

## 乐山市高中 2026 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。

How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 15.

C. £ 9. 18.

答案是 B。

1. What is the woman going to do at 4 p. m. ?

A. Play baseball.

B. Watch a game.

C. Do her work.

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Boss and employee.

3. How much should the man pay?

A. \$ 90.

B. \$ 180.

C. \$ 200.

4. What does the woman want to do?

A. Plant trees.

B. Grow flowers.

C. Buy a farm.

5. Where does the conversation take place probably?

A. At an office.

B. In a police station.

C. In a hospital.

## 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 man make the call?

A. To reserve a theater seat.

B. To book a restaurant table.

C. To buy a concert ticket.

7. What kind of seats does the man want?

A. Ones near the window.

B. Ones in the middle of the hall.

C. Ones near the dance floor.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What is the man doing now?  
A. Having a class.                      B. Reading a newspaper.                      C. Taking a research.
9. How does the woman usually get the latest news?  
A. From TV.                                  B. From cell phone.                                  C. From newspapers.
10. What happened to the speakers?  
A. They got off at the wrong stop.  
B. They got on the wrong bus.  
C. They took a wrong turning.
11. How will the speakers go to the Book Building?  
A. On foot.                                      B. By bus.                                      C. By taxi.
12. What will the speakers do next?  
A. Buy some ice cream.                      B. Make a phone call.                      C. Have a rest.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

13. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Part-time jobs.                              B. School clubs.                              C. Free time activities.
14. What do we know about the man?  
A. He is usually relaxed.                      B. He is interested in boxing.                      C. He likes to stay up late.
15. How often does the woman practice in the band?  
A. Three times a week.                      B. Twice a week.                              C. Once a week.
16. What does the woman think of her busy life?  
A. Interesting.                                  B. Tiring.                                      C. Surprising.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

17. What day is it today?  
A. Sunday.                                      B. Wednesday.                                      C. Thursday.
18. Why does the speaker advise people to go to the beach early?  
A. There is a storm warning.  
B. Temperatures will drop a lot.  
C. It will be difficult to park.
19. What will temperatures be in the Sun Valley next Wednesday?  
A. About 10°C.                                  B. About 14°C.                                  C. About 20°C.
20. What will the weather be like in the deeper valley next week?  
A. Cloudy.                                      B. Rainy.                                      C. Foggy.

## 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

Four rural villages in China were named *Best Tourism Villages 2023* by the World Tourism Organization.

**Huangling village** in Jiangxi province, set in a hilly and mountainous region, is known for its surprising natural scenery, traditional architecture, and the preservation of ancient customs. The ancient houses in Huangling village are characterized by whitewashed walls, black-tiled roofs, and complex carved wooden elements. The village, rated as a national AAAA scenic spot, draws worldwide visitors throughout the year to view its live landscape.

**Zhagana village**, a globally important agricultural and cultural heritage site, is located at an altitude of 3,000 to 3,300 meters and is surrounded by mountains, in Gansu province. The steep

mountains and Tibetan – style houses make up a “grand stone palace” where tourists can enjoy the harmony of nature and culture.

**Xiajiang village**, located in East China’s Zhejiang province, is famous for its undestroyed natural beauty and a profound cultural heritage ranging from traditional folk culture to historical “red culture”. The village has introduced unique tourism routes, high – level cultural programs, and a diverse range of celebrations .

**Zhujiawan village**, situated in Zhashui county, Shangluo city, possesses a variety of over 1, 200 species of diverse animals and plant resources. Meanwhile, the village owns 25 intangible (无形的) cultural treasures. Additionally, it is home to 17 tangible cultural treasures. In recent years, Zhujiawan village has made use of its ecological strengths to develop tourism.

21. Which village best suits people who like animals and plants?

- A. Huangling village    B. Zhagana village    C. Xiajiang village    D. Zhujiawan village

22. What is the unique attraction of Xiajiang villiage?

- A. Red culture.    B. Cultural treasures.    C. Stone buildings.    D. Ancient customs.

23. What do the four villages have in common?

- A. They are all in mountainous regions.  
B. They all have natural and cultural beauties.  
C. They are all famous for grand buildings.  
D. They all have various celebration festivals.

## B

Nearly one in six adolescents (青少年) have experienced cyberbullying (网络欺凌), an international study has found. More school – aged children have reported being cyberbullied than before the pandemic, according to the report by the World Health Organization (WHO). The study surveyed more than 279,000 young people from 44 countries and regions.

In Wales, where nearly 37,000 young people were surveyed, 17% reported experiencing cyberbullying. The Health Behaviour in School – aged Children (HBSC) survey suggests the percentage of adolescents who reported being cyberbullied has increased since 2018, from 12% to 15% for boys and 13% to 16% for girls. In England, where more than 4,200 young people were surveyed, nearly one in five (19%) reported being cyberbullied at least once or twice in the past couple of months, and 11% reported cyberbullying others. In Scotland, where more than 4,300 young people were surveyed, 18% said they had experienced cyberbullying and 11% reported cyberbullying others.

The report said there was an “urgent need” to educate young people, families and schools of the forms of cyberbullying and its impacts.

Dr. Hans Henri P. Kluge, WHO regional director for Europe, said: “Protecting the health and wellbeing of teenagers and young adults is now a top priority, especially when it comes to addressing online peer violence (暴力). Cyberbullying, in particular, must be viewed as a major societal issue. With young people spending up to six hours online every single day, even small changes in the rates of bullying and violence can have deep influences on the health and wellbeing of thousands. This is both a health and a human rights issue, and we must step up to protect our children from violence and harm, both offline and online.”

24. What did the survey by WHO focus on?

- A. The reasons for worldwide adolescent cyberbullying .  
B. Effective anti – cyberbullying measures in schools.  
C. The seriousness of cyberbullying among adolescents.  
D. Positive and negative influences of cyberbullying.

25. What can be learned from paragraph 2?
- A. More adolescents are cyberbullied in Wales.
  - B. Cyberbullying has become more common in schools.
  - C. Cyberbullied people often cyberbully others.
  - D. Boys are more likely to be cyberbullied than girls.
26. Why does Kluge think cyberbullying is a serious issue?
- A. Because it attracts more adolescents to stay online .
  - B. Because it makes young people spend more time online.
  - C. Because it takes many forms and is hard to discover.
  - D. Because it is a kind of violence and harms teenagers a lot.
27. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The rise of cyberbullying among adolescents.
  - B. Harms of the Internet for young people.
  - C. Cyberbullying's impact on teenagers' social skills.
  - D. Measures to prevent online violence.

### C

I was out for my usual morning run through the late – summer heat. Resting under a bridge for a moment of shade, I saw two homeless men standing next to their sleeping bags. One smiled and gently raised his hand as if motioning (做手势) “hello” but didn't say a word. He wasn't asking for anything. I smiled and made the same motion back to him.

As I started back on my run, I thought about how much we all wanted connection. In that moment, this homeless man seemed to want to connect more than he wanted food or money.

We have all had experiences of feeling separate and lonely. Feeling separation doesn't have anything to do with being alone vs. being with people — it is about the human desire to feel connected by being seen and valued by another person.

We all benefit from connection. That homeless man impacted my day. After encountering him, I felt more grateful — appreciating all that I have. He inspired my compassion — I found myself feeling empathy (共鸣) for him. I had the choice to move towards separation or connection. Were there many ways in which he and I are very different? Absolutely! Are there many ways in which we are alike? Absolutely! I can reflect on times in my life that like him, I was in a situation I had never expected, times that I felt broke, times that I felt at a low point. And as he may have been feeling this morning, times when I needed someone to stop and acknowledge me.

