



# 太原市 2015~2016 学年高一年级第一学期阶段性测评 (一)

## 英语试卷

(考试时间: 下午 2:30 — 4:00)

第一卷 (共 70 分)

第一部分 听力理解 (共两节, 满分 15 分) (略)

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 单选填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 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。答案写在答题卡上。

16. Jack made \_\_\_\_\_ great progress with Mrs. Chen teaching him.

- A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. 不填

解析: 选 B。此题考查冠词用法, **make progress** 中的 **progress** 是不可数名词, 因此前面不加冠词。

17. — What kind of TV program do you like?

— I especially \_\_\_\_\_ watching a TV program named “The Voice of China”.

- A. enjoy                      B. hate                      C. suggest                      D. avoid

解析: 选 A。此题考查动词辨析。enjoy 表示喜欢; hate 表示讨厌; suggest 表示建议; avoid 表示避免。本题意思为“你喜欢什么类的电视节目?”“我特别喜欢看叫做‘中国好声音’的节目。”因此本题选 A。

18. We all know that the secondary school in America usually \_\_\_\_\_ seven years, grades six to twelve.

- A. studies                      B. practises                      C. covers                      D. finishes

解析: 选 C。本题考查动词辨析。study 表示学习; practise 表示练习; cover 表示包含, 包括; finish 表示完成。本句句意为“我们都知道美国的中学包括了 7 年, 6 年级到 12 年级。”因此选 C。

19. When I said someone had broken the rule, I was not \_\_\_\_\_ you. Why are you being so angry?

- A. looking for                      B. referring to                      C. making up                      D. comparing with

解析: 选 B。本题考查动词短语辨析。look for 表示寻找; refer to 表示指的是; make up 表示弥补, 化妆, 组成; compare with 表示比较。本句句意为“当我说有人破坏了规则时, 我并没有指你, 你为什么这么生气呢?”因此本题选 B。

20. Mike is getting on well with his new job and he makes \_\_\_\_\_ he did last year.

- A. twice as much money as                      B. as twice much money as  
C. twice as many money as                      D. as twice many money as

解析: 选 A。本题考查倍数句型: 倍数 + as + adj. 原形 + as。本题中倍数的内容是钱, 钱是不可数名词, 用 much。所以本题选 A。

21. Our English teacher explains English grammar \_\_\_\_\_ clearly \_\_\_\_\_ all the students can understand.

- A. as; as                      B. such; as                      C. such; that                      D. so; that

解析: 选 D。本题考查句型“so + adj. + that 句子”。句意为“我们的英语老师解释英语语法如此清楚以至于所有学生都能明白。”因此本题选 D。

22. I'm new here. \_\_\_\_\_, I know little about this city.

- A. At no time                      B. At one time                      C. In other words                      D. In this way

解析: 选 C。本题考查短语辨析, at no time 表示绝不; at one time 表示曾经, 一度; in other words 表示某句



话说: in this way 表示用这种方式。本题句意为“我是新来这里的, 换句话说, 我对这个城市了解不多。”因此本题选 C。

23. Whose advice do you think I should take, Tom's or Mary's?

— \_\_\_\_\_. You are old enough to make your own decision.

- A. That's settled. B. It's up to you.  
C. You're great. D. You've got it.

解析: 选 B。本题考查情景交际。A 表示“就这么定了。”B 表示“由你决定。”C 表示“你很棒。”D 表示“你懂了。”  
本题句意为“你觉得我应当听取谁的建议, Tom 的还是 Mary 的?”“由你吧。你已经很大了可以自己做决定了。”因此本题选 B。

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ a public speech, so I am a little nervous.

- A. This; had given B. This; have given  
C. What; had given D. What; have given

解析: 选 B。本题考查现在完成时的特殊句型: “This is the 序数词 time that 现在完成时”, 表达“这是我第几次做某事”。本题句意为“这是我第一次做公众演讲, 所以我觉得有点紧张。”因此本题选 B。

25. The boy is a newcomer in the team, but I have the \_\_\_\_\_ that I've seen him before.

- A. impression B. correction C. occupation D. invention

解析: 选 A。本题考查名词辨析, impression 表示印象; correction 表示改正, 修正; occupation 表示职业; invention 表示发明。本句句意为“这个男孩是新来队里的, 但是我有印象之前见过他。”因此本题选 A。

## 第二节完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每题 1 分, 满分 15 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, 答案写在答题卡上。

It was the end of my first day as a waitress in a busy New York restaurant. My cap had gone away, and my feet 26 \_\_\_\_\_. The 27 \_\_\_\_\_ I carried seemed heavier and heavier. 28 \_\_\_\_\_ and discouraged, I didn't seem able to do anything right. As I made out a check for a family with several children, who had changed their ice cream 29 \_\_\_\_\_ a dozen times, I was ready to give up. Then the father 30 \_\_\_\_\_ at me as he handed me my tip. “Well done,” he said, “You’ve 31 \_\_\_\_\_ us really well.”

32 \_\_\_\_\_ my tiredness disappeared. I smiled back, and later, when the manager asked me 33 \_\_\_\_\_ I’d like my first day, I said, “Fine!” Those few words of 34 \_\_\_\_\_ had changed everything.

Praise is like sunlight to the human spirit and we cannot grow 35 \_\_\_\_\_ it. 36 \_\_\_\_\_, most of us are very ready to give others the cold wind criticism (批评) while we are unwilling to give our friends the 37 \_\_\_\_\_ sunshine of praise.

It’s strange how chary (吝啬的) we are about praising. Perhaps it’s because few of us know how to accept it. It’s very 38 \_\_\_\_\_ to give praise in areas in which effort generally goes unnoticed or unmentioned. An artist should get admired for a great picture, a cook for a(n) 39 \_\_\_\_\_ meal. In fact, to give praise 40 \_\_\_\_\_ the giver nothing but a moment’s thought and a moment’s effort.

26. A. stopped B. hurt C. lost D. rested  
27. A. products B. documents C. plates D. records  
28. A. Tired B. Excited C. Organized D. Frightened  
29. A. price B. menu C. order D. list



- |                     |               |               |                |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 30. A. shouted      | B. laughed    | C. stared     | D. smiled      |
| 31. A. looked after | B. thought of | C. joined in  | D. agreed with |
| 32. A. Luckily      | B. Usually    | C. Suddenly   | D. Carefully   |
| 33. A. what         | B. how        | C. why        | D. when        |
| 34. A. pleasure     | B. respect    | C. discipline | D. praise      |
| 35. A. inside       | B. without    | C. outside    | D. with        |
| 36. A. However      | B. Therefore  | C. Except     | D. Besides     |
| 37. A. cool         | B. strong     | C. warm       | D. hot         |
| 38. A. important    | B. immediate  | C. incorrect  | D. frequent    |
| 39. A. ordinary     | B. delicious  | C. formal     | D. expensive   |
| 40. A. spends       | B. pays       | C. costs      | D. borrows     |

26. B. 服务员工作了一天, 脚疼 (hurt)。hurt v. 使受伤, 使疼痛;

27. C. 对于服务员来说, 越来越重的东西是盘子 (plates);

28. A. and 体现并列关系, 其后 discouraged (灰心的) 可知该空应选负面形容词 tired;

29. C. 客人在不断改变着他们的冰淇淋订单 (order), A. price 价格, B. menu 菜单, D. 列表;

30. D. 由下一段第二句 I smiled back 可知, 此处答案为 smiled;

31. A. 你把我们照顾 (look after) 得很好;

32. C. 突然 (suddenly) 我的疲惫消失了;

33. B. 经理问我第一天过得怎样 (how);

34. D. 根据下文可知, 文章谈的是表扬 (praise) 对于我们的意义, 故选 D;

35. B. 根据语境可知, 没有 (without) 表扬的话, 我们是不会成长的;

36. A. 根据前后句逻辑关系可知, 此处应体现转折关系 (However);

37. C. 表扬所带来的阳光自然是温暖的 (warm);

38. A. 在一些努力不易被觉察或提起的领域去给予他人表扬, 是非常重要的 (important);

39. B. 厨师做出来的美味 (delicious) 佳肴;

40. C. 表扬他人不会花费 (costs) 任何代价; spend 主语是人, cost 主语是物体或事情, 该句为不定式 to give praise 作主语, 故选 C.



### 第三部分 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。答案写在答题卡上。

#### A

##### Live Music—Late Night Jazz

Enjoy real American jazz from Herbie Davis, the famous trumpet (小号) player. He is known to play well into the late hours, so don't expect to get much sleep.

Place: The Jazz Club

Dates: 10 - 25 July

Price: \$ 100 - 150

Time: 10:30 p.m. till late

Tel: 4668736

##### Scottish Dancing

Scottish dancing is nice and easy to learn. The wonderful dance from Britain will be shown.

Place: Jack Stein's

Dates: 12 - 19 July

Price: \$150

Time: 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Tel: 4021877

##### Shows in Shanxi Museum

There are 12,000 pieces on show here. You can see the whole Chinese history.

Place: Shanxi Museum

Dates: Jun 1 - Aug 15

Price: \$ 60 (\$ 30 for students)

Time: Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Tel: 4886888

Weekends: 9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.

41. Which number should you call if you like jazz music?

- A. 4668736. B. 4021877. C. 4886888. D. 4028736.

42. What is Jack Stein's most likely to be?

- A. A library. B. A theater. C. A supermarket. D. A bookstore.

43. At which time can you enjoy the shows in Shanxi Museum?

- A. Monday, 6:00 a.m. B. Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.  
C. Saturday, 8:00 a.m. D. Sunday, 8:00 p.m.

解析: 本文难度较低, 3 个小题均为直接信息的细节题。

41. A 根据题干中的词 "jazz" 可以看到第一段小标题中有关键词 "jazz", 定位至此。

42. B 根据题干中的词 "Jack Stein" 可以定位到第二段, 第二段标题为 Scottish Dancing, 故为 theater

43. D 根据题干中的词 "Shanxi Museum" 可以定位到第三段, 在文中可以看到 "Weekends 9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.", 故选择 D。

#### B

A student named Alice learnt to practice the score of piano from a famous musician.

In the first week, the teacher gave her a piece of score. She found it very difficult. She tried to play it. In the second week, she found the score was still very difficult. She played it and didn't





say anything. In the third week, the score was more difficult. But she stood it once more. The same things happened to her for two months. One day, she really couldn't stand this kind of boring and difficult practice. She said angrily to the teacher, "It's too difficult! When I played it, I always felt bored and tired!"

The famous musician looked at her quietly. He gave her some pieces of score she practiced before. What happened to her? She found it easy and played wonderfully! She played another one, and again she played very well. She was very surprised. She sat there and didn't say a word!

At last the teacher said slowly, "If I give you an easy score to practice, you can't have such a success!"

People always get used to some easy and similar things. But we should know with our efforts, teachers' encouragement and friends' help, we can get different kinds of abilities.

44. What does the underlined word "score" refer to in the passage?

- A. The goal in a game. B. The number of points.  
C. The mark in an exam. D. The written copy of a song.

45. Why was Alice surprised and didn't say a word?

- A. The musician gave her too many scores to play.  
B. Alice thought she had made the musician angry.  
C. Alice was amazed at her progress and the teacher's intention.  
D. The musician gave her easy scores instead of difficult ones.

46. Why did the musician give Alice difficult scores to play?

- A. To test her curiosity.  
B. To improve her skills.  
C. To show his strictness.  
D. To form her own styles.

解析:

44. 答案 D

此题答案由文章第二段第一句 "a piece of score" 中的量词推断出应该是 "曲谱" 的意思。

45. 答案 C 此题答案可由文章第三段第四句和第五句得出。

46. 答案 B 此题答案可由文章最后两段得出。

### C

One of the best things you can do for your health is to drop a few pounds. Or maybe more than a few pounds.

Being overweight increases your danger of heart disease, high blood pressure, cancer...the list seems almost endless. You'd better find several simple things you can do on a daily basis — such as making rules of eating more vegetables and less fat and getting more physical activities.

After breakfast, make water your primary drink. At breakfast, go ahead and drink orange juice. But throughout the rest of the day, focus on water instead of juice or soda. The average American consumes (消耗) an extra 245 calories a day from soft drinks. That's nearly 90,000 calories a year — or 25 pounds!



And research shows that neither the calories nor sugary drinks give you a sense of fullness the way that food does.

People take only 2,000 to 3,000 steps a day. Adding 2,000 steps will help you keep your present weight and stop gaining weight. Adding more than that will help you lose weight.

Eat five or six small meals or snacks a day instead of three large meals. A 1999 South African study found that when men ate parts of their morning meal at intervals over five hours, they consumed almost 20 percent fewer calories at lunch than when they ate a single breakfast.

47. Where is the passage probably taken from?

- A. A travelling diary. B. A story book.  
C. A science magazine. D. An English dictionary.

48. Which of the following should be avoided if you want to lose weight?

- A. Eating more vegetables. B. Getting more exercise.  
C. Having less sugary drinks. D. Having three large meals.

49. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Healthy Eating Habits B. Tips on Losing Weight  
C. Daily Diet and Calories D. Exercise Stops Diseases

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

- A. Lots of diseases are related to being overweight.  
B. Those who have a single breakfast eat less at lunch time.  
C. Taking 4,000 to 5,000 steps a day can help you lose weight.  
D. An average American consumes 25 pounds of soft drinks a year.

解析: 本文难度中等, 主要描述了作者在减肥方面的一些建议。

47. C. 推断题。文章主要描述减肥方面的建议。diary (日记), 日记类文章会有明确的写作时间, 并且描述当天的生活故事, 属记叙类文章, 故不可选。Story book (故事书), 也属记叙类文章。Dictionary (字典), 其中主要涉及单词释义, 不可选。排除后选取magazine (杂志), 其中主要是生活类文章。

48. D. 细节题。由题干关键词“if you want to lose weight”定位文章第二段最后一句, A, B, C均与答案句形成同义替换。D选项定位到原文最后一段第一句, 该句说道“一天吃五六次小餐或零食, 而不是吃三餐大餐”, 由此可知D与文章不符。

49. B. 主旨题。由首尾两段可知, 本篇文章围绕减肥话题展开, 故选B。A, B, C都属于减肥的细节信息, 属以偏概全错误。

50. A. 细节题。A选项定位原文第二段第一句, 与原文同义替换。B选项定位原文最后一段最后一句, “他们会少摄入少于20%的卡路里跟只吃一顿早餐相比”, 由此可知饮食习惯可以减少卡路里的摄入, 跟吃多少东西并无关系, 故不可选。C选项定位原文第四段, 原文提到4,000 5,000 steps will help you keep your present weight, C选项为lose weight, 故排除。D选项定位原文第三段倒数第二行, 原文为nearly 25 pounds, D选项省去了nearly, 故无法形成同义替换。

## 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。答案写在答题卡上。



### Speak Easily

Speaking in public is most people's least favorite thing. 51 The more important the speech is, the more frightened we become.

Stop biting your finger nails. Public speaking is easy. It's just talking, and you talk all time. Although I'm basically shy and honest, I've been making speeches and talking on radio and television for more than 30 years, and I can tell you that public speaking is not a "gift" like musical talent or being able to draw. Anybody who can talk can speak in public. 52

#### Keep it simple.

53 One or two. Not ten or twenty. If you can't express what you want to say in a sentence or two, then your speech is not focused well enough. And if you don't have a clear idea of what you want to say, your audience will never catch the main idea.

#### Get organized.

No matter how long or short your speech is, you've got to get your ducks in a row — how you're going to open, what major points you want to make and how you're going to close.

When I do a radio or TV piece, I often write the last sentence first.

54 A strong ending is important: the last thing you say is what your audience will most likely remember.

55

The standard length of a vaudeville (歌舞) act was 12 minutes. If all those performers singing and dancing their hearts out couldn't go on longer without boring the audience, what makes you think you can?

- A. Keep it short.  
B. Here are some of the lessons I have learned.  
C. The reason is that we're all afraid of making fools of ourselves.  
D. Your audience is going to leave with one or two of your main ideas.  
E. When you know where you're going, you can choose any way to get there.

51. C. 段中题。根据前一句话可获得答案。前面说人们不喜欢这件事，紧跟着来解释原因  
52. B. 段尾题。根据下文中的小标题可知，这里需要一句总起句  
53. D. 段首题。根据下文中的 one or two 可知  
54. E. 段中题。根据前一句话可获得答案  
55. A. 标题类试题。标题字数基本一致；下段首句中的 length 与 short 对应

### 第二卷(共30分)

#### 第四部分语法填空(共10小题, 每小题1分, 满分10分)

阅读下列材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式, 答案写在答题卡上。

I'm Alice, an 18-year-old girl from Sydney. 56 (recent) I had my first ride on the famous Ghan train. I got on in Sydney and got 57 in Alice Springs. I spent two days on the train and



we ate great meals 58 (cook) by experts. The scenery was 59 (color), but suddenly we 60 (see) abandoned farms built more than a hundred years ago.

Ghan is short 61 Afghanistan. There is a story about it. A long time ago, Australians needed a way 62 (travel) to the middle of the country. They tried 63 (ride) horses, but the horses didn't like the hot weather and sand. So Australians used trained 64 (camel) to carry food and other supplies. In 65 1920s, the government built a new railway line, so they didn't need any animals.

56. 答案: Recently. 解析: 此处考查副词, recently 最近, 作时间状语。

57. 答案: off. 解析: 此处考查动词短语, 上车(火车、船等)用 get on, 下车(火车、船等)用 get off。

58. 答案: cooked. 解析: 此处考查非谓语动词作定语, cook 和 meals 的关系是被动, 所以用 cooked。

59. 答案: colorful. 解析: 此处考查形容词, be 动词后用形容词。

60. 答案: saw. 解析: 此处考查动词, 根据句子结构, 此处需要谓语, 又根据 more than a hundred years ago 用过去式。

61. 答案: for. 解析: 此处考查短语, be short for 的意思是“是...的缩写”。

62. 答案: to travel. 解析: 此处考查非谓语动词, 做某事的方法 way to do sth. 是固定搭配。

63. 答案: riding. 解析: 此处考查非谓语动词, try doing 表示尝试做了某事。

64. 答案: camels. 解析: 此处考查名词, camel 此处要用名词复数。

65. 答案: the. 解析: 此处考查冠词, 在 20 世纪 20 年代前要用定冠词 the。

## 第五部分 写作(共两节, 满分 20 分)

### 第一节 单句改错(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

下列各句中都有一处错误, 错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

66. As a result heavy traffic, Jack was late for school.

在 result 后加 of

解析: as a result of 意思是“因为”, as a result 的意思是“结果”

67. There was a number of red boxes left on the floor.

把 was 改为 were

解析: 考查主谓一致, boxes 决定了谓语用 were

68. The more books I read, the much information I get.

把 much 改为 more

解析: the+比较级...the+比较级...为固定句式, 意思是“越...就越...”

69. Many exciting children played on the playground yesterday.

把 exciting 改为 excited

解析: 孩子们应该是感到兴奋的 excited, 而不是令人兴奋的 exciting

70. We often have a great fun in our English teacher's class.

把 a 去掉

解析: fun 为不可数名词, 前面不能加 a