

英语试题(B)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分15分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1分,满分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秒钟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. How is the weather this afternoon?

A. Sunny.

B. Cloudy.

C. Rainy.

2. How much will the woman pay for one chair?

A. \$59.

B. \$62.

C. \$65.

3. Where does the man want to go?

A. To a railway station.

B. To a post office.

C. To the seaside.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son.

B. Boss and employee.

C. Teacher and student.

5. Why has John moved out?

A. To be near the school.

B. To live in a quiet place.

C. To avoid the trouble.

第二节(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

听下面3段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,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。听每段对话或独白前,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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至8题。

6. What's the problem with the woman's room?

A. The room is too small.

B. There is no air conditioner.

C. There is no hot water.

7. What does the woman want to do?

A. Check out.

B. Change the room.

C. Ask for a discount.

8. When will the woman's requirement be satisfied?

A. Tonight.

B. Tomorrow morning.

C. Tomorrow night.

听第七段材料,回答第9至11题。

9. Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. At a barber's.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In a supermarket.



10. How will the woman's hair look?
 A. Long. B. Short. C. Shoulder-length.
11. Why doesn't the woman want to change the color of her hair?
 A. She thinks it's too expensive. B. She's afraid it might damage her hair.
 C. She doesn't like the suggested color.
- 听第八段材料,回答第12至15题。
12. Where did the speaker's sister go?
 A. To the barber's. B. To the tailor's. C. To the doctor's.
13. How did the speaker get the video?
 A. He bought it. B. He rented it. C. He borrowed it.
14. How old is the speaker probably?
 A. 9 years old. B. 20 years old. C. 29 years old.
15. What do we know about the film?
 A. It has a happy ending. B. The dogs in it live on the street.
 C. Everybody who sees it will cry.

第二部分 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

Who do you think was the most important woman of the past 100 years?

Jane Addams (1860 ~ 1935)

Addams helped the poor and worked for peace. She created shelters, education opportunities and services for people in need. In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Angela Merkel (1954 ~)

In 2005, Germans chose Angela Merkel as their first woman head of the country. She once worked as a research scientist until 1989. Then she entered politics and has been widely described as Iron Lady in Germany. She was elected as the most powerful woman by the Times in 2015. As Germany's leader, she has had an effect on the whole world.

Margaret Thatcher (1925 ~)

In 1979, Margaret Thatcher became Britain's first woman Prime Minister (首相). She served until 1990, which made her the first British leader to serve three terms in a row. Because of her high standards and strong will, people called her Britain's Iron Lady.



Marie Curie (1867 ~ 1934)

Polish - born scientist Marie Curie discovered that some types of metal give off energy called radiation (辐射能). Her research led to new medical treatments. She received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 and in Chemistry in 1911.

16. Who once won the Nobel Prize?

- A. Jane Addams and Marie Curie. B. Jane Addams and Margaret Thatcher.
C. Marie Curie and Angela Merkel. D. Marie Curie and Rachel Carson.

17. What do Angela Merkel and Margaret Thatcher have in common?

- A. Both of them were scientists before coming to power.
B. Both of them are the first woman head of their country.
C. Both of them were reported by the Times.
D. Both of them have worked for three terms.

18. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Great Women B. Famous Scientists
C. Strong Leaders D. Ways to Success for Women

B

I owe(欠) my father a huge thank you! Sure, I need to thank him for all those years of paying my bills, fixing my bikes, and providing a shoulder to cry on. But this year I realized that his contributions to my childhood were much more than that.

I grew up as Daddy's Little Girl. If I had a problem that needed fixing or a question that needed answering, he was the one I ran to. He helped me with things from math homework as a high school student to career choices as a young adult. He always expected that I do my best in whatever I did, and he believed I could succeed in anything I put my mind to. As a result, I learned to hold myself to those same standards(标准). He always showed me unconditional love, which helped me learn to depend on and believe in myself.

As I was growing up, my father also modeled how a woman should be valued. He treated my mom with love and respect. Dad was a living picture of godliness(虔诚), honesty and responsibility. It was only recently that I realized what a deep effect fathers have on their daughters' lives. That is why I want to thank my dad for the love that he has given to me throughout my life.

19. From the second paragraph, the author thinks it is the most valuable that _____.

- A. her father was very strict with her.
B. her father helped her a lot in every way.
C. nothing was difficult if her father was on her side.
D. Father's trust deeply influenced her self - confidence.

