

听力部分

一、听后选择(共两节,21 分)

第一节 听短对话选择(共 4 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 6 分)

听下面四段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听对话前,你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话你将听一遍。

()1. What does the woman want to know about?

A. More information about a new streaming service.

B. The schedule for live sports.

C. The availability of free movies.

()2. What are the speakers discussing?

A. A new book release.

B. A science fiction novel.

C. A movie trailer.

()3. What is the woman looking for?

A. A car dealership.

B. A Super Bowl programme.

C. A famous actor’s social media page.

()4. Why does the man mention the billboard?

A. To ask for directions.

B. To discuss a TV show advertisement.

C. To recommend a design company.

第二节 听长材料选择(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

听下面五段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有两道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

()5. When does the movie start?

A. At 7:00. B. At 7:30. C. At 8:00.

()6. What will the speakers do before the movie?

A. Buy snacks at the cinema.

B. Eat at a fast-food restaurant.

C. Go straight to the cinema.

听下面一段对话,回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

()7. What will the speakers do before the lecture?

A. Prepare the slides and videos.

B. Test the projector and sound system.

C. Start the important lecture early.

()8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Brother and sister.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Co-workers.

听下面一段对话,回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

()9. What is one advantage of e-books mentioned by the man?

A. They are easier on the eyes.

B. They are cheaper and eco-friendly.

C. They have a unique feel.

()10. What is the woman’s main reason for preferring paper books?

A. They are cheaper than e-books.

B. They are more convenient for travel.

C. She enjoys the physical experience of reading them.

听下面一段对话,回答第 11 至第 12 小题。

()11. What is the man’s main concern about AI?

A. It may destroy too many jobs.

B. It might lead to unemployment.

C. It will make work less creative.

()12. What is the woman’s attitude towards AI?

A. She guesses it’ll be a threat to society.

B. She thinks it beneficial if done right.

C. She proves it is a tool for progress.

听下面一段独白,回答第 13 至第 14 小题。

()13. Who might the speaker be talking to?

A. Students learning about technology.

B. Teachers interested in multimedia tools.

C. Researchers studying education methods.

()14. What is the speaker doing?

A. Explaining the benefits of multimedia teaching.

B. Demonstrating a new research project.

C. Introducing a university programme.

二、听后记录并转述(共两节,15 分)

本大题共两节。第一节,听两遍短文,根据所听内容和提示,将所缺的关键信息填写在相应位置上,每空只需填写一个词。第二节,听第三遍短文,根据所听内容和提示进行转述。

第一节 听后记录信息(共 4 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 6 分)

现在,你有 1 分钟的时间浏览提示信息。

Information technology	
15. _____ its basics	covers hardware, software, networks, and data management... is crucial as they form the building blocks of IT systems

(续表)

Note its 16. _____ applications	In business, it streamlines operations. In health care, it improves patient care. In 17. _____, it offers global learning access. But data security issues also arise
Look at the future trends	Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and the Internet of Things are at the forefront of IT development. Keeping an eye on these trends helps us expect 18. _____ and prepare for the future

下面,请在 90 秒钟内将所缺信息填写到指定的答题区域。

第二节 转述短文内容(本节 9 分)

请再听一遍短文,完成转述。

你的转述可以这样开始:

Sam Smith says ...

下面,请准备录音。听到录音提示音后,在 2 分钟内完成转述。

三、朗读短文并回答问题(共两节,14 分)

第一节 朗读短文(本节 8 分)

现在,你有 1 分钟的时间浏览内容并做录音准备。

Social media platforms have enjoyed popularity over the past decade. Many of us use social media to connect, share content, read the news, or just kill time.

There seems to be no harm in using social media platforms every now and then, even every day, but more and more people are reporting that heavy social media use has a negative impact on their physical or mental health, and makes them less productive at school or work. That explains why social media addiction is gaining more and more attention.

If you’re overly concerned about social media, driven by an uncontrollable urge to use social media, and devote so much time to social media that it influences other important life areas, you’re addicted to social media.

下面,请准备录音。听到录音提示音后,在 90 秒钟内完成朗读。

第二节 口头回答问题(共 3 小题;每小题 2 分,共 6 分)

下面,请根据所朗读的内容口头回答 3 个问题,每个问题你将有 15 秒钟的准备时间,在听到录音提示后,你有 30 秒钟的时间作答。

请回答第 1 小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间做答题准备。

Question 1: What do people usually do on social media?

下面,请准备录音。听到录音提示音后,在 30 秒钟内完成作答。

请回答第 2 小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间做答题准备。

Question 2: What problems does heavy social media use cause?

下面,请准备录音。听到录音提示音后,在 30 秒钟内完成作答。

请回答第 3 小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间做答题准备。

Question 3: List two signs of social media addiction.

下面,请准备录音。听到录音提示音后,在 30 秒钟内完成作答。

笔试部分

第一部分 知识运用(共两节,30分)

第一节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,共15分)

[2025·北京第四中学高一期中]

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

The LEGO story started in a Danish woodworking shop. At the time, Ole Kirk Christiansen was just a(n) 1 carpenter working in a local shop. But he always had big dreams. As a young man, Christiansen turned his love of playing with wood into a 2 and, in 1916, he opened his own shop.

At first, his shop produced furniture like ladders, stools and ironing boards. But in 1924, his sons 3 set a pile of wood chips in the shop on fire, 4 the entire building and the family's home.

Despite a total 5, Christiansen saw the fire as an excuse to simply build a larger workshop. Tragedy (悲剧) continued to strike, however. In 1929, the American economic depression 6, and his wife died in 1932. Affected by personal and financial disaster, Christiansen unemployed many of his workers and 7 to keep the business. Little did he know that those tragedies would be of importance for his business to recover.

Since times were so hard, Christiansen had to use his wood to create 8 goods that might actually sell. The decision didn't 9 at first. But his love of toys pushed the company ahead.

It turned out that he was a brilliant toymaker. Soon, his wonderful models of cars and animals and his adorable pull toys gained national popularity. His best-seller, a wooden duck whose mouth opens and closes when pulled, is now still a(n) 10. In 1949, his company created a plastic product called the Automatic Binding Bricks. And their toys became more and more popular as the years passed.

() 1. A. eager B. ordinary C. special D. different

() 2. A. preference B. standard C. business D. burden

() 3. A. blindly B. accidentally C. anxiously D. nervously

() 4. A. destroying B. abandoning C. protecting D. repeating

() 5. A. loss B. pain C. sadness D. failure

() 6. A. broke down B. broke out

C. broke up D. broke away

() 7. A. forced B. ordered C. allowed D. struggled

() 8. A. priceless B. unpopular

C. inexpensive D. inconvenient

() 9. A. pay off B. give off C. put off D. show off

() 10. A. choice B. finding C. object D. hit

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,共15分)

[2025·北京十一顺义中学高一阶段性测试]

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个恰当的单词,在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

More Chinese senior citizens 11. _____ (become) active users of WeChat in recent years, according to a recent study. The study aims to learn about the digital life of people above the age of 55. The report shows elderly users spend around 1.37 hours 12. _____ WeChat every day and have 104 WeChat friends on average. The report says that 50.3% of elderly users learn how to use WeChat from their children or grandchildren, suggesting that family members should be more patient when they introduce new 13. _____ (technology) to elderly people.

B

Many animals, including some insects, bats and most birds, can fly. But birds are different from other animals 14. _____ they are the only living animals that have feathers. Birds have feathers to keep them 15. _____ (warmth) and dry and help them to fly. Feathers get worn and ragged during flying, so birds get rid of their feathers and grow new ones. 16. _____ (keep) their feathers in good shape, birds clean them and smooth them out with their beaks (鸟喙) all the time.

C

Koshiha had a legendary life. He is a Japanese physician 17. _____ dream was to become a soldier or musician when he was a kid. Unfortunately, his dream was broken when his right hand 18. _____ (damage) by polio (小儿麻痹症). While in the hospital, he read Albert Einstein's books and became 19. _____ (interest) in physics. He never made it to the top of his physics class in high school, but went on to study at the University of Tokyo, and then the University of Rochester, 20. _____ he earned his PhD. "There are things in the world you can achieve despite poor academic records," Koshiha said. "What counts most is adopting an active attitude towards studying."

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,38分)

第一节(共14小题;每小题2分,共28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 [2025·北京育才中学高一期中]

Online courses

Frontier Physics

Further your understanding of modern physics and discover how we

can solve social problems by developing future technologies. On this course from the University of Washington, you'll explore areas of the latest physics research. You'll also look at some real-world physics applications (应用) to build your skills.

Period: three weeks

Weekly study: four hours

Successful Communication

Build practical communication skills and learn how to use and apply these skills to your life. On this seven-week course from the University of Michigan, you'll discover and practise the four steps to successful communication, and learn strategies to do it better.

Period: seven weeks

Weekly study: two hours

Quality Improvement in Health care

Why is quality improvement in health and social care systems so difficult? Why is it so challenging to bring in new and better ways of organizing health and social care services?

Many reasons have been put forward. This course from the University of Chicago explores new and better ways of organizing health and social care services to improve quality.

Period: six weeks

Weekly study: three hours

How to Create Videos for Online Courses

On this two-week course from the University of Edinburgh, you'll learn how to use your mobile phone to create online course videos.

Period: two weeks

Weekly study: two hours

() 21. How long does Frontier Physics last?

A. Two weeks. B. Three weeks.

C. Six weeks. D. Seven weeks.

() 22. Which course will you choose if you want to know how to make polite conversation?

A. Frontier Physics.

B. Successful Communication.

C. Quality Improvement in Health care.

D. How to Create Videos for Online Courses.

() 23. What will you do on the course from the University of Edinburgh?

A. Take care of some patients.

B. Explore the latest physics technologies.

C. Make videos on your mobile phone.

D. Find solutions to poor social care services.

B [2025·北京第十五中高一阶段性测试]

When I was a child, I was shocked at the idea that my sisters could be my best friends. Now, I wouldn't have it any other way. At the time, the idea of my two sisters being my closest friends seemed strange to me. We fought all the time over toys, food, attention, what to watch on television—you name it. We quarreled about them at some point. How could my sisters be my best friends? They weren't the same age as me. We all had our own friends in school.

My mother never let the three of us forget that sisters are lifelong friends. Her wish like most parents' was to give us something that she never had. Growing up as an only child, she longed for siblings. When she gave birth to three daughters, the fulfillment of her dream had only just begun. She had given each of us a gift and she wanted to make sure we did not take that gift for granted. She would frequently tell us how lucky we were. But there were other, more subtle ways that she encouraged us to grow closer. She never showed favouritism to one daughter over the other, so as not to cause jealousy or bitterness between sisters. She never showed favouritism to one daughter, skating, shopping and swimming, so that we developed common interests. And when we were teenagers, Mum always punished us equally, giving us yet another bonding experience.

We didn't always get along beautifully and fought just like any other siblings. But somewhere in between Mum's lectures, the family vacations and the shared memories, we realized that our mother was right. Today I share things with my sisters that I do with no one else. My sister Cindy and I ran the New York City Marathon together, side by side, even holding hands when we crossed the finish line. When my sister Karen got married, I was her maid of honour. Cindy and I travelled through Europe together and even shared an apartment for two years. The three of us trust each other with our greatest secrets.

It was twenty-three years ago that my mother first asked me who my two best friends were. Today she doesn't have to. She already knew.

- () **24.** As a child, the author was shocked at her mother's idea because _____.
A. her sisters seemed strange to her
B. her sisters didn't like to be her friends
C. none of the girls had their own friends
D. she and her sisters shared little in common
- () **25.** The underlined word "siblings" in the passage probably means _____.
A. sisters
B. parents
C. daughters
D. friends

- () **26.** How did the author's mother encourage her three daughters to grow closer?
A. She punished her daughters differently.
B. She showed equal love to her daughters.
C. She encouraged her daughters to do sports.
D. She often took her daughters to many places.
- () **27.** The best title of the passage could be _____.
A. "The greatest gift" B. "Mother's love"
C. "Growing experiences" D. "Unforgettable memories"

C [2025·北京日坛中学高一期中]

Although new laws have been passed in some American states to cut down on distracted (分心的) driving, many accidents and deaths were still related with it, especially using cellphones while driving. Recently the government is considering forbidding using cellphones in cars aiming to cut down cellphone-related road deaths.

Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood, the nation's anti-distracted-driving supporter, said in an interview on November 18 that federal officials are looking at technology to disable cellphones inside cars.

"I think it will be done," LaHood said. "I think the technology is there and I think you're going to see the technology become adaptable in automobiles to disable these cellphones—we need to do a lot more if we are going to save lives."

Also on Thursday, the transportation government started a new "Faces of Distracted Driving" video campaign that features people who have been killed or lost their loved ones because of inattentive drivers. The video features heartbreaking stories of children killed in crashes because of phoning or text messaging, and new videos are expected to be added every few weeks.

A driver is four times more likely to crash while using a mobile phone. More than 5,500 people were killed last year by distracted drivers, and another 500,000 were injured. LaHood has said it is never safe to talk on a cellphone while driving, hands-free or not, because it can really cause distraction.

Incidentally, a lot of people seem to agree with this viewpoint—new research shows nearly two-thirds of Americans support a national ban on the use of cellphones while driving, even if the driver is using a hands-free device (装置). But the research didn't ask how people feel about government-issued mobile phone scramblers or other disabling devices.

- () **28.** We can learn from the text that Ray LaHood _____.
A. is in charge of the invention of the technology
B. is strongly for the use of the technology in cars
C. thinks it's easy and practical to invent the technology
D. thinks it's unnecessary to use cellphones while driving

- () **29.** The "Faces of Distracted Driving" video campaign aims to _____.
A. find out the real drivers who caused the accidents
B. show that most of the victims in car crashes are children
C. make the public aware of the terrible results of distracted driving
D. call on drivers to buy the new device which disables cellphones in cars
- () **30.** We can infer from the text that _____.
A. two-thirds of Americans support a national ban on the use of cellphones while driving
B. the disabling devices in cars will be widely used if it is free
C. most people would like to choose hands-free devices while driving
D. the writer is not sure whether disabling devices will be accepted by people

D [2025·北京密云高一期末]

Imagine opening your door and inviting the world to listen to your most private conversations. Unbelievable, right? However, in the digital world, people half open the door, which may allow technology companies, service providers and safety agencies to look into their private communications.

End-to-end encryption is here for you, which refers to a digital protection for online communication. It is used by major messaging apps and services to safeguard users' privacy. Although end-to-end encryption effectively protects the safety of messages, it is not foolproof against all network dangers. I believe that continuous progress in encryption will finally help it deal with all network dangers. And understanding end-to-end encryption is important for keeping privacy in people's digital lives.

When you use end-to-end encryption to send messages through an app, your app acts as a cryptographer (解译密码者) and encodes (编码) your message using an encoding key. This process transforms your information into a password. This ensures that the message remains a private exchange between you and the people who receive it.

When the message reaches its receiver, the receiver's app uses the decoding (解密) key to unlock the message. This decoding key is the only key capable of encrypting the message, translating the encrypted text back into readable form. Each side who communicates using this form of encryption has two encryption keys, one public and one private. You share your public key with whoever wants to communicate safely with you, and they use it to encrypt their messages to you. But that key can't be used to decode their messages. Only your private key, which you do not share with anyone, can do that. In practice, you don't have to think about sharing keys. Messaging apps that use end-to-end encryption

