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。

How much is the shirt?
A. £ 19.15.　　　　　　　B. £ 9.15.　　　　　　　C. £ 9.18.
答案是 B。

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1. How will the man go to the train station tonight?
　A. By bus.　　　　　　　B. By car.　　　　　　　C. On foot.
2. Why does the man look tired?
　A. He was infected by a virus.
　B. He didn't sleep last night.
　C. He played computer games the whole night.
3. When will the speakers meet?
　A. At around 9：30 am.　　B. At around 11：30 am.　　C. At around 1：30 pm.
4. How does the man sound?
　A. Surprised.　　　　　　B. Excited.　　　　　　　C. Worried.
5. What is Sally like now?
　A. She is overweight.　　B. She is in poor health.　　C. She is in good shape.

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 至 7 题。
6. Where does the conversation take place?
　A. At a travel agency.　　B. At an airport.　　　　C. At a hotel.
7. What day is it today?
　A. Tuesday.　　　　　　B. Wednesday.　　　　　C. Thursday.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why did the man make the call?
   A. To ask for leave.　　　　B. To make an apology.　　　C. To make an appointment
9. What is the reason for the man not contacting the woman?
   A. He had a quarrel with his manager.
   B. He failed to get through.
   C. He was busy with extra work.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Whose book has the woman been reading lately?
    A. Aaron Esterson.　　　　B. Lori Gottlieb.　　　　C. Erik Erikson.
11. What does the woman say about the book?
    A. It has an unexpected end.　B. It is very boring.　　　C. It is fantastic.
12. What is the man probably going to do?
    A. Read the book.　　　　B. Write a book.　　　　C. Talk with someone.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the main purpose of the man's visit?
    A. To have further study.　　B. To attend a meeting.　　C. To buy new products.
14. When will the man leave the U. S. ?
    A. On April 19th.　　　　B. On April 21st.　　　　C. On April 27th.
15. Where did the man finish his college?
    A. In Chicago.　　　　　B. In Pennsylvania.　　　C. In Beijing.
16. What job is the man probably doing?
    A. A financial manager.　　B. A customs officer.　　　C. A computer engineer.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
    A. His feeling after receiving an award.
    B. His experience about traveling around.
    C. His preference for different music types.
18. Where is the speaker from?
    A. Ireland.　　　　　　　B. Scotland.　　　　　　C. England.
19. What did the speaker most recently announce to the public?
    A. A single song.
    B. A three – song collection.
    C. A twelve – song collection.
20. Who will speak next?
    A. Another musician.　　　B. A music fan.　　　　　C. The host.

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

Aimed at children between 3 and 5 years old, preschool programs can help build your child's academic readiness, help them learn important social skills, improve cognitive (认知的) development, and prepare your child for school. But given all the available programs, how do you choose the best one for your little one's personality and learning style? To make the decision easier, check out the four popular preschool programs.

1. **Montessori**

Developed by physician and educator Maria Montessori, this comprehensive preschool program takes a developmental approach to learning. All teachers must have a Montessori certificate. The course emphasizes nature, creativity, and hands–on learning. Children focus on activities that are in line with their interests, which develops independence and natural curiosity. "If your child is used to a more strict schedule or guided learning, this may not be fit," says Hilary Levey Friedman, a parenting expert.

2. **Reggio Emilia**

With an emphasis on exploration, the program focuses on the importance of community and self–expression. Students learn through art, projects, and activities that reflect their ideas and interests. There's also an emphasis on cooperative (合作的) classroom activities and the approach considers children's environment — their "third teacher".

3. **HighScope**

The program uses a carefully designed approach called active participatory learning. Children have hands–on experiences with their surroundings, which promote the development of problem–solving tactics (策略), conflict–solution methods, and other important skills.

4. **Co – Ops**

If you want to be directly involved with your child's school experience, consider a cooperative preschool, where parents and caregivers can work closely with the classroom teachers. Parents and caregivers might help with lessons, observe classroom behavior, and share in the business operation by serving on the school's board of directors.

21. Who is this passage intended for?

    A. Teachers.   B. Caregivers.   C. Parents.   D. Children.

22. What do Montessori and Reggio Emilia have in common?

    A. They attach importance to cooperation.

    B. They involve activities that children are into.

    C. Their teachers must possess a certificate.

    D. They are designed for all children.

23. Which program is suitable if you want to engage in children's school life?

    A. Montessori.   B. Reggio Emilia.   C. HighScope.   D. Co – Ops.

B

Robot guide dogs may soon become available to the 17 million visually (视觉地) *impaired* people in China thanks to researchers from Northwestern Polytechnical University, who achieved a breakthrough using an artificial intelligence language model.

