

# 丰城九中 2024-2025 学年上学期高二日新期中考试英语试卷(27-28 班)

本试卷总分为 150 分 考试时间为 120 分钟

2024.11.15

第一部分听力(共两节, 每小题 1.5 分, 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What does Jerry do for a living now?

A. He makes videos.    B. He reports news.    C. He writes storybooks.

2. Why did the man join the soccer club?

A. To get credits.    B. To make some friends.    C. To satisfy his interest.

3. What does the man tell the woman to do?

A. Complete the project.    B. Take a break.    C. Get him some coffee.

4. What did the woman probably do last night?

A. She went to a pool.    B. She finished a report.    C. She planned a project.

5. What is the main topic of the conversation?

A. Grocery shopping.    B. Food preservation.    C. Cooking techniques.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

6. What did the boy spend an hour doing today?

A. Concentrating on handling balls.    B. Walking his dog.    C. Practicing shooting.

7. How soon will the dinner be ready?

A. In 20 minutes.    B. In 30 minutes.    C. In 40 minutes.

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

8. Why is Emily planting trees?

A. She wants to celebrate Tree-Planting Day.

B. She is participating in a school project.

C. She hopes to have some fun.

9. What does Emily say about oak trees?

A. They provide a habitat and a food source for wildlife.

B. They are easier to take care of than other trees.

C. They have hard wood and are long-lasting.

10. What will the speakers do next?

A. Choose a tree. B. Visit a forest. C. Pick a spot.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What does the man find exciting about diving?

A. Discovering unknown sea life. B. Exploring historic sites. C. Diving into the depths.

12. What does the man stress about special training for scuba diving?

A. Using hand signals for communication.

B. Understanding underwater signs.

C. Knowing how to use scuba equipment.

13. What sea life did the man see when he dived with his uncle?

A. A parrotfish. B. A sea turtle. C. A dolphin.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. When does the conversation take place?

A. On December 29th. B. On December 30th. C. On December 31st.

15. What change did the woman experience this year?

A. She got a promotion. B. She moved to a big house. C. She switched to a new project.

16. What does the woman expect to do in the coming year?

A. Learn photography. B. Go on a tour. C. Take up painting.

17. Who is the woman?

A. The man's co-worker. B. The man's sister. C. The man's old classmate.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

18. Who can benefit from the program?

A. Kids active in summer camps. B. Kids not good at learning. C. Kids lacking friendship.

19. What was the benefit for Sammie to collect bottle caps?

A. Taking breaks from a big project.

B. Acknowledging her strengths.

C. Being brave to make friends.

20. In which countries have schools received benches donated by Sammie?

A. Ghana and Germany. B. Australia and Mexico. C. Mexico and the Netherlands.

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

Whether you're a local park enthusiast or a first-time park visitor, there's something in the tour for you. Join us

and plan your trip to Muir Woods National Monument.

**Where is it?**

Only a few miles north of San Francisco, in an isolated canyon, grows Muir Woods and lies the park Muir Woods National Monument, which is reached by U. S.101 and California Hwy 1. Roads to the park are steep and winding.

**When to come?**

Managed by the National Park Service and open year round from 8:00 am to sunset, the monument is busiest during the weekends and the middle of the day. For the most solitude, we recommend visiting during weekdays, morning hours and late afternoons.

**Reservations**

Reservations are now required for all personal vehicles and shuttle riders visiting

Reservations for parking (commercial and motor vehicles) and seats on the Muir Woods shuttle are now required seven days a week, year-round. Parking and shuttle reservations can be made online at [GoMuirWoods.com](http://GoMuirWoods.com) or by phone at 1-800-410-2419.

**Shuttle (往返巴士) Fare**

The Muir Woods Shuttle brings visitors from off-site locations to the park and back. It runs during the spring and summer and adult fare is \$5 (free for youth ages 15 and under). See the full schedule for start/end dates and exact times.

**Parking Information and Entry Fee**

All commercial and motor vehicles require a parking reservation. Reservations will not be sold on site in parking areas. For parking information, write or call Muir Woods National Monument, Mill Valley, CA 94941 (415) 388-2595.

**Entry Fee** is required - \$3 per Adult (17 and older). Free for children aged 16 and under.

1. What is the best time to visit the park?  
A. 7 a.m. on Sundays  
B. 12 a.m. on Thursdays  
C. 5 p.m. on Wednesdays  
D. 11 a.m. on Saturdays
2. How much is the total shuttle fare and entry fee for a couple with their 16-year-old teenager?  
A. \$15  
B. \$21  
C. \$12  
D. \$18
3. What is TRUE about Muir Woods National Monument?  
A. Shuttles run throughout the year.  
B. The park is only accessible by bus.

