

10 July 2021 Weekly Examination English (M)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

One day, my English teacher asked me to help her save back-up (备份) copies of her work in the computer. I then realized I was able to know the grades of all of her students. I 1 her how to copy files from one disk to another and she thanked me.

A few days later, she asked me to help her again, because she 2 how to do it. When I showed it to her, some students in my class 3 and began to talk among themselves 4.

Later that day, at lunchtime, several of them came up to me.

“Hey, could you help us change our grades? We’ll 5 for it.”

I could not believe what I heard. I could get paid for something very 6. “All right. I’ll do it.” The next day, my English teacher 7 me to help her out again. When she was not paying 8, I changed their grades from Fs to As.

I soon became very 9 among my friends. They began to treat me like God who could do 10. Words spread quickly and I became very rich.

Everything was going fine until I was called into the headmaster’s office. When I got there, both of my teacher and the headmaster were very angry. “I’ve known you for three years. I don’t want to 11 what your teacher said, but I have to. She has too much evidence(证据).” the headmaster 12. “Do you have anything to say for yourself?”

“No.” I said finally. I didn’t realize how 13 my behavior had been. I had disappointed (使…失望) my teacher and the headmaster. And there was no way 14. I had to leave my school.

That was a good 15 for me.

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|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. said | B. asked | C. knew | D. showed |
| 2. A. lost | B. remembered | C. reminded | D. forgot |
| 3. A. listened | B. noticed | C. played | D. checked |
| 4. A. quietly | B. luckily | C. sincerely | D. angrily |
| 5. A. pay | B. praise | C. follow | D. explain |
| 6. A. difficult | B. easy | C. interesting | D. pleasant |
| 7. A. encouraged | B. ordered | C. taught | D. asked |
| 8. A. money | B. work | C. attention | D. interest |
| 9. A. common | B. popular | C. modest | D. dishonest |
| 10. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. some things |
| 11. A. believe | B. reply | C. hate | D. influence |
| 12. A. laughed | B. smiled | C. continued | D. replied |
| 13. A. hard | B. interesting | C. serious | D. important |
| 14. A. up | B. in | C. back | D. down |
| 15. A. skill | B. lesson | C. story | D. example |

阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

“Reading makes a full man” (Bacon, 1597). Novels written by the writers like Jane Austen, Victor Hugo and Ernest Hemingway help us to know more about our history, culture and many other things.

Jane Austen was one of the most well-known women writers of the world. She was born in England in 1775. Jane loved reading and writing. She wrote a number of famous novels in her life. Among them, *Pride and Prejudice* written in 1779 was the most popular.

Victor Hugo, born in 1802 in France, was one of the best writers in the 19th century. The talent in writing and hard work brought great success to Hugo at an early age. His most popular novel, *the Hunchback of Notre-Dame*, was written in 1831. The book was so successful that it was quickly translated into many other languages across Europe.

Ernest Hemingway, an outstanding American writer and reporter, was born in 1899. His life experience had a great influence on his writing style. Hemingway lived in France and Italy between the 1920s and 1950s. Most of his books such as *The Sun Also Rises* were written at that time. He won the Nobel Prize in 1954 mainly because of the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.

16. When was Jane Austen born?
A. In 1775 B. In 1799 C. In 1802 D. In 1899
17. Where was Victor Hugo from?
A. England. B. America. C. Italy. D. France.
18. Ernest Hemingway won the Nobel Prize mainly because of _____.
A. *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* B. *Pride and Prejudice*
C. *The Old man and the Sea* D. *The Sun Also Rises*

B

Emergencies (紧急情况) don't happen very often. But when they do, you want to get help first. No one wants to spend time looking up the phone numbers.

In 1968, the United States government wanted one number that people could call for emergencies. They decided that 911 was easy to remember and people could dial it quickly. The very first 911 call was made on February 16, 1968, in Alabama. Today, 911 is used for emergencies in most parts of the United States and many parts of Canada.

Other countries may use other numbers. In Great Britain, it's 999. If you're not sure which emergency number is used in your area, check your phone book.

When to call

Never call 911 as a joke or just to see what might happen. The only time you should call 911 is when a person is badly hurt or in danger right now! So call when there is a fire, a car accident, or sudden sickness, etc.

When in an emergency call

When you dial the 911 operator (接线员), it's always OK to give out your information. Speak slowly and clearly when you explain what's happening. What happened? Where are you? Who needs help?

Don't hang up (挂断) !

If you have to call 911, do not hang up until the operator tells you it's OK to do so. That way, you can be sure that the operator has all the information to offer help fast.

A dog named Faith dialed 911 when her owner who was in a wheelchair fell and needed help.

She had been taught to use a speed-dial (快速拨号) function.

19. The emergency number 911 was first used in _____ in the USA.
A. 1958 B. 1968 C. 1978 D. 1999
20. People can't call 911 when _____.
A. a bus hits a boy badly B. a girl feels bored

- C. an old lady falls off the stairs, unable to stand up
- D. some people can't get out of a burning building

21. Which is the right thing to do?

- A. Wait for the operator's words to end the call.
- B. Tell the operator what has happened and hang up.
- C. Test if your phone can get through to 911.
- D. Tell the operator everything as quickly as possible.