The AI guide dog can provide assistance in life such as crossing streets, using elevators and guiding indoor spaces without having to be connected to the internet. It is a big step in exploring the application of involved intelligence — an intelligent machine with a physical form that can interact with the environment in real–time using sensors (传感器) to conduct instructions or make decisions. The research makes it possible to provide better guidance services for visually impaired people, especially for emotional companionship.

"Though in recent years there have been some electronic navigation aids (导航助手), such as electronic navigation helmets, navigation canes, and electronic guide dogs, they cannot engage in conversations with people or fully understand human instructions," said Sun Zhe, an associate professor at the university's School of Artificial Intelligence, Optics and Electronics, "They can only perform tasks according to pre–designed programs. They are just cold machines. That's not enough. Visually impaired people face numerous challenges in daily life, including navigation

difficulties and possible dangers, but smart guide dogs using the language model can offer them more convenient and safer guidance, effectively improving their life quality." Sun said.

The research team began developing the smart guide dog based on the AI model at the end of last month. Its findings have been published in the *Communications of the Chinese Computer Society.* "The current results prove the possibility of this approach, but there is still some way to go before it can be put into practical application," Sun said. "We will put more effort into it and make it available for those in need as soon as possible."

24. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined word"impaired" in paragraph 1?
　　A. Disabled　　　　　　B. Advantaged　　　　　C. Cheated　　　　　D. Treated
25. What assistance can AI – guide dogs provide?
　　A. Offer suggestions based on the internet.
　　B. Replace you to make big decisions.
　　C. Provide real – time guidance in daily life.
　　D. Make emotional facial expressions.
26. What is the AI – guide dog's advantage over other electronic navigation aids?
　　A. It does not look like a cold machine.
　　B. It works with a more complex navigation system.
　　C. It is set with more pre – designed programs.
　　D. It has a better understanding of human instructions.
27. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
　　A. The team has developed AI – guide dogs for a long time.
　　B. AI – guide dogs have not been put into production yet.
　　C. Many scientists doubt the team's research achievements.
　　D. There is a lack of funding for the project's research.

C

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Drive west of this high desert city, and it's like entering another world. Or maybe better put, another worldly landscape: the vast, and drying wetlands along the Great Salt Lake, the largest salt lake left in the western hemisphere (西半球), some fifty miles long and thirty wide.

Carly Biedul is part of a team of scientists who have been tracking the lake's decline amid the West's record drought, which is made worse by climate change. They've been conducting weekly trips to various sampling and study sites for the last several years at the remote lake that only recently started making international headlines due to its sharp decline. Scientists warn the lake has already shrunk (缩减) nearly in half from its historical average. "For these birds that queue into these salty habitats, there are fewer places for them to go." Says Heidi Hoven, a wetlands ecologist.

Scientists say the West is believed to be as dry as it's been in 1,200 years. The record drought has been contributing to the Great Salt Lake's decline. But agriculture usually bears the major part of the blame. Upstream water diversions (导流) for expanding farms have meant less and less flows into the lake. Utah's population is also growing fast, and the development is now running right up to the lake.

But all this shock and alarm, the scientists say, may be good. Faced with such severe situation, the state is being pushed into action. Utah Governor Spencer Cox has promised the lake won't dry up on his watch. The state's law – making department has put upwards of a billion dollars lately into water conservation programs. Heidi Hoven sees the shorebirds as a key indicator species. "We have so much more to understand about what their needs are. In these changing times, it's really highlighting the need to understand these things quickly. The last two winters may have bought Utah a little time, but no one in the West is depending on another good snow year next year." She says.

28. What can we learn about the Great Salt Lake?

    A. It is the biggest salt lake in the world.

    B. It has been a worldwide focus for long.

    C. It is declining at an alarming rate.

    D. It attracts more and more birds.

29. What is the major cause of the lake's drying up?

    A. Water diversion.

    B. Climate change.

    C. Increasing population.

    D. Housing development.

30. What is Utah's reaction towards the drought?

    A. Its governor just made a false promise.

    B. It is determined to improve the situation.

    C. It asks scientists to keep watching.

    D. It spends lots of money to clear farms.

31. What is Heidi Hoven's attitude towards the drying Great Salt Lake?

    A. Optimistic.   B. Uncaring.   C. Relieved.   D. Worried.

D

The Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) has released the highest-resolution geological maps of the Moon yet. *The Geologic Atlas* (地图集) *of the Lunar Globe*, which took more than 100 researchers over a decade to complete, reveals a total of 12,341 craters(火山口), 81 basins and 17 rock types, along with other basic geological information about the lunar surface. The maps were made at the unheard-of scale of 1:2,500,000.

