

2010-2023 历年江苏省南京学大教育专修学校高一月考英语试卷（带解析）

第 1 卷

一. 参考题库(共 20 题)

1. I've often had difficulty remembering names. Proper nouns seldom found easy purchase in my brain unless I consciously repeat them over and over again. Needless to say, when people leave my life their names are often soon forgotten. This can have some embarrassing consequences.

Five or six years after high school graduation, I was reading carefully the shelves of a local auto supply shop when I noticed someone familiar enter the store. I knew him. He was in my graduation class and although he was not a good friend of mine, we had shared many classes and knew each other well. I began to feel an increasing sense of foreboding (预感) and quickly hid behind the nearest shelving unit. I should have known his name. How many times had I heard it during class role call? How many conversations had we had in the hallways?

I easily remembered his surname, "Ricca". His was a large, well know family in the town of my childhood. I couldn't have just acknowledged him using his surname. I might as well have admitted forgetting his name, which was not a choice. One's name is important to every person's identity. Not remembering an old acquaintance's name is similar to forgetting your wife's favourite flower, an embarrassing mistake of the highest order.

I quickly ran through the alphabet (字母表), a strategy I developed for just such an occasion. Abe? No, Adam, Andy, Bob? No, Bill? Yes! Bill sounded right. Of course, his name is Bill. I confidently made my way around the shelves and spoke to him as he was studying some cans of motor oil.

"Bill, how are you doing?", I said offering him my hand which he took with a friendly shake. We talked a bit, some amusing remarks about our college experiences and such. I took his hand again, said how good it was to see him and gave him a happy wave, calling him by name again, as I left.

I was so pleased that I avoided yet another awkward encounter(相遇) that I could feel a big smile on my face as I paid the cashier and exited the store. As I marched merrily across the parking lot, an awful thought came into my mind. John, his name is John! Where did Bill come from? Was that one of my brothers? The sudden realization of what I did made me stop in my tracks. My head dropped when I realized my mistake. There was no way Mrs. Ricca would name one of her sons “Bill”. “Billerica” was the name of a town just north of Boston.

【小題 1】 Which one can show the change of the writer’s feelings?

a. guilty b. anxious c. embarrassed d. happy e. sure

A. a-d-b-e-c

B. d-e-b-a-c

C. c-b-e-d-a

D. b-c-d-e-

【小題 2】 According to the passage, which statement is NOT sure?

A. Forgetting your wife’s favourite flower is a very serious mistake.

B. It is common to call an old acquaintance his given name.

C. The writer was in his twenties when he met John in the store.

D. John and the writer studied in the same college.

【小題 3】 The underlined word “acknowledge” probably means “___” here.

A. accept

B. greet

C. thank

D. admit

【小題 4】 We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. The writer must have experienced such embarrassment many times

B. The writer had difficulty remembering names because he was getting old

C. Running through the alphabet was always an effective way of remembering an acquaintance’s name for the writer

D. Mrs. Ricca would have named one of her sons “Bill” if Billerica was not the name of a town north of Boston

2.If one of the computers _____, the whole networks would be unable to work.

A. broken down

B. broke up

C. broke out

D. broke in

3.The human body has hundreds of muscles. The three types are skeletal(骨骼的) muscles, smooth muscles and cardiac, or heart muscles. Each kind of muscle has a special job to do.

The skeletal muscles are attached to the bones; they actually hold the skeleton together. Strong cords, called tendons(肌腱), help connect these muscles to the bones. Skeletal muscles give us strength and allow us to move in many ways. If you look at skeletal muscles through a microscope, you will see that it has bands of fibers that look like stripes(条纹). These stripes are called striations. Skeletal muscles usually move because the brain has sent a conscious message to them telling them what to do. This is called voluntary movement.

Another type of muscle is smooth muscle. Unlike skeletal muscle, smooth muscle does not have striations. This is found in organs such as the stomach, the bladder(膀胱), the lungs and the eyes. Smooth muscles are smaller than the skeletal muscles and they move involuntarily. The brain tells these muscles what to do, but we aren't even aware of it. For example, we don't have to think about breathing or digesting food. The smooth muscles just do their jobs automatically. For this reason smooth muscles are sometimes called involuntary muscles.

Like smooth muscle, cardiac muscle also works involuntarily. It is a very thick muscle that is found only in the walls of the heart. Its job is to pump blood out of the heart and into blood vessels called arteries(动脉). The arteries help carry the blood to all parts of the body. When the cardiac muscles relax, they let blood back into the heart. Cardiac muscles have striations, just like skeletal muscles do.

【小题 1】 When we _____, the job is done by smooth muscles.

- A. close our eyes
- B. kick a ball
- C. hug our friends
- D. lift a suitcase

【小题 2】 Skeletal muscles and heart muscles are alike because_____.

- A. both can move voluntarily
- B. both are thick muscles
- C. both are bigger than smooth muscles
- D. both have stripes called striations

【小题 3】 Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Heart muscles are very important because they give us strength and allow us to move.
- B. The heart of human beings completely consists of heart muscle.
- C. The skeletal muscles are connected to the bones by tendons.
- D. Smooth muscle does its work without receiving message from the brain.