C

One afternoon many years ago, I sat down on a bench in a park and watched a little boy, around 2 years old, running freely on the grass as his mother watched from a short distance. The boy would fall to the grass, get up, and without looking back at his mother, run as fast as he could as if nothing had happened. When kids fall down, they don't think of the fall as a failure. Instead, they consider it as a learning experience. They try and try again until they succeed.

While I was touched by the boy's strong mind, I was also touched by the way he ran. With each attempt, he looked so confident and natural. He only wanted to run freely and to do it as well as he could. He was just being a child – just being himself – being completely in the moment. He never gave up. Each time he fell, he got himself back up again, as if he knew that falling down was simply a part of life.

He was not looking for others' smiles, or worrying about whether someone was watching or not. He only wanted to run and to feel the experience of running fully and freely. I learned a lot from that experience, and have successfully brought that lesson with me in many parts in my life.

22 From Paragraph 1, we know that the boy's mother _____.

- A. was strict with him
- B. had a special way to educate her son
- C. didn't love her son as much as others
- D. was too weak to help her son get up

23. The underlined word "attempt" in Paragraph 3 may mean "_____".

- A. try
- B. help
- C. support
- D. mistake

24. The writer was touched by the boy because the boy _____.

- A. might stop running when he fell down
- B. never fell down if he made up his mind to run
- C. didn't care about the fall and went on running
- D. was good at running and never fell down

25. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Falling down will make a person feel frightened from then on.
- B. Falling down is the mother of success.
- C. When others are watching, people fall down easily.
- D. One will succeed if he / she is confident and never gives up.

D

Twenty years ago, British was far from being a 24-hour society. People often complained of the inconvenience (不方便) of shops closing at 5:30 p. m., and the average adult slept almost nine hours per night.

This has changed dramatically in recent years. Many supermarkets are now open all night, and pubs often stay open all day. At the same time, overtime has become common in many countries. As working hours increased, people began to think of sleep as a waste of time. Some tried to follow the example of former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who was famous for sleeping only four hours a night.

The latest research has shown that the current national average of seven hours' sleep may not be enough. Scientists now say eight hours are needed, and every hour of lost sleep results in a slight, temporary drop in mental abilities. Furthermore, over a period of time the consequences of sleep loss can be quite serious. Nearly 25% of road accidents are caused by drivers falling asleep. The explosion of the US space shuttle Challenger in 1986 has been blamed on lack of sleep among technical staff.

Sleep, it now appears, is important for the maintenance of mental health. A few companies are talking this

into account and providing rooms where employees can sleep for short periods when they are too tired to work efficiently . A new organization , the British Sleep Foundation , was also set up recently to help draw attention to the problems caused by lack of sleep . Sleep should not be seen as a waste but as a friend , say the organization's founders .

26. Twenty years ago in Britain , _____ .

- A .people did most of their shopping on Sundays.
- B. most people stopped working by 5:30 p.m
- C. by law, visitors could not stay out past 11p.m
- D. only pubs could stay open all night

27. Sleeping habits have changed recently because _____ .

- A. politicians recommended that people sleep less
- B. researchers showed people how to use their time better
- C. people are now working longer hours than before
- D. fewer people want to shop at all-night supermarkets

28. What has the latest research shown ?

- A. On average , people are probably not sleeping enough
- B. People now sleep slightly more than they did 20 years ago .
- C. Lack of sleep has little effect on mental abilities .
- D. People should sleep twice as long as the present average .

29. Which of the following is NOT said to be the result of sleep loss ?

- A. The explosion of the Challenger
- B. Nearly a quarter of road accidents
- C. Small drops in mental abilities
- D. Poor attitudes toward sleep in Britain

30. According to the British Sleep Foundation , _____ .

- A. overtime work has little effect on workers' sleeping patterns
- B. people should think of sleep as a valuable part of their lives
- C. companies should let workers sleep overnight in special rooms
- D. people should get most of their sleep in Britain

在下列各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择一个能填入题干空白处的最佳答案。

31. The Great Wall runs for over 6,000 kilometres _____ northern China.

- A. over
- B. through
- C. past
- D. across

32. We needn't have worried. Everything _____ all right in the end.

- A. turned up
- B. turned off
- C. turned out
- D. turned down

33. I enjoy the popular dance "hip-hop", but _____ my father _____ my mother likes it.

- A. both ...and
- B. not only ... but also
- C. either ... or
- D. neither... nor

34. Oxford University is _____ with tourists for its beautiful old buildings.

- A. famous
- B. popular
- C. special
- D. different

35. In character-training of children, what really _____ much is what their parents say and do.

- A. considers
- B. values
- C. matters
- D. minds

English Name: _____

1[A][B][C][D] 6[A][B][C][D] 11[A][B][C][D]
2[A][B][C][D] 7[A][B][C][D] 12[A][B][C][D]
3[A][B][C][D] 8[A][B][C][D] 13[A][B][C][D]
4[A][B][C][D] 9[A][B][C][D] 14[A][B][C][D]
5[A][B][C][D] 10[A][B][C][D] 15[A][B][C][D]

16[A][B][C][D] 21[A][B][C][D]
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28[A][B][C][D] 33[A][B][C][D]
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30[A][B][C][D] 35[A][B][C][D]