

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. When does the concert start?

A. At 7:15. B. At 7:30. C. At 8:30.
- ()2. What does Tom do now?

A. He is a secretary. B. He is a novelist. C. He is a newspaperman.
- ()3. What music does the woman like best?

A. Jazz. B. Blues. C. Pop music.
- ()4. Which museum did the girl visit with her class?

A. The Art Museum. B. The Nature Museum. C. The Science Museum.

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. What does Mr Grant owe his good performance to?

A. The support of the cast. B. His years of acting experience. C. The director’s guidance.
- ()6. What did Mr Grant find the most difficult about playing the role?

A. Memorizing the lines. B. Expressing complex emotions. C. Acting in front of a large audience.

听下面一段对话,回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

- ()7. What’s the relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Performer and audience. C. Classmates.
- ()8. What does the man think of the woman’s mask?

A. It will be weak. B. It will be great. C. It will be interesting.

听下面一段对话,回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

- ()9. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a gift store. B. At a supermarket. C. At a travel agency.
- ()10. What souvenirs will the woman choose?

A. Silk and fans. B. Dragon Well Tea. C. The Four Treasures of the Study.

听下面一段对话,回答第 11 至第 12 小题。

- ()11. Which library will the speakers go to?

A. The one near the shopping centre. B. The one opposite the park. C. The one by the hospital.
- ()12. How will they get to the library?

A. By car. B. By bus. C. On foot.

听下面一段独白,回答第 13 至第 14 小题。

- ()13. What does the speaker do?

A. An artist. B. A tour guide. C. A history teacher.
- ()14. What is the speaker’s advice?

A. Keeping up with the team. B. Bringing a camera to take photos. C. Learning about masterpieces by Michelangelo.

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。

| How to become more inspired | |
|---|---|
| Turn to the 15. _____ | • Listen to your favourite song... • Let the beauty of the world inspire you |
| Hang out with a friend | • Share stories and 16. _____. • Learn about common 17. _____ |
| Try to see the world from another angle | • 18. _____ another culture. • Put yourself in other people’s shoes |

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 is introducing some tips to help you become more inspired ...

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。

Robert Frost was born in San Francisco. His father died when he was about eleven. His mother found a job as a schoolteacher to support the family. In 1892 Frost graduated from a high school. In 1894 *The Independent* in New York published Frost’s poem *My Butterfly*. Frost worked as a teacher and continued to write and publish his poems in magazines. In 1895 he married a former schoolmate and they had six children in all.

From 1897 to 1899 Frost studied at Harvard, but left without receiving a degree. He moved to Derry, working there as a farmer. In 1912 Frost sold his farm and moved to England. There he published his first collection of poems, *A Boy’s Will*, at the age of 39.

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: How did Robert Frost’s mother support the family after his father died?

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: How many children did Frost have in all?

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: What’s the name of his first collection of poems?

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·北京市海淀区高一下期末]

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。

Progress may feel so slow at times that it feels like you’re not really getting anywhere. Tiredness 1. Then discouragement. That’s when you know it’s time to take a glance into the 2 to see just how far you’ve come.

Twelve months ago, my husband John and I took on a renovation (翻新) project in a new country. In the first ten days, it was like an exciting adventure. We carefully measured the walls, picked out paint colours, and 3 about the lovely home we would build. Progress advanced 4, and I recalled saying, “Who said renovating was hard? This is so much fun.”

Weeks turned into months, and the pace began to slow down. After six months, instead of seeing the beautiful sea view before me, I only

saw bare dirt patches, unpainted pillars, and unfinished rooms. Guests were due to arrive, but the place looked like a messy building site.

I 5, “Will we ever get this finished?”

That’s when I decided to revisit photographs from just a few months earlier. I was 6 by the transformation we had achieved. Look at the pillars that had been painted, and the blossoming garden we had cultivated! Those before-and-after images served as a powerful 7: even though our project was far from completion, we had actually done so much we could be 8 of.

That evening, as the sun set, painting the sky orange, we sat on our balcony and drank tea, quietly 9 what we had accomplished. Our renovation project was not just about transforming a house; we’d been transforming our life. We were reminded that joy isn’t only to be found in the final 10, but rather in each and every step of the project.

- ()1. A. goes on B. sets in C. eases up D. melts away
- ()2. A. past B. mind C. distance D. destination
- ()3. A. asked B. cared C. learned D. dreamed
- ()4. A. secretly B. suddenly C. rapidly D. cautiously
- ()5. A. sighed B. added C. protested D. responded
- ()6. A. relieved B. amazed C. confused D. annoyed
- ()7. A. warning B. example C. contrast D. reminder
- ()8. A. fond B. proud C. aware D. hopeful
- ()9. A. documenting B. presenting
- C. celebrating D. questioning
- ()10. A. intention B. solution
- C. approval D. achievement

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

[2025·北京大學附属中學高一下期中]

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

After buying a lottery and winning a sum of \$ 675,000, Lapierre quit her nursing job and 11. _____ (dedicate) her life to helping others through her passion project, Le Book Humanitaire. The deeds were just small acts of kindness—buying clothes for a family of 12. _____ (new) arrived immigrants or giving medical attention to someone living on the streets—that anyone else might have done. But word started spreading, her phone began ringing and a Facebook page that she created for the project became an efficient way to receive requests from those in need and those 13. _____ wanted to help.

B

Nature has been scientifically shown to benefit human health and

well-being. This type of therapy (治疗), 14. _____ (call) ecotherapy, includes various activities in nature that can improve health. For example, a study found that going on an adventure alone 15. _____ the wild can help develop different skills, increase environmental awareness and create a sense of freedom. Research has also shown that taking cold baths can improve circulation and release feel-good 16. _____ (chemical) in the brain. Exposure to the sea, sun, woods and gardening can also help people feel better.

C

Chinese architect Liu Jiakun was awarded the 2025 Pritzker Architecture Prize, becoming the second winner from China 17. _____ (receive) the highest honour in the field of architecture. Over four decades, he 18. _____ (build) a diverse body of work, ranging from small, beautifully designed museums to large commercial buildings.

Besides, he has developed a strategy that 19. _____ (rely) on evaluating the specific characteristics and requirements of each project differently. People’s real lives, happiness and dignity are 20. _____ we strive for, according to the architect.

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 [2024·北京市昌平区高一下期末]

Creative teens with a passion for storytelling may just find their calling in the exciting world of film. There are plenty of opportunities in this industry, from producing to editing to directing to technical work. Curious about whether film-making is the path for you? Through these programmes designed for high school students, you can find it out.

Summer Arts Institute

This free four-week programme for students in Grades 10 through 12 is not to be missed. Participants can major in several creative fields, including film. Students selected for the programme work with professional artists to build skills and gain hands-on experience. The programme ends with an exhibition of participants’ work.

Cinematic Arts Programme

The oldest film school encourages high school students to learn about the world of film-making, screenwriting, computer animation, or the film/television business through these six-week summer sessions. Students take real college-level courses.

Teen Film-making Camps

In summer film camps, students will write, shoot, direct and edit their own films. In this programme designed for teens with little to no film experience, students receive in-class instruction and take part in

on-set production, learning all about the exciting world of storytelling through film. The programme ends with a screening of the participants’ works.

Museum of Media (MoM) Teen Council

The MoM Teen Council is a two-month job development programme for teens interested in the media arts who want a look at how good films are born and how a media museum works. Participants help the museum shape its programme offerings. They can build leadership skills and teamwork. They also get real-world project management experience by organizing events like the museum’s Film Festival.

- ()21. Which programme offers college-level courses?
- A. Summer Arts Institute.
- B. Cinematic Arts Programme.
- C. Teen Film-making Camps.
- D. Museum of Media Teen Council.
- ()22. What will students of the MoM Teen Council get?
- A. A film directed by themselves.
- B. A free six-week summer camp.
- C. Chances of working with artists.
- D. Project management experience.
- ()23. What is the shared goal of the four programmes?
- A. To seek local partners.
- B. To carry out summer camps.
- C. To find out creative high schoolers.
- D. To help teens know about film-making.

