

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。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. Where is the woman’s key?
A. At her home. B. In her backpack.
C. In her pocket.
- ()2. What does the candy taste like?
A. Sour and salty. B. Sweet and sour.
C. Sweet and salty.
- ()3. What will the man do next?
A. Have a get-together. B. Visit a company.
C. Attend a meeting.
- ()4. What does the woman ask John to do?
A. Do his homework. B. Take the piano class.
C. Pick up the package.
- ()5. What’s the top speed of the boat?
A. About 20 miles per hour.
B. About 25 miles per hour.
C. About 30 miles per hour.

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 are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A trip plan. B. Some pictures.
C. The woman’s homework.
- ()7. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Have a rest. B. Write about her trip.
C. Ask her teacher for help.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- ()8. What do we know about Kemp Town Beach?

- A. It is known for its coastal walks.
B. It is near the man’s home.
C. The water there is clean.
- ()9. Which beach will the speakers go to?
A. Canvey Island Beach.
B. Kemp Town Beach.
C. Birling Gap Beach.
- ()10. How will the speakers go to the beach?
A. By car. B. By taxi. C. By train.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- ()11. How long will the course run this year?
A. 6 weeks. B. 7 weeks. C. 8 weeks.
- ()12. What surprised the woman last year?
A. The extremely hot weather.
B. The inexperienced assistants.
C. The number of children attending the course.
- ()13. What new activities will be added this year?
A. Adventure sports. B. Fun programmes.
C. Creative classes.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ()14. What was Henry doing when the accident happened?
A. Playing toys. B. Calling his friend.
C. Playing the guitar.
- ()15. How did Henry notice something wrong with Mike?
A. Mike suddenly cried. B. Mike was turning purple.
C. Mike started to fight for breath.
- ()16. What did Henry do to save Mike?
A. Perform first-aid skills.
B. Go to find his father.
C. Take him to hospital.

- ()17. What’s the most probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Doctor and patient.
C. Classmates.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ()18. How did the speaker’s family go to Shillong from Guwahati?
A. By car. B. By taxi. C. By train.
- ()19. What do we know about Shillong?
A. The climate wasn’t good.

- B. The transport wasn’t convenient.
C. There weren’t many tourist attractions.
- ()20. What did the speaker’s family do at the end of their vacation?
A. They admired the sunrise.
B. They visited tea gardens.
C. They explored thick forests.

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 [2025·湖南长沙雅礼集团八校联考高一期中]

Although beautiful New Year’s fireworks light up skies around the world, there are also many unusual but wonderful ways people across the world observe the New Year.

Round everything (the Philippines)

Filipino culture celebrates the New Year by serving twelve different fruits. Apples, melons, oranges, and grapes are popular picks, but any round fruit will do. The round produce stands for wealth for each month of the upcoming year. Locals also wear clothes with polka dots (圆点图案) on them and fill their pockets with round coins.

Throwing paper out of the window (Argentina)

The pieces of coloured paper will fly through the streets of Buenos Aires around lunchtime on December 31. The reason behind the custom is that Argentines throw out all their old documents and papers before the curtain falls on the year to show they’re leaving the past behind. It’s hardly the most dangerous thing flying out of windows around the world on New Year’s, though—many other Latin American countries are fond of throwing buckets of water, while South Africans throw out their old tables, chairs, etc. onto the street from great heights.

Breaking plates into pieces (Denmark)

If you want to make a new Danish friend for the New Year, throw a plate against their door. The tradition is meant to bring the house owner good luck for the year ahead. Danes also jump off chairs to leap into the New Year, and stay glued to their TVs for Queen Margrethe’s yearly speech and a screening of black-and-white English language comedy *Dinner for One* (known in Denmark as *The 90th Birthday*), which is also popular in Germany.

Eating grapes fast (Spain)

In Spain, with 12 seconds remaining until the New Year, people

eat 12 green grapes to bring good luck in the coming year. It’s considered to be bad luck if you can’t eat them all by the final midnight chime (钟声). Eat them down in time and 12 months of good luck will come your way.

- () **21.** How do people in the Philippines celebrate the New Year?
- A. By wearing new clothes on the eve.
- B. By picking up twelve different kinds of fruits.
- C. By wishing for wealth in the upcoming year.
- D. By getting close to something round.
- () **22.** Why do Argentines throw out their old documents and papers on December 31?
- A. Because it is not the most dangerous custom.
- B. Because the curtain will fall on the new year.
- C. To leave the past year and welcome the new year.
- D. To bring the house owner good luck for the year ahead.
- () **23.** Which of the following is NOT a New Year tradition in Denmark?
- A. Eating 12 green grapes.
- B. Jumping off a chair.
- C. Listening to the Queen’s New Year speech.
- D. Throwing a plate against a new friend’s door.