We always have a choice as to whether we move towards separation or connection. Separation is looking at the homeless person and focusing on how untidy he looks, and criticizing why he has a cup of fine coffee if he is out of money. Connection is acknowledging that he impacted my day by reaching out to me.

28. Why was the homeless man motioning “hello” to the author?
- A. He was requesting for money or food.
  - B. He was expressing a desire for connection.
  - C. He was showing he was grateful for the author.
  - D. He was asking for the author's help.
29. What impact did the encounter bring to the author?
- A. He felt greater pity for the poor people.
  - B. He felt the loneliness in the homeless man.
  - C. He felt people's differences with each other.
  - D. He felt deeper empathy for the homeless man.
30. What does the underlined word “acknowledge” in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Criticize and judge.
  - B. Show pity on somebody.
  - C. Recognize and accept.
  - D. Help somebody out.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. *Choosing Connection over Separation.*
- B. *The Morning Run's Benefits for Health.*
- C. *Holding the Power of Emotion Control.*
- D. *A World of Connection and Separation.*

## D

Swimming in schools (群体) has massive energy – saving benefits for fish. A study by Zhang and Lauder from Harvard University has found that fish use half as much energy swimming at high speeds if they are in a school rather than alone, and they also recover in nearly half the time.

It has long been thought that swimming in schools reduces energy use in addition to various other benefits. But measuring energy use in free – swimming fish is not easy, not least because as fish swim faster they can no longer produce enough energy using only the oxygen they take in via their gills (鳃) — aerobic respiration (有氧呼吸) and start using energy reserves stored in muscles — anaerobic respiration (厌氧呼吸).

In the study, Zhang and Lauder put an individual fish and schools of around eight fish in long, narrow sealed tunnels where the speed of the water flow can be easily controlled. They then measured oxygen consumption. Different from previous studies, the pair kept measuring oxygen consumption for at least 19 hours after the fish swam at a certain speed.

They found that at low speeds — between 0 and 3 body lengths per second — there was little difference in energy use between schools and single fish. But at higher speeds fish in schools used a lot less energy. At 7 body lengths per second, for instance, on average each fish in a school used 53 per cent less energy than single fish. At this speed the schooling fish were still getting 50 percent of their energy from aerobic respiration, whereas the single fish were getting just 20 per cent, relying on anaerobic sources for the other 80 per cent.

“This study is exciting because it shows an indirect but overlooked benefit of these energy savings, which means fish have more energy to spend searching for food, digesting meals or avoiding predators.” says Shaun Killen at the University of Glasgow in the UK.

32. When fish swim at high speeds, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. consume no energy
- B. seldom breathe
- C. need more energy
- D. relax now and then

33. How did Zhang and Lauder do their research?

- A. By analyzing existing data.
- B. By conducting an experiment.
- C. By learning from previous studies.
- D. By observing fish in natural environment.

34. What can we infer from paragraph 4?

- A. The schooling fish save energy more efficiently.
- B. A single fish always uses more energy in swimming.
- C. Fish in schools swim faster than a single fish.
- D. Speed has nothing to do with energy consumption.

35. Where can we find the text?

- A. In a duty report.
- B. In a published book.
- C. In a science magazine.
- D. In a travel brochure.

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 your love languages help your career?

You've probably heard of the love languages and how they can affect your relationship. 36 The love languages can affect how you feel about your career, and strengthen relationships with colleagues, making you better at communicating and figuring out what you want and need from your

career.

### Words of affirmation(肯定)

You need praise — but it's not always being told you're perfect, it's about knowing your contributions have been acknowledged and are appreciated. So don't be afraid to share your ideas.

37 And you can actively seek out somebody who agrees with your ideas and give you the encouragement that you need to succeed.

### Physical touch

This love language is about the idea of physical presence and closeness, which leads to a positive work environment and a sense of connection to your team. Give your co-workers your full attention when they speak. 38 It helps create a work environment where everyone feels valued and understood.

### Quality time

39 Look for someone who you admire and respect so that you can discuss your challenges you're facing. Seek out opportunities to cooperate (合作) with the colleague (同事) who has the same skill with yours, where you can share knowledge and brainstorm for ideas that neither of you could think of on your own.

### Acts of service

If you feel the most appreciated when someone helps you out, your love language is acts of service. 40 By helping others, you not only feel appreciated and less stressed, but you also contribute to a more positive and productive work environment that benefits the whole team.

- A. Acts of service is a two-way street.
- B. Don't blame yourself for making mistakes.
- C. Be a source of encouragement and firm support.
- D. But did you know that they can also affect your career?
- E. You can participate in discussions to prove your profession.
- F. Here are some useful ways that love languages affect your career.
- G. If your love language is quality time, focus on one-on-one interaction.

## 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。

On September 17, 2022, Jeff Agar, 59, and his son, Johnny Agar, 28, took on the Ironman, an endurance (耐力) sport, in Maryland. Johnny has cerebral palsy (脑瘫). Jeff would 41 his arms and legs.

Jeff and Becki 42 to let their son's disabilities hold him back. At 15, they 43 him up with an organization that helps kids with 44 engage in endurance sports. That gave Johnny a life goal. He became 45 to racing, and Jeff wanted to be a part of it.

The Ironman required 46 of a 2.4-mile swim, a 112-mile bike ride, and a 26.2-mile marathon in under 17 hours. 47 the challenges, the pair had participated together in five Ironman 48.

The race began with Jeff 49 Johnny into a kayak (皮艇) for the swim in 90 minutes. Then it was on to the next leg: the bicycle ride. The bike has a(n) 50 seat in the back for Johnny that faces backward, the better to cheer on other competitors. Nine hours later, they faced the 51 marathon leg. With minutes left and 200 feet to the finish line, Jeff stopped to help Johnny out of his racing chair. Becki 52 Johnny his rolling walker. They 53 the finish line in 16 hours, 55 minutes, and 35 seconds.

The 54 cheered, and Johnny, together with Jeff and Becki, enjoyed the moment. It was a victory not just for the race, but for the love and 55.

- 41. A. look for                      B. come across                      C. act as                      D. put down
- 42. A. refused                      B. hesitated                      C. determined                      D. continued

- |                     |                     |                 |                 |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 43. A. gave         | B. picked           | C. broke        | D. signed       |
| 44. A. disabilities | B. responsibilities | C. pressures    | D. awards       |
| 45. A. known        | B. addicted         | C. deaf         | D. related      |
| 46. A. completion   | B. assistance       | C. protection   | D. permission   |
| 47. A. Without      | B. Despite          | C. Unlike       | D. Concerning   |
| 48. A. editions     | B. medals           | C. competitions | D. encounters   |
| 49. A. adopting     | B. controlling      | C. persuading   | D. helping      |
| 50. A. additional   | B. unnecessary      | C. fashionable  | D. obvious      |
| 51. A. local        | B. final            | C. formal       | D. professional |
| 52. A. awarded      | B. showed           | C. handed       | D. donated      |
| 53. A. destroyed    | B. crossed          | C. adjusted     | D. extended     |
| 54. A. trainers     | B. passersby        | C. guests       | D. crowds       |
| 55. A. forgiveness  | B. romance          | C. justice      | D. devotion     |

## 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。

In a world where parks are often ignored, a rising generation of enthusiasts is leading the way in rediscovering these public green spaces, Gui Qian reports. Cheng Yuyan never expected that the interest group “We Love Strolling in the Park”, 56 she casually created on Douban, 57 Chinese social media platform, four years ago, would now approach 100,000 members. Park enthusiasts from all over China and even overseas share park experiences, post photos 58 (take) in parks, and offer recommendations and reviews about parks.

