

2023—2024 学年度上期高 2024届半期考试
英语试卷

考试时间: 120 分钟

满分: 150 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, 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。

1. How often does the woman go to the gym?
A. Twice a month. B. Twice a week. C. Four times a week.
2. What will the woman probably do this afternoon?
A. Have a drink. B. Stay indoors. C. Go for a walk.
3. What does the woman do?
A. A ticket seller. B. A police officer. C. A driver.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Jenny's workmates. B. Jenny's company. C. Jenny's stories.
5. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a phone shop. B. In a bookstore. C. In the library.

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. What is Tom doing now?
A. Playing computer games. B. Doing some laundry. C. Choosing a present.
7. What is the woman's attitude towards the man in the end?
A. Impatient. B. Doubtful. C. Approving.

听 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How will the speakers inform the customers?
A. By phone. B. By mail. C. By email.
9. What relation is Jane to the man probably?
A. His customer. B. His workmate. C. His wife.
10. What are the customers expected to do?
A. Give a reply to the email. B. Offer their phone numbers. C. Get familiar with other attendants.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What happened at the man's dinner with his host family?

- A. He forgot to introduce himself.
- B. He called the host by the wrong name.
- C. He whispered to someone.

12. How did the man deal with the situation?
A. He apologized for his behavior.
B. He said nothing about it.
C. He made a joke of himself.

13. How does the woman sound in the end?

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Customer and house agent.
- B. Brother and sister.
- C. Schoolmates.

15. What do we know about the first flat on the list?

- A. It's on a quiet street.
- B. It's a mile away from the university.
- C. Its price is over the woman's budget.

16. What does the woman want to do next?

- A. Book the second flat at once.
- B. Go to see the second flat soon.
- C. Meet the man in 20 minutes.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do bees do when they need to relax?

A. Fly all day. B. Make honey. C. Play with balls.

18. How many choices did the bees have in the experiment?

19. What kind of treat could the bees get?

A. A Sugary treat. B. A special treat. C. A flowery treat.

20. What can we infer from what the researcher said?

- A. Bees are more thoughtful.
- B. Bees are more hardworking.
- C. Bees are hard to get along with.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分40分)

第一部分 听读理解 (共 15 小题, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Four European Festivals You Don't Want to Miss in 2023

Berck-sur-Mer Kite Festival

For over two decades, more than half a million visitors have come to watch the splendid display of kites flying over the seaside town of Berck-sur-Mer. Taking place every March or April, the festival sees giant dragons, whales, and various cartoon characters in the skies over the sandy beach. The festival also plays host to the International Kite Championships of the World every two years. During this time, experts from all over the world compete against the wind and each other.

Cannes Film Festival

Film lovers will no doubt want to head to the world's most famous movie festival, the Cannes Film Festival. The red-carpet event was created by a French Minister of Education and Fine Arts. He wanted to establish an international cultural event in France to rival (与 抗衡) the Venice Film Festival. And it's safe to say, he succeeded. More than 30,000 professionals, such as directors, actors and actresses from all over the world attend the annual festival.

Menton Lemon Festival

Held over two weeks in February, the Lemon Festival celebrates all things concerning lemons in the city of Menton. More than 200, 000 visitors come to watch the colorful floats (花车) and sculptures created from lemons and oranges. During the daytime, parades of fruit-covered floats make their way through the streets as wind musicians and drummers entertain the crowd.

Nice Carnival

Taking place every February, the famous Nice Carnival is one of the largest carnivals in the world. It is also the most important event on the French Riviera. Over a million people take to the streets of Nice during the day and night. More than 1, 000 dancers and musicians from around the world perform at the magnificent carnival.

21. What is Berck-sur-Mer famous for?

A. Kites. B. Beaches. C. Whales. D. Cartoons.

22. Who created the Cannes Film Festival?

A. A director. B. An actor.
C. A French artist. D. A French official.

23. What do the Menton Lemon Festival and the Nice Carnival have in common?

A. Both feature folk songs. B. Both are held in February.
C. Both attract people at night. D. Both have high sculptures.

B

We were standing at the top of a church tower. I saw twisting streets leading to the square. "See, my dear," Father said gently. "There is more than one way to the square."

