# 高一英语试卷



**考生注意：**

**1. 本试卷共120分，考试时间100分钟。**

**2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。**

**第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（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A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

These wonderful NYC attractions offer pay-what-you-wish days, free entry hours/days and other great stuff for local families.

**Staten Island Zoo**

There are plenty of creatures who call NYC home—the Staten Island Zoo is one of them. Once you’ve finished learning about the wildlife in the animal nursery, reptile (爬行动物) side rooms, horse barn and other areas of the attraction, make sure to mark your schedule for fun seasonal happenings, such as the Easter Egg Games and the scary, crazy Halloween Shows.

Entry on Wednesdays is by suggested donation; children aged two and under free.

**Children’s Museum of the Arts**

The Children’s Museum of the Arts welcome 135,000 little visitors each year through its doors. Once inside, the whole family can enjoy interactive programs, exhibitions (展览) and events that celebrate the changed power of the arts on youngsters and grown-ups alike.

Pay-as-you-wish Thursdays, 3-6 p.m.

**Wave Hill**

Everyone needs a few hours of calm now and then—kids included—and you’d be hard-pressed to find a more peaceful spot within city limits than Wave Hill, the broad grounds located above the river, covering 28 acres of public gardens, plus woodlands and grasses to wander. Jump in on nature walks, story times and family art projects often led by local artists and free with general admission.

Pay-as-you-wish Tuesdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m.-moon.

**New York Hall of Science**

Naturally, kids love it when the New York Hall of Science pleases them with neat exhibits and fun hands-on activities. The museum’s playground is the most attractive to children. A tube slide (管道滑梯) will give little ones the knowledge on science topics, while the climbing area mirrors a giant spider web. There are also wind pipes, metal drums, sandboxes and much more. What better way to make the most out of science?

Free entry Sep-Jun on Fridays, 2-5 p.m., and Sundays, 10-11 a.m.

1. What can children do in Staten Island Zoo?

A. Deal with the donations to the zoo. B. Build a home for creatures.

C. Join in seasonal activities. D. Feed injured animals.

2. What do Children’s Museum of the Arts and Wave Hill have in common?

A. They both have activities about arts. B. They both have public gardens.

C. They both are located by river. D. They both have peaceful spot.

3. Which place can be free of charge for all?

A. Children’s Museum of the Arts. B. New York Hall of Science.

C. Staten Island Zoo. D. Wave Hill.

**B**

In the past, most people received their news from newspapers, magazines, radio and TV. But now, almost anyone can report and publish on the Internet and share it as news through social media. But the problem is that not all of the information is true and not all of the reporting is trustworthy.

Howard Schneider, a former editor of the newspapers Newsday, started the Center for News Literacy (素养) at Stony Book University in 2007. The center has multiple projects, but the most famous one is a course to teach news literacy. The course trains students to look for various details that may indicate the truth of the story.

Michelle Sheng is a third-year student at the University of Michigan. Sheng finds that students either just stop reading the news or only take news from one source that they trust. “A lot of people are tired of the news. People are too busy to keep up with the news, and it is really easy to take whatever news is given to you because you don’t have the time to figure it out yourself,” she says.

For her part, Sheng recently created a digital exhibit for the university library of images to educate students on steps they can take to better analyze the news.

It is important to educate an even larger audience, beyond American university students. The Center for News Literacy has developed teaching resources, as well as a free online news literacy course. It is also trying to reach a younger audience. It has partnered with several secondary schools in the American state of New York to teach news literacy.

People should research and confirm what they read online. However, to change human behavior is a difficult thing, but that really is the only thing that is going to help. The biggest problem is not getting people to be able to recognize bad journalism or false news, but getting people to want to recognize it. Our brains are wired to the Internet to seek out information that agrees with our current beliefs.

