

2018~2019年10月深圳红岭中学高一上英语月考...

一、阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）

1

In ancient Egypt, a shopkeeper discovered that he could attract customers to his shop simply by making changes to its environment. Modern businesses have been following his lead, with more tactics (策略).

One tactic involves where to display the goods. For example, stores place fruits and vegetables in the first section. They know that customers who buy the healthy food first will feel happy so that they will buy more junk food (垃圾食品) later in their trip. In department stores, section is generally next to the women's cosmetics (化妆品) section: while the shop assistant is going back to find the right size shoe, bored customers are likely to wander over cosmetics they might want to try later.

Besides, businesses seek to appeal to customers' senses. Stores notice that the smell of baked goods encourages shopping, so they make their own bread each morning and then fan the bread smell into the store throughout the day. Music sells goods, too. Researchers in Britain found that when French music was played, sales of French wine went up.

When it comes to the selling of houses, businesses also use highly rewarding tactics. They find that customers make decision in the first few second upon walking in the door, and turn it into a business opportunity. A California builder designed the structure of its houses smartly. When entering the house, the customer would see the Pacific Ocean through the windows, and then the pool through an open stairway leading to the lower level. The instant view of water on both levels helped sell these \$10 million houses.

(1) Why do stores usually display fruits and vegetables in the first section?

- A. To save customers times.
- B. To show they are high quality foods.
- C. To help sell junk food.
- D. To sell them at discount prices.

(2) According to Paragraph 3, which of the following encourages customers to buy?

- A. Opening the store early in the morning.
- B. Displaying British wines next to French ones.
- C. Inviting customers to play music.
- D. Filling the store with the smell of fresh bread.

(3) What is the California builder's story intended to prove?

- A. The house structure is a key factor customers consider.
- B. The more costly the house is, the better it sells.

C. An ocean view is much to the customers' taste.

D. A good first impression increases sales.

(4) What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To explain how businesses turn people into their customers.

B. To introduces how businesses have grown from the past.

C. To report researches on customer behavior.

D. To show dishonest business practices.

2

Grandma Pugh sized up the baby like a pig at the farmers' market. There was a pause and then she pronounced. "He's got nice long legs." She clapped her hands once in approval. But then she frowned and leaned forward. Everyone waited anxiously. The baby had opened his eyes and was staring up. "But those cross eyes won't do, " she declared firmly, shaking her head in disappointment.

That had been Freddie Pilcher's first meeting with Grandma Pugh. Since then, ten years had passed. Much to his grandmother's satisfaction, she'd been proven right about the boy's legs. He was a regular beanpole. Grandma Pugh had also been correct about his eyes. Freddie had been wearing glasses to correct his vision since he was two years old. His current pair was thick, and cheap-looking, but at least he could see.

Freddie not only had poor eyesight, but he was also clumsy. He wasn't good at schoolwork either. But there was one thing that the boy was good at and it was all on account of the length of his legs. He could jump.

Freddie was the best jumper in school. Not only could he leap the furthest but also the highest. At break times, he entertained the little ones by leaping over the school wall into Mrs. Hobson's garden and then rapidly jumping back. She had been up to see the head teacher several times because somebody had been crushing her vegetables.

It was badgers (獾) , Freddie suggested, when quizzed by Miss Harpy—definitely badgers; no doubt about it. His dad had terrible problems with badgers. Only last week he had lost two rows of carrots. Freddie had woken one night and heard them tearing through the garden, a whole herd of them. They rooted up the lawn and dug up the vegetables. Terrible things, badgers. All the other children nodded their heads wisely. There was a moment's pause in Class Three as everyone thought about the dreadful damage that badgers could do.

(1) What do we know about Grandma Pugh?

A. She was present at the birth of baby Freddie.

B. She was unwilling to listen to the ideas of others.

C. She was a figure of great importance in the family.

D. She valued physical appearance over all other things.

(2) Why did Freddie jump over the school wall?

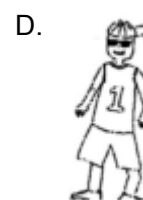
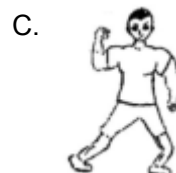
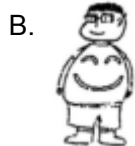
A. To annoy his teacher.

B. To escape from school.

C. To amuse his schoolmates.

D. To damage Mrs. Hobson's vegetables.

(3) Which of the following best describes Freddie's physical appearance?



(4) Why does Freddie talk about badgers in the final paragraph?

A. To explain the cause of the damage.

B. To warn the class about their danger.

C. To describe what happened to his father's garden.

D. To make up an excuse for the cause of the damage.

3

Are you the kind of person whose desk is always spick and span? Or is it a bit of a mess? How you organize your working space can say a lot about you. In fact, environmental psychologist Lily Bernheimer developed five distinct "desk personality (人格) types". Which of them best reflects you?

First up: are you "the clutterer" ? Clutter means mess—and Bernheimer says a clutterer's desk is likely to be colorful and covered with small decorations. These people are usually more outgoing and welcoming, and love being at the "crossroads" of the office. The problem is that they're often too busy to tidy up after themselves!

Or perhaps you're "the minimalist" ? An opposite to the clutterer, the minimalist has nothing unnecessary on his or her desk. These workers are often highly disciplined (自律的) , if a little cautious. But Bernheimer says this does not necessarily mean they're shy.

Type three is "the expander" . Personal space is very important to them. Bernheimer says, "They may try to demand more and more space for themselves by moving their coffee cup out further and further."

"The personaliser" is our fourth type. These people make their space with photos and personal objects. "The stylish or unusual workspace tells people that you're high in the quality called "openness" , which means you're likely to be high in creativity and openness to new experience, " says Bernheimer.

And finally, there's "the surveyor" . These people feel insecure in the middle of the office, and seek out the quieter corners. From an evolutionary (进化的) perspective, it makes sense

(1) Compared with clutterer, the minimalist _____ .

- (2) What do we know about the personaliser?

- (3) Why does the surveyor sit at quiet corners in the office?

- (4) What would be the best title for the text?

- A. How to keep your desk clean. B. What your desk says about you.
- C. Details determine success or failure. D. Bernheimer: an imaginary explorer.

Many of us are still trying to find our passion (激情) -something we believe will lead us closer to happiness and success. When we say we're trying to find our passion, it suggests that our passion is somehow hiding behind a tree or under a rock somewhere. But that's far from the truth. The truth is that our passion comes from doing things right now.

If you are waiting to "find your passion" somewhere outside yourself so that you will finally have a reason to put your whole heart and soul into life, you'll likely be waiting around forever. What you need to do is the exact opposite! When I was a kid, my grandmother used to tell me "Stop looking for the next opportunity. The one you have in front of you is your opportunity." She also said, "Too often we spend too much time attempting to perfect something before we ever even do it. Instead of waiting for perfection, just do your best with what you've got right now, and improve it along the way."

Interestingly, recent psychological research indirectly reinforces my grandmother's opinions. For decades psychologists thought our minds could change our physical state, but not the other way around. Nowadays, however, it's widely accepted that our bodies—for example, our facial expressions and postures—can directly affect our mental and emotional states. So while it's true that we change from the inside out, we also change from the outside in.

I'm certain you have plenty in your life right now that's worth for and you have endless potential within you. Stop waiting! There's no next opportunity, but the one you have at this

(1) What is passion in the author's opinion?

- (2) What does the author mainly want to tell us in Paragraph 2?

- (3) Which of the following can replace the underlined word "reinforces" in Paragraph 3?

- A. adopts B. applies C. opposes D. supports

- (4) Which of the following tips can help us develop our passion?

- A. Get to make a change from the outside in.
- B. Stop waiting and try to find an opportunity.
- C. Put our heart and soul into the things we do.
- D. Be aware of our potential as soon as possible.

5

Wildlife researchers surveyed 20 bird markets in Indonesia and said that the number of owls being sold has risen from perhaps a few hundred a year before 2001 to 13000 by 2016. Owls now make up a greater part of the birds on offer on the markets. Before 2001 they accounted for less than 0.1% of birds being sold; by 2016, the share had risen to around 1.5% on some markets.

Vincent Nijman, a wildlife-trade researcher, says he is pretty sure there is a link between the rising owl sales and the popularity of the Harry Potter books and films, in which the hero keeps a pet owl named Hedwig. The first novel was translated into Indonesian in 2000, and the first film adaptation was released in 2001.

Nijman says, "Although it's difficult to prove a direct link between the fictional phenomenon (虚构现象) and the rising owl sales, Harry Potter normalized keeping owls as pets." There are online posts where fans share tips on where to get the birds. The increase in Internet access in Indonesia-one fifth of the population is now online compared with just 2% in 2001-made it easier for people to source the birds and is likely to have contributed to the rise in

sales.

Richard Thomas from the network Traffic, with monitors (监控) wildlife trade, says that the issue is complex and it's not possible to say that the cause is Harry Potter. However, a recent report from Traffic also noted the jump in owl sales on Indonesia's bird markets, and suggested that the rise in demand could be down to the popularity of the fictional character.

- (1) To show the change of owl sales in Indonesia, the author _____.
 A. raises some questions B. makes some guesses
 C. draws a comparison D. gives an example
- (2) What does Nijman try to convey in the text?
 A. It makes no sense at all to keep owls as pets.
 B. The popularity of Harry Potter series won't last long.
 C. Owls become an endangered species in Indonesia.
 D. Harry Potter has set a new trend in the pet market.
- (3) What can we conclude from the fourth paragraph?
 A. The Internet is partly to blame for the owl trade.
 B. Fictional phenomena can't be taken seriously.
 C. It's impossible to ban online trades of birds.
 D. Indonesia's Internet technology is rather advanced.
- (4) What's the author's purpose in writing the last paragraph?
 A. To present different ideas. B. To provide more evidence.
 C. To introduce a related topic. D. To draw the final conclusion.

二、多选多 (共5小题 ; 每小题2分 , 满分10分)

6

We all know that early birds get more things done by making the most of their mornings and setting the day right for successful completion of all goals and tasks. 1 Successful people not only have healthy morning habits, they also know how to finish off their day right. Here are some habits that can help plan a more productive tomorrow:

1. Read a book. Successful people read daily. 2 By reading daily, they can achieve better results in their professional and personal lives. Reading will not make you more likely to succeed, but if you do it before going to bed, it can really help you to reduce stress and progressively calm you down.

2. Unplug from social media. At the end of each working day, the most important thing is to switch off distractions such as WeChat, emails and messaging to create some time for

yourself. 3 Go to bed earlier, take a bath, go to that cooking class you have been putting off for so long, or spend quality time with the person you love.

3. Organize the following day. 4 It is really difficult to remember all the things you need to do, so why not write them all down in a journal or a to-do list? Successful people know the importance of a well-planned day and this allows them to enjoy themselves in the evening. So before you go to bed, grab a planner or a notebook and write down your 3 most important goals for tomorrow. 5

- A. But what about the evening habits?
- B. Do something you love every night before you sleep.
- C. It is also really useful for improving your creative thinking.
- D. They all know the importance of educating themselves every single day.
- E. Having a well-written plan can really benefit the tasks you have set for the day.
- F. Simply lying down and focusing on your breath and body is a significant stress reliever.
- G. Be honest with yourself in setting the right amount of time to achieve each individual goal.

三、完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

7 A lot happened to me while I lived on Thirteenth Street. I 1 school at Miss Marie Purkins' School for Little Folks kindergarten which I loved until I broke my leg one day 2 rope. And it wasn't 3 a moving rope. One of the rope ends in the playground was tied to a tree, the other end to a swing set. The kids would 4 on one side and take turns running and jumping over it. All the other kids 5 the rope.

But I had no 6. I was a little short and fat anyway, and I was so slow that I was once the only kid at an Easter egg hunt who didn't get a 7 egg, not because I couldn't find them but because I couldn't get to them 8 enough. On the day I tried to jump rope but I was wearing cowboy boots to school. Like a fool I didn't 9 the boots to jump. My heel 10 on the rope, so I turned, fell and hurt my leg. I lay in 11 on the ground for several minutes while Daddy 12 over from his company to get me.

I had broken my leg above the knee, and 13 I was growing so fast, the doctor was 14 to put me in a cast up to my hip. 15, he made a hole through my ankle, pushed a stainless steel bar through it. And then he 16 it to a stainless steel horseshoe, and 17 my leg up in the air over my hospital bed. For two months, I had been lying on my 18 feeling both foolish, waiting to return to my 19. I missed my playmates so much.

After I got out of the hospital, my folks bought me a bicycle, ____20____ I never lost my fear of riding without the training wheels. No wonder people say, "Once bitten, twice shy."

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|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. valued | B. left | C. started | D. ended |
| 2. A. jumping | B. stepping | C. holding | D. waving |
| 3. A. still | B. already | C. even | D. also |
| 4. A. hold on | B. check in | C. try out | D. line up |
| 5. A. covered | B. cleared | C. found | D. picked |
| 6. A. strength | B. score | C. sign | D. luck |
| 7. A. single | B. large | C. ripe | D. round |
| 8. A. slowly | B. far | C. fast | D. eagerly |
| 9. A. take off | B. put on | C. throw away | D. break down |
| 10. A. hid | B. slipped | C. pressed | D. caught |
| 11. A. silence | B. pain | C. worry | D. peace |
| 12. A. walked | B. looked | C. raced | D. argued |
| 13. A. because | B. although | C. in case | D. even if |
| 14. A. satisfied | B. uncertain | C. patient | D. unwilling |
| 15. A. Therefore | B. Instead | C. Otherwise | D. Fortunately |
| 16. A. separated | B. compared | C. exposed | D. attached |
| 17. A. hung | B. dried | C. raised | D. sent |
| 18. A. hand | B. back | C. leg | D. head |
| 19. A. home | B. company | C. school | D. community |
| 20. A. and | B. but | C. for | D. so |

四、单项选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

8 In order to work better in the future, each of us must know our _____ and weaknesses.

- A. strengths B. benefits C. techniques D. values

9 —Aren't you tired of practicing playing the piano day after day?

— _____, I enjoy every minute of it.

- A. On the other hand B. On the contrary C. To the contrary D. For one thing

10 The hunter _____ down for a rest with his gun _____ against the tree.

- A. laid; lay B. lay; laid C. laid; lied D. lied; lay

11 —Has Jack returned from America?

—Yes, he arrived two months ago, but it wasn't _____ he went to Hong Kong.

- A. before long B. long before C. long after D. long since

12 He couldn't _____ the fact that the money was found in his house.

- A. answer for B. explain for C. account for D. care for

13 Born and _____ in a poor family, he has devoted his talents to writing primarily for the grass roots.

- A. turned up B. brought up C. raised up D. picked up

14 When Jason failed to pay his bill, the network company _____ his Internet connection.

- A. cut off B. cut back C. cut short D. cut down

15 We all look forward to _____ the _____ that we could go to the flea market held on camps next Thursday.

- A. gaining; permit B. gaining; permission
C. gain; permit D. gain; permission

16 That river _____ 250 kilometers long and 60 meters wide.

- A. measures
B. is measured
C. calculates
D. is calculated

17 _____ we are sure about is the need to prevent children from _____ .

- A. What; spoiling
B. Which; spoiling
C. That; being spoiled
D. What; being spoiled

- 18 The little girl liked _____ in her sister's clothes.
A. putting on
B. wearing
C. dressing up
D. dressed
- 19 When the news came _____ the war broke out, he decided to serve in the army.
A. since
B. which
C. that
D. because
- 20 —You know that you were driving 100 km an hour, don't you?
—No officer, I _____. This car doesn't do more than
A. may not have been
B. couldn't have been
C. mustn't have been
D. shouldn't have been
- 21 Sarah hopes to become a friend of _____ shares her interests.
A. anyone
B. whomever
C. whoever
D. no matter who
- 22 —It remains to be seen _____ the plan can be put into practice.
—That depends on your determination.
A. whether
B. where
C. how
D. that

