2026 秋季学期高一年级期中考试

英语试题

本试卷共 8 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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. Where are the speakers now?

A. In a shop.　　B. At home.　　C. In a hospital.

2. What will the speakers do next?

A. Watch TV news.　　B. Go to Shanghai.　　C. Visit Mike.

3. What did the man work as first in the past five years?

A. A painter.　　B. A salesman.　　C. A waiter.

4. What are the speakers doing?

A. Walking on a street.　　B. Playing in the concert.　　C. Buying new shoes.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The woman’s grades.

B. The man’s study habits.

C. The way to do homework.

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。

听下面一段长对话，回答以下小题。

6. How long did the woman stay in Sanya?

A. For one week.　　B. For two months.　　C. For ten days.

7. Where did the woman stay in Sanya?

A. In her aunt’s house.　　B. In a hotel.　　C. Far from the beach.

听下面一段长对话，回答以下小题。

8. How does the woman find the flower show?

A. Boring.　　B. Attractive.　　C. Expensive.

9. What did the woman promise her son to do?

A. Go to the beach.　　B. Pick flowers.　　C. Visit the garden.

听下面一段长对话，回答以下小题。

10. What will be added to Sunshine Sports Centre next year?

A. A big shop.　　B. A large sports hall.　　C. A small exercise room.

11. What must members wear in the centre?

A. Centre sweaters.　　B. Right sports shoes.　　C. Special sports tops.

12. How much does a young student pay for two 30-minute classes?

A. 25 dollars.　　B. 50 dollars.　　C. 100 dollars.

听下面一段长对话，回答以下小题。

13. How will the man do projects when he is experienced?

A. By working alone.

B. By joining a big team.

C. By leading a small group.

14. What does the woman say about the job?

A. It offers high pay.

B. It includes short meetings.

C. It needs the ability to change.

15. How does the man feel about the job in the end?

A. Easy. B. Acceptable. C. Challenging.

16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Interviewer and interviewee.

B. Boss and secretary.

C. Co-workers.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. How will the students go to Riverview Park?

A. By car. B. By bus. C. By bike.

18. What can we know about Ms. White?

A. She is a tour guide.

B. She is the park manager.

C. She needs to collect money.

19. What activity will be done in the park?

A. Planting trees. B. Drawing pictures. C. Answering questions.

20. What does the speaker advise the students to do?

A. Take an umbrella. B. Carry school things. C. Prepare food and drinks.

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

Ultimate Bucket List Wildlife Adventures

The science of biodiversity: Costa Rica

4 November 2025 | 13 days

Join an amazing trip to Costa Rica, a top biodiverse country in the world. Explore the country's wealth of ecosystems, including primary rainforests and volcanic zones. Enjoy guided walks around several reserves and national parks with local specialists. Stay in hotels and eco-houses within the forest.

Insects and ecosystems adventure **safari（游猎）: Sri Lanka**

30 March 2026 | 11 days

Journey into the heart of Sri Lanka on this unique insect and ecosystem-focused adventure, from thick forests and misty highlands to tropical rainforests and lowland grasslands. Enjoy morning and evening safaris in Udawalawe National Park.

Alaskan brown bear, ecology and wilderness adventure

9 August 2026 | 6 days

Dive into the wild heart of Alaska for a unique encounter with brown bears in their natural environment. Guided by expert naturalists, learn interesting facts about bear ecology. Arrive via a private flight flying over high mountains and glacier-capped volcanoes. Stay at a small remote bear camp on Cook Inlet in comfortable tent cabins.

Marine cruise exploring Darwin's Galapagos

24 August 2026 | 8 days

Discover the biodiversity of the Galapagos Islands, which inspired Charles Darwin's theory of evolution（进化）. Be guided throughout by naturalist James Costa, who will bring the islands to life through lively lectures and engaging discussions. Sail aboard the small sailboat, accommodating just 15 guests.

21. What do the adventures in Costa Rica and Alaska have in common?

A. They focus on bear ecology.

B. They offer comfortable tent cabins.

C. They provide guidance from experts.

D. They explore volcanoes in detail.

22. What can visitors do during the Galapagos cruise?

A. Learn sailing skills.　　B. Attend educational talks.

C. Join a large tourist group.　　D. Participate in protection work.

23. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A travel brochure.　　B. A wildlife report.

