

宁乡市 2026 年上学期高一期末考试英语科试卷

(本试卷共 10 页, 满分 150 分, 考试时长 120 分钟)

注意事项:

- 1、答题时, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上;
- 2、回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. What will the man buy?

- A. Pants. B. Socks. C. Shoes.

2. Why does Jason start to run?

- A. To run a marathon. B. To make some friends. C. To improve his health.

3. What does Grace think of the course?

- A. It's a bit disappointing. B. It's well organized. C. It's quite interesting.

4. How much does the woman pay for the rent now?

- A. \$200. B. \$400. C. \$600.

5. What does Lily plan to do for most of the holiday?

- A. Travel in France. B. Go to the countryside. C. Stay with her parents.

第二节

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 每小题都 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段录音, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and employee. B. Neighbors. C. Husband and wife.

7. What will the speakers do this afternoon?

- A. Book a hotel. B. Do some shopping. C. Attend a party.

听第 7 段录音, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where is the red tie?

A. In the bag.

B. In the drawer.

C. On the dressing table.

9. Why does Ted dress up?

A. For a wedding.

B. For a welcome meeting.

C. For a conference.

10. What color tie does Ted probably choose in the end?

A. Red.

B. Blue.

C. Grey.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At home.

B. In the parking area.

C. In the shopping centre.

12. What can be found in the wallet?

A. Credit cards.

B. Some cash.

C. An ID card.

13. What will the girl do next?

A. Return the wallet.

B. Make a phone call.

C. Go to the police station.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. How long has the man been working at the company?

A. Half a year.

B. One year.

C. Several years.

15. What makes the man consider changing his job?

A. Low income.

B. Overtime work.

C. Few creative opportunities.

16. What is the main topic of the conversation?

A. A training program.

B. Working conditions.

C. Extra pay.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where does the race start?

A. At the football stadium.

B. At the City Hall.

C. At the city library.

18. When should participants arrive at the venue?

A. At 9:15.

B. At 9:45.

C. At 10:15.

19. What can participants get if they finish the race?

A. A T-shirt.

B. Some money.

C. A pair of shoes.

20. What does the speaker talk about in the end?

A. How much to pay.

B. Who to run with.

C. What to bring.

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

Arabic is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, unlocking access to rich cultures, global opportunities and meaningful international connections. Whether you're a complete beginner or eager to master the Arabic script (字母表), our Arabic Elementary 1 course is the right place to start your language journey.

What you will learn

- Basic Arabic vocabulary and everyday expressions
- Correct pronunciation and listening skills
- Reading and writing in Arabic script
- Cultural knowledge for real-world communication

Who this course is for

- People aged twelve and over
- Beginners with no basic Arabic knowledge
- Heritage (传承语) speakers who want to learn the script
- Learners interested in Arabic culture and communication

Course session

Wednesday, 17th Jun- 8 classes

Session ID	Time	Location	Session Fee	Teacher
DLV72106C	17 Jun - 5 Aug 6:00pm - 8:00pm	CBD	\$499	James Pulbrook-Flynn

Please note that any cancellations or postponements will be announced at least 48 hours in advance. We recommend considering this before you decide to buy the course. For more information, please click [here](#).

21. What will people learn in the Arabic Elementary 1 course?

- A. Arabic literature history.
- B. Reading & writing in Arabic.
- C. Advanced Arabic vocabulary.
- D. Business Arabic communication.

22. Which group of learners is this course intended for?

- A. Teachers of Arabic.
- B. Heritage learners of Amharic.
- C. People fond of Arabic culture.
- D. Children under the age of twelve.

23. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A course website.
- B. A language book.
- C. A scientific journal.
- D. A travel magazine.

B

Lin Ying-ju, a Taiwanese businesswoman living in Finland, has found a special way to make soap. She uses used cooking oil to make handmade soap. Her company, JooSoap Studio, now sells soap to famous places, including a Michelin green star restaurant called Nolla.

Before moving to Finland to study at Aalto University, Lin learned how to make soap at Taichung Maple Eco-School in Taiwan. This school has taught environmental education since 1996. Twenty years ago, this kind of soap was not very common in Europe.

One day, Lin casually mentioned this technique during a university discussion. The enthusiastic response from her classmates encouraged her to turn the idea into a business. After graduation, a difficult job market and visa troubles stood in her way. So she used her special skills to create an unusual career path. JooSoap Studio started with classroom demonstration (演示) in 2011 and was officially registered (注册) in late 2014. Lin said that starting her own business gave her the freedom that regular jobs could not offer at that difficult time.

