

高一暑假英语套题（3）

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30分）

第一节 完形填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，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。

When it came time to vote for the speaker at graduation in the class meeting, Ms. Lenihan asked who would like to be our class speaker. Being a (an) 1 girl, I tried not to make eye contact. Seeing several classmates go up to the front to state why they should be the speakers, I felt a sense of 2. But at last Ms. Lenihan 3 in front of us and said, “We will have another meeting this week, and I expect to see more participation. I am 4 that some of you are just sitting there when you should be up here!” When she said those words, I looked up to see she was glaring right at me. I felt so nervous, but knowing she had so much 5 in me, I should not let her down.

After spending the whole week practicing a speech, I stood up in front of my classmates. There were eight to ten other participants, and I didn't 6 much for myself. When the votes came in the next day, Ms. Lenihan announced that the class chose me! I would have to stand up in front of our entire school to make a speech. My 7 level went through the roof, but Ms. Lenihan told me she was glad that I had stepped up to the 8.

Over the next month I worked on my graduation speech. When I stood up in front of the whole school, I was still nervous, 9 when I looked at Ms. Lenihan, I remembered the whole reason I was up there was that she had faith in me. I believe I 10 that day, and will always remember the encouragement that Ms. Lenihan gave me.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. shy | B. honest | C. outgoing | D. lazy |
| 2. A. duty | B. shame | C. loss | D. relief |
| 3. A. stayed up | B. climbed up | C. marched up | D. pulled up |
| 4. A. disappointed | B. depressed | C. embarrassed | D. frightened |
| 5. A. faith | B. interest | C. pride | D. ambition |
| 6. A. win | B. expect | C. prove | D. share |
| 7. A. threat | B. anxiety | C. excitement | D. tolerance |
| 8. A. achievement | B. destination | C. failure | D. challenge |
| 9. A. till | B. then | C. but | D. so |
| 10. A. proceeded | B. promised | C. innovated | D. transformed |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Once it snowed, I netted a bird. 11 (hold) it in my hands, I felt very excited. My father saw it and said he could turn this black bird into a colorful one. I didn't believe 12 he said but decided to give it a go. I opened my hands and saw that the bird was edged with the color of the sunshine when it 13 (fly) in the sky freely. My father said no matter how beautiful a bird was, it would turn black when it was grasped in our hands and lost freedom.

B

China has achieved a total victory in lifting the whole nation out of poverty(贫困). The poverty relief policy was put forward in November 2013. 14 (finish) this task, about 800,000 officials have been sent to work at local levels. In the past 8 years, China 15 (lift) 98.99 million poor rural 16 (resident) – a population larger than all but a few countries – out of poverty under the current poverty line.

C

Known as a famous social media influencer, Pamela shares her interests on social media platforms with her followers and has 17 (quick) grown her international following. She once 18 (say) in a lecture, “Sometimes in life, you are in the right place at the right time and you have a chance. If you don't take the chance at this particular moment, it 19 (go) forever.” Pamela is an inspiration for young women 20 want to achieve their goals by working hard.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 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

There are a variety of clubs which provide social and cultural activities for students wishing to meet others with similar interests from the same or from different national backgrounds.

Charles Peguy Centre	Royal Overseas League
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CPC is a French youth centre, providing advice, support and information to young Europeans aged between 18-25. Facilities include an information and advice service regarding education, work placement and general welfare rights. Moreover, the centre holds a database of jobs and accommodation in London. Members may use a fax machine, a copier and computers to surf online or check e-mails for free. Hours: Monday 14:00–17:00 Tuesday–Friday 10:00–17:00 Membership: £35 per year	Open 365 days per year, ROL is a club with facilities in London and Edinburgh with restaurants, bars and accommodation. There are branches around the world and 57 reciprocal clubs worldwide. Quarterly magazines, literary lectures, annual music and art competitions, and summer and winter programme of events are provided for members. Membership fees: aged 17–20, £47 per year aged 21–25, £70 per year For further information, please contact the membership secretary.
YMCA London Central	Kensington Committee for Overseas Students
YMCA is a social club. Most members are young English professionals, but overseas visitors are welcome. Facilities include photography, art, drama, pottery, language courses at different levels, badminton, fitness testing, cycling, yoga and other activities. Hours: weekdays 07:00–22:30 weekends 10:00–21:00 Membership fees: £125 per year Hotline: 05667932	KCOS is a society for young people from all countries. Each month there are some 40 parties, discos, visits to theatres, concerts, walks and other gatherings where members will be able to meet lots of people. A new programme is sent each month directly to members. The club arranges a weekly club night in a Covent Garden bar. To find out more, telephone the club or write (freepost) to the office. Hours: 10:30–17:30 Tel: 05663801

21. The passage is mainly for _____.
 A. young English professionals B. local students from different backgrounds
 C. European students in London D. the youth wishing to meet different people
22. According to the passage, which club can provide the places to live in?
 A. CPC. B. ROL. C. YMCA. D. KCOS.
23. If you want more information about language study, you can _____.
 A. make a phone call B. go to the office in person
 C. send a fax or an e-mail D. turn to the membership secretary

B

I know what courage looks like. I saw it on a flight I took six years ago, and only now can I speak of it without tears filling eyes at the memory.

Our flight left the Orlando Airport one Friday morning. But immediately upon take-off, it was clear that something was wrong. The aircraft was bumping(颠簸) up and down. All the experienced travellers, including me, looked around with **knowing smiles**. If you fly much, you see these things and learn to act calmly about them. However, we did not remain calm for long.

Minutes after we were in the air, our plane began falling quickly. The pilot soon made a serious announcement. “We are having some difficulties,” he said. “Our indicators show that the control system has failed. We will be returning to the Orlando Airport. The flight attendants will prepare you for a bumpy landing. Also, if you look out of the windows, you will see that we are dumping fuel from the airplane. We want to have as little on board as possible in the event of a rough touchdown.” In other words, we were about to crash. Many travellers looked visibly frightened now. No one faces death without fear, I thought.

Then a couple of rows to my left, I heard a still calm voice, a woman’s voice, speaking in an absolutely normal conversational tone. I had to find the source of this voice. All around, people cried. Many screamed. Finally, I saw her. In this chaos, a mother was talking to her child. The woman, in her mid-30s, was staring full into the face of her daughter, who looked to be four years old. The child listened closely, sensing the importance of her mother’s words. The mother’s gaze held the child so fixed that she seemed untouched by the sounds of grief and fear around her.

Finally, I leaned over and by some miracle could hear this soft sure voice with the tone of comfort. Over and over again, the mother said, “I love you so much. Remember, no matter what happens, I love you always.” Fortunately, our landing gear held at last and our touchdown was not a tragedy.

However, the voice I heard that day never faded. That mom showed me what a real hero looks like.

24. What does the author imply by saying “some travellers’ **knowing smiles**” in Paragraph 2?

- A. They were used to this kind of experience. B. They were quite familiar with each other.
C. They were well-educated passengers. D. They were pretending to be calm.

25. What happened shortly after take-off?

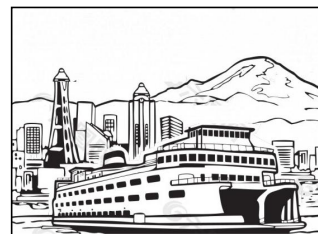
- A. The plane met bad weather and had to return immediately.
B. The flight indicators showed the plane’s control system failed.
C. One of the passengers was badly ill and the plane had to turn back.
D. A flight attendant explained flight safety instructions to the passengers.

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26. Hearing the pilot's announcement, how did most travellers respond?
- A. They asked for help. B. They remained calm.
C. They cried and screamed. D. They rejected the bumpy landing.
27. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. The shape of love B. The voice of courage
C. The wisdom of a pilot D. The danger of a journey

C

What is a port city?

The port city provides a rich understanding of the movement of people and goods around the world. We understand a port as a centre of island-sea exchange and a major force for cultural mixing.



➤ Ports and harbours

Harbor is a physical concept, a shelter for ships; Port is an economic concept, a centre of land-sea exchange which demands goods for export and import. Some ports were developed from poor harbours which were improved with breakwaters(防水堤) and dredging(清淤). Madras and Colombo are examples of harbours expensively improved by enlarging, dredging and building breakwaters.



Port cities become industrial, financial and service centres and political capitals because of their water connections and the urban concentration which draws to it railways, highways and air routes. Water transport means cheap access, the chief basis of all port cities. Many of the world's biggest cities, for example, London, New York, Shanghai, Tokyo and San Francisco began as ports—that is, with land-sea exchange as their major function. Although their port functions are no longer dominant now, they remain different kinds of places from non-port cities and their port functions account for that difference.

➤ International city and trade

Port functions, more than anything else, can make a city more international. A port is open to the world. In it races, cultures, as well as goods from a variety of places, mix and enrich each other and the life of the city. But much domestic port trade has not been recorded. What evidence we have suggests that domestic trade was greater at all periods than foreign trade. Shanghai, for example, did most of its trade with other Chinese ports and inland cities, Calcutta traded mainly with other parts of India and so on.

➤ Position of port city centre

Cities which began as ports keep the chief commercial and administrative centre of the city close to the waterfront. The centre of New York is in lower Manhattan between two river mouths, the city of London is on the Thames, Shanghai along the Bund. This is also true of Boston, Bombay, Madras, Bangkok and Singapore, where the commercial, financial, and administrative centres are still grouped around their harbours even though each city has expanded into a big one. Even a casual visitor cannot mistake them as anything but port cities.

28. Which port city is changed from a harbour by improving the facilities?

- A. Singapore. B. Bangkok. C. New York. D. Madras.

29. Which would be the best heading for Paragraph 2?

- A. Good ports, huge profit centres B. Once a port city, always a port city
C. Water transport, basis of port cities D. Port functions, a feature of big cities

30. What can we learn about port cities?

- A. They have water connections.
B. They don't trade with inland cities.
C. They are easily mistaken for harbours.
D. They moved their chief centres away from waterfront.

D

Nowadays, video gaming has made impressive gains in the field of standardized competition. One of the fashionable debates is whether competitive video games are sports or not. If cyberathletes are competing against formal teams in a formal environment, with real titles and monetary stakes on the line, it seems strange not to consider the activity a sport. However, unless something technologically odd gains complete control over our world in the next few decades, they never should be. Cyberathletes and eSports aren't incomparable to traditional athletes and sports because they require less physical exertion or dedication. They are incomparable because they are different from traditional sports in a number of ways.

Traditional sports are steadfast, and consistent in their structures and mechanics. A professional American football player from any past decade could be transplanted into a current football field, and would only have to be told of a few minor rule changes. The player would know what to do, where to go, and how to accomplish the ultimate goal. He may need to learn a few new plays, but it's fundamentally the same game. However, competitive video gaming has a variety of goals, and those goals are fluid and dynamic. A competitive video gamer from decades past might be aware of the final goal (winning the game, capturing the flag, eliminating the opposing team, etc.), but the execution (执行方式) would be completely foreign. Controls change, maps change, locations change, even the minute rules are adjusted on a regular basis. As a competitive video gamer, one needs to adapt to a

much more aggressive ruleset than most sports or other games. Therefore the video game competitions are less likely to be properly regulated.

Most traditional sports are approachable by Everyman, even the esoteric(深奥的) ones, at least in an educational setting, where budgets and funding are set for them. While home computers are widely accessible, a large percentage of the gaming population is unable to participate in competitive gaming due to the high-standard computing requirements. Even decade-old competitive games like *Counter-Strike 1.6* require more equipment and gear than most traditional sports. A pick-up game of basketball, football, or soccer is far more accessible than a pick-up game of *Counter-Strike*.

Traditional sports are embedded in our culture for good reasons: they offer an entertaining diversion and a great form of physical activity for millions of worldwide fans. The principles and lessons gleaned from traditional sports emphasize teamwork, collaboration, and critical evaluations of any given game setting. While many of these lessons are applicable to competitive gaming, competitive video gamers are still distancing themselves from competing for “sport” status, when their pastime and trade is so fundamentally different and ever-changing at such a regular pace.

