

# 英语试题

命题学校：洪山高中

命题人：高红

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注意事项：

1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答：用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并上交。

## 第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

### 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. How will the man get to work today?

A. By bus.

B. By car.

C. On foot.

2. Where is Paul right now?

A. In his office.

B. In a hotel.

C. At home.

3. When was Tom born?

A. On February 24.

B. On February 28.

C. On February 29.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A romantic movie.

B. Some research results.

C. The man's new books.

5. Why can't the man use his car at the moment?

A. It is insured.

B. It is under repair.

C. It has been lent out.

### 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 relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Neighbors.

C. Colleagues.

7. What is the man most worried about?

A. The air pollution.

B. The frequent noise.

C. The traffic jam.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What position is currently available?

A. A journalist.

B. A salesperson.

C. A marketing assistant.

9. What is the woman asked to do?  
 A. Call another time.                      B. Send an e-mail.                      C. Bring an application form.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. Where does the woman do most of her paper?  
 A. At home.                                      B. In the classroom.                      C. In the library.
11. What does the woman's paper mainly concern?  
 A. Australian health care.  
 B. Australian population in 2033,  
 C. Australian birth and death rates.
12. What is the woman's opinion about her paper?  
 A. Practical.                                      B. Satisfying.                                      C. Time-wasting.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What does the woman say about her French class?  
 A. She hates the loads of work.              B. She finds it really difficult.              C. She likes the teacher.
14. What can we learn about some of the woman's classmates?  
 A. They have already been into town.  
 B. They haven't got time to go out.  
 C. They are going into town later.
15. What did the man's teacher advise him to do?  
 A. Do some shopping.                      B. Watch a film.                                      C. Go sightseeing.
16. Why doesn't the man want to eat in town?  
 A. He has no time.  
 B. He dislikes the food there.  
 C. His host family will prepare a meal for him.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What can the listeners get at the Information Desk?  
 A. A guidebook.                                      B. A gift.    C. A map.
18. How will the listeners get to the Main Exhibition Center?  
 A. By continuing on up the entrance hallway.  
 B. By going through the left door of the entrance hall.  
 C. By going through the right door of the entrance hall.
19. What does the speaker think of the presentation in the 3D Theater?  
 A. Too long.                                      B. Very interesting.                                      C. Worth watching.
20. What will the speaker probably do next?  
 A. Meet an artist.                                      B. Introduce a zoo.                                      C. Go to the museum.

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

By our very rough calculations, Reader's Digest has published some 35,000 articles in nearly 1,200 issues. These small pages have held some very big names, including U.S. presidents, world leaders, sports legends, and, indeed, the biggest contributors of all, everyday Americans with a story to tell. These are some of our proudest moments.

**How to Keep Young Mentally by Mary B. Mullett**

This first article in the first issue highlighted inventor Alexander Graham Bell and his belief in lifelong

learning: “The first essential of any real education is to observe. Observe! Remember! Compare!” It was an appropriate beginning, reflecting our self-educated founder’s endless curiosity.

### ***I’ve Come to Clean Your Shoes* by Madge Harrah**

The morning of a family funeral, an acquaintance shows up unannounced and says, “I’ve come to clean your shoes.” He spends the day quietly shining every pair in the house. The writer ends with: “Now, whenever I hear of an acquaintance who has lost a loved one, I try to think of one specific task suiting that person’s need. And if the person says, ‘How did you know I needed that done?’ I reply, ‘it’s because a man once cleaned my shoes.’”

### ***Strange Encounter on Coho Creek* by Morris Homer Erwin**

A miner spends days camping in the Alaskan wilderness, working hard to earn the trust of a mother wolf stuck in a trap before she and her four pups starve to death. Eventually, he is able to free her. Four years later, he encounters a wolf in the same meadow. Yes, the same wolf. When we shared this classic on rd.com in 2019, it went viral and it has now been read by many millions online and in print.

### ***How Honest Are We* by Ralph Kinney Bennett**

Our famous “wallet drop” set up the ultimate test of honesty: If we left wallets in cities around the country, how many would be returned? Well over half, it turned out—67 percent. The most honest city? Seattle, whose upstanding residents returned nine out of ten wallets.

21. What do we know about the acquaintance in the story *I’ve Come to Clean Your Shoes*?

- A. He shows concern by cleaning shoes.
- B. He cleans shoes at the owner’s request.
- C. He comforts the owner by telling his own story.
- D. He visits the house where the owner is severely sick.

22. Which article gained significant popularity online?

- A. *How to Keep Young Mentally.*
- B. *I’ve Come to Clean Your Shoes.*
- C. *Strange Encounter on Coho Creek.*
- D. *How Honest Are We.*

23. Where can the text be found?

- A. In a history book.
- B. In a magazine.
- C. In a novel.
- D. In a brochure.

**B**

Growing up, Stephanie Laska, 44, never worked out. She chose music class over P.E. every day. It wasn’t until her 40s, weighing around 300 pounds, that she decided she need a new lifestyle. A few simple diet changes, like limiting beer and desserts, helped her lose 50 pounds. But she quickly hit a bottleneck and knew it was time to start moving.

“The details of a workout schedule stressed me out at first,” says the Californian. After a few months of putting it off, she decided to just walk. She walked her typical route around a tennis court. Shortly after she ran the length of one side, two sides, then three, then a full loop, until she ran her first mile in 2014.

“I was keeping it a secret at this point and I remembered taking my kids to the park one day. They were on the bikes and got far ahead of me, so I decided to run to catch up,” Laska recalls. “The look on my daughter’s face when she saw me running was like she saw Santa Claus.” That’s when Laska started taking her one-mile jogs up to a 5 kilometres, 10 kilometres, half-marathon and eventually, marathon distance.

Laska ran her first 26.2 in 2015, scoring first place in her age group. “People tend to make these huge decisions—like joining a gym—but I just made a tiny choice to take a walk around the block. I always try to remind myself that those little decisions snowball, positive or negative.” says Laska, who lost a total of 140 pounds and has kept it off for four years now.

The idea of taking life one step at a time has led Laska to make more time for herself, and say no to responsibilities that don’t improve her well-being. This has also improved her relationships with her husband

and kids and even brought on a promotion at work. “Exercise for me is not about running a marathon. It’s about those daily decisions to just go outside.” says Laska.

24. What motivated Stephanie Laska to start exercising?

- A. She was bored with diet changes.
- B. She found a suitable walking route.
- C. She made no progress in weight loss.
- D. She was anxious for detailed workout schedule.

25. What did the author mention Laska’s daughter to show in paragraph 3?

- A. Her daughter saw Laska running like Santa Clause.
- B. Her daughter was astonished to see Laska go jogging.
- C. Her daughter helped Laska keep her running a secret.
- D. Her daughter was fond of playing with Laska in the park.

26. Which word can best describe Stephanie Laska?

- A. Courageous.
- B. Curious.
- C. Responsible.
- D. Determined.

27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Small Steps, Big Benefits
- B. Diet Transforms Life Quality
- C. Regular Workout, Mental Well-being
- D. Running Improves Relationships

### C

In agricultural, pre-industrial Europe, “you’d want to wake up early, start working with the sunrise, have a break to have the largest meal, and then you’d go back to work,” says Ken Albala, a professor of history at the University of the Pacific. “Later, at 5 or 6, you’d have a smaller supper.”

This comfortable cycle, in which the rhythms of the day helped shape the rhythms of the meals, gave rise to the custom of the large midday meal, eaten with the extended family. “Meals are the foundation of the family,” says Carole Counihan, a professor at Millersville University in Pennsylvania, “so there was a very important interconnection between eating together and strengthening family ties.”

Since industrialization, maintaining such a slow cultural metabolism has been much harder, with the long midday meal shrinking to whatever could be stuffed into a lunch bucket or bought at a food stand. Certainly, there were benefits. Modern techniques for producing and shipping food led to greater variety and quantity, including a dramatic increase in the amount of animal protein and dairy products available, making us stronger than our ancestors.

