

高一英语学科期末练习

考生须知：

- 1. 本卷共 8 页满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
- 2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字。
- 3. 所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷上无效。
- 4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题纸。

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 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

- 1. Why does the man come to the woman?
A. To ask the way. B. To get his car repaired. C. To tour an island nearby.
- 2. How does the man find the game?
A. Boring. B. Common. C. Wonderful.
- 3. What did the man do in the river?
A. He did some research. B. He caught a lot of fish. C. He swam with his coworker.
- 4. What are the speakers doing?
A. Buying a camera. B. Trying on a hat. C. Taking a picture.
- 5. What does the woman want the man to do?
A. Visit her parents. B. Cancel her meeting. C. Pick up her daughter.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段录音,回答第 6、7 题。

- 6. Why does Greg ask the woman to keep quiet?
A. To find birds. B. To sing a song. C. To feed animals.
- 7. How often does Greg go bird-watching?
A. Once a week. B. Once a month. C. Twice a month.

听第 7 段录音,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- 8. What will Tony have to do over the holiday?
A. Give a talk about books. B. Make a list of TV plays. C. Write a book review.
- 9. Which book will Tony read?
A. *First Test*. B. *Thirteen Reasons Why*. C. *A Song of Ice and Fire*.

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. School friends.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Director and actress.

听第 8 段录音,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why is the music group organized?

A. To help students relax.

B. To hold a competition.

C. To mark the National Day.

12. Who is still needed in the music group?

A. Violin players.

B. Piano players.

C. Guitar players.

13. Why does Leo agree to join the music group at last?

A. He has enough time to prepare.

B. He can play his favorite piece.

C. He longs to win the first prize.

听第 9 段录音,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Who is William?

A. A tour guide.

B. A new designer.

C. A college teacher.

15. Where does the woman come from?

A. Italy.

B. Britain.

C. France.

16. What will the woman do next?

A. Spend a holiday.

B. Show the man around.

C. Attend an Italian class.

17. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office.

B. In a classroom.

C. In a restaurant.

听第 10 段录音,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What do we know about Ben Nevis?

A. It's noted for pleasant weather.

B. It's the highest mountain in Britain.

C. It's a well-known camp in a mountain.

19. How long did it take the speaker to reach the top?

A. 5 hours.

B. 6 hours.

C. 7 hours.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. A climbing experience.

B. A warm-hearted guide.

C. A tourist draw in London.

第二部分 阅读(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

Towns That Shaped American Music

While cities like Nashville, Memphis, and New Orleans are famous for music, there are smaller towns like Lubbock, Clarksdale, and Macon, which have shaped some of the most influential musicians of all time.

Lubbock

Lubbock is a small town with a big heart for art. It's best known as the birthplace of Buddy Holly, one of the most important figures in rock and roll. The town honors Holly with street art featuring his famous glasses, and a performance center named after him—the Buddy Holly Hall. His influence can be seen all over the town.

Shreveport

In the 1940s and 50s, Shreveport was a major center of American music. It was home to the Louisiana Hayride, a radio show where music stars like Elvis Presley, Hank Williams, and Johnny Cash began their careers(职业). The show was so influential that it was called “The Cradle of the Stars”, and it became second only to the Grand Ole Opry in importance for country music.

Clarksdale

Clarksdale is a small town in the Mississippi Delta where the sound of blues music started. It's famous as the place where musicians like Robert Johnson, Muddy Waters, and Howlin' Wolf grew up. It seems like you could hear blues playing around every corner, seven nights a week.

Macon

Macon is a town full of history and music, with a mix of Southern charm and modern culture. It's known as “the city where soul lives”, and that's true because it's where both Little Richard, the “Architect of Rock and Roll”, and Otis Redding, the “King of Soul”, grew up. Visitors can tour the Capricorn Sound Studios, where Southern rock music was born.

21. Which town has a close connection to Buddy Holly?

- A. Macon. B. Shreveport. C. Lubbock. D. Clarksdale.

22. What is Clarksdale famous for?

- A. Jazz music. B. Blues music. C. Rock and roll. D. Country music.

