**深圳实验学校高中部高一年级英语小测试**

March 3rd, 2017

**一、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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

Many animals recognize their food because they see it. So do humans. When you see an apple or a piece of chocolate you know that these are things you can eat. You can also use other senses when you choose your food. You may like it because it smells good or because it tastes good. You may dislike some types of food because they do not look, smell or taste very nice. Different animals use different senses to find and choose their food. A few animals depend on only one of their senses, while most animals use more than one sense.

Although there are many different types of food, some animals spend their lives eating only one type. The giant panda eats only one particular type of bamboo. Other animals eat only one type of food even when given the choice. A kind of white butterfly will stay on the leaves of a cabbage, even though there are plenty of other vegetables in the garden. However, most animals have a more varied diet. The bear eats fruits and fish. The fox eats small animals, birds and fruits. The diet of these animals will be different depending on the season.

Humans have a very varied diet. We often eat food because we like it and not because it is good for us. In countries such as France and Britain, people eat foods with too much sugar. This makes them overweight, which is bad for their health. Eating too much red meat and animal products, such as butter, can also be bad for the health. Choosing the right food, therefore, has become an area of study in modern life.

1．Which of the following eats only one type of food?

A．The white butterfly. B．The small bird.

C．The bear D．The fox.

2．Certain animals change their choice of food when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．the season changes B．the food color changes

C．they move to different places D．they are attracted by different smells

3．We can learn from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．food is chosen for a good reason B．French and British food is good

C．some people have few choices of food D．some people care little about healthy diet

* **解析:**

**本文是一篇科技说明文，通过对比的方式向读者介绍了人与动物择食的方式相似性。**

**【小题1】推理题。从文章第一段首句可以推出人和动物选择食物的方式是相同的。而这个观点也正式本文的主旨所在。**

**【小题2】细节题.从文章第二段“…even though there are plenty of other vegetables in the garden.”可以知道，the white butterfly只吃一种食物，而the bear 和the fox是吃多种食物的。**

**ecooco.net.cn答案Net搜索f**

**【小题3】 细节题。从文章第二段最后一句可以得出答案。**

**【小题4】 推理题。本段介绍了人类饮食的定向性不是因为它们对人体有益，而是因为偏爱的缘故，所以由此可以判断出有些人并不是很在意有益于健康的饮食。**



B

Last week my youngest son and I visited my father at his new home in Tucson, Arizona. He moved there a few years ago, and I was eager to see his new place and meet his friends.

My earliest memories of my father are of a tall, handsome, successful man devoted to his work and family, but uncomfortable with his children. As a child I loved him; as a school girl and young adult I feared him and felt bitter about him. He seemed unhappy with me unless I got straight A’s and unhappy with my boyfriends if their fathers were not as “successful” as he was. Whenever I went out with him on weekends, I used to struggle to think up things to say, feeling on guard.

On the first day of my visit, we went out with one of my father’s friends for lunch at an outdoor café. We walked along that afternoon, did some shopping, ate on the street table, and laughed over my son’s funny facial expressions. Gone was my father’s critical (挑剔的) air and strict rules. Who was this person I knew as my father, who seemed so friendly and interesting to be around? What had held him back before?

The next day my dad pulled out his childhood pictures and told me quite a few stories about his own childhood. Although our times together became easier over the years, I never felt closer to him at that moment. After so many years, I’m at last seeing another side of my father. And in so doing, I’m delighted with my new friend. My dad, in his new home in Arizona, is back to me from where he was.

4. Why did the author feel bitter about her father when she was a young adult?

A. He was silent most of the time. B. He was too proud of himself.

C. He did not love his children. D. He expected too much of her.

5. When the author went out with her father on weekends, she would feel \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. nervous B. sorry C. tired D. safe

6. What does the author think of her father after her visit to Tucson?

A. More critical. B. More talkative.

C. Gentle and friendly. D. Strict and hard-working.

7. The underlined words “my new friend” in the last paragraph refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the author’s son B. the author’s father

C. the friend of the author’s father D. the café owner

C

Psychologists have a clever way to test self-awareness in people. A researcher places a mark on a child’s forehead while he/she is sleeping. When the child wakes, the researcher then asks him/her to look into a mirror. If the child touches the mark on his/her own face after seeing the mirror, then he/she passes the test.

