# 2025届重庆市重庆市九龙坡区育才中学校高三上学期一模英语试题

学校:_____姓名：_____班级：_____考号：_____

## 一、阅读理解

SIBF is one of the largest and most anticipated book fairs in the world. It is held annually in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, and attracts a wide range of sellers from around the globe, selling books in all languages and kinds.**Time and Location**

The Sharjah International Book Fair this year will be held from Wednesday, November 20 to Sunday, December 15, at the Expo Centre Sharjah.**Tips for Visitors**

·Be prepared to bargain with the sellers, especially if you are buying multiple ones.

·Bring a reusable water bottle and snacks, as food and drinks can be quite expensive at the fair.

·Make a list of the books you want to buy ahead of time, so you will spend less time on selection.

·Take advantage of the free events and activities, such as author talks, workshops, and cultural performances.**Other Useful Information for Visitors**

·The fair is open to the public and admission is free.

·The fair is open from 10am to 10pm daily.

·The fair is wheel chair accessible.

·There is a children's play area located on-site.**Transportation**

The Expo Centre Sharjah is located on Airport Road, approximately 15 minutes from Sharjah International Airport. There are a number of ways to get to the fairgrounds, including rail, taxi, bus and car, among which rail is the fastest and most popular.

1．What can visitors do at the fair?

A．Taste free snacks.　　B．Sell their used books.

C．Sponsor workshops.　　D．Buy discounted books.

2．Which of the following is a feature of the fair?

A．It is open 24 hours.　　B．It provides childcare service.

C．It is disability-friendly.　　D．It charges very little for entry.

3．What is the purpose of the text?

A．To introduce a city.　　B．To promote a fair.

C．To advertise books.　　D．To attract authors.

23-year-old Rachna Kumari is a soft-spoken young woman selling unique wheat stalk paintings (麦秆画) handmade by herself. Every morning, even before her mother awakens, she finishes cooking and cleaning before cycling 5km to run her shop alone. Over the past year, she has sold about 200 of her paintings, 50 of which were bought since she opened her shop in April this year.

However, back in 2019, Rachna had almost given up on life after having to leave school due to family's financial problems. She became depressed, thinking she would have to spend the rest of her days doing household chores.

Around this time, the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) came into the picture with Project Lehar, providing vocational training, entrepreneurship (创业), and life skills courses to young women. Project Lehar, run by AKF in partnership with The King's Trust International, enabled girls and young women from disadvantaged backgrounds to rediscover and realise their potential. This was a good opportunity for Rachna to not just continue her studies but also to convince her parents to drop her marriage plans.

After she was admitted into college through Project Lehar, she was also given some suggestions on entrepreneurial and career prospects. One such session on wheat stalk painting made her fall in love with this traditional art form of Bahraich and her creativity was brought out.

Now she is economically independent by selling wheat stalk paintings. However, Rachna is not resting on her achievements. Her shop also doubles up as a training centre where other girls from disadvantaged backgrounds like her who want to stand on their feet get a second chance to change their lives like she did.

While teaching these enthusiastic young girls is a joyful experience, what gives Rachna more pride is being chosen as a wheat stalk painting trainer by the foundation. From being a trainee under this project to now becoming its paid trainer, Rachna's life has come full circle.

4．What once upset Rachna?

A．Dropping out of school.　　B．Losing her favorite job.

C．Riding to her shop alone.　　D．Doing household chores.

5．How did Rachna benefit from Project Lehar?

A．She was funded to open her own shop.　B．She got the chance to continue her studies.

C．She changed her attitude toward marriage.　D．She learned life skills from women like her.

6．What brings Rachna more sense of achievement?

A．Becoming an extraordinary woman artist.B．Working as a wheat stalk painting trainer.

C．Giving financial help to disadvantaged girls.　D．Launching the famous Project Lehar independently.

7．Which of the following words best describe Rachna?

A．Gifted and adventurous.　　B．Easygoing and confident.

C．Hard-working and creative.　　D．Wealthy and independent.

The science of why insects gather around lights at night has never been nailed down. Popular theories propose that moths and other insects navigate (导航) by the moon and mistake lamps for moonlight, or that the insects fly towards light to escape coming danger. Now researchers believe they have a more convincing answer: contrary to current theories, insects are not attracted to light from far away, but become trapped if they fly close to an artificial light source.

