is true you can't judge a book by its cover, yet people do "cover" themselves in order to convey certain messages. What we wear, including tattoos and nose rings, is an expression of who we are. Just as people convey messages about themselves with their appearances, so do companies. Dress standards exist in the business world for a number of reasons, but the main concern is often about what customers accept.

Others may say how to dress is a matter of personal freedom, but for businesses it is more about whether to make or lose money. Most employers do care about the personal appearances of their employees, because those people represent the companies to their customers.

As a hiring manager I am paid to choose the people who would make the best impression on our customers. There are plenty of well-qualified candidates, so it is not wrong to reject someone who might disappoint my customers. Even though I am open-minded, I can't expect all our customers are.

There is nobody to blame but yourself if your set of choices does not match that of your preferred employer. No company should have to change to satisfy a candidate simply because he or she is unwilling to respect its standards, as long as its standards are legal.

9. Which of the following is the newspaper editor's opinion according to Paragraph 2?

- A. People's appearances carry message about themselves.
B. Customers' choices influence dress standards in companies.
C. Candidates with tattoos or nose rings should be fairly treated.
D. Strange dress styles should not be encouraged in the workplace.

10. What can be inferred from the text?

- A. Candidates have to wear what companies prefer for an interview.

- B. What to wear is not a matter of personal choice for companies.
C. Companies sometimes have to change to respect their candidates.
D. Hiring managers make the best impression on their candidates.

11. Which of the following would be the best title for the text ?

- A. Employees Matter B. Personal Choices Matter
C. Appearances Matter D. Hiring Managers Matter

12. The author's attitude towards strange dress styles in the workplace may best be described as _____.

- A. enthusiastic B. negative C. positive D. sympathetic

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

What can you do to help people? The answer is—to be a volunteer! 13

Help yourself by helping others

When you volunteer to help others, you are helping yourself. 14 Lots of people really enjoy volunteering. Doing volunteer work means one important thing: You make a difference in the world. So where do you start? 15

Things to do with family members

Volunteering is a great way to have fun with your family. Talk to your parents, brothers, or sisters and see what they might be interested in. Find something you all agree on. You can do the things as a family like cleaning up a park and planting trees or flowers in your local community(社区)

Invent your own opportunity

16 You can make and sell products, and donate(捐赠) the money. Volunteering gives kids a taste of responsibility. Volunteering can also help kids learn important things about themselves—like what kind of things they're best at. A volunteer job can even help some kids decide what they want to do when they grow up. 17 Make a plan to start volunteering today!

- A. School is a good place to start if you are looking for volunteer ideas
B. Volunteering means to spend time helping others
C. If you're upset, doing something can be a great way to calm yourself down
D. Why not come?
E. So what are you waiting for?
F. Kids can come up with their own ways to raise money or provide needed services
G. Clean up a school or other public buildings

II. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

If life were a book and you were the author, how would you like the story to go? That is the question that 18 my life forever.

One day I went home from the training of snowboarding with what I thought was the flu, and less than 24 hours later, I was in a 19 on life support with less than two percent 20 of living. It wasn't until days later that the doctors diagnosed (诊断) me with a 21 blood infection. Over the 22 of 2.5 months, I lost the hearing in my left ear and both my legs below the knee. When my parents 23 me out of the hospital, I 24 that I had been put together like a patchwork (拼缝物) doll and I had to live with 25 legs. I was absolutely physically and emotionally broken, 26 streaming down.

But I knew in order to move forward, I had to let go of the Old Amy and 27 the New Amy. It was at this moment that I asked myself that significant 28. And that is when it 29 me that I didn't have to be five-foot-five anymore, 30 I could be as tall as I wanted. And 31 of all, I can make my feet the size of all the shoes. So there were 32 here.

Four months later, I was back upon a 33. And this February, I won two Board World Cup gold medals, 34 me the highest ranked snowboarder in the world.

So, instead of looking at our 35 and our limitations as something 36 or bad, we can beg in looking at them as a wonderful 37 that can be used to help us go further than we ever know we could go.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 18.A. saved | B. risked | C. ruined | D. changed |
| 19.A. hospital | B. club | C. field | D. stadium |
| 20.A. thought | B. degree | C. chance | D. decision |
| 21.A. mild | B. severe | C. potential | D. slight |
| 22.A. journey | B. break | C. course | D. schedule |
| 23.A. wheeled | B. dragged | C. pulled | D. delivered |
| 24.A. made sure | B. felt like | C. worked out | D. put forward |
| 25.A. muscled | B. heavy | C. shapely | D. false |
| 26.A. blood | B. sweat | C. tears | D. water |
| 27.A. hug | B. recognize | C. fix | D. introduce |
| 28.A. plan | B. question | C. information | D. favor |
| 29.A. dawned on | B. knocked into | C. depended on | D. looked into |
| 30.A. although | B. so | C. while | D. but |
| 31.A. first | B. strangest | C. best | D. luckiest |
| 32.A. struggles | B. benefits | C. rewards | D. conflicts |
| 33.A. stage | B. snowboard | C. track | D. playground |
| 34.A. allowing | B. giving | C. calling | D. making |
| 35.A. challenges | B. achievements | C. devotions | D. hesitations |
| 36.A. active | B. amazing | C. negative | D. terminal |
| 37.A. ability | B. skill | C. tool | D. gift |

III. 语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Many English language learners believe that the 38 (great) difficulty with listening comprehension (理解) is that the listener cannot control how quickly a speaker speaks. They feel that what the speaker says disappears 39 they can follow. This frequently means that students 40 are learning to listen cannot keep up. They are so busy 41 (work) out the meaning of one part of what they hear that they miss the next part. Or they 42 (simple) ignore a whole section because they fail to catch it quickly enough. Another difficulty is that the listener is not always in a position to get the speaker to repeat what has been said. And, of course, repeats cannot 43 (ask) for when listening to the radio or watching TV.

Besides, 44 (choose) of vocabulary is in the hands of the speaker, not the listener. Very often, for people listening to a foreign language, an unknown word can be like a suddenly 45 (drop) stone making them stop and think about the meaning of the word, 46 (cause) them to miss the next part of the speech. In listening, it really is a case of "He who 47 (stop) to work out the meaning is lost".

IV. 单句改错 (共 11 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 11 分。)

每句有一处错误, 每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (^), 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: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

48. As matter of fact, every country wants the opportunity to host the Olympics.
49. I remembered the day which I began to study in the school.
50. Email, as well as telephones, are playing an important part in daily communication.
51. With time went by, he got used to the life there.
52. France handed over 20 cultural relics belonged to China.
53. My name is Pausanias and I lived what you call "Ancient Greece".
54. Lots of soldiers have been sent to the forest in search for the missing kid.
55. If you don't go to the party tomorrow, nor do I.
56. It is in the Summer Olympic Games which you have the running races, together with swimming, sailing and all the team sports.
57. Shijiazhuang recognized as a civilized city last month.
58. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is what I disagree.

高一英语 12 月月考答案

【阅读理解】 1-4 BACA 5-8 DABC 9-12 CBCB

【七选五】 13-17 BCAFE

【完型填空】 18-27. DACBC ABDCA 28-37. BADCB BDACD

【语法填空】

38.greatest 39.before 40.who/that 41.working 42.simply

43.be asked 44.choice 45.dropped 46.causing 47.stops

【单句改错】

48.As 后加 a 49. day 后加 on 或 which-when 50. are 改成 is 51. With 改成 As 或者 went 改成 going 52. belonged 改为 belonging 53.live 后加 in 54.for 改为 of 55. do 改成 will 56. which 改成 that 57. recognized 前加 was 58. what 改成 where