Most children over 3 years old can pass the test. Some animals such as dolphins and chimpanzees (黑猩猩) have also passed the test. Dogs, however, fail. They sniff the mirror, but ignore the marks. “But this doesn’t mean they aren’t self-aware,” argued Roberto Cazzolla Gatti, a scientist from Tomsk State University in Russia. “Actually dogs use the nose, not the eyes, to do almost everything.” So Gatti developed a “smell test” to test dogs’ self-awareness.

“Scents (气味) tell a dog what happened in the environment,” explained Gatti. That’s why they sniff around the areas where other animals have been. A dog’s own scent, however, usually doesn’t provide new information. So if a dog doesn’t sniff its own smell for very long, it means it can recognize its own smell and has self-awareness.

To test that, Gatti used four dogs of different genders and ages. All had lived together in the same outdoor space for most of their lives. To get ready for the test, Gatti used pieces of cotton to soak up urine (尿液) from each animal. He then placed each piece of cotton into a separate container and set the four containers randomly on the ground. After opening the containers, Gatti released one dog into the area. He timed how long it spent sniffing each container. He repeated this with each of the other three dogs.

As he had suspected, each dog spent much less time sniffing its own urine. They almost disregarded the container that held their own urine. “Clearly, they passed the smell test,” Gatti says. “If they recognize their own smell, then in some way they know what is ‘mine’. If they understand the concept of ‘mine’, then they’re self-aware.”

8. In the test, if a child touches the mark, it means he or she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has good eyesight

B. is curious about new things

C. is satisfied with his or her appearance

D. is aware that the child in the mirror is himself or herself

9. What does Gatti conclude after dogs fail the mirror test?

A. The test doesn’t suit dogs. B. Dogs lack the sense of vision.

C. Dogs aren’t as clever as expected. D. Animals don’t have self-awareness.

10. What did Gatti do to find out if dogs have self-awareness?

A. He let them live together. B. He let them sniff their urine.

C. He let them search for cotton. D. He let them smell special scents.

11. What does the underlined word “disregarded” in the last paragraph mean?

A. Examined. B. Broke. C. Recognized. D. Ignored.

D

For as long as humans have existed, there has been a need to keep in touch, and to send information between people in different places. Before writing was invented, spoken messages were carried from one person to another and it was not easy to send longer messages. Writing changed the situation, but it was still difficult to make sure that your messages got to the right place.

The Romans created an organized system of mail delivery, called Cursus Publicus. This was used by the Emperor and officials to send information throughout the Empire. Staging posts and a relay system with horses and riders meant that messages could move quickly. However, the Romans were not the first to realize this. In 2000 BC the Egyptians used a similar system to keep people informed about the laws in the country. The Chinese and Persian empires also used systems of horses and riders over 500 years before the Romans.

After the Roman postal service disappeared, other systems were created in Europe, but never again as large as the Romans’. Rulers of countries or regions and even churches created their own official mail network. It was also very important to business between countries that good communication existed. International traders set up many unofficial postal links. There was one such link between Venice and Constantinople in the 14th century.

Many countries claim to have invented the idea of stamps — placing a piece of paper on the letter showing that the postage has been paid. But the first widely-available stamp was the Penny Black, introduced in Britain by Rowland Hill in 1840. It was a black stamp with a white picture of the Queen’s head on it. Hill changed the idea of payment from distance to weight. The year before its introduction, about 75 million letters had been posted in Britain, yet only 10 years later over 340 million letters were sent using stamps. It was a very important invention and completely changed the postal system.

12. What invention made sending longer messages easier?

A. Paper. B. Writing. C. Language. D. Pen.

13. What do we know about Cursus Publicus?

A. It was the largest mail network in Europe.

B. It was the first mail network in human history.

C. It provided postal service for everyone in Rome.

D. It was 500 years earlier than the similar system in Egypt.

14. What was the use of building the postal link between Venice and Constantinople?

A. To improve official management. B. To promote international trade.

C. To compete against official links. D. To promote cultural exchanges.

15. It can be learned from Para. 4 that before 1840 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stamps were very expensive

B. most people in Europe had no idea of stamps

C. Britain had the best postal system in the world

D. the postage on a letter was decided by how far it traveled

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。

**Ways to love your life**

Whenever you feel like giving up, that is the very moment you should not. We all have our ups and downs in our lives. But how we handle every circumstance determines the course of our life.

16

● Appreciate the positive side. As much as everything happens for a reason, wallowing (沉迷) in sadness will not change anything at all. When you finally learn to see the goodness in everything, life becomes so much better. You will only live once. 17 Be stronger than you believe you are.

● Take chances in every opportunity. Opportunities in our lives only come once. If you keep on calculating whether you will fail or succeed, you might run out of time and lose your chance. 18 Every time you take chances, you boost your confidence and dare to cross your limits. You go out of your comfort zone and make wise decisions. There are no failures for those who tried their best.

● Laugh your heart out. They say laughter is the best medicine and it is always true because laughing fights away stress and makes you love life even more. 19 It also makes you look younger than your age. You laugh at the simplest things because you find beauty in your life.

● 20 Stop comparing your life with others’. You have a good life that is definitely different from theirs. Whenever you compare your life with other people’s, your insecurities come. Be happy about your own achievements and improve on your own. This will help you avoid negative self-talks and maintain a positive attitude all the time.

A. Enjoy your uniqueness.

B. Be brave enough to take risks.

C. Stop pleasing people by always saying yes.

D. Laughing releases you from negative thoughts.

E. Sharing has always been good, especially if it comes from the heart.

F. So wasting your life on unnecessary issues and sadness is not a good idea.

G. There are several ways to love your life, regardless of how terrible it seems.

**二、完形填空（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四个选项（A、B、C、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。

“Don’t be nervous. It’s only a few thousand listeners.” said WGN’s Steve Cochran. I smiled fgff21 , my heart pounding. I sat in the 22 opposite Steve in the studio while spectators

23 pressed their noses against the windows to get a glimpse.

ddf24 people told me this day wasn’t 25 ; they said real authors aren’t 15-year-olds and that my story wasn’t good enough. I knew that I could only rely on one person to make this happen: 26 . Self-publishing was a great option to make my book a reality in a world that dfd27 my abilities.

After two months of reading, writing and revision the script, it was finally ready for fdfd28 . I remember coming home from school and seeing a brown 29 on the kitchen table. Mom was overjoyed, but it just didn’t seem 30 to me. I tore open the box to see five copies of my

dfds31 book. Thick staples (订书针) had held together the stories I used to create when I was three, the ones Mom would “ 32 ” for me. 33 , it wasn’t staples, it was real. That day began my official journey as an author, but I 34 more than just a published book.

I didn’t have an agent. 35 , all I had was a check for $15.54. I began emailing every newspaper I could think of and soon, I was featured in many but still wanted more publicity and so began writing to

dfds36 stations. I was interviewed on two, but when I found out that I would be on WGN, I was 37 for words.

dfgf38 in the studio, my finger tingled (刺痛) in excitement and fear.

“Okay, everyone, we will interview a(n) 39 author here in the studio! Our Cochran’s Kid of the Week!” Steve announced.

“Are you ready to go on?” Steve asked. I got out of my 40 and twirled (转动) around in my chair.

I smiled and said, “Yes, I am.”

