**湖南师大附中 2024——2025学年度高二第一学期期中考试**

**英 语**

时量：120分钟 满分:150分

得分

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. £9.18. C.£9.15.

答案是C。

1. What did the speakers do last week?

A. They had a celebration dinner.

B. They went to see a newborn baby.

C. They sent a mail to their neighbors.

2. When is the project due?

A. In May. B. In June. C. In July.

3. Why does the woman feel sad?

A. Her holiday is canceled.

B. She is leaving the town.

C. The weather isn't sunny.

4. What is the restaurant's specialty?

A. American food. B. Italian food. C. Thai food.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Why the electricity bill went up.

B. Where they can pay the electricity bill.

C. How they can reduce the electricity usage.

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。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 woman speaker take the acting course?

A. She wants to be a movie star.

B. It's required in her high school.

C. Her mother's experience inspires her.

7. What does the man mainly teach?

A. Singing. B. Dancing. C. Acting.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What do we know about the jacket?

A. It was unsuitable for the man.

B. It was large for the man's son.

C. It was bought at a reduced price.

9. What does the woman ask the man for?

A. The jacket. B. The receipt. C. The credit card.

10. What will the man do next week?

A. Get his money back. B. Take a credit note. C. Visit the store again.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Who is probably the man?

A. A teacher. B. A writer. C. A student.

12. Which aspect of the book impressed the man deeply?

A. Its words. B. Its topic. C. Its pictures.

13. Where will the woman most likely get a copy of the book?

A. From a secondhand store.

B. From an online bookshop.

C. From the school library.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. On a bus.

B. At a bus station.

C. In the woman's apartment.

15. How long was the man's trip?

A. An hour and a half. B. Fifteen hours. C. Nineteen hours.

16. Why did the man choose to take a bus?

A. To save money.

B. To be eco-friendly.

C. To take a good sleep.

17. What advice did the woman give to the man?

A. Taking care of himself.

B. Protecting the environment.

C. Enjoying the view.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What skills are stressed in Finland's education system?

A. Digital skills. B. Building skills. C. Living skills.

19. Who will help rate the students' performance?

A. Other students. B. Company employees. C. Family members.

20. What is wrong about traditional education according to Kirsti Lonka?

A. It makes math and grammar harder to learn.

B. It makes students believe the world is simple.

C. It makes students depend too much on teachers.

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

When the first modern Olympics kicked off in Athens in 1896, it wasn't clear whether they’ d last. However, it continued in 1900 and 1904, but not as a main attraction. Some of the Olympic events might seem a bit unusual to today's sports fans.

Chariot(战车) Racing

Starting around 684 B. C., drivers raced each other in horse-drawn chariots at the Olympics, sometimes crashing into one another. Only men could join in Olympic events as athletes, but wealthy women could show their support for chariots as sponsors. Because it was a chariot's funder who received the victory title, not the racer himself, this was the only way women could“win” at the Olympics.

Hot Air Balloon Racing

With the expanded time, the 1900 Olympics featured many more athletes and events than the 1896 Olympics, including various hot air balloon competitions. Hot air balloon drivers competed in terms of distance traveled, altitude reached and best photograph taken from a balloon. However, hot air balloon racing made its appearance for the first time and also the last time in 1900.

Live Pigeon(鸽子) Shooting

Another event that appeared first at the 1900 Olympics was live pigeon shooting. In this competition, organizers set free pigeons into the air in front of a competitor, who then shot as many as possible. The winner was a Belgian man named Lcon de Lun, who shot 21 pigeons. Altogether, the competitors killed around 300 pigeons. Luckily, live pigeon shooting only appeared at the Olympics once.

Painting

Starting with the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm and continuing until the 1948 games in London, the Olympics held art competitions in painting as well as sculpture, music, architecture and literature. The art competitions were called off because so many competitors were professional artists, and the Olympics were supposed to make the amateurs ( people who didn't get paid for their athletic or artistic talent) shine.

21. How could a woman be involved in Chariot Racing?

A. By training a chariot driver. B. By funding a chariot.

C. By competing in the race. D. By signing up as a volunteer.

22. What do Hot Air Balloon Racing and Live Pigeon Shooting have in common?

A. They involved the use of animals as a necessary part.

B. They were warmly welcomed by the audience.

C. They required excellent skills in photography.

D. They only existed once in history as Olympic events.

23. Why were the art competitions removed from the Olympic Games?

A. The costs of organizing them were too high.

B. The quality of the artistic works was far from satisfactory.

C. The competitors were not what the organizers expected.

D. The organizers believed arts were not as important as sports.

B

In the middle of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, Amanda Barrows carefully placed a wooden nightstand(床头柜) on the ground. She attached a sign reading, “Take a poem, leave a poem.”

