

凉山州 2024—2025 学年度下期期末统一检测高二年级试题

英语

全卷共 12 页,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、座位号、准考证号用 0.5 毫米的黑色签字笔填写在答题卡上,并检查条形码粘贴是否正确。
2. 选择题使用 2B 铅笔涂在答题卡对应题目标号的位置上;非选择题用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔书写在答题卡的对应框内,超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。
3. 考试结束后,将答题卡收回。

第 I 卷 选择题 (共 95 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the man learning to paint these days?
A. Landscapes. B. Still lifes. C. Portraits.
2. How much will the woman spend on a student pass?
A. \$40. B. \$45. C. \$55.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At the office. B. In the car. C. At home.
4. What is the woman advised to do?
A. Do not use social media.
B. Pay attention to her privacy.
C. Keep her phone in a safe place.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A proverb. B. An apple. C. A father.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What does the man think of the pie?

- A. It smells sweet. B. It looks strange. C. It tastes nice.

7. What will Linda do next?

- A. Add meat and vegetables.
B. Make some shapes.
C. Brush the top with egg.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Why were some cars flashing lights toward the man's car?

- A. To warn the man to turn off lights.
B. To inform the man of an accident ahead.
C. To remind the man to drive within the speed limit.

9. How does the man feel about those drivers' behavior?

- A. Hopeful. B. Grateful. C. Embarrassed.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题

10. What is Simon doing?

- A. Exploring the coastline.
B. Taking scenic pictures.
C. Sharing his recent trip.

11. Where was Simon heading after landing?

- A. Kyushu. B. Bay of Islands. C. Rotorua.

12. What might interest Kate most in New Zealand?

- A. Beaches with clear water.
B. Maori culture and history.
C. A hot spring.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Relatives. B. Friends. C. Classmates.

14. What is the man studying in his free time now?

- A. Computer programming. B. Finance. C. Medicine.

15. How does the woman feel about electronic books?
- A. They are cheap.
B. They are convenient.
C. They are not better than paper books.
16. Where will the woman probably work in the future?
- A. In a school. B. In a bookstore. C. In a hospital.
- 听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Which book contains the author's real experiences?
- A. *Dare*. B. *At Last a Life*. C. *The Anti-anxiety Food Solution*.
18. Who is the author of *When Panic Attacks*?
- A. Trudy Scott. B. Barry Smith. C. David Burns.
19. What is *Hope and Help for Your Nerves: End Anxiety Now* about?
- A. Ways of analyzing and understanding anxiety.
B. Tips on how to reduce anxiety symptoms.
C. Methods of how to face up to anxious thoughts.
20. What is the main purpose of the text?
- A. To explain different types of anxiety disorders.
B. To recommend books for fighting anxiety.
C. To introduce some famous authors.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 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。

A

Whether it's the equivalent of climbing Everest in a day or fighting off dangerous animals deep in the Amazon, these physical challenges are the hardest tests of human endurance on Earth.

Marathon de Sables, Morocco

Named by the Discovery Channel as the most difficult footrace in the world, the Marathon de Sables is an adventurer's paradise involving 156 miles of running across hot sand. First held in 1986, the ultra-marathon takes place in the Moroccan Sahara and requires racers to be self-

sufficient (they must carry all food, water and supplies) to survive the six-day event.

Ramsay's Round, Scotland

On 9 July 1978, just before noon, Charlie Ramsay was spotted running down the slopes of Ben Nevis, a look of determination in his eyes. As he walked into Glen Nevis Youth Hostel, he became the first man to summit the 24 Munros near Fort William in fewer than 24 hours. The route, designed by Ramsay himself, has become one of Britain's classic endurance fell running challenges. And Ramsay's Round remains one of the toughest physical challenges in Britain, with only 84 finishers as of 2015.

Iditarod Trail, Alaska

A trial of man and beast, the Iditarod Trail is an annual sled dog race that crosses 1,000 miles of Alaskan wilderness through snowstorms at temperatures of -50°C . "The Last Great Race on Earth" follows the route of the Great 1925 Serum Run to Nome. The modern race was first held in 1973 in memory of the event and now more than 50 mushers enter each year.

21. What do participants in the Marathon de Sables have to carry?
- A. Special supplies. B. All their necessities.
C. Emergency communication devices. D. Weapons for protection against animals.
22. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Marathon de Sables is about running in the snow.
B. Ramsay's Round is the toughest physical challenge.
C. The Iditarod Trail is an annual competition in Alaska.
D. The first modern Iditarod Trail was held in 1978.
23. Where does the text probably come from?
- A. A geographical magazine. B. A news website.
C. A health guide. D. A historical book.

B

Behind every great teacher, there is a great mentor who long ago kindled (激起) a passion for education. For science teacher Clay Morton, that guiding light was Dr. Walt Manger.

Manger was Morton's geology professor at the University of Arkansas. Morton took a geology class because he was required to take a science, never imagining it would become his major, and ultimately his profession.

"I took every class he taught," Morton said. "I was a lab instructor. I just really admired him. He was passionate and engaging and the kind of teacher who'd do anything to help you. He was always there to help you with anything you needed."

After leaving college, they stayed close for a while, but eventually lost touch. Until a few

years ago, Morton learned that Manger had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. The thought of all that genius and gentleness going to waste was more than Morton could bear. So he set out to save as much of his brilliance as possible.

The plan was to meet monthly at Fayetteville High School in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where Morton teaches. Now every month, Manger is driven to the school by his wife, Peggy, where they go over his treasure of geological knowledge.

"He doesn't remember what we talked about last time," Morton said. "But he knows that we do this." What they do is look at Manger's old geology slides. In the beginning, Manger could explain each picture in great detail and Morton would take notes. However, three years on, Manger doesn't even remember taking most of them.

"It's so hard seeing him," Morton said. "But it's still the best week of the month." This is why Morton plans to continue the meeting for as long as Manger is able. And he will always end each one with the same words of gratitude. "Almost everything I learned about teaching was from you."

24. What initially inspired Clay Morton to major in geology?

- A. His natural talent for scientific research.
- B. A required science course taught by Dr. Manger.
- C. His childhood interest in rocks and minerals.
- D. Encouragement from the University of Arkansas.

25. Why does Morton continue monthly meetings with Dr. Manger?

- A. To document Dr. Manger's research for academic purposes.
- B. To help Dr. Manger recover his lost memories.
- C. To preserve Dr. Manger's wisdom.
- D. To fulfill a promise made in college.

26. What can we learn about Dr. Manger's disease from paragraph 6?

- A. It causes his rapid physical decline.
- B. It first harms recent memories and later affects old ones.
- C. It completely destroys his sense of personal identity.
- D. It makes him forget specific knowledge and past events.

27. Which best describes Morton's attitude toward Dr. Manger?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Respectful and grateful. | B. Sympathetic but distant. |
| C. Curious and cautious. | D. Amazed yet critical. |

C

The traditional Chinese therapy of cupping is about creating a vacuum by burning something

inside a jar and quickly placing the jar on the selected skin area. According to the theory of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), cupping helps draw out inner toxins (毒素) and promotes the flow of “qi” and blood, easing swelling and reducing pain. There is a saying in China: “With acupuncture (针灸) and cupping, more than half of the illnesses are cured.”

Historical records on cupping can date back to the Qin dynasty, when it was called the horn therapy. It gradually developed in the Southern and Northern dynasties, becoming a Taoist medical practice and widely used in the courts of Imperial China. In the Sui dynasty and the Tang dynasty, the cupping method was improved, and bamboo jars replaced animal horns. In the Ming dynasty, cupping became a key treatment in TCM. The present name was coined in the Qing dynasty when the jar used began to be made of pottery.

These days, many practitioners use cups made of thick glass or plastic, though bamboo and pottery cups are still used in some places. Glass cups are the preferred cups because they do not break as easily as pottery or **deteriorate** like bamboo, and they allow doctors to observe the skin and evaluate the effects of treatment.

There are several methods of cupping, and one of them is “sustained cupping”. After applying the cup, leave it on for about 10 minutes for adults and 3 minutes for children, then remove it. This is the standard method for treating various common conditions. Another method, called movable cupping, combines cupping and scraping (刮). First, apply lubricant (润滑油) to the skin. Then, attach the cup and slide it along a chosen path until bruising occurs before removing it. The third method is called “quick cupping”. The cup is sucked onto the skin, immediately removed and then put back again. This procedure is repeated until the treated skin turns red.

28. According to the TCM theory, what is the main function of cupping?

- A. To create patterns on the selected skin area.
- B. To remove toxins and restore energy flow.
- C. To cure more than half of the illnesses.
- D. To test the heat resistance of different materials.

29. What can we infer about the development of cupping in Chinese history?

- A. It was only used by the royal family throughout history.
- B. It has always been a key treatment in Chinese history.
- C. The medical effects have changed significantly.
- D. The materials used for cups have evolved over time.

30. What does the underlined word “deteriorate” probably mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Become damaged over time.
- B. Gain medical effectiveness.
- C. Change color permanently.
- D. Absorb toxins quickly.

31. Why does the author write this passage?

- A. To compare different traditional Chinese therapies.
- B. To explain why cupping is losing popularity today.
- C. To introduce the history and techniques of cupping therapy.
- D. To argue for the superiority of TCM over Western medicine.

D

A male humpback whale has made an extraordinary journey from South America to Africa — traveling more than 13,046 kilometers — the longest migration recorded for a single whale, a new study found. The brave marine (海洋的) giant’s journey also marks the first documentation of an adult male humpback traveling between the Pacific and Indian oceans. The humpback was first spotted off the coast of Colombia in 2013 and seen again a few years later not far from his original location. But in 2022, the whale was unexpectedly detected in the Indian Ocean near Zanzibar, off the coast of East Africa.

The typical migration route for humpback whales can be longer than 8,000 kilometers in a single direction. “These animals are separate individuals, and they’ll do surprising things,” said study coauthor Ted Cheeseman, a marine biologist at Southern Cross University in Australia. “These oceans are very much connected spaces, and whales travel beyond borders.” To track the whale’s migration patterns, the study authors used a platform called Happy Whale. It allows scientists, researchers and whale watchers to contribute photos of their whale sightings.

Humpback whales live in oceans around the world and are known for completing some of the longest migrations of any mammal (哺乳动物), but this whale’s travels are special due to his movement between two breeding grounds (繁殖地). Humpback whales typically return to specific breeding locations each year. For example, one of the humpback populations in the North Pacific migrates to feed in waters around Alaska during the summer and spends the winter in waters around the Hawaiian Islands to breed and raise baby whales. This whale, however, migrated between two separate breeding groups in different oceans.

“Our thinking is that whales always go to the place where they came from,” said Ari Friedlaender, professor of ocean sciences at the University of California, Santa Cruz, who was not involved in the study. “But there has to be some movement where you get some animal explorers that decide, for whatever reason, to follow a different path.”

32. What makes the humpback whale's journey surprising?
- A. Its migration speed and length.
 - B. Its migration mode and speed.
 - C. Its migration length and pattern.
 - D. Its migration time and route.
33. How did the researchers track the whale's migration route?
- A. By attaching satellite devices to the whale.
 - B. Through a platform collecting sighting photos.
 - C. By monitoring whale sounds in the ocean.
 - D. Through direct observations during ship voyages.
34. What does Ari Friedlaender's words imply in the last paragraph?
- A. Whales consistently return to their original breeding sites.
 - B. Environmental changes are pushing whales to seek alternative routes.
 - C. Migration routes are mainly driven by temperature preferences.
 - D. Some whales might explore new paths for unexplored reasons.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Ocean Giants: The Secret Lives of Humpback Whales
 - B. Beyond Borders: How Technology Tracks Whale Migration
 - C. The Lone Explorer: A Whale's Record-Breaking Journey
 - D. Breeding Grounds Mystery: Why Whales Change Routes

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

If you hate Mondays, you're certainly not alone. After two days off, many of us struggle to settle back into our routines and work duties. 36

Even though the weekend is enjoyable, our brain has to adjust to the sudden change in routine. Research indicates that routines can improve our sense of coherence (连贯性). 37 When we have established routines, whether it's a five-day workweek with two days off or a set of daily actions, our lives become more meaningful. Keeping a regular routine helps our brain adapt to the week and reduce our anxiety.

Adjusting to the post-weekend change can be challenging, especially when we return to less pleasant activities like a to-do list on Monday morning. The good news is that the brain does not need to make too much effort to do that. One effective way to ease back into the week is to introduce routines that last the whole week and add meaning to our life. 38 These routines can make the transition (过渡) from weekend to weekday smoother and help your brain adapt to the change.

Another important routine to establish is your sleep routine. Changes in sleep patterns during weekends can lead to social jetlag (时差综合症). For example, sleeping in later and longer on free days creates a conflict between your body clock and your social responsibilities. 39 So, try to maintain a consistent sleep schedule, such as turning off digital devices and practicing relaxation techniques before sleep.

40 Always believe that small changes can lead to big differences in how you feel about Mondays.

- A. It may have something to do with your sleep pattern.
- B. This can result in increased stress on Monday mornings.
- C. And they can help us make sense of our life's events naturally.
- D. Here are some ways to reset your brain to feel good on Mondays.
- E. You can change your schedules to make Mondays more appealing.
- F. Hope the above strategies can make your Mondays more enjoyable and less stressful.
- G. Activities like watching TV, exercising or gardening can be fixed at the same time daily.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

"Listen, that's a magpie (喜鹊) singing." said Xu Keyi, a wildlife photographer who can 41 bird species by just hearing their calls. Xu, 37, developed an interest in 42 animals on camera when she was a child, always dreaming of traveling the world with a camera.

Before she fully chose a career in wildlife photography, she was 43 in journalism. The turning point came during a trip to Antarctica, where Xu witnessed penguin parents 44 defending their chicks from invaders. The moment left a deep impression on her and deepened her 45 for involving herself in nature.

In 2018, Xu made the 46 decision to leave her job and pursue wildlife photography full-time. “Now I’ve traveled across all seven continents and four oceans, but what I love most are the unique 47 within China’s 9.6 million square kilometers,” Xu said. She is particularly 48 by rare animals, such as the snow leopard and the green peacock, the only 49 peacock in China.

“Too often, we don’t learn about a species 50 it’s extinct, but it’s too late. We should pay more attention to save 51 species.” Xu voiced her 52 about the lack of people devoted to protecting the species.

“Luckily, shortly after I 53 my photos of green peacock, many volunteers hoped to join the conservation efforts after seeing my images. The participation of the growing number of youths 54 me with optimism,” she said, hoping to strengthen public 55 of caring about the planet through her photos.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. collect | B. identify | C. admire | D. record |
| 42. A. capturing | B. feeding | C. protecting | D. observing |
| 43. A. rejected | B. carved | C. engaged | D. included |
| 44. A. warmly | B. proudly | C. publicly | D. fearlessly |
| 45. A. completion | B. connection | C. passion | D. sympathy |
| 46. A. heart-warming | B. life-changing | C. breath-taking | D. time-saving |
| 47. A. species | B. sights | C. features | D. qualities |
| 48. A. attacked | B. arranged | C. arrested | D. attracted |
| 49. A. colorful | B. noisy | C. native | D. showy |
| 50. A. since | B. until | C. unless | D. though |
| 51. A. endangered | B. common | C. huge | D. migratory |
| 52. A. doubt | B. advice | C. concern | D. thought |
| 53. A. published | B. destroyed | C. downloaded | D. produced |
| 54. A. confuses | B. inspires | C. annoys | D. terrifies |
| 55. A. emotion | B. ability | C. interest | D. awareness |

第 II 卷 非选择题 (共 55 分)

第二节 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

With spring 56 (arrive) in Shanghai and flowers blooming across the city, the annual Huazhao Festival in the city’s Yuyuan is drawing visitors in traditional Chinese culture in a modern way.

The flower festival, 57 (hold) in the second month of the lunar calendar to celebrate the

flower goddess' birthday, becomes a custom to bring prosperity. This year's festival 58 (combine) traditional culture with modern technology, offering visitors a feast for the eyes and ears. Colorful light shows, parades of performers dressed 59 the flower goddess, and dance and musical performances take place at landmarks within Yuyuan.

The music for the light show presents 60 unique mixture of East and West influences, tradition and modernity, thus drawing large crowds. Decorated with floral elements, the ancient architecture and sets 61 (transform) into stages. With 62 (advance) projection technology, the changing lights jump to the beat of music on building roofs, creating a lively atmosphere. Against the architectural background, dance and music performances feature guofeng, a Chinese style 63 uses traditional cultural elements. In addition to the innovative technologies and eye-catching shows, 64 (vary) of interactive activities are offered during the festival, 65 (particular) targeting young audiences.

第四部分 写作 (共两节; 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假设你是李华, 你班英语老师在课堂上要求大家分组对问题 Will Physical Bookstores Disappear? 开展讨论, 请你代表小组发言。内容包括:

1. 表明观点;
2. 陈述理由。

注意:

1. 词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 开头已给出, 不计入词数。

After discussion, we firmly believe that _____

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

When I was more than one year old, I was burnt by hot porridge accidentally, which left me with some permanent, ugly scars on my knees. Growing up, I tried to hide those scars. Even in the hot summer, I'd wear long trousers which could cover all my scars, instead of short skirts. I feared being laughed at by other kids, although many loved me because I was nice and

kind. I saw myself as different.

At 16, I went to senior high school. On the first day of school, I found that we had a swimming class every week and we were required to change into swimsuits in the open locker room (更衣室) before the class. This meant I would have to undress before the other girls. They would see my scars.

“Would you feel better if I talked to your teacher to allow you change your clothes after the other girls are gone?” my mother asked. “Yeah,” I said quietly, “I’m afraid they’ll laugh at me.”

My mother looked at me. Even though she may have been hurting for me inside, she didn’t let me see it. Then my mother called my teacher and they worked out a solution: I would wait until the other girls got dressed and went to the class, and then I would put on my swimsuit and be allowed to be late. I was relieved.

But that night as I lay in bed, I felt like a coward (胆小鬼). I didn’t want to be different because I was allowed to do things the other girls didn’t do. It was then that I knew what I had to do.

The next morning before school, I told my mother, “I think I might go ahead and put on my swimsuit like everyone else. I don’t want to be different.” Surprised, she hugged me and said, “I’m proud of you. But Cicily, if you change your mind, I’ll support you.”

That day, I felt nervous because I knew that I was going to change my clothes in the presence of other girls for the first time.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

“Okay, girls, it’s time to go in and put on your swimsuits!” the teacher said and blew her whistle(吹口哨). _____

They appeared concerned and one girl asked gently, “Do the scars still hurt?” _____
