

江苏省启东中学 2024~2025 学年度第一学期第一次月考

高二英语

(考试时间：120 分钟 满分：150 分)

第一部分 (改编题) 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上, 录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸 (卡) 上。

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 has the boy finished doing

A. Washing the clothes. B. Watering the flowers. C. Doing the dishes.

2. When does the conversation take place

A. At 12:25. B. At 12:30. C. At 12:35.

3. Where are the speakers likely to go next

A. To a gift shop. B. To a dessert shop. C. To Emily's place.

4. How does the woman sound

A. Excited. B. Worried. C. Impatient.

5. What are the speakers mainly discussing

A. Tips on improving brain health.

B. Ways to study a foreign language.

C. Benefits of learning a new language.

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 What does the woman consider doing

A. Buying food for some homeless animals.

B. Looking after the man's cat.

C. Keeping a pet at home.

7. What does the man believe is the most important thing about keeping a pet

A. Spending enough time with a pet.

B. Preparing a good living space for a pet.

C. Getting a pet that matches one's lifestyle.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How did the woman and Vicky know each other

A. Through a trip. B. Through the Internet. C. Through a baseball match.

9. What is Vicky fond of doing according to the woman

A. Going surfing. B. Doing online shopping. C. Making sweet food.

10. Which of the following will the woman send to Vicky

A. Spicy pork sausage. B. Brown sugar. C. Rice wine.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who did the man meet this morning

A. His fitness coach. B. His former neighbor. C. His primary school teacher.

12. What does Cathy look like

A. She has blue eyes. B. She is tall and strong. C. She wears a pair of glasses.

13. Why did the man go to Oak City Mall

A. To apply for a job as a waiter.

B. To try some Italian dishes.

C. To give his friend a hand.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did the man give the woman half an hour ago

A. A notebook. B. A desk calendar. C. A shopping list.

15. What is the woman's first suggestion

A. Staying organized. B. Doing physical activities. C. Keeping mentally active.

16. Where does the woman usually put her keys

A. On her desk. B. In her wallet. C. In a drawer.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

17. What did Fang Wenjing think of the food in the canteen

- A. It was delicious and inexpensive.
- B. It was not well-balanced but cheap.
- C. It tasted soft and mild.

18. What does Hu Yifan do

- A. A chef. B. A tour guide. C. A canteen manager.

19. Who can enjoy a 30% discount in the canteen

- A. People aged between 60 and 79.
- B. People aged between 80 and 89.
- C. People aged over 90.

20. What change do community canteens make to satisfy young people

- A. They provide takeaway service.
- B. They offer 3 meals on weekends.
- C. They make their opening hours longer.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（原创题）（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

Four Great Cycling Charities You Should Support

World Bicycle Relief

World Bicycle Relief was inspired by the need to make lives better after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. It also joined up with RAPDS, which provided healthcare services in Zambia to fight the spread of AIDS. Other regions of the world have been provided with bicycles for community development and general improvement of lives. The bicycles are customized to match the terrains (地形) in these localities.

Mountain 2 Mountain

Founded in 2006, M2M is a charity that's working to protect and preserve the interests of Afghan women in cycling. Thanks to the efforts of M2M, Afghan females now ride their bikes openly and take part in competitions. The bikers are provided with accessories and gear (配件和装备) needed to ride conveniently.

People For Bikes

With a great reputation across the globe, People For Bikes is aimed at spreading the joy of biking to as many people as possible.

Millions of dollars have been generated over the past 21 years. This money goes out to improve the bicycling experience for people of all ages. They also support professional biking and recreational biking — necessary safety gear is provided.

International Mountain Bicycling Association

IMBA, created in 1988, focuses on the preservation of natural

mountain biking terrains and routes. They sensitize people across the world to the effect of charity bike rides on the environment. Consequently, their programs educate bikers on how to ride without damaging routes. The establishment also educates people on the proper methods for trail (小径) construction.

1. What motivated the establishment of World Bicycle Relief

- A. The spreading of a disease.
- B. Bad healthcare services in Zambia.
- C. The damage caused by a disaster.
- D. Slow community development in Africa.

2. What do Mountain 2 Mountain and People For Bikes have in common

- A. Both have global influence.
- B. Both provide cycling equipment.
- C. Both organize biking competitions.
- D. Both have a history of two decades.

3. Which charity aims to protect biking terrains

- A. World Bicycle Relief.
- B. Mountain 2 Mountain.
- C. People For Bikes.
- D. International Mountain Bicycling Association.

B

Every six days, students at Hite Elementary School get an extra 50 minutes of math-focused instruction. They play simple math games and count aloud to learn number recognition — it's all done in Chinese.

Principal Tim Hagan said Chinese language instruction enhances the school's existing Singapore Math curriculum (课程), which attributes (归因) the math skill gap between Chinese — and English-speaking students to language differences and the way students understand numbers.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) conducts a study every four years to compare the math ability of students from more than 50 countries. For the past 20 years, students in Chinese-speaking countries have routinely outperformed those in English-speaking countries. "One of the reasons that Chinese students have done well in math is their language itself automatically breaks apart numbers into tens and ones," said Hite Chinese teacher Emily Smith. "We're having to teach kids to do that because our language doesn't do it automatically."

For the 2022-23 school year, Hite provided \$60,000 school-based funds to purchase and follow the Singapore Math curriculum, which math teachers taught in English. Students learned to count the "say ten way" — where "eleven" became "ten one" and twelve

became "ten two".

Offering Chinese language instruction is just taking it one step further, Smith said. In Chinese, the "say ten way" is how numbers are naturally learned and spoken, she explained, adding that saying "twenty" in Chinese is like saying "two ten".

Hagan called the Chinese system more efficient than English in getting students to visualize, understand and calculate numbers. He has already seen improvement. Standardized test scores released earlier this month revealed the school's "greatest increase in performance was in kids who have trouble in math".

Students also responded positively to Chinese instruction.

Fourth-grade student Anna Kersting, 9, said she felt learning numbers in Chinese was easy. "You use all the same numbers from one to 99," she said.

4. What has the NCES study found

- A. Chinese-speaking students excel in math.
- B. English students have made great progress in math.
- C. Breaking numbers apart is helpful for learning math.
- D. Students' language ability determines their math ability.

5. What did Smith say about the "say ten way"

- A. It involves complex math concepts.
- B. It confuses English-speaking students.

C. It was influenced by a Singapore math teacher.

D. It is the natural way of saying numbers in Chinese.

6. Which word best describes the impact of Chinese instruction

A. Many-sided. B. Short-lived. C. Identifiable. D. Unpredictable.

7. What can be the best title for the text

A. Innovative approaches to learning math

B. A comparison of math education in different countries

C. Chinese teachers bring the art of math to English schools

D. Hite classes connect Chinese and math

C

Cats are common and beloved pets. Litterbox issues are among the most common challenges associated with cats, and can even result in giving up the pet. Cats can, for example, urinate or defecate (排尿或排便) outside the litterbox, in places undesirable for the owner.

Researchers at the University of Helsinki (UH) identified several links between various risk factors and the litterbox issues.

Identifying a range of risk factors makes it possible to improve conditions in the cat's environment, thus preventing and reducing litterbox issues.

The study employed a dataset involving more than 4,000 cats, including extensive information on their personalities, backgrounds, health and current environments. Two behavioural traits (特征)

associated with litterbox use were identified: soiling outside the litterbox and avoiding the litterbox because of its uncleanliness or quality. The study investigated the link between 34 variables and the two behavioural traits mentioned.

"The cat's personality makes a difference, since fearfulness is associated with both of the undesirable behavioural traits. The fewest problems occurred in cats under four months of age, while the highest occurred in male cats. Older cats and cats living in families with children were more sensitive about the cleanliness of their litterboxes. In terms of different breeds (品种), Bengal cats had the most problems on average, while Siberian and Neva Masquerade cats had the least," says Professor Hannes Lohi.

Cats with high sociability towards other cats had fewer problems than less social cats. The researchers assume that a high score for sociability reflected the cat's ability to live together with other cats in the household, reducing the likelihood of stress caused by other cats and, consequently, litterbox issues.

"Due to the nature of the data, direct causation cannot be established on the basis of the results, but it appears that problems can already be prevented when selecting individuals for breeding by favouring non-fearful and sociable individuals. The likelihood of litterbox issues can be reduced also by keeping the litterbox clean

and ensuring that all of the cats in the household have a box of their own,” Doctoral Researcher Salla Mikkola states, as a summary of the results.

