**2024-2025-2长沙市一中高一下期末考试**

**英 语**

时量：120分钟 满分：150分

命题人: 王斐 刘文文 朱培培 李佳 审题人: 王斐

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）略

第二部分 阅读**（**共两节，满分42.5分**）**

第一节 **（**共15小题；每小题2分，满分30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**

**Diary: Four must-visit design events of 2023**

Get ready for an exciting year of design events in 2023! The events below are sure to inspire design enthusiasts.

**Fuorisalone**

Milan, Italy

Celebrating its 20th anniversary(纪念日) this year, the design festival makes a comeback with events across Milan’s many creative towns. It will host events that push the limits of design — from city planning to multi-sensory(多感官的) architecture and more. This year, the fair will focus on its Future Lab theme, which reflects on how we imagine our future.

**Venice Biennale of Architecture**

Venice, Italy

Organized by Lesley Lokko, the 18th international Architecture Exhibition will open in May. Its subject, The Laboratory of the Future, explores the African continent as a leader of the future. As a workshop and laboratory, it invites architects to draw out examples from their modern-day practices and imagine what the future can hold.

**London Design Festival**

London, UK

Promoting London as a leading creative capital of the world, London Design Festival continues to play a key role in positioning the city as a global destination for culture. After the celebration of its 20th anniversary last year with transformative workshops, networking events and contemporary(当代的) design, all eyes are on the show to see what’s next.

**Southern Sweden Design Days**

Malmö, Sweden

Arranged by Design Center, the main spot for architecture and design in southern Sweden, Southern Sweden Design Days is a new player on the scene. Held yearly, it builds a platform that exhibits a full range of design disciplines(学科) through exhibitions, workshops and events.

21. What do Fuorisalone and Venice Biennale of Architecture have in common?

A. Both are located in the same city. B. Both exhibit modern-day designs.

C. Both focus on exploring the future. D. Both regard Africa as a future leader.

22. What does London Design Festival highlight?

A. Diverse design disciplines.

B. Europe’s role in shaping the future.

C. London’s status as a global center for creativity.

D. Innovative urban planning and multi-sensory architecture.

23. Which event has the longest history?

A. Fuorisalone. B. London Design Festival.

C. Venice Biennale of Architecture. D. Southern Sweden Design Days.

**B**

At my first lesson in Chinese calligraphy, my teacher told me plainly: “Now I will teach you how to write your name and to make it beautiful.” I felt my breath catch. I was curious.

Growing up in Singapore, I had an unusual relationship with my Chinese name. My parents are ethnically Chinese, so they asked fortune tellers to decide my name, aiming for maximum luck. As a result, I ended up with a nonsense and embarrassing name: Chen Yiwen, meaning, roughly, “old”, “barley(薏米)” and “warm”.

When I arrived in America for college at 18, I put on an American accent and abandoned my Chinese name. When I moved to Hong Kong in 2021, after 14 years in the States, I decided to learn calligraphy. Why not get back in touch with my heritage? I thought.

In calligraphy, the idea is to copy the old masters’ techniques, thereby refining your own. Every week, though, my teacher would give uncomfortably on-the-nose assessments of my personality. “You need to be braver,” he once observed. “Have confidence. Try to produce a bold stroke(笔画).” For years, I had prided myself on presenting an image of confidence, but my writing betrayed me.

I was trying to make sense of this practice. You must visualize the word as it is to be written and leave a trace of yourself in it. As a bodily practice, calligraphy could go beyond its own cultural restrictions. Could it help me go beyond mine? My teacher once said to me, “When you look at the word, you see the body. Though a word on the page is two-dimensional, it contains multitudes, conveying the force you’ve applied, the energy of your grip, the arch of your spine.” I had been learning calligraphy to get in touch with my cultural roots, but what I was really seeking was a return to myself. Now I have sensed that the pleasure out of calligraphy allows me to know myself more fully.

During a recent lesson, my teacher pointed at the word I had just finished, telling me: “This word is much better. I can see the choices you made, your calculations, your flow. Trust yourself. This word is yours.” He might as well have said, “This word is you.”

24. What did the author initially think of her name “Chen Yiwen”?

A. It was lucky so she gladly accepted it.

B. She felt proud of its symbolic meaning.

C. She understood its meaning but still disliked it.

D. Its strange pronunciation made her embarrassed.

25. Why did the author decide to learn calligraphy?

A. To pick up a new hobby. B. To reconnect with her origin.

C. To gain insights into a new culture. D. To fit in with the local community.

26. What did the author learn about calligraphy from the teacher’s words?

A. It reflects the creator’s spirits. B. It comes from creative energy.

C. It highlights the design of strokes. D. It depends on continuous practice.

27. What does the author intend to tell us?

A. Appreciate what our culture offers. B. Find beauty from your inner self.

C. A great teacher leads you to truth. D. We are what we create.

**C**

When the explorers first set foot upon the continent of North America, the skies and lands were alive with an astonishing variety of wildlife. Native Americans had taken care of these precious natural resources wisely. Unfortunately, it took the explorers and the settlers who followed only a few decades to ***decimate*** a large part of these resources. Millions of waterfowl(水禽) were killed at the hands of market hunters and a handful of overly ambitious sportsmen. Millions of acres of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever-increasing populations, greatly reducing waterfowl habitat.