B [2025 • 广东深圳高一期中]

The cloud forest of the Western Andes in Colombia is one of nature recordist Juan Pablo Culasso’s favourite places in the world. He loves the bird songs he records, without the insect noises that are so common in other nearby regions.

Born blind, Culasso pays more attention to the sounds of nature than most birders. In fact, he can identify more than 2,000 birds by their song. Now he and his partners in Colombia have developed birding trails (路线). These trails enable people who are blind or have poor eyesight to visit the cloud forest of San Antonio. They can enjoy the birds of the area. The trails include six separate locations. The locations offer tours with specially trained guides.

Blind visitor Gabriel Soto took his first bird trip on one of the trails earlier this year. He also had an audio guide with recordings of 50 common birds in the area. “It’s wonderful because it makes me experience birding freely,” he says. He went home that day with a new interest in birds. And now he often tries to identify bird sounds at home. “When you can identify them, you enjoy them a lot more,” he adds.

Using his knowledge of birdsong and tourism, Culasso trained local guides and tourist operators. During training, he asked guides

to try to experience nature as he did. He challenged them to describe ecosystems in a detailed way without sight. What also makes the project unique is that the tours can be organized at any time, not just as scheduled special events.

Culasso hopes that encouraging bird tourism can drive the protection of this unique ecosystem. For example, the multicoloured tanager, his favourite bird, was seldom seen just four years ago. Thanks to the local environmental protection, today this beautiful bird is often seen and heard. Culasso says when nature is within reach, everyone wins.

- () **24.** What are the birding trails in San Antonio designed to do?
- A. Support scientific research on local forests.
- B. Provide job opportunities for blind guides.
- C. Bring nature to those with sight problems.
- D. Apply new technology to bird feeding.
- () **25.** How does the project benefit visitors according to Gabriel Soto?
- A. By enabling creative bird photography.
- B. By inspiring active bird exploration.
- C. By improving communication skills.
- D. By increasing physical activity.
- () **26.** What is a special feature of Culasso’s training approach?
- A. Stressing the senses beyond sight.
- B. Organizing adventurous guiding trips.
- C. Allowing planning of volunteer events.
- D. Encouraging memorization of bird species.
- () **27.** Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Travel through Colombia’s rainforest
- B. Teach bird-watching to nature lovers
- C. Save endangered birds actively
- D. Enjoy birding through sound

C

Despite smartphones suddenly being everywhere, there’s still a lot we don’t know about how our smartphones are affecting us. Are they alienating people from each other, or helping them to connect with others? And how do we step away from our phones if our whole lives depend on them? There isn’t a wide agreement.

Why are so many people worried about their phone use? Because many people feel themselves caught in the web of addictive overuse. Some people even hate their phones, but still try to reduce use. In 2021, US adults spent about eight hours on digital media each day. A growing body of evidence shows that the more time a

person spends using digital media each day, the more likely they are to struggle with anxiety.

What do we know about how phones affect our day-to-day social communications? Social media invites comparisons between ourselves and other people, leaving many of us feeling that we can never reach the unrealistic standards of achievement, beauty or happiness online. This in turn can lead to helplessness, anxiety. The AI algorithms (算法) that track us push towards more extreme content, which is bad for our happiness.

How do we get people to step back from their smartphones when it can feel like that one’s entire life is on there? One suggestion many experts make is not to use these devices after one goes to bed or when having meals with others. But I think parents need to do this as well as teens because it’s not just about smartphone use; it’s about what you are doing in your life and where your focus is. It’s about stepping back and making sure that there’s a balance across the needs you have in your life, whether those are social, creative or professional. Also, these technologies are designed to be sticky. So overuse is not just a personal failing, it’s not because you, or I, or our children, are incapable of controlling ourselves. They’re designed to pull us in.

- () **28.** What does the underlined word “alienating” in Para. 1 probably mean?
- A. Making people excited.
- B. Making people disappointed.
- C. Making people relaxed.
- D. Making people disconnected.
- () **29.** Why does the writer use the example of US adults?
- A. To praise digital media.
- B. To introduce new technology.
- C. To prove the harm of overuse of digital media.
- D. To show phones’ popularity.
- () **30.** What can we know about social media?
- A. It may cause negative feelings.
- B. It always makes people happy.
- C. It leads to healthy comparison.
- D. It has little influence on users.
- () **31.** What can be the best title for the text?
- A. AI algorithms: causes and effects
- B. Smartphones: problems and solutions
- C. Smartphones: functions and applications
- D. AI algorithms: advantages and disadvantages

“Woman reading book, under a night sky, dreamy atmosphere,” I type into Deep Dream Generator’s Text 2 Dream feature. In less than a minute, an image is returned to me showing what I’ve described.

Welcome to the world of AI image generation (生成), where you can create what on the surface looks like top-rank artworks using just a few text prompts (提示词). But closer examination shows strangeness. The face of the woman in my image has very strange features, and appears to be holding various books. And, while I did feel excited at seeing an image appear, I didn’t have any creative satisfaction.

AI image generation could impact everything from film to graphic novels and more. Children’s illustrators (插图画家) were quick to raise concerns about the technology. They say AI-generated art is the exact opposite of what art is believed to be. Basically, art is all about translating what you feel inside into something that exists outside. Whatever form it takes, true art is about the creative process much more than it’s about the final piece. And simply pressing a button to generate an image is not a creative process.

Beyond creativity, there are deeper issues. To create images from prompts, AI generators rely on databases of already existing art and text. This could lead to the creation of images that are purposely meant to copy the style of other artists, without their agreement. There is an argument that AI generators work no differently to humans when it comes to being influenced by others’ work. However, a human artist is also adding emotion and details into the mix. AI doesn’t do the same—it can only copy.

The increasing use of AI will also lead to devaluation of the work of artists. There’s already a negative view towards the creative industry. People will begin to think that their AI-generated “work” is as acceptable as that created by someone who has spent a career making art. It’s nonsense, of course. You can use your mobile phone to take a nice picture of your daughters, but you are no match for professionals.

()32. How does the author find his AI-generated image?

- A. Unsatisfying. B. Amazing.
C. Original. D. Creative.

()33. What do children’s illustrators value most about art?

- A. The application of technology.

B. The quality of final works.

C. The different forms of artworks.

D. The process of creating works.

()34. What is the main advantage of human artists compared with AI generators?

- A. The ability to generate new ideas.
B. The speed of finishing a work.
C. The adaptability of various styles.
D. The access to outer resources.

()35. Which of the following will the author probably agree with?

- A. AI will add value to the work of artists.
B. Mobile phones have too many functions.
C. AI-generated works can’t match human creations.
D. Professionals will depend on AI to produce works.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2025·福建三明一中高一期中]

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。

Making decisions is a difficult skill. There are always things to consider and the results might not be obvious for months, when it’s hard to connect our decision to the impact it has. Some people might overly struggle with their choices, resulting in a sense of indecisiveness. 36. _____ Here are some guidelines to help simplify the decision-making process.

Narrow the options down. One problem with decisions is the endless choices we face, such as when you imagine yourself looking through a streaming platform. Should you watch this action comedy or that romantic drama? 37. _____ When you narrow down your choices, you can focus on the remaining ones to identify the ideal solution.

38. _____ Being pressured into making a decision quickly is often a red flag. Don’t rush too much to do it, and give yourself permission to think about things; on the other hand, some people will be endlessly anxious about a decision if there isn’t a time limit in some way. If you’re the type to think and overthink something, establish a deadline for yourself and commit to sticking to it.

Talk things through. A good rule for decisions is to take part in discussions with others. 39. _____ You don’t want to go to people who always discourage you or those who will cheer blindly for every option. You are aware of whom you can rely on for various decisions

throughout your life.

Remember nothing is everlasting. Something that keeps us in the fear of indecision is the feeling that whatever decision we make, it will apply forever. Bear in mind that you can always reassess the situation and seek another path, as very few aspects of life genuinely never change. 40. _____

- A. Request additional time.
B. Take time but set a time limit.
C. You can find better ways to change course.
D. Consider approaches to cutting them down.
E. However, it’s vital to find a trustworthy advisor.
F. Just allow yourself to reconsider if your choice fails.
G. Others may find it upsetting to make impactful choices.

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)

[2025·河南名校大联考高一期中]

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。

Shirley, an old woman who had been missing for two long days, would never forget her experience.

On Friday evening, when Shirley was exploring a 41, she became separated from her family. They searched the national park, but didn’t find her. 42, the family immediately reported her missing. A Coast Guard helicopter, equipped with a sensing camera, was quickly 43. The helicopter soared (高飞) over the area. 44, the weather conditions made the job difficult. Dark clouds rolled in, bringing with them a thick fog. The camera 45 to pick up a clear signal in the unclear environment.

Then the ground rescue teams 46 the task on Saturday, but the woman remained 47. These teams combed through the forested areas, and checked along the small corners. Apart from the ground search, more aerial (空中的) searches were 48. Smaller planes were used to 49 the areas that were difficult to access.

The 50 came around 12:30 pm on Sunday, when members of the ground team heard 51 shouting from a remote section of the park. They 52 the sound, carefully searching the area. Finally, they 53 Shirley. Then a helicopter carrying her made its way to a hospital.

Shirley is on the road to recovery now. The rescue teams’ 54

not only saved a life but served as an example of what can be achieved when different organizations work together towards a common 55 .

- ()

41.

A. library

B. shop

C. park

D. farm
- ()

42.

A. Worried

B. Impressed

C. Careful

D. Surprised
- ()

43.

A. examined

B. repaired

C. located

D. arranged
- ()

44.

A. Obviously

B. Unfortunately

C. Interestingly

D. Naturally
- ()

45.

A. refused

B. struggled

C. happened

D. stopped
- ()

46.

A. completed

B. reported

C. challenged

D. joined
- ()

47.

A. out of sight

B. at a loss

C. on duty

D. under control
- ()

48.

A. commented on

B. carried out

C. looked into

D. handed over
- ()

49.

A. protect

B. decorate

C. cover

D. choose
- ()

50.

A. announcement

B. breakthrough

C. decision

D. agreement
- ()

51.

A. terrible

B. similar

C. proud

D. weak
- ()

52.

A. followed

B. questioned

C. remembered

D. repeated
- ()

53.

A. admired

B. promoted

C. spotted

D. prevented
- ()

54.

A. effort

B. explanation

C. confidence

D. knowledge
- ()

55.

A. practice

B. proposal

C. goal

D. future

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·四川成都外国语学校高一期中]

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。

Lushan National Park, 56. _____ (locate) in the south of Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province, has attracted visitors throughout China for more than two thousand years. Although it’s not a known

spot for Western people, this park is 57. _____ (huge) popular with Chinese people. It is 58. _____ must-see place for any traveller in China.

There are many beautiful plants and animals in the mountainous area. One of the most amazing 59. _____ (attraction) in the park is Hanpo Pass. From here, you can look down, 60. _____ (enjoy) a lake that’s several hundred metres below. This park is famous 61. _____ more than its scenery. The whole region is a site of great 62. _____ (significant) in Chinese culture. Throughout Chinese history, it has seen many great thinkers, artists and writers, 63. _____ thought highly of its beauty. And there are many historic buildings, including temples, study halls and libraries.

In recent years, with more and more people visiting the park, many rules have been made 64. _____ (protect) it from being damaged. Despite the rise in tourism, a 50,000-hectare nature reserve has been set up around the area. So far, great progress 65. _____ (make) by the Chinese government in reducing the negative effects of mass tourism.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

[2025·湖北宜昌协作体高一期中]

假定你是李华,你校英文报 Culture Horizon 栏目正在征集关于中国传统节日的稿件。请你以“Mid-Autumn Festival”为题写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 节日习俗;
2. 节日意义。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Mid-Autumn Festival

第二节(满分 25 分) [2025·广东部分学校高一联考]

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。

Jack used to be a librarian. He loved reading books more than anything else in the world. Every week, he made it a rule to finish two books. His favourite thing was getting lost in stories by great

writers. For years, he dreamed of writing and publishing his own novel and even started working on one.

But when Jack turned forty-five, something terrible happened. He developed a serious eye problem. Day by day, his eyesight got worse. Soon, reading a page made his eyes burn, and watching TV for more than ten minutes felt like a struggle. What he loved most became impossible. The sight of his bookshelf, filled with unread novels and his half-finished novel, only deepened his pain. Jack stopped smiling. He stayed in his room all day, feeling hopeless and alone.

On the other side of the town, a 15-year-old student named Clare learned about Reading Friends, a charity programme in Britain, which invites volunteers to visit people who can’t read anymore and read books aloud to them. Clare thought it sounded amazing and signed up right away. He imagined the joy of bringing stories back to those who had lost access to them, hoping his young voice could bridge the gap of silence. When he heard about Jack’s story, he decided to help.

At first, Jack refused Clare’s offer. “What’s the point?” he told his wife Sadie who couldn’t read due to her illness. “I’m not the reader I used to be.” Three times, he closed the door on Clare. But the young volunteer didn’t give up. One day, he called Sadie and asked what kind of books Jack liked. “Ernest Hemingway,” Sadie replied. “He’s read all of Hemingway’s novels at least twice.” Hearing this, Clare had an idea. The next Saturday afternoon, Clare stood in front of Jack’s house, holding a copy of *The Old Man and the Sea* written by Hemingway.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Clare took a deep breath and knocked on the door. _____

Paragraph 2:

Every Saturday, Jack looked forward to seeing Clare early. _____