五、单词拼写（共10个小题，每小题1分，满分10分）



- 23 _____ (不像) most people in the office, I don't come to work by car.
- 24 If you are content with your life and yourself, you are w _____ (富裕) than the richest man in the world.
- 25 She was a simple girl, easily i _____ (使印象深刻) by Tom's sophistication.
- 26 Albert Einstein is one of the best _____ (物理学家) .
- 27 We'll have a picnic at the beach, if weather _____ (允许) .
- 28 Ryle accepted more out of c _____ (好奇) than anything else.
- 29 He is u _____ (难以置信) lazy. No wonder he failed to do a good job in it.
- 30 In 1816, Argentina declared its _____ (独立) from Spain.
- 31 Lewis _____ (钦佩 ; 赞美) for his work on literature in the 19th century.
- 32 Guests receive dinner on/upon _____ (到达) at the hotel.

六、词组填空 (共10个小题 , 每小题1分 , 满分10分)

33

as for rather than on the contrary settle down remind...of...
now that watch out for set off break out in time by accident
take a chance take place turn up get away with

- (1) _____ go straight on to university why not get some work experience first?
- (2) You ought to have a good rest _____ you've finished the work.

- (3) Does everyone know what to do if a fire _____ .
- (4) Would you mind _____ the mailman? I'm expecting a package today.
- (5) The pilot, whether _____ or design, made the plane do a sharp turn.
- (6) It is not an idea around which the Community can unite. _____ , I see it as one that will divide us.
- (7) _____ breaking the laws of the universe is impossible.
- (8) That song kept _____ me _____ our first date.
- (9) Major changes _____ in the past decade in this small town.
- (10) Kitty's got so thin. And _____ Carl, he always seems to be ill.

七、单句改错 (共10个小题 , 每小题1分 , 满分10分)

34 每个句子包含一个错误, 错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。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 (\) 划掉。修改: 在错的词下面画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词,
2. 请注意改错的格式, 格式不正确不给分。

- (1) It is at the hotel where the coach picks up tourists.
- (2) The passage lays stress on the importance of a balance diet.
- (3) The famous artist, as well as his students, were invited to attend the opening ceremony of the 2018 Shenzhen Design Week Theme Exhibition.
- (4) See my father's driving away, my mother and I waved our hands and said goodbye to him.
- (5) Last Monday, we had just finished our Chinese class while the teacher suddenly slipped and fell.
- (6) She spoke in very rude manner, which hurt others' feelings.
- (7) Mike is more hardworking than any other students in the class, which is the main reason why he always gets first place in exams.
- (8) In my view, it is quite easy to find that you are looking for on the Internet.
- (9) When she came to herself, she found herself locking in the room.
- (10) It doesn't matter if you pay by cash or credit card in this store.

八、语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

35 I started doing voluntary work for Jewish Care two years ago, which is so 1 (benefit) to me.

I've become a volunteer because being able to come in and give something back to people 2 (mean) a lot to me. I love being around people and being able to help them. 3 (put) a smile on someone's face really makes my day. It is a great joy to work as part of a team 4 people of all different cultures. Throughout my time volunteering for Jewish Care I have worked on a number of different projects and have 5 (great) enjoyed them all.

I've gained a lot of 6 (confident) through being a volunteer. My friends would tell you that 7 I started at Jewish Care I was rather shy but now I believe in 8 (I) and am determined to succeed in whatever I do.

Volunteers play 9 important role in our society. Whether old or young, there are opportunities to help others in need. Volunteers get the chance 10 (develop) skills and make new friends as well as helping others.

九、句子翻译（共5个小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

36 请根据括号里的提示翻译句子，粗体部分请使用必修3所学的重点单词、短语、句型。

(1) 所有观众都屏气等待着他们仰慕的演员出现，结果他没有信守诺言。

(2) 我才刚跟Lucy道歉完，这时我看见她脸上挂着的泪。（句型：刚做完...这时突然...）

(3) 这个信封的颜色使之即便在远处都很容易辨认出来。

(make+宾语+宾补+to do)

(4) 这个计划的弱点在于它没有理论结合实际。（表语从句）

(5) 他当时肯定负债累累，因为我听说他靠卖血为生。（情态动词）