



2023-2024 学年度第一学期

北京育才学校高一英语学科

十月月考考试试卷

(总分: 100 分, 考试时间: 90 分钟)

本试卷分为第 I 卷 (选择题) 和第 II 卷 (非选择题) 两部分

第 I 卷

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. Where is Tom?

A. In his room. B. In the teacher's office. C. In the classroom.

2. How many people took the driving test in the last two days?

A. 70. B. 55. C. 125.

3. What does the woman want the man to buy?

A. Food. B. Medicine. C. Newspaper.

4. Why is Tony crying?

A. He has been sitting still too long.

B. He wants to go to the pet shop.

C. His pet died.

5. What are they talking about?

A. The man's leg. B. The man's coach. C. The man's race.

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的做答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Driver and passenger.

C. Employer and employee.

7. Why is the man often late for work?

A. He cares for his aunt.

B. He gets caught in traffic.



C. He doesn't like his work hours.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. What made the woman decide to become a teacher at first?

A. Her own early plan. B. Her love of teaching C. Her parents' encouragement.

9. How did she feel when standing in front of her students for the first time?

A. Full of confidence. B. Unsure of herself. C. Really moved.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Where does the woman work?

A. In Tokyo. B. In London. C. In Oxford.

11. What are the speakers going to do together tomorrow evening?

A. Visit Mary. B. Have dinner. C. See customers.

12. Who is Mary?

A. Mike's customer. B. Mike's boss. C. Mike's wife.

听第9段材料，回答第13至15题。

13. What is the most probable occupation of the speaker?

A. Manager of a company.
B. Professor of a university.
C. Engineer of a company.

14. What is the speaker most likely to talk about next?

A. Technology.
B. The customer market abroad
C. Targets for the coming year.

15. What has been increased most?

A. Profits.
B. Results in the market.
C. The whole sale.

二、完型填空 (共 15 题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 分)

I passed a man walking over the bridge as I drove. I pulled over and asked him if he wanted a (16) _____. He looked me over, deciding whether to (17) _____ my Jeep. After a moment, he smiled and said, "Yes, that would (18) _____ me a windy walk!"

He said he was on his way to see his nine-year-old daughter, Sara, who lived in Sarasota, Florida. He hoped to reach there by Christmas Eve. Then he told the (19) _____ of a once-happy marriage, the death of his wife, and the loss of his job. While (20) _____, he sent Sara to live with his brother and sister-in-law.

(21) _____ he had found work in New Mexico, he hadn't been able to save



enough money to buy a car. Therefore, he decided to walk. It would take him weeks to get to Sarasota.

As I pulled off the highway, I (22) _____ a hundred-dollar bill and told him, "I'm not giving you the money because I'm sure you don't (23) _____ it. But I want you to buy your (24) _____ something nice from Santa Claus."

He looked at me but didn't (25) _____ it. I smiled and said, "I'll throw it out on the highway if you don't accept it. I'm sure someone will find it and buy something nice for a (26) _____ person."

I (27) _____ down my window, but he took the money before I threw it. As he got out, he (28) _____ a smiling photo of Sara to me. "I'm sure Sara would like Santa to have a picture of her," he said.

That photo sits in a frame on my piano to (29) _____ me about a father's love. Whenever I look at that picture, I (30) _____ a dad who would walk across America just to visit his little girl for Christmas.

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|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 16. A. ride | B. walk | C. jump | D. journey |
| 17. A. take over | B. get into | C. get over | D. look into |
| 18. A. offer | B. give | C. leave | D. save |
| 19. A. enjoyment | B. story | C. adventure | D. news |
| 20. A. misunderstood | B. disappointed | C. unprepared | D. unemployed |
| 21. A. Until | B. Since | C. Although | D. Once |
| 22. A. picked up | B. took out | C. showed off | D. put away |
| 23. A. use | B. own | C. design | D. need |
| 24. A. daughter | B. sister | C. brother | D. niece |
| 25. A. touch | B. take | C. count | D. discover |
| 26. A. special | B. familiar | C. strange | D. similar |
| 27. A. looked | B. knocked | C. rolled | D. broke |
| 28. A. handed | B. developed | C. returned | D. explained |
| 29. A. tell | B. inform | C. ask | D. remind |
| 30. A. come across | B. believe in | C. think of | D. think about |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 15 题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

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

A

The Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

The Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, on the island of Hawaii, has two active volcanoes: Mauna Loa, which last erupted (喷发) in 1984, is 13,677 feet (4.17km)



yours. I understand you started twenty-eight years ago with nothing but a desk room and one assistant (助理). Is that true?”