B [2025·北京市东直门中學高一下阶段性检测]

Takanori Kobayashi, a 23-year-old from Japan, has had a strong connection with Peking Opera since his childhood. His fascination with Chinese history began in his early childhood, influenced by Japanese manga (漫画), especially works like *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. These stories made him curious about Chinese culture and led him to search for related videos online.

At 14, Kobayashi came across a video of a historical Peking Opera, *The Battle of Red Cliffs*. Although he didn’t understand the language, he was captivated by the costumes, makeup, and music. At 17, he found a website for the Shincyo Theatre, a Peking Opera troupe (剧团) in Tokyo founded by Zhang Chunxiang, a Beijing-born artist, who had moved to Japan in the 1980s and founded the Shincyo Theatre to promote Peking Opera in Japan.

Kobayashi e-mailed the theatre, sharing with Zhang his passion for Peking Opera, and his desire to join the troupe. Zhang was impressed by his passion. At 18, Kobayashi moved to Tokyo to attend Chuo University, majoring in Chinese language and culture, while attending Zhang’s Peking Opera classes every Saturday.

Zhang teaches his students by explaining the movements of Peking Opera in simple Japanese. Kobayashi, who enjoys playing civil roles, listens to famous performances to learn the music and get a sense of the roles. He works with Zhang to improve his performance. Years of hard work paid off. In 2020, Kobayashi finally got the chance and debuted in a small painted-face role in *Wild Boar Forest*, one of Shincyo Theatre's productions, which got well-received.

After graduation, Kobayashi worked for a company in cosmetics, but he still studies Peking Opera in his free time and occasionally performs with Shincyo Theatre. "Becoming a professional Peking Opera performer in Japan is difficult and might not be practical as a long-term career. In China, performers usually start training at four or five, whereas I began close to 20. Even so, I'd still like to pursue it professionally and give it my best shot," said Kobayashi.

- ()24. What sparked Kobayashi's initial interest in Chinese history and culture?
- A. School lessons related to China.
B. A visit to the Shincyo Theatre.
C. Chinese tales told in Japanese comics.
D. A video of a historical Peking Opera.
- ()25. Which of the following words can best describe Kobayashi?
- A. Optimistic and considerate. B. Persistent and diligent.
C. Energetic and determined. D. Creative and passionate.
- ()26. What does the underlined word "debuted" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Played a leading role. B. Painted a facial makeup.
C. Performed for the first time. D. Conquered the stage fright.
- ()27. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. He has to quit owing to starting late.
B. He will keep informed and practise occasionally.
C. He is willing to give Peking Opera a shot despite the difficulties.
D. He tries to be a professional Peking Opera performer.

C [2025·北京二中高一下阶段性检测]

Is forgiveness against our human nature? To answer our question, we need to ask a further question: What is the essence of our humanity? For the sake of simplicity, people consider two distinctly different views of humanity. The first view involves dominance and power. In an early paper on the psychology of forgiveness, Droll (1984) made the interesting claim that humans' essential nature is more aggressive than forgiving allows. Those who forgive are against their basic nature, much to their harm. In his opinion, forgivers are compromising their well-being as they offer mercy to others, who might then take advantage of them.

The second view involves the theme of cooperation, mutual respect,

and even love as the basis of who we are as humans. Researchers find that to fully grow as human beings, we need both to receive love from others and offer love to them. Without love, our connections with a wide range of individuals in our lives can fall apart. Even common sense strongly suggests that the will to power over others does not make for harmonious interactions. For example, how well has slavery worked as a mode of social harmony?

From this second viewpoint of who we are as humans, forgiveness plays a key role in the biological and psychological integrity of both individuals and communities because one of the outcomes of forgiveness, shown through scientific studies, is the decreasing of hatred and the restoration of harmony. Forgiveness can break the cycle of anger. At least to the extent the people from whom you are estranged accept your love and forgiveness and are prepared to make the required adjustments. Forgiveness can heal relationships and reconnect people.

As an important note, when we take a classical philosophical perspective, that of Aristotle, we see the distinction between potentiality and actuality. We are not necessarily born with the capacity to forgive, but instead with the potential to learn about it and to grow in our ability to forgive. The actuality of forgiving, its actual appropriation in conflict situations, develops with practice.

- ()28. What is Droll's idea about forgiveness?
- A. People should offer mercy to others.
B. Aggressive people should learn to forgive.
C. Forgiveness depends on the nature of humanity.
D. People who forgive can have their own welfare affected.
- ()29. What does the example in Paragraph 2 illustrate?
- A. To forgive is to love. B. To dominate is to harm.
C. To fight is to grow. D. To give is to receive.
- ()30. What is the writer's attitude towards forgiveness?
- A. Favourable. B. Reserved.
C. Objective. D. Sceptical.
- ()31. What is the message of the last paragraph?
- A. Forgiveness is in our nature.
B. Forgiveness grows with time.
C. It takes practice to forgive.
D. Actuality is based on potentiality.

D [2024·北京市朝阳区高一下期末]

Whether picturing your next vacation or an ideal mark for an important exam, it is enjoyable to let your mind wander into daydreaming. Also daydreaming allows us to move mentally in time and space, rehearsing (预演) different possible scenes of the future. However, while the benefits of daydreaming were coming to light, psychologist Eli

Somer found that some of his patients' fantasies were replacing real social interactions and, as a result, were undermining (逐渐削弱) their ability to maintain daily relationships.

Psychologists call repetitive actions that hold back an individual's ability to cope with daily life "maladaptive behaviours". In recent years, Somer has teamed up with others to explore the behaviour. One of their studies compared 340 maladaptive daydreamers with the control group. The former reported that their daydreams were hard to control and disturbed their lives. They spent an average of 56 percent of their waking hours in fantasy worlds featuring imaginary characters and detailed plots (情节). Unlike regular daydreams, theirs often involved rocking from side to side or uncontrollable facial expressions. Other research suggests that maladaptive daydreams can take many forms, from amusing to serious, but they tend to be more emotionally intense than regular daydreams.

Exploring this behaviour further, Somer's team asked 77 people to keep a diary of the emotions associated with their maladaptive daydreaming. This revealed that it brought increases in negative emotions, along with signs of depression, social anxiety and general anxiety.

The study also found that maladaptive daydreaming was a behavioural addiction. The scientists who first proposed this in 2018 pointed out that, like many addictive tendencies, it offers a momentary escape from stressful thoughts and unfavourable realities.

"Many professionals object to treating maladaptive daydreaming as disease," says Somer. As you would expect for a condition that isn't yet widely recognised, treatment and management options are still being developed and tested. Monitoring the behaviour, its conditions and emotional consequences may help individuals control it. Also, practising mindfulness meditation may be helpful in staying in the present rather than escaping to fantasy worlds. Other techniques involve recording occurrences of maladaptive daydreaming and possible causes in a journal, and rewarding personal milestones in preventing these fantasies.

Noam, an Israeli student who has been struggling with maladaptive daydreaming, is proof that maladaptive daydreaming can be managed. Just two months after starting treatment with Somer, his daily daydreaming has fallen from 16 hours to around 7 hours. "I really want to get better, to take pleasure in my life as it is and to love only the people who are part of my life and deserve my care," he says.

- ()32. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Regular daydreams take a wider range of forms.
B. Maladaptive daydreaming is more likely to be habitual.
C. More detailed imaginary plots lead to better daydreaming.
D. Fewer emotional changes are seen in maladaptive daydreams.

- () **33.** As for maladaptive daydreaming, which would Somer agree with?
- A. Experts should take it seriously.
- B. It can lead us to preview future events.
- C. It provides us with access to relieving stress.
- D. Keeping a journal has proved to be its reliable cure.
- () **34.** What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To make a comparison between two kinds of daydreaming.
- B. To present the findings of studies on maladaptive daydreaming.
- C. To introduce approaches to managing maladaptive daydreaming.
- D. To attach importance to dealing with the dark side of daydreaming.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

[2025·北京市房山区高一下期中]

根据短文内容,从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The world of stage and screen has always been a fascinating place where stories come to life. Whether through exciting live performances or amazing pictures, these media take audiences to a different world.

35. _____ From Shakespeare’s plays to today’s big movies, things have changed, but one thing remains the same: to connect people through shared experiences. While this shared purpose unites both media, the ways in which they achieve it are different.

One big difference between stage and screen is how stories are shown. On stage, actors perform live, making each show special with small changes in how they act and interact with the audience.

36. _____ They are made over months or even years, with scenes filmed many times and edited until they’re perfect. The final product is a polished piece of art that can be watched by people everywhere, but it doesn’t have the same effect as live theatre.

37. _____ Plays often focus on dialogue and the actors’ expressions, while films can use effects, music, and camera work to make the story more exciting, although they both need talented actors, directors, and writers who work hard to bring stories to life.

Another interesting point is how stage and screen influence each other. Many successful plays have been adapted into films, and many films have been turned into plays.

38. _____ This back-and-forth between theatre and movies makes both art forms richer and keeps storytelling fresh.

In the end, whether you like the live feeling of the stage or the big spectacle of the screen, both media offer you unique ways to enjoy stories.

39. _____ So, the next time you watch a play or a movie, take a moment to appreciate the hard work and creativity of making these experiences unforgettable.

A. The audiences’ reactions can affect the actors.

- B. They both have their own strengths and weaknesses.
- C. Stage and screen both rely on storytelling, but their techniques differ.
- D. In this world, audiences have different emotions and think of their own lives.
- E. What you should value is stories’ universal charm in bringing people together.
- F. Films, however, are recorded and can be watched over and over without changes.
- G. For example, the book *Les Misérables* was adapted into a stage play and then into a movie.

第三部分 书面表达(共两节,32 分)

第一节(共 4 小题;第 40、41 题各 2 分,第 42 题 3 分,第 43 题 5 分,共 12 分)

[2025·北京五十七中高一下期中]

阅读下面短文,根据题目要求用英文回答问题。

Leonardo da Vinci was a genius: wildly imaginative, passionately curious and creative across multiple disciplines—painting, architecture, aeronautics, and engineering. Yet oddly the word “genius” minimizes him by making it seem as if he were touched by lightning. His early biographer made this mistake: “Sometimes, in a supernatural fashion, a single person is gifted by heaven with beauty, grace, and talent in such abundance that it seems that his every act is divine (天赐的).” In fact, the self-taught Leonardo’s genius was shaped by his own will and ambition. It did not come from being the divine recipient, like Newton or Einstein.

Part of what made Leonardo a genius, what set him apart from people who are merely extraordinarily smart, was creativity. His talent for combining observation with fantasy allowed him to make unexpected leaps that related things seen to things unseen.

Leonardo was also a very human genius. He made mistakes. He left a trail of unfinished projects, flying machines that never flew, tanks that never rolled. “Tell me if ever I did a thing. Tell me if anything was ever made.”

His flawed humanity makes Leonardo more accessible. Even though we may never be able to match his talents, we can learn from him and try to be more like him. His life offers a wealth of lessons.

Seek knowledge for its own sake. Not all knowledge needs to be useful. Sometimes it should be pursued for pure pleasure. Leonardo did not need to know how heart valves work to paint the *Mona Lisa*, nor did he need to figure out how fossils got to the top of mountains to produce *Virgin of the Rocks*. By allowing himself to be driven by pure curiosity, he got to explore more horizons and see more connections.

Keep a childlike sense of wonder. At a certain point in life, most of

us quit puzzling over everyday phenomena. We might savor the beauty of a blue sky, but we no longer bother to wonder why it is that colour. Leonardo did.

Be curious, observe things, see things unseen, respect facts, be open to mystery... We can never learn enough from Leonardo.

40. What set Da Vinci apart from people who are merely extraordinarily smart?

41. Why was Da Vinci regarded as a very human genius?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

> ***Da Vinci’s life offers us a wealth of lessons , one of which is to seek useful knowledge .***

43. Which quality of Da Vinci’s do you appreciate most? How can it benefit you in your life? (***In about 40 words***)

第二节(20 分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。你校高一年级即将举办一场以“古韵回响,光影新章”(Ancient whisper, digital echoes)为主题的英语戏剧活动,现招募英语主持人。请你给活动负责人写一封英文申请信,内容包括:

1. 表达对活动的看法;
 2. 自身优势。
- 注意:1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours,
Li Hua