Yet plenty has been lost too, even in cultures that still live to eat. Take Italy for example. It’s no secret that the Mediterranean diet is healthy, but it was also a joy to prepare and eat. Italians, says Counihan, traditionally began the day with a small meal. The big meal came at around 1 p.m. In between the midday meal and a late, smaller dinner came a small snack. Today, when time zones have less and less meaning, there is little tolerance for offices’ closing for lunch, and worsening traffic in cities means workers can’t make it home and back fast enough anyway. So the formerly small supper after sundown becomes the big meal of the day, the only one at which the family has a chance to get together. “The evening meal carries the full burden that used to be spread over two meals,” says Counihan.

28. What do we learn about people in pre-industrial Europe?

- A. They had to work from early morning till late at night.
- B. Their life was much more comfortable than that of today.
- C. They were so busy working that they only ate simple meals.
- D. Their daily routine followed the rhythm of the natural cycle.

29. What does Professor Carole Counihan say about pre-industrial European families eating meals together?

- A. It enabled families to save a lot of money.
- B. It was characteristic of the agrarian culture.
- C. It brought family members closer to each other.
- D. It was helpful to maintaining a nation’s tradition.

30. What does “cultural metabolism” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Pace of life.
- B. Changes in lifestyle.
- C. Social progress.
- D. Evolutionary adaptation.

31. What does the author say about Italians of the old days?

- A. They were expert at cooking meals.
- B. They enjoyed cooking as well as eating.
- C. They ate a big dinner late in the evening.
- D. They ate three meals regularly every day.

#### D

Adults tend to have stronger cognitive, social, and emotional skills, which allow them to better identify with, offer advice to, and otherwise support friends. Many young adults enjoy this emotional depth along with an abundance of free time, before family and career responsibilities pick up in midlife. It's no wonder that this age is a high-water mark for friendship. Those who go to college get a few extra years of living near their peers. Later in adulthood, though, people have more demands on their time; work, romantic partnership, and caregiving all compete for their attention.

Plus, when adults enter the workforce full-time, potential new friends don't constantly surround them the way they did in school or while living in dormitories. Though some continue to carve out time for their social lives, Bagwell said, friendship tends to become “a luxury rather than priority.”

Under these new circumstances, many people see friends less frequently—and they tend to spend the time they do have together differently. For efficiency's sake, they might pair socializing with other activities, like sharing a meal. Though grabbing dinner with a friend can be engaging, it's a far cry from well-planned forest ceremonies. Friends could choose to tell each other secrets at a meal, but the activity doesn't bring about the type of natural openness that play can.

This pursuit of efficiency and the safety of following routine can come at the cost of pleasure. An efficiency mindset risks having friendships feel like making a trade, as if each meeting should be “worth it.” But squeezing time for short and rare meetings is unlikely to feel fulfilling. If you haven't seen each other in a while, focusing on chatting about old days is natural. However, looking back on important events in life can feel like exchanging notes while joint adventures create memories—the foundation of close friendship. As the sociologist Eric Klinenberg put it, “You tend to enrich your social life when you stop, stay longer and waste time.”

32. Why do young adults possess the deeper friendship?

- A. They pay their whole attention to making friends.
- B. They have more demands on maintaining friendship.
- C. They enjoy developing friendship with enormous people.
- D. They take advantage of skills and time to keep friendship.

33. What does Bagwell say about friendship of adults working full-time?

- A. They consider it tough to keep friendship.
- B. They place great emphasis on making friends.
- C. They have a preference for staying with friends.
- D. They spend a large amount of money connecting with friends.

34. What does the author think of well-planned forest ceremonies in paragraph 3?

- A. They are efficient and engaging activities.
- B. Friends get more natural pleasure from them.
- C. It is necessary to see friends frequently in them.
- D. It takes a long time to make preparations for them.