21. A. happily B. elegantly C. anxiously D. bitterly

22. A. sofa B. chair C. corner D. shadow

23. A. around B. outside C. nearby D. ahead

24. A. Countless B. More C. Few D. These

25. A. sensible B. imaginary C. unlikely D. possible

26. A. my mom B. the host C. me D. my agent

27. A. respected B. embraced C. strengthened D. doubted

28. A. instruction B. punishment C. publication D. composition

29. A. box B. book C. script D. check

30. A. happy B. real C. normal D. practical

31. A. delayed B. chosen C. mended D. finished

32. A. edit B. publish C. organize D. collect

33. A. This time B. Hopefully C. That time D. Regretfully

34. A. reached for B. accounted for C. hungered for D. applied for

35. A. However B. In addition C. Moreover D. In fact

36. A. television B. radio C. post D. police

37. A. at a loss B. at no time C. at my best D. at all costs

38. A. Even B. Still C. Back D. Ahead

39. A. teen B. famous C. unknown D. official

40. A. nightmare B. desire C. depression D. daydream

**三、短文填空 （共10小题；每小题1. 5分，满分15分）**

阅读下列短文，根据上下文在空白处填写适当的词语，或使用括号中所给词语的适当形式填空。

According to a recent study, plants are able to make intelligent decisions. They are a lot fkjkj41 (smart) than we thought. Scientists have discovered that the pea plant can make decisions regarding how 42 (survive) best, even though it does not have a brain. Researchers grew several pea plants that had their roots 43 (separate) between two pots. Each pot contained different amount of nutrients. One pot always had the same amount, while the other pot varied 44 a lot and a little. The plants turned out to be 45 (amaze) consistent at turning their roots to the pot with the most nutrients.

Researcher Alex Kacelnik says the experiment raises a question, not about plants, dfkl46jdfk about animals and humans. He wonders whether the pea plant is more efficient in using its limited resources about 47 (make) decisions than humans. He says, “We have a very wonderful brain, but maybe most of the time we’re not using 48 .” Professor Kacelnik does not think that pea plants are intelligent in the human sense, but that they exhibit complex dkfj49fjk (behave) to efficiently take advantage of natural opportunities. It will be interesting to see how our lives would be different if we 50 (adopt) similar strategies.

**四、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。

My friend Alex back in high school lived with his older brother, and that they owned a big black dog. I warmly welcomed by this sweet dog when I came over to their house for the first time. I greeted Alex’s brother, saying “Hello!” A dog went crazy! He jumped, barked, and nearly knocked me down with excitement and happy. I felt really surprised and wondered whether he acted like that. “Hello,” Alex’s brother replied at a friendly voice. The dog turned towards them and went crazy again. Alex also greeted me, “Hello!” Then the dog got too exciting to stop wagging his tail, and he thought we are all nice people. You probable have guessed the answer by now — the brothers named their dog Hello.

**五、默写（共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分）**

51. Then, as I was dashing to the bus stop to catch my bus, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We were told Grandma had fainted and was being taken to a hospital in Taichung.

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and leave my world full of pressures far behind for a while. Oh! If only I could win the lottery!

54. And last but not least, I would pursue the most beautiful lady on campus. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

55. Not until the taxi got to my school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**参考答案**

1．A 2．A 3．D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B 11. D 12. B 13. A 14.B 15. D 16-20 GFBDA 21-25 CBBAD 26-30 CDCAB 31-35 DBACD 36-40BACAD

41. smarter。考查形容词比较级。根据句意以及该空后的than一词可知此处填所给词的比较级形式smarter。

42. to survive。考查非谓语动词。 how to do sth.意为 “如何去做某事”。

43. separated。考查非谓语动词。本空用所给动词的过去分词形式separated，在句中作宾语补足语。

44. between。考查介词。此处意为：另一个罐子中的营养物有时多有时少，介于两者之间用介词between。

45. amazingly。考查词性转换。所填词在此处修饰形容词，故填所给词的副词形式amazingly。

46. but。考查连词。根据文意可知本句使用not ... but ... 结构，故填but。

47. making。考查非谓语动词。介词about后面跟所给词的ing形式making。

48. it。考查代词。根据句意可知此处填代词it指代前文中的brain。

49. behavior。考查词性转换。形容词后面跟名词，故填所给词的名词形式behavior。

50. adopted。考查虚拟语气。根据语境可知此处是虚拟条件，用虚拟语气，故填所给词的过去式。

四、短文改错：

第一句：去掉that 第二句：第一个I后加was 第四句：A → The 第五句：happy → happiness 第六句：whether → why 第七句：at → in 第八句：them → him

第十句：exciting → excited 第十句：are → were 第十一句：probable → probably

五、默写（共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分）

51. I stepped on a banana peel, slipped and fell on my backside.

52. Early that morning my sister and I received a phone call.

53. I would be able to put the drudgery of studying aside

54. With these goals in mind, I am determined to study as hard as possible to make my dream come true.

55. did I realize I had left my wallet at home