万州二中高 2026 届高一下期入学考试英语试题

（120 分钟 满分 150 分）

第一部分 听力理解（共两节，满分 30 分）

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5.What is the man doing

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A. Favorable. B. Disapproving. C. Casual.

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A.12. B.14. C.16.

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A. At a company. B. At a school. C. At a studio.

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There are plenty of things to do and see around Cusco, Peru that children will enjoy.

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Many children will enjoy the opportunity to ride a horse. The Happy Ranch horse farm organizes horse rides through the countryside passing wheat fields and small towns, wooden huts, open air markets and cooking outside over a fire. Price for a horse ride is US $ 12 per person.

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If you enjoy local food, taking a cooking class could be fun. Several restaurants offer classes, which start with a visit to a local market to buy fresh ingredients (原料). Wearing a cook's hat, children can help washing and cutting. Prices for a 3 hours class start at US $ 13 per person.

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A hot air balloon ride will give you great views of the city. The balloon goes up about 200 meters if weather conditions are OK less if conditions are windy. The balloon will stay at that altitude for about 10 minutes. Prices are US $ 20 for an adult, half price for

children.

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C. Visitors prepare ingredients by themselves.

D. Children take part in the whole cooking process.

3. How much does it take a couple with a kid to ride a hot air balloon

A. US $ 20. B. US $ 30. C. US $ 40. D. US $ 50.

B

It was a warm evening in August in 1995. Robert Blocker was driving to Yale University after being appointed as the university's Dean (院长) of Music. He didn't expect to see many people, but a couple of students met him and showed him around.

“When I looked at the history of the university and how people are devoted to the school’s art programs, I was honored by the chance to work there. I could not wait for the next day to start my job. And that excitement never changed because every day was different. My job as dean was not scheduled. I walked around the campus and students talked to me. I went to rehearsals (排演) by the students and teachers and got inspired by them,” he adds.

After nearly three decades as the Dean of Music at Yale, the 77-year-old retired from the position on Aug 31. Also an expert pianist, he remains a professor of piano at the music school, as well as professor of leadership strategies at Yale School of Management. Among his countless contributions as dean, Blocker developed long-term relationships with fellow musicians in China. He once toured cities, including Shenzhen, Shanghai and Hangzhou, giving lectures to the youngsters.

“China is a very special place for me. I am very happy to be back after the pandemic (疫情) to meet my friends and colleagues,” Blocker says, adding that he is particularly excited about being with young students.

Yang Suxian director of the Shenzhen Piano Music Festival, says, “He has been very supportive and has participated in the Shenzhen Piano Music Festival for years, even during the pandemic.”

Blocker's vision of a more hopeful world is reflected in his belief that music bridges the understanding between people.

"Music brings hope. People may speak different languages and have different ideas but music speaks to each other's heart, and that's why we keep this work going on and why the work never ends," he says, "Our job is to let music heal the world by allowing us to understand and find a common place in our hearts."

4. How did Robert Blocker feel after being appointed as the university's Dean

A. Anxious. B. Thrilled. C. Terrified. D. Challenged.

5. What is included in Robert Blocker's work at Yale

A. Teaching leadership skills. B. Reviving art programs of the school. C. Giving concerts when touring cities in China. D. Organizing rehearsals for students and teachers.

6. What is the author's purpose in mentioning Yang Suxian's words

A. To advertise the festival in Shenzhen. B. To stress Robert's preference for music.

C. To review the hardships during the pandemic. D. To show Robert's care about Chinese musicians.

7. What do we know about musicians' job from the last paragraph

A. Spreading music to the whole world.

B. Translating music into a common language.

C. Helping people to reach an agreement on music.

D. Guiding people to know themselves better through music.

C

Handwritten Chinese characters (文字) can be beautiful. I still remember looking at Chinese and not understanding anything it said and yet feeling a strong attraction. In fact, some students start learning Chinese because of the characters. After having studied Chinese for a while, I realized that handwriting in Chinese takes a very long time to learn.

