



大庆外国语学校高一年级网课阶段性测试

英语试题

试卷说明：本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷

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

Suppose you're in a rush, feeling tired, not paying attention to your screen, and you send an email that could get you in trouble.

Realisation will probably set in seconds after you've clicked "send". You freeze in horrors and burn with shame.

What to do? Here are four common email accidents, and how to recover.

Clicking "send" too soon

Don't waste your time trying to find out if the receivers has read it yet. Write another email as swiftly as you can and send it with a brief explaining that this is the correct version and the previous version should be ignored.

Writing the wrong name

The sooner you notice, the better. Respond quickly and briefly, apologizing for your mistake. Keep the tone measured: don't handle it too lightly, as people can be offered, especially if your error suggests a misunderstanding of their culture(I.e. incorrect ordering of Chinese names).

Clicking "reply all" unintentionally

You accidentally reveal(透露)to entire company what menu choices you would prefer at the staff Christmas dinner, or what holiday you'd like to take. In this instance, the best solution is to send a quick, light-hearted apology to explain your awkwardness. But it can quickly rise to something worse, when everyone starts hitting "reply all" to join in a long and unpleasant conversation. In this instance, step away from your keyboard to allow everyone to calm down.

Sending an offensive message to it's subject

The most awkward email mistake is usually committed in anger. You write an unkind message about someone, intending to send it to a friend, but accidentally send it to the person you're discussing. In that case, ask to speak in person as soon as possible and say sorry. Explain your frustrations calmly and sensibly—see it as an opportunity to hear up any difficulties you may have with this person.

1. After realizing an email accident, you are likely to feel _____.

- A. curious B. tired C. awful D. funny

2. If you have written the wrong name in an email, it is best to _____.

- A. apologise in a serious manner B. tell the receiver to ignore the error
C. learn to write the name correctly D. send a short notice to everyone

3. What should you do when an unpleasant conversation is started by your "reply all" email?

- A. Try offering other choices. B. Avoid further involvement.
C. Meet other staff members. D. Make a light-hearted apology.

4. How should you deal with the problem caused by an offensive email?

- A. By promising not to offend the receiver again.
B. By seeking support from the receiver's friends.
C. By asking the receiver to control his anger.
D. By talking to the receiver face to face.

5. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Defining email errors. B. Reducing email mistakes.
C. Handling email accidents. D. Improving email writing.

B

For 52 years my father got up at 5:30 am every morning, went to work, and returned home at 5:30 pm. I never saw my father stay home from work ill, nor did I ever see my father lay down to take a nap. He had no hobbies, other than taking care of his family. All he asked from me, his daughter, was to help him while he was repairing something, so we could have some time to talk.

For 22 years, after I left home for college, my father called me at 9:00 am every Sunday. Nine years ago when I bought my first house, my father, 67 years old, spent eight hours a day for three days in the 80-degree Kansas heat, painting my house. He would not allow me to pay someone to have it done. All he asked for was a glass of iced tea. Five years ago, at age 71, my father spent five hours putting together a swing set for my daughter. Four years ago, my father drove all the way from Denver to Topeka, with an eight-foot Colorado Blue Spruce (云杉) in his truck, so that we could have a part of Colorado growing on our land.

On the morning of January 16, 1996, my sister telephoned me; my father was in the hospital with an aneurysm(动脉瘤) in Florida. I got on an airplane immediately, and on the way I realized that I hadn't communicated with him as much as I'd always wanted to. I vowed(发誓) that when I arrived, I would have a long talk with him. I arrived in Florida at 1 am, only to find that my father, at the age of 76, had passed away at 9:12 pm. This time it was he who did not have time to talk, or time to wait for me.

6. From the first paragraph we can infer that the author's father _____.

- A. was a good driver
B. had many hobbies
C. sometimes fell ill
D. was in good health

7. The underlined phrase "other than" in the first paragraph can be replaced by "_____".

- A. without
B. including
C. except
D. due to

8. According to the last paragraph, we can know that the author's father was born in _____.

- A. 1920
B. 1918
C. 1916
D. 1922

9. The author wrote the article in order to _____.

- A. praise her father
B. remember her father
C. show her father was healthy
D. let her father be known

C

Jumanji (勇敢者的游戏) is a story for children about a very strange game—a game that becomes far too real and frightening for the players. It was a story by Chris Van Allsburg, which was later filmed in 1996, starring the famous American actor Robin Williams.

The story begins in 1869 in New Hampshire, America. Two young brothers bury a box under some trees. A hundred years later, in 1969, a boy, Alan Panish, finds the box and takes it home. He is unhappy that his father may want to send him to a boarding school. Alan's friend, Sarah, arrives, and they open the box. Inside is a board game. At the start of the game, some words appear: "Do you want to leave the world behind and go back to the past? Then this is the game for you." Suddenly Alan finds that he is disappearing into the game.

