

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. What is the woman looking for?
A. Frozen food. B. Sausage.
C. Oil.
- ()2. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Colleagues.
C. Boss and employee.
- ()3. How much does the man actually need to pay?
A. 46 dollars. B. 54 dollars.
C. 100 dollars.
- ()4. What did the man do?
A. He moved to a new place.
B. He sold some souvenirs.
C. He took a good trip.
- ()5. What does the man think of the art exhibition?
A. Quite amazing. B. Rather boring.
C. Poorly organized.

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 is the woman’s final destination?
A. New York. B. San Francisco.
C. Los Angeles.
- ()7. What do we know about the woman?
A. She may refuse the man’s suggestion.
B. She needn’t pay extra charge.
C. She missed her flight to New York.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- ()8. What do both Mary and Paul have for breakfast?
A. Ham and oranges. B. Bread and butter.
C. Bread and eggs.

- ()9. Where does Paul probably come from?
A. Britain. B. China. C. America.
- ()10. Where does the woman often have lunch?
A. In a dining hall. B. In her office.
C. In her kitchen.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- ()11. Why does the man make the phone call?
A. To change a meeting time.
B. To talk with Brian Hibberd.
C. To leave a message.
- ()12. What is Brian Hibberd doing?
A. Making a phone call. B. Going on a holiday.
C. Attending a meeting.
- ()13. At what time will the man meet Brian Hibberd this Wednesday?
A. At 3:00 pm. B. At 4:15 pm.
C. At 4:50 pm.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ()14. Who does James buy a gift for?
A. His father. B. His sister.
C. His roommate.
- ()15. What does James think of choosing a gift?
A. Interesting. B. Difficult. C. Easy.
- ()16. What is the most important for a gift according to Linda?
A. Being impressive. B. Being decorative.
C. Being practical.
- ()17. How can James choose the colour in Linda’s opinion?
A. By referring to the receiver’s last backpack.
B. By choosing the most popular colour.
C. By asking the receiver’s advice.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ()18. Why should the dirt be loose?
A. To fill the pot. B. To let the roots spread.
C. To let more sun in.
- ()19. How does the speaker measure the water?
A. By counting up. B. By using her finger.
C. By checking the pot.
- ()20. What is the talk about?
A. Protecting a tree. B. Growing a plant.
C. Preserving some apples.

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

Full day French Riviera eBike tour

Join us for a full day adventure on this fun eBike tour. We travel through time from medieval fortresses (中世纪堡垒) via Belle Epoque palaces to the modern mansions.

Our eBikes are as easy to ride as a normal bicycle but give you assistance up the hills. We’ve ensured the route is safe, and most of the route is on quiet roads with little traffic.

What you will see

The port of Nice, Mont Boron, Mont Alban and Villefranche-sur-Mer (in the half day tour)

The port of Nice contrasts Old World charms with modern huge yachts (游艇). As we climb up the Mont Boron, we cycle past Elton John’s house at the summit of Mont Boron and the impressive medieval fortress of Mont Alban. Our lunch stop is by the Mediterranean in Villefranche-sur-Mer.

Jaw-dropping views of the French Riviera

Throughout this tour, the splendid sea views never stop. The picture paints a thousand words!

Pétanque (a game, played chiefly in the south of France)

The iconic pastime of the French Riviera takes a minute to learn and a lifetime to master. The simplicity leaves many players addicted after the first couple of rounds, and you’ll be surprised at how competitive you really are! We play this game under the Mediterranean pine trees until the end of the tour.

Start time	10 am
Duration	7 relaxing and fun hours, including: • 1 hr visit to the impressive medieval fortress • Picnic stop (sandwiches not included) • 1 hr session of pétanque
Lunch	We have a picnic next to the pétanque grounds Bring your own picnic or pick up sandwiches, drinks and delicious French pastries (not included) at our favourite bakery
Include	English-speaking guide, electrically assisted bike, helmet, water bottle
Suitable for	Active adults and children over 15 and at least 145 cm tall Weight limit: 120 kg/265 lbs
Price	€125 per person
Cancellation	Full refund up to the day before the tour No refund for no-shows

* Only €120 if you book the tour online in advance!

