本期参考答案

高一英语上学期阶段检测（二）**听说材料及参考答案**

1-5 CCACB         6-10 DCBAB     11-15 ACCBD          16-20 GEACD

21-25 BDACA    26-30 CBDAC 31-35 BDBCA      36-40 DBADC

41. her      42. marriage        43. determined    44. persuading         45. to help

46. as     47. successfully    48. were trained   49. where     50. had learned / learnt

短文改错：

51. ... is∧loveliest child ...    →∧the

52. ... I had ever ...                  → have

53. ... like bright star.       → stars

54. ... who make us ...          → makes

55. Then he tried ...                  → she

56. ... close all eyes ...             → both

57. ... then more quickly ...   → more

58. ... couldn't help laugh.          → laughing

59. ... puzzling, as if ...      → puzzled

60. ... she was asked ...     → asking

My little niece (侄女), a ten-month-old baby, is ∧loveliest child I had ever seen. Her face is

                                           the            have

like a red apple and her eyes are like bright star. We often try to make her smile. But quite

                                   stars             makes

often it is she who make us laugh. Once I closed one eye at her and smiled. Then he tried to

                                                                 she

do the same as I did. But she had to close all eyes at the same time and then more quickly

                                 both

open them again. We all couldn't help laugh. When we looked at her again, she was looking

                             laughing

at us, puzzling, as if she was asked, “What are you laughing at?”

     puzzled            asking

My little niece (侄女), a ten-month-old baby, is loveliest child I had ever seen. Her face is like a red apple and her eyes are like bright star. We often try to make her smile. But quite often it is she who make us laugh. Once I closed one eye at her and smiled. Then he tried to do the same as I did. But she had to close all eyes at the same time and then more quickly open them again. We all couldn't help laugh. When we looked at her again, she was looking at us, puzzling, as if she was asked, “What are you laughing at?”

**One possible version:**

The Dragon Boat Festival falls on the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar year. Many people say this festival is celebrated in memory of Qu Yuan, a great poet in ancient China.

This festival is marked by two major activities: racing dragon boats and eating zongzi. Dragon boat races started more than 2,000 years ago. During the festival, many people, especially those from the south, take part in the races and enjoy great fun. Zongzi, sticky rice in fresh bamboo leaves, is a special food for the festival and comes in many different flavours.

Hope you can come to China and experience it by yourself.

部分解析

阅读理解：

A篇（旅游）

    本文是应用文。文章主要介绍了英国的四个旅游小镇。

1. C。细节理解题。根据Bournemouth部分中的It's the perfect place to go swimming or sailing可知，游客可以在伯恩茅斯这个地方进行海上运动。

2. C。细节理解题。根据Alford部分中的It is known for its five-sailed windmill可知，奥尔福德以其五个翼板的风车而闻名于世。

3. A。细节理解题。根据最后一段末句中的Bath was also popular with the royal family and Queen Elizabeth I spent one or two weeks every year here可知，英国女王伊丽莎白一世曾定期去巴斯这个地方。

 B篇（科普知识）

本文是议论文。文章主要讨论了运动员的制服颜色会不会影响他们的表现。

4. C。细节理解题。根据第二段中的the athlete in a red uniform was more likely to win可知，科学家对2004年雅典奥运会的四个体育项目调查后发现，穿红色制服的运动员更容易赢得比赛。

5. B。细节理解题。根据第三段中的when a male shows red on its body, it sends a signal of its power and strength可知，雄性动物身上的红色伤疤暗示它强有力。

6. D。推理判断题。划线处指代上一句中的a feeling that his competitor could be stronger than him，由此可知，这种感觉就是觉得自己不如他人的自卑感。

7. C。推理判断题。根据最后一段中的most people don't accept ... They think that it is unreasonable ... 以及Much more research has to be done to ... 可知，大多数人对科学家提出的这个说法表示怀疑。

 C篇（自然）

本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了美国政府通过自然的优胜劣汰来保持黄石国家公园里的生态平衡。

