

重庆市第十八中学 2024—2025 学年(上) 中期学习能力摸底

高一英语试题

考试说明: 1.考试时间 120 分钟 2.试卷总分 150 分 3.试卷页数 5 页

第一卷

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。每段对话后有一道小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你将有 10 秒中的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题, 每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What are the speakers going to do?

A. Wash a car. B. Take a flight. C. Buy some food.

2. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Strangers. B. Tourist and guide. C. Postman and customer.

3. How many tickets for the tennis game do they have in total?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

4. What are the speakers probably talking about?

A. The man's job interview. B. The man's mistake. C. The man's future career.

5. What does the man think about the woman?

A. She spends money wisely. B. She needn't buy a new laptop.

C. She is careless with money.

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. Why does the woman apologize to the man?

A. For canceling her travel plan with him. B. For poorly preparing for their travel.

C. For putting off her job interview.

7. What will Harry probably do this weekend?

A. Go to Thailand. B. Help Lily with her interview. C. Cancel his plan.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. How does the man usually overcome his fear?

- A. By walking. B. By shouting. C. By singing.

9. What did the woman do on the stormy night?

- A. She stayed up all night. B. She hid somewhere. C. She jumped on the bed.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What size does the man probably wear?

- A. Size 39. B. Size 40. C. Size 41.

11. Which color would the man probably like the most?

- A. Gray. B. Blue. C. Black.

12. What do you know about the darker suit?

- A. It is made of an expensive material. B. It doesn't match the man's skin.

C. It is a little tight in the collar.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why is the man tired?

- A. He has been studying. B. He has been tidying up his apartment.

C. He has been at work all day.

14. What is Mary now?

- A. A student. B. A bank clerk. C. A university professor.

15. What kind of person is the man looking for?

- A. A tutor. B. A repairman. C. A cleaner.

16. What will the woman probably do after the conversation?

- A. Give her friends a call. B. Visit the man's new apartment.

C. Give the man her friend's number.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When will the Student Welfare Office open tomorrow?

- A. From about 8 am to 4 pm. B. From about 9 am to 8 pm.

C. From about 4 pm to 8 pm.

18. What benefit can students get with university identity cards?

- A. Free textbooks. B. Book sale entry.

C. Discounts at some local shops.

2. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Most schools in Poland have swimming lessons.
- B. In France only a few schools have swimming lessons.
- C. Most of the readers think swimming is an unnecessary skill.
- D. Swimming lessons are made compulsory in high schools in Guangdong.

3. What is the attitude of Yunzhang to the proposal of swimming lessons?

- A. Pitiful.
- B. Positive.
- C. Concerned.
- D. Opposed.

【答案】1. C2. A3. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。就“游泳课应该是学校的必修课吗?”这一问题,文章陈列了四位论坛读者的观点。

【1题】

推理判断题。根据 Boilermaker(Expert in China)部分的“*There are swimming lessons in my city, but I was very disappointed in how they were taught.*(我所在的城市有游泳课,但我对教学方式非常失望。)”可知, Boilermaker 怀疑游泳课的效果。故选 C。

【2题】

细节理解题。根据 White Bear(Poland)部分的“*In Poland swimming lessons are not compulsory, but most of the schools have them.*(在波兰,游泳课不是必修课,但大多数学校都有。)”可知,游泳课在波兰不是必修课,但大多数学校都有。故选 A。

【3题】

推理判断题。根据 Yunzhang(China)部分的“*Swimming is an essential life-saving skill that everyone should have access to. The earlier, the better. The government needs to put money into the popularity of the sport.*(游泳是每个人都应该掌握的一项重要的救生技能。越早越好。政府需要为这项运动的普及投入资金。)”可知, Yunzhang 认为政府应该尽早普及游泳课并进行投资,说明 Yunzhang 对游泳课的提议持积极的态度。故选 B。

B

On October 27, 2020, my friend and I boarded the first flight of our journey from Vancouver Island, to Peru, South America.

Twenty-four hours and four airports later we landed in Cusco, Peru, a city of one million people. Coming from Vancouver Island with only 100 feet above sea level, we knew that we were now at a much higher altitude (海拔)—over 11,000 feet—and needed time to get used to the scarcer oxygen (缺氧) levels! We followed the advice of

other travellers and the locals: drink lots of coca (古柯) leaf tea and rest for a couple of hours before any activity.

We were soon hiking through the ruins (遗迹) and ancient castles of Cusco. Leaving Cusco the next day, we stopped at the Moray Ruins, which were used for farming by the Incas. Their size and unique design should be considered a lesson in historical engineering skills. This Inca site is one of the least known tourist destinations, but it's one of the most interesting places to visit.

Arriving in the beautiful Sacred Valley, we stayed at Willka T'ika for the next week. This place is amazing. We enjoyed delicious meals, all made with local produce by loving Quechua people.

You can't go to Peru without visiting Machu Picchu. The "road" up to the ruins is made up of endless switchbacks (急转弯), resulting in cold sweats (汗). It was worth the ride, though.

It was too soon before we were leaving Peru. We learned the unique history of Inca, Quechua culture, and the farming methods still widely practiced. The best thing we took away returning home to Vancouver Island was how simple and caring the people are and how deeply they love the earth and everyone they meet.

4. Why did the author drink lots of coca leaf tea?

- A. To have a good rest.
- B. To follow the local custom (习俗).
- C. To feel better at a greater height.
- D. To avoid getting thirsty on the way.

5. What does the author think of the Moray Ruins?

- A. They're known to most travel lovers.
- B. They're not as interesting as expected.
- C. They're no longer suitable for farming.
- D. They're an example of creative engineering.

6. Which can best describe the author's trip to Machu Picchu?

- A. Safe but tiring.
- B. Risky but worthwhile.
- C. Pleasant and interesting
- D. Comfortable and wonderful.

7. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. A trip to Peru.
- B. The unique history of Peru.
- C. Travel arrangements to Peru.
- D. Top three tourist destinations of Peru.

【答案】 4. C5. D6. B7. A

【解析】

【导语】 本文为一篇记叙文。文章介绍了作者和朋友在南美洲秘鲁之旅中的见闻感悟。

【4题】

细节理解题。根据第二段“Coming from Vancouver Island with only 100 feet above sea level, we knew that we were now at a much higher altitude(海拔)—over 11,000 feet—and needed time to get used to the scarcer oxygen (缺

氧) levels! We followed the advice of other travellers and the locals: drink lots of coca (古柯) leaf tea and rest for a

couple of hours before any activity. (来自海拔仅 100 英尺的温哥华岛, 我们知道我们现在处于更高的海拔——超过 11,000 英尺——并且需要时间来适应更稀薄的氧气水平! 我们遵循了其他旅行者和当地人的建议: 喝大量的古柯叶茶, 并在任何活动前休息几个小时)”可知, 作者喝大量的古柯叶茶以缓解高原反应。故选 C 项。

【5 题】

推理判断题。根据第三段 “Leaving Cusco the next day, we stopped at the Moray Ruins, which were used for farming by the Incas. Their size and unique design should be considered a lesson in historical engineering skills. (第二天离开库斯科, 我们在印加人用于耕种的海鳗遗址停留。它们的大小和独特的设计应该被视为历史工程技能的一课。)”可知, 海鳗遗址原来用于耕种, 其设计很有意义, 可称之为历史工程技能的一课。由此推知, 作者认为它们是创造性工程的一个例子。故选 D 项。

【6 题】

推理判断题。根据第五段 “You can’t go to Peru without visiting Machu Picchu. The “road” up to the ruins is made up of endless switchbacks(急转弯), resulting in cold sweats(汗). It was worth the ride, though. (去秘鲁一定要参观历史名胜 Machu Picchu。通往废墟的 ‘路’ 是由无尽的急转弯组成的, 会导致出一身冷汗。不过, 这趟旅程是值得的。)”可知, 作者眼中的 Machu Picchu 之行会让你吓出一身冷汗, 但是也很值得。故选 B 项。

【7 题】

主旨大意题。通读全文, 并结合二文章第一段 “On October 27, 2020, my friend and I boarded the first flight of our journey from Vancouver Island, to Peru, South America.(2020 年 10 月 27 日, 我和我的朋友登上了从温哥华岛到南美洲秘鲁的第一架航班)” 以及最后一段 “The best thing we took away returning home to Vancouver Island was how simple and caring the people are and how deeply they love the earth and everyone they meet. (回到温哥华岛, 我们带走的最好的东西是人们是多么简单和关怀, 以及他们多么热爱地球和他们遇到的每个人。)”可知, 文章讲述了作者的这次秘鲁的旅行以及这次旅行使作者感受到了那里的人们的简单和关怀, 并鼓励他也变得更有爱心。A 项: A trip to Peru(秘鲁之旅)可以作为本文的最佳标题。故选 A 项。

C

People eat more when they are glued to the television, and the more entertaining the program is, the more they eat, according to a new research.

It seems that distracted(分心的)brains do not notice what the mouth is doing, said Dr. Alan Hirsch, neurological director of the Smell and Taste Treatment and Research Foundation in Chicago.

Hirsch explored the impact of smell, taste and eating behaviors while watching TV by measuring potato chip consumption. Forty-five volunteers ate as many chips as they wanted every six minutes while they watched monologues by late-night talk show hosts David Letterman and Jay Leno. They were still given chips to eat when the

television was off. Hirsch found people ate an average of 44 percent more chips while watching Letterman and 42 percent more while viewing Leno, than when they did not watch TV.

If you concentrate on how the food tastes, you'll eat less because you'll feel full faster, "Hirsch said in an interview at the Endocrine Society's annual meeting in Toronto. So if that's the case, let's look at the opposite. What if you're distracted? If you're distracted, in theory, then you'd eat more."

Through his research at the foundation, Hirsch has helped people overcome the loss of sense of smell and sense of taste. which typically results in weight gain because the brain does not know when it should stop eating.

The ventromedial nucleus(腹内侧核)in the hypothalamus(下丘脑), where the so-called satiety(饱腹感)center is located. tells the body whether it is hungry or full. It is inhibited or tricked, the result can be changes in eating patterns, he said.

People who cook spaghetti all day don't feel like eating spaghetti at the end of the day, "said Hirsch," By being exposed to a smell all day long it's tricking the hypothalamus."

Volunteers were asked to concentrate on the sensory characteristics of the food such as taste and smell. Researchers say these sensory clues, in addition to inner body changes. mark satiety.

But when distracted. a person does not pay attention to either the body's sensations of feeling full, or to the sensory characteristics of the food.

Many studies have linked being fat to watching television and that link is likely due to inactivity, Hirsch said. But perhaps entertaining shows are also contributing.

"If you want to lose weight, turn off the television or watch something boring," he said.

8. When Hirsch conducted the research, he _____

- A. evaluated the degree of the volunteers' loss of taste.
- B. measured the amount of the chips the volunteers ate.
- C. analyzed the volunteers' preference on TV programs.
- D. counted the minutes the volunteers spent on TV programs.

9. According to the research, when will you feel full faster?.

- A. When we are distracted.
- B. When we focus on how the food tastes.
- C. When we are watching entertaining programs.
- D. When the brain doesn't know when it should stop eating.

10 Why does the author mention "People who cooks paghetti all day don't feel like eating it at the end of the day"?

- A. It tells us that eating spaghetti is inhabited.

- B. It indicates that spaghetti doesn't taste good at the end of the day.
- C. It tells us that people who cook spaghetti don't like eating spaghetti.
- D. It shows that smell is "telling" the hypothalamus that the body is full.

11. What is the main purpose of the article?

- A. To prove that being fat is linked to inactivity.
- B. To reveal the relationship between TV programs and eating behaviors.
- C. to explain why watching television makes people eat more and gain weight.
- D. To find how sensory characteristics of the food affects people's feelings of eating.

【答案】8. B9. B10. D11. C

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要解释了看电视会让人吃得更多，体重增加及其产生的原因。

【8题】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Hirsch explored the impact of smell, taste and eating behaviors while watching TV by measuring potato chip consumption. (赫希博士通过测量薯片的摄入量，研究了看电视对嗅觉、味觉和饮食行为的影响。)”可知，当赫希进行这项研究时，他测量了志愿者吃薯片的量。故选 B 项。

【9题】

细节理解题。根据第四段“If you concentrate on how the food tastes, you'll eat less because you'll feel full faster (如果你把注意力集中在食物的味道上，你会吃得更少，因为你会更快地感到吃饱。)”可知，当我们把注意集中在食物的味道上时，我们会更容易感到吃饱。故选 B 项。

【10题】

细节理解题。结合第六段“The ventromedial nucleus(腹内侧核)in the hypothalamus(下丘脑), where the so-called satiety(饱腹感)center is located, tells the body whether it is hungry or full. (下丘脑腹内侧核,也就是所谓的饱腹中枢所在的位置,会告诉身体它是饿了还是饱了。)”和第七段“People who cook spaghetti all day don't feel like eating spaghetti at the end of the day, "said Hirsch," By being exposed to a smell all day long it's tricking the hypothalamus.”(赫希说：“那些整天做意大利面的人在一天结束后就不想再吃意大利面了，整天暴露在一种气味中会欺骗下丘脑。”)”可知，整天做意大利面的人在一天结束后就不想再吃意大利面，是因为气味“告诉”下丘脑，身体已经吃饱了。故选 D 项。

【11题】

推理判断题。根据第一段“People eat more when they are glued to the television, and the more entertaining the program is, the more they eat, according to a new research. (一项最新研究表明，人们在全神贯注看电视时吃得更多，而且节目越有趣，吃得越多。)”和下文内容可知，文章主要解释看电视会让人吃得更多，体重增加

及其产生的原因。故选 C 项。

D

A group of clams (河蚌) recently caught people's attention after an article was posted by China Science Communication online. Although these clams are usually regarded as nothing more than delicious food, they work to monitor the local water quality in Poland.

Gruba Kaska pumping station which stands in the River Wisla, helps provide millions of liters of water to Warsaw, the Capital of Poland. However, one particular concern for the water quality has been heavy metals, and researchers sought help from nature to solve this problem.

Clams are sensitive (敏感的) to pollutants in their environment as they filter (过滤) water to feed on microorganisms (微生物). They shut their shells immediately after detecting "dangerous" water.

Based on this, the researchers selected eight clams at a time and recorded the natural opening of their shells. After the clam "employees" become used to the local water, they are placed in a specially designed container. With sensors stuck onto their shells, the clams are connected to system that records how wide the shells are open.

If four or more clams close their shells at the same time, an alarm will be triggered (触发) and the water supply will be shut down. The result is reliable because the creatures are considering many different factors at the same time, according to ZME Science.

Animals have long been helpers for human activities. Farmers in north Queensland, Australia, have been ordering different species of dung beetles (屎壳郎) to help clean up cattle dung, according to ABC News. As the number of cattle grows, their waste increases, leading to an enormous population of flies and a worsening environment. Dung Beetles, however, take the waste and bury it. This way, they help improve soil quality.

Similarly, cockroaches (蟑螂) are used to deal with kitchen waste at several firms in China, according to a report of The Beijing News in 2018. About 300 million cockroaches are fed 15 tons of food waste on a daily basis, and they themselves are a good protein resource for livestock (牲畜).

12. Why did researchers look for help from clams to monitor water quality?

- A. They are good at sensing pollutants.
- B. They can help clear heavy metals.
- C. They are inexpensive and easy to find.
- D. They live on microorganisms.

13. What will happen when four or more clams close their shells at the same time?

- A. The clams will be removed from their container.
- B. The system recording the clams will break down.
- C. The sensors on their shells will be changed.
- D. The water supply will be turned off.

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