

太原市 2016-2017 学年第二学期高一年级期末考试
英语试卷

第一卷 (共 70 分)

第一部分 听力理解 (略)

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 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。答案写在答题卡上。

16. -Where can I meet you at 7:30?

-I _____ in the gym then.

A. am working out

B. will be working out

C. had worked out

D. have been working out

解析: B 考察将来进行时。题干意思是“---我 7:30 在哪儿见你? ---我那时会在健身房锻炼”。Work out 在此表示锻炼。

17. Do _____ in case of fire and find the safe way out.

A. keep cool

B. keeping cool

C. not stay calm

D. staying calm

解析: A. 考察动词短语 keep cool 表示 冷静。Do 之后加动词原形。“如遇火警保持冷静, 找到安全的出路。”

18. I'll sleep with the window open _____ it's really cold.

A. if

B. when

C. unless

D. because

解析: C. 考察状语从句。Unless 表示“除非, 如果不”。“除非真的很凉快, 否则我不会开着窗户睡觉。”

19. _____ busy you are, you should do some reading every day.

A. Whatever

B. However

C. Whichever

D. Whenever

解析: B. 考察让步状语从句。However 表示“无论怎样”, 之后需要加形容词+主语+谓语动词。“无论有多忙, 你都应该每天读书。”

20. He said that the painting _____ in a day.

A. would finish

B. will finish

C. will be finished

D. would be finished

解析: D. 考察过去将来时。“他说这幅画将来有一天会被完成”。

21. The bus _____ the heavy snow and we had to walk the rest of the way.

A. stuck in

B. stuck to

C. was stuck to

D. was stuck in

解析: D. 考察动词短语。Be stuck in 表示“陷入.../困于...”。“这辆车困于大雪中, 我们不得不走完剩下的路。”

22. He _____ have watched TV at home for I saw him in the classroom.

- A. shouldn't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. may not

解析：B. 考察情态动词。Couldn't 表示“不可能”。“他不可能在家看电视因为我刚才看到他在教室”。

23. Team sport can help to develop a child's _____ skills.

- A. social B. original C. formal D. classical

解析：A. 考察形容词辨析。“团体性运动能够帮助培养孩子的社会技能”。

24. Time is _____, but we are not making any progress.

- A. getting around B. dying away C. ripping off D. running out

解析：D. 考察动词词组辨析。Run out 表示“耗尽”。“时间马上就要用完了，但是我们还没有任何的进步”。

25. -_____

-Sure, How can I help you?

- A. How are you doing? B. What do you think of it?
C. Can I ask you a favor? D. Have you been busy?

解析：C. 考察情景用于。Ask you a favor 表示“向你寻求帮助”。“——我能向你寻求帮助吗？——当然，我能怎样帮你。”

第二节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。答案写在答题卡上。

Spring had come to the mountains of my hometown. Fresh green grass and sweet-smelling ___26___ were coming up in my yard. Bees and butterflies were ___27___ among them. It was the liveliest day I had ever seen.

___28___, today dark storm clouds and heavy April rain took the sunshine out of the spring. Rain drops hit my front window as I ___29___ to the local store for another week's worth of food. I walked in and wiped the water out of my hair and off my glasses. After filling my cart（购物车），I paid for my food, and headed towards the door. Nature ___30___ called, so I found myself leaving my cart and rushing to the ___31___. After answering the call, I was cleaning up ___32___ I heard a sudden noise behind me. I ___33___ and saw that an elderly gentleman had fallen to the floor. I rushed over to see ___34___ he was all right. With the aid of another customer, I helped him to his feet. He was unhurt and ___35___ us both several times. I headed back to my ___36___ and pushed it to my car. The rain didn't stop ___37___ I was shining on the inside.

In this life I have found time and time ___38___ that we are most alive when we stop to help ___39___. I have found that we are most ourselves when we share kindness, ___40___ joy, and do all we can to make this world a better place.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 26. A. trees | B. fruits | C. flowers | D. seeds |
| 27. A. running | B. dancing | C. planting | D. growing |
| 28. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Besides | D. Otherwise |
| 29. A. rode | B. walked | C. left | D. drove |
| 30. A. slowly | B. loudly | C. suddenly | D. luckily |
| 31. A. store | B. restroom | C. car | D. rain |
| 32. A. when | B. while | C. since | D. after |
| 33. A. asked | B. entered | C. lived | D. turned |
| 34. A. that | B. before | C. if | D. because |
| 35. A. helped | B. thanked | C. blamed | D. questioned |
| 36. A. cart | B. yard | C. customer | D. phone |
| 37. A. and | B. but | C. for | D. so |
| 38. A. away | B. alike | C. around | D. again |
| 39. A. others | B. them | C. other | D. himself |
| 40. A. hide | B. return | C. replace | D. spread |

26. 答案: C. 空格前 sweet-smelling 意思是闻起来很香, 而且对应的季节是 spring 春天, 所以答案是 C. flowers.