8. B。细节理解题。根据第一段中的The absence of wolves influenced many parts of the Yellowstone ecosystem可知，狼群消失后，黄石国家公园的生态系统受到不好的影响。

9. A。细节理解题。根据第二段中的but it produced disappointing results可知，由于原来的人为猎杀计划收效甚微，因此美国政府才想采取一种新的办法。

10. B。词义猜测题。根据前半句中的the reintroduction of wolves以及下文中的The number of willow trees, which deer eat, increased可知，狼群的再次引进使得鹿的数量下降。

11. A。标题归纳题。通读全文可知，黄石国家公园的狼群在1926年被捕杀至灭绝，然而狼群的灭绝导致了公园的生态失衡，因此美国政府再次将狼群引进到公园，最终得以解决公园的生态平衡问题。由此可知，A项概括了文章主旨，作标题合适。

D篇（文学）

本文是记叙文。文章主要介绍了捷克共和国备受人民爱戴的文学奇才——博胡米尔·赫拉巴尔。

12. C。推理判断题。根据第一段中的The 82-year-old Hrabal died immediately when ... he fell from a fifth-floor window of a hospital in Prague和he was trying to feed the pigeons at his window when the table he was standing on fell over可知，博胡米尔·赫拉巴尔的死是一场意外。

13. C。推理判断题。根据第二段中的Dancing Lessons for the Advanced in Age, is a story written in a single sentence可知，这本书的特别之处在于它独特的写作风格。而根据该段中的one of many of his novels made into a film，came out in more editions than any other of his works以及his work has been translated into twenty-seven languages可知，其他三项都不是该书区别于其他书籍的特点。

14. B。细节理解题。根据第三段中的Hrabal had his first breakthrough with a collection of short stories ... and became a well-known writer可知，博胡米尔·赫拉巴尔因自己在短篇小说领域取得的成就而为人所知。

15. D。细节理解题。根据最后一段首句Everything Hrabal wrote was based on real events; nothing was invented可知，博胡米尔·赫拉巴尔写作的所有故事都是以真实故事为原型的。

七选五：

话题：文娱

    本文是说明文。文章是关于乐器学习的几点建议。

16. G。根据该空前的think about the kind of music you'd like to play可知，G项承接上一句指出这类音乐很可能也正是你所喜欢的。

17. E。根据上一句中的you need to buy one和下一句Some schools will lend students instruments可知，此处讨论乐器是买还是借的问题，因此E项符合该处语境。

18. A。根据该段首句中的create a learning plan可知，该段主要谈论要准备开始学习乐器。

19. C。根据该空后的play for your music class和play for larger groups of people可知，此处介绍音乐演奏的对象问题，因此C项符合该处语境。

20. D。D项中的keep playing和该段的小标题Keep going以及下一句中的Keep learning相呼应。

完形填空：

话题：社会

    本文是说明文。宠物不只是人类重要的陪伴，它们也是人类的好帮手。

21. B。根据上一句中的people keep mainly for enjoyment and companionship可知，该空后的help or protect their owners是一些宠物“还（also）”可以做的别的事情。

22. D。上一句“宠物需要人们的重视和关心”和该空后的“它们同样也能给主人的生活带去快乐和幸福”之间为转折关系，故填However。

23. A。根据下文中的People tamed wild dogs thousands of years ago. Ancient Egyptians showed a special love for cats可知，猫狗是长期以来最“常见的（common）”宠物。

24. C。根据该空前的Ancient Egyptians showed a special love for cats和该空后的buried them with people可知，古埃及人敬奉猫，“甚至（even）”将它们和人类合葬。

25. A。根据常识可知，鸟、鱼、蛇也是时下“流行的（popular）”宠物。

26. C。该空后的catching mice是猫“帮助（help）”人类的行为。

27. B。根据常识可知，很多狗都是看家狗，能“保护（protect）”主人的家。

28. D。根据该句中的Sled dogs可知，雪橇狗在雪域荒野“运送（carry）”人和物。

29. A。根据该句中的Guide dogs可知，导盲犬寸步不离他们“失明的（blind）”主人。

30. C。根据该段介绍宠物帮助和保护人类可知，患有其它身体残疾的人有时也得到“动物（animals）”的协助。

31. B。下文中的They need food and water. They need to be kept clean ...they need exercise以及They should also be taken to an animal doctor说明宠物需要几乎和人一样多的“照顾和关爱（care）”。

32. D。“它们需要保持干净”和“它们需要锻炼”之间为并列关系，故填and。

33. B。34. C。根据该句中的an animal doctor和giving them shots可知，兽医给宠物打针，以此来帮助宠物预防“疾病（diseases）”，从而使它们保持“健康（healthy）”。

35. A。根据上一句Most of the animals that people keep as pets are tame以及全文介绍人类养宠物的语境可知，有时人们也会“饲养（raise）”野生动物。

36. D。根据上一句中的wild animals可知，一些不寻常的动物从“野外（wild）”带回去后很难存活。

37. B。根据上一句中的Some unusual animals cannot survive可知，这里假设即便这些野生动物“活下来（live）”的情形。

38. A。根据上一句中的wild animals seldom become completely tame可知，由于野生动物很少会真正被驯服，因此要特别“留心（watched）”它们。

39. D。40. C。根据上一句中的they cause animals great pain可知，许多野生幼崽在被带走并“被卖作（sold）”宠物途中“死亡（die）”。

语法填空：

41. her。考查代词。设空处修饰后面的名词parents，故填her。

42. marriage。考查名词。设空处作宾语，意为“婚姻”，故填marriage。

43. determined。考查形容词作定语的用法。设空处作定语修饰person，由语境可知，此处表示“有决心的”，故填determined。

44. persuading。考查动词-ing形式作宾语的用法。设空处作介词in的宾语，故填persuading。

45. to help。考查不定式作状语的用法。设空处作目的状语，因she与help之间是逻辑上的主谓关系，故填to help。

46. as。考查介词。become known as ...意为“作为……而变得为人所知”。

47. successfully。考查副词。设空处作状语修饰谓语established，故填successfully。

48. were trained。考查一般过去时的被动语态。由语境可知，此处描述的是过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时，且the nurses与train之间是被动关系，故填were trained。

49. where。考查关系副词。设空处引导限制性定语从句修饰先行词hospitals，且在从句中作地点状语，故填where。

50. had learned / learnt。考查过去完成时。由语境可知，learn所表示的动作发生在introduced所表示的动作之前，应用过去完成时，故填had learned / learnt。

第10期参考答案放第11期第4版

**KEY CORNER**

本期参考答案

高一英语上学期期中综合能力评估试题听说材料及参考答案

1-5 CBABA          6-10 CDABD      11-15 DACAC         16-20 ACDFB

21-25 BDABC 26-30 DACBD     31-35 CABDC    36-40 ABADC

41. was      42. tired        43. to get               44. that / which     45. at

46. another    47. more      48. would be disturbed   49. happening       50. quietly

短文改错：

51. ... had lunch in ...          → have

52. ... threw so many ...              → much

53. It makes me think∧ ...     →∧of / about

54. ... do not turn on ...         → off

55. ... the water run ...         → running

56. ... don’t like it.            → them

57. ... falling into bad habits.     → fall

58. ... serious problem ...       → problems

59. ... important of saving.      → importance

60. ... take an action ...           → an

       Now many students in our school had lunch in the dining hall. Recently, some of them threw

have

so many leftover food into the waste collector. It makes me think∧similar problems around us.

much                                           of / about

Some students do not turn on the lights when they leave the classroom. Some leave the water run

                     off                                                running

after they use it. Some even throw away their pens or notebooks just because they don’t like it.

                                                                         them

Such behavior will only make students falling into bad habits. To avoid these serious problem, we

                                fall                                  problems

should first of all realize the important of saving. Then, we need to take an action and stop wasting

                       importance

things in our daily life.

       Now many students in our school had lunch in the dining hall. Recently, some of them threw so many leftover food into the waste collector. It makes me think similar problems around us. Some students do not turn on the lights when they leave the classroom. Some leave the water run after they use it. Some even throw away their pens or notebooks just because they don’t like it. Such behavior will only make students falling into bad habits. To avoid these serious problem, we should first of all realize the important of saving. Then, we need to take an action and stop wasting things in our daily life.

**One possible version:**

 I think it’s normal for us to fail in an exam once in a while, so don’t worry too much about it. Here is some advice that might be helpful to you.

First, find out why you failed the exam. If you know why you made those mistakes, you can avoid making the same mistakes again. Second, you can turn to your teachers for help. Besides, it is wise to keep a balance between work and play. Taking regular exercise is certainly one way to help you relax. How about playing basketball with me this weekend? Surely we will have fun.

Hope everything will be fine for you soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

部分解析

阅读理解：

A篇（学校生活）

    本文是应用文。文章是一则面向广大英语教师的写作比赛通知。

1. C。细节理解题。由第一段中的The Bell Teacher Competition 2016 is open to all teachers who teach English as a foreign language和第二段中的话题要求可知，想要参加比赛的话，首先得懂英文教学，故选C项。

2. B。细节理解题。由The prize一节中的flights to and from the UK可知，往返机票已经包含在奖励当中，故选B项。

3. A。细节理解题。由The courses at Bell一节中的2. Language and methodology refresher (young learners)可知，课程2适合小学老师，故选A项。

B篇（日常活动）

    本文是记叙文。美国经济大萧条期间，来自亚拉巴马州一个社区的人们尝试着卖扫帚来渡过危机。

4. B。细节理解题。由第二段中的Lily had grown up helping her parents plant and harvest cotton可知，Lily对于种植棉花非常了解，故选B项。

5. A。细节理解题。由第三段中的The price of cotton had dropped very low because nobody could afford to buy it和下文的There’s no money for Dad’s medicine等信息可知，Lily所在社区种植的棉花因为经济大萧条而卖不出去以致于人们的生计都成问题了，故选A项。

6. C。细节理解题。由文中George Jones所说的What if we were to start our own business?和Brooms可知，他建议大家一起做扫帚生意，故选C项。

7. D。推理判断题。由文章前三段内容可知Lily对于当前社区所面临的问题也是感到担忧的；由倒数第三段中Lily的问题Will that work?可知，她对于George Jones的提议有些怀疑；由文章最后的Looking at these new brooms, Lily felt sure they would sell quickly可知，她觉得这些扫帚一定会卖得很好，故选D项。

C篇（社会）

    本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了英国人的一些礼貌行为。

8. A。推理判断题。由第一段中的The English are famous for their manners和“finishing schools” still exist to make sure that young girls become young “ladies”可知，finishing schools是指那些培养女孩子社交礼仪的学校，故选A项。

9. B。细节理解题。由该段中这位游客所说的话可知，他去过很多地方，结果发现：在英国，人们排队最自觉。

10. D。推理判断题。由第三段中的an American ... if you don’t mind, please?可知，英国人在表达自己的想法时不喜欢那么直接，故选D项。

11. D。写作目的题。总览全文可知，作者主要介绍了英国人的一些礼貌行为，故选D项。

D篇（旅游）

    本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了旅游达人Rick Steves的经营之道。

12. A。细节理解题。由第一段中的Rick Steves has written over 50 travel guidebooks, has his own TV and radio shows, and organizes European tours可知，Rick Steves因其旅游生意而出名，故选A项。

13. C。词义猜测题。由该段中的I invest in the books because they help the tours; the tours help the books; the books help the TV show, and out of the books come the TV show scripts可知，他的这些产品相互关联，其中的某款产品有助于另外一款产品的销售，故选C项。

14. A。细节理解题。由第三段中的This helps Rick’s customers feel part of a community, and it increases their loyalty to Rick Steves’ products可知，Rick通过举办社交聚会来增进和顾客之间的关系，使他们成为更加忠实的用户，故选A项。

15. C。推理判断题。Rick每年都要花费一百多天的时间亲自去欧洲各国游览以便及时了解市场动向，所以他的建议应该是：要了解你的生意。

七选五：

话题：自然

本文是说明文。作者主要介绍了主人不在家时让狗狗听话的一些建议。

16. A。由该空前后的the dog has made your bedroom untidy和Your favorite sports shoes are in poor condition可知，狗狗把你的卧室弄得一团糟，你最喜欢的运动鞋也不成样子了，故A项内容符合此处语境。