Jianzhong Liu, a geochemist at the CAS Institute of Geochemistry in Guiyang and co-leader of the project, says that existing Moon maps date from the 1960s and 1970s. "The US Geological Survey used data from the Apollo missions to create a number of geological maps of the Moon, including a global map at the scale of 1:5,000,000 and some regional, higher-accuracy ones near the landing sites," he says. "Since then, our knowledge of the Moon has advanced greatly, and those maps could no longer meet the needs for future lunar research and exploration."

The atlas used data from China's lunar exploration programme, especially the Chang'e-1 mission's observation of lunar topography (地形) and geological structures, according to Liu. Observations made on the Moon's surface by the Chang'e-3 and Chang'e-4 lander missions in 2013 and 2019, respectively, helped to confirm the accuracy of the Chang'e-1 data. The atlas team also used data from missions such as the GRAIL and the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter, both launched by NASA, and India's Chandrayaan-1 probe.

"Contributing to lunar science is a profound way for China to establish its potential role as a scientific powerhouse in the decades to come," says Mitchell, a geophysicist at the CAS Institute of Geology and Geophysics in Beijing. With the updated atlas, scientists will be able to better understand the history of the Moon, find potential lunar resources and conduct comparative geological studies. Liu says the completed atlas has been put into a cloud platform called the Digital Moon, and will eventually become available to the international research community.

32. Why does the author mention the Apollo-era maps in paragraph 2?

    A. To show their hard work.

    B. To praise their significance.

    C. To stress the need for new lunar maps.

    D. To introduce the origin of lunar maps.

33. What can we learn about *The Geologic Atlas of the Lunar Globe*?

    A. It is much more accurate than Apollo – era maps.

    B. It reveals geological features of the landing sites.

    C. It was mainly based on the observations of Chang'e – 3 and 4 missions.

    D. It provides data for other countries' lunar missions, such as the GRAIL.

34. What is the importance of the new lunar atlas?

    A. It confirms the accuracy of previous Moon maps.

    B. It helps scientists to learn deeper about the Moon.

    C. It reveals the Moon's history and geological features.

    D. It is the only lunar atlas that opens to all countries.

35. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

    A. *Geological Studies of the Moon*

    B. *China's Lunar Exploration Missions*

    C. *The Development of the Moon Maps*

    D. *The Most Detailed Moon Atlas Ever Made*

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 to overcome travel anxiety

    Travelling can certainly cause a lot of stress, which can take different forms for different people. __36__ By learning them you can enjoy your trip to the fullest.

    Understand where your anxiety comes. To cope with your travel anxiety, you need to have a good understanding of the things that actually cause it. Find specifically what is making you feel anxious about your trip. __37__

    Plan out your trip in as much detail as possible. One of the reasons for anxiety is that you're being taken out of your comfort zone and won't have full control over everything. __38__ It's equally important to think of alternative plans (替换方案) of action for anything that could not go as planned.

    __39__ Taking a deep breath is a technique proven to help reduce any feelings of stress. Another useful way to calm your mind is by meditating (冥想), which can take many different forms from listening to music to focusing on your breath.

    Have with you things that bring you joy. __40__ It can be extremely useful in distracting you from your negative feelings. These can include physical items like a journal to write, a book to read, or a game to occupy your attention, as these will keep your mind occupied, decreasing your feelings of anxiety.

    A. Make use of different relaxation techniques.

    B. Try out a few different ones before your trip.

    C. But there are ways to help reduce that stress.

    D. Things like a book to read can help with travel anxiety.

    E. Write down the schedule for every day that you can follow.

    F. Take activities as many as possible to keep your physical health.

    G. Therefore, you can ensure to plan ahead for the best ways to handle those causes.

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。

Juleus Ghunta is a published author and award – winning poet. But when growing up, he could __41__ read.

Ghunta lived in a rural part of Western Jamaica. He was kept at home while his older sisters __42__ school. When Ghunta finally went to school, he couldn't __43__ his reading skills. The situation was made worse by a series of teachers who made him feel __44__ . "I struggled in school with a deep sense of loss and shame." he recalled.

Fortunately, at age 12, a young teacher – in – training decided to start a special reading program for __45__ students. Ghunta was the first student to __46__ . That teacher, whose __47__ he does not recall, would become Ghunta's unsung hero — the person who __48__ his life.

Under her __49__ , Ghunta's reading skills finally started to improve. And his sense of self – doubt began to __50__ . He graduated from elementary school with a number of __51__ awards. He went on to college, and later, graduate school. Today, he is the author of two children's books. He's now __52__ his first full – length collection of poetry.

In 2010, Ghunta went back to his old school, to ask the principal and teachers if they knew his old teacher's name. But no one did.

"I would love for her to see the __53__ impact that she has made on my life, and the ways in which I have carried this __54__ of her — the hope, the light, with me — and how it continues to be a source of __55__ ."

41. A. regularly	B. barely	C. actually	D. probably
42. A. examined	B. confirmed	C. attended	D. attempted
43. A. catch up on	B. end up in	C. stand up with	D. look up to
44. A. independent	B. proud	C. delighted	D. worthless
45. A. outstanding	B. amazing	C. struggling	D. interesting
46. A. calm down	B. sign up	C. give in	D. break out
47. A. name	B. attitude	C. responsibility	D. theory
48. A. predicted	B. discovered	C. ruined	D. changed
49. A. protection	B. guidance	C. employment	D. control
50. A. lift	B. expand	C. emerge	D. disturb
51. A. scientific	B. design	C. academic	D. creative
52. A. working on	B. taking in	C. paying back	D. turning down
53. A. negative	B. financial	C. instant	D. significant
54. A. promise	B. issue	C. memory	D. observation
55. A. stability	B. leisure	C. harmony	D. joy

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。

For well over a decade, photographer Tsui Piu has devoted plenty of hours every day to capturing images of Hong Kong's disappearing old shops. He has taken pictures of more than 1,000 old shops, including small __56__ (business) and manufacturing (制造业) operations, for an online library __57__ serves as a witness to Hong Kong's history.

__58__ (bear) on the Chinese mainland, Tsui moved to Hong Kong __59__ a young age and has lived there for over three decades. "These shops have been witnesses to my __60__ (grow) and are keepers of my cherished memories like eating, playing and shopping," he said.

When Tsui __61__ (see) that some of these businesses were closing, it felt as if the city was disconnecting from its past and its history was disappearing. Although he couldn't save the old shops, he decided to try __62__ (preserve) the culture they reflected through his photography.

Through conversations at these old shops, he came to realize __63__ is not easy for them to resist the passage of time. To promote __64__ culture of these old shops, Tsui has published two

photo collections and has an online account ___65___ (feature) his photographs and magazine stories about the owners. "Sometimes I feel like I am running against time, but I have to. Old shops are part of Hong Kong's cultural identity and should be preserved," he said.

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你发现学校食堂的标牌"小心地滑"的英文翻译有误,误译为"Slip safely"。请你给校方写封建议信,内容包括:

1. 说明具体问题;
2. 提出改进建议。

注意:

1. 词数不少于 80,开头和结尾不计入总数。
2. 可适当加入细节使内容更加充实,行文连贯。

参考词汇:食堂:canteen;标牌:notice board

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am Li Hua, a senior 2 student. _____

_____

Thank you for considering my suggestion.

Best regards,
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。

Shavi, a homeless dog, suffered a terrifying moment on the deserted streets of south-west Russia during a bitter winter. After being struck by a car, with two broken legs, her pain echoed (回响) silently in the icy air. Fortunately, a warm-hearted vet(兽医) happened upon the scene, his compassion driving him to provide the much-needed care and attention. Through tireless efforts and treatment, Shavi's broken bones began to heal. After launching an appeal to find someone who could look after Shavi, the vet found Nina Baranovskaya, a well-known doctor with a passion for aiding animals, who collected her and helped her to walk again.

With a heart full of thanks, Shavi turned a new chapter of her journey under the loving care of Nina. Day by day, Shavi regained her strength and confidence. The bond between Shavi and Nina deepened with each passing moment. They spent countless happy hours together, playing in the park, chasing butterflies, and enjoying each other's company (陪伴). Nina loved these simple yet precious moments, finding comfort and joy in Shavi's loyalty and playful behavior. Together, they formed a beautiful partnership, united by love and the shared happiness of companionship.

Nina's life took an unexpected turn when she got a new job that made her move to another city. Sadly, she couldn't keep Shavi in her new small apartment. Luckily, one of Nina's friends decided to adopt Shavi, who, however, lived 185 miles away, close to the Russian border. But just days after settling into his new home, Shavi disappeared silently. Nina felt heartbroken, thinking about her lost friend in the vast Russian landscape.

注意:

1. 续写词数为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式作答。

Two weeks later, while walking along the road outside her home, Nina felt something brush up against her leg. _____

The pair stuck together and moved into a bigger apartment. _____