

高一分班考试英语模拟试题

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

1. – Did Alan enjoy seeing his old friends yesterday?
--Yes, he did. He _____ his old friends for a long time.
A. didn't see B. wouldn't see
C. hasn't seen D. hadn't seen
2. – Please carry a cell phone to make it easier for me to get hold of you.
--OK, Dad. But I am eighteen. You _____ worry so much.
A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. wouldn't
3. It was only when I reread his poems recently _____ I began to appreciate their beauty.
A. so B. as C. when D. that
4. _____ experiment took us five months and turned out _____ great success.
A. The; 不填 B. a; 不填 C. The; a D. The; the
5. In some parts of the world, tea _____ with milk and sugar.
A. is serving B. is served C. serves D. served
6. – Hi, Mary, you look tired.
--I'm tired. I _____ the homework all day.
A. did B. had done C. have been doing D. have done
7. -- _____ in the chimney for five hours, the thief looked very pale and tired.
A. trapping B. Being trapped C. Having trapped D. Having been trapped
8. If you can't decide which of the two books to borrow, why don't you take _____? I won't read them this week.
A. all B. any C. either D. both
9. The house rent is expensive. I've got about half the space I had at home and I am playing _____ here.
A. as three times much B. as much three time
C. much as three times D. three times as much
10. My cousin came to see me from the country, _____ me a full basket of fresh fruits.
A. brought B. bringing C. to bring D. had brought
11. You'd better take some medicine with you _____ someone gets sick.
A. so that B. as soon as C. as long as D. in case
12. I can't stand _____ with Jane in the same office. She just refuses _____ talking while she works.
A. working; to stop B. to work; stopping
C. working; stopping D. to work; to stop
13. Don't mention that at the beginning of the story, or it may _____ the shocking ending.
A. give away B. give out C. give up D. give off
14. York, _____ last year, is a nice old city.
A. that I visited B. which I visited C. where I visited D. in which I visited
15. Professor William, as well as his students, _____ hard to find out why the experiment failed.
A. work B. working C. is working D. are working

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）



阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36—55 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

... Each of us fails from time to time. If we are wise, we accept these failures as a 16 part of the learning process. But all too often as parents and teachers we 17 this same right to our children.

Donnie was my youngest third-grader. He was a shy, nervous boy. His fear of 18 kept him from classroom games that other children played with joy. He 19 answered questions --he 20 be wrong. I tried my best to build him self-confidence. But 21 changed until midterm, 22 Mary Anne, a student teacher, was assigned (指派、分配) to our classroom. She was young and pretty, and she loved children. My pupils, Donnie 23, admired her. Then one morning we were working on 24 problems on the blackboard. Donnie had copied the problems and filled in answers. 25 with his progress, I left the children with Mary Anne and went for art materials. When I returned, Donnie was in tears. He'd missed the third maths problem. My student teacher looked at me 26. Suddenly her face brightened. From the desk we 27, she got a canister (小筒) filled with 28.

"Look, Donnie," she said, kneeling beside him and 29 lifting the tear--stained face from his arms. "I've got something to show you." She removed the pencils, one 30, and placed them on his desk. "See these pencils, Donnie?" she continued. "They belong to Mrs. Lindstrom and me. See how the erasers are 31? That's because we make mistakes too. Lots of them. But we 32 the mistakes and try again. That's 33 you must learn to do, too." She kissed him and stood up. "Here," she said, "I'll 34 one of these pencils on your desk so you'll remember that 35 makes mistakes, even teachers." Donnie looked up with love in his eyes and a smile --the first I'd seen on his face that year.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. A. former | B. useless | C. necessary | D. fair |
| 17. A. deny | B. admit | C. give | D. require |
| 18. A. friendship | B. failure | C. success | D. teachers |
| 19. A. often | B. seldom | C. ever | D. frequently |
| 20. A. must | B. can | C. might | D. will |
| 21. A. everything | B. nothing | C. something | D. anything |
| 22. A. when | B. because | C. so | D. while |
| 23. A. excepted | B. including | C. included | D. contained |
| 24. A. English | B. history | C. maths | D. geography |
| 25. A. Eager | B. Angry | C. Surprised | D. Pleased |
| 26. A. in despair | B. in public | C. in want | D. in silence |
| 27. A. spared | B. shared | C. stared | D. bought |
| 28. A. books | B. pencils | C. knives | D. erasers |
| 29. A. gently | B. slightly | C. quickly | D. skillfully |
| 30. A. at times | B. at one time | C. at a time | D. at time |
| 31. A. dry | B. clean | C. new | D. worn |
| 32. A. make | B. rewrite | C. copy | D. erase |
| 33. A. what | B. which | C. that | D. why |
| 34. A. remain | B. leave | C. lie | D. set |
| 35. A. everybody | B. nobody | C. somebody | D. one |



第三部分：阅读理解（共 16 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 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。

A

Win \$ 50 in the Coolest Gadget of the Week

Look at what's the coolest gadget (vote for a chance to win \$ 50).

Cryo S: A Cool Netbook Cooler



Like the other devices of NZXT, the Cryo S was designed to provide a competitive advantage at PC gaming. It has two adjustable 120mm fans that provide powerful cooling.

The full post can be found on Trends Updates.

Starry Night Bed



Are you having trouble getting that good nights sleep that you're needing? Well, not any more. Why not take a look at the Starry Night Bed? The Starry Night Bed is a great new invention which will revolutionize the way in which you sleep. Not only is this bed fashionable and comfortable but it's also a gadget heaven. With this bed you get many added gadgets including anti-snore technology, movie projector with speakers, temperature control and many more.

The full post can be found on Tech Styling.

Fugoo—talking gadgets



Fugoo gets all your appliances(装置，设备) talking to each other so your alarm clock could first wake you up and then tell the coffee machine to start working while checking traffic conditions online to tell you how long it will take you to get to work.

The full post can be found on Decide What to Buy.

Vote What is this week's coolest gadget?

- ☐ A Cool Netbook Cooler
- ☐ Starry Night Bed
- ☐ Fugoo—talking gadgets

36. Where can you find the full post of the “Cryo S”?

- A. Tech Styling.
- B. Super Cool Pets.
- C. Decide What to Buy.
- D. Trends Updates.

37. If you buy a Starry Night Bed, you can get all the following gadgets **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. temperature control
- B. movie projector
- C. adjustable fans
- D. anti-snore technology

38. From this passage, we learn that Fugoo can_____.

- A. check traffic conditions
- B. wake you up
- C. take you to work
- D. make coffee

39. Where does this advertisement probably come from?

- A. A magazine.
- B. A website.
- C. A newspaper.
- D. A textbook.

B

When Johnny Cash sings, people listen. His big, deep voice rumbles out of radios and



jukeboxes across North America. His records sell by the million. Country-music fans everywhere know his big hits. They love songs like “Hey Porter”, “Ring of Fire”, and “Folsom Prison Blue”.

Johnny Cash sings about a hundred concerts a year. People like what they hear—and what they see, too. Rugged and big-shouldered, the singer stands six-two without his black boots on. He’s a two-hundred-pound package of muscle and talent. And that scar (疤痕) on his cheek? It’s a bullet (子弹) hole, of course!

In the minds of most people, Johnny Cash is “Mr. Tough (violent) Guy”. He’s an ex-drug addict (上瘾者) who was once put in prison. His grandmother was an Indian. To keep from starving, he once had to live on wild rabbits killed from forty feet away with a knife. Some people say he even killed a man.

In fact, most of the Johnny Cash story is just that—a story. True, years ago he had a “drug habit” for a short time. He “popped” pills. But he never used heroin or other “hard” drugs. Sometimes he’d go wild and get locked up for a few hours. But he never served a prison sentence. There’s no Indian blood in his veins. He’s been a killer only in song. As for the “bullet hole”, it’s an old scar left by a doctor who opened a cyst (囊肿).

