

成都市盐道街中学 2018-2019 学年新生入学考试

英语科试题

第 I 卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满 1 分 20 分）

做题时，现将答案标在试卷上，录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项，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. What does the man want to do?

A. Fly a kite.

B. Go to the park.

C. Play on the Internet.

2. What will the girl buy this evening?

A. Sunglasses.

B. A scarf.

C. Gloves.

3. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Take a taxi.

B. Walk to the hotel.

C. Ask someone else for help.

4. Who is the woman probably?

A. A hotel clerk.

B. A police officer.

C. The man's wife.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A birthday party.

B. New Year's gifts.

C. The man's parents.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项，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，回答第 6、7 题。

6. How does the man probably feel?

A. Excited.

B. Nervous.

C. Regretful.

7. What will the man do next?

A. Talk to Samantha. B. Dance with the woman. C. Attend a graduation ceremony.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What will the man do with his girlfriend on Valentine's Day?

A. Go to a movie. B. Go to a concert. C. Eat at a nice restaurant.

9. According to the woman, what would be a special gift?

A. A song. B. A poem. C. A piece of jewelry.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How does the man want his hair cut?

A. All off the back. B. All off the sides. C. A little off the top.

11. What did the man complain about?

A. The woman got shampoo in his eyes.

B. The woman cut his ear accidentally.

C. The towel was too dirty.

12. Why can't the man complain directly to the manager?

A. He is on vacation. B. He is out to lunch, C. He is dealing with another

customer.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is the woman?

A. The boy's aunt. B. The boy's mother, C. The boy's grandmother.

14. What did the woman enjoy doing when she was young?

A. Playing with a cat. B. Doing art projects. C. Taking photographs.

15. What is the boy like?

A. He is shy. B. He likes to paint. C. He doesn't have many friends.

16. What does the woman imply about her husband?

A. The boy looks just like him.

B. He held the boy before she did.

C. He would be pleased with the boy.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where will visitors go on the first day of the tour?

A. Arches National Park, B. Temple Square. C. Goblin Valley.

18. What do we know about Little Wild Horse Canyon?

A. It's very narrow, B. It's in northern Utah. C. It was formed from an earthquake.

19. What is included in the tour?

A. Entrance fees. B. Three meals a day. C. Transportation in Utah.

20. When can you make a reservation(预定) for the tour?

A. Two weeks in advance. B. One week in advance. C. Four days in advance.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The meaning of the word “volunteer” may be a little different in different countries, but it usually means “one who offers his or her services.” There are many different ways in which people can volunteer, such as taking care of sick people, working in homes for homeless children, and picking up garbage(垃圾) from beaches and parks. Volunteers may work within their own countries or in other countries. They are often people with a strong wish to help those who are less fortunate than themselves. Volunteers don't expect any kind of pay.

At the root of volunteering is the idea that one person may have the ability to offer services that can help other people. Tracy, a good friend of mine, however, recently came back from India with a new idea of what being a volunteer means. She worked for two and a half weeks in one of Mother Teresa's homes in Calcutta. The following is her story.

“I first heard about Mother Teresa in my high school, we watched a video(录像) about her work in India and all over the world. I was so moved by her spirit to help others and her endless love for every human being that after I graduated from high

school, I too wanted to try her kind of work. So with two friends I flew to Calcutta for a few weeks.”

“I was asked to work in a home for sick people. I helped wash clothes and sheets, and pass out lunch. I also fed the people who were too weak to feed themselves and tried to cheer the up. I felt it was better to share with them than to think that I have helped them. To be honest, I don’t think I was helping very much. It was then that I realized that I had not really come to help, but to learn about and experience another culture(文化) that helped improve my own understanding of life and the world.”

21. According to the text, a volunteer refers to a person who _____.

- A. is willing to help those in need without pay
- B. can afford to travel to different places
- C. has a strong wish to be successful
- D. has made a big fortune in life

22. Tracy started her work as a volunteer _____.

- A. after she met Mother Teresa
- B. after she finished high school
- C. when she was touring Calcutta
- D. when she was working in a hospital

23. Why did Tracy choose to be a volunteer?

- A. She liked to work with Mother Teresa.
- B. She had already had some experience.
- C. She was asked by Mother Teresa’s example.
- D. She wanted to follow Mother Teresa’s example.

24. What is Tracy’s “new idea” (Paragraph 2) of being a volunteer?

- A. Going abroad to help the sick.
- B. Working in Mother Teresa’s home.
- C. Doing simple things to help the poor.
- D. Improving oneself through helping others.

