

乐山市高中 2025 届教学质量检测

英 语

(本试卷共 10 页，满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟)

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 作答时，务必将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷及草稿纸上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 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。每段对话后面有一个小题，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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.15.

C. £9.18.

答案是 B。

1. Why did the woman change her hairstyle?
A. To look better. B. To get a new job. C. To save time.
2. What does the man want to do first?
A. Clean up. B. Have lunch. C. Make a plan.
3. Where did the woman read?
A. On the train. B. On the subway. C. On the bus.
4. What will the man probably do next?
A. Check out. B. See a doctor. C. Take some medicine.
5. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. A girl who is the winner.
B. An award about competition.
C. An excellent painting.

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. Which animal does the man like the most?
A. The tiger. B. The giraffe. C. The monkey.
7. How much does a kid pay to get in?
A. \$ 10. B. \$ 9. C. \$ 5.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where is the man?
A. At a restaurant. B. At his friend's. C. At home.
9. How many kinds of soup are mentioned in the conversation?
A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Bus routes. B. Traffic jams. C. City transport.
11. What does the man think they should do?
A. Build more roads.
B. Improve transport service.
C. Charge people to use their cars.
12. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man often has traffic accidents.
B. The bus routes in the city go straight.
C. The woman supports public transport.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What happened in the speakers' chemistry study?
A. They failed the exam.
B. They found it difficult.
C. They found it interesting.
14. What is the woman going to do in the summer vacation?
A. Do more exciting things.
B. Study chemistry at home.
C. Go to the beach with her friends.
15. When will the man go to the beach?
A. Tomorrow. B. Next week. C. After two weeks.
16. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Strangers. C. Teacher and student.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is the speaker studying?
A. In primary school. B. In middle school. C. In college.
18. What does the speaker think of Leo?
A. Quiet. B. Ordinary. C. Hard-working.

19. What is Leo probably best at in school?
 A. Playing basketball. B. Singing songs. C. Playing the piano.
20. What can we know about Leo?
 A. He is ready to help others.
 B. He is top of the class.
 C. He does well in English.

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

On this page, you'll find my personal, hand-picked choices about the hotel rooms in New York, which can also be booked a few months in advance at discount (折扣) prices.






Cheap hotels in New York

I have distinguished between a cheap hotel and a top-class hotel in New York. Below you'll find my personal selection of cheap hotels that are affordable to book. These are not always the cheapest hotels in New York for these dates. However, they do have a very favourable price and are still good choices when taking location and quality into account.

Dates	Hotel	Price	Extras
Apr 16- May 21	Book the Red Lion Long Island City here	\$ 799	\$ 
May 14-May 19	Book the Yotel near Times Square here	\$ 1301	\$  
Jun 11- Jun 16	Book the Candlewood Suites Times Square here	\$ 1125	\$  


High class hotels in New York


The hotels below are more expensive than the cheap hotels. However, they are famous for their great savings compared to the regular rates in these periods. In short, a high class hotel in New York for a relatively low price. I also select these hotels myself daily based on current prices. Check out the table below to see which high class New York hotels you can book now!

Dates	Hotel	Price	Extras
Apr 16-Apr 21	Book the Hotel 50 Bowery here	\$ 1580	\$ 
May 14-May 19	Book the Artezen Hotel here	\$ 1860	\$  
Jun 11-Jun 16	Book the Motto by Hilton here	\$ 2265	\$  

Definition of symbols:

\$ = Free to cancel (取消)

 = I have stayed at this hotel myself for a minimum (最少量) of three nights

 = You save a minimum of 30% compared to the regular taxi in this period

21. Which hotel is the cheapest according to the passage?
A. The Hotel 50 Bowery. B. The Yotel near Times Square.
C. The Motto by Hilton. D. The Red Lion Long Island City.
22. How many hotels has the author stayed in at least 3 nights?
A. Six. B. Five. C. Four. D. Three.
23. Which statement is NOT true according to the text?
A. All hotels are picked by the author in person.
B. All hotel rooms are located in New York.
C. All hotel bookings can be canceled for free.
D. All hotels can be booked at discount price anytime.

