

2024—2025 学年度上学期
大庆外国语学校期中考试试题
高三英语

满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟

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. How is the man feeling?
A. Excited. B. Relaxed. C. Anxious.
2. What does the woman recommend?
A. A nearer bank.
B. A less expensive café.
C. A better place for sightseeing.
3. Where are the speakers?
A. In a boat. B. On a plane. C. On a mountain.
4. What should the man do first?
A. Fry the vegetables.
B. Mix the flour and water.
C. Take the chicken out of the fridge.
5. What time is it now?
A. 20:30. B. 21:00. C. 21:30.

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，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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where has the woman found the report?
A. On the desk. B. On the floor. C. On the bookshelf.
7. What will the woman do first?
A. Send a report. B. Clean her room. C. Buy a new desk.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.
- B. Mother and son.
- C. Fellow workers.

9. What industry does the woman probably work in?

- A. Fashion. B. Technology. C. Food service.

10. What will the man do next?

- A. Write an email. B. Shop for shirts. C. Go to the cafeteria.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Food. B. Restaurants. C. Foreign countries.

12. What is the woman's nationality?

- A. American. B. Italian. C. Chinese.

13. Why do many Westerners have health problems according to the man?

- A. They lack exercise.
- B. They eat too much fat and sugar.
- C. They eat in restaurants too often.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the man's father do for a living?

- A. He is a cook. B. He is a doctor. C. He is a medical typist.

15. What does the man think of his mother's job?

- A. It is boring. B. It is helpful. C. It is meaningless.

16. How often does the woman get paid?

- A. Once a month. B. Every three weeks. C. Every two weeks.

17. What was the most important reason for the woman choosing the job?

- A. To study medicine.
- B. To take care of patients.
- C. To balance work and family.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How did Yu Chen stand out from his competitors at the interview?

- A. He did better on the technology tests.
- B. He had more work experience.
- C. He had a better degree.

19. Why is Annabel working from home today?

- A. She is sick.
- B. She has just had a baby.

C. She has to take care of her child.

20. Where does Alison work?

A. From home. B. In the office. C. A mix of the two.

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

November is often overlooked as December approaches, but it's an ideal time to arrange an escape from the dull skies of northern Europe. Here's our pick of the best holiday destinations in November.

Vatnajökull, Iceland

Iceland's name becomes increasingly accurate in November, as sub-zero temperatures arrive more frequently. This is the best time for tourists to enter into the heavenly world of ice caves — more accurately, glacier caves — as these changing holes need to be safely frozen before they can be explored.

Lanzarote, Canary Islands

Lanzarote provides an amazing break in November. The first week aside, there are few school holidays this month — a bonus for peace-seekers. With gardens designed by the famous Lanzarote architect César Manrique, Meliá Salinas is a big-name resort (度假胜地) with local style, set between two beaches.

Jackson Hole, Wyoming

During the winter, Jackson Hole is a wonderland of snow skiing, snowmobiling and ice-skating. If you're looking for some fast-paced family fun, try the Alpine Slide, where you can slide down 2,500 feet of Snow King Mountain in a bobsled (雪车). No matter when you're planning your trip, you should book early.

Vancouver Island, Canada

Part of British Columbia, Vancouver Island was originally the land of the Kwakwaka'wakw, Nuuchah-nulth and Coast Salish peoples. Today, the island is valuing the original cultures more and more. Planning means you can take your time seeking out activities that celebrate native people's culture. Remember that you must order the ferries (渡船) from the mainland ahead of time.

1. Where would tourists preferring quiet destinations like to go?

A. Vatnajökull.

B. Lanzarote.

C. Jackson Hole.

D. Vancouver Island.

2. What do the last two destinations have in common?

A. They need reservations.

B. They have colourful cultures.

C. They are famous for snow sports.

D. They are suitable for all the family.

3. Where is the text most probably taken from?

A. A coursebook.

B. A survey report.

C. A guidebook.

D. A geographical paper.

【答案】1. B2. A3. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了在 11 月这个特定时间段内，几个值得推荐的旅游目的地，包括各自的特点和吸引游客的亮点。