According to Dr Sam Fabian, study co-author and Imperial College London entomologist, moths and many other insects that fly at night evolved to tilt (倾斜) their backs to wherever is brightest. For hundreds of millions of years, this was the sky rather than the ground. The trick told insects which way was up and ensured they flew level. But then came artificial lighting. Moths found themselves tilting their backs to street lamps. This caused them to circle around the lamps endlessly, the insects trapped by their evolution.

Fabian and his colleagues filmed insect flight paths around lights in the lab. The videos reveal that time and again, moths and dragonflies turned their backs to artificial lights, which appeared to greatly change their flight paths. If the light is above them, they might start orbiting it, but if it’s behind them, they start tilting backwards and end up flying in circles or diving toward

the ground.

Researchers have long warned that light pollution is a big driving force in the dramatic decline in insect populations. Moths and other insects that become trapped around lamps become easily caught by bats. The artificial lighting can also fool them into thinking it is daytime, causing them to bed down and skip a night's feeding.

There are, Fabian believes, helpful lessons from the research. "What this tells us is that the direction of artificial light matters. Could we change lighting environments to not trap insects? For we're facing a massive decline in insects around the world, and artificial light at night is one of the factors that could potentially be leading to this decline," Fabian said.

8．What do the underlined words "nailed down" in paragraph 1 mean?

A．Popularized widely.　　B．Discussed openly.

C．Defined accurately.　　D．Explored academically.

9．Fabian's study found that moths circle around the lamps endlessly because _____.

A．they can't keep their balance.

B．they use improper flight attitude.

C．they lose track of which way is up.

D．they are attracted to lights from far away.

10．What is the significance of the research finding?

A．It may lead to better conservation of insects.

B．Natural enemies of insects will be got rid of.

C．Artificial lighting will be greatly reduced at night.

D．It may raise concerns for insects' eating behavior.

11．What is the text mainly about?

A．Why insects lose their ability to fly at night.

B．Why artificial light and evolution trap insects.

C．How artificial light impacts insect populations.

D．How insects evolved distinct strategies of flight.

Nowadays, poetry and science are always regarded to be contradictory in a sense. But that wasn't always the case. The mathematician Ada Lovelace and the physicist James Clerk Maxwell

were both accomplished poets. The poet John Keats was a licensed surgeon. Combining the two practices fell out of favor in the 1800s. But translating research into lyrics, haiku, and other poetic forms appears among scientists again as they look for alternative ways to inspire others with their findings.

"Poetry is a great tool for questioning the world," says Sam Illingworth, a poet and geoscientist who works at the University of Western Australia. Through workshops and a new science-poetry journal, called Consilience, Illingworth is helping scientists to translate their latest results into poems that can attract appreciation from those outside of their immediate scientific field.

Stephany Mazon, a scientist from the University of Helsinki in Finland, joined one of Illingworth's workshops. In the workshop, she was grouped with other scientists and tasked with writing a haiku, a 17-syllable-long poem, which spotlighted water, a fluid that featured in all of the group members' research projects. "It was a lot of fun, and surprisingly easy to write the poem," Mazon says. She plans to continue writing. "We do a disservice (伤害) to ourselves to think that scientists can't be artistic and that art can't be used to communicate scientific ideas," Mazon says.

That viewpoint is echoed by Illingworth, who thinks science communication initiatives are too often dominated by public lectures with their hands-off PowerPoint slides. "Actually, when science communication involves writing and sharing poems, it invites a two-way dialogue between experts and nonexperts," he says. Scientist-poet Manjula Silva, an educator at Imperial College London, agrees. Poetry provides a way to translate complex scientific concepts into a language that everyone can understand, Silva says.

Scientists and poets are both trying to understand the world and communicate that understanding with others. The distinction between scientists and poets is less than people might think. We' re all just people with hopefully really interesting things to say and to share.

12．Why are the famous figures mentioned in paragraph 1?

A．To highlight scientific poems were out of favor.

B．To show poetry and science can be associated.

C．To advocate people choose different career paths.

D．To display they were talented and accomplished.

13．What are Illingworth's workshops aimed to do?

A．Inspire science communication through poems.

B．Deepen poets' understanding of scientific journals.

C．Encourage outsiders to pursue their dreams in science.

D．Get scientists to exchange ideas about the latest research.

14．What is Illingworth's attitude towards the dominant ways of science communication?

A．Supportive.　B．Objective.　C．Critical.　D．Indifferent.

15．Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A．Scientists Take on Poetry　B．Scientists and Poets Think Alike

C．Poetry: A Great Tool to Question the World　D．Science Communication: A Two-way Dialogue

To put into words my time in Antarctica and South Georgia is nearly impossible. I had always described it as a once-in-a-lifetime experience. ___16___ I was not the only one who felt this way. About 50% of the passengers of our expedition (远征) had been to Antarctica at least once before. This goes to show just how magical the destination is.