Living as we do in a digital era (数字时代) with smartphones and computers, most students sooner or later ask themselves this question: Is it really necessary to learn how to write by hand in Chinese When using smartphones or computers, we can use phonetic input (语音输入) systems, which choose the characters we want for us as long as we can remember how they are pronounced. Since we enter different characters, we seldom need to be able to recognize the difference between characters in detail; the computer makes the right choices for us. Do we really need to write Chinese by hand at all

I think most people agree that you should learn to write at least some characters at some point as a student of Chinese, although not necessarily straight away and not necessarily all the characters

that you can say. But unless you don't care about written language at all, you should learn the basics of handwriting. Without it, it will be very hard to understand characters. You don't need to be a calligraphy master (书法大师), but you do need basic handwriting skills to do this. Simply looking at things is, as usual, a bad way of learning.

I think learning the most common 500 characters or so is a good idea for all students. If you actually want to write by hand, increase that to 1, 000. Then learn to handwrite characters outside of the 1, 000 most common on a need-to-know basis.

8. What does the author think of Chinese characters

A. They are less communicative than English words.

B. They attract some foreigners to learn Chinese.

C. They show the greatness of Chinese culture.

D. They are not really that difficult.

9. What can we infer about characters in Paragraph 2

A Characters are very difficult for foreigners to learn.

B. People believe learning to write characters is important.

C. People doubt the necessity of learning to write characters.

D. Characters may disappear with the development of society.

10. What does the underlined word "this" in Paragraph 3 refer to

A. Understanding characters.

B. Being a calligraphy master.

C. Keeping a good learning habit.

D. Learning basic handwriting skills.

11. What's the author's attitude to learning to write characters in the digital age

A. Uncaring. B. Worried.

C. Supportive. D. Surprised.

D

Dragons, a famous imaginary beast born from fantasy, are often present in stories in the west and east. In both cultures, dragons are generally recognized as massive creatures capable of flight. They have great power and are often associated with magical abilities. However, due to their different cultural roots and images, there exist significant differences in the way dragons are regarded in the west and east, particularly in China.

Chinese dragons most resemble snakes, and have four claws and no wings. They often have features of other animals, including carp, tigers, and eagles. In the contrast, Western dragons look like huge lizards with big claws and large bat-like wings, and are often shown with spines or rough scales.

In traditional Chinese culture, a dragon is a symbol of luck, power and high status. They can cause weather changes and bring rainfall

to the fields to ensure rich harvests. They are considered divine (神圣的) creatures, which hold an important position as the head of the four spirits. Therefore, to symbolize their power, ancient Chinese emperors decorated their clothes with dragon patterns. These clothes are known as dragon robes. Many Chinese view the dragon as a national symbol, proudly referring to themselves as “descendants of the dragon”. In the west, however, a dragon symbolizes an evil creature that spreads violence and terror throughout the land. They are believed to be transformed by the devil, with the ability to breathe fire or spit poison. Many western tales show dragons being defeated and killed to protect people from danger.

Today, dragons continue to evolve, exceeding traditional boundaries and finding new significance in global culture. They are no longer associated with evil or good, but rather as complex characters with their own unique personalities and motivations. For example, Toothless from How to Train Your Dragon begins as a dangerous dragon but evolves into a misunderstood being with love and compassion. This challenges the idea of dragons as naturally evil, presenting them as complex beings with emotions and motivations.

12. What do western dragons and eastern dragons have in

common

A. They have rough skin. B. They are huge and powerful.

C. They are in the shape of snakes. D. They have big claws and wings.

13. What do we know from paragraph 3

A. Western dragons are a symbol of authority.

B. Dragons in China can protect people from danger.

C. Chinese dragons can control rainfall and breathe fire.

D. Dragons are believed to cause chaos in western culture.

14. What is new about dragons in today's global culture

A. They are regarded as adventurous creatures.

B. They are closely associated with evil or good.

C. They have more diverse emotions and personalities.

D. They tend to represent human spirits facing challenges.

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

A. The Dragon Elements in Global Culture

B. The Origin of Dragons in Chinese History

C. The Magical Animals in Different Countries

D. The Images of Dragons in Western Traditions

第二节（共 5 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Food plays an essential role in our lives and rightfully so: The food we eat is related to our culture. ___16___. Don't believe me Here's why food is the best way to understand a culture:

___17___

It doesn't matter where you're from-you have to eat. Your social culture most likely developed from the need to eat. Once they surpassed hunting and gathering, many early civilizations organized themselves in ways that promoted food distribution and production. That also meant that the animals, land and resources you were near governed what you'd consume and how you'd prepare and cook it.

