

## 高一选拔考试英语试卷

### 一、单项选择 (20 分)

- ( ) 1. The information technology, \_\_\_\_\_ field which has developed a lot, is facing \_\_\_\_\_ new challenges.  
A. a; the B. the; the C. /; some D. a; /
- ( ) 2. —Did you see off Mr Green at the train station yesterday?  
—That' s a pity. He \_\_\_\_\_ for Beijing because I was five minutes late.  
A. had left B. have left C. was leaving D. left
- ( ) 3. The city \_\_\_\_\_ you visited last weekend was not the one \_\_\_\_\_ I once worked.  
A. which; which B. where; which C. which; where D. where; where
- ( ) 4. Have you noticed the windows \_\_\_\_\_? I had Sam \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. painting; do B. painted; did C. painted; do D. paint; to do
- ( ) 5. —I wonder if your wife will go to the party. —If your wife \_\_\_\_\_, so \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. does; does she B. will; will mine C. does; will mine D. will; will I
- ( ) 6. —What did the teacher tell us to do? — \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise while the next class is having a test.  
A. Don' t make B. Not to make C. Not make D. Not making
- ( ) 7. —Now the environment is becoming worse and worse. —Yes, we should do what we can \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.  
A. protect B. to protect C. protecting D. protected
- ( ) 8. —The problem is too difficult for me. You' d better ask your teacher for help.  
—I \_\_\_\_\_, but he asked me to think it over myself first.  
A. have B. was C. am going to D. will
- ( ) 9. —Which purse do you prefer? — \_\_\_\_\_ one, I think.  
A. A big B. A bigger C. The bigger D. The biggest
- ( ) 10. —Did you watch the football match yesterday? —Of course. You know, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ in the match.  
A. is playing B. was playing C. will play D. plays
- ( ) 11. Children are not allowed to view this film \_\_\_\_\_ accompanied by a parent or guardian.  
A. as B. if C. while D. unless
- ( ) 12. —Why do you go to work by bus? —Because my car \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is repaired B. is being repaired C. has been repaired D. is repairing
- ( ) 13. It is believed to be a TRUE story, \_\_\_\_\_ author Lu Yao \_\_\_\_\_ his famous novel *The Life*.  
A. on which; bases B. which; bases on C. that; bases on D. on that; bases
- ( ) 14. —Five young women got attacked in south London this summer.  
—They \_\_\_\_\_ it is not safe to walk alone in the dark streets  
A. shall know B. shouldn' t know C. has known D. should have known
- ( ) 15. You can' t imagine what difficulty we had \_\_\_\_\_ home in the snowstorm.  
A. walked B. walk C. walking D. to walk
- ( ) 16. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ happy because no one \_\_\_\_\_ Julia remembered \_\_\_\_\_ their dictionaries.  
A. isn' t; besides; bringing B. Can' t; only; taking C. won' t; but; to take D. wasn' t; except; to bring
- ( ) 17. The director gave me a better offer than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he gave Dick B. Dick' s C. Dick' s Offer D. that of Dick
- ( ) 18. In this institution a medal, together with a prize of a certain sum of money, \_\_\_\_\_ does best in science and technology every two years.  
A. is given to whoever B. are given to anyone C. are given to who D. is given to whom
- ( ) 19. I can' t help \_\_\_\_\_ the housework because I am busy with my homework.  
A. doing B. to do C. done D. with doing
- ( ) 20. —All the books I have \_\_\_\_\_ here. You can choose what you like from them. —Thank you.  
A. listed B. list C. are listing D. are listed

### 二、完形填空 (30 分)



A. 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从36—55各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项。（每小题一分）

### Everything becomes possible to a hard will

A grey-haired granny, with thick glasses on, is sitting in a classroom of Tianwan Vocational School (职业学校), Chongqing, listening to the teacher carefully. She isn't a student here, 21 a parent visiting the school. She attends school in 22 of her grand-daughter — a paralyzed (瘫痪的) girl. And she has been 23 so for six years.

Wang Li, the girl, became paralyzed at a very early age. She had to 24 school when she was in Grade Four for her worsening 25. The girl was very 26. "I want to go to school! I want to!" she cried sadly. At the words, Dong Shizhi, the granny, 27 as if a knife were cutting into her heart. She was 28 to help the girl "29", not with her feet but with 30 and skills needed by society.

Like a bird catching worms to feed its young, Dong went to school every day, and then 31 the girl at home. Wang Li, an outstanding girl, worked very 32 in spite of (尽管) her poor conditions. Their efforts 33 when the girl was enrolled (招收) by Tianwan Vocational School last summer to study computer science. What a 34 way it is to the granny and the young paralyzed girl! But nothing difficult can 35 them away. One day when teachers 36 Dong's nine notebooks full of lecture notes, they were so 37 that they decided to go to her home after school to give the girl special help in 38.

Rain or shine, the granny is seen walking with 39 on her way to and from school. "I'll go on like this until I have 40. It's my wish to see my grand-daughter's dream come true," she said.

- |                   |               |               |              |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. either     | B. nor        | C. but        | D. and       |
| 22. A. place      | B. honor      | C. case       | D. hope      |
| 23. A. testing    | B. trying     | C. doubting   | D. doing     |
| 24. A. go         | B. return     | C. leave      | D. come      |
| 25. A. grades     | B. fame       | C. health     | D. behavior  |
| 26. A. scared     | B. worried    | C. happy      | D. sad       |
| 27. A. felt       | B. seemed     | C. looked     | D. thought   |
| 28. A. regretted  | B. determined | C. bothered   | D. struggled |
| 28. A. keep up    | B. sit up     | C. stand up   | D. pull up   |
| 30. A. value      | B. words      | C. knowledge  | D. classes   |
| 31. A. taught     | B. fed        | C. cared      | D. caught    |
| 32. A. tensely    | B. slow       | C. freely     | D. hard      |
| 33. A. paid back  | B. paid for   | C. paid off   | D. paid out  |
| 34. A. hard       | B. silly      | C. fast       | D. clever    |
| 35. A. take       | B. frighten   | C. drive      | D. put       |
| 36. A. picked     | B. copied     | C. watched    | D. saw       |
| 37. A. moved      | B. excited    | C. pleased    | D. admired   |
| 38. A. return     | B. turn       | C. advance    | D. time      |
| 39. A. ease       | B. difficulty | C. interest   | D. joy       |
| 40. A. broke away | B. broke off  | C. broke down | D. broke out |

B. 根据短文意思，在答题卡上的相应位置写出一个恰当的单词，使句子通顺、完整。（10分）

"How many common English words were invented by Shakespeare?" How long did 41 take people to find the answer to this question 15 years ago? And now? You can *google* it 42 find the answer immediately!

Larry Page and Sergey Brin met in 1995, 43 they were both studying computer science at a university. They dreamed of producing something that could answer 44 questions in seconds. They decided to make a better and faster search engine (搜索引擎) 45 January 1996. At that time 46 would give them money for their project, so they had to borrow money from family and friends. Soon they started their own company. Its name Google comes from math. A 'google' is 47 very high number — 1 followed by a hundred zeros.

The google search engine was soon used by thousands of people worldwide 48 it was fast, easy and correct. By 2002 it became the 49 (big) search engine on the Internet. Google hopes that in the future all the world's information 50 be put on the Internet, so that everybody can find everything.



### 三、阅读理解 (40 分)

A. 阅读短文, 选择正确的答案。(51-62 每小题 1 分, 62-71 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

#### A

Except for a few times, Americans are not big present-givers. There's no exchange of presents among business people, and if one American tries to give another a present, it may look like that he wants to bribe (贿赂) him. Americans have learned that in some other countries people like to give presents to others, but among ourselves we don't see the need for presents.

Even friends may never exchange presents. When I go to foreign countries, I try to bring back little things for close friends, but nobody would feel unhappy if I didn't. I don't often remember a friend's birthday, and few people outside of my family remember mine. If someone gave me presents too often, I'd get unpleasant. But a present from a foreigner - that kind from his or her homeland — won't go wrong, except to government employees (政府职员) who can't be given presents.

You usually open a present at once and in front of the person who gives it except Christmas and birthday presents. You should only say, "It's so nice. Thanks..." when you get Christmas or birthday presents.

You may want to bring a bottle of wine (葡萄酒) or flowers to a dinner party, but you're never asked to. Nobody will mind if you bring wine, but your friend may not use it that evening.