Father's words always guided me. Dreaming of becoming a fashion designer, I came to Paris, but without luck. Then one day I met a friend wearing a beautiful sweater. "What an interesting stitch!" I cried. "It was done by Mrs. Vidian," my friend explained. "She learned the stitch in Armenia, her native country." Suddenly I had a daring idea. Why not design, make and sell my own clothes?

I drew a butterfly pattern and asked Mrs. Vidian to knit it into a sweater. It proved a success. A New York store wanted 40 sweaters to be ready in two weeks. I accepted the order. My happiness disappeared, however, when Mrs. Vidian told me it took her almost a week to knit one sweater.

I was crushed. Then I remembered father's words. There must be other Armenian women in Paris who mastered the special stitch. Then I searched for any Armenians living in Paris. At last I tracked down several. Two weeks later, the first shipment was on its way to the United States!

From that day on orders poured in. Then came another test. As I was busy getting ready to show my winter fashions, the sewing girls were called out on strike. Where was the way out this time? I wondered and worried. Then it dawned on me.

I worked hurriedly. And right on time, my show took place. Some coats had no sleeves; some were only patterns made of heavy cotton cloth, but on these I attached material to show what colors and textures the clothes would have when they were finished. What a show! Once again father's words helped me.

24. What problem did the writer face after accepting the first order?

A. It was impossible for Vidian to meet the deadline.
B. The sewing girls were called out on strike.
C. She found it hard to track Armenians living in Paris.
D. There was a shortage of suitable cloth.

25. What do the underlined words "the first shipment" refer to in Paragraph 4?

A. Raw materials. B. More orders.
C. The forty sweaters. D. The special stitch.

26. How did the writer deal with the show problem?

- A. She put off the show.
- C. She employed more sewing girls.

- B. She showed the clothes unfinished.
- D. She completed the clothes in a hurry.

27. Which of the following might the writer agree with?

- A. Practice makes perfect.
- C. Easier said than done.

- B. Like father, like son.
- D. All roads lead to Rome.

C

Trees don't look at the calendar to see when spring arrives, but they seem to know when spring is here better than we do. The annual shift from winter to spring is a breathtaking event to watch as leaves become green and a lush (苍翠的) environment reveals itself. Recently a research takes a look at why trees in cities are turning green earlier than expected.

Scientists use satellite imagery to see when plants turn green. By comparing spring green ups in the 85 largest US cities, scientists found that on average trees start to turn green nine days earlier in cities due to the combined effect of artificial lights and urban heat effect.

According to the findings, one of the reasons is the artificial light. City lights brightening the night skies, billboard signs lit up on roadways and car headlights all contribute to shifting the regular day to night cycle that plants and trees rely on. In order to stay alive during cruel winters, trees hit the pause button on their growth. Since temperatures can vary dramatically throughout the winter, the length of daylight is the signal trees look for to safely start growing again and turn green.

On average cities are typically 1.8 to 5.4F warmer than rural areas. This is known as the urban heat island effect. The changes in city environments may affect seasonal changes even more than climate warming and mosquito season, water cycles, and also affect pollinators (授粉媒介).

Despite the worries and concern, it isn't all bad news. "With a longer growing season, trees would be able to absorb more carbon dioxide," A researcher said. "Hopefully they'd have a longer period to do the cooling effect that can help relieve the urban heating effect in cities."

28. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To reveal how trees survive bitter winters.
- B. To warn how human activities disturb nature.
- C. To explain why trees turn green earlier in cities
- D. To clarify how trees turning green earlier benefits cities.

29. How did the scientists conduct their research?

- A. Bringing out urban heat island effect.
- B. Comparing the green-up time in sample cities.
- C. Allowing the city environment to reveal itself.
- D. Developing pictures shot by the satellite.

30. Which of the following elements contributes to trees turning green earlier?

- A. Plant pollinators.
- B. Water cycle.
- C. Road signs.
- D. Street lamps.

31. In which section of a website can the text be found?

- A. Environment.
- B. Education.
- C. Entertainment.
- D. Business.

D

As you stroll through the Hangzhou Asian Games Village, one of the first things that catches your eyes is the immaculate streets. If you were to pour a bottle of water onto the road surface, regardless of how fast it was flowing, it would rapidly absorb and the road surface would swiftly become dry, almost like magic.

In reality, this phenomenon is a result of the well-thought-out urban planning and construction management employed in the “sponge city” development of the village. Sponge cities are a concept in urban storm water management that aim to make cities more resilient to environmental changes and better equipped to handle natural disasters, such as those caused by heavy rainfall. As the name suggests, a sponge city absorbs, stores and purifies rainwater when it falls, and when necessary, releases and utilizes the stored water, allowing rainwater to flow freely within the urban environment.