【1 题】

细节理解题。根据文章 **Lanzarote, Canary Islands** 部分中的 “Lanzarote provides an amazing break in November. The first week aside, there are few school holidays this month — a bonus for peace-seekers.(11 月的兰萨罗特岛是一个绝佳的度假胜地。除了第一周外，这个月几乎没有学校假期，这对于寻求宁静的人来说是一个额外的优势。)” 可知，Lanzarote 是一个适合喜欢安静的人的旅游目的地。故选 B。

【2 题】

细节理解题。根据文章 **Jackson Hole, Wyoming** 部分中的 “No matter when you’re planning your trip, you should book early.(无论你计划何时出行，都应该尽早预订。)” 以及 “Vancouver Island, Canada” 部分中的 “Remember that you must order the ferries(渡船)from the mainland ahead of time.(记住，你必须提前从大陆预订渡船。)” 可知，Jackson Hole 和 Vancouver Island 的共同点是都需要提前预订。故选 A。

【3 题】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 “November is often overlooked as December approaches, but it’s an ideal time to arrange an escape from the dull skies of northern Europe. Here’s our pick of the best holiday destinations in November.(随着 12 月的临近，11 月往往被忽视，但它是逃离北欧单调天空的理想时机。以下是我们精选的 11 月最佳度假目的地。)” 以及全文内容可知，文章主要介绍了四个在 11 月适合旅游的目的地，对每个地方的特色进行了描述，如冰岛的冰川洞、加那利群岛的兰萨罗特岛、美国怀俄明州的杰克逊霍尔和加拿大的温哥华岛。这种内容明显是为了给读者提供旅游建议和指南，所以文章可能出自一本导游手册。故选 C。

B

Raised by a father who was in the military and a mom who had a corporate job, Jasmine Crowe-Houston saw her parents face various challenges in their own careers that inspired her to start her own business. After college, she quickly realized where her passion lies while working in the service industry.

In 2013, she started a restaurant called Sunday Soul that fed people in her community experiencing homelessness, and four years later, a video of it went viral online. Although Crowe-Houston was cooking the food

herself, social media commenters asked if she would consider food donations. Crowe-Houston then began researching and started learning all about food waste. “I really became angry around how much food goes to waste while so many people go hungry at the same time,” she says.

In the meantime, she began to notice the growing popularity of food delivery apps like Instacart and DoorDash. “I started thinking, ‘Who’s going to get food delivered to the people that don’t know where their next meal is coming from?’” recalls Crowe-Houston.

The question led her to dream up Goodr, a waste diversion (转移) company which helps businesses reduce food waste and meanwhile tackles food insecurity. Goodr works with technology that makes it easy for businesses to request pickups when they have eatable food to donate or non-eatable items they want to recycle. She took her mission a step further by writing a children's book, *Everybody Eats*. She urges parents to not only talk about the topic with their kids but to take steps in their own home to reduce food waste.

Although Goodr started out in Atlanta, it's now operating in about 26 markets across the country and has diverted about 5 million pounds of food from landfill and provided nearly 35 million meals to people in need.

4. What inspired Crowe-Houston to start her own business?

- A. The hardships her parents met at work.
- B. The education she received in college.
- C. The experience in the service industry.
- D. The popularity of food delivery apps.

5. What do we know about the restaurant Sunday Soul?

- A. It provided videos on cooking online.
- B. It offered food to the homeless.
- C. It was open for about four years.
- D. It aimed to deal with food waste.

6. Which of the following deals with food safety?

- A. Sunday Soul.
- B. Instacart.
- C. DoorDash.
- D. Goodr.

7. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Parents are to blame for food waste at home.
- B. Crowe-Houston works for a pickup company.
- C. Goodr has made a difference in saving food.
- D. Goodr has been popular around the world.

【答案】4. A5. B6. D7. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 Jasmine Crowe-Houston 开餐馆来为社区中无家可归的人提供食

物。她发现食物浪费现象严重，于是创办了一家公司并写了一本书，以呼吁人们减少食物浪费。

【4 题】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Jasmine Crowe-Houston saw her parents face various challenges in their own careers that inspired her to start her own business. (Jasmine Crowe-Houston 看到她的父母在自己的职业生涯中面临各种各样的挑战，这激发了她自己创业。)”可知，Crowe-Houston 是在看到父母在他们各自的职业生涯中面临各种挑战后才产生了创业的想法。故选 A。

【5 题】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“In 2013, she started a restaurant called Sunday Soul that fed people in her community experiencing homelessness (2013 年，她开了一家名为 Sunday Soul 的餐厅，为社区里无家可归的人提供食物)”可知，她开了一家名为 Sunday Soul 的餐馆，为社区里无家可归的人提供食物。故选 B。

【6 题】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“The question led her to dream up Goodr, a waste diversion (转移) company which helps businesses reduce food waste and meanwhile tackles food insecurity. (这个问题让她想到了 Goodr，一家帮助企业减少食物浪费，同时解决食品不安全问题的垃圾转移公司。)”可知，Goodr 帮助一些企业减少食物浪费，同时处理食物不安全的问题。故选 D。

【7 题】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Although Goodr started out in Atlanta, it's now operating in about 26 markets across the country and has diverted about 5 million pounds of food from landfill and provided nearly 35 million meals to people in need. (虽然 Goodr 从亚特兰大起步，但现在它在全国约 26 个市场开展业务，并从垃圾填埋场转移了约 500 万磅食品，为有需要的人提供了近 3500 万顿饭。)”可知，Goodr 在节约食物方面取得了巨大的成就。故选 C。

C

Soon, every seat on an airplane could be a window seat! New concept designs are revealing how travelers will be able to gaze at the stars above in future airplanes. Aerospace giant Airbus is showing off its vision of next-gen cabins, which include an all-round view of clouds as you jet through them.

The Airspace Cabin Vision 2035+ concept also lets passengers tap on smart interactive windows that show travel time and let you explore your destination city. The French company also says passengers will enjoy a greater choice of meals thanks to new pre-ordering concepts. They believe that, by collecting your meal at the gate, food and packaging waste could be reduced by up to 15 percent. The company explains their ethos is “to reduce emissions at heart”.

“Right now research shows the cabin can contribute between 10% and 20% to the aircraft’s overall

environmental impact during its lifecycle,” Airbus officials write.

“Putting a focus on reducing this, Airbus brought together ten airlines and eight technology companies to feed into a vision that rethinks the way the cabin should look and feel, maintaining superior passenger comfort.”

Airbus found that one of the biggest levers (手段) in the cabin for reducing emissions is lightweight solutions. To achieve this, efforts should be focused on creating lighter “bionic designs” that will help reduce cabin weight by up to 40 percent.

“As the world shifts to a more circular (循环的) economy, we are rethinking the materials used inside the cabin so they’re able to be recycled, reused and repaired during their lifecycle. This is also a key part of the 2035+ vision,” Airbus officials explain.

“Cabin lining and components will be developed for current aircraft using new materials and a complete introduction of these will be rolled out with the next generation aircraft.”

8. What can we know about the next-gen cabins from the first two paragraphs?

- A. They will be made of glasses.
- B. They will shorten travel time greatly.
- C. They will reduce food waste to some extent.
- D. They will provide whatever food passengers want.

9. What does the underlined word “ethos” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Advice.
- B. Fer.
- C. Loss.
- D. Idea.

10. What can be inferred about the future materials used inside the cabin?

- A. They are cheaper.
- B. They are more eco-friendly.
- C. They are more convenient.
- D. They are more available.

11. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To advertise some new flights.
- B. To call on people to live a greener life.
- C. To introduce new design ideas of a plane.
- D. To explain how to make planes smarter.

【答案】 8. C 9. D 10. B 11. C

【解析】

【导语】 本文是说明文。主要介绍了空中客车公司对下一代飞机客舱的概念设计。

【8题】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“The French company also says passengers will enjoy a greater choice of meals thanks to new pre-ordering concepts. They believe that, by collecting your meal at the gate, food and packaging waste could be reduced by up to 15 percent. (这家法国公司还表示，由于新的预订单概念，乘客将有更多的食物选择。他

们认为，在登机口领取餐食，食物和包装垃圾可以减少高达 15%。) ”可知，下一代飞机客舱将在一定程度上减少食物浪费。故选 C。

【9 题】

词义猜测题。根据前文 “The Airspace Cabin Vision 2035+ concept also lets passengers tap on smart interactive windows that show travel time and let you explore your destination city. The French company also says passengers will enjoy a greater choice of meals thanks to new pre- ordering concepts. They believe that, by collecting your meal at the gate, food and packaging waste could be reduced by up to 15percent.(Airspace Cabin Vision 2035+概念还允许乘客点击显示旅行时间的智能交互式窗口，让您探索目的地城市。这家法国公司还表示，由于新的预订概念，乘客将享受更多的餐点选择。他们认为，通过在登机口收集您的餐食，可以减少高达 15% 的食物和包装浪费。) ”和下文 “to reduce emissions at heart(从心底减少排放)”可知，“从心底里减少排放”是这家公司的理念。故选 D。

10 题】

推理判断题。根据文章第六段的 “As the world shifts to a more circular(循环的) economy, we are rethinking the materials used inside the cabin so they’re able to be recycled, reused and repaired during their lifecycle. (随着世界转向更加循环的经济，在端到端数字化数据透明度的推动下，我们正在重新思考客舱内使用的材料，以便它们在生命周期内能够被回收、再利用和修复。)可知，未来的飞机客舱内使用的材料更环保。故选 B。

【11 题】

推理判断题。根据第一段的 “New concept designs are revealing how travelers will be able to gaze at the stars above in future airplanes. Aerospace giant Airbus is showing off its vision of next- gen cabins, which include an all-round view of clouds as you jet through them.(新的概念设计揭示了乘客在未来的飞机上如何仰望星空。航空巨头空中客车公司正在展示其对下一代机舱的设想，其中包括当你穿过云层时的全方位视野。) ”以及全文内容可知，文章主要介绍了空中客车公司对下一代飞机客舱的概念设计，包括智能互动窗户、减少食物浪费以及更环保的材料等新设计理念。因此文章的目的是介绍飞机的新设计思想。故选 C。

D

Is modern fruit cultivated (培育) to be sweeter than in the past? The short answer is yes, though the longer answer is more complicated. Some of the most powerful evidence that fruit is sweeter than before comes from zoos.

In 2018, it was reported that Melbourne Zoo in Australia had stopped giving fruit to most of its animals because cultivated fruit was now so sweet that it was causing tooth decay (蛀牙) and weight gain. The monkeys at the zoo were provided with a lower-sugar vegetable-based diet instead of bananas.

Among fruit cultivators, the word “quality” is now routinely used as an equal for “high in sugar” (though

firmness, color and size are also considerations). In 2010, in an article looking at ways to enhance the sweetness of fruit using “moleciuar (分子的) approaches”, a group of plant scientists of the Republic of Korea wrote that “in general, the sugar content” of many fruits is now higher than before “owing to continuous selection and breeding”. Modern apple varieties, the scientists noted, were on average sweeter than older ones.

Cultivation isn't the only reason that modern fruit is sweeter; there's also climate change. Research from Japan found that since the 1970s, with rising temperatures, Fuji apples (which were already a sweet variety) have become significantly sweeter and softer. The lead researcher, Toshihoko Sugiura, said that “if you could taste an apple harvested 30 years ago, you would feel the difference”.

It is sometimes claimed that the sweetness of modern fruit is not due to higher sugar content so much as the fact that the bitterness and sourness of wild fruit have been steadily cultivated out of it. There's a grain — but only a grain — of truth in this. Studies of wild apples do indeed suggest that some ancient varieties were just as high in sugar as a modern Pink Lady or Honeycrisp. The difference is that there was much wider variation in sugar content across wild apples, whereas the modern supermarket apple seldom drops below a certain level of sweetness.

12. Why did Melbourne Zoo stop giving fruit to most of its animals?

- A. The animals preferred a vegetable- based diet.
- B. Modern fruit did great harm to animals' teeth.
- C. The sugar content of modern fruit is lower than before.
- D. The flavor of modern fruit was not good for the animals.

13. What can we learn from paragraph 3?

- A. The sugar content is breeders' first priority.
- B. Sweeter fruits are just a result of natural selection.
- C. The sweetness of modern apples is equal to the average of older ones.
- D. Molecular approaches are adopted to add the sweetness of modern fruit.

14. What do studies of wild apples in the last paragraph suggest?

- A. Apples of old species tasted less sweet.
- B. The sugar content of wild apples varied greatly.
- C. The sweetness of modern apples is of the same level.
- D. Fruit is sweet because bitterness in it has disappeared.

15. What's the best title for this passage?

- A. Modern or Old: Which Is Better?
- B. Modern Fruit: Sweetness Is Quality.
- C. Fruit Is Sweeter: It's Not a Misconception.
- D. Melbourne Zoo: Animals Stop Eating Fruits.

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