20. Who would the author turn to when in trouble?

- A. Her friends B. Her mother C. Her father D. Her husband

21. The feeling the author wants to express to her father in this text is _____.

- A. grateful B. sad C. proud D. pitiful



C

Specialists(专家) say it is not easy to get used to life in a new culture. "Culture Shock" is what these specialists use when talking about the feelings that people have in a new environment. There are three periods of culture shock, say the specialists. In the first period, the newcomers like their new environment. Then, when the fresh experience dies, they begin to hate the city, the country, the people, and everything else. In the last period, the newcomers begin to get used to their surroundings and, as a result, enjoy their life more.

There are some factors(因素) in culture shock. The weather may be unpleasant. The customs may be different. The public service systems—the telephones, post office, or transportation—may be difficult to work out. The simplest things seem to be big problems. The language may be difficult.

Who feels culture shock? Everyone does in this way or that. But culture shock surprises most people. Very often the people having the worst culture shock are those who never had any difficulties in their own country. Coming to a new country, these people find they do not have the same positions when they are at home. They find themselves without any identity(身份, 认同). They have to build a new self—image.

Culture shock leads to a feeling of helplessness. This feeling may be homesickness. When homesick, people feel like staying inside all the time. They want to protect themselves from the strange environment, and create an escape inside their room for a sense of security(安全). This escape does solve the problem of culture shock for the short time, but it does nothing to make the person familiar with the culture. Getting to know the new environment and gaining experience—these are the long-term solutions to the problem of culture shock.

22. When people move to a new country, they _____.
- A. will get used to their new surroundings with difficulty
 - B. have well prepared for the new surroundings
 - C. will get used to the culture of the country quickly
 - D. will never be familiar with culture of the country
23. According to the passage, factors that lead to culture shock include all of the following except _____.
- A. language communication
 - B. weather conditions and customs
 - C. public service systems
 - D. homesickness
24. According to the passage, the more successful you are at home, _____.
- A. the fewer difficulties you may have abroad
 - B. the more difficulties you may have abroad
 - C. the more money you will earn abroad
 - D. the less homesick you may feel abroad



25. The writer tells us that the best way to overcome culture shock is to _____.

- A. protect ourselves from unfamiliar environment
- B. develop a strange sense of self - protection
- C. get familiar with new culture
- D. return to our own country

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。

If you've ever had a nightmare (噩梦), you're not alone. 26 A nightmare is a bad dream. It can make you feel scared or upset.

Why do I get nightmares?

Stressful(压力的) things that happen during the day can turn dreams into nightmares. Nightmares may be a way to reduce the pressure of the day. Sometimes the changes can cause stress that leads to nightmares. Another thing that may cause nightmares is watching scary movies or reading scary books, especially before you go to bed. 27

How can I prevent nightmares?

Although it is normal to have a nightmare once in a while, there are some methods you can try to get nightmares under control.

◆ Get into a healthy sleep routine (习惯). 28 Avoid eating or exercising just before bedtime. Avoid scary books or movies before bedtime.

◆ Use a nightlight. With a nightlight, if you awake from a nightmare, you'll be able to see familiar things and remember where you are.

◆ Keep your door open. 29 If you are scared, get up and find someone for reassurance (安心). You're never too old for a hug!

What if the nightmares don't go away?

Most of the time, nightmares are not a big problem. It often helps to tell a trusted adult about your bad dreams. 30 Sometimes it helps to keep a dream diary, a notebook in which you describe the dreams you can remember. If you have frequent nightmares, you and your parents might want to see a doctor to help you deal with your bad dreams.

- A. You can go to bed about the same time and wake up at the same time every day.
- B. Nightmares are not real and they cannot hurt you.
- C. But sometimes you might have a nightmare for no reason at all.
- D. This will help you remember that your family is close by.
- E. The amount of sleep a person needs depends a lot on his or her age.
- F. Just talking about what happened might make you feel better.
- G. Almost everyone gets them once in a while——adults as well as kids.



第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分,满分20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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My baby, you're coming in the near future. Your mother and I are expecting that day. And we hope that some day when you 31, I hope you will find something 32 in what I am going to share with you.

Life can be 33. There will be people in your life who won't be very nice. They'll 34 you because you are different, 35 for no good reason. You will also face heartbreak and might be 36 by those you love. I hope you don't have to face these too much. But such things 37.

Be open to life anyway. You'll find cruelty(残忍) and 38 in your journey through life, but don't let that 39 you from finding new things. Don't retreat(退却) from life, and don't 40 or wall yourself off. Be open to new things, new experiences and new people. You will 41 many times, but if you allow that to stop you from trying, you will 42 many chances. Do remember failure is a stepping stone to 43.

