

雁塔区第二中学 2024-2025 学年度第一学期月考

高一年级英语试题

(考试时间：120 分钟 满分：120 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节，20 小题，每小题 1 分；满分 20 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 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。

1. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Where will the speakers have lunch?

- A. In the park. B. In the office. C. In the dining hall.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

When will *The Cuckoo Clock* start?

- A. At 6:00. B. At 6:10. C. At 7:00.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

How will the boy go to school tomorrow?

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

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Where are the speakers?

- A. In a library. B. In a classroom. C. In a bookstore.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The sky. B. The sun. C. The ocean.

第二节 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Talking about a band.
B. Looking at a picture.

C. Enjoying a performance.

7. How old is the woman?

A. 20 years old.

B. 22 years old.

C. 24 years old.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. Why is the man stressed?

A. He's busy with this week's exam.

B. He has a lot of schoolwork to do.

C. The professors don't like him.

9. What will the woman do?

A. Do exercise with the man.

B. Teach the man to read fast.

C. Help with the man's schoolwork.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

10. What does the woman think of her job?

A. Challenging.

B. Attractive.

C. Well-paid.

11. What has the woman decided to do?

A. Try for another job.

B. Learn a new language.

C. Get full-time education.

12. Where are the speakers going?

A. To a concert hall.

B. To a company.

C. To a school.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

13. What size bag does the man want?

A. 40cm x 60cm.

B. 60cm x 90cm.

C. 70cm x 90cm.

14. What color bag does the man choose?

A. Blue and white.

B. Red and white.

C. Red and green.

15. How much will the man pay?

A. \$300.

B. \$200.

C. \$100.

16. Why will the man get the bag on Saturday?

A. It will be cheaper on weekends.

B. He needs it for camping this weekend.

C. The color he wants is available this weekend.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

17. How many boys are there in the first photo?

A. Four.

B. Five.

C. Six.

18. What is the children's attitude towards the score of the football game?

A. They don't mind.

B. They feel upset.

C. They are puzzled.

19. What are the girls in the second photo doing?

A. Drinking coffee.

B. Doing sports.

C. Talking together.

20. What benefit does the activity in the second photo provide?

A. It gives a sense of winning.

B. It offers a chance to communicate more.

C. It helps the children to improve physical health.

第二部分 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

The parents of a troubled teen may feel unsure as to whom to turn to in order to find help for their child. They may feel as if they have exhausted all of their options, and sometimes they are on the verge of giving up. But there is hope. Schools for troubled teens offer discipline and in some cases, drug treatment programs that can provide important life skills, and more importantly, a fresh start.

Boarding Schools

When a child is unable to deal with the relative freedom of a standard school day, boarding schools might be a good choice. At boarding schools, the child lives in a dorm setting, where almost every minute of the day is scheduled by school administrators.

Treatment Centers

When a teenager has an addiction to drugs or alcohol, a residential center that specializes in young people is an outstanding way to help them break the cycle of addiction. Treatment centers feature individual and group counseling to help identify the root causes of the drug problem and help develop the life skills needed to stay clean

when the program is over.

Wilderness Programs

Designed to help improve the discipline and self-reliance of the children, wilderness programs send kids back to nature. By placing them in a foreign and sometimes uncomfortable setting, wilderness programs hope to improve children's behavior. Programs generally include hikes, exercise programs and team building exercises.

Boot Camps

Boot camps are the most extreme style of school for troubled teens. These facilities are modeled after actual military boot camps, where the individual must get into shape, work as part of a team, and follow a long, hard set of rules and regulations. However, boot camps might not be the best choice for a teen with a drug addiction.

21. Which school will be a good choice if a teenager is addicted to drugs or alcohol?

- A. Boarding Schools.
- B. Treatment Centers.
- C. Wilderness Programs.
- D. Boot Camps.

22. What will teenagers do when they are sent to the Wilderness Programs?

- A. They will live in a dorm setting.
- B. They will develop the life skills needed to stay clean.
- C. They will get into shape, work as part of a team, and follow rules and regulations.
- D. They will go hiking and participate in exercise programs and team building exercises.

23. Who are most likely to be interested in this passage?

- A. Parents.
- B. Teachers.
- C. Students.
- D. Experts.

