

2017~2018学年北京东城区北京市第二中学高一上学期期中英语试卷

单选

1. ---Could you tell me _____?

---Yes, they have gone to the library.

- A. where the twins are B. where are the twins C. where were the twins D. where the twins were

2. You must get up early in the morning, _____ we'll have to leave without you.

- A. and B. or C. but D. so

3. ---Was Tom at the party when you arrived?

---Yes. But he _____ home soon afterwards.

- A. goes B. would go C. had gone D. went

4. The woman _____ is talking to my mother is a friend of hers.

- A. whose B. who C. whom D. which

5. After the big earthquake, the whole city _____

- A. destroyed B. was being destroyed C. was destroyed D. had destroyed

6. The exact year _____ Angela and her family spent together in China was 2008.

- A. which B. where C. why D. when

7. The number of foreign students attending Chinese universities _____ rising steadily since 1997.

- A. is B. has been C. are D. have been

8. Tom always prefers _____ to work on foot rather than _____ a bike.

- A. going, to ride B. go, ride C. go, riding D. to go, ride

9. Jack is sort of nervous since his examination results _____ to his parents in three days.

- A. were sent B. are sent C. have been sent D. will be sent

10. The prize will go to the writer _____ story shows the most imagination.
A. that B. which C. whose D. what
11. Life is like a long race _____ we compete with others to go beyond ourselves.
A. where B. which C. when D. that
12. It is the first time that I _____ to your city.
A. have come B. had come C. am coming D. come
13. ---Mary, we _____ a boat trip to Japan tomorrow. Would you like to go with us?
---That sounds exciting. I'd like to, but I'm too busy recently.
A. take B. are taking C. have taken D. will have taken
14. The foreign guests, most of _____ were government officials, were warmly welcomed at the airport.
A. them B. that C. whom D. those
15. Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice, _____ they knew it to be valuable.
A. as if B. now that C. even though D. so that

完形填空

16. Speaking Up

I never looked up when my friends were talking and joking about the retarded (智障的) boy a few tables away. It didn't even cross my mind that he might feel ____1____ when people whispered about him. So I just let them talk.

Then came the day when I learned my little brother Martin's testing for autism (自闭症) came out positive (阳性) . I had never thought about him like that. I broke ____2____ , crying. Everything had just changer. He was no longer a(n) ____3____ little boy.

Over time, I was able to accept his ____4____ a little more. We had to ____5____ because Martin needed treatment. So Martin and I both started at a new school. One day, I was standing in the bus line waiting when a "short" bus (for the retarded) came and ____6____ up some kids. The children in the other line started making ____7____ about the "retarded" on that bus and I felt a ____8____ feeling in my heart. I said quietly that those comments weren't very nice, ____9____ no one listened.

My family moved again. In the new school I got a 10 to speak up pretty soon. That day, in a band class, my teacher 11 our playing to make some comments, "...Guys, we're playing like the kids on the short bus! Come on!"

The entire room was laughing loudly. I felt very 12 . Then, I raised my hand. I wasn't sure what I was going to say but I wanted to be heard.

The whole class 13 down. My mouth opened and this came out: "I don't think we should make fun of the short bus, because there are people on that bus who have a lot in common with us and have the same feelings as we do." I could feel my 14 getting louder. "So I would 15 it if you didn't make fun of them."

The room was very quiet and everyone stared at me. My teacher 16 for his words and then started the song again. At the end of the class, everyone was giving me strange looks. But I didn't 17 , because I knew three things: I had spoken the 18 , I had taught everyone something, and while everyone in the classroom was being a follower, I had 19 to take a different path since I wanted to become a 20 and a role model.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. amazed | B. hurt | C. uncertain | D. cold |
| 2. A. off | B. in | C. down | D. away |
| 3. A. normal | B. noisy | C. outstanding | D. impressive |
| 4. A. pain | B. interest | C. opinion | D. illness |
| 5. A. change | B. move | C. quit | D. study |
| 6. A. set | B. took | C. brought | D. picked |
| 7. A. jokes | B. complaints | C. choices | D. discoveries |
| 8. A. violent | B. strange | C. confusing | D. clear |
| 9. A. because | B. if | C. but | D. so |
| 10. A. chance | B. position | C. topic | D. point |
| 11. A. encouraged | B. bothered | C. enjoyed | D. stopped |
| 12. A. bad | B. embarrassed | C. tense | D. guilty |
| 13. A. sat | B. slowed | C. quieted | D. looked |
| 14. A. pace | B. voice | C. pulse | D. breath |
| 15. A. excuse | B. appreciate | C. stand | D. hate |
| 16. A. apologized | B. fought | C. allowed | D. argued |
| 17. A. understand | B. notice | C. return | D. care |
| 18. A. wisdom | B. importance | C. matter | D. truth |
| 19. A. helped | B. decided | C. agreed | D. hoped |
| 20. A. reporter | B. thinker | C. leader | D. trainer |

The Hearst Castle

Hearst Castle is a park on the central California coast and a National Historic Landmark. It was designed by architect Julia Morgan for William Randolph Hearst from 1919 until 1947. In 1957, the Hearst corporation donated the fortune to the state of California. Despite its location far from any urban center, the site attracts roughly one million visitors per year.

Guided Tours

There are several tours which highlight various parts of the castle and gardens

- Tour One is recommended for first time visitors. It now includes the movie, Hearst Castle Building the Dream.
- Tour Two gives visitors a closer look at the main house's upper floors, Mr. Hearst's private suite, the libraries, and the kitchen.
- Tour Three looks at the Castle's North Wing, guest rooms and guest house Casa Del Monte.
- Tour Four includes the impressive gardens and grounds, the largest guesthouse, the wine basement, and the Hidden Terrace.
- The evening tour is a special tour that allows visitors to experience the Castle at night as one of the Hearst's own visitors might have.

Ticket Prices

Hearst Castle accepts VISA, Master Card, American Express and Discover. Free day use parking is available for automobiles, motorcycles, tour buses and recreational vehicles.

Tours	Adult	Age 6-17
Experience Tour	\$24	\$12
Tours 2,3 or 4	\$24	\$12
Evening tour	\$30	\$15

*Children under 6 are free when accompanied by a paying adult.

Reservation Information

While tickets may be purchased at the Visitor Center upon arrival, tour reservations can be made online now or by calling 1-800-444-4445, see below for times.

Reservation Call Center Hours		
Dates	Monday-Friday	Saturday-Sunday
March-September	8 AM to 6 PM	8 AM to 6 PM
October-February	9 AM to 5 PM	8 AM to 3 PM

Please visit www.hearstcastle.org for more information.

(1) Who does the Hearst Castle belong to at present?

A. Julia Morgan.

- B. The state of California.
- C. William Randolph Hearst.
- D. The Hearst Corporation.

(2) If you are quite interested in wine, which tour will you choose?

- A. Tour One.
- B. Tour Two.
- C. Tour Three.
- D. Tour Four.

(3) If a couple take Tour One with their 5-year-old son, how much will they pay for the tickets?

- A. 36.
- B. 60
- C. 48
- D. 75.

(4) Which of the following is the available time to book tickets by phone?

- A. At 8 am on Monday in February.
- B. At 9 am on Sunday in March.
- C. At 7 pm on Friday in September.
- D. At 6 pm on Saturday in October.

18.

B

Mark Twain was my hero when I was nine because that was when I discovered Tom Sawyer. But even at the height of my admiration, I couldn't agree with him that Anne, the main character in *Anne of Green Gables*, was "the dearest and most loveable child in fiction since the best-known Alice". I had read *Anne of Green Gables* as well as *Tom Sawyer*, and she had made me as sick as a dog.

Another Mark Twain's quote will explain my problem. He said, "When I was a boy of 14, my father was so ignorant that I could hardly stand to have the old man around. But when I got to be 21, I was astonished at how much the old man had learned in seven years." I gradually understood his words as growing up. When I picked up the book again a few years later, I too was astonished at how much it had improved-and shortly afterwards shocked by the fact that not only could I be a fool in all sporting, artistic and practical matters, I could also be so when it came to reading too.

On rereading, then, I learned that Anne is indeed a dear and most lovable child. I couldn't help adoring the girl who insists that her name be spelled with the "e" instead of Ann as she believes that is "so much more distinguished." She is a brave and determined survivor of a severe upbringing who has refused to let her circumstances (环境) crush her spirit. She arrives at Marilla and Matthew Cuthbert's farm with everything unfavorable-orphaned, unwanted and her biggest trouble of red-hair and freckled face. However, she gets along well, through her strange way of seeing things, through her honest love of beauty and lovable attempts to

master her unreasonable desires. She finally wins over the Cuthberts, their neighbors and millions of readers who have met her over the 101 years since the book was first published.

When I settle down with it these days, I've come to see the truth in Mark Twain's praise for the book, and this reminds me of the great truth that you are never too young to start rereading.

(1) By referring to Mark Twain's remark on his father, the writer wants to prove that _____. .