___17___ How tiny you feel next to towering glaciers and icebergs. The blinding white blankets everything, blurring the boundary between land and ocean. The icy water moves through your body as you take the Polar Plunge. The solemn silence calms your restlessness and reminds you of heart-touching stories of survival from explorers of the past. The list goes on.

Antarctica makes you feel so small and insignificant, in the best way. Everything has a purpose, and the cycle of life is evident. You get front row seats to witness the most incredible show: nature. ___18___ For example, when you see a brown skua (贼鸥) attacking a penguin chick, your heart aches. Then your expedition guide regretfully tells you that a chick that is small in March would have very slim chances of surviving the upcoming winter. ___19___

Things move fast here, every month offering something unique and special to see. In March, the weather is a bit more unpredictable, and the sea ice is beginning to form again. Our voyage was the last of the season. In two more weeks, expedition ships would not be able to break through the ice. The penguins are completing their yearly feather-changing process. They are really weak during this time, and cannot dive. ___20___

These animals, arguably the cutest you will ever see, survive such unfavorable environments. It's absolutely incredible to witness the challenges, the skill, the efforts, all of it. I am forever grateful to have been a visitor.

A．But that is not how it is.

B．It is as much beautiful as cruel.

C．I, years later, did return to this fascinating place.

D．The cycle continues, and you' re left wondering who to root for.

E．That all your senses will be stimulated is the best way I can describe it.

F．But immediately I stepped foot on the continent, I knew I needed to return.

G．The expedition team made sure we kept our distance and did not scare them.

**二、完形填空**

As I've grown older, my connection to nature has become stronger. Recently, I was fortunate to spend a week ___21___ in the wilderness, following the ___22___ my father conveyed to me. Ever since I was 10, my sister, father, and I would load up his canoe (独木舟) with ___23___ and venture into the heart of Algonquin Park.

There were years when I ignored the call of Algonquin, ___24___ in the busyness of life-finishing school and raising kids. It all felt ___25___. With time passing, as my children grew older, the appeal of Algonquin became increasingly ___26___. I responded to the call and planned a trip there, ___27___ by family.

My family's outdoor expertise is ___28___. My sister carefully plans our trips while my outdoorsman dad ___29___ handles tasks like setting up camp and my husband is really good at moving things around.

Nevertheless, as the trip drew near, my husband got his leg injured, for which I was left to 30___ the first part by myself. I had driven alone before, yet the fright of carrying the heavy canoe ___31___ me considering my physical strength.

But Algonquin was calling me. I ___32___ the fearless independence of my younger self and called Dad. The trip was calm and peaceful. I was ___33___ with the beauty of Algonquin-the impressive red pines, still lakes, and the sense of ___34___ that comes with being

in the wilderness. This journey felt like a pilgrimage (朝圣), reconnecting me with my adventurous younger self who isn't extinct, just out of ___35___.

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|---|---|---|---|
| 21．A．trapped | B．immersed | C．interested | D．rooted |
| 22．A．warnings | B．regulations | C．teachings | D．affections |
| 23．A．supplies | B．instruments | C．decorations | D．resources |
| 24．A．pulled over | B．caught up | C．dropped off | D．taken down |
| 25．A．astonishing | B．fascinating | C．confusing | D．overwhelming |
| 26．A．irresistible | B．avoidable | C．invisible | D．controllable |
| 27．A．criticized | B．supported | C．abandoned | D．tolerated |
| 28．A．unavailable | B．uncommon | C．inexpensive | D．invaluable |
| 29．A．hesitantly | B．nervously | C．painfully | D．effortlessly |
| 30．A．ignore | B．observe | C．handle | D．create |
| 31．A．consumed | B．inspired | C．amused | D．puzzled |
| 32．A．channeled | B．depressed | C．contained | D．relieved |
| 33．A．separated | B．reunited | C．concerned | D．involved |
| 34．A．conflict | B．humor | C．peace | D．pride |
| 35．A．curiosity | B．theory | C．expectation | D．practice |

**三、语法填空**

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。

Located in Fengyang county of East China's Anhui province, Xiaogang village draws tourists for ___36___ (it) arresting scenery, agriculture, rural reform and folk customs. In 1978, villagers in Xiaogang were the first to contract a plot of state-owned land, drawing open the curtain of reform in rural China. Their initiative has since spread and developed into a system 37___ (approve) by the central government and implemented throughout the country.