27. 答案: B. Bees and butterflies 指的是蜜蜂和蝴蝶, 这里讲蜜蜂和蝴蝶在花丛中跳舞, 所以答案是 B. dancing.

28. 答案: A. 上文讲到春天到来时怡人的风景, 而第二段则讲到暴风雨来临, 所以应该用转折, 答案是 A. However.

29. 答案: D. front window 指的是汽车前面的窗户, 可知作者正开着车, 所以答案是 D. drove.

30. 答案: C. 这里讲到作者购物结账之后准备出门, 此时出现另外一个情景 "Nature called", 意思是 "人有三急", 所以应该用转折, 答案是 C. suddenly.

31. 答案: B. 这里讲到作者去卫生间, 所以答案是 B. restroom.

32. 答案: A. 作者正在清理的时候, 突然听到后面嘈杂的声音, 这里考察 when 的用法, "be doing sth...when..." 表示 "正在做某事...突然...", 所以答案是 A. When.

33. 答案: D. 我听到后面嘈杂的声音, 所以应该是转身, 答案是 D. turned.

34. 答案: C. 我看到老人摔倒, 所以赶紧过去看老人是否还好, 答案是 C. if.

35. 答案: B. 我们帮助了老人, 老师谢谢我们. 答案是 B. thanked.
36. 答案: A. 帮助完老人之后, 我回头走到我购物车的位置. 答案是 A. cart.
37. 答案: B. 虽然外面在下雨, 但是我内心却非常阳光, 对比雨天和助人为乐之后我的内心. 答案是 B.
38. 答案: D. 固定搭配 “time and time again” 表示 “一次又一次”. 答案是 D. again.
39. 答案: A. 帮助其他人, 答案是 A. others.
40. 答案: D. 扩散我们的快乐. 答案是 D. spread.

第三部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项。答案写在答题卡上。**注意: C 篇分 A、B 两种题型, A (易) 种题型为客观题, B (难) 种题型为主观题。**

A

The following are about modern wonders of the world.

The Suez Canal

More than 3, 000 years ago, a king of Egypt ordered that a river be built to connect the Mediterranean Sea (地中海) and the Red Sea. This kind of man-made river is called a canal. However, ancient Egyptians did not keep this canal in use. As years passed, the sands of the great deserts of Egypt closed the small canal.

In 1859, Egyptian workers began rebuilding the canal. It was opened and named the Suez Canal on November 17th, 1869. Though closed several times because of war or political problems, the Suez Canal is still the fastest crossing from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean today, saving shipping companies a great deal of time and money.

The Channel Tunnel

The great canal connects oceans. The next great wonder connects land. It is called the Channel Tunnel, or “Chunnel”, connecting Britain with France. The tunnel is 50 kilometers long, built about 45 meters below the earth under the English Channel (海峡).

The work began in 1987 and it took seven years to finish. The cost was more than 13, 000 million dollars. The Chunnel opened in 1994.

Today, the Chunnel is very busy. High-speed trains carry cars, trucks and passengers from Britain to France and back again. The trains are famous for their smooth, quiet ride. The money paid for the trip is slowly paying for the huge cost.

The Three Gorges Dam

The Three Gorges Dam is perhaps the largest construction project on earth. The work began in 1993. The Three Gorges Dam is built to produce power and control China's Yangtze River. The completed dam produces large amounts of electric power.

Completed in 2009, the dam creates a huge lake about 632 square kilometers. Some critics say the dam harms the environment and damages historical areas. More than one million people had been resettled before the dam was finished. Chinese government officials say it will lead to increased economic development in cities near the dam, and the terrible

floods caused by the Yangtze have become memories of the past.

41. Which of the following took the longest time to build?
- A. The Red sea. B. The English Channel.
- C. The Chunnel. D. The Three Gorges Dam
42. What do we know about the effects the Three Gorges Dam has on China?
- A. It helps to protect the historical sites.
- B. It saves time for ships to travel upstream.
- C. It reduces the number of flood victims.
- D. It powers an area of 632 square kilometers.