C. Parking service can be gained on site without reservation.

D. The park is budget-friendly to teenagers aged 15 and under.

【答案】1. C2. B3. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了 Muir Woods 国家纪念公园的参观指南，包括公园位置、参观时间、预约方式、往返巴士票价、停车信息和入场费用等内容。

【1 题】

细节理解题。根据 **When to come?** 部分中的 “For the most solitude, we recommend visiting during weekdays, morning hours and late afternoons.(为了最清静,我们建议在工作日的上午或者下午晚些时候参观)”可知,“星期三的下午 5 点”是最佳参观时间,因为这个时间是工作日下午较晚时间。故选项 C。

【2 题】

细节理解题。根据 **Shuttle(往返巴士)Fare** 部分中 “It runs during the spring and summer and adult fare is \$5 (free for youth ages 15 and under). (它在春季和夏季运行,成人票价为 5 美元(15 岁及以下的青少年免费))”和 **Entry Fee** 部分中 “Entry Fee is required — \$3 per Adult (17 and older). Free for children aged 16 and under. (每位成人(17 岁及以上)需交进场费\$3。16 岁及以下儿童免费)”可知,一对夫妇带着他们 16 岁的少年参加比赛的总车费和报名费是总费用为:往返巴士  $5 \times 3 +$  进场费  $3 \times 2 = 21$  美元。故选 B。

【3 题】

细节理解题。根据 **Shuttle(往返巴士)Fare** 部分中 “It runs during the spring and summer and adult fare is \$5 (free for youth ages 15 and under). (它在春季和夏季运行,成人票价为 5 美元(15 岁及以下的青少年免费))”和 **Entry Fee** 部分中的 “Free for children aged 16 and under. (16 岁及以下儿童免费)”可知,公园对 16 岁及以下的青少年实行免费入场,所以 “这个公园对 15 岁及以下的青少年来说是经济实惠的”是正确表述。故选项 D。

## B

High school students in Ohio, US, are making hygiene (卫生) education fun. They are trying to make sure younger teenagers know how to keep themselves hygienic.

In February, students from Scott High School's Medical Technology Program (MTP), a hygiene education program, visited Riverside Elementary to educate the students on the importance of hygiene, including practices such as hair washing and teeth brushing.

Amari Miller-Ragland, an 18-year-old student in the program, took the lead in delivering a presentation to female students at the elementary school, aiming to educate them about the significance of flossing (用牙线清洁) and brushing their teeth twice a day.

Seventeen-year-old Elizabeth Freeman, a high school student studying medical technology, talked to boys at

Riverside about showering, brushing their teeth, handwashing and acne (粉刺) prevention.

Freeman engaged with the boys, cracking jokes and fielding their questions about topics such as pimples (青春痘) and deodorant (防臭剂) recommendations. “I feel like if you come with energy, they’ll come with energy,” she said to The Blade newspaper. “You can’t just come into a presentation all boring because they’re already like, ‘I don’t want to do this.’ They want some excitement. They want some fun.”

According to Brittany Antonello, an instructor in medical technology at Scott High School, the hygiene presentations were beneficial for the students, particularly as not all of them feel at ease when it comes to asking questions about their bodies. “I think at this age in sixth, seventh and eighth grade, hygiene can be awkward to hear about, to learn about,” Ms Antonello said. She adds that the program’s benefits go beyond hygiene education. Some students learn how to be more hygienic and become more confident and out-going.

4. What can be learned about MTP from the first two paragraphs?

- A. It is intended for high school students.
- B. It provides practical advice on schoolwork.
- C. It guarantees that younger teenagers are healthy.
- D. It makes hygiene education fun.

5. What does Miller’s presentation focus on?

- A. Acne prevention.
- B. Pimple treatment.
- C. Dental hygiene.
- D. Body cleaning.

6. What is the key to successful presentations according to Freeman?

- A. Hands-on practice.
- B. Solid argument.
- C. Clear explanation.
- D. Enjoyable interaction.

7. Which best describes the impact of the program?

- A. Short-lived.
- B. Unidentifiable.
- C. Far-reaching.
- D. Predictable.

【答案】4. D5. C6. D7. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍美国一所高中的一项卫生教育项目，详述了一群高中生是如何为一群小学生开展卫生教育的。

【4题】

细节理解题。根据第一段“High school students in Ohio, US, are making hygiene (卫生) education fun.(美国俄亥俄州的高中生让卫生教育变得有趣起来)”及第二段“In February, students from Scott High School’s Medical Technology Program (MTP), a hygiene education program, visited Riverside Elementary to educate the students on the importance of hygiene, including practices such as hair washing and teeth brushing.(今年2月，来自斯科特高中医疗技术项目(MTP)——一个卫生教育项目——的学生们访问了河滨小学，向学生们宣传卫生的重要

性，包括洗手和刷牙等做法)”可知，MTP 使卫生教育变得有趣。故选 D。

### 【5 题】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “Amari Miller-Ragland, an 18-year-old student in the program, took the lead in delivering a presentation to female students at the elementary school, aiming to educate them about the significance of flossing (用牙线清洁) and brushing their teeth twice a day.(该项目 18 岁的学生阿马里·米勒-拉格兰带头向小学的女学生做了一次演讲，旨在教育她们使用牙线和每天刷牙两次的重要性)”可知，米勒的演讲重点是口腔卫生。故选 C。

### 【6 题】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “I feel like if you come with energy, they’ll come with energy(我觉得如果你带着能量来，他们也会带着能量来)”及 “They want some excitement. They want some fun.(他们想要一些刺激。他们想找点乐子)”可知，弗里曼认为，成功演讲的关键是愉快的互动。故选 D。

### 【7 题】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “She adds that the program’s benefits go beyond hygiene education. Some students learn how to be more hygienic and become more confident and out-going.(她补充说，该项目的好处不仅仅是卫生教育。一些学生学习如何更卫生，变得更自信和外向)”可推知，她认为这一项目影响是深远的。故选 C。

## C

When it comes to heart attacks, the first image that often comes to mind is that of a middle-aged man, clutching (紧抓) his chest and struggling with a pained expression. This is what you’re most likely to see when searching “heart attack” online. You’re far less likely to think of a female heart attack victim.

According to Forbes, medical research has traditionally been led by men, which undoubtedly leads to a lack of female-related data and information in medical research. From diagnosis to treatment, gender differences are often overlooked. For example, a 2017 study found that women are at greater risk of dying of heart attacks than men.

The reason lies in the difference in heart attack symptoms (症状) between men and women. According to the Mayo Clinic, one of the top-ranking hospitals in the US, women are less likely to have chest pains, which are considered as a typical symptom of heart attacks. Instead, they have more atypical symptoms, including shoulder pain and arm pain. As a result, many women were initially given a mistaken diagnosis (诊断), delaying access to the right treatment and increasing the fatality rate.

Even if a female is correctly and immediately diagnosed with a heart attack, there’s another problem: medicine. Research has found that certain medicines used to dissolve blood clots (凝块) right after a heart attack can be helpful for a lot of men, but might lead to serious bleeding issues in women.

Although women are no longer seen as inferior in most parts of the world today, the fields of healthcare and

medicine still see a male's body as the "standard" human body. For example, Valium has been promoted as the "mother's little helper" for treating anxiety among women. However, a study noted that the medicine developer had never conducted a single trial involving women until 2003.

Take a look at the medicine you have taken recently. There's always one recommended dosage (剂量) for adults. But who is this dosage meant for? An adult in general, or specifically an adult man?

8. What is the main point of the first paragraph?

- A. There exists a gender gap in online searching.
- B. People have a fixed gender impression of heart attacks.
- C. Female heart attacks are often observed by researchers.
- D. Researches on heart attacks are mainly conducted by men.

9. What does the underlined word "atypical" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Natural.
- B. Mild.
- C. Unusual.
- D. Fatal.

10. Why is the death rate for heart attacks higher in women than in men?

- A. Symptoms on women are more severe.
- B. Symptoms on women are more misleading.
- C. Women don't seek medical help timely.
- D. Women resist proper treatment and medicine.

11. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Some medicines are more effective on female bodies.
- B. Women are disadvantaged groups in the medical field.
- C. Medicine trials involving women are being conducted.
- D. Women's health concerns were a priority in medical research.

【答案】8. B9. C10. B11. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章通过讨论心脏病研究、诊断和治疗中的性别差异，强调了女性的症状和对药物的反应与男性不同，指出医学研究中这些差异未得到足够重视。同时还批判了以男性为中心的医疗方法，指出女性被误诊和药物剂量不当的风险。

【8题】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 "When it comes to heart attacks, the first image that often comes to mind is that of a middle-aged man, clutching (紧抓) his chest and struggling with a pained expression. This is what you're most likely to see when searching "heart attack" online. You're far less likely to think of a female heart attack victim. (

说到心脏病发作，人们首先想到的画面往往是一个中年男子，捂着胸口，挣扎着露出痛苦的表情。这是你在网上搜索“心脏病”时最可能看到的。你不太可能想到女性心脏病患者。)”可知，文章第一段讨论了心脏病患者的刻板印象——人们通常把心脏病与固定的性别(男性)联系在一起。故选 B。

### 【9 题】

词句猜测题。根据第三段划线词前句“According to the Mayo Clinic, one of the top-ranking hospitals in the US, women are less likely to have chest pains, which are considered as a typical symptom of heart attacks. (据美国顶级医院之一的梅奥诊所称，女性不太可能出现胸痛，而胸痛被认为是心脏病发作的典型症状。)”可知，胸痛等是心脏病的典型症状，而女性心脏病患者则有着“非典型症状”，所以划线词 atypical 为“非典型的”之意。故选 C。

### 【10 题】

细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“As a result, many women were initially given a mistaken diagnosis, delaying access to the right treatment and increasing the fatality rate. (结果，许多妇女最初被误诊，延误了获得正确治疗的机会，并增加了死亡率。)”可知，女性更不容易出现典型的胸痛症状，导致误诊和延误治疗，进而死亡率增加。故选 B。

### 【11 题】

推理判断题。根据第五段“Although women are no longer seen as inferior in most parts of the world today, the fields of healthcare and medicine still see a male’s body as the “standard” human body. (尽管在当今世界的大部分地区，女性不再被视为低人一等，但在医疗保健和医学领域，男性的身体仍然被视为“标准”的人体。)”及全文可推断，文章指出医学研究和治疗偏向男性，导致女性在医疗中处于不利地位 (disadvantaged groups)。故选 B。

## D

Wrapping paper — that thing that makes our holiday gifts look so festive — has a landfill problem. If it’s shiny, metallic, or glitter-encrusted, it’s not recyclable. And even recycled paper isn’t guaranteed to actually get recycled. But there’s an alternative, eco-friendlier option that some are turning to this holiday season: the Japanese art of wrapping packages in cloth, known as furoshiki.

Furoshiki refers to both the square cloth itself and the wrapping technique. The practice dates back hundreds of years, when people started using cloth bundles to carry items to and from public baths. Eventually, it evolved into a wrapping art form. People don’t just wrap presents with the cloth, but an endless number of small items like boxes, fruit, and books. When it was used to wrap gifts, Tsukada Simonian says traditionally, the furoshiki cloth would be returned to the gift giver to be used again and again.

The tradition went out of fashion as paper and plastic substitutes took off in the post World War I period. It’s



something “you would see at grandma’s house”, says Tomoko Dyen, who teaches furoshiki wrapping technique in Los Angeles.

But recently, she says, it’s been regaining popularity. As more tourists have learned about it while visiting Japan, Dyen says it’s encouraged the next generation to “learn more about ourselves”.

Furoshiki doesn’t necessarily require specific furoshiki cloth, says van der Steur. She stocks the museum store with imported Japanese furoshiki cloth including patterns with flowers, cats, and otters, but she says any piece of fabric, even old clothes, can work.

Some of the learners showed up specifically hoping to learn furoshiki for holiday wrapping. But some say they walked away hoping to use it for much more. Kristan Delatori attended with the plan to wrap her holiday gifts this way — but now she says she’ll bring furoshiki with her when she runs quick errands. “Being able to put a couple of these into my bag and always having something when I go to the grocery store or go shopping,” says Delatori. “I’m really excited.”

12. What can we learn about furoshiki from the first two paragraphs?

- A. It looks more festive than common wrapping paper.
- B. It was sent as a part of the gift to the receivers for use.
- C. It refers to the square cloth only used to wrap presents.
- D. It was first used to carry items when people took baths.

13. What makes the revival of furoshiki in recent years?

- A. The effort of the last generation.
- B. The attention from more visitors.
- C. The unique charm of furoshiki itself.
- D. The support of the local government.

14. Which word best describes Kristan Delatori’s attitude to furoshiki?

- A. Skeptical.
- B. Conservative.
- C. Favorable.
- D. Unclear.

15. What is the best title of the text?

- A. The Square Cloth: The Very Thing Bearing the Lost Memory
- B. Wrapping Paper: A Recyclable Material Regaining Popularity
- C. Furoshiki: An Eco-Friendlier Choice for Holiday Wrapping
- D. Japan: An Asian Nation with Various Traditional Art Forms

【答案】 12. D 13. B 14. C 15. C

【解析】

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