People who know Johnny Cash well say he’s a “gentle guy”, a “generous guy” —anything but a “tough guy”. How did the stories get started? Some of them, like the story about the “Indian grandmother”, he made up long ago to add excitement to his career. Others, like the “bullet hole”, simply got started. Now there’s little the singer can do to change people’s minds. “They just want to believe it,” he says.

40. Johnny Cash is a favourite of many .
A. opera lovers B. country music fans
C. hard-rock fans D. jazz music lovers
41. In truth, Johnny Cash .
A. invented the “Indian grandmother” B. used to kill rabbits for a living
C. had a bullet hole on his cheek D. served a long prison sentence
42. In his private life, Johnny Cash is .
A. much wilder than he looks B. much smaller than he is on stage
C. much tougher than he is in public D. much more gentle than most people suppose
43. The passage shows us that many people believe .
A. only what they see B. what they are sure is true
C. only what they hear D. what they find interesting

C.

It doesn’t matter how clever you are or how much education you’ve had, you can still improve your mind. And improving your intelligence quotient (IQ) doesn’t have to mean studying hard. There are many methods that can help your brain. Here are three of them, from the British science magazine *New Scientist*.

Working memory

IQ is not decided by genetics. Some methods can help increase it.

Why: Until recently, a person’s IQ was thought to be determined by genetics. But recent studies suggest that a basic brain function called working memory could increase one’s IQ. Working memory is the brain’s short-term storage system. The amount of information the working memory can hold is related to general intelligence.



How: Training helps us expand the working memory. Common training tasks include: doing math questions that have intermediate(中间的) steps; remembering the position of objects on a map; or remembering a string of digits(数字), like a phone number, without writing it down.

Body and mind

Physical exercise can help the brain as well as the body. It's good for those who hate studying hard.

Why: Physical exercise helps the growth of new brain cells. Until recently, it was believed that we produced no new brain cells in our lifetime. But, in 2000, US scientist Fred Gage showed that even adults could grow new brain cells. He also found that exercise was one of the best ways to achieve this.

How: Simply walking for half an hour three times a week can improve learning, concentration and reasoning by 15 percent. Even more gentle exercise like yoga can do good for your brain. A study last year showed that the best way to get a mental lift is to bend over backwards.

The Mozart effect

Music may tune up your thinking. But simply turning up the sound won't make you clever.

Why: American scientist Frances Rauscher made waves by discovering in 1995 that listening to Mozart improved people's mathematical reasoning. Last year, Rauscher reported that Mozart's music seemed to increase activity in genes involved in nerve-cell signaling in the brain.

How: Listening to Mozart and taking music lessons. Music lessons can really help. Six-year-old children who were given music lessons got a 2 -to 3-point increase in IQ scores. Music lessons exercise a lot of mental skills, because of the need of accurate finger movements, and listening for rhythm.

44. If you don't like to study hard, you'd better _____ to improve your IQ.

- A. listen to music
- B. learn how to concentrate
- C. bend over backwards regularly
- D. try some physical exercise

45. The underlined word "this" refers to _____.

- A. the improvement of one's IQ
- B. the growth of new brain cells
- C. physical exercise
- D. the study of Fred Gage

46. From the article we can conclude that it is wrong to think that _____.

- A. listening to Mozart improves people's mathematical reasoning
- B. people can not produce new brain cells as they grow older
- C. children taking music lessons can increase their IQ scores
- D. Frances Rausher suggests people listen to Mozart

47. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. point out people's wrong ideas about IQ
- B. report some new discoveries
- C. introduce some simple ways to improve people's IQ
- D. tell the relationship between IQ and ways of exercising

D.

Memory

What is your earliest childhood memory? Can you remember learning to walk? Or talk? The first time you watched a television programme? Adults seldom call back events much earlier than the year or so before entering school, just as children younger than three or four seldom remember



any specific, personal experiences.

A variety of explanations have been suggested by psychologists (心理学家) for this “childhood amnesia”. Now Annette Simms, a psychologist of Riverdale University, offers a new explanation for childhood amnesia. According to Dr. Simms, children need to learn to use someone else’s spoken description of their personal experiences in order to turn their own short-term, fast forgotten impressions of them into long-term memories. In other words, children have to talk about their experiences and hear others talk about them. Without this verbal reinforcement (语言强化), children cannot form permanent memories of what they have experienced.