C. A biology textbook.　　D. An adventure blog.

B

Scott Cooper is a 66-year-old Australian with dementia（痴呆）. Every day, he struggles with forgetting where he puts his keys and sometimes he can't even recognize the faces of his dearest friends. But he refuses to let this difficult condition stop him from exploring the world! He and his wife Jill, take regular trips — twice a year. "Traveling gives me a real sense of purpose," Scott said. "Although it can be tiring sometimes, these new experiences keep my brain sharp and my body on the move."

Scientists predict that by 2050, around 153 million people globally will suffer from dementia. However, a recent study interviewing over a hundred dementia patients in China reveals that travel can greatly help these patients. The new sights, smells, tastes, and social interactions during travel offer the brain important exercise.

"The expectation and planning in tourism stimulate（刺激）brain function," said Jun Wen, a tourism lecturer at Edith Cowan University. Meanwhile, the exercise often fits well with dementia treatment plans. Warren Harding, a dementia care professor, adds, "Travel helps patients build confidence, bring back memories, and gain independence. It serves as a valuable addition to non-drug treatments by offering emotional and social advantages."

Around the world, countries are introducing creative programs to make travel within reach for people with dementia. In Western Australia, over 20 venues host "memory café" events, where patients socialize over morning tea. Near Melbourne, Australia's first dementia-friendly sensory path winds through a forest.

These diverse efforts collectively represent a growing global trend. By focusing on the unique needs of dementia patients, these actions not only improve the travel experience for this community but also set an example for more friendly and caring tourism worldwide. In the years to come, aged care experts hope people like Scott and Jill Cooper can holiday with greater ease, creating memories from travel, no matter how long they last.

24.According to Scott, how do new travel experiences help him?

A. They keep him mentally and physically active.　　B. They improve his memory and recognition.

C. They free him from physical tiredness.　　D. They shift his focus to daily exercise.

25. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. Positive effects of travel for patients.　　B. Differences in treatment methods.

C. Challenges of daily exercise.　　D. Training for independent travel.

26. Why does the author mention "memory café" events and the sensory path?

A. To compare two different programs.

B. To show outdoor activities work better.

C. To show countries' care for patients.

D. To explain Australia's tourism success.

27. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Tourism will completely treat dementia.
B. Dementia-friendly programs are widespread.
C. Experts are against patients' traveling.
D. More efforts are needed for easier travel.

C

Why do unfinished paintings and simple hand-drawn pictures hold a unique and lasting charm that has puzzled art lovers for decades? Research in art and brain science has recently offered an answer. Scientists have found a brain process known as perceptual completion （知觉补全）. Specifically, when viewers look at incomplete paintings with empty areas, broken lines or partly covered pictures, the brains can add all the missing details quickly and naturally without effort to make a whole picture.

Researchers in the fields of art and brain science carried out systematic and repeated experiments with volunteers of different ages and artistic backgrounds. In controlled tests, they showed the volunteers various unfinished and partly covered artworks. The results suggested that the volunteers could quickly form complete and connected pictures in their minds, without any active thinking or intentional imagination. The brain, they found, draws on personal memories, life experience and common sense to make up for the hidden details.

This brain process also explains a classic piece of artistic wisdom: painters' intentional blank-leaving. Instead of drawing every detail in a fixed way, professional artists intentionally leave proper blank space in their works. These empty areas activate viewers' imagination and encourage them to think actively. In this process, audiences are no longer passive receivers of fixed information; they become active participants in a second act of creation, which greatly enriches the deep meaning and artistic value of the original work.

However, scientists also point out obvious limitations of perceptual completion. The details that different people's brains add vary greatly, depending on personal experience, individual taste and cultural background. More importantly, the pictures formed in the mind cannot always match the painters' original intention. Perceptual completion therefore brings diversity to art appreciation, but it can never replace the artist's real design and original creation. The research finally shows that true appreciation is a two-way interaction between creators and viewers, rather than a one-way reception of information.

28. What did the experiments show about perceptual completion?
A. Viewers preferred unfinished works.　　B. Viewers judged works by memory.
C. Viewers filled gaps fast.　　D. Viewers looked more carefully.

29. Why do painters leave blank space in their works?
A. To show off their skills.　　B. To get viewers to create.
C. To save time and effort.　　D. To follow modern trends.

30. Which of the following would the author agree with?
A. Background matters very little.　　B. Finished art reads easily.
C. Painters should add explanations.　　D. Blanks invite personal reading.

31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
A. The Science of Unfinished Art　　B. The Charm of Unfinished Paintings
C. The Secrets of Our Brain　　D. The Two-Way Nature of Appreciation

D

As global temperatures continue to rise, the demand for air conditioning is growing rapidly. According to the International Energy Agency, traditional air conditioning uses about 20% of all electricity consumed by buildings worldwide, and most of this energy comes from fossil fuels. Clearly, our comfort is coming at too high a cost.

