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东北师大附中 2018 级

高一年级上学期月考 英语学科试题

客观卷

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 (共 5 个小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

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. Where are the two speakers most probably?

- A. On a bus. B. At a bus stop. C. In the man's office.

2. What does the woman usually do in her free time?

- A. She usually goes to the gym.
B. She usually stays at home.
C. She usually does some shopping.

3. What is the price of the apartment on the second floor?

- A. 200 yuan. B. 260 yuan. C. 300 yuan.

4. What can we learn about the boy?

- A. He is a little lazy.
B. He is good at cooking.
C. He works in a school.

5. What does the woman mean?

- A. The man can't change the shirt.
B. The man can change it for a bigger one.
C. The man can change it for a smaller one.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

听下面 5 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 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 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 6—7 题

6. What do we know about the waiter?

- A. He is new here.
B. He forgets the man.
C. He can't speak English.

7. What does the man speaker want to do?

- A. To leave here quickly.
B. To get his food quickly.
C. To teach the waiter English.

听第 7 段材料, 回答 8—10 题

8. How did the man come to Nanjing?

- A. By car. B. By train. C. By plane.

9. What can we learn about the hotel?

- A. It is big. B. It is not far. C. It is clean.

10. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Business partners. B. Good friends. C. Neighbors.

听第 8 段材料, 回答 11—13 题

11. Why can't the woman speak to Bob?

- A. Because Bob is not at home.
B. Because Bob has changed his number.
C. Because she dialed the wrong number.

12. Which number will the woman try again?

- A. 763-4565. B. 736-4565. C. 673-4565.

13. What is the man like?

- A. He is rude. B. He is polite. C. He is bored.

听第 9 段材料, 回答 14—16 题

4. What is Linda doing?

- A. Reading a book. B. Watching a movie. C. Doing her homework.

15. What does Linda think of *The Mill on the Floss*?

- A. It's difficult to understand.
B. It's easy to understand.
C. It's worth reading again.

16. What can we learn about Linda?

- A. She likes reading very much.
B. She doesn't like short stories.
C. She spends little time reading.

听第10段材料，回答17—20题

17. Where did April Fool's Day first start according to some people?

- A. In England. B. In America. C. In France.

18. When did people begin to celebrate New Year on January 1st?

- A. In the 1600s. B. In the 1560s. C. In the 1500s.

19. How do Americans celebrate April Fools' Day?

- A. They don't wear shoes.
B. They put a paper fish on someone.
C. They play jokes on someone.

20. What will people call you if they fool you in England?

- A. April Fool. B. April Noodle. C. April Fish.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共15小题; 每小题2分, 满分30分)

A

Mr. Harris used to work in Dover, but then he changed his work, and he and his wife moved to another town. They did not have many friends there at first, but they soon met a lot of interesting people, and after a few weeks, they often went to dinner or to parties at other people's houses.

Then Mrs. Harris said to her husband, "We've been to a lot of other people's houses, and now we must invite them to our house, mustn't we?"

"Yes, certainly," answered her husband, "A big party will be the easiest thing, won't it? Then we can start to invite people to dinner in small numbers next month."

So Mrs. Harris said, "Yes, I'll invite all our friends here to a big party on 5th December."

"How many people will you invite?" Mr. Harris asked, "Don't invite too many."

Mrs. Harris was beginning to write the invitations when her husband saw that she was writing, "Party: 6:30 to 8:30 p.m."

"That isn't very nice, is it?" he said, "You're telling our guests that they must go at 8:30. Maybe it is impolite." So Mrs. Harris just wrote "Party: 6:30 p.m." A lot of guests came, and they all had a good time, so they did not go home at 8:30. In fact they were still there at mid-night when the door bell rang and a policeman arrived. He said, "You must stop making a noise, because someone has complained (抱怨)."

Mr. Harris said he did not want to quarrel with the policeman, so everyone went home. They were sorry to have to go.

When Mr. and Mrs. Harris were alone again, she said to him, "That was a surprise, wasn't it? Who complained about the noise?"

"I did," Mr. Harris answered in a tired voice.

21. What made Mr. and Mrs. Harris hold a party at their house?

- A. It was easy to hold a big party at home.
B. They could ask people to dinner in small numbers.
C. They had gone to other people's parties many times.
D. They liked making friends with others.

22. When did the party end that evening?

- A. About 12:00 p.m.
B. When the policeman talked with Mr. Harris on the phone.
C. At about 8:30.
D. When someone telephoned the police station.

23. It can be learned from the passage that _____.

- A. Mr. Harris was unfriendly to the guests
B. Mrs. Harris was very angry with his husband
C. the guests were very tired at the party
D. Mr. Harris didn't want his guests to stay late at the party

B

When milk arrived on the doorstep

When I was a boy growing up in New Jersey in the 1960s, we had a milkman delivering(递送) milk to our doorstep. His name was Mr. Basille. He wore a white cap and drove a white truck. As a 5-year-old boy, I couldn't take my eyes off the coin changer(零钱夹) on his belt. He noticed this one day during a delivery and gave me a quarter out of his coin changer.

Of course, he delivered more than milk. There was cheese, eggs and so on. If we needed to change our order, my mother would leave a paper message—"Please add a bottle of buttermilk next delivery"—and place it in the box along with the empty bottles. And then, the buttermilk would magically appear.

All of this was about more than convenience. There was a close relationship between families and their milkmen. Mr. Basille even had a key to our house, for those times when it was so cold outside that we put the box indoors, so that the milk wouldn't freeze. And I remember Mr. Basille from time to time taking a break at our kitchen table, having a cup of tea and telling stories about his delivery.

There is sadly no home milk delivery today. Big companies allowed the production of cheaper milk, making it difficult for milkmen to compete. Besides, milk can be bought everywhere, and it may just not have been practical(实际的) to have a delivery service.

Recently, an old milk box in the countryside I saw brought back my childhood memories. I took it home and planted it at the back door. Every so often my son's friends will ask what it is. So I start telling stories of my childhood, and of the milkman who brought us friendship along with his milk.

24. Mr. Basille gave the boy a quarter out of his coin changer _____.
 A. to show his magical power
 B. to pay for the delivery
 C. to satisfy his curiosity(好奇心)
 D. to please his mother
25. What can you know from the fact that the milkman had the key to the boy's house?
 A. He wanted to have tea there.
 B. He was a family member.
 C. He was a respectable person.
 D. He was fully trusted by the family.
26. Why does home milk delivery no longer exist?
 A. Nobody wants to be a milkman now.
 B. It has been driven out of the market.
 C. Its service is getting poor.
 D. It is not allowed by law.
27. Why did the author bring back home an old milk box?

A. He missed the good old days.

B. He wanted to tell interesting stories.

C. He needed it for his milk bottles.

D. He planted flowers in it.

C

Football is, I believe, the most popular game in England: one has only to go to the important matches to see this. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see them all there, shouting for one side or the other.

To a stranger, one of the most surprising things about football in England is the great knowledge of the game which even the smallest boy seems to have. He can tell you the names of the players in most of the important teams. He will tell you who he expects will win such a match, and his opinion is usually as good as that of men who are three or four times older.

Most schools in England take football seriously—much more seriously than nearly all European schools where lessons are all very important and games are left for the children themselves. In England it is believed that education is not only a matter filling a boy's mind with facts in the classroom; education also means the training of character(品格); and one of the best ways of training character is by means of games, especially team games, where a boy or girl has to learn to work with others for his or her team, instead of working for oneself alone. The school therefore plans games and matches for its students. Football is a good team game. It is good both for the body and the mind. That's why it is every school's game in England.

28. In England, a boy's opinion of a match is often _____.
 A. three or four times better than that of adults
 B. worse than that of adults
 C. as good as that of adults
 D. about three or four adults
29. In almost all European schools, lessons are _____.
 A. left for the children themselves
 B. what the children like best
 C. as important as football games
 D. regarded the most important
30. In England, education means _____.
 A. filling a child's mind with facts

- B. more than the teaching of knowledge
- C. the teaching of knowledge only
- D. training character by means of football games

31. Which word best describes the writer's feeling about football?

- A. Supportive. B. Concerned. C. Excited. D. Surprised.

D

One of the best-known American writers of children's books is Alfred Strong, or Doctor Strong, as he is better known to readers everywhere. Now, an art show called "Doctor Strong From Then to Now" is travelling around the United States. The pictures and drawings show the history of Doctor Strong.

Doctor Strong first became famous almost fifty years ago when his first children's book was published. Since then, he has written forty-five books that have sold more than one hundred million copies around the world.

Doctor Strong's books are known for their easy use of words and colorful, hand-drawn pictures. These books bring life to his imaginary creatures, *The Cat in the Hat*, *Horton the Elephant*, *The Grinch Who Stole Christmas*, and hundreds of others.

The San Diego Museum, in California, organized the art show. It included about three hundred Doctor Strong's original(最早的) drawings and some of his writings.

Most of Doctor Strong's books, although written in a funny way, have serious messages. For example, in *Mc Elligot's Pool*, he describes the danger of pollution. He discusses the arms race(军备竞赛) in *The Butter Battle Book*, written in 1984.

Doctor Strong is almost eighty-four years old now. He says he never planned to write stories just for children. He says he writes stories that interest people of all ages. He says he uses easy words so that everyone, even a child, can understand.

32. Alfred Strong is a famous _____ in the United States.

- A. doctor B. artist C. writer D. reader

33. Doctor Strong first became famous in _____.

- A. his eighties when an art show was travelling around the United States
- B. his fifties when his drawings and writings were published
- C. 1984 when his book *Mc Elligot's Pool* was published

D. his thirties when his first book was published

34. Doctor Strong's books are very popular in America because _____.

- A. they are stories about animals such as cats, elephants and so on
- B. they are written in easy words with colorful pictures
- C. he organized the art show in California
- D. they are written in a funny way

35. His purpose in writing many such books is _____.

- A. to show his original pictures and drawings
- B. to organize a special art show of his own
- C. to make his readers laugh or smile when they read his books
- D. not only to interest people but to discuss some serious social problems

第三部分 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

I often go to a special second-hand store with several friends. We go there to 36 some cheap goods. At this store, you can buy everything that you can 37 in a bag for only \$1!

I bought a few bags and 38 home to organize all of the goods on my kitchen floor as I 39 do. As I was looking at a man's old coat, I started to 40 it to see if there were flaws(瑕疵). I felt something in a hidden 41 pocket, so I pulled it out. It was a roll(卷) of paper, but I did not think much of it until I unfolded it and 42 saw a \$100 bill! Oh, my God! Well, when my husband and I 43 counting it all, it ended up being \$500! My husband and I were in 44! Unfortunately, there was no way to find out who the 45 was as these were clothes we 46 from a second-hand store.

Well, it so 47 that only four hours later, it was time to go to a meeting at our church. 48 we were there, a friendly young gentleman was visiting and he was 49 about himself. He told us that he was going to college to become a missionary(传教士). His college education was 50 at the chosen college, but he still had to pay an enrollment fee(注册费). Can you 51 how much? \$500! And he did not know how he would 52 it.

We decided to give him the \$500 we had found 53 that day and he was very moved. We told him the 54 of how it came into our hands, and everyone there was so amazed and 55 as it might be a gift from God.

- 36. A. look for B. give off C. go through D. look at

37. A. move B. put C. buy D. hide
 38. A. came B. found C. decorated D. left
 39. A. never B. probably C. usually D. hardly
 40. A. mend B. feel C. touch D. check
 41. A. inside B. broken C. huge D. beautiful
 42. A. slowly B. luckily C. suddenly D. immediately
 43. A. remained B. finished C. started D. enjoyed
 44. A. pain B. happiness C. disappointment D. check
 45. A. owner B. finder C. picker D. designer
 46. A. received B. bought C. borrowed D. stole
 47. A. began B. meant C. appeared D. happened
 48. A. Though B. While C. Before D. Since
 49. A. reported B. known C. told D. asked
 50. A. high B. normal C. free D. surprising
 51. A. write B. guess C. doubt D. repeat
 52. A. get B. expect C. take D. discover
 53. A. later B. earlier C. properly D. hard
 54. A. description B. story C. information D. dream
 55. A. serious B. patient C. calm D. thankful

主观卷

第四部分 单词填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

56. The government made a formal request (请求) for international support.
 57. He ignored (不理睬) all the 'No Smoking' signs and pulled out a cigarette.
 58. We are looking for someone who is reliable (可信赖的) and hard-working.
 59. The scientists need to organize (组织) themselves and work as a team.
 60. The rain prevented them from eating outdoors (在户外).
 61. She used her family's history as a basis (基础) for her novel.
 62. Her voice was surprisingly calm (平静的).
 63. It can take many years to recover (恢复) from the death of a loved one.

64. The actual (实际上的) cost was higher than we expected.
 65. As soon as he found out I was a doctor, her whole attitude (态度) changed.

第五部分 短语填空 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

从方框中选出 5 个短语, 并用其正确形式填空, 有 2 个多余选项。

such as	add up	a series of	give in
go through	make up one's mind	in order to	

66. The old ladies go through two world wars.
 67. She shut the window in order to keep the rain out.
 68. Although life was full of accidents, she refused to give in to difficulties.
 69. The scientists tried to make up their minds methods to improve the new medicine.
 70. Animals, such as rabbits and deer, remain active in winter, while others fall asleep.

第六部分 句子翻译 (共 5 小题; 每小题 4 分, 满分 20 分)

71. 信不信由你, 没有标准英语这回事儿。

72. 如果您能给我提些建议, 我会非常感激。

73. 因为对美国文化的兴趣, 很多年轻人希望能流利地说英语。 (使用强调句型强调划线部分)

74. 她问我是否能在下周的戏剧展 (drama show) 上扮演一个角色。

75. 尽管我不喜欢做运动, 我的母亲坚持要我加入这个足球俱乐部。 (insist)