The media village within Hangzhou’s Asian Games Village, covering an area of approximately 196,000 square meters, has earned distinction as a provincial-level model (模范) in the development of sponge cities.

According to Geng Lei, a staff member at the Asian Games Village’s property and information technology center, the sponge city concept initially focused on managing urban storm water runoff, however it has since evolved to include residential aspects, necessitating integration with the overall architectural design. The sponge city construction in the media village is a prime example of this evolution, as it looks much better by avoiding the use of manhole covers (井盖), resulting in a clean and seamless road surface, Geng said.

The development of a sponge city involves different stages. In the initial planning phase, the Asian Games Village transitioned from managing rainwater through “infiltration, retention (保留), and storage” to a more comprehensive approach of “purification, utilization, and discharge”. This created a system for organic rainwater circulation to support the green Asian Games. Furthermore, the village stuck to the low-impact development philosophy, exercising careful control over construction intensity, Geng added. They designed an ecological sponge base, divided into sub-units based on rainwater collection zones, with features like permeable (可渗透的) pavements, green spaces and rainwater reuse reservoirs, connected by sponge eco-corridors. This forms an integrated ecological sponge network for the media village.

Additionally, the village architects combined landscape design with low-impact development techniques to make the sponge city in the media village practical and visually appealing. For instance, the roads may look like rubber tracks, but are actually made of special concrete that lets water flow through, showing how they’ve made both function and beauty a part of the design, Geng said.

32. What does the underlined word “immaculate” in Paragraph 4 possibly mean?

A. Wet. B. Clean. C. Busy. D. Quiet.

33. What is the original purpose of building a “sponge city”?

A. To make the city visually attractive and energy-efficient.
B. To provide the residents with constant water supply.
C. To help the city better manage the urban storm water.
D. To improve the architectural design in city construction.

34. What can we infer from the passage?

A. The design of Hangzhou Asian Games Village integrates with the low-impact development.
B. A sponge city values ecological impacts more than functions or beauty.
C. The Hangzhou Asian Games Village is a pioneer in the development of sponge cities.
D. The clean and seamless road surface in the media village is achieved with manhole covers.

35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Hangzhou, a water smart and environment-friendly city.
B. “Sponge city” — the future of urban planning and management.
C. The Asian Games Village clean and green with “sponge city”.
D. Hangzhou Asian Games marks a new phase in sporting venues.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

In fact, black bear populations across the country have risen dramatically over the last 50 years. And while that’s very good news from a conservation standpoint, more bears also mean more run-ins with humans.

How black bears clawed their way back

The American black bear was once common across much of the continent. 36 They were killed by farmers who feared for their livestock and hunted for their thick fat. By the mid-20th century, numbers had dwindled (减少), and they were listed as endangered in several states. 37 Hunting seasons and limits were established, and state-funded research programs helped inform management practices. Previously cleared areas were reforested, and the bears made a remarkable comeback.

Being bear aware

While black bears are active from the late spring through autumn, right now they may be even more likely to enter human properties, lured by trash or another food source. Why is it so? 38 Therefore, keep the attractants outside of their sight during this particular time of the year.

Even if you've removed attractants, it's possible a curious bear may end up in your yard. In that case, there are a few ways to stay safe. First, bears and dogs don't mix. When you're letting your dog out at night, flip on the lights and check your yard. 39 Don't run. And if you see the bear before it sees you, stand still and take a moment to enjoy.

40 It can certainly be worrying or frightening for someone who doesn't expect to be in bear country. Finding some sort of common ground is really important, and humans are responsible to take that role because a Bear's just being a bear.

- A. Human-bear conflicts are caused by unsecured attractants.
- B. Restoration programs began in earnest in the 1970s.
- C. It's not just legal protections and habitat restoration that's helped the bears.
- D. As the United States was settled, forests were cleared and the bears' habitat shrank.
- E. If you do see a bear, stay at a safe distance and shout.
- F. While many residents found their bear's visit delightfully novel, there were also people who felt differently.
- G. As they prepare for winter, black bears in much of the country enter a stage called hyperphagia (饮食亢进), where they need as many as 20,000 calories per day.

