**高一暑期英语摸底考试评估卷**

**满分120分，考试时间100分钟**

**第Ⅰ卷（选择题，共70分）**

**第一部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节：（共15题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

One day. One lifetime. You can do it! From the museum of modem art to the museum of ancient articles, visit our picks for the world’s best museums.

**National Gallery of Canada (Ottawa)**

This museum has a great collection of art spanning the Middle Ages to the present day, including American, Indian, European, Inuit and Canadian works. It offers a unique, near-complete overview of Canadian art — from early Quebec religious work, through Inuit work from the 1950s, to the contemporaries.

**Tokugawa Art Museum (Japan)**

The Tokugawa family reigned over Japan from 1600 to 1868. Under them, the country enjoyed the longest period of peace in its history. This time span is also known as the Edo period, during which the arts flowered in Japan. Artists of this period directly influenced Western masters such as Monet, Gauguin and Whistler and have since gone on to become household names. Other exhibits effectively present, through accurately reproduced environments, aspects of Japanese life at the time.

**Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)**

Highlights of this museum’s collection include a 4th-century Christian marble bust (半身像) of St. Paul at prayer, and a painting that questions life and our very existence, Gauguin’s “Where do we come from? What are we? Where are we going?” It’s a must — go in the US.

**The Egyptian Museum (Cairo)**

As well as gathering together some of the finest archaeological finds from all Egypt, this museum also provides a rare opportunity to simply pop in and within minutes be standing face-to-face with one of the greatest works of mankind, Tutankhamun’s golden mask. A portrait of unbelievable quality, craftsmanship and beauty, the highly polished gold face — at once a god, a king and a teenager — shines like water: delicate, yet untouchable all at the same time.

1. Which museum will you visit if you want to know more about Monet?

A. Tokugawa Art Museum. B. National Gallery of Canada.

C. Museum of Fine Arts. D. The Egyptian Museum.

2. What kind of works can’t you see in the National Gallery of Canada?

A. American works. B. European works.

C. Japanese works. D. Inuit woks.

3. What is the most famous art work in The Egyptian Museum?

A. Gauguin’s painting.

B. A golden mask of Tutankhamun.

C. The Tokugawa family paintings.

D. A 4th-century Christian marble bust of St. Paul at prayer.

**B**

Skin - diving(潜泳) is a new sport today. This sport takes you into a wonderful new world. It is like a visit to the moon. When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks because you are no longer heavy.

Here, under water, everything is blue and green. During the day, there is plenty of light. When fish swim nearby, you can catch them with your hands.

When you have tanks (罐) of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time. But you must be careful when you dive in deep water.

To catch fish is one of the most interesting parts of this sport. Besides, there are more uses for skin - diving. You can clean ships without taking them out of water. You can get many things from the deep sea.

Now you see that skin -diving is both useful and interesting.

4. Skin- diving is a new sport. It can take you to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the moon B. a new world of land

C. the mountains D. deep water

5. In deep water\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. there is plenty of light B. there is no light at all

C. you can find a lot of blue fish D. everything looks blue and green

6. You can climb big rocks under water easily because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you are very heavy B. you are as heavy as on the land

C. you are not as heavy as on the land D. you have no weight at all

7. With tanks of air on your back, you can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. catch fish very easily B. stay under water for a long time

C. climb big rocks D. have more fun

**C**

If you want to be a volunteer, you have to answer the following typical questions. Do you want to work with people, animals or machines? Do you want to work indoors or outdoors, directly serve people in need or serve people behind the scenes? Every year, thousands of people in the west offer volunteer service. Volunteering greatly strengthens the community because it helps the old, the young, the weak, the sick, and the disabled and the injured to solve problems.

Volunteers usually help in many different ways. They may give people advice, offer friendship to the young, drive the elderly to church (if up to the driving age), advise kids against drugs, work as assistants in schools or nursing homes, raise funds, plant trees, help out in local libraries and do many other things. Volunteering can be a few hours a week or a few hours a month. Anybody who wants to serve people in need can become a volunteer.

In fact, the art of volunteering is a process of both giving and receiving. Volunteering allows volunteers to meet new people, make new friends and mix with people from all walks of life. Volunteering is an excellent way to experiment and try out new techniques and skills, discover your individual talents and explore career choice. Being a volunteer will take you on a wonderful journey and help you learn more than what you can get from books.

8. As a volunteer, only when you grow old enough can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. plant trees on hills B. drive the elderly to church

C. give advice to others D. help out in local libraries

9. How is the second paragraph mainly developed?

A. By listing examples. B. By comparing.

C. By giving explanations. D. By discussing.

10. It can be inferred from the passage that to be a volunteer, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you can do experiments B. you must be very strong

C. you need to work very long D. you can get something valuable

11. What’s the best title of the passage?

A. How to Hunt for Jobs B. Volunteer Service in the West

C. How to Make Friends D. How to Work with Animals

**D**

Health experts have long known that vitamin D is important for healthy bones and teeth. It may also help to protect the body against diseases such as diabetes（糖尿病） and cancer. And now, researchers say vitamin D might help fight brain diseases called dementia (痴呆).