Almost every successful person likes to recall his early struggles. Alice, the boss was no exception. She talked with smile about how she had started with \$ 450 in cash and an original idea. She told how she had fought against discouragement, working on Sundays and holidays, twelve to sixteen hours a day; how she had finally won and until now, the most important executives(行政主管) on Wall Street were coming to her for information and guidance. She was proud of such a record. She had a right to be, and she had a wonderful time telling about it. Finally, Alice questioned Mr. Cubellis about his experience, then called in her assistant and said! “I think this is the person we are looking for.”

Mr. Cubellis had taken the trouble to find out about the past of his future employer. He showed an interest in the other person and his problems. He encouraged the other person to do most of the talking and made a favorable impression.

Most people trying to win others in their own way of thinking do too much talking themselves. Let the other people talk themselves out. They know more about their business and problems than you do.

34. What did Charles T. Cubellis do before the interview?
- A. He telephoned the top leader of the company.
 - B. He searched for information about the boss of the company.
 - C. He prepared for some questions that might be asked.
 - D. He got detailed information about the company's plan.
35. How did Alice feel when Charles T. Cubellis mentioned her past experience?
- A. Moved. B. Shocked. C. Pleased. D. Disappointed.
36. What do we know about Alice's road to success?
- A. It was full of difficulties. B. It was full of opportunities.
 - C. It was smooth and pleasant. D. It was lucky and interesting.
37. What was Charles T. Cubellis's key to success of the interview? ____
- A. Letting others talk more. B. Talking a lot about himself.
 - C. Focusing on his advantages. D. Answering questions wisely.

C

Protect Children from Cyber-bullying

When you think about bullying, you might think of a child being bullied by another in the schoolyard. As more young people have access to computers and cell phones, traditional bullying has gone digital, which has not yet gained awareness in Chinese parents.

Cyber-bullying, first invented by Canadian educator Bill Belsey, is the use of



the Internet and related technologies to harm other people, in an intentional, repeated, and unfriendly manner. It involves threatening text messages, the spread of online rumors on social networking sites, and intentionally keeping someone out of an online group. Cyber-bullying is at an all-time high in the US. According to a study from the US Department of Justice, more than 43% of teenagers report being victims (受害者) of cyber-bullying.

Compared to face-to-face bullying, cyber-bullying is considered to have a worse emotional effect on the victims, and kids could feel more desperate and depressed. Severe, long-term or frequent cyber-bullying can leave victims at greater risk for anxiety, depression, and other disorders. Research says that cyber-bullying victims were almost twice as likely to have attempted suicide compared to youths who had not experienced it.

In traditional schoolyard bullying, at least home is a safe place for the victims. But cyber-bullying is endless---it could happen anytime. Moreover, in the digital world, bullying is much easier, as a bully can pick on people with a much lower risk of being caught.

Actually, cyber-bullying has become a worldwide issue. In the US, as several teens committed suicide because of cyber-bullying, some schools set rules to punish cyberbullies. Laws to punish cyber-bullying have been introduced in some states. In China, cyber-bullying is still considered by many parents and educators as a problem that involves physical contact. However, as cell phones and laptops are becoming common equipment for teenagers, social interactions have increasingly moved from personal contact to virtual contact. Cyber-bullying is spreading faster than expected.

For schools and parents, safety rules should be set in the virtual world for kids, such as telling them not to let out anything to a stranger. Active steps should be taken to make the public aware of the seriousness of this problem, because it would be too late to take measures after tragedy strikes.

38. According to the writer, which of the following is cyber-bullying?

- A. Saying unkind words to classmates.
- B. Attacking one's computer with virus.
- C. Stopping someone from joining a club.
- D. Threatening someone in text messages.

39. Compared to traditional bullying, cyber-bullying _____.

- A. can be found out easily
- B. hasn't been punished by law
- C. can cause more lasting sufferings
- D. has made twice more youths killed

40. According to the passage, _____.

- A. cyber-bullying first started in Canada



- B. measures should be taken against cyber-bullying
- C. there is no escape from cyber-bullying for students
- D. Chinese students are not facing serious cyber-bullying

41. Who is this passage mainly intended for?

- A. Parents and educators. B. Victims and parents.
- C. Teachers and students. D. Researchers and victims.