8. What did the UH study focus on

A. How to keep the litterbox clean. B. What factors lead to litterbox issues.

C. What common litterbox issues are. D. How to train a cat to behave in the litterbox.

9. What is paragraph 3 mainly about concerning the study

A. Its experimental background. B. Its research process.

C. Its representative sample. D. Its statistical result.

10. Which cat is most likely to make good use of the litterbox

A. A male cat born in Siberia.

B. A Bengal cat living with two kids.

C. A Neva Masquerade cat often playing with others.

D. A three-month-old cat sharing the litterbox with other cats.

11. What does Salla Mikkola think of the study

A. It is helpful though the reasons are unproven.

B. It is well designed but the findings are limited.

C. It is poorly conducted but the suggestions are applicable.

D. It is disappointing though the variables are directly correlated.

D

For all of our lives, cities have been, well, cities. Tall buildings, crowded neighborhoods, and good pizza (more or less). But what should a good city look like, really

In the age of Zoom, when workers are increasingly independent from the physical office space, cities need to be more than tall buildings. They need to be livable. In other words, if you can live where you want, then cities need to be a place you want to live.

That trend is not entirely new. More than 20 years ago, I wrote a story about how San Francisco was becoming the model for a new kind of city — essentially an urban playground. Not every city has to become its own San Francisco. But it needs to have its restaurants and theaters, green spaces and bike paths. What's interesting is that through the centuries, public health crises have played important roles in doing just that — making cities more livable.

A 2021 United Nations report notes that during the bubonic plague (黑死病), Lucca, Italy, required all its residents to clean the street in front of their houses every Saturday. In the 19th century, concerns about tuberculosis (结核病) in the United States led to a demand for more open spaces. The result was public parks like the Emerald Necklace in Boston. The lesson is the same as it has always been. The most resilient (适应力强的) cities are the ones built with

their citizens' well-being in mind.

It's a reminder that cities change as societies change. The modern city grew out of the Industrial Revolution, as cities became centers for factories. The rise of tall buildings kept cities at the center of economic activity. But what does that mean when marketers can do their job from the Maine coast or the Himalayas? It seemingly means that, to advance, cities must once again find a way to be a better version of themselves.

12. What gives rise to the change of modern cities

- A. Many office workers lost their jobs.
- B. More employees can work remotely.
- C. More tall buildings have been built in cities.
- D. Many people come to cities to find opportunities.

13. What does the underlined sentence in paragraph 3 probably mean

- A. San Francisco has too many followers.
- B. Other cities don't invest in public facilities.
- C. San Francisco is developing faster than most cities.
- D. Other cities don't have to copy San Francisco's style.

14. What should the most adaptable city be based on in the author's view

- A. Strong economy.
- B. Much inclusiveness.

C. Public welfare. D. Workers' employment.

15. What is the best title for the text

A Do future cities look similar

B. Is there a new kind of city

C. What is the point of a city

D. What should cities learn from the past

第二节（改编题）（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

选项中有两项为多余选项。

A creative journal is for EVERYONE! It doesn't matter whether you are a seasoned artist or a hobbyist. We all need an outlet for our creativity. ____16____

What is a creative journal

A creative journal is not a diary. It's not a place where you write down your experiences of the day. ____17____ Think of it more as an art journal than a traditional journal, a bridge between the world of your imagination and the real world.

How can a creative journal benefit you

Researchers have studied the benefits of creative journaling and found that it can help release trapped feelings, support the curing process of emotional trauma (创伤), help with creative expression, and more. Besides, every creative has struggled with creative

blocks. ____18____ Building a daily habit of creative engagement helps you stop procrastinating (拖延) and start creating. If you're an idea machine, you have many more ideas than you can make happen. Having a place to record those you don't act on now, but might want to revisit in the future can be good. ____19____

How do you write a creative journal

There's no right way when it comes to creative journaling.

____20____ One thing I love about creative journaling is that it requires absolutely no organization, and I can literally do whatever I want. I open a new page and start creating: some days I write, some days I draw, and other days I make a mind map.

- A. It can be appealing to wait for a better time.
- B Creative journaling has considerable benefits.
- C. You create your creative journal the way you want it.
- D. It also ensures that they don't get lost in the fog of time.
- E. This daily practice will let your emotional trauma go away.
- F We all need a source of inspiration that keeps us motivated.
- G. Instead, it's a daily creative practice that can take many forms.

第三部分 基础知识应用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（改编题）（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Green design is the creation of energy-efficient buildings which are flexible and designed for long life. It should have a minimal ____21____ on the environment, both in terms of products and materials ____22____ in the construction and in the functionality of the building.

A sustainable design should always ____23____ to amalgamate (融合) environmentally-preferred outcomes throughout the whole life-cycle of the ____24____. If a building can adapt over generations and still remain environmentally friendly, it is truly ____25____. This is what is at the ____26____ of sustainable design, the ability to ____27____ changes through time.

Designing for the future is a key part of design, and is of particular importance in green design. How the space will ____28____ for its original purpose and how it could be used in the future are at the heart of this ____29____.

Sustainable building also considers whether a space can be used for ____30____ purposes at different periods during its lifetime. Also, factors such as how easy the space can be ____31____ and retrofitted (翻新), and ____32____ the impact the building will have on the environment will make it more sustainable.

Green design can often be viewed as a(n) ____33____ concept, but it actually is simple. It means creating products that last longer and

use ____34____ resources in order to help us create a more sustainable world for future generations. Green design is ____35____ for society, businesses and the environment.

21. A. balance B. focus C. investment D. impact

22. A. wasted B. collected C. used D. distributed

23. A. happen B. seek C. refuse D. pretend

24. A. service B. practice C. building D. work

25. A. sustainable B. popular C. attractive D. different

26. A. expense B. risk C. crossroad D. core

27. A. adjust to B. refer to C. stick to D. contribute to

28. A. remain B. expand C. function D. account

29. A. problem B. concept C. debate D. program

30. A. original B. recreational C. similar D. multiple

31. A. measured B. cleared C. changed D. designed

32. A. lessening B. predicting C. managing D. judging

33. A. precise B. complicated C. confusing D. imaginative

34. A. extra B. rarer C. local D. fewer

35. A. difficult B. beneficial C. known D. available

第二节（原创题）语法填空（共 10 题；每题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面句子，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The image of auspicious clouds (祥云) is a widely known cultural

symbol in China. Since ancient times, it has been regarded
____36____ a symbol of blessings, and has been ____37____
(common) used in design patterns for clothing, artifacts (手工艺品),
furniture, architecture, as well as literary and artistic creations.
Wang Anshi (1021-1086) in the Northern Song Dynasty ____38____
(compose) a poem with "the auspicious clouds" as its theme, "the
roof tile of the royal palace, still covered in snow, glitters under the
sunshine to respond to the auspicious clouds". In ____39____ (novel)
of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, ____40____ are also plentiful
descriptions of the auspicious clouds. For example, in The Legend
of Deification, there is a scene ____41____ (describe) people's
imagination of the ____42____ (beauty) fairyland, where "the sky is
painted with a rosy brush, with auspicious clouds in five colors
floating and glowing in an elegant manner".
In the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, the graphic image (图形)
____43____ (employ) in the design of the Olympic Torch
____44____ the official uniform of Chinese athletes, implying the
idea of being the "origin of symbiotic and inclusive harmony". The
auspicious clouds, ____45____ have been favored by Chinese
people for thousands of years, have become a symbol of
expectation for happiness in both literary and artistic creations and
daily life.

第四部分（原创题）单句填空（共 10 题；每题 0.5 分，满分 5 分）

阅读下面句子，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

46. It is not known how many people remain _____ (trap) in places where fighting continues today. (所给词的适当形式填空)

47. The department has failed to _____ (priority) safety within oil industry. (所给词的适当形式填空)

48. We are faced with two apparently _____ (contradict) statements. （所给词的适当形式填空）

49. His work suffered because of his total _____ (absorb) in sport. (所给词的适当形式填空)

50. He had a sense of humor and what he said could be very _____ (amuse). (所给词的适当形式填空)

51. The bank isn't performing as well as some of its _____ (compete). (所给词的适当形式填空)

52. He has been an active _____ (participate) in the discussion. (所给词的适当形式填空)

53. The fence marks the _____ (边界，边界线) between my property and hers. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

54. He sold his restaurant and opened an _____ (完全相同的) one in California. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

55. Her work has been of _____ (始终如一地；一贯地) high

standard. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

第五部分 写作（改编题）（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

56. 随着信息技术的蓬勃发展,人们阅读纸质媒体的热情在逐渐减少。假定你是校英语报主编李华,请你写一篇英语短文,呼吁大家重拾对纸质阅读的热情。具体内容如下:

1. 介绍现状;
2. 纸媒的重要性;
3. 提出呼吁。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 词左右;
2. 请在答题卡相应位置作答。

Embracing the Magic of Print Media

第二节（满分 25 分）

57.

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。

Kathy's family vacation to the beach was usually the highlight of her summer. This year, however, her parents announced a new rule: no phones for the entire week.

"But my friends will be expecting updates about the trip," Kathy complained. Kathy's mom gave her a serious look. Unwillingly, Kathy handed her phone over and her mom locked it away.

The drive to the beach house took most of the day. As they turned off the highway onto country back roads, the clouds darkened.

Rain started to pour. "Even more beautiful in the rain," her mother said. "What do you think, Kathy?" Kathy glared at her mom.

"Beautiful," she muttered.

That night after dinner, Kathy wandered into the kitchen, where her father was washing dishes. She gave her father a loving look and said in her sweetest voice, "Couldn't I have my phone back, just for one second? Just so I can tell everyone what an amazing time I'm having."

"Can't," he said. "It's not here. Remember?" Kathy was very annoyed. Having nothing better to do, she examined the dusty bookcase in the living room. The books looked as dull as the weather. On the top shelf, however, she spotted a puzzle. She took it, emptied the

pieces on the table, and began to sort them.

After what seemed like a few minutes, she looked up. It was past ten o'clock. She had been working for almost two hours! She yawned. The puzzle was less than half done, but she was exhausted. So, she went to bed.

When Kathy awoke the next morning, she jumped out of bed and threw open the curtains. A blazing sun was rising over the blue ocean. The sky was cloudless. The scene reminded Kathy of a photo that her friend Betty had recently sent her.

This view was even better. It would leave everyone speechless.

Kathy dashed to her bedside table and reached for her phone. But there was nothing there. She sighed. Still, she wandered in front of the window, admiring the sunrise.

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。

After a quick breakfast, Kathy headed to the beach.

Appreciating the finished puzzle, she realized she hadn't thought

of her cellphone for hours.

1-5 AABBC 6-10 CABAA 11-15 BACCB 16-20 CACBC

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A. Washing the clothes. B. Watering the flowers. C. Doing the dishes.

2. When does the conversation take place

A. At 12:25. B. At 12:30. C. At 12:35.

3. Where are the speakers likely to go next

A. To a gift shop. B. To a dessert shop. C. To Emily's place.

4. How does the woman sound

A. Excited. B. Worried. C. Impatient.

5. What are the speakers mainly discussing

A. Tips on improving brain health.

B. Ways to study a foreign language.

C. Benefits of learning a new language.

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B. Looking after the man's cat.

C. Keeping a pet at home.

7. What does the man believe is the most important thing about keeping a pet

- A. Spending enough time with a pet.
- B. Preparing a good living space for a pet.
- C. Getting a pet that matches one's lifestyle.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How did the woman and Vicky know each other

- A. Through a trip. B. Through the Internet. C. Through a baseball match.

9. What is Vicky fond of doing according to the woman

- A. Going surfing. B. Doing online shopping. C. Making sweet food.

10. Which of the following will the woman send to Vicky

- A. Spicy pork sausage. B. Brown sugar. C. Rice wine.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who did the man meet this morning

- A. His fitness coach. B. His former neighbor. C. His primary school teacher.

12. What does Cathy look like

- A. She has blue eyes. B. She is tall and strong. C. She wears a pair of glasses.

13. Why did the man go to Oak City Mall

- A. To apply for a job as a waiter.
- B. To try some Italian dishes.
- C. To give his friend a hand.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did the man give the woman half an hour ago

A. A notebook. B. A desk calendar. C. A shopping list.

15 What is the woman's first suggestion

A. Staying organized. B. Doing physical activities. C. Keeping mentally active.

16. Where does the woman usually put her keys

A. On her desk. B. In her wallet. C. In a drawer.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

17. What did Fang Wenjing think of the food in the canteen

A. It was delicious and inexpensive.

B. It was not well-balanced but cheap.

C. It tasted soft and mild.

18. What does Hu Yifan do

A. A chef. B. A tour guide. C. A canteen manager.

19. Who can enjoy a 30% discount in the canteen

A. People aged between 60 and 79.

B. People aged between 80 and 89.

C. People aged over 90.

20. What change do community canteens make to satisfy young people

A. They provide takeaway service.

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