Dementia is a brain disease that damages thinking and memory processes, which scientists call “cognitive (认知) abilities.” Dementia is difficult to treat. Taking care of someone who has dementia is extremely demanding. And the disease is very frightening to sufferers. Chris Roberts suffers from dementia. He says the worst part of living with this disease was getting lost while driving. “The worst thing that I found was getting lost in the car, not just forgetting where I was going— I wouldn’t know where I was.” More than 47 million people around the world suffer from dementia. The World Health Organization reports that 60 percent of them live in low- and middle-income countries.

We get vitamin D from some foods like nuts, lentils (扁豆) and fatty fish. We also get vitamin D from the sun. But that is not dependable. In some parts of the world, there is not enough sunlight to provide enough vitamin D. Also, sunblock（防晒霜） prevents the vitamin from entering the body. To add to the problem, the skin’s ability to process vitamin D weakens as a person ages.

Researchers at Rutgers University in New Jersey are exploring the relationship between vitamin D and dementia. The team recently measured vitamin D levels and cognitive ability in older people. Nutritional sciences professor Joshua Miller led the team. He said cognitive abilities differed among the study subjects. He said tests showed that about 60 percent of the group was low in vitamin D.

12. Which of the following is true about vitamin D?

  A. Vitamin D can decrease people’s risk of heart diseases.

  B. Vitamin D is mainly obtained from the sun.

  C. Vitamin D helps the body fight against cancer.

D. The need for Vitamin D decreases as people age.

13. What does the underlined word “demanding” mean in Paragraph 2?

  A. Boring but rewarding. B. Disturbing and frightening.

  C. Disgusting and stressful. D. Hard and tiresome.

14. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

  A. How vitamin D affects people’s health.

  B. Where people get vitamin D.

  C. Whether sunlight can produce vitamin D.

  D. Why people’s age influences the production of vitamin D.

15. Where can we most probably read the passage?

  A. In a science journal. B. In a travel brochure.

C. In a literature magazine. D. In a commercial advertisement.

**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。**

Life is filled with regrets. 16 When we look back, we always wish that we had made better choices. Then what can we do to avoid future regrets?

**Make better plans.**

If you start to do something, you need to make a plan before doing it. The earlier, the better. 17 You'll also know what you should do and what you shouldn't do.

18

You can go around more often. More outdoor activities can keep you relaxed and active. You also need to be kind. 'Thank you' can bring a smile to someone's face. Learn to say 'sorry' and don't be angry with others.

**Find the right friend.**

A friend may make your life and can break your life as well. 19 Good friends will always better your ideas.

**Never fear failure.**

Everybody fails. Even the greatest person failed. We should not fear failure, because failure is not the end of the road. 20

Life is good. We don't have to live in our past, but we do hope that we can plan better, live better and work better when we have the chance to do so.

A. Live a more active life.

B. Almost all of us have no difficulty telling our regrets.

C. We should take failure as a chance and improve ourselves.

D. We had many dreams when we were young children.

E. So you have to think twice when you choose a friend.

F. Build up your confidence.

G. You will know what comes first and what comes last.

**第二部分：英语知识运用（共一节，满分30分）**

**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四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

It was a hot summer day. The sun was shining brightly and all I could think of was\_\_\_21\_\_\_down with a scoop of my favorite ice cream. I decided to make a quick \_\_\_22\_\_\_to the newly opened ice cream parlor(冰淇淋店) close by for a mid-day \_\_\_23\_\_\_.

I ordered my ice cream in a fancy cone and asked the server to \_\_\_24\_\_\_two tubs of chocolate ice cream for people at home.

\_\_25\_\_\_I knew it, I was halfway \_\_\_26\_\_\_my icy treat and was enjoying the view of the two colorfully prepared ice cream flavors, sitting pretty one next to the\_\_\_27\_\_\_.

Now that my to-go order was \_\_\_28\_\_\_, I headed to the payment counter to settle the bill. \_\_\_29\_\_\_, the cashier (收银员) had forgotten to bill my ice cream, \_\_\_30\_\_\_only for the two tubs.

The next few \_\_\_31\_\_\_passed by as I debated between doing what was\_\_\_32\_\_\_ — clearing the bill and moving out, and doing what was right —\_\_\_33\_\_\_the mistake. I knew if I didn’t bring the mistake in the bill to his \_\_\_34\_\_\_, my ice cream would be charged against his \_\_\_35\_\_.

That moment, my decision was made and I went and told him \_\_\_36\_\_\_he had missed.

