

2024~2025 学年度上期高中 2024 级期末考试

英语

考试时间 120 分钟，满分 150 分

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必在答题卡上将自己的姓名、座位号和准考证号用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔填写清楚，考生考试条形码由监考老师粘贴在答题卡上的“贴条形码区”。
2. 选择题使用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上对应题目标号的位置上，如需改动，用橡皮擦擦干净后再填涂其它答案；非选择题用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔在答题卡的对应区域内作答，超出答题区域答题的答案无效；在草稿纸上、试卷上答题无效。
3. 考试结束后由监考老师将答题卡收回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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。

1. When does the train leave?
A. At 7:15. B. At 7:40. C. At 7:50.
2. How will the man pay?
A. In cash. B. By cheque. C. By credit card.
3. Which subject does the woman do best in?
A. Math. B. Physics. C. English.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At home. B. In the office. C. In the hospital.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. She will go to the theater.
B. She will work on a paper.
C. She is preparing for an experiment.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What does the woman think of the yellow blouse?
A. Its color doesn't fit her. B. It's too expensive. C. It's too big.
7. What color blouse does the woman take?
A. Pink. B. Blue. C. Black.

B

For me, the math competition in March every year is a really big and exciting thing. This year, I was a lucky girl to join the one in my province with great enthusiasm.

In Serbia, winning such competitions makes our schools and communities extremely proud. It may also bring wonderful awards or helpful scholarships, and significantly increase the chances of getting into good universities. This is why so many students are eager to participate and try their best.

Preparing for the competition was challenging. Our teacher spent extra time patiently helping us with complex and confusing ideas and problem-solving before the event. We studied in groups, sharing our different and unique ways of thinking. Sometimes, we argued heatedly, but these discussions always helped us understand the problems more deeply and thoroughly.

I was nervous like a little rabbit before the competition, but I became calm and focused as if I were a professional when it started. One question was about using math to make public transportation routes better in a busy place. We had to think about population, busy travel times, complicated traffic and the environment carefully. It was hard, but I made it simpler by analyzing step by step. Solving it made me feel extremely proud of my math skills.

I was excited to get fifth place when the results came out. I'm now more eager than ever to improve my math skills. Each time I solve a problem, I become more confident and determined to do better. I believe that with hard work and continuous efforts, I can achieve more and more in the future math competitions and make my dreams come true.

24. How did students prepare for the competition?

- A. They usually focused on simple problems.
- B. They studied in groups with little discussion.
- C. They studied and solved problems on their own.
- D. They tried to work out difficult problems with the teacher's help.

25. What can we know about the author's performance in the competition from Paragraph 4?

- A. The author has a strong ability to apply math to practical problems.
- B. The author gave up trying when she faced challenges.
- C. The author was lucky enough to solve problems.
- D. The author couldn't get hold of herself.

26. Which of the following statements does the passage support?

- A. The competition is held for high-IQ students.
- B. The teacher's help ensures the author's success.
- C. The event inspires the author's math enthusiasm.
- D. The author's classmates have high skills in math.

27. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. A news report on a math competition in Serbia.
- B. A memorable experience in a math competition.
- C. Effective ways to succeed in a math competition.
- D. An impact of a math competition on students in Serbia.

C

Australia's famous Great Barrier Reef is suffering one of the most severe coral bleaching (珊瑚白化) events on record, leaving scientists fearful for its survival as the impact of climate change worsens.

For 33 years, marine biologist Anne Hoggett has lived and worked on Lizard Island off the Australia's northeast. During her every visit underwater, schools of fish swim gracefully, feeding on the coral or dashing (猛冲) between it. Some are as small as her little finger, while others are the color of fire.

However, due to climate change, it is becoming a narrow comfort zone for corals. When Hoggett first arrived on the island three decades ago, bleaching would occur every 10 years or so. Now, it is happening every year. "The only time we've seen bleaching this bad was in 2016, when just about everything died," Hoggett said.

Coral bleaching occurs when water temperatures rise more than 1°C. Currently, the world is experiencing its second major coral bleaching event in 10 years, the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) announced in April.

"As the world's oceans continue to warm, coral bleaching is becoming more frequent and severe," said NOAA. Since February, ocean temperatures around Lizard Island have been up to 2°C warmer than average. NOAA estimated that about 80 percent of the coral had already died.