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My previous home had a stand of woods behind it and many animals in the backyard. That first year, I 41 feeding peanuts to the blue jays, then the squirrels. The squirrels had no 42 coming up right to me for them. As the months went by, the rabbits saw that I was no 43 and didn't escape. When I threw carrot slices (薄片), they even came for a nibble (啃). Slowly they came to 44 me, and by the end of the year they were eating out of my hand.

That second year, the rabbits 45 me, and one would even sit up for slices! While I was feeding them, I 46 that a groundhog who used to run away was now taking an 47 interest in this food situation. I carefully extended a long 48, with a keen eye on those teeth, and 49, there were times I would have the groundhog sitting next to a rabbit, both munching (津津有味地咀嚼) on carrots. A few months later, while 50, she would even turn her back to me. 51 when she was facing away, I reached out and 52 scratched (搔) her back with my finger. She didn't move.

By year three, the rabbits and the groundhog were back. The groundhog 53 didn't have a problem with me scratching her back, and I got an idea, I'd always 54, while slicing up carrots, that the end looked like a cap. 55 one day, just to see what she would do, I gently 56 one on top of the groundhog's head. Again, not a 57, The next time, I had my camera ready to record what you see here, one of several dozen such pictures. 58 she had a slice to eat, she never 59 the one on her head. It was a fair 60 — I got a pleasure, and she had yet another tasty treat.

41. A. avoided	B. started	C. canceled	D. suggested
42. A. business	B. fun	C. problem	D. privilege
43. A. help	B. cheat	C. threat	D. exception
44. A. trust	B. miss	C. admire	D. appreciate
45. A. feared	B. ignored	C. discovered	D. remembered
46. A. proved	B. decided	C. noticed	D. understood
47. A. extreme	B. increasing	C. additional	D. inspiring
48. A. squirrel	B. rabbit	C. peanut	D. carrot
49. A. before long	B. long ago	C. over and over	D. all over again
50. A. eating	B. playing	C. sitting	D. sleeping
51. A. Next	B. Once	C. Soon	D. Lately
52. A. carefully	B. suddenly	C. violently	D. patiently
53. A. also	B. thus	C. just	D. still
54. A. thought	B. doubted	C. admitted	D. recognized
55. A. While	B. Or	C. So	D. For
56. A. fixed	B. placed	C. hung	D. kept
57. A. tremble	B. move	C. delay	D. hesitation
58. A. Even if	B. Ever since	C. As far as	D. So long as
59. A. welcomed	B. required	C. bothered	D. expected
60. A. trade	B. competition	C. task	D. affair

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Since the beginning of time, exploring the universe has been a dream of mankind. Human 61 (curious) has fueled interest in exploring and discovering new worlds, pushing the boundaries of 62 known world, and expanding scientific and technical knowledge.

State and Space Agencies 63 (work) on space exploration all the time since the first space launch. The first space launch led to the first human space flight, 64 led to the first moonwalk. Nowadays focus has shifted to joint human and robotic missions, near-Earth asteroids (小行星), Mars and destinations beyond our solar system.

Space exploration and the innovation 65 (involve) in it are essential drivers of opening up new areas in space science and technology. That produces new partnerships 66 develops capabilities that create new opportunities for 67 (address) global challenges. Space exploration also motivates young people 68 (pursue) education and careers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

Though the precise future benefits from space exploration is not easily predefined (预先确定), current trends suggest that significant advantages may 69 (find) in areas such as new materials, health and medicine, transportation and computer technology. As the benefits of space exploration and innovation become

70 (well) known, increasingly more countries and non-governmental entities are interested in engaging in exploration and innovation.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共10处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改10处, 多者 (从第11处起) 不计分。

More and more people attach great importance relationships in career success. Being polite is the first and most important step to develop good relationships among friends. Polite word can be easy yet very powerful in your daily life.

Always saying “please” and “thank you” will make your friends feeling more comfortable and more willingly to offer help when necessary. We all know that one man’s success is based on what he deals with people. Always being grateful to others people’s kindness and show your gratitude through the words you say. The more support you win from other people, the more faster you will move towards your goal. Remember, being polite cost nothing so it’s worth a million dollars.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 上周五你校举办了运动会, 请你为校英文报写一篇报道, 内容如下:

1. 参加人员;
2. 印象最深刻的项目;
3. 活动反响。

注意: 词数 120 字左右。