

2025 级高一上学期教学质量监测

英 语

(本试卷共 8 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。每段对话读两遍。

How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 15.

C. £ 9. 18.

答案是 B。

1. What will the woman buy?

A. Milk.

B. Bread.

C. Potatoes.

2. Where does the woman come from?

A. Italy.

B. Australia.

C. France.

3. What did the woman's brother do?

A. He broke the cards.

B. He washed clothes.

C. He made the cards.

4. What does the man think of putting the folding table together?

A. Interesting.

B. Hard.

C. Easy.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the street.

B. In a school.

C. In a bank.

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 is the man doing?

A. Watching TV.

B. Searching online.

C. Listening to the radio.

7. How will be the weather in Chicago next Saturday?

A. Rainy.

B. Sunny.

C. Cloudy.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their jobs.

B. Their children.

C. Their neighbors.

9. What can we learn about Jack?
 A. He is a student.
 B. He has three children.
 C. He went camping last weekend.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman hope to do?
 A. Take part in a class for arts.
 B. Apply for a job in a committee.
 C. Show her paintings in an exhibition.
11. When will the woman leave the town?
 A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.
12. What does the man offer to do for the woman?
 A. Lend his computer to her.
 B. Change the interview way for her.
 C. Travel to London to interview her.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does Lucy want to do in the future?
 A. Become a nurse. B. Become a teacher. C. Become a doctor.
14. Why can't Gina open an Italian restaurant right now?
 A. Because she lacks enough experience.
 B. Because she hasn't found a suitable site.
 C. Because she doesn't have enough money.

15. What suggestion does the man make to Gina?
 A. Hiring a cook. B. Going back to school. C. Teaching an cooking class.
16. What is the relationship between the speakers?
 A. Husband and wife. B. Doctor and patient. C. Shopkeeper and customer.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How much should children aged between 14 and 16 pay per week?
 A. £ 85. B. £ 95. C. £ 105.
18. What should children bring?
 A. Special clothes. B. Their lunch. C. Their books.
19. When will a show be on?
 A. On Monday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.
20. What can children do today?
 A. Ask for a booking form.
 B. Attend the summer course.
 C. Visit the Silver Star School.

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

Cultural Festivals Around the World

Some people travel for a view, others travel for meaning. Around the entire world, people gather in celebrations to tell unique stories of their culture. We've gathered a bucket list for you. Save this for later; these experiences are worth the distance.

Día de los Muertos, Mexico

October 31st–November 2nd

This is Mexican culture in full bloom; the Day of the Dead is a festival of remembrance, where

death does not walk beside us with fear but with love, joy and laughter. Every painted face is a reminder to carry on the memories for loved family members that passed away.

Chinese New Year, China

Start of Lunar Calendar (usually falls between January and February)

The Chinese New Year is one of the largest migrations on earth, with millions traveling home to reunite. From red lanterns, dancing dragons, and fireworks to fresh dumplings, this isn't just a celebration but a homecoming for so many and a symbol of new beginnings.

La Tomatina, Spain

Late August

Began in 1945, La Tomatina has evolved into the biggest food fights in the world. Each year, over one hundred metric tons of tomatoes are thrown into the streets. The entire week becomes a celebration, featuring grand parades, music, and the opportunity to try local Spanish cuisine.

Songkran Water Festival, Thailand

April 13th–15th

For three days, what seems like the world's biggest water fight is actually a cultural tradition of cleaning, renewal and blessing. Think of being sprayed (喷洒) by elephants in the streets, little kids with water guns, temple visits and huge parades that fill the streets with joy. This is one of the happiest festivals in the world.

21. Which festival is held for family reunion?

- A. Día de los Muertos.
- B. Chinese New Year.
- C. La Tomatina.
- D. Songkran Water Festival.

22. What do La Tomatina and Songkran Water Festival have in common?

- A. They provide local food.
- B. They last for a whole week.
- C. They have huge parades.
- D. They involve elephant rides.

23. Where is this text probably taken from?

- A. A travel guide.
- B. A novel.
- C. A scientific survey.
- D. A culture research.

B

A Sweden study found as few as one in 10 people practice the best brushing skill. And a British survey showed that almost half people did not know how to brush their teeth properly.

“Lots of patients understand that what they need to do is remove food leftovers,” says Josefine Hirschfeld, specialist in teeth health. “That is only partly true. It's much more important to get bacteria (细菌) out of the teeth.” These bacteria and other microorganisms grow inside everyone's mouth, and form the *dental plaque* (牙菌斑). It is made up of around 700 different species of bacteria. “They stuck to the teeth, and can't be easily rinsed off – it really needs to be cleaned with your brush,” says Hirschfeld.

The most important place to brush is not in fact the teeth, but the gumline (牙龈). This is where bacteria are best able to invade and cause swelling, and eventually conditions such as gumline disease. In fact, “brushing your teeth” is something of a wrong name. “Think of brushing your gumline, rather than the teeth themselves,” says Hirschfeld.

Brushing too hard, especially with a hard-bristled (硬毛的) brush, can cause damage to the gumline. That offers an opportunity for bacteria to enter the bloodstream. And hard brushing over the teeth can leave small marks, which develop into significant damage over time. There are some toothbrushes and toothpastes (牙膏) on the market that will literally “brush the teeth away”, says Hirschfeld. Toothpastes marked as “whitening” and hard-bristled brushes are both well-known for causing harm this way, particularly when used together.

24. What is the key goal of brushing teeth according to Hirschfeld?

- A. To make teeth whiter.
- B. To clean out food leftovers.
- C. To get rid of bacteria.
- D. To practice brushing skills.

25. What might the underlined phrase “rinsed off” in Paragraph 2 mean?
A. Washed away. B. Brushed out. C. Covered up. D. Burned down.
26. Why is the gumline the most important place to brush?
A. Because bacteria stays there for the longest time.
B. Because bacteria attacks there most easily.
C. Because the gumline covers the teeth to protect them.
D. Because the gumline can't brush itself.
27. What is the result of brushing too hard?
A. It makes the teeth easy to fall out. B. It cleans the bacteria out completely.
C. It hurts the gumline and the teeth. D. It puts too much toothpaste on the teeth.

C

Obesity (肥胖) and diabetes (糖尿病) have affected more young people. Many are going online to share their stories. They talk about what it's like to find out they have diabetes at a young age. For example, “Diabetes harming young people” has become one of the hot topics on Sina Weibo, which has been read more than 46 million times.

Guo Xiaohui, a senior doctor at Peking University First Hospital, told that 20 years ago, none of her diabetic patients were under 30, but now about 20% are. Yao Qiyuan, a senior doctor at Huashan Hospital, noted that some patients are even in middle or primary school, often with obesity and high blood pressure. “Obesity is one of the major causes of diabetes and other diseases. Around 10 percent of children under the age of 6 are obese, and 20 percent for children aged between 6 and 17 are obese.” Yao said.

Experts said the reasons for the increasing number of young people who have diabetes are complex. They eat food with lots of oil and sugar and have an unhealthy daily schedule. Some drinks like Cola and Pepsi are so attractive that many youth seldom drink water. But among all the factors, it ranks the top that younger people lack medical knowledge and often think that only older people suffer from such diseases.

Many young diabetic patients go to the hospital for treatment after they develop serious complications (并发症) and it is often too late for effective treatments, Yao said. She suggested that more efforts should be made to increase health education among teenagers, monitor children's diets, and ensure that they have enough time for sports every day.

28. What can we learn from the first paragraph?
A. Only young people talk about diabetes.
B. The topic about young diabetics has drawn public attention.
C. Obesity is less talked about online.
D. Young people with diabetes are unwilling to share their stories.
29. What do Guo Xiaohui and Yao Qiyuan's words show?
A. Diabetes is increasingly affecting younger people.
B. Young people are easier to have diabetes than the elderly.
C. Obesity and high blood pressure come from diabetes.
D. People younger than 30 years old is less likely to have diabetes.
30. What is the most important reason for young people's risk of diabetes?
A. Keeping Irregular lifestyles.
B. Preferring sweet drinks to water.
C. Lack of awareness about the diseases.
D. Consuming high-fat and high-sugar foods.
31. What is Yao's suggestion for addressing the problem?
A. Providing more medical equipment for parents.
B. Developing effective drugs for young diabetic patients.
C. Starting treatment after getting complications.
D. Improving health education and children's daily habits.

and always wear fresh socks to avoid bad smells. A fresh clean feeling will make you much more comfortable around classmates.

Choosing proper clothing that match your style and body shape makes a big difference. Basic colors like white, blue and black are usually safe choices for school. 39 For example, a clean white shirt with blue jeans is always a classic choice. Avoid clothes that are too tight or have stains (污点) on them. Also remember iron your clothes and keep them neat.

Your hair shows your personality and attitude. Choosing a suitable hairstyle according to your face shape can greatly improve your overall appearance. Visit the barber or hair salon every six to eight weeks to maintain your style. 40

Finally, remember to smile often. A happy face is the best makeup. Most importantly, wear your confidence! Standing straight and smiling makes anyone look attractive.

- A. Then use a clean towel to dry the face.
- B. Keeping clean is the most basic rule of good look.
- C. Dressing formally is necessary for daily school life.
- D. Exercising three times a week is important for health.
- E. These colors are easy to match and look proper for different occasions.
- F. Always comb your hair in the morning to keep it tidy throughout the day.
- G. Feeling good about how you look does increase happiness and confidence.

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。

About two weeks ago, I fell and heard a loud snap (咔嚓声) in my foot. The pain was 41 and immediate. It was around midnight, and I was alone. So I had to 42 to walk into the hospital until staff brought me a wheelchair. I had never broken the 43 or gone to the Emergency Room by myself. So lonely and nervous, I sat facing a corner, 44 silently.

Just then, a woman about my age, maybe slightly older, asked if I was okay. I said I was just 45 but would be fine. She gave me a warm smile and 46 me to sit with her, her husband and their baby. Her husband 47 me to the vending machine (自动售卖机) so I could get water to help me 48. He later got called back, but the woman and her son stayed with me, 49 their own story. Her words distracted me and gave me 50 when I felt scared.

My foot was indeed broken, but my 51 felt relieved. You never know when someone needs a hug, a talk, or just a 52. I don't know if I can see that family again, but I'll never forget how a simple act of 53 from someone can light another people's dark day, and I hope to 54 it one day to someone who need it too. This unexpected experience taught me the true 55 of compassion (同情心).

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. sharp | B. slight | C. familiar | D. bearable |
| 42. A. refuse | B. continue | C. struggle | D. learn |
| 43. A. law | B. bone | C. time | D. schedule |
| 44. A. sleeping | B. studying | C. laughing | D. crying |
| 45. A. nervous | B. curious | C. angry | D. bored |
| 46. A. forced | B. watched | C. cheated | D. invited |
| 47. A. prevented | B. grabbed | C. wheeled | D. observed |
| 48. A. wake up | B. calm down | C. give up | D. break down |
| 49. A. sharing | B. reading | C. finishing | D. writing |
| 50. A. advice | B. annoyance | C. comfort | D. information |
| 51. A. leg | B. heart | C. mouth | D. arm |
| 52. A. wait | B. treatment | C. smile | D. doubt |
| 53. A. kindness | B. creativity | C. happiness | D. generosity |
| 54. A. lose | B. sell | C. forget | D. pass |
| 55. A. standard | B. power | C. friend | D. cost |

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。

Shu embroidery (蜀绣), one of China's most famous embroidery styles, 56 (know) for its beauty and delicate needlework. 57 (it) designs reflect the culture of Sichuan, where people enjoy a slow living. This patience helps craftsmen create fine works, 58 (make) *Shu embroidery* named a national *intangible cultural heritage* (非物质文化遗产) in 2006.

Creating *Shu embroidery* 59 (require) great skill. Meng Dezhi, aged 59, 60 was born in a family of embroiderers, learned it from an young age. Even for an experienced master like her, finishing 61 piece needs several days or even a few months. And in winter, when her hands and 62 (foot) are freezing, things become even more difficult. These experiences may sometimes discourage her. 63 the love for the work has encouraged her to continue. Meng has also popularized the culture of *Shu embroidery* when the tradition was at the risk of fading (衰落).

In 2005, her factory closed. To save the tradition, she started a class in a small room 64 (teach) *Shu embroidery* skills. "At first, I did it for money, but now I have the 65 (responsible) to pass it on," she said. Her efforts help this art survive against modern challenges.

第四部分 任务型阅读 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

10-year-old Agatha was in the library, reading the *Girl Detective* (侦探) series, when she noticed something unusual. Her best friends, Timmy and Florence, were chatting to each other in whispers while keeping a good, safe distance from her!

Things only got stranger in art class. Timmy and Florence went to sit at a different table from Agatha busy painting and *glanced at* (瞥眼看) her when they thought she wasn't looking at them.

Now, Agatha considered herself to be something of a detective. After all, she had read many detective stories for children. When the rest of the class went out for lunch, she *slipped to* (溜到) Timmy and Florence's table and examined it carefully.

There was paint, and red and pink construction paper. What could they be doing? This was definitely a mystery that needed solving!

After lunch Timmy and Florence chatted to her as if nothing was going on, but they kept smiling at her in a slightly strange way. Of course, Agatha could have asked them what they were up to, and they might have told her — but she wouldn't have a chance to become a detective!

The next day at school, Agatha kept an eye on her friends and tried to work out their mystery. She asked them if they would like to play with her after school, but they said they couldn't because they were busy. Even more mysterious...

When Agatha's mum came to pick her up after school, she was so lost in the unsolved mystery that she hardly noticed her busy father was coming along, which was unusual, again. When they arrived home, her father said she could go into the living room.

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。

slip	talk	directly	figure out	refuse	as usual
slightly	encourage	strange	secret	glance	behaviour

When Agatha was reading in the library with her best friends, she found something 66 happened.

Timmy and Florence 67 to each other. But they kept a distance from Agatha and only 68 at her in art class.

Agatha tried to 69 what they were doing, so she 70 to Timmy and Florence's table, only to find some paint and construction paper.

After lunch Timmy and Florence chatted to her 71, but they kept smiling at her in a strange way.

Agatha didn't want to ask 72 what they were doing, because she wanted to be a detective and work out the 73 by herself.

The next day at school, Agatha invited Timmy and Florence to play with her, but they 74 her because they were busy.

Agatha's mum, together with her busy father came to pick her up. Arriving home, her father 75 her to go to the living room.

第二节 (共 3 小题; 满分 10 分)

根据文本内容回答下列问题。

76. How did Agatha feel when she noticed her friends' strange behaviour? (3 分)

77. What thing might Agatha find when she entered the living room? (3 分)

78. What might be Agatha's reaction in the living room and how would she feel? (4 分)

第五部分 写作 (满分 20 分)

假定你是李华, 外教 Stephen 因为想对每个学生做期末口语测试, 准备占用体育课。你认为这样存在问题。请你给外教写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 感谢外教的责任心;
2. 说明体育课的必要性;
3. 提出你的建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Stephen,

I'm Li Hua from Class 1.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua