

姓名

准考证号

班级

学校

# 闵行区 2015 学年第一学期高一年级质量调研考试

## 英语试卷

考生注意：

1. 考试时间 120 分钟，试卷满分 150 分。
2. 本考试设试卷和答题纸两部分。试卷分为第 I 卷（第 1-11 页）和第 II 卷（第 12 页），全卷共 12 页。所有答题必须涂（选择题）或写（非选择题）在答题纸上，做在试卷上一律不得分。
3. 答题前，务必在答题纸上填写准考证号和姓名。

### 第 I 卷 （共103分）

#### I. Listening Comprehension

##### Section A

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. At 4:00.            B. At 4:30.            C. At 5:00.            D. At 5:30.
2. A. Teacher.            B. Writer.            C. Reporter.            D. Operator.
3. A. In a theater.        B. In a hospital.        C. In a library.        D. In a restaurant.
4. A. By plane.            B. By bus.            C. By car.            D. By train.
5. A. Filling out a form.                            B. Having an interview.  
C. Talking with his friend.                        D. Asking for information.
6. A. Because she feels very hot in the room.  
B. Because she wants to avoid meeting people.  
C. Because she wants to smoke a cigarette outside.  
D. Because she doesn't like the smell of the smoke inside.
7. A. Phone John to get help.                      B. Ask the woman to repair the computer.  
C. Repair the computer himself.                    D. Repair the computer with the woman.
8. A. Boring.            B. Amusing.            C. Touching.            D. Encouraging.

9. A. The man will probably go to Canada for his vacation.  
B. The man will probably wait until summer to go to Mexico.  
C. The man will probably not go to Canada for his vacation.  
D. The man will probably stay home during his vacation.
10. A. Have independent thought.                      B. Show respect to the teacher.  
C. Disagree with the teacher.                      D. Get angry at the teacher.

### **Section B**

**Directions:** *In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.*

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

11. A. It made a great progress.                      B. It developed a new type of product.  
C. It went out of business.                      D. It employed more workers.
12. A. Because it hadn't developed new products.  
B. Because the prices of the products were too high.  
C. Because the company didn't treat the customers well.  
D. Because the boss didn't want to keep the company.
13. A. Why a company lost its customers.  
B. Why a company went out of business.  
C. How a company went from bad to worse.  
D. How a company got out of its difficult situation.

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

14. A. Deciding on the stories.                      B. Checking the language.  
C. Finding mistakes.                      D. Writing headlines.
15. A. Reporters.                      B. Page designers.  
C. Foreign editors.                      D. Cartoonists.
16. A. The importance of reading newspapers.  
B. The steps of making a newspaper.  
C. The steps of reading a newspaper.  
D. The similarity between Teens and daily newspapers.

### Section C

**Directions:** In Section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

**Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

**Complete the form. Write ONE WORD for each answer.**

Community College Telephone Record	
Caller:	(17) Tim _____.
Reason of calling:	To (18) _____ an absence.
Reason of absence:	Down with a (19) _____.
Days to be away from school:	Tuesday, (20) _____ and Thursday.

**Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.**

**Complete the form. Write no more than THREE WORDS for each answer.**

To which city will Mr. Smith fly?	To (21) _____.
Why must Mr. Smith get to France as soon as possible?	Because he wants to attend (22) _____.
What's the reason for his preferring a window seat?	He loves to (23) _____ on the ground while flying.
When will the flight arrive at its destination?	At the (24) _____ 12:00 .PM.

## II. Grammar and Vocabulary

### Section A

**Directions:** After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

(A)

One morning, I was waiting at the bus stop, worried about being late for school. There were many people (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) at the bus stop, and some of them looked very anxious and disappointed. When the bus finally came, we all hurried on board. I got a place next to the window, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ I had a good view of the sidewalk. A boy on a bike (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) my attention. He (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) beside the bus and waving his arms. I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the driver, but he refused to stop (29) \_\_\_\_\_ we reached the next stop.

Still, the boy kept riding. He was carrying something over his shoulder and shouting. Finally, when we came to the next stop, the boy ran up to the door of the bus. I heard (30) \_\_\_\_\_ excited conversation. Then the driver stood up and asked, "Did anyone lose a suitcase at the last stop?" A woman on the bus shouted, "Oh, dear! It's (31) \_\_\_\_\_". She pushed her way to the driver and took the suitcase thankfully. Everyone on the bus began talking about (32) \_\_\_\_\_ the boy had done, and the crowd of strangers suddenly became friendly to one another.

(B)

Cold weather can be hard on pets, just like it can be hard on people. Sometimes owners forget that their cats are just as used to the warm shelter as they are. Some owners will leave their animals outside for a long period of time, thinking that all animals are used to (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) outdoors. This (34) \_\_\_\_\_ put their pets in danger of serious illness. There are things you can do to keep your animal warm and safe.

Keep your pets inside as much as you can when the weather is bad. If you have to take them out, (35) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) outside with them. When you're cold enough to go inside, they probably are too. If you must leave them outside for a long time, make sure they have a warm, solid shelter against the wind, thick bedding, and plenty of non-frozen water.

If (36) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) alone outside, dogs and cats can be very smart in their search for warm shelter. They can dig into snow banks or hide somewhere. Watch them closely (37) \_\_\_\_\_ they are left outdoors, and provide them with shelter of good quality. Keep an eye (38) \_\_\_\_\_ your pet's water. Sometimes owners don't realize that a water bowl has frozen and their pet can't get anything (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (drink). Animals that don't have clean and unfrozen water may drink dirty water outside, (40) \_\_\_\_\_ may contain something unhealthy for them.

**Section B**

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. chances	B. deadly	C. avoid	D. reasonable	E. involve	F. warn
G. choices	H. discuss	I. medical	J. believe	K. fear	

Increasingly, Americans are becoming their own doctors, by going online to *diagnose* (诊断) their *symptoms* (病症), order home health tests or medical devices, or even self-treat their illnesses with drugs from Internet *pharmacies* (药店). Some 41 doctors because of

the high cost of medical care, especially if they lack health insurance. Or they may stay because they find it *embarrassing* (难为情) to 42 their weight, *alcohol consumption* (酗酒) or couch potato habits. Patients may also 43 what they might learn about their health, or they distrust physicians because of *negative* (不愉快的) experiences in the past. But playing doctor can also be a 44 game.

Every day, more than six million Americans turn to the Internet for 45 answers – most of them aren't nearly *skeptical* (怀疑的) enough of what they find. A survey by the Pew Internet & American Life Project found that 72 percent of those surveyed 46 all or most of what they read on health websites. They shouldn't. Look up "headache", and the 47 of finding reliable and complete information are only one in ten. Of the 169 websites the researchers rated, only 16 scored as "high quality". Recent studies found faulty facts about all sorts of other disorders, causing one research team to 48 that a large amount of incomplete, inaccurate and even dangerous information exists on the Internet.

The problem is most people don't know the safe way to surf the Web. "They use a search engine like Google, get millions of 49 and start clicking. But that's risky, because almost anybody can put up a site that looks *authoritative* (权威的), so it's hard to know if what you're reading is 50 or not," says Dr. Sarah Bass from the National Cancer Institute.

### III. Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Is talking on a cell phone harmful to your health? It is 51 to know for sure. Some research suggests that 52 users of mobile phones are at a greater risk of developing brain *tumors* (肿瘤). 53, many other studies suggest there are no links between cancer and cell phone use.

The main problem with the current research is that mobile phones have only been 54 since the 1990s. 55, it is impossible to study the long term *exposure* (暴露在) of cell phone use. This concerns many health professionals who point out that many cancers take at least 10 years to 56. Another concern about these studies is that many have been *funded* (资助) by those who benefit financially from the cell phone industry.

Some researchers believe that other types of wireless technology may also be 57 to human health, including laptops and *cordless* (无线) phones. Organizations that are

concerned about the effects of *electromagnetic radiation* (电磁辐射) suggest 58 all cordless devices with *wired* (有线的) ones. They say that many cordless phones give off dangerous levels of EMR even when they are not in use. They even suggest placing electronic devices, such as computers and alarm clocks out of 59, or at least six feet from your pillow.

A growing number of health professionals worldwide are *recommending* (建议) that cell phone users should use their phones carefully 60 more *definitive* (确切的) studies can be *conducted* (实施). They 61 that adults use headsets or speaker phones and that children and teens, whose brain tissues are still developing, use cell phones only for emergencies. Concerned medical experts use the example of tobacco to *estimate* (评估) the 62 risks. Many years ago, people smoked 63 and were not concerned about the effects of cigarettes on their health. Today, people know that cigarettes cause lung cancer, 64 it is still unknown exactly how or why. Some doctors fear that the same thing will 65 with *devices* (设备) such as cell phones.