Adapting to Finnish culture has been key to her success. In Taiwan, big workshops can make thousands of soap bars a day. But Finnish people prefer a slower, more careful way of living—they like to make only what they need. So Lin changed her business to work seasonally, and this actually helped make her brand (品牌) stronger.

Recently, Lin visited Japan to connect with Sekken no Machi, the nonprofit organization that started this soap-making practice in Asia over forty years ago. This visit helped strengthen the international network of people who care about sustainable (可持续的) living.

24. Where did Lin first learn the skills of making soap?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. At Aalto University. | B. At Sekken no Machi. |
| C. At Taichung Maple Eco-School. | D. At a Michelin green star restaurant. |

25. Why did Lin start her business instead of finding a regular job?

- A. She wanted to make more money.
- B. Regular jobs had many limitations.
- C. Her classmates asked her to do business.
- D. Handmade soaps were not popular then.

26. What did Lin do recently to strengthen her international network?

- A. She wrote a book about her career.
- B. She visited Sekken no Machi in Japan.
- C. She opened new workshops in Taiwan.
- D. She produced thousands of soap bars daily.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. From Waste Oil to Handmade Soap | B. History of Soap Making in Asia |
| C. Ways to Start a Business in Finland | D. Turning Waste into Business Success |

C

Cancer can appear almost anywhere in the body, but it is very rare in the heart. It's reported that less than 1% of cancers start in the heart, and disease that begins elsewhere seldom spreads to the blood-pumping organ. Considering the heart's constant motion and rich blood supply, this discovery has long puzzled scientists.

To find out, researchers did experiments on mice. One heart chamber (心室) of each mouse was made to stop pumping blood. Then they put a second heart in each mouse's neck. This second heart had less mechanical (机械的) stress than the original one. Thus, one heart continued its normal forceful beating while the other experienced gentler physical conditions.

Then, researchers put cancer cells (细胞) into both hearts. After two weeks, the cancer spread widely in the second heart. However, in the original, beating heart, the cancer hardly grew. The difference in cancer growth between the two hearts was noticeable. The team also did tests with man-made heart tissues. They found that cancer cells grew better in still tissues than in tissues that were made to beat like a real heart.

So what makes the beating heart so unfriendly to cancer? The researchers discovered that mechanical stress promoted a protein in cancer cells called Nesprin-2, which can change how DNA works and helps stop the cancer from growing. In other words, the movement created by a beating heart cause a natural anti-cancer defence to start working.

The research team is now looking into whether they can use similar mechanical stress in other parts of the body, like the skin or breast, to prevent cancer. They are also trying to find out whether heart diseases that put additional pressure on the heart, like high blood pressure, might offer extra protection against cancer.

28. What experimental operation did the researchers perform on the mice?

- A. They stopped the beating of the entire heart.
- B. They put cancer cells into the original heart only.
- C. They removed the original heart and replaced it with a new one.
- D. They disabled one chamber of the heart and put another in the neck.

29. What happened to the cancer cells put into the original beating heart?

- A. They increased at a slow but steady rate.
- B. They grew fast and spread to other tissues.
- C. They showed little to no significant growth.
- D. They were completely removed by the heart tissue.

30. What is the main purpose of paragraph 4?

- A. To list possible causes of heart cancer.
- B. To explain the heart's natural defence.
- C. To describe the role of Nesprin-2 protein.
- D. To introduce a new cancer treatment for humans.

31. What might the discovery lead to in the future according to the research team?

- A. Using mechanical stress to treat heart diseases.
- B. Confirming high blood pressure as a cancer cause.
- C. Proving that cancer cannot grow in skin or breast.
- D. Testing mechanical stress on other body parts to prevent cancer.

D

In 1986, a nuclear power plant (核电厂) in Chernobyl exploded. It was a terrible disaster. Radioactive (放射性的) material spread across the land. People had to leave their homes immediately, but the animals stayed. For decades, this area remained largely empty of humans.

Today, this land tells a surprising story. Paradoxically, the absence of humans has helped wildlife more than radiation has hurt it. Wolves, bears, and deer are now common where people once lived. Wolf populations in this area are seven times larger than those in nearby areas. Without people, nature has grown back. Forests have spread, and rivers have run cleaner.

