

高一英语假期自主检测

一、听力（共两节，每题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

第一节 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 woman mean?

- A. Jack is disappointing.
- B. She disagrees with Jack.
- C. The man misunderstood Jack.

2. What is the man doing?

- A. Making suggestions.
- B. Making excuses.
- C. Making a promise.

3. When will the magazines arrive?

- A. On September 3.
- B. On September 4.
- C. On September 5.

4. How does the man feel about his new job?

- A. It's well-paid.
- B. It's tiring.
- C. It's simple.

5. Why did the man call Peter?

- A. To offer help.
- B. To eat together.
- C. To return his phone.

第二节 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，各小题给出 5 秒的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

请听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What stopped working last week?

- A. The woman's radio.
- B. The woman's TV.
- C. The woman's computer.

7. How will the woman deal with her cell phone?

- A. By keeping it at home.
- B. By selling it.
- C. By repairing it.

请听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the woman say about her dog?

- A. He's quiet.
- B. He's clean.
- C. He's gentle.

9. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At a stadium.
- B. At a theater.
- C. At a pet house.

请听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How long is the woman's holiday?

- A. Two days. B. Ten days. C. Two weeks.
11. What does the woman nearly forget to do?
A. Check the doors. B. Cancel the papers. C. Change the windows.
12. What will the woman do tonight?
A. Visit her neighbor. B. Call the man again. C. Pick up her husband.

请听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the woman find?
A. Students from the Math Department study harder.
B. Two Andrews have come to take courses.
C. The man's name is pretty hard to spell.
14. What do we know about the photography class?
A. It starts next month. B. It meets in the afternoon. C. It lasts for three hours.
15. When will the man take his class?
A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday. C. On Wednesday.
16. What does the woman remind the man to do at last?
A. Hand in the form. B. Visit his professor ahead. C. Keep taking his student ID.

请听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What happened to the fifteen houses in the eastern village after the storm?
A. They were completely damaged.
B. Some windows were broken.
C. Their roofs were blown off.
18. Where was the farmer probably when the storm began?
A. In the kitchen. B. In the bathroom. C. In the yard.
19. Who didn't climb out of the house?
A. The farmer's mother. B. The farmer's wife. C. The farmer's son.
20. What is still greatly needed?
A. Food. B. Clothes. C. Medicine.

二、单项选择（每题 1 分，满分 20 分）

21. Imagination grows by exercise and, _____ common sense, is more powerful in adulthood than in childhood.
A. aside from B. according to C. due to D. contrary to
22. Newly released data point to an increase in technology use among children _____ some worry is changing the very nature of childhood.

- A. why B. which C. what D. who
23. Nothing but some ancient Chinese coins _____ in the sunken ship since they began the exploration in the river.
- A. has been found B. was found C. have been found D. were found
24. — I haven't got the reference book yet, but I'll have a test on the subject next month.
— Don't worry. You _____ have it by Friday.
- A. could B. shall C. must D. may
25. _____ that he has no qualifications in business management, Ken plans to gain the necessary skills by taking a part-time course.
- A. Concerning B. Being concerned C. Concerned D. To concern
26. Robots can be reprogrammed by a computer to do another one after completing one specific task, and this is _____ automatic machines differ.
- A. because B. where C. what D. how
27. In this institution, a medal, together with a prize of a certain sum of money, _____ does best in science and technology every two years.
- A. is given to whoever B. are given to whomever
C. are given to who D. is given to whomever
28. After the party, most guests left, with only two of them _____ in the host family, _____ him clean up.
- A. remaining; helped B. remaining; helping
C. remained; helped D. remained; helping
29. ---What a great cook your sister is!
--- Yeah! We _____ never have enough of her cookies.
- A. may B. must C. should D. can
30. Though having lived abroad for years, many Chinese still _____ the traditional customs.
- A. process B. grasp C. observe D. analyze
31. The young girl was so interested in the fashionable leather shoes that she would have bought it even if it cost _____.
- A. as more than twice much B. much as more than twice
C. more than twice as much D. as much more than twice
32. She told herself not to let negative thoughts _____, but, whenever she slept, her past life rose before her and she could not help feeling helpless.
- A. take up B. take over C. take in D. take off

33. A modern city has been set up in _____ was a wasteland ten years ago.
A. what B. which C. where D. that
34. Finally the parcel arrived by post, in which _____ wrapped dozens of old coins.
A. has been B. were C. have been D. was
35. She didn't recognize the man who hit her because she could only _____ a dark shape moving towards her.
A. turn out B. make out C. set out D. bring out
36. _____ I can know well about your difficulty, _____ is not likely to be any possibility that you will get promoted in this firm at present.
A. While, there B. Since, there C. As, it D. Although, it.
37. --- May I speak to Mr. Smith?
--- I am afraid he's not _____. He is at a meeting now.
A. suitable B. convenient C. available D. accessible
38. --- _____ made her ashamed of herself?
--- _____ the lowest mark in her class.
A. What; Because she got B. Was it what; Getting
C. What was it that; That she got D. What was it that; Get
39. The room was too cold for us to live, so we made a fire to get the temperature _____.
A. rise B. risen C. raising D. raised
40. —The woman biologist stayed in Africa studying wild animals for 13 years before she returned.
—Oh, dear! She _____ a lot of difficulties!
A. ought to go through B. must go through
C. ought to have gone through D. must have gone through

三、 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 A、 B、 C 和 D 四个选项中， 选出最佳选项。

A

Twenty-five students from Walling School are living in France. They are there for three months as part of a living-abroad project. The 16- and 17-year-old students are living with French families and attending a French school. Most of the students have taken French language classes for 3 or 4 years and are finally getting an opportunity to use their French.

Not only are the students learning a new language, but they're also learning a new culture. The students have been particularly surprised about the French attitude towards food. "They won't leave anything on their plates," said Vanessa Athol. "They aren't wasteful at all." Vanessa has vowed to be more careful with waste when she returns to the United States.

The group's *chaperone* (监护人), Mrs Smith, has been pleased with the students' progress in language. "Even the most *timid* (腼腆的) are trying their best to speak. The students are learning a lot. I'm very impressed," she said. Mrs Smith added that she thinks living with a French family makes a difference because students are forced to speak French when they are at home. "When students live in a hotel or group house with other American students, they miss the opportunity to learn about French culture and to speak French. We're all very grateful to the French families who are hosting us," she said.

The French families are happy to have the students, as they are getting to learn about American culture. Both groups will be celebrating the exchange at a large dinner at the end of the stay. There will be a slide show of memories and the students will speak about their experiences. At present, the American students are periodically posting pictures and student essays on the Walling School website. "Living in France is an experience I'll never forget," writes student Tina Davis. "I know I'll want to eat these *croissants* (羊角面包) and this Camembert (a type of French cheese) for the rest of my life!"

41. What does the underlined word "vowed" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Admitted. B. Pretended. C. Managed. D. Promised.

42. What does Mrs Smith think of the students?

- A. They are friendly and sociable.
B. They have a talent for languages.
C. They benefit a lot from the experience.
D. They are heavily dependent on their family.

43. How will the students conclude their stay?

- A. They will take a French test.
B. They will have a party together.
C. They will hold a speech competition.
D. They will visit Paris and have great fun.

When *endocrinologist* (内分泌学家) James Shirley Sweeney of Gainesville, Texas, opened the doors to Camp Sweeney in 1950, he knew he wanted to provide a *recreational* (娱乐的) outlet for children with *diabetes* (糖尿病); it's unlikely he could have foreseen what his small idea has grown into nearly 70 years later, let alone the changes in medical science that have changed the lives of the thousands of kids he has helped.

At a glance, Camp Sweeney looks like a typical summer camp: Set upon 400 acres of land with mature trees, a large lake and green grass, full of kids doing water sports, dances and talent shows. If you spend a little time there, you'll notice there's one key difference, one that makes its campers feel safe and at homelike no other place: in-depth type 1 diabetes education and around-the-clock testing and monitoring conducted by medically trained staff.