- A. people's attitude may change
- B. learning can change a person
- C. the relationships between people can improve
- D. young people never make correct judgments

(2) The reason why the writer admires Anne now is that _____. .

- A. she is an ambitious girl
- B. she is welcome by the readers
- C. she adapts to her environment well
- D. she changes her name to make it easy to remember

(3) The writer's purpose of writing the passage is to _____. .

- A. recommend Anne of Green Gables
- B. express admiration towards Mark Twain
- C. prove that people's first impression can not be right
- D. encourage us to reread the books that we may not like at first

19.

C

Christopher Thomas, 27, was a writer by night and a teacher by day when he noticed he was always tired and was losing weight fast. Diagnosed with diabetes (糖尿病) , Thomas would need to inject himself with insulin (胰岛素) three times a day for the rest of his life or risk nerve damage, blindness, and even death. And if that weren't bad enough, he had no health insurance.

After a month of feeling upset, Thomas decided he'd better find a way to fight back. He left Canton, Michigan for New York, got a job waiting tables, nicknamed himself the Diabetic Rockstar, and created diabeticrockstar.com, a free online community for diabetics and their loved ones—a place where over 1,100 people share personal stories, information, and resources.

Jason Swencki's son, Kody, was diagnosed with diabetes at six. Father and son visit the online children's forums (论坛) together most evenings. "Kody gets so excited, writing to kids from all over," says Swencki, one of the site's volunteers. "They know what he's going through, so he doesn't feel alone."

Kody is anything but alone: Diabetes is now the seventh leading cause of death in the United States, with 24 million diagnosed cases. And more people are being diagnosed at younger ages.

These days, Thomas's main focus is his charity (慈善) , Fight It, which provides medicines and supplies to people --- 225 to date --- who can't afford a diabetic's huge expenses. Fightit.org has raised about \$23,000 --- in

products and in cash. In May, Thomas will hold the first annual Diabetic Rockstar Festival in the Caribbean.

Even with a staff of 22 volunteers, Thomas often devotes up to 50 hours a week to his cause, while still doing his fulltime job waiting tables. "Of the diabetes charities out there, most are putting money into finding a cure," says Bentley Gubar, one of Rockstar's original members. "But Christopher is the only person I know saying people need help now."

(1) Which of the following is true of Christopher Thomas?

- A. He needs to go to the doctor every day.
- B. He studies the leading cause of diabetes
- C. He has a positive attitude to his disease.
- D. He encourages diabetics by writing articles.

(2) Diabetricrockstar.com was created for ____ .

- A. diabetics to communicate
- B. volunteers to find jobs
- C. children to amuse themselves
- D. rock stars to share resources

(3) According to the text, Kody ____ .

- A. feel lonely because of his illness
- B. benefits from diabetricrockstar.com
- C. helps create the online kid's forums
- D. writes children's stories online

(4) What can we learn about Fight It?

- A. It owns a well-known medical website.
- B. It organizes parties for volunteer once a year.
- C. It offers less expensive medicines to diabetics.
- D. It helps the diabetics in financial difficulties.

20.

D

Cell phone use has become more and more common among high school students, but a clear decision hasn't yet been reached on their appropriate (适当的) use in schools.

Cell phones, supporters say, are useful to both parents and students. In addition, cell phones can be lifesavers in an emergency, providing police with important and timely information. Some teachers also point out that cell phones have academic uses. Older students can conduct phone interviews during class time with teacher supervision (监督) , for instance. Also, many cell phones now have Internet capability, built-in calculators, and memories able to hold entire books. For schools with limited technologies available to students, cell phones can be used as computers.

But some argue that the disadvantages outweigh the benefits. The primary concern is that cell phones take students' attention away from their study. Even though most schools require that phones be turned off during school hours, such a rule is difficult to enforce; for instance, students who leave class for a bathroom break could use the phone while out of the room. Should a phone ring in class, the entire classroom is disrupted and teachers report that many students will answer the call. Cheating and inappropriate photos are also concerns related to cell phones. Teachers have caught high school students taking pictures of tests to pass along to students in later classes, for instance, or accessing photos of textbook pages or notes during tests. Inappropriate photos taken in dressing room and restrooms have also become a problem in some schools. Many school systems have banned camera phones while still allowing traditional cell phones.

Cell phones have become a permanent (永久的) part of society. But keeping up with technological advances is not easy. Schools need guidelines to govern inappropriate cell phone use. Teachers should post school and classroom policies regarding cell phones, and the class should discuss these policies at the beginning of the school year.

- (1) Some people argue that cell phones can be lifesavers for students because they _____.
A. can provide the police with timely first aid
B. can provide the police with protection
C. can provide necessary information for the police
D. can receive important information
- (2) Some teachers support cell phone use among students because they think that _____.
A. cell phones are useful educational tool
B. cell phones help students improve memory
C. students need to know technological advances
D. students need to know changes in school plans.
- (3) By saying "keeping up with technological advances is not easy" in Paragraph 4, what does the writer mean?
A. It's not easy to keep up with modern technological developments.
B. Cell phone technology has improved rapidly in the past few years.
C. Cell phones have more functions because of technological advances.
D. It's not easy to prevent inappropriate cell phone use among students.
- (4) The writer holds the idea that _____.
A. students should use cell phones properly
B. students should be forbidden to use cell phones
C. it is impossible to make a cell phone use policy
D. it is impossible to limit student use of cell phones

21. Everyone has worries, but what do you do with your worries? Whether your worries are big or small, you can take three steps to deal with them.

I. Try to find out the causes.

___1___ Sometimes you know it, but sometimes you might not. If you can't make sure what your worries are, you will have more and more new problems in your life. So remember that you must try to find out the causes before you start to deal with them even though it might not be so easy.

II. ___2___

There is always something you can do to help you feel less worried. Sitting there worrying is no fun and it won't solve your problem. ___3___ If you're worried about grades, ask yourself these questions:

★How do I get ready for class? Do I review my notes even when there isn't a test?

★Do I have a good place to do my homework?

★ ___4___

If your worry is about a fight you had with a friend, you might write down all the things you could do --- write a note to him or her, invite him or her to a basketball game, say sorry to him or her etc. Once you have a list of things you could do, you can choose the one that gets your friend back.

III. Ask for help.

When you are worried, you need to find someone to communicate with. ___5___ They will help you analyze your problems carefully and solve them easily.

- A. Think of the ways to make it better.
- B. You can ask your parents, friends, or teachers for help.
- C. Think of the ways to improve grades.
- D. Grades at school are often a top worry for students.
- E. How can I improve my grades?
- F. Have I tried different ways of studying?
- G. The first step is to find out what you're worried about.

适当形式填空

22. 根据句意，用括号内单词的适当形式填空。

(1) I _____ (sincere) hope that I can have the opportunity to meet the famous scientist again.

(2) People were _____ (shock) at the news about the campus shooting.

(3) It is well-known that earthquake is one of the _____ (disaster) which can cause great damage to the human being.

(4) Going to hospital can be very _____ (frighten) for a child.

(5) When the plane landed, the girl could hardly wait _____ (see) her parents at once.

(6)

Vocabulary is a key factor that _____ (determine) whether a person learns a foreign language well or not.

(7) So far we've had no news of anybody _____ (injure) in the explosion.

(8) He has never been very _____ (concern) about what other people think of him.

(9) The child _____ (rescue) from the fire, but died soon because of terrible burns.

(10) When he returned to his hometown after several years, he found it had changed beyond _____ (recognize).

选词填空

23. 根据句意，将方框内短语的适当形式，填入横线处，每个短语仅用一次。

a number of; as usual; as if; put up; burst into; come up; ever since; give in; make use of; make up one's mind

(1) It looks _____ it is going to rain. Let's hurry up!

(2) It was yesterday that he _____ to make a trip to Africa.

(3) Much to my surprise, she _____ tears on hearing the news that she won the first prize.

(4) I saw Tom three years ago. _____ then I haven't heard from him.

(5) On the train, he _____ his time and started to read his favorite book.

(6) She got hurt in her back the other day. However, she does all the housework _____.

(7) He _____ to curiosity and opened the latter addressed to his sister.

(8) Did any new points _____ when you spoke to him?

(9) It is said that _____ priceless art works were stolen from the gallery.

(10) Warning signs are _____ where traffic accidents often take place.

书面表达

24. 假设你是李华，你的一位美国笔友Jack即将来北京学习一年汉语。他在给你的来信中表达了自己的担心，同事寻求你的建议。请你给他回信，在心中陈述他的三个顾虑，并给出相应的建议。

Jack' problem	Your suggestions
1. 饮食不习惯	北京有很多美食
	北京有很多西餐厅
2. 语言不通	许多中国学生能说英语

3. 感到孤独，经常想家

注意：

1. 词数100字左右

2. 适当发挥，以使行文连贯

3. 信的开头结尾已经给出。

Dear Jack

I am very glad to have received your letter. In your letter mentioned the three problems you may face in China.

Yours

Li Hua