Interestingly, the solution might come from an unexpected source: termite mounds（白蚁丘）. These structures（结构）, built by tiny insects using mud and plant fibers, are considered engineering wonders in nature. Even in hot and dry environments, termite mounds can remain relatively cool, with air circulating（循环）through the structures inside them without any power source from outside.

But how do they achieve this? Scientists have long been puzzled by this question. To investigate, researchers David Andréen and Rupert Soar carried out a study. They proposed that slight changes in the airflow above the mound create uneven air movements inside it. These air movements, they believed, help drive air through the network and contribute to maintaining a suitable internal environment.

The team built simple 3D-printed models based on the narrow, interconnected channel networks found inside termite mounds. They also built a second set of models with straight channels of the same length. When the researchers applied gentle air movements to one end, air flowed through the branching network with significantly less resistance（阻力） than through the straight channels, just as they had predicted. This suggested that it was the complex structure, rather than the total channel length, that improved airflow. By making air movement more efficient, the structure helps termite mounds regulate their internal conditions and remain comfortable living spaces even in extreme environments.

According to the researchers, this structure could be applied to building walls in the future. Unlike traditional air conditioning, which relies on fans and consumes large amounts of energy, this system would require only tiny amounts of power to control airflow. “This might be groundbreaking,” said Andréen. “For the first time, we may be able to design buildings that **breathe like living organisms** rather than function like machines. The potential is huge if we continue to explore what nature has to offer.”

32. Why does the writer say “our comfort is coming at too high a cost”?

A. Air conditioning does harm to health.　　B. Air conditioning often breaks down.

C. Cooling uses a lot of fossil fuel energy.　　D. Cooling makes global temperatures rise.

33. Why are termite mounds considered “engineering wonders in nature”?

A. They keep cool without any power.　　B. They look like a small mud hill.

C. They produce power through their walls.　　D. They keep the heat out with mud.

34. What’s the purpose of building the straight-channel models?

A. To record how fast the air moves.　　B. To show that length influences airflow.

C. To see how termites act in channels.　　D. To test whether structure influences airflow.

35. What does the underlined phrase in the last paragraph probably mean?

A. Work well with a lot of electricity.　　B. Bring in fresh air by electronic controls.

C. Keep air flowing through built-in structures.　　D. Cut airflow by power-saving machines.

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。

Go to any open space or park across China today, and you will probably see many young people moving along on special boards. They are surfskating, which is a mix of surfing and skateboarding. ____36____

Surfskating doesn’t require advanced skills. As long as you can master a few simple movements, you will be able to enjoy it. ____37____ As long as there’s flat ground, you can go and enjoy surfskating.

Some love surfskating because it has a social side: people come together and enjoy the sport as a group. ____38____ “I picked up this sport because it was the trendy（时髦的） thing then, and it feels great to be doing this with everyone else,” says Liu Xinhua, who has practised surfskating for five months. He really enjoys the time on this sport and he finds people of all ages joining the group.

____39____ A surf skate can be highly personalized, and users like to show their boards and clothes on social media. Meanwhile, many offline surfskating clubs have appeared in China. As a gathering place for many niche（小众的）sports, social media platform Xiaohongshu has set up its very own Surfskating Alliance（联盟）, putting together 93 clubs to help people connect with a surfskating community.

Adu, the starter of 8NS Surf Skating Club, told Xiaohongshu that the market size of surfskating is only about one billion yuan in China now. ____40____ It can create more jobs or encourage people to achieve more in this industry, according to Adu.

A. It is not only young people that find it fun.

B. It’s also a great chance to show one’s own style.

C. Space is another thing you don't have to worry about.
D. The sport is believed to keep growing in the years ahead.
E. It also shows personal independence and fair competition.
F. Making friends comes naturally through this shared hobby.
G. This board sport has quickly won the hearts of young Chinese.

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。

My parents took me camping in the Chilean Lake District every summer while I was growing up. This was in the dark age, before the Internet, when we had to ___41___ maps and guidebooks. So through the ___42 ___ hours of our road trips, I kept myself entertained looking at a map and convincing（说服）my parents to drop by places that ___43___ my attention.

During one trip I told them that I was ___44___to go everywhere in the world. After a few laughs, my dad ___45 ___ the Travelers' Century Club (TCC) to me, a group for people who had visited over 100 countries. The thought of being a member flashed through my mind, and I made it my ___46___ Obviously, I started asking to go to another country.