“The growth of this group is the result of the organic 59 (develop), just like a park, where people 60 (natural) come together. The surge in member numbers also indicates parks play a 61 (important) role in people’s lives than before,” Cheng said.

Within this group, there is a tag called “20 minutes for parks”, which comes 62 a theory dating from the International Journal of Environmental Health Research. According to the theory, spending 20 minutes in a park daily 63 (help) to reduce stress, regardless of whether people exercise in it 64 simply take a walk.

Huang Bingbing, coming from Hunan and now living in Shenzhen, is a practitioner of the idea. “On that area of grass, I could connect with living plants and animals, 65 (allow) me to refresh my mind and heal from the stresses of the workplace,” Huang said.

## 第四部分 任务型阅读(共两节,满分 20 分)

To celebrate his girlfriend’s birthday, Luke Fortune drove from a small town in Central Oregon to Portland, where he parked his car in a paid garage overnight. The next morning, he discovered that the car’s window had been smashed(砸), along with his dreams for the future: His backpack and computer were gone.

“Everything important to me was on that computer,” said Fortune, 21, who is studying to become a paramedic(护理人员). “My classwork, every paper I’d written, and all the programs I needed for my paramedic tests. Every letter I was working on for job applications. I felt sick.” Two days after the theft, another young man was standing outside his apartment, also in Portland. Masoud Almazrouei, 29, is an exchange student from the United Arab Emirates. He had been approached by a man who said he had a computer for sale. Only \$200. Almazrouei, who had been in the United States for only a year, admits now that he was naive(天真). But he needed a computer, so he bought it, took it home, and turned it on. Within seconds, he saw files and photographs.

“I wondered who would sell a computer with all of this on it,” he said. “I realized it could be stolen.” Almazrouei found what appeared to be the owner’s cellphone number and called it.

“This guy with a thick accent told me he had my computer,” Fortune said. “He told me the story and said it was his fault. I thought it was a scam(骗局). I told him if he really had the computer, he should take it to the police.”

Soon after, a police officer called Fortune to say that a man had dropped the computer off and had said he was sorry. He dialed the man's number.

**第一节 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)**

根据文本内容从方框中选择恰当的词并用其正确形式填入文本图示中, 每词限用一次, 有两词为多余选项。

police owner	park approach	steal drop off	sick dial	see take up	buy celebrate
To <u>66</u> his girlfriend's birthday, Luke Fortune drove from Central Oregon to Portland.			⇒	He <u>67</u> his car in a paid garage.	
↓				↓	
The next morning, he found his car smashed and his computer <u>68</u> .			⇒	Fortune felt <u>69</u> because everything important was on the computer.	
↓				↓	
Two days later, Almazrouei <u>70</u> a computer from a man and turned it on.			⇒	<u>71</u> files and photographs on the computer, Almazrouei realized the computer could be stolen.	
↓				↓	
Almazrouei found the <u>72</u> phone number and called it.			⇒	Fortune thought it was a scam. He told him to take it to the <u>73</u> .	
Soon after, a police officer called Fortune his computer had been <u>74</u> there.			⇒	Fortune <u>75</u> the man's number.	

**第二节 (共 3 小题; 满分 10 分)**

根据文本内容回答下列问题。

76. Why did Almazrouei buy the computer from the man? (3 分)

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77. How did Fortune feel about Almazrouei's words? (3 分)

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78. What would Fortune say to Almazrouei when he got through? (4 分)

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**第五部分 写作 (满分 20 分)**

假定你是李华, 准备参加学校主题为“Saving Our Planet”的英语演讲比赛。请写一篇英语稿参赛。内容包括:

1. 地球面临的问题及原因;
2. 拯救地球的办法;
3. 号召大家保护地球。

注意: 1. 写作词数为 100 词左右; 2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

作文开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear friends and distinguished judges,

I'm contestant NO. 12. I'm privileged to stand here and deliver my speech themed on “saving our planet”.

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Thank you!