You will meet many people who will try to do 44 than you, in school, in college, and at work. They'll try to have nicer cars, bigger houses, nicer clothes, and so on... To 45, life is a competition. However, I believe life is a 46. If you always try your best to 47 others, you are wasting your life. Learn to enjoy your life 48 and you will make it a journey of 49 of learning and of love.

Finally, know that I love you and always will. You are 50 a really wonderful journey, and I will always be there for you.

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|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 31. A. cheer up | B. show up | C. bring up | D. grow up |
| 32. A. valuable | B. familiar | C. normal | D. novel |
| 33. A. peaceful | B. gentle | C. equal | D. unkind |
| 34. A. run after | B. look at | C. look after | D. laugh at |
| 35. A. or | B. so | C. if | D. but |
| 36. A. seen | B. hurt | C. found | D. accepted |
| 37. A. happen | B. work | C. matter | D. disappear |
| 38. A. pain | B. difference | C. hope | D. luck |
| 39. A. prevent | B. encourage | C. protect | D. choose |
| 40. A. forgive | B. supply | C. struggle | D. hide |
| 41. A. escape | B. prepare | C. seek | D. fail |
| 42. A. take | B. enjoy | C. miss | D. meet |
| 43. A. sorrow | B. action | C. success | D. curiosity |
| 44. A. faster | B. earlier | C. less | D. better |
| 45. A. him | B. me | C. you | D. them |



- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 46. A. dream | B. devotion | C. journey | D. challenge |
| 47. A. change | B. annoy | C. beat | D. arrange |
| 48. A. somewhere | B. instead | C. though | D. afterwards |
| 49. A. patience | B. emergency | C. happiness | D. quietness |
| 50. A. disturbing | B. starting | C. permitting | D. destroying |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面材料,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。

The passengers(乘客) were all seated. One of them considered 51 (have) his medicine so he said to an air hostess, "I need a cup of water to take my medicine before the plane takes off." She was busy then, so she told him she 52 (bring) him the water within ten minutes.

Thirty minutes passed. The air hostess was so busy in the aircraft cabin (客舱) that she 53 (forget) to bring him the water! As 54 result, the passenger could not take his medicine. When the air hostess gave him a cup of water, he refused 55 (accept) her offer angrily though she kept 56 (say) sorry to him. The situation was a little 57 (embarrass).

In the following hours on the flight, each time the air hostess passed by the passenger, she would ask him with a smile whether he needed help 58 not. But the passenger never paid attention to her.

The plane reached its destination. When the passenger was going to get 59 the plane, he said to the air hostess with a smile "Thank you. Although I didn't accept your help, how can I refuse the twelve sincere smiles 60 (give) to me by you?"

第四部分 写作(共三节,满分 25 分)

第一节 单词拼写(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

根据首字母、汉语提示写出单词的正确形式

- Jack has no time to watch TV now. He is making p _____ (准备) for tomorrow's exam.
- Mary has just had a heart operation. It will take her quite a long time to build up her _____ (力量,力气) again.
- If you keep jogging r _____, three or four times a week and one hour at a time, you can keep fit.
- Even though the teacher explained the rules to the children again and again, it seemed that her e _____ didn't work.
- The headmaster _____ (宣告,宣称) the winners of the competition to all the students before I entered the school hall.

第二节 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。

芜湖市高一英语(B) 试卷第7页(共8页)



增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

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;

3. 错误类型不涉及单词拼写。

Dear Tom,

I'm Li Hua, a Senior Two student from Si Nan Senior High School. Welcome to our class as a exchange student. To make your stay more comfort, I'd like to introduce some informations to you.

Our class is made up of 70 students. And it has a harmonious atmosphere, which students and teachers are friendly and have a good relationship. Beside, there are several subjects you can choose from them, such as Chinese, Chemistry and so on.

I sincere wish you could introduce some western cultures Chinese students are interesting in. In that case, we'll have a better understanding of each other, which help improve our friendship.

Looking forward to your come.

Yours,

Li Hua

第三节 书面表达(满分 10 分)

假如你是李华,你正在参加国际学生夏令营,请根据以下三个方面写一篇英文发言稿,介绍你最喜欢的中国传统艺术:

(1) What is your favorite traditional Chinese art?

(2) When did you first experience it?

(3) Why do you like it?

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Hello, everyone! I'm Li Hua from Beijing China.