My parents finally reached an ___47___ with me: they'd take me to our neighbor Argentina as my first trip abroad, but I had to see more of my ___48 ___country before starting the adventure of visiting another hundred. To a kid crazy about traveling, that sounded perfect. I ___49___ accepted.

See, what I immediately ___50___ is that the main reason for traveling should center around what I'll get out of a trip — meeting locals or ___51 ___ nature — it shouldn't be just to count countries. Ticking countries off a list simply because you put your feet there doesn't ___52___ to me.

After exploring every region in Chile, I started traveling abroad. Nowadays, with about 60 countries and territories on the TCC list ___53___ visited, what I knew instinctively（本能地）was transformed into lessons I learned during my travels. ___ 54___are what matter most about hitting the road, because they feed my ___55___soul — the TCC list became the means of guiding my journey, not an end itself.

41.	A. depend on	B. give up	C. sign up	D. cut out
42.	A. busy	B. short	C. few	D. endless
43.	A. paid	B. lost	C. caught	D. recognized
44.	A. frightened	B. determined	C. awkward	D. content
45.	A. admired	B. lent	C. recommended	D. requested
46.	A. rule	B. goal	C. habit	D. choice
47.	A. agreement	B. end	C. aim	D. honour
48.	A. favourite	B. chosen	C. dream	D. own
49.	A. carelessly	B. happily	C. unwillingly	D. anxiously
50.	A. realized	B. imagined	C. guessed	D. predicted
51.	A. commenting	B. exchanging	C. appreciating	D. describing
52.	A. come true	B. make sense	C. make a difference	D. work out
53.	A. hardly	B. never	C. partly	D. really
54.	A. Countries	B. Lists	C. Experiences	D. Chances
55.	A. adventurous	B. powerful	C. confusing	D. graceful

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。

Filial Piety in Chinese Families

Filial piety, or "Xiao", is one of the most important virtues（美德）in Chinese culture. It means showing love, respect, and support to one's parents and elders. For a very long time, this idea 56___ (guide) the behaviour of Chinese people and shaped family life.

In the past, it was common for several generations to live together in a big family. Children 57._____(teach) to listen to the old, and the children's most important duty was to take care of their aging parents. This was seen 58._____ a natural way to repay parents for their hard work in bringing them up. Even today, when most families have become smaller, filial piety is still 59._____(high) valued. The best example of modern filial piety is the Spring Festival travel season. Every year, millions of people make every effort 60. _____(return) home, no matter how long the journey is, making sure they can have a family reunion dinner with their parents.

Many young people now spend spare time 61._____(stay) with their parents or helping with housework. Small 62.____(act), such as listening patiently when parents share their daily stories, matter. What true Xiao requires is not great deeds（行为）, 63.____ continuous attention to the needs of our loved ones.

Filial piety is not just a family rule; it is also the foundation for building 64.____ harmonious（和谐的）society. It teaches people about love, responsibility, and thankfulness, 65____ are valuable lessons for everyone, everywhere.

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，发现食堂不少同学就餐后，餐桌上留有食物残渣(food scraps)和纸巾(napkins)等垃圾，你觉得不妥。请给校英文报写一封信，内容包括：

1.陈述现象；

2.提出建议。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear editor,

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。

Since I was little, my mother has made all my plans. She hung a timetable on my desk — piano on Monday, maths on Tuesday, violin and word practice at weekends — and changed it every week. When I asked for a rest, she pointed at our neighbour Lily and said, "She practises four hours a day. Do you want to fall behind?" I could only give in. The piano, something I once enjoyed, slowly became a heavy burden.

In my first year of junior high, the timetable got longer and longer. I sat at my books until midnight, and my favourite hobby was forgotten. My sketchbook（速写本）lay at the bottom of the drawer, and I had no chance to use it. When my grades began to drop, Mum simply added one more class. "Work harder" was her only answer to

every problem.

Then I broke down at a piano contest. That evening I went on stage but forgot everything. I could not play a single note. Some people in the hall laughed. I left the stage in shame. Mum was waiting outside. When I saw her, I cried, “I hate the piano! I hate all of it!” Not because I was shy, but because I was so tired.

At home we sat in silence. That night, unable to sleep, I took my old sketchbook from the drawer and began to draw — something I had not done for years. Mum knocked and came in with a glass of milk. She stopped by the desk and looked at my pictures: our family, the sunsets, the little boy who once loved the piano. “I’m sorry,” she said in a low voice. “I made all your plans and never asked what you really loved.”

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。

I put down my pencil and looked at Mum. From then on, our home changed, little by little.