- |                    |                |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 51. A. unimportant | B. difficult   | C. amusing         | D. unnecessary       |
| 52. A. urgent      | B. careful     | C. old             | D. regular           |
| 53. A. However     | B. Therefore   | C. Moreover        | D. Otherwise         |
| 54. A. cheap       | B. popular     | C. risky           | D. safe              |
| 55. A. As a result | B. In addition | C. On the contrary | D. On the other hand |
| 56. A. preserve    | B. disappear   | C. damage          | D. develop           |
| 57. A. useful      | B. dangerous   | C. effective       | D. beneficial        |
| 58. A. dealing     | B. comparing   | C. connecting      | D. replacing         |
| 59. A. living-room | B. kitchen     | C. bedrooms        | D. bathroom          |
| 60. A. until       | B. because     | C. if              | D. since             |
| 61. A. warn        | B. recommend   | C. disagree        | D. prevent           |
| 62. A. slight      | B. obvious     | C. potential       | D. subtle            |
| 63. A. freely      | B. moderately  | C. rarely          | D. normally          |
| 64. A. as          | B. unless      | C. whether         | D. though            |
| 65. A. stop        | B. happen      | C. break           | D. maintain          |

## Section B

**Directions:** Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Most people think of racing when they see *greyhounds* (灰狗) and believe they need lots of exercise. They can actually be quite lazy! Greyhounds are good at fast races but not long-distance running. They do need regular exercise but they like to run for a short burst and then get back on the bed or a comfortable seat. Another misunderstanding is that greyhounds must be *aggressive* (好斗的) because they are big in size. In fact greyhounds love people and are gentle with children.

Greyhounds can live for 12 – 14 years but usually only race for two or three years, and after that they make great pets. They don't need a lot of space, don't make a lot of noise, and don't eat a lot for their size.

Normally, greyhounds can be as tall as 90 cm. There is, however, a small-sized greyhound, which stands only 33 cm. Greyhounds come in a variety of colors. Grey and yellowish-brown are the most common. Others include black, white, blue, red and brown or a mix of these.

Greyhounds have smooth body coats, low body fat and are very healthy. Because they're *slim* (苗条的), they don't have the leg problems like other dogs of the same height. But they do feel the cold, especially since they would much rather be at home in bed than walking around outside.

66. The passage is mainly written to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tell people how to raise greyhounds  
B. let people know more about greyhounds  
C. explain why greyhounds are aggressive  
D. describe greyhounds of different colors
67. Which of the following is TRUE about greyhounds?  
A. They are good at long running.      B. They prefer outdoor exercise.  
C. They are quite different in size.      D. They are difficult to raise.
68. Why does the author say that greyhounds make great pets?  
A. They are big in size.      B. They live a very long life.  
C. They can run races for some time.      D. They are quiet and easy to look after.
69. If you keep a pet greyhound, it is important \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to keep it slim      B. to take special care of its legs  
C. to keep it warm      D. to take it to animal doctors regularly

(B)

**Winners Club**

**You choose to be a winner!**

The Winners Club is a bank account specially designed for teenagers. It has been made to help you better manage your money. The Winners Club is a *transaction account* (交易账户) where you receive a key-card so you can get to your money 24/7—that’s 24 hours a day, 7 days a week!



It’s a club with impressive features for teenagers:

**●No account keeping fees!**

You’re no millionaire so we don’t expect you to pay large fees. In fact, there are no account keeping or transaction fees!

**●Excellent interest rates!**

You want your money to grow. The Winners Club has a good rate of interest which gets even better if you make at least two *deposits* (储蓄) without taking them out in a month.

**●Convenient**

Teenagers are busy—we get that. You may never need to come to a bank at all. With the Winners Club you can choose to use handy tellers and to bank from home using the phone and the Internet. You can have money directly deposited into your Winners Club account. This could be your pocket money or your pay from your part-time job!

.....  
The Winners Club is a great choice for teenagers. And it is so easy to join. Simply fill in an application form. You will have to get permission from your parent or *guardian* (监护人) but it is easy. We can’t wait to hear from you. It’s the best way to choose to be a winner!  
.....

70. The Winners Club is a bank account intended for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. parents                  B. teenagers                  C. winners                  D. adults
71. If you want to be a member of the Winners Club, you must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be an Internet user                  B. be permitted by your parent  
C. have a big sum of money                  D. be in your twenties
72. Which of the following is TRUE about the Winners Club?  
A. Special gifts are ready for parents.



- B. The bank opens only on work days.
- C. Services are convenient for its members.
- D. Fees are necessary for the account keeping.

73. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To set up a club.
- B. To provide part-time jobs.
- C. To organize kid-parent activities.
- D. To introduce a new banking service.

(C)

Have you ever had travel problems because your airplane was late? It is a common problem and it is getting worse. Airport delays make people angry and cost the country billions in lost work time.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is the government agency that oversees air travel. They studied the problem of airline delays.

They found eleven major problems and suggested eleven ways to fix them. Some of the problems are caused because different *regions* (地区) of the country do things differently. The regions don't talk to each other enough. Some of them need new computers.

Also, more planes are flying. A strong economy has more people using airplanes to get around. Airplanes are a form of mass transportation now, like trains and buses were in the past. More planes in the airport cause delays.

The airport in San Francisco is a good example. It is growing fast. Many people go through San Francisco to get to other places around the world. Ron Wilson of the San Francisco International Airport says, "If you've got 18 flights that all want to take off at 8:00 am and you're on the 18<sup>th</sup> plane in line, you're going to be 40 minutes late."

Weather is another main reason for delays. Weather causes about 70% of delays. Fog or freezing rain can cause delays.

The first thing the FAA wants to do is take control away from the regions during heavy traffic times and bad weather. A national center would make decisions on things that affect the whole country. The FAA also wants to put more distance between planes in the sky when the

weather is bad. This rule could cause even more delays.

The FAA knows that their solutions will not solve the problems with airport delays. But, they hope to make things better. There are just too many planes, too few traffic controllers, and not enough new technology.

74. FAA found that some of the delay problems are caused by \_\_\_\_\_ between two regions.

- A. different languages
- B. technical misunderstanding
- C. misunderstanding of the rules
- D. lack of communication

75. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a reason for airline delays?

- A. A growing number of flights.
- B. Bad weather.
- C. A growing population.
- D. Lack of new technology.

76. The word “*oversees*” (in 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph) probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. makes use of
- B. takes control of
- C. catches hold of
- D. does a favor of

77. Which of the statements best gives the main idea of the passage?

- A. FAA should make decisions to stop airport delays.
- B. Airport delays are on the rise.
- C. Travel problems cost billions in lost work time.
- D. FAA has taken control of air traffic nationwide.

### Section C

**Directions:** *Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.*

Early people had very little effect on the environment. They lived in caves in very small “clan” groups. They collected or killed only enough for the clan’s survival. Early clans were nomadic, which meant that they didn’t stay in one place. Instead, they moved around, following the animals that were their main food source and seeking areas where seasonal plants grew wild. Moving around seasonally helped to protect the environment. The land had

time to recover and animals had time to *breed* (繁殖) before the clan returned for the next season.

As time went by, these small family clans joined with others to form larger groups for protection. Joining with other clans gave them more hunters and more women to help cut up the meat and share it between families. Eventually, people *tamed* (驯养) wild animals such as dogs and horses. People settled around rivers and *fertile* (肥沃的) plains to share responsibilities and duties. Then, people began to plant crops instead of moving to areas where the plants grew. This development changed the environment.

Traditional forms of work also changed. Some people were better at performing a particular task than other clan members, so then began to specialize in things they were good at doing. This also meant that they began to exchange their goods for things that others produced.

Compared to the past, modern civilization has experienced many changes to become the highly developed society that exists today. Populations have increased rapidly. Forests have been cleared for farms. Inventions and technology have made work easier. However, nowadays, what people mostly concerned is that the resources in the world are limited and the population in the world is keeping increasing. As concerned citizens, it is up to us to learn from past mistakes and to help maintain and improve our environment.

(Note: Answer the questions or complete the statements in **NO MORE THAN 8 WORDS**)

78. Why did early people have very little effect on the environment?

79. Later on, small clans joined together in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

80. What happened when people began to specialize in things they were good at doing?

81. In today's world, \_\_\_\_\_ are the two problems that worry people most.

第 II 卷 (共 47 分)

I. Translation

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

82. 我们应该密切关注空气质量。(attention)
83. 她考试前非常紧张, 整夜都没睡好。(so...that)
84. 我们应该把课堂中学到的东西用于实践中。(apply)
85. 新建的游乐场要到明年春天才会向游人开放。(until)
86. 在西方国家, 如果交谈时缺乏眼神交流会被看作是不礼貌的行为。(lack of)
87. 学生应该经常参加户外活动, 不要总是待在教室里做作业。(instead of)

II. Guided Writing

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120 - 150 words according to the instructions and the pictures given below.

请根据以下的图片内容写一篇英文日记。可适当增加一定的细节。



# 闵行区 2015 学年第一学期高一年级质量调研考试英语试卷参考 答案

2016-01-14

## 第 I 卷

### 一、参考答案

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. C 10 B

**11 C 12 A 13 D 14 A 15 B 16 B**

17. Hamilton 18. report 19. fever 20. Wednesday

21. Paris 22. his brother's wedding / a wedding

23. see the scenery 24. local time

25. waiting 26. so 27. caught 28. was riding

29. until 30. an 31. mine 32. what

33. living 34. can / could / might 35. stay 36. left

37. when / if 38. on 39. to drink 40. which

41 C 42 H 43 K 44 B 45 I 46 J 47 A 48 F 49 G 50 D

51 B 52 D 53 A 54 B 55 A 56 D 57 B 58 D 59 C 60 A

61 B 62 C 63 A 64 D 65 B **66 B 67 C 68 D 69 C 70 B**

**71 B 72 C 73 D 74 D 75 C 76 B 77 B**

78. Because they collected or killed very little / their seasonal moving helped to protect the environment.

79. get protection / protect themselves

80. They began to exchange their goods

81. limited resources and over-population

### 二、评分标准

1、第 1~10 题；17~65 题每题 1 分。第 11~16 题；66~81 题每题 2 分。

2、语法题的答案可忽略大小写。

3、第 21 小题的首字母需大写，否则不得分。

4、第 78~81 题答案仅供阅卷参考。考生如有其它符合题意的表达法，且无语法错误可得分。

## 第 II 卷

## 一、参考答案

### (一) 中译英

82. We should pay close attention to the air quality.

83. She was so tense before the examinations that she couldn't sleep well the whole night.

84. We should apply what we have learned in the classroom to practice.

85. The newly built amusement park will not be open to the public until next spring.

86. In Western countries, lack of eye contact when communicating with each other is considered to be bad manners.

87. Students should regularly take part in outdoor activities instead of doing exercises in the classroom all the time.

### (二) 写作

略

## 二、评分标准

### (一) 中译英

1、本题总分 **27** 分。第 82~84 题每题 4 分；第 85~87 每题 5 分。

2、每题中，单词拼写、标点符号、大小写错误累计每两处扣 1 分。

3、严重的语法错误每处扣 1 分。

4、未使用提示词扣一分。

5、所给答案仅供参考，考生如有其它符合题意的表达法，且无语法错误可得分。

### (二) 写作

一、评分原则：

1、本题总分为 **20** 分，按 5 个档次给分。

2、评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3、评分时应考虑：内容要点的完整性、上下文的连贯、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的准确性。

二、内容要点：

**1. 购买礼物（毛衣） 2. 制作蛋糕 3. 庆祝生日（吃蛋糕） 4. 拍照留念**

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档	• 覆盖了所有内容要点；
<b>18 分—20 分</b>	• 运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇；
	• 语法或用词方面有个别错误，但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；体现了较强的语言运用能力；
	• 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。
第二档	• 覆盖了所有内容要点；

<b>15分—17分</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求；</li> <li>• 语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；</li> <li>• 使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。</li> </ul>
第三档	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖了内容要点；</li> <li>• 运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求；</li> <li>• 语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。</li> </ul>
<b>12分—14分</b>	
第四档	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容；</li> <li>• 所用句式和词汇有限；</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul>
<b>6分—11分</b>	
第五档	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 明显遗漏主要内容；</li> <li>• 句式单调、词汇贫乏；</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul>
<b>1分—5分</b>	
<b>0分</b>	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。