4.Poor Richard spent his last penny on a bowl of noodles. Now he is_____.

- A. as strong as a horse
- B. as busy as a bee

- C. as poor as a church mouse
- D. as cool as a cucumber

5. _____ he is always studying hard is well known _____ us all.

- A. How, to
- B. What, to
- C. That, to
- D. Whether, by

6. Do you have any idea _____ is actually going on in the classroom?

- A. that
- B. what
- C. as
- D. which

7. Did Steve Jobs kill the music industry? That's the question on many people's lips since rock star Jon Bon Jovi accused the Apple boss of personally destroying the music industry. Bon Jovi centers his criticism on how he believes music downloading has robbed young people of what he calls the "beauty of buying an album". "Kids today have missed the beauty of taking your pocket money and making a decision based on the jacket (封面), not knowing what the record sounded like," he said.

But far from killing the industry, many young people today think Jobs has been a blessing (带来幸运的人), offering you instant, and selective access to a whole world of music.

Keith Staskiewicz at Entertainment Weekly speaks for the feelings of many music lovers. He believes listening to MP3s rather than records or CDs "just save money" and doesn't "remove the sense of discovery they get from new music". Staskiewicz also argues that it's wrong to blame Jobs and Apple for destroying anything. "Change is just part of the business," Staskiewicz said. "No doubt in 50 years, Justin Bieber will complain about how kids don't listen to ipods anymore."

For now, though, it appears that music downloading is set to continue for the near future.

According to Summer Redstone, chairman of media company Viacom, iTunes has "resurrected(复兴) the music industry by creating a legal, affordable purchasing system for fans".

But recent surveys suggested that, despite the "legalizing(合法化)" of music downloading through sites like iTunes, young people are still choosing to download music illegally. A report by Jupiter Research suggested that illegal downloading sites are used three times as much as legal ones. The problem, according to its analyst Mark Mulligan, is how today's youth grow up viewing music as something they can get for free.

He said, "Unless the music industry can shift these consumers while they are young away from free consumption to paid music formats(格式), they may never develop music purchasing behavior and the recording industry could suffer long-term harm."

【小題 1】 Which one is TRUE about young people nowadays?

- A. They are music lovers and are willing to save money to enjoy music.
- B. The majority of them download music through legal sites like iTunes.
- C. They are most likely to go back to the store to buy albums in the near future.
- D. They are robbed of the change of enjoying music by Apple.

【小題 2】 According to Mark Mulligan, the best solution to the problem of illegal music downloading is to_____.

- A. legalize music downloading through sites like iTunes
- B. help young people get used to paying for music
- C. offer young people instant and selective access to a variety of music
- D. create an affordable purchasing system for fans

【小題 3】 What is the main point of the article?

- A. How Steve Jobs and Apple destroyed the music industry.
- B. Why young people prefer downloading music to buying albums.
- C. The problem of illegal downloading of music.
- D. Different opinions on effects of music downloading.

8.I believe _____ you have done your best and _____ things will improve .

- A. that.\
- B. \.
- C. what, that
- D. \.that

9.I'd like to work with _____ is honest and easy to get on with.

- A. who
- B. whoever
- C. whomever
- D. no matter who

10.At the beginning of the twentieth century, many people thought that the American family was falling apart.A century later, we know that this was not the case. However,although the family is still alive in the United States, its size and shape were very different100 years ago.

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, there were mainly two types of families in the United States: the extended and the nuclear. The extended family usually includes grandparents, parents, and children living under the same roof. The nuclear family consists of only parents and children.

Today there are many different kinds of families. Some people live in “traditional” families, that is, a stay-home mother, a working father, and their own biological children. Others live in two-paycheck families, single-parent families, adoptive or foster families, blended families (where men and women who were married before marry again and combine the children from previous marriages into the new families) , childless families, and so on.

What caused the structure of the family to change? In the early 1900s the birth rate began to fall and the divorce rate began to rise. Women were suddenly choosing to go to college and take jobs outside the home. In the 1930s and 1940s, many families faced serious financial, or money problems during the Great Depression, when many people lost their jobs. During World War II (1939-1945), 5 million women were left alone to take care of their homes and their children. Because many men were at war, thousands of these "war widows" had to go to work outside their home.

During the next ten years, the situation changed. There were fewer divorces, and people married at a younger age and had more children than the previous generation. It was unusual for a mother to work outside the home during the years when her children were growing up. Families began leaving cities and moving into single-family homes in the suburbs. The traditional family seemed to be returning.

In the years between 1960s and 1990s, there were many important changes in the structure of the family. From the 1960s to the early 1970s, the divorce rate doubled and the birth rate fell by half. The number of single-parent families tripled, and the number of couples living together without being married doubled again. In fact, the single-parent household, once unusual, has replaced the "traditional" family as the typical family in the States. If we can judge from history, however, this will probably change again in the twenty-first century.

The Changes of the American Family

Main comparisons

Contexts

Different __1__

There were two __2__ types of families in the past, __3__, the extended and the nuclear.