B

When I was 12 years old, I already knew that my teen years were going to be the worst years of my life. I was a total outsider, bullied (欺凌) at school. I felt completely alone in my small town.

But by starting to do volunteer work when I was 14, I turned my problem into a passion for helping others. The opportunity to practice kindness made me feel like my life had a greater purpose. The more positive energy I shared, the more kindness and appreciation I received. I realized that my purpose in life would be to reach out to people, specifically teenagers, and help them feel less alone.

Books were my true friends back then. I was so thankful that the authors wrote those books. The kindness they offered me with their books saved my life. One of my biggest dreams was to become an author so I could write books that would help other teenagers the way those books helped me.

After surviving terrible experiences at school and at home, I made a choice to take the optimistic, positive road in the next steps of my journey. My dream career, one I thought was only possible for the authors I loved, is what I am doing now. I have been a full-time author of teen novels since 2007 and am grateful for this amazing opportunity to reach out to readers every single day.

Kindness saved me when I needed help the most. Even small acts of kindness can change someone's life. You never know what someone else is going through. But by practicing daily kindness, you become an architect of positive change.

24. What was the author's life like when he was 12?

- A. Boring. B. Peaceful. C. Painful. D. Meaningful.

25. How did the volunteer work benefit the author?

- A. It made him popular in his town. B. It helped him find the meaning of life.
C. It helped him understand others' lives better. D. It helped to shape his dream career.

26. Why did the author choose writing as his job?

- A. He was inspired by his teacher. B. He could pass positive energy to readers.
C. He wanted to share his school experiences. D. He found he had a talent for writing.

27. What does the author suggest readers do in the last paragraph?

- A. Say "no" to bullies bravely. B. Make positive changes in their lives.
C. Treat others with kindness in daily life. D. Learn to care more about others' feelings.

C

Some children are natural-born bosses. They have a strong need to make decisions, manage their environment, and lead rather than follow. Stephen Jackson, a Year One student, "operates under the theory of what's mine is mine and what's yours is mine," says his mother. "The other day I bought two new Star Wars light sabers (剑). Later, I saw Stephen with the two new ones while his brother was using the beat-up ones."

"Examine the extended family, and you'll probably find a bossy grandparent, aunt, uncle or cousin in every generation. It's an inheritable trait," says Russell Barkley, a professor at the Medical University of South Carolina. Other children who may not be particularly bossy can gradually gain dominance (支配地位) when they sense their parents are weak, hesitant, or in disagreement with each other.

Whether it's inborn nature or developed character at work, too much control in the hands of the young isn't healthy for children or the family. Fear is at the root of a lot of bossy behavior, says family psychologist John Taylor. Children, he says in his book *From Defiance to Cooperation*, "have secret feelings of weakness" and "a desire to feel safe." It's the parents' role to provide that protection.

When a “boss child” doesn’t learn limits at home, the stage is set for a host of troubles outside the family. The overly willful and unbending child may have trouble obeying teachers or coaches, for example, or trouble keeping friends. It can be pretty lonely as the top dog if no one likes your bossy ways.

“I see more and more parents giving up their power,” says Barkley, who has studied bossy behavior for more than 30 years. “They bend too far because they don’t want to be as strict as their own parents were. But they also feel less confident about their parenting skills. Their kids, in turn, feel more anxious.”

28. Bossy children like Stephen Jackson _____.

- A. make good decisions
- B. show self-centeredness
- C. lack care from others
- D. have little sense of fear

29. The underlined phrase “inheritable trait” in paragraph 2 means _____.

- A. inborn nature
- B. developed character
- C. accepted theory
- D. particular environment

30. The study on bossy behavior implies that parents _____.

- A. should give more power to their children
- B. should be strict with their children
- C. should not be so anxious about their children
- D. should not set limits for their children

31. Bossy children may probably become _____.

- A. relaxed
- B. skillful
- C. hesitant
- D. lonely

D

We use a huge amount of single-use plastic each year—we buy one million plastic bottles each minute around the world. Plastic waste, a material that can take centuries or more to disappear, is causing great damage to the planet. However, plastic waste produced in many countries typically ends up in open, uncontrolled landfills (垃圾填埋池), most of which finally enters the ocean either by wind or through waterways.

Now, Nzambi Matee, a 29-year-old woman from Nairobi, Kenya, is dealing with this global crisis by recycling bags, containers, and other waste products into bricks (砖头) used for construction projects. Before founding her company -Gjenge Makers, Matee worked as an oil-industry engineer. After seeing plastic waste along Nairobi's streets, she decided to quit her job and built a small lab, testing sand and plastic combinations (结合). Matee managed to study in the materials lab at the University of Colorado Boulder, where she in the end developed a machine that produces the new bricks.

Made from a combination of plastic and sand, the bricks have a melting point higher than 350°C and can be used for a longer time than traditional bricks. Matee and her team gain much of the raw product from factories and recyclers, and sometimes it's free, which allows the company to reduce the price point on the product and make it

more affordable for schools and homeowners.

“There is waste that recyclers cannot deal with anymore. That is what we get,” Matee said. Her factory produces 1,500 bricks each day, made from a mix of different kinds of plastic. These are polyethylene (聚乙烯) used for milk bottles, sandwich bags, and ropes. But she does not work with polyethylene terephthalate or PET, commonly used for plastic bottles, which can be made into the same form easily again and again.

The plastic waste is mixed with sand, heated and then pressed into bricks, which are sold at different prices, depending on thickness and colour.

32. What does Paragraph 1 mainly focus on?

- A. The ways of finding single-use plastics.
- B. Our dependence on single-use plastics.
- C. The wide spread use of plastic products.
- D. Our irresponsible behavior in using plastics.

33. What caused Matee to make the new bricks?

- A. Her job as an oil-industry engineer.
- B. Her determination to go to university.
- C. Her awareness of plastic waste problems.
- D. Her research project in the university lab.

34. What are Matee's bricks like compared to traditional bricks?

- A. They take less time to make.
- B. They bear much more weight.
- C. They stay in good condition longer.
- D. They change their colors more easily.

35. What do we know about PET bottles?

- A. They are easy to recycle.
- B. They are few in number.
- C. They are mixed with sand.
- D. They are difficult to deal with.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 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。

Reasons to Take Part in Student Clubs and Organizations

Many college students don't know what they're missing by not taking part in the student clubs and organizations that are offered at most colleges and universities. Taking part in one can be a rich and rewarding experience. 36 Check them out and see what's available. Here are a few reasons why you should take part in student clubs and organizations.

Meet new people.

It can be hard to meet new people in college, especially in your first year. 37 However, in a club, you'll find yourself in a smaller group of people who likely share your interest.

Help your major.

There are many student clubs and organizations for different majors and departments. Such clubs can be a lot of fun as well as a great academic resource for you. By joining an academic club you will probably have an easier time to know professors in your departments. 38

Learn important leadership skills.

Student clubs and organizations can be a good way to learn important leadership skills that would look great on job applications. 39 These skills could be event planning, finance management, and so on. Find a club that you love being a part of and if you work hard you might be able to gain such a position.

40

Lastly, student clubs and organizations can simply be a lot of fun. Make sure to take advantage of student clubs and organizations to make the most of your time in college!

- A. Have fun.
- B. Class sizes can be big.
- C. Never waste energy.
- D. Take advantage of your major.
- E. In a club, you will be able to gain other important skills.
- F. So don't just walk past those tables during clubs week.
- G. And you might even get access to study skills and other academic advice.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面的短文，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。

When I was 13 years old, a boy gave me an important gift. It was a 41. It was the early autumn of my 42 year at a junior high school, and my old school was far away. 43, no one knew who I was. I was

very ____44____, and afraid to make friends with anyone.

Every time I heard the other students talking and laughing, I felt my heart ____45____. I couldn't talk to anyone about my problems. And I didn't want my parents to ____46____ me.

Then one day, my classmates talked happily with their friends, but I sat at my desk unhappily ____47____. At that moment, a boy ____48____ the classroom. I didn't know who he was. He passed me and then turned back. He looked at me and, ____49____ a word, smiled.

Suddenly, I ____50____ the touch of something bright and friendly. ____51____ made me feel happy and warm.