While reefs can recover from bleaching, the window of recovery between events is narrowing due to the frequency of the events. Globally, billions of dollars are being poured into coral bleaching reduction projects. This includes breeding (培育) coral on artificial reefs and moving it elsewhere, making clouds more heat reflective, or controlling coral-killers.

These site-specific conservation efforts are important, but Terry Hughes, an Australian coral reef scientist, said they do nothing to address the root cause of bleaching: climate change. The scale (规模) of these reduction projects is too small. "The solution is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (排放) as quickly as possible," Hughes said.

28. What do we know about Australia's Great Barrier Reef from Paragraph 1?

- A. It is famous for various types of corals.
- B. Sea pollution has caused the loss of corals.
- C. Mass coral bleaching has been on the rise.
- D. Over half of corals have been saved by scientists.

29. What does the author mean by saying "it is becoming a narrow comfort zone for corals"?

- A. Corals prefer a crowded place.
- B. Corals grow best in a small area.
- C. Corals are less stressed by temperature changes.
- D. Corals can adapt to climate change with difficulty.

30. What can we infer about corals bleaching from the passage?

- A. Water temperature has little to do with coral bleaching.
- B. The way to save corals in the long run is to slow down climate change.
- C. Corals can recover quickly from bleaching with time passing by.
- D. We can avoid the destruction of corals if we take quick actions.

31. What is Terry's attitude towards site-specific conservation efforts?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Hopeful.
- C. Supportive.
- D. Unconcerned.

D

The Chinese calendar has 24 solar terms. Jingzhe is from March 5 to 20 this year. It is a special and meaningful period during the year. This solar term means the temperature and rainfall rise. It's the third solar term in a year. Its name means animals sleeping in winter wake up and everything comes alive. The world seems to be filled with new energy during this time.

In the past, people thought thunder woke the insects. But modern research shows it's the warmer temperature and more wet soil that really wakes up the insects. This discovery helps us better understand the natural phenomenon (现象).

Jingzhe is very important for farmers. It's seen as the start of the busiest farming time. Old sayings like "once Jingzhe comes, spring plowing (春耕) never rests" show its importance. During this time, most parts of China experience a rapid increase in temperatures and there's more sunshine, which is good for farming. Farmers are busy preparing the land with great enthusiasm.

Eating pears during Jingzhe is a common custom in China. One reason is that the Chinese word for "pear" sounds the same as the character meaning "to leave". So eating pears shows people's wish to drive pests away for a good harvest. Also, in traditional Chinese medicine, pears are sweet, juicy and cold. They're good for the lungs and can prevent or ease (缓解) coughs when the weather gets warmer and drier. This is particularly beneficial when people feel thirsty and have dry tongues because of the changing climate. People enjoy this healthy and traditional practice.

32. Why is Jingzhe a special and meaningful period during the year?

- A. It is the third solar term in a year.
- B. The temperature and rainfall rise.
- C. It is the time when animals store their energy.
- D. It is the time when everything becomes alive.

33. What is the main purpose of Paragraph 3?

- A. To illustrate the great efforts that farmers make in farming.
- B. To present the important role that Jingzhe plays in farming.
- C. To introduce different types of farming in modern agriculture.
- D. To show the difficulties of farming the farmers meet during this period.

34. What can be learnt from the last paragraph?

- A. Eating pears can prevent people from getting sick.
- B. Pear has the same meaning as the Chinese character "to leave".
- C. Chinese common customs are based on traditional Chinese medicine.
- D. Chinese people enjoy some common practices with changes to solar terms.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Jingzhe — A Particular Chinese Solar Term
- B. Jingzhe — A Magic Power of Awakening Insects
- C. Pears — Traditional Chinese Medicine for Coughs
- D. Spring Plowing — A Traditional Farming Practice

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 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。

In recent years, outdoor sports have become very popular in China. They are good for our health and can make us feel happy. 36. However, to have a safe and great outdoor experience, we need to make good preparations.

Plan Routes with Care

An increase in accidents occurs as more people do outdoor sports. Many beginners have taken to these activities without knowing the risks involved. They see nice pictures on the Internet and just go. 37.

Inform Friends and Family

Tell your friends or family your route and expected time of return. Therefore, if something bad happens, they can find you.

38

Adventure seekers should be well-equipped. Having right clothes is crucial for staying warm and dry in cold and wet environs (环境). For that, people need to wear layered clothing to adapt to changing wind speeds and temperatures, and follow the principle of “removing layers when warm, adding layers when cold, and changing clothes when wet”.

Take Enough Supplies

Take enough food and water. If you are going for a long time, take food that gives you a lot of energy. 39. It should be less than one-third of your weight. Also, take a first-aid box. It's good to learn some first-aid skills, like how to help someone who is hurt.

40. Only when you are ready, can you enjoy the beautiful views, hear the birds, and feel the wind.

- A. Plan Things Carefully
- B. Arrange Clothes Properly
- C. Outdoor sports can be really fun
- D. Don't make your bag too heavy
- E. Don't forget to wear a helmet (头盔)
- F. We can also have chances to appreciate the beauty of nature
- G. So you need to learn about the place and choose a suitable route before going out

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 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。

One day a professor suddenly entered the classroom and asked his students to prepare for a surprise test. They waited 41 at their desks for the test to begin. The professor 42 the

question paper and asked them to begin. To everyone's 43, there were no questions, 44 a black dot (小圆点) in the center of the page.

The professor seeing the 45 on everyone's face, told them to write what they see on the paper. The 46 students got started on the unclear task. At the end of the class, the professor took all the answer papers and 47 them in front of all the students. All of them with no 48 described the black dot, trying to explain its position in the middle of the sheet.

After all had been read, the classroom was 49. The professor began to 50, "I am not going to grade on you this, I just wanted to give you something to think about. No one wrote about the white part but the black 51 of the paper."

"52, the dark spots (污点) in our life are very small 53 to everything we have in our lives, but they are the ones that pollute our minds. Take your eyes away from the black spots in your life. 54 each one of your blessings (福祉), each moment that life gives you. Be happy and live a life 55!"

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. calmly | B. anxiously | C. patiently | D. bitterly |
| 42. A. took away | B. put aside | C. handed out | D. looked through |
| 43. A. surprise | B. joy | C. relief | D. advantage |
| 44. A. even | B. just | C. ever | D. also |
| 45. A. sign | B. smile | C. peace | D. expression |
| 46. A. excited | B. satisfied | C. confused | D. disappointed |
| 47. A. read | B. studied | C. discussed | D. tidied |
| 48. A. luck | B. success | C. effort | D. exception |
| 49. A. silent | B. relaxing | C. warm | D. impressive |
| 50. A. shout | B. nod | C. explain | D. remind |
| 51. A. board | B. space | C. circle | D. dot |
| 52. A. Besides | B. However | C. Finally | D. Gradually |
| 53. A. applied | B. added | C. compared | D. related |
| 54. A. Share | B. Enjoy | C. Understand | D. Prepare |
| 55. A. positively | B. proudly | C. bravely | D. honestly |

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 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Cities and forests are in a serious moment. While cities and forests may seem 56 (huge) different at first sight, they deeply impact each other and are facing increasingly terrible challenges.

Faced with rapid urbanization (城市化), cities need to provide resources for their growing populations while 57 (keep) them from the impacts of climate change. At 58 same time, the decisions they make greatly impact the world's forests at a time of widespread deforestation and rapid forest degradation. Continued deforestation and degradation can further cause the climate crisis, threaten water safety, lessen biodiversity (生物多样性), and 59 (worse) human health.

But there is a better way forward. Cities across the world can use 60 (they) influence across all scales of forests — within cities, near their boundaries, or faraway — 61 (protect), conserve, and sustainably manage forests. With the right support, cities can take immediate action to protect the forests that they depend 62 and harness the benefits they provide.

Better Forests, Better Cities 63 (be) the only widespread resource available on the 64 (connect) between cities and forests. It combines hundreds of papers and reports to collectively show how different forest types at different levels can deliver a diverse suite of benefits to cities. In particular, the report takes an in-depth look at the benefits related to human health, water security, climate change relief, and biodiversity protection 65 are provided to cities by forests.

第四部分 任务型阅读（共两节，满分 20 分）

There were two neighbors living next to each other. One of them was a retired (退休的) teacher and the other was an insurance agent (保险代理人) who had a lot of interest in technology. Both of them had planted different plants in their gardens. The retired teacher was giving a small amount of water to his plants and didn't always give a full attention to them, while the other neighbor interested in technology, had given a lot of water to his plants and looked after them too well.

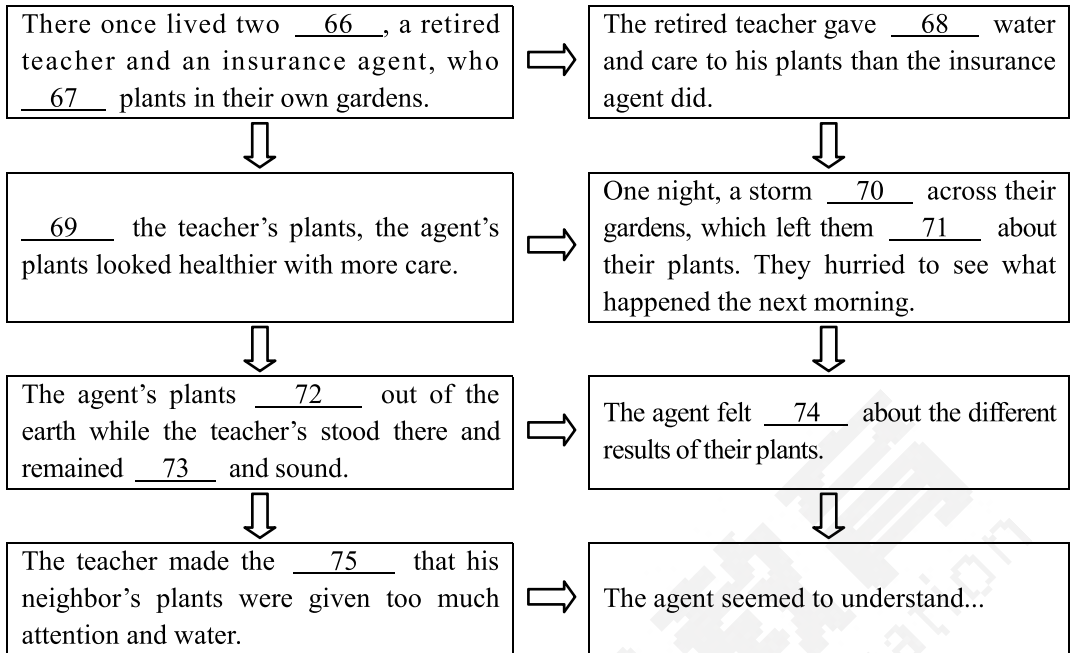
The retired teacher's plants were simple but looked good. The insurance agent's plants were much fuller and greener. One day, during the night, there was a heavy rain and a wind due to a minor storm. Next morning, both of the neighbors came out to see the loss to their gardens. The neighbor who was an insurance agent saw that his plants came off from the roots (根) and were totally destroyed. But, the retired teacher's plants were not harmed at all and were standing strongly.

The insurance agent neighbor was surprised to see it and he went to the retired teacher and asked, "We both grew the same plants together, I actually looked after my plants better than you did for yours, and even gave them more water. Still, my plants came off from the roots, while yours didn't. How is that possible?"

The retired teacher smiled and said, "You gave your plants more attention and water, but because of that they didn't need to work themselves for it. You made it easy for them. While I gave them just an adequate amount of water and let their roots search for more. And, because of that, their roots went deeper and that made their position stronger. That is why my plants lived".

第一节 根据文本内容从方框中选择恰当的词并用其正确形式填入文本图示中，每词限用一次，有两词为多余选项。（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

assume	confuse	doubt	grow	like	little
neighbor	pull	safety	sweep	with	worry



第二节 根据文本内容回答下列问题。（共 3 小题；满分 10 分）

76. How did the two neighbors look after their growing plants? (3 分)

77. Why did the two neighbors' plants have different results after the storm? (3 分)

78. What lesson can you learn from the story? (4 分)

第五部分 写作（满分 20 分）

假定你是李华，你的英国笔友 Jesse 来信表示对中国的大熊猫很感兴趣，请你给他回封电子邮件。内容包括：

1. 大熊猫的外形特点；
2. 大熊猫的生活习性；
3. 大熊猫对中国的意义。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Jesse,

Yours,
Li Hua