- () **21.** What concerns the organizer most about the tour?
- A. The safety of the tourist route.
- B. The tastes of visitors.
- C. The free food for picnic.
- D. The native-speaking guide.
- () **22.** What can visitors do in the afternoon in the tour?
- A. Ride up the Mont Boron.
- B. Play the game of pétanque.
- C. Visit the medieval fortress.
- D. Have a picnic in Villefranche-sur-Mer.
- () **23.** How much should you pay for two tickets by booking online in advance?
- A. €120. B. €125.
- C. €240. D. €250.

B [2025·四川成都蓉城名校联考高二期末]

Nima Rinji Sherpa has become the youngest climber to reach the top of the world’s 14 highest mountains, known as the “8,000ers”. The 18-year-old from Nepal completed his goal on October 9th, 2024 by climbing the 8,027-metre Mount Shishapangma in Xizang, China. Climbing all 14 is such a difficult and dangerous challenge that only a handful of people have managed to complete it.

Nima is a Sherpa (夏尔巴人). Sherpas are a group of people mostly from Nepal who are famous for their exceptional climbing skills. They help make climbing possible. They guide climbers, carry heavy loads, and set up safety equipment. Foreign climbers often get most of the attention for completing the climbs while Sherpas do much of the hard work in the same dangerous conditions. Nima is hoping to bring some of that attention back to Sherpas.

Nima comes from a family of climbers. His father is a famous climber, and his uncles were the first brothers to both climb all of the 8,000ers. However, Nima didn’t start climbing seriously until he was 16 years old. He climbed his first 8,000er, Mount Manaslu, in August of 2022 and climbed Mount Qomolangma, the world’s tallest mountain, earlier in 2024. Nima chose to leave Mount Shishapangma as his last 8,000er. He had planned to climb it last year. But an avalanche (雪崩) at the time killed four people, including his friend and teacher. Nima delayed his plan and joined the rescue team to save other climbers.

Nima describes climbing as a tough sport, saying, “It’s about who can suffer the most when times are the worst.” He hopes his success will make people more aware that Sherpas are as skilled as

climbers from any other country and how important Sherpas are to climbing. “My dream is very simple,” Nima said. “It’s just to be one of the best athletes in mountaineering.”

- () **24.** What’s Paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. The climbing skills of Sherpas.
- B. The achievements of Sherpas in climbing.
- C. The significant role Sherpas play in climbing.
- D. The relationship between foreign climbers and Sherpas.
- () **25.** What can be inferred about Nima from Paragraph 3?
- A. He started climbing when he was 16.
- B. He got seriously injured in an avalanche.
- C. He climbed Mount Shishapangma as he had planned.
- D. He valued other people’s lives more than his own dream.
- () **26.** What does Nima hope to achieve through his success?
- A. To win world-wide fame.
- B. To honour his friend and teacher.
- C. To live up to his parents’ expectations.
- D. To highlight Sherpas’ contributions to climbing.
- () **27.** Which of the following words can best describe Nima?
- A. Ambitious and brave.
- B. Talented and outgoing.
- C. Considerate and honest.
- D. Passionate and serious.

C [2025·西南大学附中高二期末]

Imagine waking up one morning to find your smartphone missing. You can no longer get guided to work, order your coffee, or connect with friends. For most of us, it is a nightmare. But it should not be exactly far-fetched.

Despite being more digitally connected than ever, we are lonelier and more anxious. Anxiety rates increased by 25% globally. Depression now affects over 280 million people worldwide. All of this is due to our growing dependence on social media and smart technologies designed to offer quick relief but often at the expense of deep, meaningful engagement, which may further cause our loss of something easy to be ignored.

While these conveniences offer short-term relief, they may weaken our thinking skills. For example, GPS has undeniably transformed how we travel. But a 2020 study found that frequent GPS users struggle more with self-guided navigation. Over time, those who depended more on GPS showed a sharp decline in spacial memory and problem-solving skills. However, reducing dependence

on these conveniences can lead to discomfort. In seeking comfort today, we might be trading away some discomfort.

That is the problem; the very discomfort we avoid is often what strengthens us. Viewing stress, a kind of discomfort, as a challenge rather than a threat leads to better outcomes. Research shows that mild stress can enhance adaptability. Neuroscience (神经科学) reveals that neuroplasticity—the brain’s ability to form new connections—is enhanced through challenging experiences. This adaptability is crucial for developing resilience (抗逆力), a process fueled by both mental challenges and active effort.

But this doesn’t mean we should reject comfort entirely; it’s to balance it with intentional discomfort. Think of it as “microdosing hardship”—a series of small, manageable difficulties that keep our mental and emotional muscles strong, such as writing with a pen, or washing dishes by hand. These small acts are enough to reawaken the resilience we’ve buried under layers of ease. So, the next time you feel the pull of ease, pause. Ask yourself: Is this momentary comfort helping me grow or is it keeping me stuck? Choosing discomfort isn’t easy, but sometimes, it’s worth it.

- () **28.** What does the underlined word “far-fetched” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
- A. Possible to change.
- B. Certain to function.
- C. Unlikely to be settled.
- D. Unable to be accepted.
- () **29.** What may digital conveniences cause according to the text?
- A. The fast but worthless relief.
- B. The meaningful engagement.
- C. The loss of thinking capacity.
- D. The lack of necessary comfort.
- () **30.** Which is a real-life application of “microdosing hardship”?
- A. Taking the stairs instead of the lift.
- B. Ordering takeout food after work.
- C. Exploring a new city by using GPS.
- D. Writing an e-mail using voice-to-text.
- () **31.** What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. GPS: the invisible cost of convenience
- B. Stress: the main cause of brain damage
- C. Discomfort: a hidden source of resilience
- D. Smartphones: barriers to human progress

Electric signals from power lines discourage bees from landing on nearby flowers, and there is growing concern that this so-called “electric pollution” could be causing widespread disturbance to insect behaviour.

Alongside bumblebees, honeybees have been shown to detect and respond to airborne electric fields—which are often caused by static electricity in the natural world—detected through hairs or antennae (触角). Honeybees use electroreception as a form of communication, and both honeybees and bumblebees are thought to use it to locate nectar-rich flowers. But to date, little is known about how human-generated electricity impacts this natural behaviour among pollinators (授粉者).

To investigate, Liam O'Reilly at the University of Bristol, UK, and his colleagues first tested how the behaviour of western honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) changed when the electric field was applied to the air around a plant (*Nepeta grandiflora*) in an urban field in Bristol.

They created an electric field using a weak alternating current (AC), simulating (模拟) the environment 60 to 100 metres from a high-voltage mains power line, for 2 hours. This reduced honeybee landings on the affected plant by 71 percent compared with a nearby control plant.

“The first 10 minutes of the AC treatment was a really dramatic difference—there were far fewer landings than the control,” says O'Reilly. “Alternating current is completely alien to bees.” Landings did increase on the treatment plant as the trial continued, but never reached control levels, notes O'Reilly.

The findings have worrying implications, especially given how common electricity infrastructure is in most nations. Estimates suggest that in the UK alone, there are almost 70,000 square kilometres of land on which bee groups live in the range of high-voltage transmission lines.

“More research is needed to determine how power lines and other electricity infrastructure are changing insect behaviour in real-world settings,” says O'Reilly, “including whether the behaviour is changed over the long term.” “In the short term, if you're someone who keeps bees, it would probably be better if you can keep them further from power infrastructure,” adds O'Reilly. “I think you'd have happier bees.”

- ()32. What is the purpose of writing Paragraph 2?
- A. To add backgrounds.
B. To make assumptions.

- C. To provide examples.
D. To present arguments.
- ()33. How did the researchers conduct the study?
- A. By observing bees in natural settings.
B. By analysing urban power line signals.
C. By assessing long-term effects on honeybees.
D. By testing bee landings under two conditions.
- ()34. What does the author intend to illustrate by using the UK example in Paragraph 6?
- A. Policy changes are needed for power lines.
B. Electric pollution affects many bee habitats.
C. The UK has weak environmental protections.
D. Bees can easily avoid human-made structures.
- ()35. What is O'Reilly's implied concern for the group he advises?
- A. The safety of power line workers.
B. The extinction of some bee species.
C. The conflict between bees and humans.
D. The potential decline in honey production.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·江西南昌中学高二期末]

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。

The power of poetry

People are suffering from depression and anxiety now more than ever. To help ease the pain, they are turning to new approaches and, believe it or not, poetry is one of them.

It's common sense that reading fiction can increase empathy (同理心). 36. _____ Well, for decades, scientific studies have proven that poetry has a beneficial impact on managing pain, handling stress and improving personal well-being. Let's dive a bit deeper, and consider some specific ways in which poetry can help mental health.

Poetry can be a form of comfort. By reading poetry, we can get the escapism we long for, transporting us out of our own world and into someone else's. 37. _____ Trying to uncover the meaning of a poem can give us a necessary break from our inner monologue as well.

It can be a shared experience. Poems are often quite emotional in nature. 38. _____ There's something quite comforting in the knowledge that we're not alone and that our pain is shared with someone else. Poetry often reveals that there is universality (普遍性) in the human experience.

39. _____ Many poems creatively tackle some sensitive topics like depression, anxiety, abuse, poverty, all of which can be found in a poetic form, empowering both the poet and the reader.

To put it lightly, life is tough, but it's important to remember that we're not alone. The next time you're feeling hopeless, try diving into the works of a poet. 40. _____ Who knows?

- A. However, how does it work?
B. But what's so special about poetry?
C. As the saying goes, misery loves company.
D. Poetry can also be a platform for change and advocacy.
E. You might be inspired to write some poetry of your own.
F. Chances are that you will hear the love songs of the poet.
G. The repetition and rhyme found in it can relieve our pain.

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·山东淄博高二期末]

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。

As a writer, I often question myself: Should I seek wealth or a creative purpose? This struggle 41 my father's own brief regret about not leaving us material wealth. Yet when he passed away, his true 42 was clear—not money, but memories. I received his box of well-worn pencils, each 43 to the point and at the ready. These humble tools 44 his quiet devotion: solving crosswords by the sunlit window, smiling as he 45 words like “12-D: CLASH” from newspapers as clues to solve the crossword. Always within reach, the pencils 46 beyond puzzles—taking notes and capturing sudden ideas.

My father 47 my writing career, never disturbing me for crossword help. For years, I mirrored his contentment, writing for 48 over pay. But when realistic friends criticized my low earnings, I resisted—until an editor cut my fee 49. Although I was hurt, readers' overwhelming praise 50 me with warmth, reminding me of Father's gift: finding joy in small victories.

Father's 51 was more than a tool; it meant readiness to serve any purpose. He proved profound joy lives in simplicity. My career doubts mirrored his temporary regret, but his wisdom 52: life, like crosswords, requires 53. Why choose between enthusiasm and practicality? Meaningful work can both fulfil and sustain. Now I write diversely—each project connects to build wholeness. I'll always 54 his words: value purpose over wealth. Find light in the 55, just as he found joy in a pencil.

- ()41. A. adapts to B. submits to
C. corresponds to D. contributes to

- ()42.

A. promise

B. question

C. reason

D. heritage
- ()43.

A. sharpened

B. widened

C. bought

D. borrowed
- ()44.

A. shared

B. witnessed

C. expected

D. indicated
- ()45.

A. described

B. celebrated

C. predicted

D. spotted
- ()46.

A. deserved

B. preserved

C. served

D. observed
- ()47.

A. forgave

B. respected

C. mistook

D. relaxed
- ()48.

A. curiosity

B. talent

C. dignity

D. passion
- ()49.

A. significantly

B. necessarily

C. regularly

D. naturally
- ()50.

A. compared

B. equipped

C. flooded

D. connected
- ()51.

A. pencil

B. health

C. puzzle

D. career
- ()52.

A. changed

B. escaped

C. solved

D. clarified
- ()53.

A. balance

B. attention

C. determination

D. examination
- ()54.

A. guess

B. realize

C. treasure

D. confirm
- ()55.

A. familiar

B. ordinary

C. different

D. similar

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·河南洛阳高二期末]

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。

London’s food scene has witnessed an inrush not only of traditional Cantonese (广东的) restaurants but also a diverse range of regional Chinese cuisines. For decades, London’s Chinatown has been closely associated with classic dishes 56. _____ (root) in Guangdong Province, while London’s Chinese food has expanded far beyond that, reflecting a much 57. _____ (broad) cultural shift.