In 1950, when the camp was founded, many children with type 1 diabetes weren't expected to live to adulthood. *Synthetic insulin* (合成胰岛素) had yet to be developed and that first summer 60 kids attended the one camp for an experience that would define their young lives. In 2019, the camp hosted 720 kids, from thirty-five states and five countries. People with diabetes live long, full lives, and the camp is more about giving kids with the disease a place to totally be themselves, rather than a singular experience to take with them on their short journeys.

There are three camp sessions offered per summer, and present Camp Director Dr. Ernie Fernandez hasn't missed a day of camp in the thirty-five years he's volunteered. When the camp isn't in session, the staff is on a search to add more members to the team — but they're very particular about what they're looking for. “Many of our staff members are pre-med or have a social work background, but what we are looking for is a willingness to sacrifice for someone else,” said Dr. Fernandez. “These campers are waking their staff members up throughout the night to do blood testing, so we need someone who is very sacrificial and wants to bring joy to others.”

For parents of type 1 diabetic children, Camp Sweeney offers the *assurance* (保证) of 24-hour monitoring and access to hospital care, with an on-site hospital equipped to handle emergencies. Campers are trained to check their own blood sugar five-to-seven times daily, and more if necessary. Dr. Fernandez said, “Their parents say that the only time they sleep is when their kids are at Camp Sweeney.”

44. Why did James found Camp Sweeney?

A. To bring pleasure to diabetic children.

- B. To provide education for unhealthy children.
 - C. To raise children's awareness of healthy living.
 - D. To develop synthetic insulin for diabetic children.
45. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
- A. What Camp Sweeney is like.
 - B. How Camp Sweeney is developed.
 - C. The support Camp Sweeney receives.
 - D. The difficulties Camp Sweeney faces.
46. What can we know about the staff members of Camp Sweeney?
- A. They should have a volunteer background.
 - B. They should attend three training sessions every year.
 - C. They have to put up with frequent interruptions at night.
 - D. They have to search for diabetic kids around the world.
47. What is the attitude of parents towards Camp Sweeney?
- A. Cautious. B. Favorable. C. Concerned. D. Disapproving.

C

The dangers brought by mosquitoes (蚊子) are rarely mentioned among the potential influences of major environmental changes such as deforestation and climate change. But two studies recently threw light on how environmental destruction could lead to a greater spread of deadly human diseases through animals and other organisms, with serious consequences for public health.

The 2014-2016 Ebola outbreak in West Africa killed more than 11,000 people directly. Worryingly, climate change could cause an increase in Ebola rates over the next 50 years, according to UK and US researchers.

“By changing the environment, we are going to directly affect our health,” says David Redding at University College London. One way in which climate change will affect the risk of diseases such as Ebola spreading is by making new areas into suitable homes for disease-carrying species.

Global warming isn't the only environmental change that could increase disease risk. Clearance of the Amazon rainforest seems to be driving up the spread of malaria (疟疾), suggests research by Andrew MacDonald and Erin Mordecai at Stanford University in California. Their analysis of 13 years of malaria cases and forest satellite data for the Brazilian Amazon show that a 10 per cent increase in deforestation was related to a 3.27 per cent increase in malaria cases — almost 10,000 additional cases

every year. That is probably because more people end up settling closer to mosquito-filled areas and are more likely to get bitten, while cutting down trees creates more mosquito-friendly habitats.

“Climate change indeed has an influence on infectious (传染的) diseases,” says Elke Hertig at the University of Augsburg, Germany. But she says that whether the influences are good or bad will always depend on local factors (因素). She has found in her own research that while warmer temperatures will help malaria-carrying mosquito species spread northwards across Europe, some Mediterranean areas will become too hot and dry for them.

Daniel Bausch, part of the UK's rapid disease response unit, says we should take the influence of environmental change on disease risk seriously. But the strength of health care systems remains the most important way to determine future outbreaks of disease, he says. “We need the modeling and the ecology (生态学) research to understand the high risk. But then we need to act on that.”

48. What are Paragraphs 3 and 4 mainly about?

- A. The behavior of disease-carrying species.
- B. The solutions responding to environmental changes.
- C. The formation of disease-carrying species' habitats.
- D. The reasons contributing to the spread of disease.

49. How does Elke Hertig find the influence of climate change on infectious diseases?

- A. It is most powerful in Europe.
- B. It is ignored in Mediterranean areas.
- C. It differs from one place to another.
- D. It has grown since the Ebola outbreak.

50. What's the key to controlling future outbreaks of disease according to Daniel Bausch?

- A. Including ecology into research on disease.
- B. Producing more modeling on how disease spreads.
- C. Paying more attention to environmental changes.
- D. Changing the health care systems for the better.

51. What will the following paragraphs talk about?

- A. Effective measures taken to solve the problem.
- B. Other factors affecting public health.
- C. Ways to improve modeling and ecology research.

D. More consequences resulting from environmental changes.

D

Brands(品牌) constantly talk about wanting a relationship or a dialogue with consumers (消费者), but what they've historically been involved in is a monologue. For years, they've taken their big brand promises and shouted them from every media outlet possible to interrupt us with their message that is meant to inspire, excite and engage. They have helped shape culture and the way we think. Whether it's telling us to Just Do It or to Think Different, the intention of these larger-than-life slogans has always been to create eagerness, a feeling that we should go after these lifestyles that are just out of our reach.

However, the brilliant marketing of yesterday is presently facing redefinition and the industry is struggling to deal with a great change in how brands connect with consumers and make their messages resonate(产生共鸣). Now, these slogans have become largely meaningless. They don't inspire anymore; they tire. Worse still, they force people to think they are not good enough, or that their life should be better and that creates disconnection. Recent research from the Aimia Institute shows that seven in ten Britons are shutting accounts and subscriptions(订购) and ending the relationship with companies because of poorly targeted communications, giving rise to the new term the “deletist consumer”.

When it comes to forming close consumer relationships today, big slogans are overrated. It's being up close and personal that makes the difference. Like in all relationships, consumers want to feel the other party gets them and listens to them as an individual (个体).

Meeting this challenge is not simply about using big data algorithms (算法). Research shows that customers are three times more likely to stay with a brand and seven times more likely to buy more from it if they feel the brand communicates in a relevant (相关的) way: relevance leads to resonance.

In fact, applying personalization, time and effort to traditional channels can produce striking, standout marketing that makes consumers feel a brand genuinely cares. Take, for instance, TAM airlines. By gathering some key details about each passenger and mixing these with Facebook information, it created a completely personalized inflight magazine. The magazines were read cover to cover and treasured by every traveler. As in life, it's often the small, thoughtful gestures that are the most powerful. Today, if brand promises are not made personal, they are not really made at all.

52. What can we infer about brands' big slogans from Paragraph 1?
- A. They have improved the quality of life.
 - B. They make people want a lifestyle beyond their reach.
 - C. They have caused dissatisfaction among consumers.
 - D. They have inspired people to be devoted to their dreams.
53. What might lead to the appearance of “deletist consumers”?
- A. Brands' poor-quality products.
 - B. Brands' terrible services.
 - C. Brands' awful marketing
 - D. Brands' bombing messages.
54. What does the author want to show in the last two paragraphs?
- A. Brand slogans need to be simple and easy to understand.
 - B. Brand marketing should make full use of social networks.
 - C. Brands can impress customers with their small thoughtful touches.
 - D. Brands can depend on big data algorithms to build close relationships with consumers.
55. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. The rise of “deletist consumers”
 - B. The end of big brand promises
 - C. The change of online subscriptions
 - D. The way of building consumer relations

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。

The birth of technology has benefited humans in many aspects, and nowadays you can use technology to help care your aging parents.

____56____

Talking by phone is great, but it's not like being able to see your parents. Thanks to video chat tools, with a camera phone or webcam (网络摄像头), you can feel like you're sitting across from your parents in the living room. ____57____. Not only will these video connections allow you to feel closer — less disconnected, if you will — but you can also look for visual rescue methods as to your parents' well-being. The key is convincing them to adapt to these technologies along with you.