As nanny(保姆), cook, cleaner, shopper, driver, and gardener, she has one of the most demanding jobs in Britain today. And paying someone else to do the chores(家务活) which take the average housewife 71 hours a week would cost €349.

At over €18,000 a year that's more than the earnings of 70 percent of the population, including train drivers, firemen, prison officers, and social worker. Looking after a baby less than a year old takes a housewife into a even higher pay league. According to a study, she earns €457 a week – at nearly €24,000 a year, the same as teachers, engineers, and chemists.

Researchers put a price on each chore, then tried to find out how long the average person takes doing them. They found housewives spend an average 70.7 hours a week on housework – with looking after the children (17.9hours) and cooking and cleaning (12.9 hours each) the most time-consuming(费时).

A wife with a part-time job still works an average of 59 hours a week at home. Those in full-time employment put in longer hours at home than in the workplace. The good news is that these hours drop sharply as children get older. While the average mother with child under one puts in 90 hours weekly, the figure drops to 80 hours from one to four and to 66 hours from five to ten.

Mother-of-four Karen Williams from London said, "Paying the housewives may not be practical, but the government should recognize the value of housework, perhaps through the tax. Running a house takes a lot of time and most husbands don't understand this. For example, my husband only puts a shelf up now and again. He never cleans the kitchen – that's the real test."

25. Who earns most according to the text?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| A. A social worker. | B. A fireman. |
| C. A gardener. | D. A teacher. |

26. We lean from the text that looking after children _____.

- A. takes more time than doing any other housework
- B. means more duties than being a teacher
- C. requires the mother to be well-educated
- D. prevents the mother from working outside

27. According to the text, a housewife with a baby less than one year old may work _____.

- A. 66 hours a week B. 71 hours a week
C. 80 hours a week D. 90 hours a week

28. By mentioning her husband, Karen Williams wants to show that _____.

- A. housework is no easy job
B. her husband has no time to clean the kitchen
C. a housewife needs to be paid for cleaning
D. the kitchen is hard to clean

Are you sometimes a little tired and sleepy in the early afternoon? Many people feel this way after lunch. They may think that eating lunch is the cause of the sleepiness. Or, in summer, they may think it is the heat. However, the real reason lies inside their bodies. At that time – about eight hours after you wake up – your body temperature goes down. This is what makes you slow down and feel sleepy. Scientists have tested sleep habits in experiments where there was no night or day. The people in these experiments almost always followed a similar sleeping pattern. They slept for one long period and then for one short period about eight hours later.

In many parts of the world, people take naps(小睡) in the middle of the day. This is especially true in warmer climates(气候), where the heat makes work difficult in the early afternoon. Researchers are now saying that naps are good for everyone in any climate. A daily nap gives one a more rested body and mind and therefore is good for health in general. In countries where naps are traditional (传统的), people often suffer less from problem such as heart disease.

Many working people, unfortunately, have no time to take naps. Though doctors may advise taking naps, employers do not allow it! If you do have the chance, however, here are a few tips about making the most of your nap. Remember that the best time to take a nap is about eight hours after you get up. A short sleep too late in the day may only make you feel more tired and sleepy afterward. This can also happen if you sleep for too long. If you do not have enough time, try a short nap

– even ten minutes of sleep can be helpful.

29. Why do people feel sleepy in the early afternoon according to the text?

- A. They eat too much for lunch.
- B. They sleep too little at night.
- C. Their body temperature becomes lower.
- D. The weather becomes a lot warmer.

30. If you get up at 6:30 am, what is the best time for you to take a nap?

- A. About 12:30 pm.
- B. About 1:30 pm.
- C. About 2:30 pm.
- D. About 3:30 pm.

31. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Just for a Rest
- B. All for a Nap
- C. A Special Sleep Pattern.
- D. Taking Naps in Warmer Climate.

D

Five million people visit Grand Canyon in the US every year. For the purpose of helping protect Grand Canyon for your fellow visitors and future generations, please follow the guidelines below.

Camping

To protect the park, camping is allowed only within permitted campgrounds. Permits are required for overnight camping at the North Rim. Advance booking can be received by mail. Please write: Information Center, P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

Fires

Because of the extreme fire danger, campfires are not allowed except at Mather and Desert View campgrounds. Collection of firewood is not allowed either.

Hiking(远足)

Please stay on permitted paths. Otherwise you may destroy desert plants. Pack out what you pack in, so you leave no signs of your visit. It is important to keep in mind that you are in a national park where wildlife exists.

Weather

The weather at Grand Canyon can change very quickly. With so much rock,

lightning(闪电) causes a particular danger during sudden summer storms. These storms also frequently bring floods inside valleys, a danger to hikers. Watch the skies and check daily weather reports.

Wildlife

Do not feed park wildlife. There have been a few cases at Grand Canyon National Park where deer(鹿) were purposely shot because they are plastic bags that left them sick and weak. Hungry deer can be danger and have kicked and bitten visitors at Grand Canyon. Some other animals will also beg and bite. For your own safety and the well-being of the animals, please do not feed wildlife, no matter how gentle they may appear.

32. What can you do first if you want to go camping?

- A. Know the permitted B. Book campgrounds in advance
- C. Make sure not to make a fire D. Stop at Mather and Desert View

33. What do the underlined words “pack out what you pack in” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. keep everything out of campgrounds
- B. take away everything you bring in
- C. carry all the necessary food
- D. look after your personal belongings

34. Why were some deer killed on purpose at Grand Canyon?

- A. They ate wrong things and became very ill.
- B. They were a danger to other gentle animals.
- C. They begged food from visitors.
- D. They kicked and bit visitors.

35. What is the main purpose of the text?

- A. To provide travel information B. To report some recent news.
- C. To teach tourists hiking skills D. To introduce the wild life

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Training for a marathon (马拉松) requires careful preparation and steady, gradual increases in the length of the runs. 36 , buy the best-fitting running shoes you can find. No one can say which brand (牌子) will work best for you or feel best on your feet, so you have to rely on your experience and on the feel of each pair as you shop. When you have found shoes that seem right, walk in them for a few days to double-check the fit. 37 . As always, you should stretch(伸展) at least ten minutes before each run to prevent injuries.

During the first week, do not think about distance, but run five minutes longer each day. 38 , it is wise to take a day off to rest. But during the next week, set a goal of at least a mile and a half per run. 39 . After two weeks, start timing yourself. 40 . Depending on the kind of race you plan to enter, you can set up a timetable for the remaining weeks before the race.

- A. After six days
- B. For a good marathon runner
- C. Before you begin your training
- D. With each day, increase the distance by a half mile
- E. If they still feel good, you can begin running in them
- F. Time spent for preparation raises the quality (质量) of training
- G. Now you are ready out a goal of improving distance and time

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 15 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

As Christmas drew near, Ursula was faced with just that problem. She had come to live in an American home and learn English. 41 , she would mind the children and 42 anything she was asked.

One of her tasks was to keep track of 43 Christmas presents. Ursula did this faithfully(忠诚地) , but she became increasingly 44 . What could she buy for her 45 with the little money she had that would compare with the gifts she was recording (记录) daily? 46 , even without any of the 47 , her employer seems to have everything.

Ursula 48 long and hard. On Christmas Eve, she went to a 49 . She moved slowly through crowds of shoppers, 50 things in her mind. Finally she bought a baby dress. She

immediately called 51. "Excuse me, please, can you help me find a poor family with a baby?" "A poor family?" said the 52 driver. "Yes, a very poor family." Ursula told the man of what she was trying to do. He 53 in silence, and then said, "I know a family who 54 just about everything."

When they reached a 55 the driver said, "They live on the third floor." Ursula shook her head, "Would you take this dress to them and tell them it's from someone ... someone who has everything."

Early the next day, Ursula 56 everyone for the presents she received. Then, she began to 57 . why there seemed to be none 58 her. She told about what she did the night before. When she finished, there was a long 59 . "You see," she added, "I try to do a kindness in your 60 . And this is my Christmas present to you."

41. A. In return B. As a result C. By the way D. In a sense
42. A. try B. learn C. teach D. do
43. A. delivering B. mailing C. arriving D. sending
44. A. excited B. worried C. tired D. interested
45. A. American family B. own family C. friends D. classmates
46. A. Otherwise B. Therefore C. Besides D. However
47. A. goods B. kindness C. gifts D. help
48. A. talked B. worked C. waited D. thought
49. A. store B. neighborhood C. street D. church
50. A. choosing B. matching C. remembering D. organizing
51. A. a shop B. a taxi C. her employer D. her parents
52. A. delighted B. anxious C. surprised D. respectful
53. A. noticed B. listened C. got out D. carried on
54. A. buys B. has C. uses D. needs
55. A. garage B. building C. station D. yard
56. A. thanked B. encouraged C. praised D. admired
57. A. settle B. repeat C. argue D. explain
58. A. to B. for C. from D. by
59. A. delay B. silence C. time D. break

60. A. case

B. opinion

C. memory

D. name

第 II 卷

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

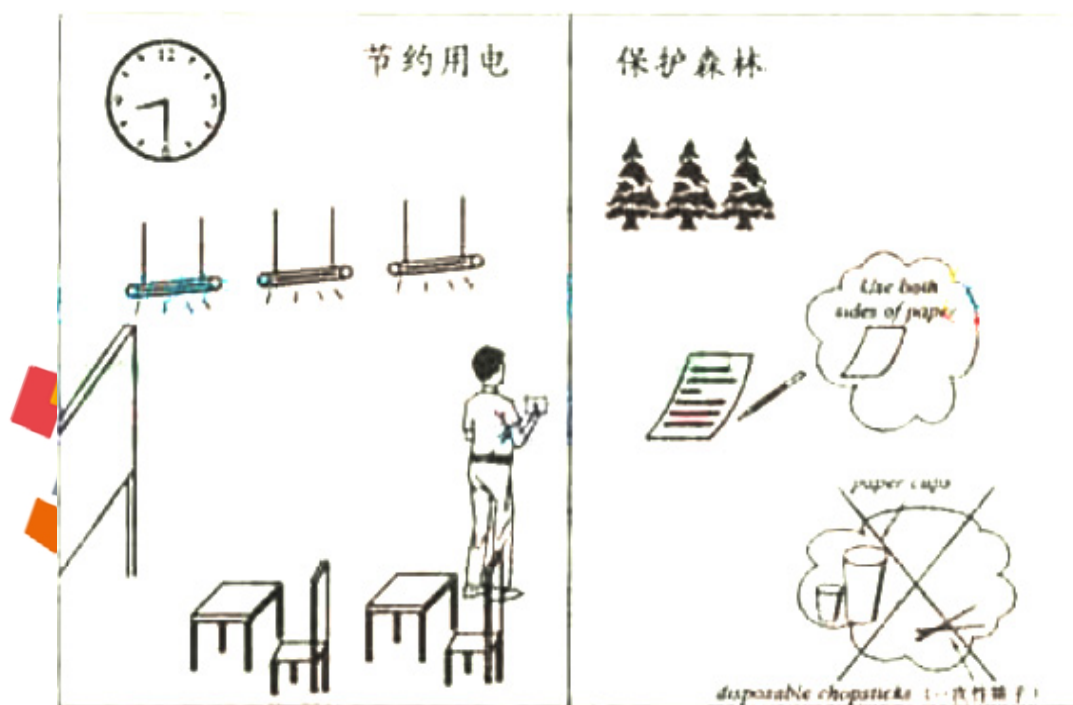
第二节 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面材料, 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。

The adobe dwellings (土坯房) 61 _____ (build) by the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest are admired by even 62 _____ most modern of architects (建筑师) and engineers. In addition to their simple beauty, what makes the adobe dwellings admirable (让人敬佩的) is their 63 _____ (able) to "air condition" a house without 64 _____ (use) electric equipment (电器设备). Walls made of adobe take in the heat from the sun on hot days and give out that heat 65 _____ (slow) during cool nights, thus warming the house. When a new day breaks, the walls have given up their heat and are now cold enough 66 _____ (cool) the house during the hot day; 67 _____ the same time, they warm up again for the night. This cycle (循环) 68 _____ (go) day after day: The walls warm up during the day and cool off during the night and are thus always a timely offset(抵消) for the outside temperatures (温度). As 69 _____ (nature) architects, the Pueblo Indians figured out exactly 70 _____ thick the adobe walls needed to be to make the cycle work on most days.

第一节 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

你校学生会准备办一期英语墙报, 主题为: 保护环境从我做起。请你根据下图所示写一篇英语短文。



注意：

1. 词数 100 左右，开头语已为你写好；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

What can I do for our environment?

Everyone can do something for our environment.

学而思 1对1

参考答案

1-5 CACBA 6-10 BACBC 11-15 AACBB 16-20 CBACA

21. A 22. B 23. D 24. D 25. D 26. A 27. D 28. A 29. C 30. C 31. B
32. B 33. B 34. A 35. A

36.-40CEADG

41. A 42. D 43. C 44. B 45. A 46. C 47. C 48. D 49. A 50. A 51. B 52. C 53. B 54. D 55. B 56. A 57.
D 58. C 59. B 60. D

61. built 62. the 63. ability 64. using 65. slowly 66. to cool 67. at 68. goes 69. natural
70. how

Possible version

What can I do for our environment?

Everyone can do something for our environment. For me, I should try to save electricity in my daily life. For example, if I am the last person leave the classroom in the evening, I will always remember to turn off the lights. In order to protect our forests, I will use paper wisely. I should try to use both sides of paper whenever it is possible. I will not use things like paper cups and disposable chopsticks because they are made of wood. I believe that doing all these small things will improve our environment and help make our world a better place to live in.