D

“Our aim is to take our art to the world and make people understand what it is to move,” said David Belle, the founder of parkour(跑酷).

Do you love running? It is a good exercise, yet many people find it boring. But what if making your morning jog a creative one? Like jumping from walls and over gaps, and ground rolls? Just like the James Bond in the movie Casino Royale? Bond jumps down from a roof to a windowsill and then runs several blocks over obstacles on the way. It is just because of Bond’s wonderful performances that the sport has become popular worldwide.

Yes, that’s parkour, an extreme street sport aimed at moving from one point to another as quickly as possible, getting over all the obstacles in the path using only the abilities of the human body. Parkour is considered an extreme sport. As its participants dash around a city, they may jump over fences, run up walls and even move from rooftop to rooftop.

Parkour can be just as exciting and charming as it sounds, but its participants see parkour much more than that.

Overcoming all the obstacles on the course and in life is part of the philosophy(理念) behind parkour. This is the same as life. You must determine your destination, go straight, jump over all the barriers as if in parkour and never fall back from them in your life, to reach the destination successfully. A parkour lover said, “I love parkour because its philosophy has become my life, my way to do everything.”

Another philosophy we’ve learnt from parkour is freedom. It can be done by anyone, at any time, anywhere in the world. It is a kind of expression of trust in yourself that you earn energy and confidence.

42. Parkour has become popular throughout the world because of _____.

- A. its risks and tricks B. the film, Casino Royale
- C. its founder, David Belle D. the varieties of participants

43. The underlined word “obstacles” in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. streets B. objects C. barriers D. roofs

44. What can we infer from the passage?



- A. Parkour is a team sport.
 - B. Parkour needs special training.
 - C. Parkour is a good but boring sport.
 - D. Parkour challenges human abilities.
45. Which of the following is the philosophy of parkour?
- A. Sports and extremes.
 - B. Dreams and success.
 - C. Determination and freedom.
 - D. Excitement and popularity.

第四部分：7选5（共5题，每小题1分，共5分）

A housewarming party is a special party to be held when someone buys or moves into a new apartment or house. The person who bought the house or moved is the one who throws the party. The party is a chance for friends and family to congratulate the person on the new home. 46 And it is a good time to fill the new space with love and hopefully presents.

47 Some people register a list of things they want or need for their new home at a local store or stores. Some common things people will put on a gift registry include kitchen tools like knives and things like curtains. Even if there isn't a registry, a good housewarming gift is something to decorate the new house with, like a piece of art or a plant.

48 This is often appreciated since at a housewarming there isn't a lot of food served. There are usually no planned activities like games at a housewarming party. The host or hostess of the party will, however, probably give all the guests a tour of their new home. Sometimes, because a housewarming party happens shortly after a person moves into their new home, people may be asked to help unpack boxes. 49

Housewarming parties get their name from the fact that a long time ago people would actually bring firewood to a new home as a gift. 50 Now most homes have central heating and don't use fires to keep warm.

- A. This isn't usual though.
- B. It is traditional to bring a gift to a housewarming party.
- C. You can also bring food or drinks to share with the other guests.
- D. If you're lucky enough to receive gifts, keep them in a safe place.
- E. It also gives people a chance to see what the new home looks like.
- F. The best housewarming parties encourage old friends to get together.
- G. This was so that the person could keep their home warm for the winter.

第 II 卷

用括号里词的适当形式填空（共10题，每小题1分，共10分）



1. You should be _____ (attend) in your class.
2. We seek _____ (find) a way to make us get along well with the people around us.
3. It can take many years to recover _____ the death of his loved dog.
4. His failure _____ (arise) from his laziness so far.
5. All the passengers in the vehicle had no _____ (injure).
6. She is addicted to _____ (chat) online.
7. If we make our efforts, we can make a great _____ (differ).
8. Caring for young children is a _____ (challenge) and rewarding job.
9. He is _____ (competence) to teach the language.
10. We aim _____ (get) ahead in her career.

二、写作(10分)

假定你是李华,是某中学高一的新生。请你给外国笔友 Steven 写一封邮件,介绍你本学期学习计划方面的情况,包括:

1. 学习目标具体是什么;
2. 如何达成,具体怎么做;
3. 达成学习目标后带来的益处是什么;