He looked at me in \_\_\_37\_\_\_and thanked me profusely for telling the mistake. Had it not been for my \_\_\_38\_\_\_ telling the mistake, he would have been fined. The smile of relief on his face made me smile, too.

I came out of the ice cream parlor feeling really \_\_\_39\_\_\_ about myself. I knew that day how wonderful it feels to do what is right \_\_\_40\_\_\_what is easy.

21. A. calming B. breaking C. cooling D. setting

22. A. choice B. trip C. decision D. promise

23. A. meal B. work C. treat D. cure

24. A. sell B. take C. make D. pack

25. A. While B. Although C. Unless D. Before

26. A. through B. up C. over D. across

27. A. another B. other C. one D. others

28. A. ready B. slow C. late D. over

29. A. Satisfyingly B. Disappointingly C. Annoyingly D. Surprisingly

30. A. taking B. spending C. charging D. buying

31. A. days B. weeks C. hours D. seconds

32. A. easy B. unreasonable C. interesting D. right

33. A. referring to B. pointing out C. finding out D. looking into

34. A. mind B. face C. notice D. note

35. A. expenses B. salary C. taxes D. fine

36. A. why B. where C. that D. what

37. A. need B. relief C. disbelief D. anxiety

38. A. honestly B. obviously C. secretly D. incredibly

39. A. good B. fresh C. awesome D. well

40. A. other than B. rather than C. regardless of D. apart from

**第Ⅱ卷（非选择题，共50分）**

**注意事项：将答案写在答题纸上，写在本卷上无效。**

**第一节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。**

Wang Peng felt very frustrated 41 he saw none of his customers would eat in his restaurant.In his opinion, nothing could be 42 (good )than his fried rice, barbecued mutton kebabs, roast pork or his sugary cola.who won his customers? He followed one of his best friends into Yong Hui’s 43 (new)opened slimming restaurant and was amazed 44 the menu there: raw vegetables, fruit and water. It was obvious that Yong Hui was telling lies when promising to make the customers 45 (thin). In order to win his customers 46 , he went to the library to do some research, 47 showed Yong Hui’s menu didn’t give the customers energy-giving food.Having found out the weakness of Yong Hui’s menu, Wang Peng wrote his own sign, 48 (say) energy-giving food served. In fact, there was weakness in Wang Peng’s menu too. Food in his restaurant 49 (contain)too much fat. So the only solution is to combine the two menus together to be a 50 (balance)menu.

**第二节 短文改错（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）**

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文，文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删改或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（Λ），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，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.只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

As we all know, traveling can be an excited experience. Let me give you some advices that you have to pay attention to. You can find out more about your destination by surf the Internet before you set out. You needn’t take too many cash. Although it can be very convenient to pay in cash, using credit cards are much more reliable. In addition to, it will be wise of you to take umbrella in case it rains. And if you are to travel abroad, you’d better understanding the cultural diversity. Keep it in mind that being politely in foreign countries can help you had a wonderful trip.

**第三节 书面表达（满分25分）**

假设你是李华，你在美国的笔友Jack写信告诉你他对中国的传统节日端午节很感兴趣。请给你的笔友Jack写一封信介绍端午节。信的具体内容包括：

1. 端午节的时间：农历5月5日；
2. 端午节纪念的对象的是爱国诗人屈原；
3. 现在人们吃粽子、划龙舟庆祝节日；
4. 你对端午节的看法

参考词汇：端午节-Dragon Boat Festival 农历 Lunar Year 粽子 zongzi

**高一英语暑期摸底考试评估卷参考答案**

**阅读理解（每题2分，共40分）**

【A篇】1-3 ACB 【B 篇】4-7 DDCB【C 篇】8-11 BADB 【D篇】12-15CDBA

七选五： 16-20 BGAEC

**完型填空（每题1.5分，共30分）**

21-25 CBCDD 26--30 ABADC 31--35 DABCB 36--40 DCAAB

**语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

41．When 42.better 43.newly 44. at 45. thinner

46. back 47.which 48. saying 49. contains 50. balanced

**短文改错（10分）**

1.excited----exciting 2.advices---advice 3.surf---surfing 4.many---much 5.are---is

6.in addition to 去掉to 7.take an umbrella 8.understanding---understand

9.politely---polite 10. had---have

**书面表达（25分）**

Dear Jack

Dragon Boat Festival, also called Duan Wu Festival, is celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth month of the Chinese Lunar Year. The festival was created in honor of a respectable poet in ancient China, who had great devotion for the people but was unfairly treated by the king of his country. Hopeless and angry, he threw himself into the Milo River. Nowadays, people in China observe this traditional holiday by holding dragon boat races and eating zongzi. In my opinion, Dragon Boat Festival is one of the most important holiday in China, for it reminds us the true spirit of honesty and loyalty(忠诚) of our ancestors.

Yours,

LiHua