In 1934, with the passage of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act(Act), an increasingly concerned nation took firm action to stop the destruction of migratory(迁徙的) waterfowl and the wetlands so vital to their survival. Under this Act, all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and over must annually purchase and carry a Federal Duck Stamp. The very first Federal Duck Stamp was designed by J. N. “Ding” Darling, a political cartoonist from Des Moines, Iowa, who at that time was appointed by President Franklin Roosevelt as Director of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Hunters willingly pay the stamp price to ensure the survival of our natural resources.

About 98 cents of every duck stamp dollar goes directly into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund to purchase wetlands and wildlife habitat for inclusion into the National Wildlife Refuge System — a fact that ensures this land will be protected and available for all generations to come. Since 1934, better than half a billion dollars has gone into that Fund to purchase more than 5 million acres of habitat. Little wonder the Federal Duck Stamp Program has been called one of the most successful conservation programs ever initiated.

28. What was a cause of the waterfowl population decline in North America?

A. Loss of wetlands. B. Popularity of water sports.

C. Pollution of rivers. D. Arrival of other wild animals.

29. What does the underlined word “***decimate***” in the first paragraph mean?

A. Acquire. B. Export. C. Destroy. D. Rescue.

30. What is a direct result of the Act passed in 1934?

A. The stamp price has gone down.

B. The migratory birds have flown away.

C. The hunters have stopped hunting.

D. The government has collected money.

31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. The Federal Duck Stamp Story

B. The National Wildlife Refuge System

C. The Benefits of Saving Waterfowl

D. The History of Migratory Bird Hunting

**D**

Europeans should try to stay indoors if ash from Iceland’s volcano starts settling, the World Health Organization (WHO) warned Friday as small amounts fell in Iceland, Scotland and Norway.

WHO spokesman Daniel Epstein said the microscopic ash is potentially dangerous for people when it starts to reach the Earth because inhaled particles(微粒) can enter the lungs and cause respiratory(呼吸的) problems. And he also said Europeans who go outside might want to consider wearing a mask.

Other experts, however, weren’t convinced the volcanic ash would have a major effect on people’s health and said WHO’s warnings were “hysterical”. They said volcanic ash was much less dangerous than cigarette smoke or pollution. Volcanic ash is made of fine particles of fragmented volcanic rock. It is light gray to black and can be as fine as talcum powder. During a volcanic eruption, the ash can be breathed deep into the lungs and cause irritation even in healthy people. But once it falls from a greater distance — like from the cloud currently hovering above Europe — its health effects are often minimal, experts say.

“Not all particles are created equal,” said Ken Donaldson, a professor of respiratory toxicology at the University of Edinburgh, “In the great scheme of things, volcanic ash is not all that harmful.” And he said most Europeans’ exposure to volcanic ash would be negligible and that only those in the near districts of the Icelandic volcano would likely be at risk.

Dr. Stephen Spiro, a professor of respiratory medicine and deputy chair of the British Lung Foundation, said the further the particles travel, the less dangerous they will be. “The cloud has already passed over northern Scotland and we haven’t heard of any ill effects there,” he said. Spiro said to wear masks or stay indoors to avoid volcanic ash was “over the top” and “a bit ***hysterical***”.

32. What can you learn in paragraph 3?

A. The volcanic ash had no impact on Europeans.

B. Other experts highly approved of WHO’s warnings.

C. The volcanic ash posed more risks than cigarette smoke.

D. Even healthy people could experience discomfort due to the ash.

33. According to Ken Donaldson, who are most likely to be at risk due to the volcanic ash?

A. Europeans living in big cities.

B. People who often smoke cigarettes.

C. Those staying outdoors for a long time.

D. People in the near districts of the Icelandic volcano.

34. What does the underlined word “***hysterical***” in paragraph 5 most probably mean?

A. Amazing. B. Practical. C. Valuable. D. Overstated.

35. What is the text mainly about?

A. Panic caused by volcanic ash. B. WHO’s warnings on volcanic ash.

C. Views on volcanic ash’s health risks. D. Volcanic ash’s environmental effects.

第二节 （共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

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

**Why Do We Get Angry?**

Anger seems simple when we are feeling it, but the causes of anger are various. Knowing these causes can make us examine our behavior, and correct bad habits. The main reasons we get angry are triggering(触发) events, personality traits(特征), and our assessment of situations. 36

Triggering events for anger are so many that to describe them all would take hundreds of pages. However, here are some examples: being cut off in traffic, a deadline approaching, experiencing physical pain and much more. 37 The reason why someone is triggered by something and others are not is often due to one’s personal history and psychological traits.