The story has a deep meaning. Through his adventures Alan learns something important—if you face your fears, your problems will go away. Alan turns to face Van Pelt, the hunter who is trying to kill him. In doing so, he completes the game and returns to reality. Then he finds that his father is not going to send him to a boarding school after all.

In Jumanji, time is flexible. The film director Stephen Spielberg's "Back to the Future" films play with time in the same way. Top scientists even tell us now that time travel is theoretically possible!

10. From the story we learn that Alan is a boy who _____.

- A. dislikes his study at school
B. is afraid of his serious father
C. was born a hundred years ago
D. goes back to the past in the game

11. Through the game Alan has realized that whenever he has difficulties he should _____.

- A. escape into the past
B. face them bravely
C. ask for his father's advice
D. read the words on the box

12. What does the author mean when he says time is flexible?

- A. One can travel in time.
B. Science can change the limit of time.
C. Time travel is impossible in space.
D. Time is a common topic in film-making.

D

Facing increasing pressure to raise students' scores on standardized tests, schools are urging kids to work harder by offering them obvious encouragements. Happy Meals are at the low end of the scale. With the help of businesses, schools are also giving away cars, iPods, seats to basketball games, and—in a growing number of cases—cold, hard cash. The appeal of such programs is obvious, but the consequences of tying grades to goods are still uncertain. It's been a common tradition in middle-class families to reward top grades with cash as a way to teach that success in school leads to success in life. But for many disadvantaged minority children, the long-term benefits of getting an education are not so clear, according to experts.

No one knows for sure how well cash and other big-ticket rewards work in education in the long run. But there are plenty of concerns that this kind of practice could have negative effects on kids. Virginia Shiller, a clinical psychologist, says that it's worth experimenting with cash encouragements but that tying them to success on a test is not a worthwhile goal. "I'd rather see rewards based on effort and responsibility—things that will lead to success in life," she says.

Even if rewards don't lead to individual achievement on a test, they could have a meaningful effect in the school. Charles McVean, a businessman and philanthropist (慈善家), started a tutoring program, which pays higher-achieving students \$10 an hour to tutor struggling classmates and divides them into teams. During the course of the year, students bond and compete. The team posting the highest math scores wins the top cash prize of \$100. McVean calls the combination of peer (同龄人) tutoring, competition, and cash encouragements a recipe for "nothing less than magic".

For its part, the Seminole County Public Schools system in Florida plans to continue its report card encouragement program through the rest of the school year. The local McDonald's restaurants help the poor district by paying the \$1,600 cost of printing the report card. Regina Klaers, the district spokeswoman, says most parents don't seem bothered by the Happy Meals rewards. "There are many ways we try to urge students to do well, and sometimes it's through the stomach, and sometimes it's the probability of students winning a car," she says, "One size doesn't fit all."

13. According to the text, it is a common practice for schools to _____.

- A. offer free meals to students with high scores
- B. tie students' grades to material rewards
- C. educate students to form a business sense
- D. cooperate with business to improve teaching

14. According to the text, the long-term results of giving students cash as rewards in education are _____.

- A. negative
- B. optimistic
- C. uncertain
- D. disappointing

15. The tutoring program run by Charles McVean _____.

- A. hires some excellent teachers to teach the struggling students
- B. has a meaningful effect in inspiring students' enthusiasm on study
- C. is a program combining tutoring, competition and future job offers
- D. rewards the student with the highest scores with cash prize of \$100

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。

How do you enter a room full of strangers? Do you walk right in full of confidence? Or do you try to slip in without being noticed? ___16___

In life, we admire those who do their tasks confidently. We prefer people who appear to know what they are doing. But where does that confidence begin?

Developing self-confidence starts very early. It's parents' role to get kids on the right track toward becoming confident people. ___17___ That can be done by focusing on the child's strengths. Parents should encourage their children to try new things and take risks. When children make mistakes, their parents should still let them know that they are loved. Children whose parents do these things will likely develop into confident adults. ___18___ So what's the solution?

With most things in life, practice makes perfect, and that is true of confidence skills. ___19___ Always hold your head high and look people in the eye. Answer questions clearly and confidently. Focus on the things that you do well, and look for opportunities to use those abilities. Prepare thoroughly for every project. You'll approach the task more confidently knowing that you are ready.

___20___ It could be a good test score or a prize from a contest. Remind yourself that one success often leads to the next.

However, all humans fail at times, and you will too. Even with efforts to try all the above, you will never be perfect. But you can learn to love and accept yourself and live your life with confidence.

- A. Keep in mind an item that reminds you of a recent success.
- B. The more you practice them, the easier they will become.
- C. The way you go into new situations show your level of self-confidence.
- D. Our goal is to prepare students to go into the world with confidence.
- E. To help that process, parents should always offer more praise than criticism.
- F. Learning from mistakes helps you face the same situation later without fear.
- G. But self-confidence still doesn't come easily.

第三节 英语知识运用

完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题中所给的四个选项 (ABCD) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A black car rushed around the busy street corner, towards the courthouse. The dark 21 window rolled down and a semi-automatic 22 stuck out.