4. What’s purpose of the course “News Literacy”?

A. To teach students good habits of using information online.

B. To train students to tell true information from the false.

C. To make people realize the risk on the Internet.

D. To get rid of false information on the Internet.

5. Why do students have difficulty judging the truth of news?

A. They lack time to check its realness. B. They lack news resources.

C. They are bored with news. D. They are too lazy.

6. What does the Center try to do besides teaching university students?

A. Found several secondary schools. B. Prevent children going online.

C. Improve the service online. D. Educate the public.

7. What did the author suggest doing to solve the problem of false news?

A. Only trusting reliable information. B. Questioning all the news online.

C. Changing human behaviors. D. Seeing is believing.

**C**

Many Americans experience surprise (or disappointment) when they wake up on Christmas Day. They might be surprised or disappointed by a family member’s actions. They might be happy or unhappy about a Christmas gift. Imagine a child expects to get an Xbox or PlayStation for Christmas. On Christmas morning, they quickly open their gift. Inside is an English grammar book. They might feel disappointed. The Everyday Grammar team would prefer the new English grammar book. But if you are like most young people, you would probably rather have a new video game.

Today, we are going to explore those feelings—feelings of surprise and disappointment. In other words, we are going to explore how speakers show that reality was better or worse than their expectations.

Many languages use words to express expectation. Speakers also use words to express how events are not happening as expected. This idea is known as “counter expectation”.

Do not worry about the term. Just remember that it means that speakers use words to show that reality is countering their expectations.

English has many words that serve this purpose. Three of the most common are the words “even”, “still” and “actually”. You will often hear them in informal, everyday speech. Speakers use these words to show disappointment. The pitch (声调) of their voice tells you what they mean. Let’s study examples of each word.

Speakers often use the word “even” to show disappointment or surprise. Imagine a young child that expects a phone call from a family member—perhaps an uncle or grandparent. The phone call never comes. The child might say the following: “What’s wrong with him? He didn’t even call me on Christmas day.” Americans sometimes use “still” for showing how reality does not quite meet their expectations: “You’re still here? It’s over! Go home. Go!” Another common word that shows surprise or disappointment is “actually”: “I can’t believe it! Uncle Bob actually stole her Christmas gift.”

8. What might most young Americans prefer as a Christmas gift according to paragraph 1?

A. An English grammar book. B. A newly made video game.

C. A new designed school bag. D. A unique jacket from their parents.

9. What does the underlined phrase “counter expectation” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Expression of disappointment. B. Something expected to happen.

C. The same with one’s expectation. D. A result against what is expected.

10. What do the tree words “eve”, “still” and “actually” have in common?

A. They express disappointment. B. They are easy to understand.

C. They show delighted feelings. D. They are used most at Christmas.

11. What’s the last paragraph mainly about?

A. Expectations from loved ones. B. Different uses of the three words.

C. Examples of the use of the three words. D. Emotions of disappointment and surprise.

**D**

For almost as long as people have walked on Earth, they have looked up at the moon and wondered: How did the moon get there? How long has it been there? Scientists have studied these questions. And now, a group of researchers from California have an answer. Based on their studies, they think the moon is 4.51 billion years old.

For years, researchers have been studying the many rocks American astronauts brought back from the moon between 1969 and 1972. The early rock studies led many scientists to think the moon was formed long ago—about 4.3 billion years ago.

Scientists believe the moon was created when a huge rocky object about the size of Mars struck a very young Earth. Then some of the pieces from that violent crash came together in space to form the moon. But that estimated (估计的) age, 4.3 billion years, created a problem for scientists. That is because it does not leave much time for life to get started and develop on planet Earth.

Researchers wanted a better, more exact estimate of when the moon was formed. They found their answer by studying a moon rock brought back to Earth in 1971. They looked closely for signs of a matter in the rock called zircon (锆石). And they found out that the moon is actually older. The moon didn’t form at 4.3 billion years old, but it formed at least 4.51 billion years old.

Those extra years solves the problem of life on Earth. And this solution gives scientists a better understanding of how life formed here and how it might form on other planets.

The new information means the moon was orbiting Earth just 60 million years after the birth of our solar system, Then the earth had much more time to cool down, form the atmosphere, form the water and then finally had all the conditions met for life.