17. C。由该空前后的Your dog wasn’t misbehaving just for the fun of it和Some dogs just feel nervous when left alone可知，你的狗狗并不是为了好玩而故意捣乱，她只是因为独自被留在家里而感到紧张，所以C项内容符合此处语境。

18. D。由该空后的Since you’re not there, they need to find you可知，当你不在家时，狗狗只是想找到你和你在一起，故选D项。

19. F。由该空前的Put on your jacket ...then a minute and so on可知，通过这一系列行为，你的狗狗会逐渐明白你离开后还会回来，故选F项。

20. B。由该空前的Before you leave, give your dog a toy可知，在你离开家的时候给狗狗一个玩具可以让她有事可干，故选B项。

完形填空：

话题：学校生活

本文是议论文。作者主要谈论了高中生在收到大学录取通知书后先休学一年的好处。

21. B。由该空后的it is necessary to take a yearlong break before entering university可知，作者“认为（believe）”有必要在上大学前先休学一年。

22. D。由该空后的to read many books and to earn some money for college可知，休学一年的话可以多读读书，打工攒点学费，所以这是一个好的“机会（chance）”。

23. A。由该空后的I will have to spend most of my time preparing for the college entrance exam可知，这里是说：在上大学前，“我”得把大部分时间用来准备高考。故填Before。

24. B。下文的enjoy my favorite books是提示信息。

25. C。由该空后的take my time to enjoy my favorite books可知，休学一年的话就可以静下心来好好读读书。allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事。

26. D。“我”“通常（usually）”利用寒暑假来读书。

27. A。由该空后的there are still many books I have not read可知，这里是说：很“遗憾（pity）”，“我”还有好多书没读呢。

28. C。休学将会给“我”“充足的（enough）”时间去读书。

29. B。由该空前的read as many books as possible可知，通过多读书来“提高（improve）”自己。

30. D。由该空前的a part-time job可知，这里是说通过打工来“攒钱（save money）”。

31. C。由该空后的but I would like to take some responsibility and earn some money myself可知，作者的父母为其交纳学费的话基本没有“问题（problem）”。

32. A。作者只是想帮助父母分担一些，故填help out。

33. B。由该空后的Before she entered college, she worked for a year可知，作者的姐姐就是一个很好的“例子（example）”。

34. D。由该空后的the money she saved came in very handy once she was in school可知，她“告诉（told）”“我”说她攒的钱一上学就派上了用场。

35. C。由该空后的not having to ask our parents for money all the time可知，不用老是向父母要钱了，所以感觉很“好（good）”。

36. A。本段是对全文内容的总结，故填In short。

37. B。休学一年的话就可以有时间去“广泛地（widely）”阅读各类书籍了。

38. A。阅读可以让“我”的“头脑（mind）”更加充实以便上好大学。

39. D。由该空前的working will allow me to save some money可知，打工的话就可以攒一些钱，这样就不用完全“依赖（depend on）”父母了。

40. C。要是没有年休的话，这一切对“我”来说就都“不可能（impossible）”了。

语法填空：

41. was。考查一般过去时。本文以过去时态讲述一个故事，且由语境可知，此处表示过去的某种状态，故填was。

42. tired。考查形容词作表语的用法。设空处作表语，表示“疲惫的”，故填tired。

43. to get。考查不定式作状语的用法。他决定停车的目的是睡一会儿，故填to get。

44. that / which。考查关系代词。设空处引导限制性定语从句修饰先行词place，且在从句中作chose的宾语，故填that / which。

45. at。考查介词。look at意为“看”。

46. another。考查限定词。由上文可知，已经有人敲了一次车窗，此处是又一次有人敲车窗，故填another（又一，再一）。

47. more。考查形容词比较级。由下文他不想再被打扰可知，此处表示他看到了更多的慢跑者路过他停车的地方，且设空处前有even修饰，故填more。

48. would be disturbed。考查过去将来时的被动语态。he与disturb之间是被动关系，且disturb是从过去的角度看将来要发生的动作，故填would be disturbed。

49. happening。考查动词-ing形式作宾语的用法。stop ... from doing sth.意为“阻止……做某事”。

50. quietly。考查副词。设空处作状语修饰动词sleep，故填quietly。