Food preservation techniques are unique to climates and lifestyles. Ever wonder why the process to preserve meat is so different around the world ___18___. In Morocco, if preserved correctly, Khlea, a dish, is still good for two years when stored at room temperature. That makes much sense in Morocco, which has had a strong nomadic(游牧的)population, desert landscape, and extremely warm, dry temperatures.

The main local cuisines illustrate historical eating patterns.

Some societies have cuisines that are entirely based on meat, and others are almost entirely plant-based. India's cuisine is extremely varied from region to region, with meat and wheat heavy dishes in

the far north, to spectacular fish delicacies in the east, to rice-based vegetarian diets in the south. ___19___.

Food tourism.

___20___. A food tourist won't just focus on having a pint at Oktoberfest, but will be interested in learning the German beer making process, and possibly how they can make their own fresh beer. Since their interest in food is more than meal deep, the tourists have the chance to learn local preparation techniques that can lead to other aspects of a particular region's culture.

A. Food affects the civilization

B. Food is a universal necessity

C. And the western part is home to strict vegetarians

D. Some people have a trip just for enjoying the food

E. It has to do with local resources, needs, and climates

F. You can learn much about a particular culture by exploring their food

G. Some people have taken the combination of food and culture to a new level

第三部分（共三节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

On May 12, 2008, a deadly earthquake rocked 23-year-old Liao Zhi's apartment building in Sichuan, causing it to fall down.

Among the debris, Ms Liao, a dancer, heard the search and rescue team____21____her, but she didn't have the energy (力气) to____22____. Then she heard her father calling her name. She thought: "I must____23____my father again."

She made it out alive after being trapped for 30 hours but she____24____everything: Her home, her daughter and both her legs.

In the hospital, she managed to bear the pain and____25____with other patients.

They asked her: "How are you still laughing at this point "

"Because I am still____26____," she replied.

Two months after the earthquake, she was asked if she wanted to take up dancing____27____. At the time, she was still in recovery (康复), but that did not stop her determination. "I____28____to get on the stage (舞台) one more time," she said.

However, from treatment to the adjusting (适应) of prosthetic limbs (义肢), Ms Liao said it was a(n)____29____journey. "It was common to be in so much pain," she said.

After seeing many patients couldn't adjust to their prosthetic legs, Ms Liao almost_____30_____the wheelchair.

“I had to be_____31_____everywhere: To the shower, to the bathroom ... I didn’t have any_____32_____.”

In the end, she refused to_____33_____anyone and decided to have prosthetic limbs fitted.

Today, she can be seen dancing and rock-climbing.

“It’s easy to lose_____34_____in difficult situations,” she said. “I was that close to giving up many times — but I am_____35_____I didn’t.”

21. A. praising B. treating C. looking for D. running after

22. A. exercise B. try C. answer D. dance

23. A. help B. see C. follow D. find

24. A. lost B. needed C. remembered D. knew

25. A. competed B. walked C. worked D. joked

26. A. satisfied B. healthy C. alive D. amazed

27. A. again B. too C. instead D. soon

28. A. refused B. wanted C. promised D. failed

29. A. important B. short C. difficult D. dangerous

30. A. discovered B. received C. changed D. chose

31. A. carried B. sent C. encouraged D. welcomed

32. A. right B. freedom C. idea D. time

33. A. learn from B. talk with C. care about D. depend on

34. A. interest B. power C. hope D. trust

35. A. afraid B. glad C. surprised D. sure

第二节（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

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。

With the rapid extinction of many wild species, more and more people come to realize the great importance of wildlife protection. We have to understand the problem in ___36___ new light: we protect ourselves through protecting wildlife. On the one hand, any species of wildlife helps to keep the ecological balance(生态平衡). ___37___ one species becomes extinct, it will disappear forever. What is more, it will result ___38___ the extinction of a chain of wildlife, which may lead to unpredictable disasters. On the other hand, the modern science and technology makes ___39___possible for us to learn more about wildlife. By now, scientists ___40___(find) that wildlife has unknown genetic codes(遗传密码), which may turn out ___41___ (free) human beings from serious diseases and ___42___ (nature) disasters in the future.

It is necessary for us to protect wildlife ___43___(immediate) before it is too late, although man has already polluted the environment and threatened the ___44___(exist) of many wild species. Let's take action to protect wildlife. ___45___(learn) to live in harmony with all wildlife is part of modern civilization.

第三节：根据中文或首字母提示写出单词。（每空 1 分，共 15 分）

46. 比尔已经完全从心脏病中恢复过来。他现在非常开心。

Bill _____ _____ from his heart disease. He is very happy now.

47. 我一从学院毕业就在那里工作了 3 年。

I have worked there for three years, just after _____ _____ a college.

48. 如果你对中国的传统文化充满了好奇，不要错过这个难得的机会。

If you are _____ _____ traditional Chinese culture, don't miss this excellent opportunity.

49. 毒品贩子受到四面八方攻击。

Drug dealers came _____ _____ from all sides.

50. 我们国家各地风俗习惯迥然不同。

Our country _____ widely in tradition _____ one area to another.

51. He's a lonely old man who only has his dog to keep him c_____.（根据首字母单词拼写）

52. Her parents died in the accident, but she s_____. (根据首字母单词拼写)

53. The lifeboat was sent out to r_____ the sailors from the sinking ship. (根据首字母单词拼写)

54. He decided to d_____ all his books to the Hope Project. (根据首字母单词拼写)

55. Adapting to the new environment is really a big

c_____ for freshmen. (根据首字母单词拼写)

第四部分 书面表达（满分 25 分）

56. 假如你是李华, 准备邀请你的英国朋友 Peter 来中国参加元宵节庆祝活动，并提前告知他元宵节的相关情况。要点如下：

1.时间及起源；

2.活动内容；

3.意义。

注意：

1.词数 100 左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

3.文章开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Peter,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours

Li Hua

听力 1—5 CACBC 6—10 BAACC 11—15 ABABB 16—20

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A. US $ 20. B. US $ 30. C. US $ 40. D. US $ 50.

【答案】1. B 2. C 3. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了在秘鲁的库斯科孩子们会喜欢做的事情。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Horse riding 部分的句子“The Happy Ranch horse farm organizes horse rides through the countryside passing wheat fields and small towns, wooden huts, open air markets and cooking outside over a fire.(“快乐牧场”马场组织人们骑马穿越乡村，经过麦田、小镇、木屋、露天市场和户外生火做饭)”可知，在 Horse riding，你可以去骑马。故选 B 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Cooking class 部分的句子“Several restaurants offer classes, which start with a visit to a local market to buy fresh ingredients.(有几家餐厅提供课程，首先是去当地市场购买新鲜的原料)”可知，参观者需要自行准备原料。故选 C 项。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Hot air balloon 部分的句子“Prices are US $20 for an adult, half price for children.(价格为成人 20 美元，儿童半价)”可知，一对带孩子的夫妇坐热气球要花的钱是 US $ 20+US $ 20+US $ 10=US $ 50。故选 D 项。

B

It was a warm evening in August in 1995. Robert Blocker was driving to Yale University after being appointed as the university’s Dean (院长) of Music. He didn’t expect to see many people, but a couple of students met him and showed him around.

“When I looked at the history of the university and how people are

devoted to the school's art programs, I was honored by the chance to work there. I could not wait for the next day to start my job. And that excitement never changed because every day was different. My job as dean was not scheduled. I walked around the campus and students talked to me. I went to rehearsals (排演) by the students and teachers and got inspired by them," he adds.

After nearly three decades as the Dean of Music at Yale, the 77-year-old retired from the position on Aug 31. Also an expert pianist, he remains a professor of piano at the music school, as well as professor of leadership strategies at Yale School of Management. Among his countless contributions as dean, Blocker developed long-term relationships with fellow musicians in China. He once toured cities, including Shenzhen, Shanghai and Hangzhou, giving lectures to the youngsters.

"China is a very special place for me. I am very happy to be back after the pandemic (疫情) to meet my friends and colleagues," Blocker says, adding that he is particularly excited about being with young students.

Yang Suxian, director of the Shenzhen Piano Music Festival, says, "He has been very supportive and has participated in the Shenzhen Piano Music Festival for years, even during the pandemic."

Blocker's vision of a more hopeful world is reflected in his belief

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