Researching care options

____58____. This is the reality for many adult children, especially those who have

their own family to take care of or can't get time off of work. Luckily, there are more resources online, than ever before for researching and connecting with senior communities and care providers, so at least the initial part of your research can be done remotely.

Connecting with the care giving community

____59____. There are many moments in which you might need advice or support, or simply feel sympathy for others who are going through a similar situation with their senior parents. That's why many are turning to blogs, online communities, and social media to connect, whether it's via an online chat group, or reaching out to online friends.

Now you can start exploring all of the different ways that technology can aid you in your care giving. ____60____.

- A. Often staying in touch
- B. Taking care of your parents
- C. Being a caregiver sometimes can bring psychological pressure
- D. You can also find that they'll enjoy seeing the grandkids, pets and relatives
- E. By those means, you'll find that physical distance isn't challenging as it once was
- F. You have to devote your time to teaching them how to operate an iPad or a smart phone
- G. Imagine a point where your aging parent requires care, and you are tied up with work

四、完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Kyle Cassidy and three other members of the Annenberg Running Group were stretching (伸展) on the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania. They were waiting for those who run ____61____ to catch up. They meet three days a week for a roughly 30-minute jog (慢跑) and a(n) ____62____ from time to time. That's right — during some runs, one of them delivers a talk; topics range from the brain to technology.

Not your normal exercise chatter. But on this day last January, it would not be their ____63____ run. The first ____64____ that something was off was the man who ____65____ past them. But soon Cassidy ____66____ why the man ran so fast when another man ran by, yelling, “Help! He took my phone and laptop!”

At that point, the group did what running clubs do: They ran, ____67____ the suspect

down the streets of Philadelphia until he ducked into a construction site. The runners 68. Cassidy ran around to the far side of the site to 69 the thief while the others wandered the neighborhood 70 he had dumped the loot (赃物) in a backyard.

No luck. So they 71 to ask local people whether they'd seen the guy. When they knocked on the door of one house, they were in for a 72. The man, who had already 73 from the construction site, was hiding behind a 74 by that very house.

As the owner, who was totally 75 of what had happened, opened the door confusedly, the 76 suspect jumped out from behind the bush ... and right into the arms of campus police, who'd 77 the chase (追逐) shortly behind the runners.

The members of this running group are not full-time running enthusiasts. But they do understand the 78 of a little exercise.

“Running is typically a(n) 79 sport where you turn fat cells into heat,” Cassidy said. “But sometimes it can be useful, and here was one of those 80 .”

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 61.A. early | B. slowly | C. immediately | D. secretly |
| 62.A. lecture | B. visit | C. game | D. interview |
| 63.A. hurried | B. nonstop | C. normal | D. busy |
| 64.A. choice | B. goal | C. search | D. sign |
| 65.A. rode | B. rushed | C. struggled | D. pushed |
| 66.A. appreciated | B. considered | C. discovered | D. doubted |
| 67.A. checking | B. comforting | C. guiding | D. following |
| 68.A. injured | B. separated | C. lost | D. saved |
| 69.A. kick off | B. drop off | C. cut off | D. show off |
| 70.A. hoping | B. securing | C. explaining | D. requiring |
| 71.A. hesitated | B. refused | C. pretended | D. decided |
| 72.A. shame | B. surprise | C. reason | D. living |
| 73.A. escaped | B. returned | C. recovered | D. suffered |
| 74.A. door | B. wall | C. bush | D. shelf |
| 75.A. sure | B. careless | C. proud | D. unaware |
| 76.A. nervous | B. grateful | C. amused | D. curious |
| 77.A. enjoyed | B. joined | C. led | D. abandoned |
| 78.A. challenge | B. risk | C. trouble | D. benefit |
| 79.A. useless | B. improper | C. suitable | D. similar |
| 80.A. warnings | B. chances | C. expectations | D. alternatives |