At Christmas we often give presents to our family and sometimes our friends. We also give presents to people who have been helpful during the year- doormen, babysitters, housecleaners, newspaper senders— anyone who has often helped us.

51. What does "close friends" mean in the passage?

- A. The friends who are very kind.
- B. The friends who live close to each other.
- C. The friends who were once classmates.
- D. The friends who you like most.

52. What kind of presents don't Americans usually open in front of the givers?

- A. The small presents.
- B. Christmas or birthday presents.
- C. The expensive presents.
- D. The presents for dinner party.

53. Why do Americans also give presents to housecleaners at Christmas?

- A. To pay them.
- B. To help them.
- C. To thank them.
- D. To make them work harder.

54. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Present-giving in the United States.
- B. Customs (习俗) in the United States.
- C. American people and present-giving.
- D. When and how to give presents.

#### B

For hundreds Of years, scientists have been trying to answer what things have an effect on people's emotions (情感). How you feel is controlled by many things. Your emotions can be affected by your personality, by the actions of others and by events around you. Perhaps you don't know your emotions can be influenced by the weather as well.

People often say they feel good when the sun is shining and sad when it is cloudy. In fact, sunlight makes us feel good. When sunlight hits our skins, our bodies produce a vitamin. Vitamins are natural chemicals (化学物质) which we all need to stay healthy. Sunlight helps our bodies produce vitamin D. Vitamin D helps our bodies make a special chemical. This special chemical affects our brains (大脑) and makes us feel happy. For example, there are long, dark winters of little sunlight in Sweden and Norway, so many people in these countries often feel sad. Without much sunlight, their bodies produce less vitamin D. Without enough vitamin D, their bodies make less of this special chemical which makes them feel good. To help the people in these countries feel better, special "sunrooms" with artificial (人造的) lights have been built. People can go there and get "sunlight" for an hour or two!

The weather can also affect people's emotions in other ways. Hot weather can make people angry because people feel uncomfortable when they are hot. In the same way, rain can make people angry because being wet can be unpleasant. As you can see, the weather can have an effect on the chemicals which control our brains. Through these ways, the weather can influence our emotions. Sadly, while the weather can change us, we can hardly change the weather.

55. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a factor (因素) that can affect one's emotions?

- A. Weather.
- B. Actions of others.
- C. Personality.
- D. Age.



56. Which of the following is true about vitamin D according to the passage?
- A. It is a kind of artificial chemical. B. It makes us worried by affecting our brains.  
C. It is needed by us all to keep fit. D. It is in the sunlight.
57. What can we infer (推断) from the passage?
- A. We feel good when we are in the bright cool weather. B. We will be happy when we are caught in the rain.  
C. All people in Norway and Sweden feel sad in winter. D. The more vitamin D you have, the happier you' ll be.
58. What may be the best title for this passage?
- A. Why Do We Feel Sad? B. The Weather Influences People' s Emotions  
C. People Need More Vitamin D D. We Can Hardly Change the Weather

### C

My summer hols wr CWOT. B4, we usd 2 go 2 NY 2C my bro, his CF & thr 3:-@ kids FTF ILNY, its gr8.

Can you understand this sentence? If you can't, don't feel too bad: neither could the middle school teacher in England who received this as homework. This is Netspeak: the language of computerized communication found on Internet or cellphones. To newcomers, it can look like a completely foreign language. So, what is the "translation" of the sentence above? My summer holidays were a complete waste of time. Before, we used to go to New York to see my brother, his girlfriend, and their three screaming kids face to face. I love New York; it's great.

Schoolteachers and parents say this new form of writing is harming (破坏) the English language. Increasing spelling and grammatical mistakes can be seen in students' writing. They fear the language could become corrupted (面目全非的).

Everyone should just relax, say linguists (语言学家). They believe Netspeak is in fact more of a good thing. David Crystal, from the University of Wales, argues that Netspeak and Internet create a new language use and the almost lost art of diary writing has been picked up again. Geoffrey Nunberg, from Stanford University, agrees. "People get better at writing by writing," he says, "Kids who are now doing text messaging, e-mail, and instant messages will write at least as well as, and possibly better than, their parents."

Linguist James Millroy says, for centuries, it is believed without exception that young people are harming the language. And you can **bet your bottom dollar** that when today's teenagers become tomorrow's parents, they too will think this way. Milroy argues that languages do not and cannot become "corrupted"; they simply change to meet the new needs.

However, Netspeakers do agree that it is important to teach young people how to speak and write Standard English. Cynthia McVey says, "I can understand Netspeak worries teachers and it's important that they get across to their pupils that text messaging is for fun, but that learning to write proper English is a must for their future."

Perhaps we should give teenagers a little more trust anyway. Erin, age 12, says, "I wouldn't use text language in my homework. Texting is just for fun"

59. What is the main purpose of the first paragraph?

- A. To give an example of a foreign language. B. To show an example of creative methods.  
C. To express worries about using Netspeak. D. To lead in the topic of Netspeak.

60. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Cynthia McVey points out teenagers can deal with Netspeak properly.  
B. Geoffrey Nunberg believes Netspeakers can write Standard English.  
C. David Crystal thinks Netspeak helps develop the habit of writing.  
D. James Milroy says that language is changing and improving.

61. The expression "**bet your bottom dollar**" in Paragraph 5 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be fairly sure B. be greatly surprised C. think it a pity D. find it interesting

62. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Netspeak: A Widely-Used Language on Internet B. Is Netspeak Harming the English Language?  
C. Is Netspeak Helpful in Language Learning? D. Netspeak: Advantages and Disadvantages

### D

In 1945, there was a young boy of 14 in a concentration camp(集中营). He was tall, thin but had a bright smile. Every day, a young girl came by the other side of the fence. She noticed the boy and asked him if he spoke Polish, and



he said yes. She then reached in her pocket and gave him her apple. He thanked her and she went on her way. The next day, she came by again, bringing with her another apple which she gave him. Each day, she walked by the outside of the fence, hoping to see him, and when she did, she happily handed him an apple in exchange for conversation.

One day, he told her not to come by any more. He was being shipped to another concentration camp. As he walked away with tears streaming down his face, he wondered if he'd ever see her again. She was the only kind person he had seen across the fence.

He made it out of the concentration camp, and picked her up, and during the dinner began talking of Poland at that time. She said she used to see a boy and gave him an apple daily. He asked if this boy was tall, skinny and if he had told her that she couldn't come back because he was leaving. She said yes.

It was her, the young girl who came by every day to give him apples. After 12 years, after the war and in another country, they met again. What are the odds (概率)? He proposed to her on that very night and told her he'd never again let her go. They are still happily married today.

Miracles do happen, and there is a greater force at work in our lives.

63. Every day the girl walked by the outside of the fence to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. see what was happening in the concentration camp
- B. ask the boy to escape from the concentration camp
- C. have a talk with the boy
- D. sell an apple to the poor boy

64. In 1957 he picked up the woman \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to thank her for what she has done in Poland
- B. to find out the girl he had been willing to see
- C. because he worked as a driver
- D. because his friends had asked him to make a date with her

65. What does the word "proposed" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. know who someone is
- B. fall love in somebody
- C. get along well with someone
- D. request somebody to get married to somebody

66. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. A Happy Date (约会)
- B. Surprising Marriage (婚姻)
- C. A Legendary (传奇) boy
- D. Lovely Coincidence (巧合)

E

This is not a diet. It's a simple way to lose weight and you don't even have to give up the food you love or join a gym. It's about balancing calories in tiny ways that add up to big benefits. You just form some habits that lean people have. Stick with them, and you'll become thin.

1. Wake—up

When your eyes open, sit up slowly without using your hands. With legs straight out, bend forward until you feel a stretch (舒展) in your back. Hold and then use your abs (腹部肌肉) to lower yourself flat. Rest and repeat two more times. It will burn about low calories.

2. Start with soup

When you have meat, order a clear soup, and have it before having the main food. It can save twice the calories. Besides, you'll feel fuller, so you'll eat less when the main food comes.

3. An apple (or more) a day

Apples are packed with fiber and water, so your stomach will want less. The study shows that people who eat at least three apples a day lose weight.

4. Stand up and walk around

Every time you take the phone, stand up and walk around. Heavy people sit on average two and a half hours more per day than thin people. This trick is very important as standing up and walking around will burn 50 or more calories. Use these tricks. With these small changes, you will have a big weight loss.

67. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To tell people how to enjoy a better life.
- B. To advise people to eat apples every day.
- C. To give some tips on how to lose weight.
- D. To advise people to get rid of bad habits.

68. What does the underlined word "lean" in the first paragraph mean?

- A. Light.
- B. Pretty.
- C. Thin.
- D. Healthy.



69. The author may disagree that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Getting up without using your hands helps burn calories  
 B. Eating apples every day is good for people's health  
 C. It's good to walk around while talking on the phone  
 D. You have to join a gym if you want to lose weight
70. After reading the passage, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. People can lose weight through everyday activities  
 B. the more soup you have, the better it is  
 C. People have to give up the food they like to lose weight  
 D. The writer used to be very fat
71. In which part of a newspaper would you most probably read the passage?  
 A. Medicine.      B. Health.      C Family.      D. Teaching.

B. 阅读下篇材料，从所给的 A-F 六个选项中，选出五个正确的选项填空，使短文通顺、内容完整。（每小题 2 分）

March 20th is World Water Day every year. According to a report from the United Nations, more than half of the world's major rivers have serious water loss and are polluted.

The Yellow River, the world's fifth longest river, watered some of the oldest farms on earth. But now it has a serious problem. 72 In most of the past 35 years, it didn't reach the sea.

The Nile in Egypt, running 6,650 km, is the longest river in the world. 73 Now it is down to 2 billion m' or so. Australia's Murray River reaches the sea only every other year. One fifth of America's Rio Grande has no water, either.

74  
 Mostly it's damming (筑坝) and global warming that make rivers dry.

75 Now about 45,000 of them lie across the world's rivers. They hold back around 15% of the world's fresh water from running to the sea.

Global warming is making things worse. Warmer weather takes water away. The glacier (冰川) are becoming smaller. 76 Global warming has had certain effects on water sources (源头). Droughts (干旱) happening around the world make people pay more attention to this fact.

- A. Dams hold water to irrigate (灌溉) fields and make power.  
 B. The source of the Yellow River is drying up because of it.  
 C. It used to carry 32 billion m' of water a year.  
 D. How does it happen?  
 E. Factories pour waste water into rivers directly.  
 F. Its source on Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is drying up.

#### 四、书面表达（10 分）

地球是我们人类共同的家园。“低碳、环保”已成为当今时代主题。请你根据以下三个方面的提示以“Save(拯救) our earth”为主题写一篇 100 词左右的短文。

- 重要性：只有一个地球
  - 主要问题：污染、疾病、灾难等
  - 措施：停止污染、保护大自然等
- 参考词汇：disaster n. 灾难 protect V. 保护  
 注意：(1) 文中不能出现真实姓名；  
 (2) 文章标题已给出，但不计入总词数；  
 (3) 可适当发挥，以使行文连贯。

#### Save Our Earth

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## 英语答案

### 一、单项选择 (20 分)

1-5 DACCC 6-10 BBACB 11-15 DBBDC 16-20 DAABD

### 二、完形填空 (30 分)

A. 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。  
(每小题一分)

21-25BADCC 26-30 DABCC 31-35 ADCAB 36-40 DABBC

B. 根据短文意思, 在答题卡上的相应位置写出一个恰当的单词, 使句子通顺、完整。(10 分)

41. it 42. and / to 43. when 44. any 45. in

46. nobody 47. a 48. because 49. biggest 50. will / can

### 三、阅读理解 (40 分)

A. 阅读短文, 选择正确的答案。(51-62 每小题 1 分, 62-71 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

51-54. DB CA **55-58 DCAB** **59-62 DCAB** 63~66: CDDD 67~71CCDAB

B. 阅读下篇材料, 从所给的 A-F 六个选项中, 选出五个正确的选项填空, 使短文通顺、内容完整。(每小题 2 分)

62—76 FCDAB

### 四、书面表达 (10 分)

We all live in the earth. The earth is our home. We have only one earth. We must take care of it. It gives us the best environment. If we harm it, it will be angry. And then we will have a terrible end. There are three problems in our earth, they are pollution, disaster and illness.

It' s our duty to protect our environment. So we must plant more trees, protect the flowers and the trees, reduce the pollution.

Protecting the nature is very important. It' s our duty to keep our environment clean and tidy. If everyone makes a contribution to protect the environment, the earth will become much more beautiful.

