

凉山州 2024—2025 学年度下期期末统一检测高一年级试题

英语

全卷共 10 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. Who cut the man's hair this time?

A. His mother.

B. His father.

C. A hairdresser.

2. Where are the speakers going?

A. To a shop.

B. To a beach.

C. To a restaurant.

3. What is the cafe famous for?

A. Its coffee.

B. Its ice cream.

C. Its service.

4. When will the speakers see the film?

A. At 6:30 pm.

B. At 7:00 pm.

C. At 8:00 pm.

5. How did the woman feel about this flying?

A. Excited.

B. Calm.

C. Scared.

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 happened to Jane?

A. She lost her umbrella.

B. She had a fever.

C. She took the wrong bus.

7. How did Jane go home last night?

A. On foot.

B. By taxi.

C. By bus.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What do we know about the man?

- A. He dislikes sugar. B. He never eats beef. C. He is losing weight.

9. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a hospital. B. In a restaurant. C. In a gym.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Co-workers. C. Classmates.

11. What club does John join?

- A. The chess club. B. The science club. C. The swimming club.

12. When will John's group meet?

- A. On Thursday. B. On Friday. C. On Sunday.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the rent for a two-bedroom flat in the south?

- A. About \$650 a month. B. About \$380 a month. C. About \$180 a month.

14. What is the advantage of the eastern area?

- A. There is a beach. B. There are lots of parks. C. There are many factories.

15. Why are people unwilling to live in the north?

- A. The price is too high.
B. The transportation is inconvenient.
C. The wetlands are attractive for insects.

16. Who is probably the man?

- A. A tour guide. B. A reporter. C. A house agent.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker doing?

- A. Reporting an event. B. Delivering a speech. C. Chairing a meeting.

18. Who was the winner of the competition last year?

- A. Ryan. B. Jamie. C. Kenneth.

19. When will the national competition be held?

- A. This June. B. Next June. C. Next July.

20. What will the surfers do on Bradley Beach tonight?

- A. Give a report. B. Join in a game. C. Meet their fans.

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

China is one of the world's ancient civilizations and has the earliest outstanding bronze casting (青铜冶铸) technology. Here we've created a list of 4 museums where you can gain an in-depth understanding of Chinese bronze.

Sanxingdui Museum Address: Sanxingdui Ruin Site, 133 Xiangxin Road, Guanghan, Deyang, Sichuan province Hours: Comprehensive Gallery (the first exhibition hall): 8:30 — 18:00; Bronze Gallery (the second exhibition hall): 8: 30 — 18: 30 (no entry after 17: 00). Closed Mondays
Ticket booking: 0838 — 5651526 General admission: Gallery ticket 80 yuan. Note: Children shorter than 1.2m (including 1.2m) can visit the gallery free of charge. The ticket must be used on the day it is sold.
National Museum of China Address: East side of Tian'anmen Square, Dongcheng district, Beijing Hours: 8:30 — 17:00 (no entry after 16:30). General admission: Free (passport required for entry). Closed Mondays (except for national holidays) E-mail: webmaster@chnmuseum.cn
Shanghai Museum Address: 201 Renmin Avenue, Huangpu district, Shanghai Hours: 9: 00 — 17: 00 (no entry after 16: 00). Closed on the morning of Chinese New Year's Eve E-mail: webmaster@shanghai-museum.org General admission: Free (a max of 8,000 admitted daily).
Hunan Museum Address: 50 Dongfeng Road, Changsha, Hunan province Hours: 9:00 — 17:00 (no entry after 16:00). Closed Mondays (except for national holidays) and the eve of Chinese New Year Tel: (+86 — 731) 84415833, 84475933 E-mail: web@hnmuseum.com General admission: Free (passport required for entry).

For more information, click [here](#).

21. Which museum has the longest visiting time?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Sanxingdui Museum. | B. Hunan Museum. |
| C. Shanghai Museum. | D. National Museum of China. |

22. What do the four museums have in common?
A. They are all located in south China. B. They all set a time limit for visits.
C. They are all free of charge for kids. D. They all need a passport for entry.
23. Where can you read the passage?
A. In a travel journal. B. In a museum leaflet. C. On a notice board. D. On a website.

B

One of my most amazing experiences was spending a night in the middle of the Amazon rainforest.

Our guide was Aparecida, a woman who was brought up in the middle of the dense rainforest. Since there are no trails, we had to cut our way through the jungle searching for a good place to spend the night. We followed her. As she was cutting the branches and other obstacles, it was like being in an adventurous movie. After a couple of hours, we found a big tree which seemed ideal to attach the hammocks (吊床) to. We cleared the ground around and hang up our hammocks.

In the raining season, we had to prepare for unexpected showers. We also wanted to sleep under the sky, so we built a small shelter in case it rained.

When our fire was out, complete darkness came upon us, and this was the moment when the jungle around woke up. We started to hear louder and louder noise of crickets, small birds and monkeys. Many times we woke up during the night, when small branches or leaves fell into our hammocks. Sometimes the noise was really strong, especially when the howler monkeys were roaring in the distance. We could not sleep deeply, but we enjoyed listening to the music of the rainforest. It was an unbelievable experience.

We got up at 4 am to see the sunrise. Aparecida took us to a small trail where we could get familiar with different herbs and unusual jungle fruits. On the way out of the jungle, we saw a deer crossing the road.

Later, we took a boat to a place where two rivers, the Amazon and Tapajos, join each other. In the short two-hour boat trip, we saw loads of animals: sloths, different parrots, colorful birds and iguanas. We enjoyed especially our encounter with the sloths, which move about so slowly on top of the trees, and when they see you they try to hide, but they do it so slowly that it makes you smile.

24. Why did Aparecida cut the things in the jungle?
A. To prepare for making a movie. B. To create a trail through the rainforest.
C. To find a place for spending the night. D. To shelter from a heavy rain.
25. What happened when the fire was out?
A. They had a sound sleep. B. They escaped the rain.
C. The howler monkeys approached. D. The jungle became lively.
26. What did they find particularly enjoyable during the boat trip?
A. Encountering sloths in the trees. B. Seeing various parrots flying around.
C. Watching the tropical sunrise. D. Learning about jungle herbs and fruits.

27. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. An Enthusiastic Guide in the Amazon Rainforest
- B. An Unforgettable Adventure in the Amazon Rainforest
- C. Encountering Animals in the Amazon Rainforest
- D. Appreciating Sounds in the Amazon Rainforest

C

Sleeping in a noisy room isn't only distracting (使人分心的), but it can also harm your health. Although researchers have known for decades that long-term loud noises can harm us, it's only recently become recognized as a widespread problem.

In a new review of previously published studies, researchers from Germany and Denmark took a look at the ways in which noises, such as an airplane passing by or jackhammer digging in the ground, can affect our hearts. Perhaps the most obvious impact of a loud sound while you are sleeping is that it can wake you up. But, even if you don't remember hearing the noise or you don't physically get out of bed, it can disrupt you in ways you may not realize.

"Noise is not just causing annoyance, but it actually makes us sick," said Dr Thomas Münzel, a professor at Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz. "Regardless of where the sound is coming from, if it gets louder than 60 decibels (分贝), it can increase the risk of heart disease."

When our body hears these noises, it reacts with a stress reaction. In this case, these sudden and unexpected noises cause hormones (荷尔蒙) to speed up and eventually damage the heart. Although the chance that a single noise will affect you is unlikely, it's the continuous exposure to the sound that can finally affect you.

"But our heart health isn't the only cause for concern. Long-term noise may also raise the risk of type 2 diabetes (糖尿病), depression, and anxiety disorders," he warns. In the future, Münzel plans to examine how noises from cars, planes, and other vehicles affect the brain. But despite the amount or the depth of research he conducts, it'll take the help of politicians to improve the effect of noise on our health. "Politicians have to take into account, in particular, the new findings," Münzel said, "As for aircraft noise and airports, it is important to make new laws and set new lower noise limits that protect people living close by the airport instead of the owners of the airport."

28. How does a loud noise most obviously affect sleeping people?

- A. By making people dream more.
- B. By waking people up.
- C. By making people get out of bed.
- D. By speeding up people's heartbeat.

29. Which expression can replace the underlined "exposure to" in paragraph 4?

- A. appeal to
- B. separation from
- C. harm to
- D. contact with

30. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. Noises only cause annoyance.
 - B. Low noises have no impact on heart health.
 - C. Noise-related brain problems will be checked.
 - D. Noise control will probably rely on politicians.
31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Noises affect our health in many ways.
 - B. New laws have limited noise completely.
 - C. The influence of noise rises apparently.
 - D. The sources of noise are cut off.

D

If you could travel in time, where would you go? Perhaps you would watch a performance of a Shakespeare's play in Elizabethan England? What about hanging out with Laozi in the Spring and Autumn Period? Or maybe you'd travel far ahead of the present day to see what the future holds.

The possibility of time travel is indeed attractive. Stories exploring the subject have been around for hundreds of years. Perhaps the best-known example is science fiction novel *The Time Machine*, written by H. G. Wells and published in 1895. It was adapted into at least two feature films of the same name, as well as two television versions, and many comic book adaptations. It contributes to the popularization of the concept of time travel using a vehicle that allows an operator to travel purposefully and selectively. The term "time machine", coined by Wells, is now universally referred to a vehicle transporting people into the far future.

But could time travel actually be possible? Some scientists say yes, in theory. They propose using cracks (裂缝) in time and space called "wormholes", which could be used as shortcuts (捷径) to other periods. Einstein's theory of relativity allows time travel in extreme conditions. And Stephen Hawking says you could travel into the future with a really fast spaceship, going at nearly the speed of light. Though building such a spaceship wouldn't of course be simple.

Even if you could travel into the past, there is something called the "grandfather paradox". It asks what would happen if a time traveler were to go back in time and have his own grandfather killed for some reason, and therefore prevent himself from being born. If the time traveler wasn't born, how would he travel back in time?

And would you really like to visit the future? In H. G. Wells' book, the main character travels into distant time where he arrives at a beach and is attacked by giant crabs. He then travels 30 million years into the future where the only living thing is a black object with tentacle (触角).

If that's what's in store (即将到来), maybe we are better just living in the present day after all.

32. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The stories of time travel have only been popular in recent years.
 - B. The “time machine” is a vehicle transporting people to everywhere.
 - C. *The Time Machine* by Wells has been adapted into different forms.
 - D. Some scientists generally believe time travel is physically possible.
33. What do some scientists advise using for time travel theoretically?
- A. Blackholes.
 - B. Wormholes.
 - C. Ordinary spaceships.
 - D. Extreme conditions.
34. What does “grandfather paradox” in paragraph 4 indicate?
- A. The reunion of the time traveler and his grandfather brings happiness.
 - B. The time traveler goes back in time to seek for his grandfather.
 - C. The grandfather’s death makes the time traveler’s birth impossible.
 - D. The time traveler is prevented from meeting his grandfather.
35. What is the author’s attitude towards time travel based on the passage?
- A. Doubtful.
 - B. Unclear.
 - C. Neutral.
 - D. Supportive.

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。

Most successful people work on developing habits to help them stay committed to their goals along the way. 36

***Leave off imposter syndrome (冒充者综合症).**

Many of us have ever had imposter syndrome at one time or another — it’s a sense of not being good enough for a job, not belonging in a room of professionals or questioning your own skills. Imposter syndrome is a common experience. 37

***Be prepared to step out of your comfort zone.**

Being successful doesn’t come easily. 38 You may need to learn a new skill. Getting comfortable with discomfort is just the thing you have to do to be successful.

*** 39**

Routines can be boring but they can also make you more efficient and save you time to help you succeed. Try to wake up and go to bed at the same time each day.

***Make sure self care is a priority.**

The most successful people make taking care of themselves a priority. Making sure that the meals you’ve scheduled are full of nutrients is an aspect of self care. 40 True success is a long-term journey, so you need to pay attention to your health.

- A. Create a routine that works for you.
- B. Understand where your daily minutes are used.
- C. You're going to have to face challenges along the way.
- D. But it is not a reflection of your actual abilities or worth.
- E. You need to pay attention to what habit works best for you.
- F. Getting outside each day is another way to take care of yourself.
- G. Here are some key habits bringing you one step closer to success.

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。

At thirteen, I was diagnosed (诊断) with a kind of attention disorder. It made school difficult for me. When everyone else in the class was focusing on 41, I could not.

In my first 42 class, Mrs Smith asked us to read a story and then write on it, all within 45 minutes. I 43 my hand immediately and said, "Mrs Smith, the doctor said I have attention problems. I might not be 44 to do it."

She 45 at me through her glasses, "You are no 46 from your classmates, young man."

I 47, but I didn't finish the reading when the bell rang. I had to take it home.

In my 48 bedroom, I suddenly understood the story of Louis Braille, a blind man who lived in a time when the blind had 49 access to education. But he didn't give up. Instead, he 50 a raised-dot reading system that opened up a new world of knowledge for the blind.

51, I was no different from others; I just needed a quieter place. If Louis could find his way out of his problems, why should I ever give up? My thoughts spilled out and my pen started to 52. I completed the task within 40 minutes.

I didn't 53 anything when I handed in my paper to Mrs Smith, so it was quite a 54 when it came back to me the next day — with an "A" on it. At the bottom of the paper were these words: "See what you can do when you keep 55?"

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. performances | B. instructions | C. tasks | D. teachers |
| 42. A. art | B. literature | C. math | D. science |
| 43. A. lowered | B. crossed | C. raised | D. pulled |
| 44. A. able | B. willing | C. patient | D. delighted |
| 45. A. turned around | B. laughed out | C. made up | D. glanced down |
| 46. A. similar | B. different | C. embarrassed | D. equal |
| 47. A. struggled | B. quit | C. heard | D. thought |
| 48. A. quiet | B. tidy | C. bright | D. comfortable |
| 49. A. rich | B. endless | C. limited | D. free |
| 50. A. discovered | B. improved | C. described | D. invented |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 51. A. Indeed | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Still |
| 52. A. freeze | B. dance | C. jump | D. swing |
| 53. A. ignore | B. refuse | C. expect | D. believe |
| 54. A. chance | B. success | C. puzzle | D. surprise |
| 55. A. dreaming | B. trying | C. imagining | D. praying |

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。

Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve (SNNR), established in 2000, 56 (locate) in the heart of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. It is the highest and second 57 (large) nature reserve in China. Here, you can see dramatic landscapes, 58 change from mountains to grasslands, forests to rivers. Most importantly, as the source of the Changjiang River, the Yellow River, and the Lancang River, it is known as the “water tower of China”, 59 (provide) water for millions of people and supporting agriculture and industry.

However, due to its fragile ecosystem, the region has long faced challenges. Large areas of wetland were damaged by human activity. This has had a negative impact 60 the unique plants and animals living there. 61 (drought) and floods caused by these changes affected the water supply downstream.

In recent years, China 62 (take) effective measures to protect and restore the natural environment. This includes keeping the original environment 63 (touch), as well as adopting new, sustainable ways of feeding farm animals. As 64 result, the number of rare animals has 65 (incredible) increased and the stability of the ecosystem continues to improve.

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,你校即将开展“京剧进校园”活动(Peking Opera on Campus Program),其中有《王子复仇记》(The Revenge of Prince Zidan)的表演。请给你喜爱京剧的英国交换生朋友 Peter 写一封邮件,邀请他来观看。内容包括:

1. 演出的时间和地点;
2. 演出的特点。

注意:1. 词数应为 80 个左右;

2. 邮件开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Peter,

Recently, our school is going to carry out “Peking Opera on Campus Program”. _____

Yours ,
Li Hua

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。

I didn't like Roy so much. He always called me the nickname "Germy," which meant "dirty," instead of my real name "Jimmy." Besides, he was known as a trouble-maker in school. So when the head teacher Mr. Eric asked Roy to come to his office, I naturally thought that Roy had done something bad to someone. Through the window, I caught sight of a younger boy crying. Roy seemed unhappy, too.

He did not return to class that day. All of us were discussing what had happened to him. "What else could such a troublemaker do? He must have hit the boy and was sent home," I whispered to my friends. Their eyes widened. It felt good to see them so interested in what I said.

The next morning, the whole school was talking about Roy being dismissed (开除) for beating up a kid. I was surprised that my assumptions (假设) were passed on so quickly. So when Roy walked into the classroom, all the kids were shocked. The kids next to him moved their desks away. "What's your problem?" Roy asked. "I don't want you to attack me," one kid said. Some laughed. "Yeah, I might," said Roy. I could tell he was joking, but many kids thought he admitted he did beat up someone.

During the breaktime, Roy tried to join the kickball game. "Neither team wants you," one of the players said. "Why?" Roy asked, looking puzzled. "I always play with you guys." They wouldn't listen to him and went on playing. Roy sat by himself while the rest of the school enjoyed their breaktime away from him. Roy looked lonely and sad, much different from before. I started to feel sorry for him.

Later that day, I learned what really happened. The kid was Roy's little brother and he was crying because their mother fell ill and was sent to hospital. I felt even sorrier for what I said before. I regretted starting a rumor (谣言).

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。

At the breaktime the next day, I saw Roy sitting alone watching the kickball game. _____

Now that Roy had forgiven me, I decided to do more before the the breaktime was over. _____