Each person, no matter who they are, has psychological imbalances. People who have personality traits that connect with competitiveness and low upset tolerance are much more likely to get angry. 38 Also, sometimes pre-anger does not have to do with a lasting condition, but rather a temporary state before a triggering event has occurred.

39 Sometimes even routine occurrences become sources of pre-anger, or anger itself. Sometimes ignorance and negative outlooks on situations can create anger.

40 However, anger can easily turn violent, and it is best to know the reasons for anger to appear in order to prevent its presence. With these main reasons in mind, we can evaluate our level of anger throughout the day and prevent cases of outbursts by comprehending the reasons for our feelings.

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| --- |
| A. Our attitude and viewpoint on situations can create anger within us as well.  B. But some types of situations can help us to get rid of the occurrence of anger.  C. Anger is rarely looked upon as a beneficial character trait, and is usually advised to reduce it.  D. Anger is a particularly strong feeling and maybe people think that they have reasons to feel angry.  E. Having these personality traits implies the pre-anger state, where anger is in the background of your mind.  F. Understanding these reasons will control our own anger if we are willing to evaluate ourselves with a critical eye.  G. Not everyone acts the same in response to events, and that is why what triggers one person may or may not trigger another. |

第三部分 语言运用（共三节，满分37.5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四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

As a young boy, I developed an intense passion for drawing. Multiple times a day, I 41 my mother several new creations. With pride, she would decorate our refrigerator with my artwork, much like any affectionate parent. However, she 42 ran out of the space for my new piece. When this occurred, she gently asked me to 43 the masterpieces to be removed to make 44 for the latest, assuring me the retired would rest somewhere 45 — a comforting lie to spare a child’s feelings, so he didn’t 46 his work would head for the rubbish.

47 later, my mother gave in to cancer, and it fell on me to 48 through her belongings to ready the house for sale. During this emotional effort I identified a box overflowing with 49 . Shockingly enough, it contained every drawing I had ever entrusted to her, neatly organized into folders 50 the years when they were created. Evidently the box, situated near her nightstand(床头柜), 51 signs of frequent visits. She had 52 treasured and enjoyed my immature scribbles(涂鸦) throughout the years. Being an experienced military man now, unaccustomed to displaying 53 , I found myself weeping tears openly in my mother’s room, 54 the crude scribbles of my six-year-old self. Mothers’ 55 is great, which we are surely unable to repay forever.

41. A. showed B. taught C. lent D. sold

42. A. patiently B. originally C. quickly D. firmly

43. A. present B. pick C. publish D. donate

44. A. room B. value C. time D. change

45. A. noticeable B. safe C. popular D. near

46. A. remember B. admit C. promise D. suppose

47. A. Weeks B. Months C. Days D. Decades

48. A. see B. carry C. sort D. walk

49. A. letters B. books C. money D. paper

50. A. reacting to B. based on C. imagined as D. preparing for

51. A. hid B. tested C. bore D. confirmed

52. A. casually B. really C. rarely D. purposefully

53. A. weakness B. sickness C. carelessness D. loneliness

54. A. holding B. measuring C. appreciating D. sharing

55. A. support B. pride C. surprise D. love

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。

Known as a unique type of porcelain(瓷器), *Linglong* porcelain is one of the four distinguished traditional porcelains from Jingdezhen, often 56 (refer) to as the “City of Porcelain” in East China’s Jiangxi Province.

Unlike ordinary porcelain, *Linglong* porcelain is particularly crafted by first carving tiny holes into the porcelain body, which are then filled with unique glaze(釉). Through continuous adjustments to the glaze materials, 57 shining quality has been achieved, 58 improves both the artistic and practical charm of the porcelain.

Since *Linglong* porcelain was quite difficult to make, the number of *Linglong* porcelain pieces 59 (survive) over time was quite limited.

In the past ten years, thanks to modern technology, machines 60 (employ) to handle certain tasks such as carving and painting 61 (reduce) physical labour.

62 (hopeful), the intangible cultural heritage will reach every household, with more people enjoying the beauty of this cultural heritage with an 63 (afford) price.

Recently a rising fascination among young individuals with traditional decorative arts excites the industry, 64 the sales of cups and tableware featuring traditional crafts increasing, indicating renewed 65 (appreciate) and recognition of traditional culture and art among young people.

第三节 课文默写（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

课文默写，每空不超过四个单词。

One of the greatest advantages of the Internet 66 the quick and easy access to a huge amount of information. 67 , the world’s knowledge is all at our fingertips. With the click of a mouse or the touch of a button, it is possible to find out almost anything we care to know, from recipes to travel packages, from 68 to learning resources. In the time it takes to find one book in the library, we can use 69 to bring up millions of results. No wonder the Internet has now become the first place that 70 people turn to for information.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

假定你是李华，你校将举办英语演讲比赛，主题为 “The Power of Small Actions in Environmental Protection”。请你写一篇演讲稿，内容包括：

1. 环保的重要性；

2. 你的实践经历。

**注意：**

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear teachers and classmates,

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。

At first, Surrell didn’t see the black smoke or flames shooting from the windows of his neighbors’ home. He and his wife were just having a dinner in their own house in Allentown, Pennsylvania, when they heard someone screaming: “The house is on fire!” He went to investigate. That was when he saw two women and a girl crazily at a loss on their porch(门廊). It was his neighbour’s house.

“The baby’s inside there!” one of the women cried. Though the fire department had been called, Surrell, then 64, instinctively ran inside.

“The baby” was 8-year-old Tara Roberts, who always called him Uncle Surrell. She was the woman’s granddaughter and a playmate of Surrell’s three youngest kids, 8, 10, and 12. The other two on the porch were Tara’s aunt and cousin.

Entering the burning house was like running into “a bucket of black paint”. The thick smoke caused Surrell to walk blindly around, burned his eyes, and made it impossible for him to breathe. He felt his throat and lungs burned, and every blink stung his eyes. The conditions would have been very dangerous for anyone, but for Surrell, who has chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(阻塞性肺病) and was in hospital just half a year ago, they were life-risking.

After a few minutes in the smoke-filled house searching but in vain, he ran outside to catch his breath. “Where is Tara?” he asked desperately.

“The second floor,” her aunt shouted back.

Surrell knew he couldn’t hold his breath for long. So he uttered a little prayer: “Well, God, this is it. You got to help me, because I’m not coming out without that little girl.”

**注意：**

1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Taking a deep breath, he went in a second time.

Surrell woke up in the hospital a couple of days later.

**2024-2025-2长沙市一中高一下期末考试**

**（参考答案）**

**第一部分 听力 略**

**第二部分 阅读**

**第一节 短文理解**

21—23 CCB 24—27 CBAD

28—31 ACDA 32—35 DDDC

**第二节 七选五**

36—40 FGEAD

**第三部分 语言运用**

**第一节 完形填空**

41—45 ACBAB 46—50 DDCDB

51—55 CBAAD

**第二节 语法填空**

56. referred 57. a

58. which 59. surviving

60. have been employed 61. to reduce

62. Hopefully 63. affordable

64. with 65. appreciation

**第三节 课文默写**

66. lies in 67. To a certain extent

68. military affairs 69. a search engine

70. the majority of

**第四部分 写作**

**第一节**

Dear teachers and classmates,

Good morning! Today, I’d like to deliver a speech on “The Power of Small Actions in Environmental Protection”.

As we all know, protecting the environment is crucial to preserving ecosystems, combating climate change, and ensuring a healthy, sustainable future for all living beings. Then, how can we help? Small daily actions do make a big difference. For example, I’ve started bringing a reusable water bottle and refusing plastic bags. At home, I turn off lights when leaving a room and recycle paper. These habits save resources and reduce waste.

Therefore, I appeal to all of you to start with small habits, because every step counts. Thank you for listening!

**第二节**

Taking a deep breath, he went in a second time. Running blindly in the overwhelming blackness, he finally made it to the second floor. The thick smoke filled his throat and lungs, each breath hurt sharply, and every blink stung his eyes. “Baby girl, where are you?” He thought to himself, trying to ignore the pain. Suddenly a soft but distinct moan emerged. He quickly crawled toward the sound. Finally, he touched a shoe, then an ankle. It was Tara! Despite the choking fumes and his weakening body, he held Tara against his chest and made his way downstairs. When his feet finally touched the cool ground outside, his world went dark.

Surrell woke up in the hospital a couple of days later. Severe burns to his windpipe(气管) and lungs kept him there for two more weeks, every breath a struggle. Tara recovered quickly and was released after just 48 hours. True to her cheerful nature, she visited him daily, sharing funny stories from her day while he smiled through his oxygen mask. When she whispered, “Thank you for saving me, Uncle Surrell,” he gently squeezed her hand. Though the medication left him unable to speak, his eyes said everything. “I’d do it again in a heartbeat.” Outside the window, cherry blossoms drifted past like ashes transformed into flowers.