So why should personal memories depend so heavily on hearing them described? Dr. Simms presents evidence that the human mind organizes memories in that way. Children whose mothers talk with them about the day’s activities before bedtime tend to remember more of the day’s special event than those whose mothers don’t. Talking about an event in this way helps a child to remember it. And learning to organize memories as a continuous story is the key to a permanent mental “autobiography (自传)” of important life events. Dr. Simms suggests that we humans may be biologically programmed to turn our life experiences into a novel.

The key to creating this mental life story is language, says Dr. Simms. “Children learn to talk about the past,” she says. “Talking to others about their short-term memories of the past leads to the establishment (建立) of long-term memories.” One way it does this is by helping a child to recognize that the retelling of an experience is just the experience itself, recreated in the form of words. The child learns that this “word-description” of an experience can then be stored in the memory and called back at any time. But a child’s language skills are usually not ready for this until the age of three or four, so they have no way to remember the earliest of their experiences.

48. Which of the following is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Children need to discuss experiences with their parents.
 - B. Why can’t we remember the events of early childhood?
 - C. Adults can’t remember things as well as children.
 - D. What are memories of early childhood like?
49. What does the word “amnesia” in the second paragraph mean?
- A. A mental life story.
 - B. A childhood memory.
 - C. Inability to remember.
 - D. Researches on memory.
50. To form permanent memories of their experiences, young children need to _____.
- A. talk about them with others
 - B. grow older than three or four
 - C. write a story in their own language
 - D. have a good relationship with their parents
51. According to Dr. Simms, the reason why children don’t form long-term memories before the age of three is that children _____.
- A. can’t call back their experiences
 - B. have nowhere to store the memories
 - C. haven’t developed enough language skills
 - D. confuse the memory with the experience itself



E

From early times, man has been interested in art. People have often worked together to collect and save the world's art treasures.

Fine art treasures from many countries are kept in an art museum called the Louvre in Paris, France. The works of art have been collected by the people of France over many centuries. It is the biggest art museum in the world.

The Louvre has not always been a museum. The first building was a castle. In 1190, it was the king's castle with high walls and a round tower. It had a river to keep out the enemies.

Over the years, the number of the buildings around the castle grew. By 1350, the castle no longer needed to be extended. The Louvre became a palace home for French kings and queens.

During times of peace, new treasures were brought in. During the days of war, many treasures were stolen, and the buildings were damaged.

When Francis I became king of France in 1515, he brought in many artists from other countries. One of the artists was Leonardo da Vinci from Italy. Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" is the best-known painting in the museum today.

In 1793, the Louvre became a public museum, just as it is now. It is a place where art treasures are kept for everyone to enjoy. Every year millions of people from all over the world come to the Louvre to see the masterpieces.

52. How long has the Louvre been a public museum?

- A. For over 800 years.
- B. Since 1350.
- C. Since 1515.
- D. For over 200 years.

53. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Da Vinci once stayed in France.
- B. "Mona Lisa" is kept in the Louvre.
- C. The Louvre was once a church as well as a palace.
- D. The Louvre is a place of interest to different people from all over the world.

54. We know from the passage that _____.

- A. French kings and queens ordered people to build another buildings as their palace home in 1350
- B. many treasures were brought into the Louvre in 1190
- C. Francis I came into power in 1515 and damaged some buildings
- D. Some works of art in the museum have been collected from many countries

55. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. an art museum called the Louvre
- B. an Italian artist named Leonardo da Vinci
- C. a king of France named Francis I
- D. the best-known painting in the Louvre



试题参考答案:

(每题 2 分, 共 30 分) 单选答案: 1-15DCDCB CDDDB DAABC

(每题 1.5 分, 共 30 分) 完型

16-35.CABBC BACCD ABBAC .DDABA

(每题 2 分, 共 40 分) 阅读

36-39 C B D B

40~43 B A D B

44—47 D B B C

48—51 B C A C

52-55 D C D A