23. Where will you go if you want to explore the history of Southern rock music?

- A. The Capricorn Sound Studios. B. The Louisiana Hayride.
C. The Buddy Holly Hall. D. The Grand Ole Opry.

B

In Washington, D. C. , early in the morning, Stephanie Haley, a volunteer, is walking through the city's downtown, looking for birds that might have collided(碰撞) with windows. On the sidewalk next to an office building, there is an olive-green songbird. It's an Acadian flycatcher, no doubt on its way to Central or South America when it hit a window.

This scene is repeated across the country. Each year, up to a billion birds are killed by window collisions in the US. Most of these birds are migrating(迁徙), flying at speeds of up to 30 miles per hour when they hit the glass. For birds, glass—whether clear or reflective—presents a major danger, and this is especially true in cities, where buildings are full of glass.

Each night during the migration season, hundreds of millions of birds take to the skies, flying through the night to take advantage of the evening's cool, stable air. They navigate with the help of the moon and the stars, and come down in the morning to rest. That's when they can meet glass, which they don't know how to avoid. If it's clear, they think they can fly through it. If it's reflective, they can mistake the reflections for real trees and sky. These collisions happen mostly near the ground, not high in the air.

The issue gained national attention after hundreds of birds died in one night at McCormick Place in Chicago in 2023. This event led to a meeting of experts, who formed the Bird Collision Prevention Alliance. Their goal is to find better ways to protect birds from glass. In Chicago,

using special films on windows can reduce bird collisions by up to 95%.

Homeowners can also help by treating their windows. By taking small actions, like covering windows, people can reduce bird deaths at home. These efforts may not fix the problem entirely, but they are a step in the right direction for saving millions of birds.

24. Where does the volunteer find the Acadian flycatcher?

- A. At an office. B. On the sidewalk. C. At her house. D. On the driveway.

25. What is the main reason birds collide with windows?

- A. They are attracted to foods. B. They are confused by the lights.
C. They fail to recognize glass. D. They fly too high while migrating.

26. How do the birds fly at night during the migration season?

- A. They use the moon and stars. B. They look for trees in the country.
C. They follow the lights in cities. D. They turn to other animals for help.

27. Which best describes the act of applying special films to windows to save birds?

- A. Difficult. B. Expensive. C. Pointless. D. Workable.

C

New research shows how people living in South Arabia thousands of years ago built stone monuments(纪念碑) to adapt to changing environmental and cultural conditions. These people were pastoralists, who moved around with animals like goats and cattle. As the land changed from green and rainy to arid and desert-like, they changed how they built monuments.

At first, when the land had more rain, large groups worked together to build big stone monuments in a single effort, often using very large stones. It took at least seven strong men to lift the biggest stones. Some of these larger monuments could serve large gatherings of people, where they could gather with many cattle herds, and have animal sacrifices(祭祀) along with feasts.

As the region became more arid and could no longer support large numbers of people nor their coming together, small groups traveled widely, going to where they could find water and grass for their animals. As a result, smaller groups built smaller monuments with smaller stones. These were often built over many years, with people returning to add more parts. These are called accretive monuments, such as triliths—stone structures made from three stones.

Even though the monuments became smaller, the key role that these monuments played in people's lives remained the same. As these groups spread out in the desert, these monuments helped people maintain a community, even with those they may rarely see. People could leave signs, share messages, or mark important places. Some may have even helped others know if it had rained recently or if grass was available.

Professor Joy McCorriston, who led the study, explained, "In many cases, they were building a memory. They came to a monument and added their pieces. The monuments delivered readable meanings to others who shared the same cultural context."

28. What does the underlined word "arid" in the first paragraph mean?

- A. Poor. B. Dry. C. Cool. D. Windy.

29. What can be learned about the earlier-built monuments?

- A. They were made of large stones. B. They were visited by smaller groups.
C. They were mainly used for sacrifices. D. They were built over many years.

30. Why did the pastoralists spread out in the desert according to the text?
- A. For the traditional view. B. For the large population.
C. For the city development. D. For the bad environment.
31. What can we infer about the stone monuments?
- A. They were the carrier of advances in buildings.
B. They play the same role in people's lives now.
C. They brought the pastoralists a shared identity.
D. They are difficult to recognize in the desert.