However, the situation is not entirely good. Birds face problems from both radioactive heat and climate change. Scientists still disagree about the long-term effects of radiation on animals.

Scientists often visit the area to study wildlife. In 2016, biologist Pablo Burraco found that frogs living in badly polluted areas had darker skin than those living elsewhere. He believes that higher melanin (黑色素) levels may help protect the frogs from radiation. But not everyone agrees. A few researchers suggest that the darker skin could simply be a common change among frogs. Other scientists question whether the dark color is really an adaptation (适应) to radiation.

Similar debates exist for other species. Scientists have found genetic changes in feral dogs and bank voles. However, it is difficult to say whether these changes are caused by radiation or by other environmental factors. For example, differences in food, temperature, or living space might also play a role. The forest has also changed, creating entirely different habitats.

As one geographer puts it, Chernobyl's ecological story is a mix of recovery, adaptation, and unsolved problems. The area is full of life, but its future remains unclear. Scientists continue to watch and learn, hoping to better understand how nature responds to disaster.

32. What could the underlined word “paradoxically” in paragraph 2 be replaced by ?

- A. Unexpectedly.
- B. Sadly.
- C. Possibly.
- D. Immediately.

33. Why does the author include information about both wolves and birds?

- A. To give examples of both good and bad results.
- B. To show wolves are more important than birds.
- C. To argue that climate change is worse than radiation.
- D. To prove that radiation hurts all animals the same way.

34. Which of the following best shows the author's opinion about Chernobyl?

- A. Nature has already recovered.
- B. Radiation has only hurt wildlife.
- C. Humans should move back to the area.
- D. Wildlife is recovering but problems remain.

35. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Scientists agree on radiation's long-term effects.
- B. Wolves are more harmed by radiation than frogs.
- C. Radiation has helped most animals in Chernobyl.
- D. The effects of radiation on wildlife are still debated.

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。

Traveling is exciting. It also brings privacy risks (隐私风险): data leaks, surveillance cameras and unsafe Wi-Fi. However, travelers aren't powerless against the threats (威胁). 36

Before You Go: Get Ready

Back up your data and update your devices. Remove sensitive files, set a strong pass code, and turn on "Find My Device." Install (安装) a VPN for online protection. 37 As expert Danny McLoughlin says, it's not clever to declare on Facebook that you're travelling somewhere, reminding a wide range of people that your property is sitting empty. That puts your security at risk.

During Your Trip: Stay Smart

Avoid public Wi-Fi for things like online banking; turn to your mobile data instead. Do not use public USB charging stations. 38 Carry your own charger and use a wall outlet. Turn off auto-connect for Wi-Fi and Bluetooth.

Staying in a Rental Home

Check if cameras are put in proper places. Ensure they are not in sensitive areas like bedrooms. Report anything doubtful to the host immediately.

Staying in a Hotel

Protect your information at hotels. 39 A hotel clerk (职员) sometimes asks for your name and then announces your room number aloud. There are other people on the other side of the wall. Hand over your ID and ask them to write the room number on a piece of paper. Never leave the customer copy behind.

Sharing & Physical Safety

40 Keep your devices with you at all times. Never leave them alone in hotel rooms. Once home, change your important passwords and check your bank statements for anything unusual.

- A. It's never been better.
- B. They can pass viruses to your phone.
- C. Use your mobile data instead of public Wi-Fi.
- D. Never broadcast your journey on social media.
- E. Wait until you return home to share travel photos.
- F. Your information may be exposed during check-in.
- G. The following tips can protect your privacy when you travel.

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 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

In the 1960s, nine-year-old Simon White went to Wenlock Priory (修道院) with his family. He 41 took up some 700-year-old floor tiles as souvenirs (纪念品) and later hid them in an old metal candy box. There the tiles stayed, 42, for nearly 60 years.

Recently, Simon, now 68, found the 43 while sorting through his old things. At first, he could not 44 the specific time and place he got them. “Fortunately, my mother kept very detailed 45 written in tiny handwriting,” White tells ITV News’ Mark Gough. “So I read again and found out the exact day in 1967 when my family 46 the priory.” As soon as White and his family 47 the origins (起源) of the tiles, he 48 English Heritage, the charity that runs Wenlock Priory.

The tiles are 49 with a strange face and a dragon. The dragon design is 50 and has never been seen elsewhere in the priory’s 51. Thanks to long storage (保存) in the metal box, the tiles are in unusually good 52. The tiles once belonged to a 13th-century church floor, which now lies in ruins.

Simon admits to English Heritage that 53 the tiles was a terrible thing to do. Now retired, he feels it is 54 to send back the tiles after 60 years. Matty Cambridge, an assistant curator at English Heritage, says in a statement that the organization is “thrilled to see the 55 of these pieces of history.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. safely | B. secretly | C. openly | D. unwillingly |
| 42. A. untouched | B. discovered | C. protected | D. displayed |
| 43. A. candy | B. box | C. church | D. design |
| 44. A. indicate | B. believe | C. recall | D. doubt |
| 45. A. letters | B. strategies | C. diaries | D. theories |
| 46. A. rebuilt | B. found | C. passed | D. visited |
| 47. A. determined | B. guessed | C. shared | D. recorded |
| 48. A. got in touch with | B. took advantage of | C. caught up with | D. ran away from |
| 49. A. covered | B. filled | C. decorated | D. compared |
| 50. A. common | B. unique | C. special | D. different |
| 51. A. windows | B. roofs | C. walls | D. floors |
| 52. A. order | B. condition | C. shape | D. health |
| 53. A. making | B. selling | C. buying | D. taking |
| 54. A. right | B. important | C. possible | D. necessary |
| 55. A. loss | B. discovery | C. return | D. sale |

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。

You may be familiar with the Great Wall in Beijing. Have you ever heard of the Great Wall of Qi? It 56 (build) in the Spring and Autumn Period. It is the oldest ancient Great Wall in China, with 57 history of over 2,600 years. It stretches from the Yellow River in the west to the Yellow Sea in the east. 58 (run) for thousands of miles, it almost divides Shandong Province from north 59 south. Jinyang Pass and Qingshi Pass in Laiwu District, Jinan, are its two most important 60 (pass).

After more than 2,000 years, Qingshi Pass has lost its original style. The tracing ruts (车辙) in front are hard 61 (see) clearly. The Great Wall of Qi took over 200 years to complete — more than 300 years 62 (early) than the Qin Great Wall. Surrounded by mountains, the Wall uses cliffs (悬崖) as the defence line. This ancient Wall shows the wisdom of people 63 hard work 2,500 years ago. Lying quietly in the mountains, it offers a peaceful return to nature. When you reach out to touch it, you may feel the 64 (warm) of history, as if seeing flags flying and horses racing. The Great Wall of Qi, 65 its history and culture exist together, is far more wonderful than you can imagine.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

学校英文报正在举办以“Care for Ourselves, Care for Our Health”为主题的征文比赛。请你写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

- 1、健康的重要性；
- 2、保持健康的方法（至少两方面）；
- 3、呼吁大家重视健康。

注意：

- 1、词数 80 左右，开头已写出，不计入总词数；
- 2、可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Care for Ourselves, Care for Our Health

As the saying goes, health is wealth. _____

第二节读后续写 (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。

Renny was an eleven-year-old girl who liked putting things off. She often delayed her school assignments (任务). Her weekends were usually filled with dreams of hanging out with friends or staying at her grandparents' house.

One weekend, Renny planned to go to her grandparents' place. When her mother asked if she had any schoolwork to finish, Renny shook her head and said no, hiding the fact that she had a math assignment due soon. Her mother agreed to drop her off. Renny promised she would study later, but the weekend passed quickly with fun and relaxation.

By Monday, she had forgotten the assignment. When her teacher asked for it, Renny lied that she had left it at home. The teacher told her to bring it the next day. But when the next day came, she still had not done the work. She made up another excuse, saying her cousin had spilled (溢出) ink on it. The teacher raised an eyebrow doubtfully. Her friend asked how long her cousin was staying, and Renny answered, "Until Saturday," she lied again.

That evening, her mother mentioned that the teacher had called about the missing assignment. Renny insisted (坚持说) she had already handed it in. The lies began to grow, each one demanding (要求) another to hold them up. Her friend later questioned her again, and Renny struggled to keep the story straight, nervously saying he had left early.

She started to feel anxious. At home, she noticed uncertainty in her mother's voice. At school, her teacher's eyes seemed sharper, and her friend grew cold. The small lie had grown into a web (网) she could not escape.

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。

Then one day, the truth came out. _____

After admitting everything, Renny felt a mix of shame and relief. _____