That smile ____52____ my life. I started to talk with the other students and made friends. Day by day, I became ____53____ to everyone in my class. The boy with the lucky smile has become my best friend now.

One day I asked him why he smiled, but he couldn't ____54____ smiling at me!

It doesn't ____55____ because all the dark days have gone. Now I believe that the world is what you think it is. If you think you are lonely, you might always be alone. So smile at the world and it will smile back.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. book | B. help | C. smile | D. surprise |
| 42. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. last |
| 43. A. For example | B. At last | C. In the end | D. As a result |
| 44. A. happy | B. sleepy | C. lonely | D. friendly |
| 45. A. laugh | B. break | C. run | D. shake |
| 46. A. think about | B. worry about | C. talk about | D. care about |
| 47. A. as usual | B. in fact | C. as well | D. once again |
| 48. A. entered | B. left | C. watched | D. locked |
| 49. A. in | B. on | C. besides | D. without |
| 50. A. heard | B. saw | C. felt | D. knew |
| 51. A. It | B. Nothing | C. They | D. Anything |
| 52. A. helped | B. changed | C. lived | D. spent |
| 53. A. closer | B. quicker | C. easier | D. healthier |
| 54. A. remember | B. forget | C. mind | D. stop |
| 55. A. remain | B. affect | C. appear | D. matter |

第二节 语法填空（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。

I was pushed into writing the “top ten problems the young face” after I attended a school programme, where I

had the opportunity to interact with many 56 (teenage). Each conversation was only adding one more item 57 the list of problems.

About two 58 (three) of girls in year nine to year twelve “worry about their 59 (appear)”. 60 there were no gender (性别) differences in worries about school, girls are 61 (anxiety) about getting along with parents and what to do when they are older.

Girls are proven to worry more about personal problems and romantic relationship, and are more 62 (concern) about their own images in peer group. In fact, the only thing 63 boys worry about more than girls is succeeding in their physical activities.

64 parents need to do is to look at ways to help teens and take responsibility for what we are exposing our teens to right now. We cannot afford 65 (ignore) the parental duties of bringing them up well from the time they are young.

Televisions, computers and other gadgets that they spend most of the time with cannot give them a bright future.

第四部分 写作(共一节，满分 15 分)

66. 假如你是李华，是学校英文报 “Advice” 栏目的编辑。你收到一封署名为 Jack 的来信。信中该同学诉说了自己的困扰：进入高中后经常感到压力大，晚上睡不好，使正常的学习和生活受到了影响。请用英文给该同学写一封回信。

内容包括：

1. 表示理解并给予安慰；
- 2 提出建议并说明理由。（至少两条建议）

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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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。

1. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Where will the speakers have lunch?

- A. In the park. B. In the office. C. In the dining hall.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】 W: Hey, Jim, guess what? I brought lunch today. We can eat it in the park.

M: Good idea. That's more fun than eating it in the office or in the dining hall.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

When will *The Cuckoo Clock* start?

- A. At 6:00.
- B. At 6:10.
- C. At 7:00.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】 W: Shall we go and see the film *The Cuckoo Clock* tomorrow?

M: Why not? But I won't finish my work until 6:00 pm.

W: That's OK. At 6:10 there is a short documentary, and then the film is after that at 7 o'clock.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

How will the boy go to school tomorrow?

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

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】 M: Mum, could you give me a lift to school tomorrow? I don't want to get on a crowded bus.

W: I guess so. What's wrong with your bike?

M: It's broken. I'll have to go to the cycling shop after school.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Where are the speakers?

A. In a library.

B. In a classroom.

C. In a bookstore.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: It is sold out, but I can order it and have it in five days.

W: But the birthday party is in two days.

M: We have other books by Dickens.

W: I'm afraid Amy likes *A Tale of Two Cities* best.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The sky.

B. The sun.

C. The ocean.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: Look at the ocean. It's so pretty at this time of day.

W: Yes, it is. The ocean looks just like the sky right now. They are both red and gold and blue when the sun goes down.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. What are the speakers doing?

A. Talking about a band.

B. Looking at a picture.

C. Enjoying a performance.

7. How old is the woman?

A. 20 years old.

B. 22 years old.

C. 24 years old.

【答案】6. B 7. C

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/535014110110012112>