B

Fried foods like French fries are going high-tech thanks to a company in California. Miso Robotics Inc. has released its Flippy 2 robot. It uses a large robotic arm and is directed by cameras and artificial intelligence. It takes frozen French fries and other foods out of a freezer, puts them into hot oil, and then places them ready-to-serve into a container.

Flippy 2 can cook several meals with different cooking processes at the same time. Miso says this reduces the need for employees and speeds up the time for people to get their food at drive-through windows.

Miso Chief Executive Mike Bell said that when an order comes in through the restaurant system, it automatically (自动地) tells Flippy what to do. “It does it faster or more accurately, more reliably and happily than most humans do it.” Bell added.

The robot’s name comes from an earlier robot named Flippy. Flippy was designed to flip (翻转) fast-food burgers. But once Miso’s team finished that machine, they saw there was a greater need at the fry station, especially late at night. Several restaurant chains have started using the robotic fry cook. Next, the company is developing Sippy, a drink-making robot that will take orders from buyers and prepare drinks.

Bell said that in the future, people will “walk into a restaurant and look at a robot and say, ‘Hey, remember the old days when humans used to do that kind of thing?’... it’s coming. ... It’s just a matter of ... how quick.”

24. What can Flippy 2 do?
A. Serve the table. B. Fry frozen food.
C. Place an order. D. Check the menu.
25. What is the main advantage of Flippy 2 over human cooks?
A. It never makes mistakes.
B. It cooks tastier food.
C. It saves cooking materials.
D. It offers quicker services.

26. What do Flippy 2 and Sippy have in common?
- A. They take orders from buyers directly.
 - B. They have been employed by restaurants.
 - C. They are only used in fast-food chains.
 - D. They are developed by the same company.
27. What is Mike Bell's attitude towards the robot cooks' future?
- A. Promising.
 - B. Uncertain.
 - C. Dark.
 - D. Costly.

C

Growing up on a remote Michigan farm, Henry Ford knew little of all this—but he soon showed his interest more in the industrial future than in the agricultural past. His father, William, hoped his eldest son would join him on the farm, and finally take it over. But Henry hated farm work and did everything he could to avoid it. It was not that he was lazy but that the repetitive (日复一日的) daily life of the farm upset him. If given a mechanical (机械的) job to do, he would set to work eagerly. When he was twelve, he became almost uncontrollably interested in clocks and watches. Soon he was repairing clocks and watches for friends.

In 1876, His wife died in childbirth. Henry suffered a blow and decided to get away from the farm as soon as he could. Three years later, he worked as a mechanic in Detroit. One day in 1877, when he first saw a steam-driven locomotive (蒸汽机车), Henry went to the locomotive driver and asked him with plenty of questions about the engine's performance. From then on, Henry became crazy about steam engines. Later, with the help of an old co-worker, Henry got an engineer position at the Edison Detroit Electricity Company. Although Henry quickly became chief engineer at the Detroit power factory, his interest in fuel engines dominated his life. He spent his most spare time trying to build an engine to his own design. Henry went through the hard way to build an engine by hand from the beginning. It was two years before he had succeeded in building a working car. It was unattractive-looking on bicycle wheels and driven by a rubber belt (橡胶带) that connected the engine. Henry called it the "Quadricycle".

28. Why did Henry hate the farm work?
- A. The farm work was complex.
 - B. The farm work was too much.
 - C. The farm work was too boring.
 - D. The farm work was traditional.
29. What does the underlined word "dominated" mean in Paragraph 2?
- A. Gave up
 - B. Broke down
 - C. Took up
 - D. Cut down
30. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. Henry's dream to be a successful engineer.
 - B. Henry's hard journey to build his working car.
 - C. Henry's family background to get an engineer job.
 - D. Henry's efforts to learn the agriculture knowledge.
31. Which word can best describe Henry?
- A. Generous.
 - B. Humorous.
 - C. Open-minded.
 - D. Strong-willed.

D

We often think that buying an artificial tree instead of a real one for Christmas will help the environment by not cutting down trees. However, this argument doesn't consider the process of producing and disposing of the trees, during which a lot of CO₂ emissions are being let off into the air. Actually, increased demand (需求) for real trees is helping the environment.