Nowadays __4__ types of families can be seen than before.

Changes in different __5__.

In the 1900s and 1940s

Many of the women had to work outside due to the __6__ of money., thus causing the fall of __7__ and the rise of divorce rate.

In the 1950s

Divorce rate slid and there were more children . The families tended to be __8__ again.

In the years between 1960s and 1990s

Different types of families __9__. Traditional families are no longer the typical ones in America.

A trend worth noting

Author's opinion on changes

The present structure is ___10___; it will experience changes again in the near future.

11. As the day was fine , I made the suggestion _____ for a walk in the park .

- A. we go
- B. we will go
- C. should we go
- D. that we go

12. One of the functions of _____ UN is promote respect for human rights, making the world _____ better place.

- A. the; a
- B. 不填; the
- C. 不填; a
- D. a; the

13. What a pity _____ is _____ you didn't arrive by daylight.

- A. there, because
- B. it, that
- C. it, when
- D. that ,for

14. Mary is a newcomer. I suppose it will take her a long time to _____ herself to the new surroundings.

- A. adopt
- B. devote
- C. adapt
- D. commit

15. It is uncertain _____ the experiment is worth doing .

- A. where
- B. that
- C. whether
- D. how

16. Mary wrote an article on ___ the team had failed to win the game.

- A. why
- B. where
- C. what
- D. which

17. The little time I had outside of school was _____ with work.

- A. taken on
- B. taken off
- C. taken up

D. taken away

18. Many students _____ independent learning skills because the education system spoon-feeds them.

- A. are lack in
- B. lack
- C. lack in
- D. lack of

19. Thank you for giving me so much help. I _____ in the experiment without your support.

- A. have failed
- B. will fail
- C. would have failed
- D. must have failed

20. In order to tell what I believe, I must briefly introduce some of my personal history. The turning point of my life was my decision to give up a promising business career and study music. My parents, sharing my love of music, _16_____ of it as a profession. This was understandable in view of the family __17_____. My grandfather had taught music for nearly forty years and earned barely enough to __18____ for his large family. My father often said it was only the hardheaded thriftiness of my grandmother that helped the family live a life. As a(an) __19___ of this example in the family, my mention of music as a profession carried with it a picture of an existence with __20_____ financial rewards. My parents insisted upon college instead of a conservatory of a career of music, and so finally I went to college quite happily.

Before my graduation from Columbia, the family met with severe financial problems and I felt it my duty to __21_____ college and take a job. Thus was I started a business career – which I always think of as the wasted years.

Now I do not for a moment mean to disparage business. My whole point is that it was not for me. I went into it for __22____, and apart from the satisfaction of being able to help the family, money is all I got out of it. It was not enough. I felt that life was passing me by. From being merely dissatisfied I became really __23____. I knew what I wanted is to save enough to __24_____ and go to Europe to study __25____. I used to get up at dawn to practice before I left for “downtown”, disappointing my poor mother by eating a hurried breakfast at the last minute. I continued to make money, and finally, bit by bit, saved enough to __26_____ me to go abroad. And, by now, the family didn’t need my help any longer. I ended my business career, feeling like a man released from prison, and sailed for Europe. I stayed four years, worked harder than ever and __27_____ every minute of it.

“Enjoyed” is too mild a word. I walked on air. I really lived. I was a __28_____ man and I was doing what I loved to do and what I was meant to do.

If I had stayed in business, I might be a __29__ man today, but I do not believe I would have made a success of living. I would have given up all those inner satisfactions, which money can never buy.

When I broken away from business, it was against the advice of all my friends and family. Most of us are so accustomed to the association of success with money __30__ the thought of giving up a good income for an idea seemed rather crazy. If so, all I can say is “Ah! It’s great to be crazy.”

【小题 1】

- A. thought
- B. disapproved
- C. agreed
- D. disagreed

【小题 2】

- A. background
- B. experience
- C. tradition
- D. belief

【小题 3】

- A. offer
- B. support
- C. provide
- D. give

【小题 4】

- A. expectation
- B. intention
- C. cause
- D. consequence

【小题 5】

- A. certain
- B. uncertain
- C. sure
- D. ensured

【小题 6】

- A. enter
- B. join
- C. leave
- D. apply

【小题 7】

- A. interest
- B. dreams
- C. money
- D. hope

【小题 8】

- A. painful
- B. excited
- C. embarrassed
- D. cheerful

【小题 9】

- A. drop
- B. satisfy
- C. live
- D. quit

【小题 10】

- A. music
- B. medicine
- C. economy
- D. Business

【小题 11】

- A. let
- B. make
- C. encourage
- D. enable

【小题 12】

- A. spent
- B. enjoyed

- C. wasted
- D. used

【小题 13】

- A. free
- B. wealthy
- C. creative
- D. enthusiastic

【小题 14】

- A. strong
- B. successful
- C. wealthy
- D. satisfied

【小题 15】

- A. it
- B. which
- C. that
- D. as

第 1 卷参考答案

一. 参考题库

1. 参考答案：

【小题 1】 C

【小题 2】 D

【小题 3】 B

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