**明瑞高中 2019 年春季学期 5 月月考**

**高一年级英语试题**

考生注意：

1.本试题满分 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

2.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

3.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在 答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

**第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）**

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中 选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒的时间来回 答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the woman?
	1. A student. B. A secretary. C. A teacher.
2. What does the woman say about Tom?
	1. He works hard. B. He is clever. C. He is popular.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
	1. Where to meet Mr Jackson.
	2. Whether to call Mr Jackson.
	3. When to meet Mr Jackson.
4. How will the man go to the airport tomorrow?
	1. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By car.
5. Where will the woman go tonight?
	1. To a party. B. To a theatre. C. To the man’s home.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中 选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题， 每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

1. What is the boy’s favourite song?
	1. *My Love.* B. *Yesterday Once More.* C. *My Heart Will Go on.*
2. What does the boy think of the song *My Heart Will Go On*?
	1. Noisy. B. Boring. C. Great.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

1. Where does the man like to go?
	1. To an island. B. To the beach. C. To a pub.
2. What does the woman like doing?
	1. Being away from the tourists.
	2. Meeting people when she is on holiday.
	3. Making friends with people who speak Spanish.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

1. What was the man doing at noon?
	1. Selling tickets of a dancing party.
	2. Putting up posters of a dancing party.
	3. Handing out leaflets on a dancing party.
2. What does the man think of his work in the Students’ Union?
	1. It’s a great honour. B. It’s a waste of time. C. It’s full of useful experience.
3. What relation is the woman to the man?
	1. His teacher. B. His mother. C. His classmate.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

1. Where is the speaker from?
	1. India. B. America. C. Venezuela.
2. How old was the speaker when he moved to South America? A. 19 B. 20. C. 21.
3. What was the speaker’s major in the university?
	1. Japanese history. B. English literature. C. Spanish education.
4. What does the speaker like doing in his spare time?
	1. Cycling. B. Playing football. C. Listening to music.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

1. What is the first word the baby tried to say?
	1. Truck. B. OK. C. Duck.
2. How old was the baby when he learned to say that word correctly?
	1. About 18 months. B. About 21 months. C. About 24 months.
3. What did the father do when the baby screamed that word at the airport?
	1. He corrected the baby.
	2. He tried to stop the baby.
	3. He did himself somewhere.
4. Why did the mother pretend not to know the baby?
	1. She got angry with the father.
	2. She was frightened by the noise.
	3. She felt uneasy about the noisy baby.

**第二部分 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

music

**Opera at Music Hall:**1243 Elm Street.The season runs June through August, with additional performances in March and September. The Opera honors Enjoy the Arts membership discounts. Phone: 241-2742.

**Chamber Orchestra:** The Orchestra plays at Memorial Hall at 1406 Elm Street, which offers several concerts from March through June. Call 723-1182 for more information.

**Symphony Orchestra:** At Music Hall and Riverbend. For ticket sales, call 381-3300. Regular season runs September through May at Music Hall and in summer at Riverbend. **College Conservatory of Music (CCM):** Performances are on the main campus(校园)of the university, usually at Patricia Cobbett Theater. CCM organizes a variety of events,

including performances by the well-known LaSalle. Quartet, CCM's Philharmonic Orchestra, and various groups of musicians presenting Baroque through modem music. Students with I.D.

cards can attend the events for free.A free schedule of events for each term is available by calling the box office at 556-4183.

**Riverbend Music Theater:** 6295 Kellogg Ave.Large outdoor theater with the closest seats under cover （price difference）,Big nameshow all summer long ! Phone: 2326220. 21.Which number should you call if you want to see an opera?

A.241-2742. B.723-1182 C.381-3300 D.232-6220.

1. When can you go to a concert by Chamber Orchestra?
	1. February. B.May. C. August. D.November.
2. Where can students go for free performances with their I.D. cards?
	1. Music Hall. B. Memorial Hall.

C. Patricia Cobbett Theater. D. Riverbend Music Theater.

1. How is Riverbend Music Theater different from the other places?
	1. It has seats in the open air.
	2. It gives shows all year round.
	3. It offers membership discounts.
	4. It presents famous musical works.

B

Thank you for invite me to the free summer English course in your school. As for my choice of the two course, I’d prefer the five-week course for 50 hours. This would allows me more time see your beautifully country while I is learning the language. I’d like to do some traveling and make some new friends. Of all the subjects I’m learning at school, I like English more. I hope it to take this chance to improve my spoken English as many as possible I believe I will have a wonderful time on England this summer.

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1. The author asked for room service because .
	1. a lot of money would be saved in this way
	2. he didn’t like to eat with other people around
	3. he didn’t wanted to be recognized by the waiters
	4. seeing people laughing and talking made him feel bad

1. How did the waiter feel when he saw the author come in at 6:25?
	1. Dissatisfied. B. Pleased. C. Surprised. D. Angry.
2. From the third paragraph, we can learn that the waiter at the front desk .
	1. knew how to attract more customers to his restaurant
	2. found it hard to balance his work and his family
	3. was getting tired of his present job
	4. had never had such a chance to talk about his worries
3. The author wants to tell us that .
	1. people are actually all lonely in their own way
	2. restaurants should put the need of customers first
	3. the kindness of strangers can make you less lonely
	4. restaurants are full of surprises for lonely people

C

We live in a digital world(数字化世界) now, and a student's technology needs have changed. For the early years, say when you are in primary school, you can get by with no technology at all. Even if you have a computer, it's a good idea to get children familiar with libraries. At this age, trips to the library are like family outings.

As you get closer to middle school, a computer with Internet access becomes more of a necessity(必需品). Teachers will often give assignments(作业) that require a student to use the Internet for research. After a computer, technology choices for students become

more difficult to make – especially when it comes to cell-phones. Kids will beg their parents for a cell-phone, especially in middle school. For many parents, it's a safety issue: They want to know that their kids can reach them quickly if necessary. For teachers, cell phones can be used to record lessons when students are absent. But many teachers dislike cell-phones. Some kids send messages or have talks in the class. Sending messages also

raises the problem of cheating on exams. More and more schools are now forbidding(禁

止) the use of cell-phones.

Many kids see iPads as necessary things to have. IPads are great for music, but do they do anything good for your children’s education? Maybe they do. That’s the opinion of Doug Johnson, an educator for 30 years. Johnson says that educators should accept all new forms of technology in the classroom, including iPads. “Some do more with their cell- phones than we can do with our laptops,” he jokes. “I don’t think we should be afraid. The truth is that it’s easier to change the way we teach than to change the technology habits of an entire generation.”

1. According to author, primary school children should .
	1. use the computer and the Internet regularly
	2. ask their parents to buy them cell-phones
	3. buy iPads to listen to music
	4. go to libraries to read more books
2. The following are all reasons why many teachers dislike cell-phones EXCEPT（除了）

 .

* 1. cell-phones can be used to cheat on exams
	2. schoolchildren will send messages during class
	3. cell-phones can be used to record lessons
	4. schoolchildren might talk on them during class
1. What does the underlined word “that” refers to?
	1. iPads can be used to listen to music.
	2. iPads can be helpful for children’s education.
	3. iPads can be used to play games.
	4. iPads are necessary for children’s lives.
2. We can infer from what Doug Johnson said that .
	1. cell-phones are not useful to students
	2. teachers should let students use cell-phones
	3. it’s better for teachers to change their teaching methods
	4. schoolchildren should follow the trends(潮流) of fashion

D

Satellites( 人 造卫 星) are an important part of our ordinary lives.For example, the information for weather forecasts(预测) is sent by satellite.Some satellites have cameras which take photographs of the Earth to show how clouds are moving．Satellites are also used to connect(连接) our international phone calls．

Computer connections of the World Wide Web and Internet also use satellites. Many of our TV programs come to US through satellites ． Airplane pilots( 飞 行 员 ) also sometimes use a satellite to help them find their exact location．

We use satellites to send television pictures from one part of the world to another.They are usually 35，880 kilometers above the equator(赤道)．Sometimes we can see a satellite in the sky and it seems to stay in the same place.**This** is because it is moving around the world at 11，000 kilometers an hour—exactly the same speed that the

earth rotates（旋转）．A satellite must orbit(绕...转到) the Earth with its antennae(天 线)facing the earth．Sometimes, it moves away from its orbit，So there are little rockets on it which are used to put the satellite back in the right position. This usually happens about every five or six days．

Space is not empty! Every week, more and more satellites are sent into space to orbit the Earth.A satellite usually works for about 10-12 years.Satellites which are broken are sometimes repaired by astronauts or sometimes brought back to Earth to be

repaired．Often，very old or broken satellites are left in space to orbit the Earth for a very

long time．This is very serious because some satellites use nuclear(原子能的) power and they can crash(碰撞)into each other．

1. Which of the following is NOT done by satellites according to the passage?
	1. Sending information for weather forecast．
	2. Taking photographs of the Earth．
	3. Sending TV pictures．
	4. Providing food for airplane pilots．
2. Why does the satellite move around the world at the same speed as the Earth rotates?
	1. In order to take photographs．
	2. In order to stay in a certain position in the orbit．
	3. In order to move away from its orbit．
	4. In order to send television pictures．
3. Which is true of satellites?
	1. A satellite usually works for about 10-12 years．
	2. Every time a satellite gets broken，it is brought back to the Earth to be repaired．
	3. A broken satellite is never left in space．
	4. They often crash into each other．

**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。

Not next to me, please!

When you are traveling by plane, there are some passengers you just don’t want to have next to you.

**A.** 36.

Perhaps you normally like them, but when you are sitting next to them on a plane it’s a different thing. They usually spend all the flight moving around and dropping their toys on the floor, and when they’re drinking their orange juice it ends up on your trousers. 37. So you can’t have the little sleep that you were planning.

1. Conversation makers

You recognize this type as soon as you sit down. They immediately start talking about the plane, or the weather, or they ask you a personal question. It’s very difficult not to talk to these people. 38.

1. Nervous fliers

These are the people with white faces who sit down and immediately ask for something to drink. Every five minutes they call a flight attendant(服务员) to ask if there are any problems with the plane. 39. The best thing to do is to pretend（假装）to

sleep.

1. Space invaders (入侵者)
2. But they have a terrible habit of taking up all their room, and some of your room too. They usually sit so that you can’t move, with their arms and legs in your space.
	1. Careless parents.
	2. Small children.
	3. You’ll probably have to keep talking until the plane lands(着陆).
	4. These people are not necessarily very big.
	5. Some people want to talk all through the flight.
	6. Then they decide they want to play with you.
	7. They also tell you about air disasters.

第三部分 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。

English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. Learning English well is very important. Here are some 41 that can help you learn English well.

Do a lot of 42 . Listen to recordings of your teacher,the radio,TV video tape----anything that you can 43 . Just listen to English as 44 as you can and you will learn a lot. Every time you learn something 45 , write it down in a notebook. This will help you 46 what you have learned. Buy a notebook and use it 47 for practicing English.

Try to read English one hour every day. Yes, this is 48 , but English has many words, and a good way to enlarge your 49 is to read them.

 50 you have the chance, speak English. This will be hard to do 5I you don't live in an English-speaking country; 52 ,the Internet provides new 53 to practice

speaking English through chat rooms and audio-video chat technology (技术). You can

also 54 your voice using a recorder.

Find a few different 55 that you can go to daily. Don’t

56 \_anything on the

Internet. Some websites 57 monthly or yearly fees but they aren't 58 it.

Learn from a teacher. If it's possible, you 59 try to learn from as many different teachers as possible or at the very least find 60 and learn from him.

1. A. usages B. customs C. signs D. methods
2. A. listening B. speaking C. writing D. reading
3. A. reach B. buy C. get D. make
4. A. much B. many C. fast D. well
5. A. special B. common C.new D.interesting
6. A. recognize B. request C. realize D. remember
7. A. also B. still C. already D. only
8. A. easy B. helpful C. difficult D. wise
9. A. vocabulary B. phrase C. relationship D. expression
10. A. Whoever B. Whichever C. Whatever D. Wherever
11. A. unless B. though C. if D. until
12. A. therefore B. however C. beside D. instead
13. A. accents B. chances C. items D. decisions
14. A. save B.report C.record D. collect
15. A. cinema B. websites C. apartments D. universities
16. A. pay for B. give away C. hand out D. believe in
17. A. cost B. require C. provide D. offer
18. A. worthwhile B. worthless C. worthy D. worth
19. A. will B. should C. might D. could
20. A. one B. the one C. ones D. the ones

第二节（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

One morning, I was waiting at the bus stop, worried about 61. (be) late for school. There were many people waiting at the bus stop, 62. some of them looked very anxious and 63. (disappoint). When the bus finally came, we all hurried on board. I got a place next 64. the window, so I had a good view of the sidewalk. A boy on a bike 65. (catch ) my attention. He was riding beside the bus and waving his arms. I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the driver, but he refused 66. (stop) until we reached the next stop. Still, the boy kept 67. (ride). He was carrying something over his shoulder and shouting. Finally, when we came to the next stop, the boy ran up to the door of the bus. I heard an excited conversation. Then the driver stood up and asked, “68. anyone lose a suitcase at the last stop?” A woman on the bus shouted, “Oh, dear! It ’s 69. (I )”. She pushed her way to the driver and took the suitcase thankfully, Everyone on the bus began talking about what the boy had done, and the crowd of strangers 70. (sudden) became friendly to one another.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 35 分)

**第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题；每小题 l 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：把多余的词用斜线(＼)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

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第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华，你在网上了解到一位外国学生 Jack 想交一个中国朋友。你用英

姓名 李 华 性别 男 年龄 13 居住地 北流 兴趣、爱好、特长 运动、唱歌、阅读、英语口语流利

饮食喜好 水果，蔬菜

主要家庭成员情况 简介

父母：中学教师，受学生爱戴。 姐姐：著名医生，在一家大医院工作。

志向 当一名医生，帮助别人。 语给他写信表达你想和他交朋友的意愿并且进行自我介绍。

要求：

1.层次要清楚，条理性要强；可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯； 2.字数在 100~140 字;.

Dear Jack，

Yours,

Li Hua