35. What's Eric Klinenberg's attitude towards efficiency-based socializing?

- A. Ambiguous.
- B. Positive.
- C. Negative.
- D. Approving.

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。

In Leadville, Colorado, the highest-altitude city (10,158 feet) in the United States, thousands of endurance athletes gather annually to test their endurance in the Leadville Trail 100 ultramarathon. The highest peak of the race route is the Hope Pass at an altitude of 12,620 feet. Half of the runners don't finish, but they keep coming back. 36 Its ticket sells out every year.

Whether you're coming to race or not, Leadville is a unique city that is worth visiting. Part of the attraction is Leadville itself. The Victorian-era mining town is one of the best preserved in the state. There are more than 70 registered historic buildings and eight museums. 37

For ordinary visitors to Leadville, there are less extreme options for getting fresh but thin mountain air. 38 The circular path covers 11.6 miles through the evergreen forests. Plan enough time to stop for the trail's interpretive signs, which explain the important places and people of Leadville's storied past.

Harrison Avenue is the best place for a walk through Cloud City, with dozens of architecturally distinct commercial buildings and a mix of bars, cafes, and stores. 39

Leadville's most famous building is the Tabor Opera House. When it was built in 1879 by Horace Tabor, a local rich miner, the theater was the most expensive architecture in Colorado. Today it's considered a National Treasure and still used for musical performances and stage plays.

40 It designs, makes, and sells T-shirts only at its Leadville workshop and store on Harrison Avenue. The T-shirts are in such high demand that in 2021, the owner and founder Fritz Howard carried out an appointment-only purchasing system. In July 2023, T-shirts there were booked until December.

- A. Leadville gets all the credit as the highest city.
- B. Here is how to best experience this fascinating city.
- C. Consider wearing comfortable sneakers to enjoy the nature.
- D. Rent an electric bike and tour the scenic Mineral Belt Trail.
- E. Book in advance to shop at Melanzana, an outdoor clothing brand.
- F. Pick up a historic walking tour map online or at the Visitors Center.
- G. The Leadville Trail 100 ultramarathon has been running for 40 years.

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和D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

As far back as I can remember, the pickle jar sat on the floor beside the dresser in my parents' bedroom. When he got ready for bed, Dad would 41 his pockets and put his coins into the jar. As a small boy, I was always attracted by the 42 the coins made as they were dropped into the jar.

I used to sit on the floor in front of the jar and 43 the silver circles that shone like a pirate's treasure when the sun poured through the bedroom window. When the jar was filled, Dad would sit at the kitchen table and roll the coins before taking them to the 44. Settled neatly in a small cardboard box, the coins were placed between Dad and me on the seat of his old truck.

Every time Dad slid the box of 45 coins toward the cashier at the bank, he would smile 46, "These are for my son's college 47. He'll never work at the mill all his life like me."

We would always 48 each deposit by stopping for an ice cream. I always got chocolate. Dad always got lemon. When the clerk at the ice cream store handed Dad his 49, he would show me the few coins in his hand. "When we get home, we'll start 50 the jar again." He always let me drop the first coin into the empty jar.

No matter how tough things got at home, Dad 51 to drop his coins into the jar. 52 the summer when Dad got laid off from the mill and Mama had to 53 dried beans several times a week,

not a single coin was taken from the jar.

My dad was a man of few words and never 54 me on the values of determination and faith. The pickle jar had taught me all these virtues far more 55 than the most flowery of words could have done.

- |                    |                  |              |                |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. pat         | B. empty         | C. stuff     | D. pick        |
| 42. A. scene       | B. sounds        | C. noise     | D. image       |
| 43. A. imagine     | B. receive       | C. admire    | D. collect     |
| 44. A. bank        | B. bedroom       | C. school    | D. dresser     |
| 45. A. antique     | B. rare          | C. earned    | D. rolled      |
| 46. A. slowly      | B. deliberately  | C. proudly   | D. gently      |
| 47. A. bonus       | B. allowance     | C. wage      | D. fund        |
| 48. A. concern     | B. reward        | C. celebrate | D. comment     |
| 49. A. change      | B. purchase      | C. product   | D. souvenir    |
| 50. A. looking for | B. filling       | C. sealing   | D. turning out |
| 51. A. ceased      | B. continued     | C. desired   | D. failed      |
| 52. A. Even        | B. Still         | C. Yet       | D. Ever        |
| 53. A. save        | B. count         | C. select    | D. serve       |
| 54. A. lectured    | B. congratulated | C. scolded   | D. inspired    |
| 55. A. honestly    | B. cautiously    | C. vividly   | D. instantly   |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Duijiangyan Irrigation System, a living heritage of 2,000-year-old design and engineering ideas, is still in use today.

Construction of the system began in the 3rd century B.C., 56 still controls the waters of the Minjiang River and distributes it to the fertile farmland of the Chengdu plains. It has been 57 (complete) preserved, with all necessary features 58 (demonstrate) the outstanding universal value. They express the importance of using natural features 59 their fullest in constructing an irrigation system.

The Duijiangyan irrigation system, 60 (locate) in the western portion of the Chengdu flatlands at the meeting place between the Sichuan basin and the Qinghai-Tibet plateau, is 61 ecological engineering achievement originally constructed around 256 BC. Enlarged during the Tang, Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties, it uses natural features to solve problems of making water change direction for irrigation, flood control, and flow control without the use of dams.

There are three major parts of this irrigation system. The first is a well-designed levee(堤坝) named Yuzui (Fish Mouth) in the middle of the river that was shaped 62 (control) the amount of water that enters the two channels. The second is a channel of the irrigation project called Baopingkou (Cherished Vase Mouth) whose narrow opening regulates the amount of water entering the system. The third is a spillway called Feishayan 63 (dig) to discharge water, sand and mud.

The system 64 (produce) comprehensive benefits in flood control, irrigation, water transport and general water 65 (consume) since it was begun over 2,250 years ago. It now irrigates 668,700 hectares of farmland.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你校成功举办了一年一度的校园文化艺术节活动。请你为校英文报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动形式;
3. 活动意义。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

## 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。

On a street corner in a busy town there lived a boy named Billy. His father was a policeman, whose work was to help old people and children cross the streets safely. Billy was proud of his father and wanted to be like him. "Some day," he said to himself, "I will be a policeman, too. Then I will help people to cross the streets."

Near Billy's bedroom window was a big tree. He often saw a mother squirrel sitting close to her nest. Sometimes Billy put peanuts outside his window, and it wasn't long for the sharp eyes of Mother Squirrel to see them there. Down she would come on a long branch of the tree. Quickly she would pick up a peanut, put it into her mouth, and run away quickly.

Mother Squirrel had a family of four tiny gray squirrels. How excited Billy was the first time he saw them sitting outside their nest! They learned to jump from one branch to another, run up and down the tree trunk and follow their mother where she went.

One Saturday morning Billy was gathering the grass with a rake—a garden tool with a long handle. Suddenly an excited sound told him that something was happening. Instantly Mother Squirrel came down the tree. One by one, the little squirrels followed her. The smallest squirrel was the very last. Across the street from Billy's house was a garden in which grew a walnut tree. It was to this tree that Mother Squirrel wanted to take her family. She ran to the sidewalk, and in a moment was safely across the street and in the garden. The little squirrels followed except the last little one, because he could not run so fast.

Just as he reached the street, along came a big automobile. He was so frightened that he looked for some safe place to hide in. A dark hole like his nest was the best place he knew. So he jumped into the first hole he saw. It was the opening to a sewer(下水道) at the corner of the street. The poor baby squirrel tried to climb up the wet sides of the hole, but could not get out by himself, and he was too far away to call his mother. Billy knew how to help.

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

*The thought that he was a policeman's son reminded him of the rake in his hand.*

*Mother Squirrel heard the lost one sing when Billy put him down on the grass.*