So far, more than 100 poems have come in. “It's completely unexpected,” said Barrows. “I'm really impressed by the outpouring of support.”

A park ranger(护林人) by day and a poet by night, Barrows joined a Poetry for the People class at City College of San Francisco(CCSF). Students were asked to find a way to “bring poetry into the community” as their final project.

In the beginning, Barrows struggled to land on an idea. Eventually, though, it dawned on her that she could perhaps combine together her two worlds— parks and poetry. A colleague offered up a weathered nightstand, which Barrows thought would be the perfect tool for her project, as she could fill the drawer at the top with fresh paper and pens and add a box at the bottom for poems.

The concept reminded her of Little Free Libraries, which featured bookstands stationed across the city. “I was inspired by the little free libraries you see in San Francisco(SF), where you‘take a book, leave a book’, and thought, ‘Maybe I could do this with poetry.’” said Barrows. Since she only had a single nightstand to work with, Barrows decided that she would leave it in a park for four days before moving it to a new location. San Francisco's Recreation and Park Department manages about 220 parks, and Barrows's goal is to bring the poetry nightstand to all of them.

Since the Poetry Nightstand project started, people have donated a wide range of writing. Barrows has shared most of the submissions on social media. “It really is a community project,” Barrows said. “It belongs to all of us.”

One of the teachers at the CCSF poetry course, Lauren Muller, told The Washington Post that“people need poetry now”, which she suggested as the reason for the success of Barrows's project.

24. Why did Barrows start the Poetry Nightstand project?

A. To share her own poems. B. To advertise a poetry class.

C. To encourage young poets. D. To complete a required task.

25. How did Barrows's project differ from Little Free Libraries?

A. It wasn't well-received by the public. B. It wasn't fixed on a specific site.

C. It covered a larger area in the city. D. It was only open to citizens of SF.

26. What did Muller think contributed to the success of Barrows's project?

A. The benefits of writing poetry. B. The public demand for poetry.

C. The help from her neighbors. D. The large number of parks in SF.

27. Which of the following words best describe Barrows?

A. Courageous and calm. B. Enthusiastic and kind.

C. Creative and ambitious. D. Cooperative and generous.

C

Theo works days, nights, and weekends in the tulip(郁金香) fields in the Netherlands and never complains about tired muscles. How is this possible? Theo, named after a retired farmer, is a high-tech robot in the battle to root out disease from the fields.

The robot rolls along rows of yellow and red tulips, checking each plant and, when necessary, killing diseased bulbs(鳞茎) to prevent the spread of the tulip-breaking virus. The virus weakens the bulbs, leaving them unable to flower. The dead bulbs are removed from healthy ones in a sorting center after they have been harvested. There are 45 robots like Theo working in the tulip fields of the Netherlands. Their job becomes important as the winter turns to spring and peak season nears, when people come from around the world to admire the colorful flowers.

In the past, this work was carried out by knowledgeable farmers. Allan Visser is a third- generation tulip farmer who is using the robot. “You could buy a very nice sports car for the price of the robot,” Visser said. The robot costs 185,000 euros. “It's a lot slower than a sports car, rolling on caterpillar tracks through fields,” he added. “But I choose the robot because a sports car doesn't see the sick tulips. Now there are fewer and fewer people who can really do that.”

The robots have been trained to detect sick plants. They have cameras and take thousands of photos of the tulips. Their AI model examines the photos, hunting out signs on sick plants, and decides which ones need to be killed. The engineer explains the robots use GPS to be sure they are destroying the correct tulips. The heart of the machine is the knowledge put into the AI model, which comes from experienced tulip farmers like Theo van der Voort, who gave his name to the robot.

Van der Voort retired after 52 years of looking for sick flowers in his fields. “It's fantastic,” he said. “It sees just as much as I see.”

28. What does the robot Theo do?

A. Plant new tulips. B. Clear unhealthy bulbs.

C. Kill deadly virus. D. Harvest grown flowers.

29. What can we infer from Visser's words?

A. He dreams of a sports car. B. Tulip fields are low in production.

C. The robot is worth the cost. D. Farmers lack technical knowledge.

30. What is the key to making the robots work effectively?

A. GPS systems. B. High-tech cameras.

C. Daily training. D. Farmers' knowledge.

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

A. Theo's Watch: An Advance in Tulip Farming

B. AI Robots: A Replacement for Aging Farmers

C. Tulip Seasons: An Attraction of the Netherlands

D. Visser's Practice: A Tradition in Tulip Businesses

D

Today's journalists face modern challenges. Online media platforms are springing up. And the lowly newspaper and its reporters are fighting money, tech, and distrust issues. Journalism students and teachers must emphasize new skills to keep their profession alive.