Pauly Gillespie, a government protected witness (目击者), stood 23, seeing death walking toward him. Pauly's FBI bodyguards 24 themselves on top of him, but two 25 were fired and Pauly was hit 26 the shoulder.

The car 27 across two lanes (车道) of traffic. Then it turned left down a path and got 28 behind a large truck. The two men in the car 29 out and raced away --- 30 into the arms of four policemen.

Special agent (特工) Brown was new to the police unit and was told to 31 the car out of the path so that the traffic could return to 32. Brown changed the position of the rearview (后视) mirror 33 and drove it around to 34 his boss was questioning the two men.

Brown stood and watched. One of the men was tall and thin, and 35 was five inches shorter, about Brown's 36.

Agent Fordney asked the two men who had done the shooting. They 37 to tell him. Then Brown smiled and said, "I know who the shooter was." His boss was surprised. How could Brown know that without getting any answer from the two men?

When Brown got into the car, he had to adjust the rearview mirror. That meant the previous driver had been of a 38 height. Since the shorter man was close to Brown's height, he knew the taller man must have been the 39. Therefore, the shorter man had done the 40.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 21.A. driver-side | B. passenger-side | C. right-hand side | D. left-hand side |
| 22.A. hand | B. camera | C. handgun | D. knife |
| 23.A. frozen | B. calm | C. quiet | D. still |
| 24.A. put | B. rushed | C. jumped | D. threw |
| 25.A. bullets | B. shots | C. guns | D. shoots |
| 26.A. on | B. at | C. over | D. in |
| 27.A. sped | B. rolled | C. moved | D. went |
| 28.A. damaged | B. destroyed | C. stuck | D. injured |
| 29.A. came | B. hurried | C. walked | D. crawled |
| 30.A. suddenly | B. right | C. quickly | D. immediately |
| 31.A. clear | B. ride | C. carry | D. push |
| 32.A. common | B. ordinary | C. usual | D. normal |
| 33.A. up | B. down | C. in | D. out |
| 34.A. where | B. there | C. which | D. what |
| 35.A. Another | B. other | C. the other | D. one |
| 36.A. size | B. length | C. age | D. height |
| 37.A. decided | B. refused | C. had | D. pretended |
| 38.A. same | B. large | C. different | D. small |
| 39.A. murderer | B. shooter | C. driver | D. killer |
| 40.A. killing | B. shooting | C. driving | D. murdering |

第 II 卷

第一节：1) 语篇填空 (共 10 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

Everybody, welcome to 41. _____ (we) company. I am Luisa, Director of the department. Let me say something to you all. The starting of work can be exciting on the hand, and can also be 42. _____ (worry) on the other. No matter what your future job is, you will have to work with others. Learning to get on well with others must come first 43. _____ (include) all staff in the company and our 44. _____ (custom)

And secondly, right after my introduction, spend some time reading the introduction of our company and get to know the people in your office and find out 45. _____ the company is like This afternoon you can walk around our workshops and know 46. _____ (much) about the products. No one is allowed 47. _____ (leave) the company before 5:30 pm. By the way, lunchtime 48. _____ (come) at 11:50 and it's free 49. _____ charge.

Remember: Learning is so important 50. _____ it can change your future life.

This is what I'd like to say to you at the moment. If you still have any question, please come to my office. Thank you.

2) 单句语法填空 (每空 2 分，满分 30 分)

51. By the time he retires, he _____ (work) for 35 years.

52. The expression of a _____ (mix) of sorrow and anger on his face suggests it.

53. A man was observed _____ (enter) the building by the police.

54. — Are you fond of practicing the violin? — No. Instead, I'm getting tired _____ it.

55. _____ (ignore) the difference between the two research findings will be one of the worst mistakes you make.

56. The day we have been looking forward to _____ (come) soon.

57. We stayed at the Park Hotel last weekend, _____ a friend of ours recommended to us.

58. As we all know, Yang Liwei landed _____ (succeed) after spending 21.5 hours in space.

59. No sooner had they talked for half an hour _____ she arrived.

60. _____ (tire) and sleepy, I went to bed.

61. The soldier deserves the award for his acts of _____ (brave).

62. _____ (occasion) she had to take sleeping pills.

63. Take the chance, _____ you'll regret it.

64. Nowadays, more and more people like to hunt for _____ they want at *www.taobao.com* and have them delivered by the express company.

65. The temple _____ (build) in the Ming Dynasty attracts thousands of visitors every year.

第二节：短文改错 (满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处错误, 每句中最多有两处。错误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 (\) 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、每处错误及其修改仅限一词; 2、只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Last night, when watched the annual Ten People Who Moved Chinese the Most in the CCTV, I learn some deeds of helping the poor children. It makes me have a firm belief what there are still many kind but generous people around us. It is common believed that many children in the remote mountainous areas of our country have few opportunity to receive education for vary reasons. Now that we have the chance receive a good education, we should treasure them. As far as I'm concerned about, if we are friendly and help each other, we can live a harmonious and happy life together.