参考答案与解析：

41. D 细节题。A 项 The Red sea 没有提到建造时间，排除。B 项 The English Channel 没有提到建造时间，排除。C 项 The Chunnel 文章中没出现，排除。D 项 The Three Gorges Dam 有建造时间，正确。

42. C 细节题。由原文 and the terrible floods caused by the Yangtze have become memories of the past. 得出答案。

B

Tu Youyou, born in December, 1930, is a Chinese scientist and educator. She is best known for discovering artemisinin(青蒿素) used to treat malaria (疟疾), which has saved millions of lives. For her work, Tu received the 2015 Nobel Prize in Medicine.

Scientists worldwide had tried over 240,000 medicines to treat malaria without success. In 1969, Tu Youyou, then 39 years old, decided to turn to traditional Chinese herbs(草药) for possible solutions. She looked into the Chinese medical classics in history, visiting traditional Chinese doctors all over the country on her own. She gathered her findings in a notebook, in which she recorded 640 methods of treating malaria. She and her team also experimented with over 2,000 traditional Chinese herbs.

During this time, her husband was forced to work in the countryside, and their young daughter had to take care of herself in Beijing.

Years of research all came down to one type of herb named *qinghao*. The animal tests showed it was completely effective in mice and monkeys. So Tu volunteered to be the first human subject. “As head of this research group, I had the responsibility”, she said. It was safe with her, so she continued to try it out with more human patients.

In 2007, her office was in an old apartment building in Beijing. Before 2011, Tu Youyou had been described as “almost completely forgotten by people”. Yet in 2015, the Nobel Prize committee said her discoveries had given the world powerful new ways to fight a powerful disease which affected hundreds of millions of people every year. In terms of improving human health and reducing suffering, Mrs. Tu’s contribution is beyond words.

43. How did Tu Youyou find *qinghao* as a treatment?
- A. By testing it on children. B. By researching for years.
C. By reading foreign books. C. By asking malaria patients.
44. What does the underlined word “effective” mean in Paragraph 4?
- A. Successful. B. Useless. C. Unclear. D. Normal.
45. What can we infer from the last paragraph about Mrs. Tu?
- A. She couldn't afford an apartment in Beijing.
B. She didn't want her findings to be known.
C. She didn't care much for fame while researching.
D. She wasn't able to describe her findings clearly.

参考答案与解析：

43. B 细节题。根据关键词 *qinghao* 定位到文章第四段首句 *Years of research all came down to one type of herb named qinghao.* 数年来的研究发现了一种名为青蒿的药草。“*Years of research*”与“*researching for years*”形成同义替换。

44. A 猜词题。画线单词所在句意思是：动物研究表明这个药物在猴子和老鼠身上有效。所以屠呦呦成为第一个人类受试者。根据前后句因果关系可猜出词义。

45. C 推断题。由原文中的 *Before 2011, Tu Youyou had been described as “almost completely forgotten by people”* 可推测出屠呦呦不在乎名利。

C

以下为 A(易)、B(难)两种题型，任选一种，做 A 种题型的不做 B 种，做 B 种题型的不做 A 种

What is the best way to catch someone who is telling a lie?

For a long time, the traditional method of catching liars was to watch their body language. Many people - from parents to police officers depend on this method. But does a person's body tell us the truth?

According to a new study, it is not the case. Researchers in the UK recently found that talking seems to be the best way to smoke out a liar. Their study took place at an airport.

The researchers asked volunteers to pretend they were real passengers and then lie to airport security officers. Some of the officers used conversation methods to question them, while other officers depend on their body language. The officers using the talking method were 20 times more likely to catch the liars.

Like many methods, this talking technique has a name. It is called *Controlled Cognitive Engagement* or CCE for short. Here are four ways of catching a liar.

① Use open-ended questions.

These are the opposite of “Yes” and “No” questions. Open-ended questions force the person to continue the story of their lies until they are caught in their own web of lies.

② Surprise them.

Ask questions they may not think you are going to ask. Ask questions that are surprising or off-topic. This will make it harder for them to keep lying.

③ Look for small details that do not make sense.

Ask them details in their stories and look for facts that seem to disagree with each other. But do not let them know you know. Just let them dig themselves deeper into a hole.

④ Watch for changes in confidence and speaking styles.

Liars will often change their speaking styles when they are questioned. For example, when they feel in control they may be very talkative. But if they feel they are losing control, they may not talk much at all.

(以下是 A 种题型)

46. What is the best title of this passage?
- A. How to Catch a Liar B. Airport Security Improved
C. CCE Method Never Fails D. Lie with Body Language
47. Which of the following methods is most likely to help you catch a liar?
- A. Ask the person if he is telling the truth.
B. Surprise the person by raising your voice.
C. Focus on the person's body language.
D. Notice changes in the person's confidence.
48. Why should you ask open-ended questions in order to catch a liar?
- A. Because they are easy to answer.
B. Because they are harder to lie about.
C. Because they are off the topic.
D. Because they change your talking style.
49. Who does the word "them" refer to in the fourth paragraph?
- A. Security officers.
B. Real passengers.
C. Study volunteers.
D. English researchers.
50. Which of the following is NOT true about the CCE method?
- A. It aims to smoke out liars through conversations.
B. It works better than simply reading body languages.
C. It focuses on what someone says and how he says it.
D. It has been widely used by parents and police officers.

参考答案:A 题型

46-50 ADBCD

答案解析:

46. A 本题为最佳标题题,考查文章主旨。文章第一段以“抓住说谎的人最好的方式是什么”这一问句开头,下文也全部在介绍如何抓住说谎的人,所以应该选择 A 选项。

47. D 题目问的是下面哪种方法更可能帮助你抓住说谎的人,属多细节题。A 选项意思为问他问题如果说他说的是真话,文章说的是怎样抓住说谎的人,与文章不符。B 选项定位到文章② Surprise them 部分,文章并未提到通过提高声音来使他们惊讶。C 选项文章第四段最后一句说的是使用说话方法的人比使用关注肢体语言的人有 20 倍的可能抓住说谎的人,故排除。D 选项在文章最后一段提及,所以为正确选项。

48. B 根据题目定位到文章① Use open-ended questions 部分。A、C、D 选项均未提及。

49. C 猜词题。一些安检员用对话方式来提问“他们”，“他们”指代的就是上句提到的研究志愿者。
50. D 判断对错题，也属多细节题。D 根据文章第二段，观察人们的肢体语言才是父母和警察广泛使用的方法，CCE 并未被父母和警察广泛使用，

(以下是 B 种题型)

46. Where did the experiment take place?
47. What is the name of the talking method that catches liars?
48. Why should you ask surprising questions while trying to catch a liar?
49. How much better is the talking method than reading body language?
50. How does the liar behave when he feels in control?

参考答案:

B 题型

46. At an airport. 细节题，根据题目定位到文章第三段。Their study took place at an airport.
47. It is called *Controlled Cognitive Engagement* or CCE for short. 根据题目定位到文章第五段。Here are four ways of catching a liar.
48. Because This will make it harder for them to keep lying. 根据题目定位到文章② Surprise them 部分。
49. The officers using the talking method were 20 times more likely to catch the liars. 根据题目定位到文章第四段最后一句。
50. They may be very talkative. 根据题目定位到文章最后一段

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。答案写在答题卡上。

How to Save More and Spend Less

There are many simple ways to save more money without feeling the pain. You can even turn it into a challenge or a game to make it more enjoyable.

___51___

You went shopping and now your pocket is heavy with loose change. Count it, keep what you might need for bus tickets and put the rest in a piggy bank. After two months, empty the piggy bank and deposit(存储) the amount in your saving account.

Give up your expensive habits.

Cut down on the beer and cigarettes. Not only will this keep you healthier, but it'll let you save up on unwanted expenses. ___52___ If you don't stop now, you'll end up paying a lot more for them anyway.

Visit ATMs less often.

Reducing the times you use the ATM can help you cut down on your costs. ____53____By doing so you won't have to make unnecessary withdrawals(取款) .

Use cash.

Every time you use your credit card or cellphone to pay for something, you're losing track of exactly how much you're spending. If you're buying something, buy it with cash. This will give you a clearer idea of how much you're actually spending. ____54____

Carry your own bag when shopping.

With the government taking measures to reduce plastic usage, most shops have moved onto paper and cloth bags. ____55____ Instead of paying for these, carry your own bag.

- A. Save your change.
- B. Instead of turning to those machines, manage your finance well.
- C. However, these are more expensive when compared to plastic ones.
- D. Seeing more money leaving your hands, you'll be more aware of spending.
- E. Even the government is increasing the tax on these to reduce the use of them.

51. A 该篇文章为典型的小标题类五选五，其余标题皆为祈使句，根据形式判定，只有A项为祈使句；
52. E 根据E选项中 these 这一代词的指示功能。其前的句子中应包括可数名词的复数形式，或并列名词作主语，beer and cigarettes 符合要求。且根据52后半句“如果你不戒烟戒酒，那么你将会花费更多”可知，翻译可行。
53. B 由于B选项包含 machine 一词，可知该选项出现的前一句应包含“机器”，ATM（自助取款机）符合要求；
54. D “Seeing more money leaving your hands（看着更多的钱从你的手中流出）”，能从手中流出的一定是现金（cash）；
55. C 根据题意，能跟 plastic 比较的一定是另外一种材质，涉及材质的是最后一个小标题。“当购物的时候，带上你自己的袋子”。

第二卷（共30分）

第四部分 短文填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

阅读下列材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。答案写在文中题号后的横线上。

Betty Ford was born in 1918 in Chicago. Her family moved to Michigan when she 56. _____(be) young. Betty did everything 57. _____(careful) and enjoyed music best. After high school, she went to school 58. _____(learn) more about dancing. Later on, she met a famous 59. _____(dance), Martha Graham. She joined Graham's troupe(表演团) in New York. After five years, Betty moved back to Michigan 60. _____ started a dancing group

there. She taught dancing to children with disabilities. Betty met Gerald Ford in 1947. They got 61. _____(marry) the next year. Gerald chose to work for Congress (国会) after 62. _____(wed). He was in Congress for 25 years. Betty took care 63. _____ their children. A short time later, Nixon gave up his position of the president. As a result, Gerald Ford 64. _____ (elect) president and Betty became 65. _____ First Lady.

解析:

56. was 考察时态, 根据主句已知动词 moved 可知时态为过去式, 故用 was。
57. carefully 考察形副变形, 副词修饰动词, carefully 修饰 did。
58. to learn 考察 to do 作目的状语。
59. dancer 考察词性变化, 空前是 famous 形容词, 故填名词指人 dancer。
60. and 考察连词, moved 和 started 两个动词表并列。
61. married 考察 get +done 表状态。
62. wedding 考察词性转化, 空前 after 是介词, 故填名词表“婚礼”。
63. of 考察固定搭配 take care of “照顾”。
64. was elected 考察动词时态和语态, 由句意可知他被选为总统, 通篇都是过去式。
65. the 考察序数词前加定冠词。

第五部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 单句改错 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

下列各句中都有一处错误, 错误设计一个单词的增加、删除或修改, 请按照要求修改下列各句。

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: 把多余的词用斜线(\)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。

66. So far the boys have be able to swim across the river.

解析: 将 be 改为 been, 考察现在完成时 have been

67. Following the rules of the road and don't drive too fast.

解析: 将 following 改为 follow, 考察识别谓语和非谓语, 此处有谓有连用谓语。

68. Although the sun is shining, but it isn't very warm outside.

解析: 去掉 but, 考察连词, 有 although, 去 but。

69. He thought he could produce more rice by cross two different plants.

解析：将 cross 改为 crossing，考察 by doing。

70. Traditional cellphones are on way out as smartphones develop rapidly.

解析：on 后加 the/their，考察固定搭配 on the/one's way “在回家的路上”。

第二节 书面表达 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华，你所在的城市出现“共享单车”，请写一篇倡导低碳出行的演讲稿，要点如下：

汽车	带来污染和拥堵
共享单车	不必担心存放和丢失
	无污染，缓解拥堵，有利健康等

参考词汇

low-carbon 低碳的

air pollution 空气污染的

reduce traffic jams 缓解拥堵

注意：1. 可适当增加细节，使行文连贯；

2. 词数 80-100；

3. 开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear classmates,

The bright-colored public bikes—the Mobikes are now commonly seen on our city streets.

Dear classmates,

The bright-colored public bikes—the Mobikes are now commonly seen on our city streets. With the air polluted and the streets often troubled by traffic jams, the Mobikes provide a low-carbon way of getting around at minimum cost. Not only do they have zero air pollution, but also they can reduce traffic jams. Instead of sitting in a small space for long hours, you get physical exercise riding Mobikes, which is certain to be good for your health. They also have other advantages. You never have to worry about the Mobikes getting stolen wherever you leave them. Therefore, why don't we start cycling today?