While Cantonese-centric offerings have laid the foundation of familiarity with Chinese culinary (烹饪的) culture, the increasing variety makes it 58. _____ big challenge for restaurants to meet local British tastes. To adapt to the trend, they manage to introduce new dishes and enhance existing ones 59. _____

(continuous) for bettering the menu. Additionally, larger culinary schools commit to teaching authentic (地道的) Chinese cooking, 60. _____ (strengthen) greater appreciation and mastery of the cuisine.

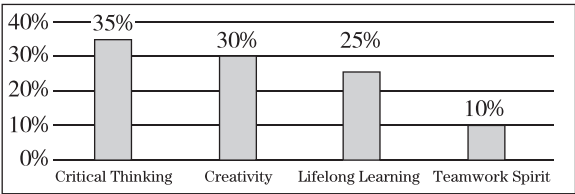
Hotpot, a typical Chinese dish, has taken centre stage in London, described as an “adventure” 61. _____ locals could enjoy genuine Sichuan cuisine and unfamiliar cultural experiences. Meanwhile, hearty hand-pulled noodles of Xi’an are also making waves, driven by the growing 62. _____ (present) of Chinese customers and Londoners’ appetite for authentic regional flavours.

Chen Xin, the chief organizer of the 2024 London Chinese Cuisine International Development Convention, 63. _____ (emphasize) that London was becoming a true global centre of Chinese cuisine, staying true 64. _____ one single mission—providing Chinese customers with a taste of home and showcasing the depth of Chinese culinary culture to international 65. _____ (diner).

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分) [2025·广东大湾区高二期末]

假定你是李华,学校英文报开展了关于“Which quality matters most in the age of AI?”的调查。请你根据调查结果写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:



1. 介绍调查结果;
2. 你对这个问题的观点和看法。

注意: 写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Which quality matters most in the age of AI?

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。

When Cynthia was a young girl, a screening of *Star Wars* changed her life. The adorable R2-D2 in the movie inspired her dream of creating a robot friend.

College was a challenging start. She struggled with difficult

engineering courses and failed a robotics exam. Instead of giving up, she spent countless nights in the library, devoted to her studies. Eventually, she graduated with an engineering degree.

After graduation, she joined a team under a famous robotics professor to develop a planet-exploring robot. They faced numerous difficulties, especially disagreements within the team on the design. Cynthia firmly insisted on her ideas and finally, they overcame the barriers. However, when the robot was completed, Cynthia realized it lacked the function of companionship she had pictured.

Determined to create a truly friendly robot, Cynthia focused on a project for hospitalized children. She visited local hospitals, had in-depth discussions with medical staff and consulted several child psychologists. These experts shared their insights into children’s emotional needs during hospitalization, such as the importance of consistent companionship and the role of positive distractions. Equipped with them, Cynthia began the creation of Huggable, a teddy bear-shaped robot.

During its development, Cynthia faced financial shortages. She spent months presenting her project to various investors, suffering countless rejections. But her passion and determination paid off when a local tech-enthusiast learned about her vision and provided the necessary funds. A partner’s departure also left her short-handed, but she reached out to former classmates and brought in a new, devoted team member. Now, Huggable is in a local children’s hospital, bringing comfort to young patients.

However, as Huggable’s influence grew, so did controversy (争议). Some people worried that relying too much on a robot for comfort might affect children’s normal emotional and social development. They argued that children needed real-human interaction to learn communication skills. Articles and comments against Huggable started appearing on the Internet. Soon, the hospital received calls from concerned parents, demanding an explanation.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Facing controversy, Cynthia stood firm, ready to respond positively. _____

Paragraph 2:

Encouraged by the successful meeting, Cynthia focused on making Huggable even better. _____