Now, tourists can visit the thatched cabin (茅草屋), listed as ___38___ national-level cultural heritage site, where villagers ___39___ (sign) the agreement. There is also an exhibition hall about China's rural reform and achievements. The current rural homestay features a group of thatched cottages with earthen walls and threshing (打谷) floors on ___40___ crops are

sun-dried, exhibiting farming tools that aim to re-create scenes of the village dating back to the 1980s.

Inheritors ___41___ (full) demonstrate intangible cultural heritage, such as Fengyang flower-drum ballads and paper-cutting, to teach tourists in workshops. Visitors can also learn about the ___42___ (tradition) methods of making liquor and vinegar in breweries ___43___ purchase some as souvenirs.

The village also hosts events such as grape culture festivals and harvest festivals ___44___ (develop) tourism and promote cultural exchange. ___45___ (provide) locals with job opportunities, the booming tourism is attracting more college graduates to return to their hometown for work.

**四、书面表达**

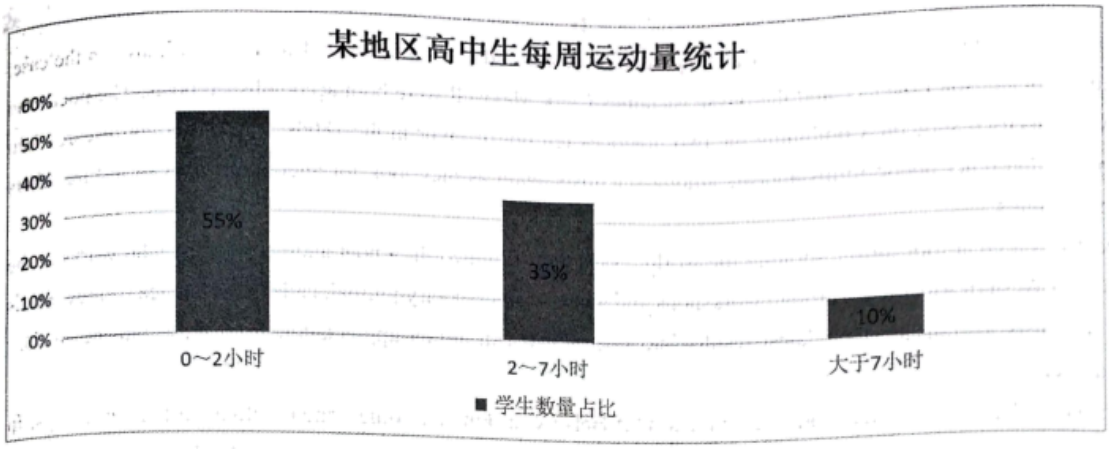
46．英语课要求做一个课堂展示，请你根据所给图片，以 Sports and Fitness——The Weekly Exercise Duration of High School Students 为主题写一篇发言稿。

内容包括：1.描述图表信息;

2.说明问题并提出解决方法。

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。




Good morning, everyone!

Today, I’m honored to share with you some figures regarding the weekly exercise duration of high school students.

47．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。

Andy rode slowly on his way to school, daydreaming about the fishing trip that his father had promised him. He was so busy dreaming about all the fish he would catch that he was unaware of everything else around him.

He rode along until a strange sound drew him to the present. He came to a stop and looked curiously up to the heavens. What he saw shocked and terrified him. A huge swarm of bees filled the sky like a black cloud and the buzzing mass seemed to be heading angrily towards him.

With no time to waste, Andy sped off in the opposite direction, riding furiously, but without knowing how to escape the swarm. With a rapidly beating heart and his legs pumping crazily, he sped down the rough road. As the bees came closer, his panic increased. Andy knew that he was sensitive to bee stings. The last sting had landed him in hospital and that was only one bee sting (蜇,叮)! He had been forced to stay in bed for two whole days. Suddenly, his father's words came to him, "When you are in a tight situation, don't panic. Use your brain and think your way out of it."

On a nearby hill, he could see smoke waving slowly skywards from the chimney of the Nelson family home. "Bees don't like smoke," he thought. "They couldn't get into the house." However, the bees were ceaseless, and Andy knew he wouldn't make it to the house in time. The swarm was gaining on him, and he could feel their presence growing closer with every passing second. He estimated that the bees would catch up with him soon, and he had to think of something fast. His mind raced as fast as his legs, searching for a solution, a way to outsmart the bees and save himself from another trip to the hospital.

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。

Suddenly, out of the corner of his eyes, he spotted a small pool used to irrigate his vegetable

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