

2023~2024 学年第二学期安徽省中联盟高一 5 月联考

英语试卷

考生注意：

- 1.本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
- 2.答题前，考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
- 3.考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。

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。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 the man like?
A. Cola. B. Water. C. Orange juice.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a library. B. At a cinema. C. At a restaurant.
3. Why does the woman call the man?
A. To tell him some news.
B. To ask him to play tennis.
C. To discuss their homework.
4. What is the man going to do on Wednesday?
A. Watch pandas. B. Go to the library. C. Finish his project.
5. What will the woman probably buy for her host family?
A. A birthday cake. B. A houseplant. C. Some clothes.

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. What time is it now?

A. 3:00 pm.

B. 4:00 pm.

C. 5:00 pm.

7. What are the speakers likely to do?

A. Read a book.

B. Play a game.

C. Make a wish.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is probably the man?

A. A doctor.

B. A writer.

C. An actor.

9. Why was the woman late?

A. She missed the bus.

B. She had to work.

C. She lost her ticket.

10. How does the man feel now?

A. Sleepy.

B. Bored.

C. Angry.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How long did the man stay in France?

A. Two days.

B. Five days.

C. One week.

12. When did the man go to the hills?

A. On Wednesday.

B. On Tuesday.

C. On Monday.

13. What did the man bring for the woman?

A. A book.

B. A scarf.

C. A T-shirt.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where is the new skatepark?

A. Near the swimming pool.

B. Behind the man's house.

C. Opposite the cinema.

15. What does the man say about the new skatepark?

A. It's large.

B. It's noisy.

C. It's quiet.

16. How much money does the woman have?

A. £3.

B. £5.

C. £7.

17. What does the woman suggest doing?

A. Going to her aunt's for lunch.

B. Visiting the skatepark early.

C. Meeting each other at 12:00.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why does the speaker give the talk?

A. To express thanks.

B. To issue an invitation.

C. To arrange a weekend trip.

19. When did the sports event take place?

A. In September.

B. In October.

C. In November.

20. How many children did the organization help last year?

A.1,300.

B.8,000.

C.10,000.

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

This week sees the opening of the Venice Biennale, an 8-month-long festival of art and culture staged every other year. With the main event running from April 20 to November 24,2024, here's our pick of what to see if you head to Venice.

Willem de Kooning e l'Italia

One of the most influential artists of the 20th century, Willem de Kooning is the subject of a major exhibition(展览) exploring his time in 1959 and 1969 and the impact it had on his works. The show will bring together around 75 works, making this the largest presentation of the artist ever organized in Italy.

Rise of the Sunken Sun

This photography exhibition by Greenlandic artist Inuuteq Storch marks the first time that the Danish Pavilion has showcased both a major exhibition by an artist from Greenland and a presentation on photography. With over 200 images, Storch's project aims to tell the Greenlanders' history, not seen through the visitors' eyes, but through the Greenlanders' own.

The Rooted Nomad

This exhibition will examine the life and works of M. F. Husain, a modernist painter called “India’s Picasso”. Celebrating his talent as an artist, thinker and writer, the show exhibits his paintings, photographs, letters and parts from his films and poetry that shaped his vision of India as a richly layered cultural nation.

The Arch within the Arc

The exhibition in Italy of Houston-based artist Rick Lowe takes place at Palazzo Grimani, home to a large collection of 16th-century Greek and Roman sculpture(雕像). Inspired by the architecture of the Museo di Palazzo Grimani and the experience of moving through Venice and its waterways, the exhibition features new paintings by Rick Lowe that reflect his consideration of the arch(拱) in architecture.

1. What is Rise of the Sunken Sun intended for?

A. Showing Greenland's history.

B. Reflecting Storch's life in Italy.

C. Praising an admirable character.

D. Attracting visitors from Europe.

2. Who is regarded as “India's Picasso”?

A. Rick Lowe. B. M. F. Husain. C. Inuuteq Storch. D. Willem de Kooning.

3. Which event will you go to if you want to see the paintings inspired by Venice?

A. The Rooted Nomad. B. Rise of the Sunken Sun.
C. The Arch within the Arc. D. Willem de Kooning e l'Italia.

【答案】1. A 2. B 3. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍了 2024 年威尼斯双年展的一些展览活动和内容。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段 “With over 200 images, Storch's project aims to tell the Greenlanders' history, not seen through the visitors' eyes, but through the Greenlanders' own.”（Storch 的项目通过 200 多幅图片，旨在讲述格陵兰人的历史，不是通过游客的眼睛，而是通过格陵兰人自己的眼睛。）可知，Rise of the Sunken Sun 这个展览的目的是展示格陵兰的历史。故选 A。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段 “This exhibition will examine the life and works of M. F. Husain, a modernist painter called “India's Picasso”.”。（这个展览将研究 M. F. Husain 的生活和作品，他是一个被称为 “印度的毕加索” 的现代主义画家。）可知，被誉为 “印度的毕加索” 的是 M. F. Husain。故选 B。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第五段 “Inspired by the architecture of the Museo di Palazzo Grimani and the experience of moving through Venice and its waterways, the exhibition features new paintings by Rick Lowe that reflect his consideration of the arch(拱) in architecture.”（受到 Museo di Palazzo Grimani 的建筑和在威尼斯及其水道中移动的经验启发，展览展出了 Rick Lowe 的新画作，反映了他对建筑中的拱的考虑。）可知，如果你想看到受威尼斯启发的画作，你应该去 Arch within the Arc 这个活动。故选 C。

B

Pål Spilling, a Norwegian Internet pioneer who passed away in 2018, was recognized as the person who brought the Internet to life by the Internet Hall of Fame in 2021. Pål was famous for turning off the Internet in Norway in 1988 when the first widespread infection(感染), which could make plenty of copies of itself on the same computer and damage systems, was headed its way. Pål's coworkers in the United States called to warn him about the infection.

“It was a big thing, I remember,” says Pieter Spilling, Pål's son. “He was quite calm when he got the phone call. Then he drove to the office and pulled the plug(插头). At that time, there was only one point of contact for

the whole country—a single cable(电缆). And then we saw him on television talking about the infection.”

“My father loved doing research. Since the Internet was a new thing, he got inspired by the project because of the new technology,” says Pieter. Working with early Internet developers Peter Kirstein and Vint Cerf in the mid-1970s, Pål helped develop Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol, forming TCP/IP, to manage communications across the Internet. In 1979, Pål also contributed to real-time Internet speech and packet radio communications.

Though Pål was deeply in love with research, equally as important to him was his desire to connect and build the community. Pål volunteered in the local community, contributing to the building of a cultural center. He also served for a time as a volunteer at the local school.

As for what Pål would think of the Internet today, Pieter says, “My father didn’t like the act of leaving personal information all over the place so that people could track you. He would have been quite worried about the bad sides of the Internet, especially how the Internet can be used to spread opinions in society.”

4. How did Pål respond to the infection in 1988?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. He made a phone call to his son immediately. | B. He turned to his coworkers in the US for help. |
| C. He gave people advance warning of the infection. | D. He disconnected Norway from the rest of the Internet. |

5. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Pål's achievement in research. | B. Famous Internet developers. |
| C. The future of new technology. | D. The change in communication. |

6. Why did Pål do volunteer work?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. To build his personal skills. | B. To get a better job at school. |
| C. To help the local community. | D. To set an example to his son. |

7. What is Pål's attitude to today's Internet?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. Positive. | B. Concerned. | C. Uncaring. | D. Unclear. |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|

【答案】4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了挪威互联网先驱 Pål Spilling 的生平事迹和他对互联网的贡献。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段 “Pål was famous for turning off the Internet in Norway in 1988 when the first widespread infection(感染)” (1988 年，当第一次广泛的感染发生时，Pål 因关闭挪威的互联网而闻名)

“以及文章第二段 “He was quite calm when he got the phone call. Then he drove to the office and pulled the

plug(插头). At that time, there was only one point of contact for the whole country——a single cable(电缆).”

(他接到电话后非常冷静。然后他开车去了办公室，拔掉了插头。那时，全国只有一个接触点——一根电缆。)可知，Pål Spilling 在 1988 年的病毒感染面前，选择断开挪威与互联网的连接。故选 D。

【5 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第三段 “Working with early Internet developers Peter Kirstein and Vint Cerf in the mid-1970s, Pål helped develop Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol, forming TCP/IP, to manage communications across the Internet. In 1979, Pål also contributed to real-time Internet speech and packet radio communications.” (在 20 世纪 70 年代中期与早期的互联网开发者 Peter Kirstein 和 Vint Cerf 合作，帮助开发了传输控制协议和互联网协议，形成了 TCP/IP，以管理互联网上的通信。1979 年，帕尔帕尔还为实时互联网语音和分组无线电通信做出了贡献。)可知，本段主要讲述了 Pål Spilling 在研究方面的成就。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段 “Though Pål was deeply in love with research, equally as important to him was his desire to connect and build the community. Pål volunteered in the local community, contributing to the building of a cultural center. He also served for a time as a volunteer at the local school.” (虽然 Pål 深深热爱研究，但对他来说同样重要的是，他渴望建立联系和建立社区。帕帕尔在当地社区做志愿者，为文化中心的建设做出了贡献。他还在当地学校做过一段时间的志愿者。)可知，Pål Spilling 做志愿者工作是为了帮助当地社区。故选 C。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “My father didn’t like the act of leaving personal information all over the place so that people could track you. He would have been quite worried about the bad sides of the Internet, especially how the Internet can be used to spread opinions in society.” (我父亲不喜欢到处留下个人信息，以便人们可以追踪你。他会对互联网的负面影响感到非常担忧，尤其是互联网如何被用来在社会中传播观点。)可知，Pål Spilling 对今天的互联网持担忧态度。故选 B。

C

Over the last 40 years, 90% of the King Penguins (企鹅) on a faraway island have been lost. This is especially worrying because it was the largest group of King Penguins in the world.

Penguins living in large groups are called “colonies”. And about half of the world’s King Penguins live in the Crozet islands, which lie between Antarctica and the tip of Africa. In 1982, the scientists visited the colony on one of the Crozet islands — the Pig Island. At that time, they figured that there were around 2 million King Penguins there. But now, after carefully studying images taken from space, the scientists believe there are only about

200,000 King Penguins left on the island.

The scientists are trying to figure out what might have caused the problem. There are some parts that they understand. For example, it got very warm in 1997. That meant the penguins had to swim much farther to get to the colder water where they could find their food. Many penguins couldn't find enough food to feed their babies. That year was a hard year for the penguins all around Antarctica, and many died.

It's possible that there was some kind of sickness just on the Pig Island. It's also possible that the penguins could have problems with the cats or mice which are also on the island. But there are cats and mice on the other islands, and the penguins there seem to be in good condition.

Before this news, people thought the King Penguins were fine. Now, the scientists are worried that they may be in danger. And it will probably get worse because of climate change. The scientists are planning to travel to the Pig Island to count the penguins again and to find out what is going on. But they won't be able to make the trip until this autumn.

8. What can we learn about the Crozet islands from the second paragraph?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Two million penguins live there now. | B. They are the largest islands in Africa. |
| C. They are home to the King Penguins. | D. People discovered the islands in 1982. |

9. How did the warm weather in 1997 affect the penguins?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. They could feed more babies. | B. They swam slowly in the water. |
| C. They grew up in a faster way. | D. They had difficulty in getting food. |

10. What are the scientists going to do about the penguins?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. Study their images taken from space. | B. Explore what threatens their life. |
| C. Make them live in different groups. | D. Protect them from cats and mice. |

11. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. A Sharp Drop in Penguins' Number | B. The Wonderland of the King Penguins |
| C. A Team's Journey to the South Pole | D. The Major Change in Global Climate |

【答案】8. C 9. D 10. B 11. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文，主要讲述了在过去的 40 年里，远离人类居住地的一个岛上，90%的帝企鹅消失了，科学家们正在努力寻找原因，并计划在秋天再次前往该岛进行调查。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段的句子 “And about half of the world's King Penguins live in the Crozet islands, which lie between Antarctica and the tip of Africa.”

”(大约一半的世界帝企鹅生活在位于南极和非洲尖端之间的克罗泽特群岛上。)可知, 克罗泽特群岛是帝企鹅的家, 故选 C。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段的句子 “For example, it got very warm in 1997. That meant the penguins had to swim much farther to get to the colder water where they could find their food. Many penguins couldn't find enough food to feed their babies.” (例如, 1997 年天气非常暖和。这意味着企鹅们必须游得更远才能到达他们可以找到食物的冷水区。许多企鹅找不到足够的食物喂养他们的宝宝。)可知, 1997 年的暖冬使企鹅在获取食物上遇到了困难, 故选 D。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的句子 “The scientists are planning to travel to the Pig Island to count the penguins again and to find out what” (科学家们计划再次前往猪岛计算企鹅的数量, 并找出发生了什么。)可知, 科学家们打算探索威胁企鹅生命的因素, 故选 B。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “Over the last 40 years, 90% of the King Penguins(企鹅) on a faraway island have been lost. This is especially worrying because it was the largest group of King Penguins in the world.” (在过去的 40 年里, 一个遥远岛屿上 90% 的王企鹅已经消失了。这尤其令人担忧, 因为这是世界上最大的王企鹅群。)可知, 文章主要讲述了在过去的 40 年里, 远离人类居住地的一个岛上, 90% 的帝企鹅消失了, 科学家们正在努力寻找原因, 并计划在秋天再次前往该岛进行调查。所以短文的标题为 “企鹅数量急剧下降”。故选 A 项。

D

Across the globe, natural stores of underground freshwater have been dropping. In nearly one-third of these aquifers (含水层), that loss has been speeding up over the last couple of decades. That's the finding of a new study in the Jan. 25 Nature.

Humans have been drawing water out of aquifers faster than rainfall can replace it. Earth's changing climate is also slowing how fast water refills both aquifers and surface lakes, which has been leading to water shortages.

This study collected water-level data dating back to 1980. Those data came from some 170,000 water wells. They offer a picture of nearly 1,700 natural stores of groundwater. Those wells show where water has been disappearing fastest. In 12 percent of these aquifers, water levels are now dropping by more than half a meter per year. And one in three of these aquifers have shown water levels dropping by a tenth of a meter per year.

In some places, though, large groundwater stores have begun to grow—even after dropping at the end of the last century. Such changes likely come from managing these aquifers differently, the study suggests. One

example is the Abbas-e Sharghi basin (盆地) in Iran, which has begun recovering after the government built a

large dam. It supplied the very dry region with water.

The new study can be a big help in showing where and why those differences show up, says Xu, co-author of the study. And, Xu adds, they will help create a global baseline for proper groundwater management. This work also helps highlight which parts of the world are most at risk. There, water losses may force migration (迁徙) of people who seek easy access to drinking water. Across the globe, water is the key trigger for human migration. And people living in dry regions suffer most. Finding those at-risk regions could lead to timely policy changes to protect water resources.

12. Which is the percentage of aquifers with water levels dropping by 0.1 meter per year?

- A. About 12%. B. About 17%. C. About 33%. D. About 50%.

13. What does the author want to say by mentioning the Abbas-e Sharghi basin?

- A. The locals drew too much water out of aquifers. B. It is hopeful that groundwater can be recovered.
C. Large groundwater stores disappear rapidly. D. It takes ages to repair polluted fresh water.

14. What does Xu think of the new study?

- A. It reminds tourists to stay safe during the trip. B. It enables us to share fresh ideas about nature.
C. It forces people to seek easy access to clean water. D. It will deliver benefits to groundwater protection.

15. What does the underlined word “trigger” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Reason. B. Belief. C. Failure. D. Stress.

【答案】12. C 13. B 14. D 15. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是全球地下淡水自然储量的下降趋势及其背后的原因，以及在一些地区通过不同的管理策略实现地下水储量增长的情况。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “And one in three of these aquifers have shown water levels dropping by a tenth of a meter per year.(其中三分之一的含水层的水位每年下降 0.1 米。)” 可知，每年水位下降 0.1 米的含水层百分比是约 33%。故选 C。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段 “In some places, though, large groundwater stores have begun to grow—even after dropping at the end of the last century. Such changes likely come from managing these aquifers differently, the study suggests. One example is the Abbas-e Sharghi basin (盆地) in Iran, which has begun recovering after the government built a large dam.(然而，在一些地方，大量的地下水储量已经开始增长——即使是在上世纪末下降之后。研究表明，这些变化可能来自对这些含水层的不同管理。伊朗的 Abbas-e

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/938107117047006132>