A trustworthy press helps inform people and monitor all levels of government. That is essential to a nation. Yet this useful establishment is growing increasingly unpopular. According to the University of North Carolina(UNC), newsroom jobs across the country are fewer than half what they were 10 years ago. And on many college campuses, the news about the news is bleak too.

Take the Syracuse, New York, student-run newspaper The Daily Orange: It isn't daily anymore. The paper prints just three times each week. Next year, The Diamondback of the University of Maryland will be online only. Half the newspapers that still exist on paper say they don't print as many copies. And UNC's The Daily Tar Heel has cut staff pay and rented cheaper offices to make its budget.

Considering the problems in journalism, it's surprising that the enrollment(注册人数) in college journalism programs is up. The Daily Orange managing editor Catherine Leffert calls the layoffs and cutbacks disheartening. “But what keeps me wanting to be a journalist is seeing the effect that The Daily Orange has,” she says.

But journalism educators wonder, “Are we preparing young people for a dying industry?” Years ago, journalism graduates took low-level reporter jobs at newspapers or television stations. That still happens. But today's jobs more often involve digital editing, social media production, and video streaming. Some universities are taking action. The University of Florida offers a sports media program. Several schools highlight statistics- driven data journalism.

The news isn't all bad. Journalism professor Kathleen Culver says, “When I look at 18- and 20-year-olds in journalism and see what they want to do, I'm optimistic.” Maddy Arrowood is the student editor of The Daily Tar Heel. She says her experience makes her more interested in a journalism career, not less. Her optimism“comes from knowing that people still need news. They still need information.”

32. What mainly contributes to the challenges for today's journalists?

A. More printed newspapers are in great need.

B. The newsroom jobs are decreasing worldwide.

C. Online newspapers take the place of printed ones.

D. Online media platforms are developing quickly.

33. What does the underlined word“bleak” in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Depressing. B. Interesting. C. Uscless. D. Encouraging.

34. How do some universities respond to today's journalism?

A. They reduce student enrollment.

B. They offer students specialized programs.

C. They prepare students for low-level reporter jobs.

D. They encourage students to run their own newspaper.

35. Why is Maddy Arrowood mentioned in the last paragraph?

A. To show people's positive attitudes to journalists.

B. To prove the potential of a career in journalism.

C. To show the popularity of The Daily Tar Heel.

D. To prove people's thirst for the latest news.

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。

Benefits of Solitude(独处)

Learning about yourself

When you' re in any sort of social setting, you aren't strictly yourself. You' re instead whoever you are in that context. For example, if you are a mother spending time with your children, you' re a parent in that situation. If you' re hanging out with coworkers, you' re a fellow employee. When you' re by yourself, you' re just you. This gives you an opportunity to learn how the various social contexts of your life shape your behavior and self-perception. 36 .

Helping with self-regulation

It's worth noting that spending time alone doesn't have to have a harmful impact on your social life. 37 . This is because spending time in solitude helps people develop the skills they need to regulate their own emotions. When you' re alone with your thoughts and feelings, you' re more aware of them. That means you have more opportunities to exercise a degree of control over how you think or feel about particular situations. This helps afterwards. 38 , your self-regulation skills will help you determine if you' re talking too much or not enough, overreacting to perceived slights, making insensitive comments, and much more.

39

Some of the greatest benefits of solitude are practical in nature. For instance, researchers have often found that, all other factors being equal, people who spend time alone are often more likely to develop certain strong talents than their peers(同伴). These talents can include playing an instrument, painting, cooking, or doing anything else that requires practice. It's easy to understand why this is the case. 40 , there are also many abilities that a person is more likely to develop when they have the opportunity to devote alone time to them.

A. Developing skills

B. Spending time on interests

C. That can help you make life changes

D. When you' re socializing with others later on

E. While people shouldn't spend all their time with others

F. Although some skills are easier to develop with help from others

G. On the contrary, it can actually improve your social interactions over time

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，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

“Only if you have experienced it can you believe it.” I didn't believe such thing until it 41 happened to me. For years my wife and I had had an idea for a(n) 42 but we weren't sure how to start. All we knew was that we had a(n) 43 that we thought could succeed commercially.

We decided to write a film script(剧本) first. But we had never written a script before and needed professional 44 . So we wrote a 10-page outline of the story and made a pitch (推销宣传) for the concept both online and offline to see what kind of 45 it would get. We also 46 a quick market test to get the attention of producers who might happen to see the 47 for our script.

It was a month or so before it 48 people's interest. We then contacted 49 production companies and producers until we 50 cooperating with a producer with an all- star cast, who promised to help us with the script.

Eight months later, our film script was 51 at a very high level of the industry. Whether the film is shot and released or not, my wife and I made it. Once 52 , we then tried our best to write the best script we could.

That's what happens when you have the courage to 53 . The opposite of success isn't failure but a 54 of the courage to try. The universe rewards courage. 55 , the cave you fear to enter contains the treasure you seek!

41. A. actually B. rigidly C. suddenly D. widely

42. A. design B. film C. exhibition D. business

43. A. opinion B. message C. order D. story

44. A. inspection B. fame C. guidance D. effort

45. A. benefit B. response C. praise D. experience

46. A. digested B. afforded C. conducted D. enhanced

47. A. search B. logic C. basis D. potential

48. A. stimulated B. showed C. possessed D. spread

49. A. multiple B. special C. common D. quick

50. A. turned down B. ended up C. gave up D. struggled against

51. A. defeated B. guaranteed C. sold D. rated

52. A. entertained B. frightened C. determined D. pressed

53. A. refuse B. attempt C. imagine D. deny

54. A. lack B. kind C. pack D. way

55. A. In detail B. In contrast C. After all D. In all

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。

At a bank branch in Shanghai, an elegant female receptionist is welcoming customers.“Sensing” that customers are in 56 good mood, she becomes talkative and introduces

more of the 57 ( bank) wealth management services.

58 ( power) by an artificial intelligence system, she is the first digital employee at the Shanghai branch of Bank of Ningbo. With an average person's 59 ( high), she can answer more than 550 common banking business questions and learn to answer 50 new questions every day with a camera on the screen. Thanks to rapid 60 ( technology) progress, virtual humans, which used to be only seen in movies, are becoming more popular in people's daily lives and work.

The popularity of digital humans is 61 ( close) related to the concept of the metaverse, a tech buzzword(流行词) that 62 ( attract) the global tech industry since last year. Digital humans are considered to be the avatars(化身), 63 ( promise) a combination of virtual and real worlds. AI beings developed by Xiaoice have worked as two video hosts for China's National Business Daily for more than seven months. Xiaoice said the virtual hosts’ overall naturalness has been improved so much 64 they aren't almost distinguished from humans. Also, the news programs 65 ( develop) entirely by AI technologies in an unmanned operation including the entire process of video editing and broadcasting.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是高中生李华，你校英语俱乐部将选举新一届主席，你有意参选。请按以下提示，写一篇竞选演讲稿。

内容要点：

1. 个人优势；

2. 当选后的打算。

注意：

1.可适当增加细节，以使内容充实，行文连贯；

2.写作词数应为80个左右，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；

3.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| Good afternoon, my dear friends,  My name is Li Hua. I feel honored to run for the president of the English Club. \_ |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Thank you. |

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。

One day, Mike and his mom Rose reached his grandma Alondra’ s house for lunch. During it, they talked about the school's approaching prom(舞会). Alondra said, “When I was young, I failed to attend the school's prom for some reason!”

Rose could see that Alondra had dreamed about attending a prom. After returning home, Rose encouraged Mike to ask his grandma to be his dance partner. She wanted to help Alondra to realize her dream. She knew Alondra was outgoing and loved to stay with young kids.

Mike initially hesitated but finally decided to follow his mother's suggestion. His good friend Lily supported his decision, too. The next day, Mike sent the invitation to his grandma. Seeing it, Alondra was surprised and excited. When that big night came, Alondra wore a beautiful dress.

When they joyfully walked into the hall of the prom, unexpectedly, there was a loud gasp(倒抽气). Mike could feel all eyes on him.

“Wait! Did he bring his old grandmother as his dance partner?” some kids behind them laughed. Mike looked around, finding that every boy had a young girl as their partner. Upset and embarrassed, he whispered, “I'm sorry, Gran. Don't hate me for this.” Without a second thought, he left his grandmother behind and walked out of the hall, vowing not to return to the prom. Poor Alondra was left alone in the hall. She had never imagined she’ d be alone in a hall full of young children. But it happened. Mike sat on the basketball court stairs, thinking about how terrible it was to bring Alondra along. Suddenly, a familiar voice from behind distracted his racing thoughts.

“Your grandmother needs you,” it said. “It was very rude of you to leave her alone!” Lily approached him, encouraging him to be back with his grandma.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| Lily sat down on the stairs next to him. |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Holding her hands, Mike cried, “Gran, sorry! Thanks for being my dance partner.” |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |