
重庆南开中学高 2018 级英语摸底考试

本试卷满分 150 分考试时间 120 分钟

第一部分：听力（共两节，每题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

第一节听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题，每段对话仅读一遍。

1. When is Jessica's Birthday?

A. Sep. 8.

B. Sep. 9.

C. Sep. 10.

2. Which hotel does the man live in now?

A. China Great Hotel.

B. Holiday Inn.

C. Hilton.

3. Why will the woman not go to the zoo tomorrow?

A. The man's son is too young.

B. She will attend a meeting tomorrow.

C. It'll snow heavily.

4. Where does the conversation take place most probably?

A. At a bus stop.

B. At a railway station.

C. In a bank.

5. When did the man arrive?

A. 8:00.

B. 8:30.

C. 8:45.

第二节听下面 6 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Boss and employee.

C. Husband and wife.

7. What happened to the man?

A. He failed his final test.

B. He was out of work.

C. He gave the students a hard final.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Salesperson and customer.

B. Old school friends.

C. Fellow workers.

9. What do we know about the woman in the dialogue?

A. She is fond of her work.

B. She's tired of traveling.

C. She is interested in law.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 11 题。

10. Why does the man want to talk to Dr. Perkins on the phone?

A. To discuss something with the doctor.

B. To ask Dr. Perkins to give a lecture,

C. To see him about his illness.

11. What is the doctor doing at the moment?

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- A. Giving an operation.
 - B. Giving a lecture.
 - C. Having a meeting.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Why does the man want to hire a cat?
- A. To go and see his friends.
 - B. To visit the city.
 - C. To go shopping.
13. What is the rental money for a Santanat?
- A. 400 yuan a day.
 - B. 300 yuan a day.
 - C. 200 yuan a day.
14. Which of the following is true according to the conversation?
- A. The man is on holiday in Shanghai.
 - B. The man has decided to hire a Santana for 3 days.
 - C. Jettas are the most popular with the tourists.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Where does the conversation take place?
- A. At an airport.
 - B. On a plane.
 - C. At a duty free shop.
16. What does the man think of the prices of the items in the duty-free shop?
- A. Very high.
 - B. Low.
 - C. A little high.
17. Which of the following is right?
- A. The man is from the States.
 - B. The man has arrived in a foreign country.
 - C. It took him a long time to get through the Immigration

听第 11 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What can we learn about the radio station?
- A. It is owned by the English Coffee Shop,
 - B. It is on Montana at Seventh' Street in Santa Monica.
 - C. It sells advertising time.
19. What will the weather be like?
- A. Cloudy
 - B. Cold
 - C. Fine
20. What can we learn about Santa Monica Beach?
- A. It is a good place for parking cars,.
 - B. It is a good place for surfing.
 - C. It is a good place for swimming.

第二部分：单项填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，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。

21. If you want to live a happy life, you'd better learn to accept life _____ it.
- A. as
 - B. that
 - C. which
 - D. where
22. I wonder why you didn't do as _____ and it's the third time you have done this.

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- A. telling B. be told C. told to D. tell
23. When I was little, my mother used to sit by my bed, _____ me stories till I fell asleep.
- A. having told B. telling C. told D. to tell
24. It was with the help of the local guide _____ the mountain climber was rescued.
- A. who B. when C. that D. how
25. I couldn't find my watch for ages, but then one day it _____ in a coat pocket.
- A. came up B. turned up C. got out D. found out
26. —Jack, how can I turn on this iPod?
— _____.
- A. Allow me! B. So what? C. Hold on D. Nothing much.
27. He didn't believe we would go to Dubai to spend our honeymoon, _____?
- A. didn't he B. would we C. did he D. wouldn't we
28. —Is everyone here?
—Not yet, Look, there _____ the rest of our guests!
- A. come B. comes C. is coming D. are coming
29. Paul worked hard but failed, _____ was a great pity.
- A. what B. which C. that D. it
30. When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of life.
- A. a, the B. the, a C. /, the D. a, /
31. Jack and Samantha _____ for their wedding for a whole week but nothing is really done.
- A. have prepared B. are prepared
C. prepared D. have been preparing
32. —Have they started the bridge repair work?
—Yes. Emergency repairs _____ to take three weeks.
- A. expect B. are expected
C. will expect D. will be expected
33. —Why is Tom absent today?
—No idea, He _____ be ill at home.
- A. might B. can C. must D. should
34. The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than _____ in the newspaper.
- A. it B. those C. one D. that
35. Everyone tells me I'm a good speaker, _____ I really don't like speaking in public.
- A. and B. so C. but D. or
36. She got stuck in a terrible traffic jam, or she _____ class with us now.
- A. will be having B. would be having C. is having D. was having
37. If you have a job, _____ yourself to it and finally you'll succeed.
- A. do devote B. don't devote C. devoting D. not devoting

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| 41. A. as a rule | B. as usual | C. as well | D. as a whole |
| 42. A. terrible | B. good | C. bad | D. perfect |
| 43. A. lost | B. puzzled | C. delighted | D. satisfied |
| 44. A. steal | B. act | C. work | D. play |
| 45. A. hurriedly | B. nervously | C. calmly | D. silently |
| 46. A. ran | B. dashed | C. jumped | D. stepped |

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| 47. A. money | B. card | C. wallet | D. phone |
| 48. A. stared | B. glared | C. glanced | D. noticed |
| 49. A. kindly | B. eagerly | C. indifferently | D. optimistically |
| 50. A. up | B. off | C. down | D. in |
| 51. A. taking | B. carrying | C. bringing | D. fetching |
| 52. A. managed | B. expected | C. intended | D. promised |
| 53. A. And | B. So | C. But | D. However |
| 54. A. wondered | B. frozen | C. thought | D. cried |
| 55. A. pulled a part | B. pulled out | C. pulled down | D. pulled up |
| 56. A. pool | B. pond | C. river | D. sea |
| 57. A. dark | B. wide | C. bright | D. straight |
| 58. A. knew | B. hurt | C. killed | D. recognized |
| 59. A. while | B. as | C. when | D. until |
| 60. A. soul | B. blood | C. life | D. fortune |

第四部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 60 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Sam, an unemployed piano tuner, said it was only the second thing he had ever won in his life. The first thing was an Afghan blanket at a church raffle（抽奖）when he was 25 years old, But this was much bigger: it was \$120,000! He had won the Big Cube, a state lottery game. To win, a contestant must first guess which number a spinning cube will stop on. The cube has six numbers on it: 1X, 10X, 50X, 100X, 500X, and 1000X. If he is correct, the contestant must then guess which of two selected variables（变量）is going to be greater. So, just guessing which number appears on the cube does not guarantee that you will win any money.

Sam correctly guessed 1000X, but he still had to choose between two variables. One variable was the number of cars that would run the stop sign at Hill Street and Lake Avenue in six hours. The other variable was the number of times that a teenage boy would change TV channels in a three-hour period. This was a tough decision.

Finally, Sam flipped（掷）a coin. It came up heads, so Sam picked the teenager. He picked right. The stop sign was run only 76 times, but the teen clicked 120 times. Sixty-year-old Sam jumped for joy, for he had just won 1000 times 120, or \$120,000. Sam dreamily left the lottery studio. Talking excitedly on his cell phone while crossing the street, he got hit by a little sports car

Sam is slowly getting better. He was in the hospital for a month. His hospital bill was \$109,000. And the insurance company for the little sports car's owner charged Sam for \$10,000 worth of repairs. Also, Sam still has to pay federal taxes on his winnings. Sam doesn't play the state lottery any more. He says it's better to be unlucky.

61. According to the passage, "the Big Cube" is_____.

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|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. a TV program | B. a lottery game |
|-----------------|-------------------|

- C. Their work as a housewife
D. Different diets they prefer
66. Where are these short passages most likely to be taken from?
- A. Talks on the air
B. Advertisements on the wall
C. Books in a library
D. Magazines for children
67. What does the underlined word "scales" possibly mean?
- A. The coach in the slimming club
B. Some tool to measure weight
C. Glynis Davis' dear husband
D. The salesperson in a food shop
68. Which of the following best describes each of the four women's attitudes towards slimming?
1. Glynis Davis
2. Roz Juma
3. Lesley Codwin
4. Ros Langford
- a. Marriage makes slimming difficult
b. Fame doesn't necessarily mean success
c. Facts speak much louder than words
d. I like myself as I am
- A. 1-a; 2-d; 3-b; 4-c
B. 1-c; 2-b; 3-d; 4-a
C. 1-c; 2-d; 3-b; 4-a
D. 1-a; 2-b; 3-c; 4-d

C

She is widely seen as proof that good looks can last forever. But, at nearly 500 years of age, time is catching up with the Mona Lisa. The health of the famous picture, painted by Leonardo da Vinci in 1505, is getting worse by the year, according to the Louvre Museum where it is housed.

"The thin, wooden panel on which the Mona Lisa is painted in oil has changed shape since experts checked it two years ago," the museum said. Visitors have noticed changes but repairing the painting is not easy. Experts are not sure about the materials the Italian artist used and their present chemical state.

Nearly 6 million people go to see it every year, many attracted by the mystery of her smile. "It is interesting that when you're not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops," said Professor Margaret of Harvard University. "It's because direct vision is excellent at picking up detail, but less suited to looking at shadows, Da Vinci painted the smile in shadows."

The actual history of *the Mona Lisa* is just as mysterious (神秘的) as the smile. Da Vinci himself loved it so much that he always carried it with him, until it was eventually sold to France's King Francis I in 1519. In 1911, the painting was stolen from the Louvre by an employee, who took it out of the museum hidden under his coat. He said he planned to return it to Italy. The painting was sent back to France two years later. During World War II, French hid the painting in small towns to keep it out of the hands of German forces.

69. Where is the passage possibly from?
- A. A speech.
- B. A science fiction
- C. A magazine
- D. A scientific research report
70. Why is repairing *the Mona Lisa* difficult?
- A. Because time is catching up with it.
- B. Because the materials used and their present chemical state are not known.

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- C. Because the panel on which it is painted has changed shape.
 - D. The passage doesn't mention it.

71.If the smile were not painted in shadows,_____.

- A. Mona Lisa might not be so mysterious.
- B. Mona Lisa might not be so beautiful.
- C. people might lose interest in its health.
- D. the Mona Lisa might be easier to paint.

D

In recent years, especially during the 1960s, there was much discussion about "the brain drain (排干,流失)," which dealt with the problem of students and learned people who left their own countries for other countries that offered better chances for study, research, and employment. For example, according to a report from U.N., between 1962 and 1966 more than 50 percent of all engineering graduates of Iran and 14 percent of Iranian(伊朗的) scientists left their country for work abroad. Over 30 percent of Chilean (智利的) engineers and 15 percent of Turkish (土耳其的) physicians also went to work in other countries. Probably the greatest brain drain occurred among young scientists who had gone abroad to study. Many of them had planned to return to their countries to teach but chose to remain in more industrialized nations where they were able to continue their work and their research in fields in which there were no job possibilities at home. The countries that attracted most of these scientists were the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada, and Australia.

Recent studies show that the brain drain to the United States may be decreasing. Many foreign scientists are going home again, and in some cases American scientists are leaving the United States for employment in other countries. The main reasons are that good jobs are becoming fewer here, money for national research has been sharply cut, and university fellowships reduced too. However, in the field of medicine the drain to the United States still goes on. Today more than one of every five American doctors is foreign-born, and several thousand foreign doctors immigrate to the United States each year. Over eight)r countries have asked the State Department to send students who are skilled in important fields such as medicine back home when their study programs are over.

72. Which of the following is not the reason for "the brain drain"?

- A. Better chances of study.
- B. Better research condition.
- C. Good job possibility.
- D. Good housing.

73.The brain drain to the United States may be decreasing mainly because_____.

- A. many foreign scientists are ordered to return to their motherlands
- B. there are fewer and fewer good jobs in the USA
- C. they don't need nay foreign scientists now
- D. the universities refuse to provide money for the foreign scientists

74. How many American doctors are foreign-born?

- A. More than 20 percent.
- B. About half of them.
- C. Several thousand.
- D. About 15 percent.

75. Which is the best title for this passage?

- A. How to seek a job in the USA.
- B. Doctors' immigration to the USA.
- C. The brain drain.
- D. A strange case.

E

In modern society there is a great deal of argument about competition. Some value it highly, believing that it is responsible for social progress and prosperity. Others say that competition is bad; that it sets one person against another; that it leads to unfriendly relationship between people.

I have taught many children who held the belief that their self-worth depended on how well they performed at tennis and other skills. For them, playing well and winning are often life-and-death affairs. In their single-minded pursuit (追求) of success, the development, of many other human qualities is sadly forgotten.

However, while some seem to be lost in the desire to succeed, others take an opposite attitude. In a culture which values only the winner and pays no attention to the ordinary players, they strongly blame competition. Among the most vocal are youngsters who have suffered under competitive pressures from their parents or society. Teaching these young people, I often observe in them a desire to fail. They seem to seek failure by not trying to win or achieve success. By not trying, they always have an excuse: "I may have lost, but it doesn't matter because I really didn't try." What is not usually admitted by themselves is the belief that if they had really tried and lost, that would mean a lot. Such a loss would be a measure of their worth. Clearly, this belief is the same as that of the true competitors who try to prove themselves. Both are based on the mistaken belief that one's self-respect relies on how well one performs in comparison with others. Both are afraid of not being valued. Only as this basic and often troublesome fear begins to dissolve (缓解) can we discover a new meaning in competition.

76. What does this passage mainly talk about?

- A. Competition helps to set up self-respect.
- B. Opinions about competition are different among people.
- C. Competition is harmful to personal quality development.
- D. Failures are necessary experiences in competition.

77. Why do some people favor competition according to the passage?

- A. It pushes society forward.
- B. It builds up a sense of duty.
- C. It improves personal abilities.
- D. It encourages individual efforts.

78. The underlined phrase "the most vocal" in Paragraph 3 means_____.

- A. those who try their best to win
- B. those who value competition most highly
- C. those who are against competition most strongly
- D. those who rely on others most for success

79. What is the similar belief of the true competitors and those with a "desire to fail"?

- A. One's worth lies in his performance compared with others.
- B. One's success in competition needs great efforts.
- C. One's achievement is determined by his particular skills.
- D. One's success is based on how hard he has tried.

80. Which point of view may the author agree to?

- A. Every effort should be paid back.
- B. Competition should be encouraged.
- C. Winning should be a life-and-death matter.
- D. Fear of failure should be removed in competition.