D

A team led by Geoffrey W. Marcy of the University of California, Berkeley, announced they had found two planetary systems, one of them just 15 light-years away from the Earth. Each system features a star roughly similar to the sun and some very unusual planets.

Among the 50 or so stars where extra-solar planets have been studied, scientists have reported only one with more than a single planet. These new systems bring some surprises. One has a huge object which may be a failed star. The other system has two planets that move in a special way around their star.

The planets were not seen directly. Instead, the group measured the wobbles that the orbiting bodies produce in their respective suns. The wobble is caused by the pull of the planets as they orbit their stars.

In the first system, the sun-like star HD 168443 is 123 light-years away from the Earth. One planet, already known, is seven times the size of Jupiter. Now, the researchers find that HD 168443 has a second companion, which is at least 17 times bigger than Jupiter. That's too massive for a normal planet but not quite big enough to be a real star. It might be a "brown dwarf", a kind of failed star.

The second system orbits the red dwarf star Gliese 876. One planet orbits the star in 61 days. The other orbits in about 30 days. These two planets pull on each other and move in a stable(稳定的) pattern.

The planets' orbital harmony may enable the researchers to measure the actual mass of each body. Geoffrey speculates (推测) that the two haven't always had this special relationship. The inner one has moved closer to the parent star and the outer one followed at a more rapid clip. "Understanding this system could open windows on the diversity of planet formation in the universe," Geoffrey says.

32. What can we know about the two planetary systems?
- A. They will become livable in the near future.
B. They will fall into failed stars in some ways.
C. They are the same as the sun and other planets.
D. They are different from the stars studied before.
33. How does the author present the first system in paragraph 4?
- A. By giving examples. B. By drawing comparisons.
C. By explaining an idea. D. By making a summary.
34. What are Geoffrey's words mainly about?
- A. A problem with the far planets. B. A way to measure a planet.
C. The significance of the finding. D. The importance of finding life.

35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. Scientists Found New Planetary Systems
 - B. Relationships between the Sun and the Earth
 - C. The Force Affecting the Movement of Planets
 - D. Planet Hunters Explored the Solar System

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可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

For years, when it came to media and kids, the suggestion of the American Academy of Pediatrics(AAP) was pretty straightforward: Limit the TV to two hours a day, and don't let children under the age of two watch it. 36 Because our children are growing up in a digital age, parenting needs to reflect that. The AAP recognizes this and has issued some tips for parents in the digital age.

- Treat media like any other part of your child's life. Clearly, you have to know what your children do at school and with friends. 37 Since you have rules about behavior at school and with friends, you should set rules for them about online life, too.

- Set limits and encourage playtime. The AAP suggests setting "reasonable limits" on media use, based on your child's needs and the situation. 38 They need to use their imagination, move their bodies, and interact with the real world around them.

- 39 Real-life conversations are important for developing strong relationships and good mental health. While media can help, such as video calls with distant family, nothing beats real-life interactions. Everyone should make time to talk to each other regularly.

- Be a good role model. If you are on your phone all the time, or turn on the TV as soon as you sit down on the sofa, what kind of message are you sending? Instead, set an example to your kids by doing something meaningful like reading. 40

- A. But these days, even that has gotten hard.
- B. Raise your voice when talking to your child.
- C. You should know what they do online as well.
- D. Know the value of face-to-face communication.
- E. This will encourage active and healthy behaviors.
- F. You'd better think carefully before jumping in with both feet.
- G. It's also important that children get plenty of time away from media.

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 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was sometime in December, and my son was four months old. My husband told me to pick up some formula(配方奶) in the store. We had a coupon(优惠券) for my son's special formula, which was 41, so saving any money would help.

At the checkout, I pulled the coupon out of my wallet, and the cashier started to run it through but it 42. She tried again, and it failed again.

She called over the manager to see if he could 43 the problem. When it still didn't work, the manager took me over to Customer Service to try it there, so I wouldn't 44 up the line. He told me that because the coupon had been folded to go in my 45, the numbers at the bottom wouldn't read.

Hearing that, I burst into 46. My husband and I were tight for 47, but I had 48 the coupon we really needed. I told the manager I was sorry for crying, and I was just overwhelmed(崩溃). He then told me that he was going to give me the \$15 off, and he would 49 it. I tried to tell him that this wasn't what I was trying to do, and I could pay 50 price, but he told me not to 51 about it.

That was almost a year ago, but I still think about it often because I 52 wasn't trying to get anything my way, but he still 53 my mental health that day. I left a five-star 54 for him online. I doubt he ever thinks about me, but I think about him 55.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. tasty | B. cheap | C. expensive | D. fresh |
| 42. A. dropped | B. broke | C. disappeared | D. failed |
| 43. A. argue about | B. focus on | C. bring up | D. figure out |
| 44. A. hold | B. pick | C. clean | D. wake |
| 45. A. drawer | B. wallet | C. handbag | D. pocket |
| 46. A. cheers | B. anger | C. tears | D. laughter |
| 47. A. money | B. food | C. time | D. freedom |
| 48. A. bought | B. wasted | C. received | D. found |
| 49. A. promise | B. send | C. keep | D. cover |
| 50. A. low | B. high | C. half | D. full |
| 51. A. joke | B. worry | C. ask | D. learn |
| 52. A. truly | B. gradually | C. secretly | D. carefully |
| 53. A. replaced | B. checked | C. saved | D. harmed |
| 54. A. tip | B. reward | C. review | D. warning |
| 55. A. on time | B. all the time | C. in time | D. in no time |

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。

Tasmania, an island 56 lies about 150 miles off Australia's southeast coast, is one of Earth's most beautiful places. It is roughly the same size as the state of West Virginia, but it is largely untouched—more than 20% of the state 57 (protect) as part of UNESCO's Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, and just over 40% of the entire island is a national park or reserve.

Most 58 (visitor) arrive via Hobart, a beautiful historic town along the Derwent River, featuring great museums, Mount Wellington, and the popular Salamanca Market held every Saturday.

Tasmania has been home 59 Aboriginal Tasmanians for at least 35,000 years. Around 10,000 years ago, rising sea levels cut Tasmania off from mainland Australia, 60 (lead) to unique Indigenous language and culture. When Europeans arrived, much of this culture was lost, including its 61 (origin) language, palawa kani. Today, the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre is working 62 (recover) the language and cultural heritage. Following Dutch explorers in the 1640s, permanent settlement(永久定居) by the British began in 1803. In 1901, Tasmania became 63 Australian state.

To 64 (full) experience Tasmania, hiking is a must. The island offers over 1,700 miles of diverse walking trails. These include multi-day adventures 65 (design) for all tourists, such as the 6—8-day South Coast Track and the 4-day Three Capes Track.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校上周五举办了校园美食节活动,请为校英文报写一篇报道,内容包括:

- 1. 活动介绍;
- 2. 活动反响。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

School Food Festival

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。

Nine-year-old Kenneth sat at his small desk, staring at a picture of a barren(贫瘠的) forest. That day, his teacher, Mr. Davis, had shown the class a documentary(纪录片) about climate change. Kenneth’s heart ached. He raised his hand and said in a trembling yet clear voice, “Mr. Davis, what if we plant trees? A lot of trees?”

Mr. Davis smiled warmly, “That’s a wonderful idea, Kenneth. Why don’t you share it with everyone?”

Encouraged, Kenneth stood in front of the class the next day. He spoke about his dream—creating a greener and healthier planet. “Let’s start by planting one right around our school—we can call it One Tree Project!” he said, holding up a sapling(树苗) from his backyard. His classmates were doubtful. “It’s just one tree,” one boy said. “And will it change anything?”

But Kenneth didn’t give up. After school, he and his best friend, Mia, planted the sapling on the school grounds. They watered it carefully and promised to protect it.

Weeks passed. The sapling grew stronger. One morning, the school principal called Kenneth to her office. A local newspaper had heard about his One Tree Project and wanted to write a story. Kenneth was nervous but excited. When the reporter asked, “What’s your big goal, young man?” Kenneth replied, “I want to plant a million trees!” The story was published the next day.

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。

The paper showed Kenneth, a sapling in hand, saying: “Boy’s dream; One Tree Project!”

Watching everyone work together, Kenneth realized something important. _____