Artificial trees, when created, give out an average of 40kg of CO₂. To harvest a real Christmas tree, very little CO₂ emissions are caused. If left to biodegrade (生物降解), a real tree will return to the earth in one to two years depending on conditions. An artificial tree, however, will take hundreds of years to degrade, letting out more pollutants into the air. Further, even if an artificial tree is recycled, the process will continue to produce even more CO₂.

Real trees do not have these problems. They can have positive effects on our health. When they are near a window and regularly watered, they will produce clean oxygen which can improve health.

Undoubtedly, cutting down trees is bad for the environment, so what makes cutting down Christmas trees any different? Christmas trees have specific farms where they are harvested, meaning that protected forests aren't cut down, and, with every tree harvested a new one is planted. The trees aren't harvested until they are between 10 and 12 years old and the farms always have trees growing while they're harvesting this year's trees.

If you have already used an artificial tree, the best thing you can do is to keep using it year over year to save it from going to landfill.

32. What does the Paragraph 1 say about artificial trees?

- A. The process of producing them is difficult.
- B. The demand for them is on the increase.
- C. They help fight against CO₂ emissions.
- D. They do no good to the environment.

33. How is Paragraph 2 organized?

- A. By listing data.
- B. By explaining different views.
- C. By making comparisons.
- D. By giving examples.

34. What do we know about the real Christmas trees from the passage?

- A. They have a bad effect on the environment.
- B. Cutting them down almost causes no harm.
- C. They are harvested from protected forests.
- D. Harvesting them needs great efforts.

35. What's the purpose of the text?

- A. To inform us of the function of real Christmas trees.
- B. To tell us the benefit of not keeping a Christmas tree.
- C. To show artificial trees have less value than real trees.
- D. To explain why real Christmas trees are environmentally-friendly.

第二节 (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。

How can we make learning and reading fun again? How can we get our children excited to open a book? Or explore a new subject? Here are some ideas we used. Besides, these don't just work for kids! 36. So, try them for everyone in your family!

Find Fun Bookmarks

37. Have kids color them in and tell your kids to put one in the next good book they want to read, and you've instantly created a more fun experience.

38

Do you have a super comfortable place in your home just for reading? Perhaps it's time to make one! Throw blankets on the floor or make a permanent window seat where anyone can go to enjoy a good book. By making your home suitable for reading, you'll be setting the stage for lifelong readers.

Get Into a Program

Most libraries have a reading program that ends in a prize especially in the summer. If your kids don't have one, make your own reading challenge or program. 39. It will be the perfect end of summer to celebrate their accomplishment!

Model Learning

If you want your kids to become lifelong learners and readers, they should see their parents doing it too. The truth is that we do what is modeled for us, not what someone tells us to do. 40. You can take the step further by talking to your kids about the books you enjoy, or the new information you learned today. They will love sharing ideas and you'll be creating an environment that benefits them for a lifetime.

- A. Create a Reading Spot
- B. Find a Place for Reading
- C. Find books that you love to read and join a challenge yourself
- D. One of the best gifts you could give your kids is a love for learning
- E. Adults can also use extra motivation to get our minds in high condition
- F. These cute printable bookmarks to color are the perfect start to reading
- G. Let the kids decide what they'd like to do if they hit their reading goals

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 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、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Early in my college experience, the chair of the department, Susan, gave me a model of leadership. At first, she was a kind but 41 person, —her field was not in my planned area of research, and everything was going well with me, so I 42 she even knew who I was.

Then, a few months later, I was attacked by several men one Friday night. Susan emailed asking how I was doing. I guessed she was 43 doing her responsibility as a leader and I sent a brief reply, thinking our 44 would end there.

45, the emails kept coming. When I felt 46, Susan pushed me to get out and connect with people. When I wanted to leave the Ph.D. program, Susan 47 me to continue doing the work. Her sincere care and concern made me discover I could be sincere myself 48. But days before that term, an email 49 that Susan died from a heart surgery. I was crashed and lost. In the following weeks, I read her messages over and over again, helping me get through my 50. And I promised to follow her example.

So, years later, I tried to develop the same 51 with my students like Susan. At our weekly meetings, I invited each to share a (an) 52 of their former advisor. I did the 53 as well. Gradually, I built a rewarding relationship with my students.

I'm 54 to have had the opportunity to pay it forward. It is our duty to 55 students in all ways.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. distant | B. different | C. absent | D. lucky |
| 42. A. worried | B. knew | C. doubted | D. believed |
| 43. A. simply | B. slightly | C. seriously | D. truly |
| 44. A. struggle | B. exchange | C. match | D. program |
| 45. A. Otherwise | B. Therefore | C. Besides | D. However |
| 46. A. lonely | B. sleepy | C. ashamed | D. frightened |
| 47. A. demanded | B. encouraged | C. required | D. ordered |
| 48. A. on purpose | B. in turn | C. in short | D. on time |
| 49. A. reminded | B. transferred | C. informed | D. contained |
| 50. A. guilt | B. tension | C. anger | D. loss |
| 51. A. desire | B. love | C. grief | D. ignorance |
| 52. A. memory | B. interest | C. idea | D. duty |
| 53. A. experiment | B. research | C. discussion | D. sharing |
| 54. A. certain | B. confident | C. grateful | D. free |
| 55. A. judge | B. prepare | C. support | D. study |

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。

The Cheongsam, 56 is also known as Qipao or Chipao, is a traditional Chinese close-fitting dress for women, 57 (make) from satin brocade, silk, or cotton usually. Its main characteristics 58 (be) a mandarin collar, fitted waist, Chinese knotted buttons, hemmed slits on two sides, and a tailored form fit.

The Cheongsam has experienced 59 long history. It is recorded that the original Cheongsam was loose, long and wide. With time, the style of the Cheongsam began to change to 60 (close) fit people's bodies. After 1949, Chinese no longer wore the Cheongsam in daily life. In recent years the Cheongsam 61 (begin) to be worn more by Chinese people as formal wear 62 important occasions.

During its 63 (develop), two different styles came into being, the Shanghai style and the Beijing style. The Shanghai style, taking in 64 (west) elements (元素), focuses on diverse styles and shows the wearer's figure, while the Beijing style focuses on the traditional pattern with colorful decorations, displaying the beauty of the Cheongsam instead of the people wearing it. Of the two 65 (kind), Shanghai leads the fashion trends.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是高中学生李华, 得知我市将举办国际旅游节 (the International Tourism Festival), 需要英语志愿者, 你对此很感兴趣。请按要求写一封英文申请信, 内容包括:

1. 个人优势; 2. 能做的事情。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出。

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a senior high student. I'm writing to apply as a volunteer for the upcoming International Tourism Festival.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

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。

Jim Glaub had just been given the keys to his new Manhattan Apartment on 22nd Street. The previous tenant (租客) told him a strange thing. “Letters addressed to Santa Claus kept coming to the apartment, but no one knows why. ” The tenant said unwillingly.

Jim settled into his new home, and at the very beginning only a few letters came in from kids or parents, asking “Santa” for gifts they could not afford, such as toys, coats or dolls. Then in the months leading to Christmas, they were flooded. Every day, he’d open his mailbox to find it full of letters to Santa. He responded to as many as he could, writing notes, even buying gifts.

One day, Jim was responding to a letter when his roommate, Parker, walked in. “What are you doing?” Parker asked. “I’m writing a letter to a kid who asked for a new winter coat. I feel bad for these kids who are asking Santa for basic necessities.” Parker nodded. “It’s heartbreaking. But what can we do? We can’t fulfill (满足) all these requests ourselves.” Jim sighed. “I know. I wish we could help them all.” Despite the challenges, Jim and Parker continued to do their best to respond to as many letters as they could and fulfill some of the requests. This small act of kindness turned into an annual tradition, with Jim and Parker receiving thousands of letters every year.

Years went by, but things didn’t turn out to be better. It was time that Jim and Parker should find a way out to help more people and free themselves from the endless letters.

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。

One night, when they threw a Christmas party, a solution appeared.

Words of the act of kindness spread.