12. How did the moon come into being?

A. By breaking away from Earth. B. By a solar storm caused by Earth.

C. By gathering other small planets in space. D. By a big crash between a huge object and Earth.

13. What’s the problem with the estimated age of the moon before?

A. It is based on a false rock. B. It led to a wrong idea on the birth of Earth.

C. It doesn’t explain the origin of life on Earth. D. It was misled by the rocks brought from the moon.

14. What was the key factor in the study?

A. A matter called zircon. B. The previous conclusion.

C. A theory about life on Earth. D. The understanding of the moon.

15. What is the best title of this text?

A. The Moon Brought Life to Earth B. New Discovery Puzzles Scientists

C. The Moon Is 4.5 Billion Years Old D. Man Is Always Curious about the Moon

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。

Here are four tips to help you prepare a better cup of coffee from the comfort of your kitchen:

**Start with good materials.**

At its simplest, a cup of coffee consists of two things: coffee and water. 16 Therefore, choosing good water is very important for creating good coffee at home.

When it comes to the other main material, it goes beyond just buying “good” coffee. Try choosing fresh coffee. Like some fruits, coffee will go bad with time, and the unique flavors will start to fade away.

**Get a good coffee grinder (研磨机).**

Good grinders run coffee beans through two gear-like circles. They allow for a more uniform grind size compared to common grinders, although they tend to be bigger and more expensive. There are mechanized grinders and hand control ones. 17

**Develop Your Recipe.**

The proportion (比例) of coffee to water is a personal thing. Walimaki likes a 1:16 proportion. 18 “The right proportion,” she says, “will do magic to like the flavors of your coffee.” If that math is hard in your head, try starting out with 60 grams of coffee to one liter of water as a baseline.

19

Don’t expect to become some kind of expert taster overnight. Walimaki notes, “The more you taste something, the better you’re going to get at identifying what s good and what s bad. If you’re having trouble naming what you taste, try using a flavor wheel—a handy tool that can help you pick out exactly what you’re tasting. 20 And it gets more specific towards the edges (边缘).”

A. Learn to describe what you taste.

B. That is one part coffee to 16 parts water.

C. There can be more to coffee than just what’s in your cup.

D. The taste of your water will affect the taste of your coffee.

E. It starts with more general tastes in the center like fruit and nut.

F. Drink your morning coffee at home while catching up on the news.

G. By breaking up beans yourself at home, you can choose your preferred powder.

**第二部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）**

第一节（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

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

Life is just full of surprises! Some are 21 surprises and some maybe not so pleasing. Our team had a good surprise a few days ago that is worth sharing with 22 on our blog. Our teammate Carol had gone into town for our Thanksgiving shopping and 23 coming home with a 15-month-old German Shepherd (牧羊犬) female. We usually 24 to do as much as possible on our trips to the town because the town is 45 miles one way. One of her stops was to 25 medicine for our senior German Shepherdmale, Bozwell.

Her trip to our veterinarian (兽医) takes her right by the local animal shelter. She glanced over and 26 a German Shepherd dog sitting in the corner of her outdoor enclosure (围栏). 27 we love all dogs, the German Shepherd is our first choice. She 28 to the enclosure and got off her pickup truck. One of the 29 came up and asked if she was looking for a 30 . Carol said she wasn’t but wanted to take a 31 and send it to me. It 32 that Lucy, the German Shepherd female, is 15 months old and was going to be 33 to another shelter in a distant city the 34 day.

Carol took Lucy 35 to our veterinarian for an exam. We know our dogs very 36 and knew that introducing another dog like this would not be a(n) 37 . We have brought many dogs into our pack family over the years and because we fully understand our dogs, 38 a new dog has never been much of a problem for us. So Lucy is now part of our 39 and has all love we can 40 to it.

21. A. happy B. formal C. awkward D. annoying

22. A. servants B. clerks C. readers D. narrators

23. A. gave up B. stood for C. objected to D. ended up

24. A. plan B. refuse C. pretend D. fear

25. A. make B. buy C. transmit D. test

26. A. heard B. imagined C. saw D. prevented

27. A. But B. When C. After D. While

28. A. walked B. drove C. ran D. rushed

29. A. soldiers B. teachers C. staff D. policeman

30. A. dog B. cat C. horse D. pig

31. A. walk B. picture C. break D. drop

32. A. turned out B. worked out C. found out D. stand out

33. A. limited B. sentenced C. delivered D. threw

34. A. last B. following C. first D. bright

35. A. finally B. slowly C. gradually D. immediately

36. A. well B. little C. hopefully D. poorly

37. A. experience B. habit C. problem D. cheat

38. A. ignoring B. introducing C. selling D. stealing

39. A. country B. city C. society D. team

40. A. return B. talk C. listen D. give

第二节（共10小题；每小题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。

Animal protection doesn’t begin and end with stopping poachers (偷猎者). Protection is the main area 41 dogs perform well. Dogs’ noses have the ability 42 (help) find live animals for natural surveys and observing programs, by finding various 43 (sign) animals leave.

Dogs provide important support in finding rare or 44 (threaten) wildlife—from koala and quoll in the Australian bush, to pine marten and crested newt in Britain’s countryside.

One of the world’s leading protection discovery dog trainers 45 (be) the non-profit Working Dogs for Protection. Co-founder Megan Parker was born in Missoula, Montana and has trained dogs 46 years to find scat (粪便), as one of the least harmful ways to find out where endangered species live and their numbers.

Smell detection has so far helped find populations of 47 fiercest predator (捕食者)—the killer whale—in the north eastern pacific and the 48 (rare) gorilla in the world—the Cross River gorilla—in the highland forests of Nigeria and Cameroon.

And now using the dog’s 49 (strong) is helping protectionists manage habitat for bears in the US Rockies and Yellowstone.

Protection by using the dog’s unbelievable smell abilities to preserve other species 50 (regard) as nature helping nature, but it is a solid fact that these specialized wildlife dogs are here to stay.

**第三部分 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）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文，文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。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（\）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。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Because of the reason as is known to all, many people are no longer going out seeing movies. Otherwise, they are watching films at home. Some studio have even put on their major films online. Movie theaters are fun. But do we still need it? There’s big difference between going to a movie theater and watching a movie at home. When people will go to a theater, they can enjoy the movie without getting bothered for anything that they have to do at home. If theaters stay opened, they can hire more people. Then new workers can get paid and made a living. That will help the economy recovers.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

假定你是校学生会主席李华，为了缓解学生压力，你校计划举行20公里的远足活动。请你写一则通知，发表在你校英语报上，内容如下：

1. 具体时间；

2. 详细路线；

3. 注意事项。

注意：

1. 词数100左右；

2. 通知的开头和结尾已为你写好。

**Notice**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Students’ Union

**高一英语试卷参考答案**

1-3 CAB 4-7 BADC 8-11 BDAC 12-15 DCAC 16-20 DGBAE

21-25 ACDAB 26-30 CDBCA 31-35 BACBD 36-40 ACBDD

41. where 42. to help 43. signs 44. threatened 45. is

46. for 47. the 48. rarest 49. strength 50. is regarded

短文改错

Because of the reason as is known to all, many people are no longer going out seeing movies. Otherwise, they are

which/that Instead

watching films at home. Some studio have even put on their major films online. Movie theaters are fun. But do we

studios

still need it? There’s ∧ big difference between going to a movie theater and watching a movie at home. When people

them a

will go to a theater, they can enjoy the movie without getting bothered for anything that they have to do at home. If

by

theaters stay opened, they can hire more people. Then new workers can get paid and made a living. That will help the

open make

economy recovers.

recover

书面表达

One possible version:

**Notice**

In order to relieve the stress on us students, a 20-kilometer-long hiking will be organized next week.

To begin with, the hiking is scheduled on next Thursday from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. We will set out at the schoolgate and the route will carry us by the Renmin Park, City Museum, Great Theatre and finally Peace Park in the rural area. Because the hiking is long, you should take enough water and protect yourselves from being sunburnt during the activity.

Hopefully, you will make it and will have a great time.

Students’ Union