

东海高级中学2006-2007学年度高三上学期第一次月考 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/185/2021_2022__E4_B8_9C_E6_B5_B7_E9_AB_98_E7_c65_185359.htm 英语试卷（I卷）第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）1. Where is the conversation most probably taking place? A. At a newsstand. B. At a publishing house. C. At a newspaper office.2. What did Mary say she was going to do? A. To have supper out with her classmate. B. To attend a party at a classmate ' s home. C. To do her homework with her classmate.3. What are they talking about? A. Lesson. B. Dancing. C. Living in Scotland.4. What does the man think Mark should do? A. Go on with the game. B. Draw pictures on the computer. C. Review his lessons.5. What does the man suggest? A. Visiting the city with a group. B. Spending more time on sightseeing. C. Visiting the city on a fine day.第二节（共15小题；每题1.5分，满分22.5分）听第6段材料，回答第6至8题。6. How many children does the woman have? A. One. B. Two. C. Three.7. How old is her son? A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.8. Who takes care of her son? A. Her mother. B. Herself. C. Her mother-in-law. 听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。9. What does the man want to do? A. Rent a car. B. Book a room. C. Buy a car.10. How much will the man pay for it? A. \$24.00. B. \$158.00. C. \$168.11. When will the man want it? A. This Thursday. B. Next Tuesday. C. For next weekend.听第8段材料，回答第12至13题。12. Where is the man studying? A. In Canada. B. In the USA. C. In Australia.13. How many things does the man want to

accomplish in five years? A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. 听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。 14. Where is the man moving to? A. Montreal. B. Boston. C. Not known. 15. Why is the man moving? A. Because he doesn't like to live there any more. B. Because his mother is not well. C. Because he wants to earn more money. 16. How does the man plan to move his things? A. He plans to call a few moving companies to ask for prices. B. He plans to move by train. C. He wants to move his things by truck. 听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。 17. Where did the two sailors live? A. A city. B. A village. C. A quiet place. 18. What do you think of the two sailors? A. Clever. B. Aimless. C. Stupid. 19. What can we learn from the story? A. Don't play tricks on others. B. Thinking it over before we do something. C. The two sailors were fooled by the boy. 20. What do you think of the boy's answer? A. Excellent. B. Stupid. C. Just so so.

二. 单项填空 21. We thought the teacher serious and strict _____ we met her. A. at first B. for the first time C. the first time D. first time

22. _____ of his parents, he has made great progress in his studies. A. To their much delight B. much to the delight C. To the much delight D. To much their delight

23. The winner of the Speech Contest will be offered a reward of \$30,000 and an all expenses _____ vacation to China. A. paying B. paid C. to be paid D. being paid

24. The student whom the headmaster _____ a speech at the meeting yesterday is one of the top students in our school. A. had made B. has made C. had make D. has make

25. It was _____ that he had broken the law. A. not until he was arrested did he realize B. until he was arrested that he didn't realize C. not until he was arrested

that he realized D. until he was arrested when he didn't realize 26. There were dirty marks on the towel _____ he had wiped his hands. A. which B. where C. that D. when 27. The reason _____ nothing on earth is motionless is _____ the earth is in constant motion. A. Why. that B. that. why C. of. that D. that. because 28. Many students use electronic dictionaries _____ paper dictionaries for looking up words. A. to take the place of B. to take place of C. to the place of D. in the place of 29. Some teachers are discussing the teaching plan they would like to see _____ next week. A. it carried out B. carried it out C. carrying out D. carried out 30. _____ more and more forests destroyed, some birds are _____ with the danger of dying out. A. within. facing B. By. facing C. As. faced D. with. faced 31. I hear that his parents are very rich.-- _____? He has never relied on them. A. What if B. What for C. So what D. How come 32. Mary stood up and looked forward to _____ what was happening over there and found a person _____ on the ground. A. Seeing. laid B. see. lying C. see. lain D. seeing. lie 33. The key _____ good advertisements is to appeal _____ consumers' emotions. A. to make. for B. of making. to C. to making. to D. of making. for 34. It looks as if it is going to rain.-- _____, or we won't be able to go for a picnic. A. I hope not B. I think so C. I'm not afraid D. I don't believe so 35. "Not all the students are skilled at learning English." means _____. A. Most of the students are skilled at learning English B. Few students are skilled at learning English C. No students are skilled at learning English D. All students are not skilled at learning English

三 . 完形填空 Each of us fails from time to time. If we are wise, we accept these failures as a 36

part of the learning process. But all too often as parents and teachers we disallow this 37 right to our children. When I see a child 38 to this kind of pressure, I think of Donnie. Donnie was my youngest third grader. His 39 of failure kept him from classroom games that other children enjoyed. He 40 answered questions he might be wrong. I tried my best to build his 41. But nothing changed until midterm, when Mary Anne, a student teacher, was assigned (安排) to our classroom. She was young and pretty, and she loved children. My pupils, Donnie included, 42 her. One morning, we were working math problems at the chalkboard. Donnie had 43 the problems with painstaking neatness. Pleased with his progress, I 44 the children with Mary Anne and went for art materials. When I returned, Donnie was in 45 . He ' d missed the third problem. My student teacher looked at me in despair. Suddenly her face 46. From the desk we shared, she got a container filled with pencils. "Look, Donnie," she said, kneeling beside him and gently 47 the tearstained face from his arms. "I ' ve got something to 48 you." She removed the pencils, one at a time, and placed them on his desk. "See these 49 , Donnie," she continued. "They belong to Mrs. Lindstrom and me. See how the erasers are 50 ? That ' s because we make mistakes too. But we erase the mistakes and try again. That ' s what you 51 learn to do, too." She kissed him and stood up. "Here," she said, "I ' ll leave one of these pencils on 52 desk so you ' ll remember that everybody makes mistakes, 53 teachers." Donnie looked up with love in his eyes and a smile. The pencil became Donnie ' s 54 possession. That, together with Mary Anne ' s frequent encouragement, gradually 55 him that it ' s all