31. What is the author’s opinion towards competitive video games?
- A. They can be seen as sports due to their emphasis on teamwork.
 - B. They can be seen as sports due to their standardized regulations.
 - C. They can not be seen as sports due to their lack of physical and mental efforts.
 - D. They can not be seen as sports due to the inconsistent rules and high requirements.
32. What does the underlined word “foreign” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Difficult.
 - B. Common.
 - C. Typical.
 - D. Different.
33. Why does the author mention *Counter-Strike* in Paragraph 3?
- A. To explain the reason why eSports surpass traditional sports.
 - B. To explore the possibility that competitive video games will be sports.
 - C. To provide an example of the difference between eSports and traditional sports.
 - D. To account for the fact that the competitive features of video games are impressive.
34. How does the author develop his idea?
- A. By quoting and citing.
 - B. By listing and analyzing.
 - C. By comparison and contrast.
 - D. By explaining and evaluating.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The effects of working while attending school or college

Youths working while in school or college seems like a tradition in many countries and the trend is growing. A recent study has found that 80% of students in some countries have at least a part time job during their study years.

Why do students look for employment? 35 Education costs are high, and college tuitions have grown considerably during the last few years. Moreover, parents also contribute less toward covering the education costs of their children, which means students must earn their own money while studying.

Having a job during school or college years affects the students' personal and academic lives. First of all, employed students have less free time and, as a result, they can't be around their family or friends as often as they would want. They lack sleep and are more stressed, and they may even develop health problems. Furthermore, student employment also impacts academic performance. A new research shows that students working more than 20 hours a week have lower grades than those who work less or not at all. 36

However, the benefits of student employment are also notable. It seems that employed students tend to be more engaged in academic activities than those who do not work, probably because they have developed a higher sense of responsibility.

37 Firstly, fresh graduates who already have work experience gained during their study years have better chances of landing a job. Employers usually prefer to hire a graduate with workplace experience, because they needn't spend too much time and resources to train the new employee. Secondly, studies show that working learners are more likely to move into a managerial position soon after graduating. 38 As they try different jobs during their school years, they are more aware of their job preferences and target field, and thus far less confused than fresh graduates who have never worked.

To sum up, because of financial difficulties, many youths look for employment while attending school or college, and this can have positive or negative effects on their lives. 39 In this way, employed students can gain noteworthy advantages in terms of career path after they graduate.

- A. The main cause is financial pressure.
- B. Student employment has an effect on future careers as well.
- C. The government has increased funding for higher education.
- D. They state that the job limits the number of classes they can take.
- E. Employed students know what type of work field would be best fit for them.
- F. Finally, employed students develop a better appreciation of the career path to pursue.
- G. So guidance should be given to help them keep a proper balance between study and work.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第1-2题每小题2分，第3题3分，第4题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。

Can a robot really freestyle?

Engineers at the Georgia Institute of Technology, led by Gil Weinberg, have designed the first musical robot capable of not only playing music, but creating it. His name is Shimon. Weinberg, who is a musician, engineer, and professor of musical technology, found himself in a creative rut(俗套) and decided to create a robot that could inspire him with new musical ideas. Shimon was trained on a vast data set of everything from progressive rock to jazz to rap. His works really surprise human listeners.

Up until recent advancements, applications of AI (artificial intelligence) have mostly consisted of well-defined tasks, but many are concerned that new technology like Shimon could result in lost jobs for millions of people, even those in creative industry.

While the concern of an offing future in which humans are entirely replaced by robots certainly isn't unfounded, a much more likely future is one in which robots work alongside humans to improve their work. Experts say that AI will actually create jobs for humans, not destroy them. The Guardian recently reported that by 2037, AI will create more than 7 million new jobs in the healthcare, education, and science fields in the UK.

Shimon is showing us what can happen when robots don't just work for us, but with us. Instead of putting any of our favorite musicians out of work, robots will certainly be challenging and inspiring them in new ways. The cooperation between humans and robots can produce new and attractive music, leading to novel musical outcomes. Thanks to the innovation of Weinberg and his team, rap battles, jam sessions, and symphony orchestras alike may begin to look and act considerably different.

40. What can Shimon do?

41. Why did Gil Weinberg create Shimon?

42. According to the passage, please decide which part of the following statement is false, then underline it and explain why.

Nowadays AI creates many jobs for humans, but it has a negative effect on the work of artists.

43. As a student, what is your opinion about AI applied in your daily life? (About 40 words)

第二节 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

假如你是红星中学高三(1)班学生李华。你的英国笔友 Jim 对中国的数字化生活很感兴趣,来信询问相关情况。请你给他回邮件,内容包括:

1. 介绍你身边的数字化生活;
2. 阐述你的看法;
3. 询问对方情况。

注意: 1. 词数不少于 80;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua