

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

Monet: The Immersive Experience

Monet: The Immersive Experience in Liège invites you to step into the world of the French painter Claude Monet, one of the greatest artistic geniuses of the nineteenth century!

Explore some of the most breathtaking paintings by Claude Monet with the help of a digital 360-degree presentation. The unique exhibition concept is staged with state-of-the-art multimedia technology, which shows very large images of Monet's paintings on the walls and floors of the building. It has music, the smell of flowers, and voice-over in several languages to make the paintings come alive in a way never seen before.

To fully get into the world of the French painter, visitors are guided through three experience rooms. Each room is a highlight on its own and provides visitors not only with an insight, but also with new experiences and new viewpoints on Monet's life, his work and his masterpieces.

- Practical info
- Date: from March

• Opening hours:

Wednesday, Thursday: 10:00 am—7:00 pm

Friday: 10:00 am—8:00 pm

Saturday: 9:00 am—8:00 pm

Sunday: 9:00 am—7:00 pm

Monday and Tuesday: closed

• Duration: the visit will take around 60 to 75 minutes

• Please consult the FAQ of this experience here
- ()21. The visitors can explore Monet's paintings with the aid of _____.

A. stages with Monet's paintings B. lectures on art C. digital technology D. language services

- () **22.** What will visitors experience in the three rooms?
- A. An exploration on French art.
- B. A unique journey to Monet’s world.
- C. An introductory tour of painters.
- D. An encounter with Monet-inspired artworks.
- () **23.** When are the visitors recommended to visit the exhibition?
- A. 11:30 am (Wed. , Feb. 21).
- B. 10:00 am (Tue. , Mar. 19).
- C. 4:00 pm (Sun. , Apr. 7).
- D. 7:30 pm (Thur. , Mar. 28).

B

Cocoa School of Journalism (新闻学) and Creative Arts will open on Monday, and aims to inspire and train children of all ages, who are interested in news journalism, making audio shows and story writing.

The school is being launched by Serlina Boyd, creator of *Cocoa Girl*—the UK’s first Black girl magazine—who believes it’s time to “shake up” the British media industry.

“Our school will not only teach children the basics of journalism, but also provide support for those with special educational needs,” she said. “Join us in shaping the future of journalism and storytelling.”

Boyd said the school—based in Beckenham, south London—will also have an adult storytelling centre for parents and caregivers.

Boyd told The Voice, the journalism school will be open to children from all backgrounds and free Caribbean and African food will be available to those who attend.

The special centre will also offer art design, fashion styling and music classes to teenagers, including adult evening classes and more.

She said, “We want to teach children about writing and journalism and the power of words. During the holidays, we are doing two-hour classes for children. We are going to talk about writing and journalism. We are also helping them to write their own short stories that they send in to our Bloomsbury competition.”

“We are going to continue that throughout the summer,” she added.

Boyd said she hopes to nurture the next generation of reporters and creatives and wants adults to also take up a new hobby and join in the fun.

Boyd said, “I hope the school will encourage children and adults to use their voice because it is a gift.”

- () **24.** Who started the school?
- A. A famous London chef.
- B. A music school director.
- C. A Beckenham primary teacher.
- D. A magazine pioneer for Black girls.
- () **25.** What is the school’s philosophy on language and communication?
- A. Teaching the basics of journalism is central.
- B. Competitions demand expert writing styles.
- C. The power of words requires technical terms.
- D. Sharing original ideas through words is valued most.
- () **26.** What does Boyd want adults to experience?
- A. Full-time childcare services.
- B. Strict professional training.
- C. Relaxed creative exploration.
- D. Advanced journalism courses.
- () **27.** What’s the text mainly about?
- A. Career training for media professionals.
- B. Creative development in children and adults.
- C. Holiday music workshops in a London suburb.
- D. A school combining free meals with cultural projects.

C

In a world featuring endless choices, the search for simplicity has become more than just a desire—it’s a necessity. The book *Yes Means Yes, Everything Else Means No* explores the philosophy of simplicity and decision-making. Written by Bruce Mullen, this book goes beyond self-help clichés (陈词滥调) and offers a genuine, actionable approach to guiding life’s choices.

The book recognizes decision-making as the centre of human existence and invites readers to admit each decision carries weight. *Yes Means Yes, Everything Else Means No* sums up a significant rule—a definite “Yes” and a clear “No”. It encourages readers to focus on the “Yes” and stops readers from putting their effort into uncertain things. Another rule stressed in the book is simplicity in decision-making. By adopting simplicity, decision-makers aim to get the key information, focus on the most related factors, and avoid unnecessary aspects, enabling quicker judgements and swifter conclusions.

The book is a practical guide to strengthening decision-making skills. The author doesn’t merely express the philosophy but equips

readers with the tools they need to apply effectively. From techniques to give preference to tasks to methods for avoiding distractions (分心), the book offers skills for simplifying the decision-making process.

Through personal experiences, Mullen determined the power of simplification, guiding people to make decisions according to one’s own values and desires. Beyond individual context, this book also influences business strategies, relationship dynamics, and social considerations. Mullen not only explores the essence of “yes means yes” but stresses the significance of making clear decisions at a crossroads.

Yes Means Yes, Everything Else Means No is more than a book; it’s a philosophy that can change how we approach decisions. For those seeking to guide life with clarity and purpose, this book is a guiding light in the fog of indecision.

- () **28.** What are the readers encouraged to do according to Paragraph 2?
- A. Concentrate on related things.
- B. Sum up a simple judgement.
- C. Solve uncertain matters.
- D. Make decisions independently.
- () **29.** Why is the book a practical guide to readers?
- A. It equips readers with decision-making skills.
- B. It helps readers express their philosophy.
- C. It improves readers’ critical thinking ways.
- D. It provides readers with life techniques.
- () **30.** What is Paragraph 4 of the text mainly about?
- A. Application of simplicity.
- B. Rules of making decisions.
- C. Impacts of decision-making.
- D. Benefits of stressing simplicity.
- () **31.** What is the article aimed at?
- A. Sharing an approach of decision-making.
- B. Recommending a book.
- C. Describing a simple lifestyle.
- D. Solving philosophical problems.

D

A recent study from the University of Amsterdam reveals an interesting phenomenon: when sad or difficult scenes appear in artworks, people spend more time looking at them compared to

similar photographs. This discovery helps explain why art has been used for centuries to explore challenging subjects.

Researchers conducted five experiments with over 500 participants to test their preferences. In the first test, people chose between viewing paintings described as “selected for art galleries” and photos described as “news article images”. When scenes showed negative events like war or suffering, 63% preferred paintings, while only 37% chose photos. But for positive scenes like acts of kindness, this preference for art was not seen.

Why does this happen? Later experiments showed three key reasons: safety through imagination: paintings felt less emotionally heavy. As one participant noted, “Art feels like a story, but photos feel too real.” Beauty balances pain: 78% considered paintings as more beautiful, even when showing sad content. Thinking space: artistic styles inspired deeper thinking. People spent 40% longer viewing abstract war paintings compared to detailed photos. Professor Emma Chen, who wasn’t involved in the study, explains: “Art creates psychological distance. When we see brushstrokes (笔触) or unusual colours, our brain understands this isn’t real. This ‘safety blanket’ lets us face difficult truths without feeling overwhelmed.”

These findings show that art acts as a psychological filter when we face difficult or negative subjects. The beauty of artistic creations, along with the feeling that we’re stepping back from reality into an “as-if” world while experiencing art, may reduce the emotional impact of negative content, making it more approachable than non-art media.

The findings have real-world applications. Museums using this research redesigned exhibits about climate change, replacing graphic photos with symbolic sculptures. Visitor engagement increased by 55%, with more people reading information panels (信息面板). “It’s like using honey to make medicine easier to swallow,” says museum educator David Müller. “The artistic form helps important messages reach people who might otherwise look away.”

- ()32. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To compare the artistic value of paintings and photos.
- B. To show how art makes negative content easier to face.
- C. To argue that museums should replace photos with artworks.
- D. To explain why people prefer beautiful images over realistic ones.

- ()33. Why do people spend more time viewing negative art than photos?
- A. News-related photos naturally lack artistic value.
- B. Art provides clearer information about real events.
- C. Art reduces emotional stress while encouraging reflection.
- D. Photos are often less professionally created than paintings.
- ()34. What does the underlined phrase “a psychological filter” in Paragraph 4 mean?
- A. A tool for improving photo quality.
- B. A method for selecting gallery artworks.
- C. A technique for creating abstract paintings.
- D. A mental process for softening emotional impact.
- ()35. What does the museum example imply about art’s social role?
- A. Modern audiences no longer care about realistic representations.
- B. Museums should avoid displaying works with disturbing content.
- C. Artistic forms can help important messages reach wider audiences.
- D. Art simplifies complex problems to make them easy to understand.

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。

Most athletes and parents would agree that sportsmanship is an important aspect of athletics. Although it comes in many forms, everyone can list what sportsmanship looks like. We shake hands before and after games. 36. _____ These examples are just displaying good sportsmanship.

It is easy for parents and kids to get caught up in a game and become too focused on winning. Although winning is important, it is not always the most important aspect of the game. 37. _____ Good sportsmanship is one of those life lessons that should be intentionally learned, taught and practised.

No matter how much we would like to, we cannot win at everything every time. 38. _____ After a hard-fought game, the loser felt frustrated in a losing effort. It can be very difficult to look your opponents in the eye and tell them “good job”. But this is what is asked of athletes. How do we handle losing with dignity?

39. _____ Almost nobody is willing to come second in a game, but only one can be champion. There is no need to be

overcome with defeat. Instead, accept failure and face up to it bravely, believing failure is the mother of success. Recognize the winners and congratulate them.

Winning is fun! It is the reward for your hard work. When we participate in a sport that keeps score, it is our responsibility to the team to do our best to win within the rules of the game and within the spirit of the game. 40. _____

A. Keep losing in perspective.

B. So we need to learn to deal with defeat.

C. Besides, winning doesn’t mean you are perfect.

D. We clap for injured players once they are on their feet.

E. There is so much to be gained from an athletic experience.

F. We must ensure they have a fun and safe sports experience.

G. But winning becomes a negative when it is a team’s only goal.

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。

Coming from Villa Tesei, one of the neighbourhoods in the greater urban region of Buenos Aires, Argentina, muralist (壁画家) Fio Silva adds fantastic effects of brilliant colour and movement to the walls that she touches—many of them inspired by 41 .

As Silva explains, “I think the idea that 42 me the most is that of movement and strength. I like working with animals, especially birds, and mixing them with nature-inspired shapes in a creative way. I 43 to make it something that goes beyond attracting 44 for its colours or scale. It is also something that can ‘be 45 ’ and that tells you something.”

Silva says that she 46 her occupation almost by accident. “I 47 painting murals because a friend gave me some spray cans (喷漆罐) for my birthday. And with that, I went to paint on the street for the first time, totally out of 48 . People in my neighbourhood 49 gave up their walls for me to paint and there I fell in love with painting in the 50 space.”

Silva is particularly careful with the 51 that she chooses to include in an artwork, as certain colours will either strengthen or 52 what she wants to express, channeling the power that can 53 the viewers from the chaotic city surroundings into the natural world 54 by this artist.

Beautiful art that enlivens cities should be a public good, and it's 55 to see artists that passionately believe in this idea and are actively working to make it a reality.

- ()

41.

A. nature

B. life

C. science

D. fashion
- ()

42.

A. bothers

B. amuses

C. motivates

D. worries
- ()

43.

A. switch

B. attempt

C. continue

D. need
- ()

44.

A. attention

B. wealth

C. respect

D. talent
- ()

45.

A. sold

B. found

C. evaluated

D. read
- ()

46.

A. gave up

B. talked about

C. came across

D. reflected on
- ()

47.

A. took up

B. took off

C. took away

D. took down
- ()

48.

A. depression

B. necessity

C. fulfillment

D. curiosity
- ()

49.

A. reluctantly

B. enthusiastically

C. superficially

D. officially
- ()

50.

A. digital

B. decent

C. rural

D. public
- ()

51.

A. lines

B. colours

C. plants

D. animals
- ()

52.

A. weaken

B. forecast

C. decide

D. clarify
- ()

53.

A. prevent

B. hold

C. transport

D. convert
- ()

54.

A. attained

B. exhibited

C. visited

D. remembered
- ()

55.

A. frightening

B. surprising

C. disappointing

D. inspiring

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。

As China’s intangible cultural heritage gains global 56. _____ (recognize), more Chinese heritage brands are seeking to expand their presence worldwide.

Sun, the fourth-generation heir (继承人), 57. _____ (official) launched the century-old family brand Yu Tai Xiang 1918 in the US. “With our brand as the platform and our expertise in design, we are driven by a passion for local 58. _____ (origin) craftsmanship and 59. _____ deep respect for Eastern intangible cultural heritage,” Sun said. “We aim to connect Chinese brands with the world, 60. _____ (allow) global audiences to experience the richness of Eastern culture.”

China’s rapid economic growth and technological innovation are believed 61. _____ (generate) renewed appreciation of its heritage over the years. This mix of progress and tradition promotes a lifestyle 62. _____ (inspire) by traditional craftsmanship while showcasing Eastern beauty globally.

Mr Ngo, mayor (市长) of Monterey Park—a city 63. _____ 65% of the population is Asian—views this expansion 64. _____ positive for international business and cultural exchange.

However, challenges exist. Peter Wu, CEO of Xavvi, a TikTok Shop partner offering marketing services, notes that heritage products often struggle with mass production. He said, “Bridging the gap between tradition and innovation 65. _____ (require) staying true to its roots.”

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你校上周举办了主题为“English Drama Night”的艺术节活动。请你写一篇短文向校英文报投稿,内容包括:

1. 你印象最深的一个节目;
2. 你的感想。

注意:1. 词数应为 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:熟练 proficiency 点燃 ignite

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。

Ethan was a young man living in a small town. He was a bright soul with dreams, but he was also trapped by the chains of fear and doubt.

Ethan worked at a small bookshop, yet deep within, he had a strong desire to become a painter. Every evening, as the setting sun painted the sky orange and pink, Ethan would sit by his window, a blank canvas (画布) before him. Yet, no stroke (笔画) graced the canvas. The fear of failure and the whispers of doubt prevented him from painting. “What if I’m not good enough?” he often thought.

One cold autumn evening, an unexpected visitor came knocking at Ethan’s door—Mrs Wilkins, an elderly well-known woman of wisdom. “Ethan,” she began gently, “I’ve noticed the light in your room night after night, and yet, I’ve seen no colour grace the world from your hands. Why is that?”

Ethan sighed, the weight of his unspoken dreams heavy on his shoulders. He whispered, “I’m afraid that I’ll never be good enough and that my work will never touch the hearts of others.”

Mrs Wilkins smiled a kind, understanding smile. “Ethan,” she said, drawing closer, “let me tell you a story of a young bird, much like yourself, afraid to leave its nest. The little bird was always scared at the thought of flight. Day after day, it watched other birds fly into the sky, while it remained where it was, full of fear. The bird feared the unknown, feared failure, and most of all, feared that its wings were not strong enough to carry it. But then, one day, a storm approached, and the little bird had no choice but to jump into the storm. It was not an easy journey; the winds were very strong, and the rain blinded its eyes. Yet, with each flap (拍打) of its wings, the bird realized that it was able to fly.”

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Ethan felt a sense of warmth and hope washing over him as Mrs Wilkins spoke. _____

Paragraph 2:

That night, for the first time in many years, Ethan picked up his brush. _____