right to make mistakes as long as you erase them and try again.36. A. small B. basic C. necessary D. large37. A. correct B. same C. important D. natural38. A. suffering B. object C. fall D. subject39. A. fear B. lesson C. chance D. sense40. A. always B. often C. never D. seldom41. A. self - protection B. self - improvement C. self - confidence D. self - learning42. A. respected B. disliked C. avoided D. mined43. A. worked out B. copied C. gone over D. leaned44. A. left B. offered C. missed D. parted45. A. surprise B. astonishment C. anger D. tears46. A. darkened B. brightened C. pulled D. loosened47. A. lifting B. picking C. holding D. pushing48. A. help B. show C. reward D. promise49. A. pencils B. mistakes C. marks D. containers50. A. used B. built C. worn D. damaged51. A. may B. must C. will D. can52. A. my B. someone ' s C. the teacher ' s D. your53. A. still B. also C. even D. not54. A. prized B. own C. kept D. expected55. A. warned B. informed C. persuaded D. reminded

四. 阅读理解. A To explain why he liked his art teacher the best, 16-year-old Dainzin Tanam could not write more words than a simple sentence “ Because he teaches me painting. ” In the eyes of his teachers at the Lhasa Special Education School, the deaf boy was a little painter. Five years ago, however, all Tanam could do was to stay in bed until noon, and then stare at the sky through the window, waiting for his parents return. His mother Yangzom said she had no other choice but to lock him in the house every day as she and her husband had to work and they did not want to allow the boy to roam(闲逛) the streets. “ Every day when I came back home and saw my lonely poor son, I felt my heart hurt. But now I can finally

feel a bit relieved, ” the mother said. She said it was the school that changed his son. “ Without the school, I dared not imagine how my son would be now. ” With a governmental fund of 4.5 million yuan, the special education school was founded in 2000. The only government-run school for handicapped children in Tibet, it now has 28 teachers and 120 school children in nine classes of 5 grades. Eight classes in the school are for deaf kids and the other one is for blind kids. Students can enjoy free food, boarding, clothing and medical services in the school, which is open to deaf and blind children from all over the autonomous region. Tibetan sign language and Tibetan braille are basic courses here. Children also have Tibetan, Chinese, mathematics, science, painting, dancing and sports lessons. A “ black and white ” textbook seemed appealing among the colorful books in Tanams schoolbag. The text was handwritten. It was the Tibetan language textbook compiled and written by teachers themselves. “ As textbooks for students in ordinary schools sometimes are too abstract and hard for our kids to understand, two other Tibetan language teachers and I compiled the textbook to make things easier for them, ” said teacher Dawa. Those books with the love of all the teachers, though not spoke out, will surely help children enjoy their life by supporting themselves after leaving the school.

56. How old was the Dainzin Tanam when he began to go to the Lhasa Special Education School? A. 16 years old B. 11 years old C. 21 years old D. 5 years old

57. What is the parents ’ feeling about the special school? A. relieved B. excited C. grateful D. lighthearted

58. Who wrote the “ black and white ” textbooks for the

children? A. Dawa B. The teachers in the special school C. Dawa and another two teachers D. nobody but sent by the government

59. We can infer from the text _____. A. most of the handicapped children in this school are from poor families. B. the students are of the same age in the Lhasa Special Education School. C. the teachers made up textbooks for the students to study more easily. D. the education received from the school will have a great effect on the children's future life.

B There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degree of health and wealth and other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes unhappy. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, events and the resulting effects upon their minds. People who are to be happy fix their attention on the convenience of things. The pleasant parts of conversation, the well prepared dishes, the goodness of the wine, the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the opposite things. Therefore, they are continually dissatisfied. By their remarks, they sour the pleasure of society, offend (hurt) many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind was founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be pitied. The intention of criticizing (批评) and being disliked is perhaps taken up by imitation (模仿). It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it realize its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help them change this habit. Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the

imagination, it has serious results in life since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others. nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at getting some advantages in social position or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone start a step or speak a word to favor their hopes. If they bring on themselves public objections, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their wrongdoings. These should change this bad habit and be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact (接触) with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.⁶⁰ . “ The phrase “ sour the pleasure of society ” most nearly means_____. A. have a good taste with social life B. make others unhappy C. tend to scold others openly D. enjoy the pleasure of life⁶¹ . We can conclude from the passage that_____.A. we should pity all such unhappy people B. such unhappy people are dangerous to social lifeB. people can get rid of the habit of unhappiness D. unhappy people can not understand happy persons⁶² . If such unhappy persons insist on keeping the habit , the author suggests that people should _____. A. prevent any communication with them B. show no respect and politeness to themC. persuade them to recognize the bad effects D. quarrel with them until they realize the mistakes⁶³ . In this passage, the writer

mainly_____. A. describes two types of people B. laughs at the
unhappy people C. suggests ways to help the unhappy D. tells people
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