

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 [2025·山东烟台高二期末]

International environmental volunteer programmes for teens

Engaging in environmental protection as a teenager can be both meaningful and educational, offering transformative experiences that shape future leaders with eco-awareness. Here are several international volunteer programmes designed specifically for youths aged 13—19:

WWF Global Youth Volunteer Programme

Organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), this programme invites teens to join projects like tree planting, beach clean-ups, and wildlife conservation in countries such as Kenya and Indonesia. Participants aged 14—18 can apply for 2—4-week summer sessions, gaining hands-on experience in sustainability.

UNICEF’s Climate Action Warriors

This online-offline hybrid initiative focuses on raising awareness of climate change. Teens aged 15—19 design local campaigns, organize workshops, and share eco-friendly solutions on social media. Flexible schedules make it ideal for students balancing schoolwork.

Greenpeace Youth for the Planet

Teens aged 16—20 cooperate with Greenpeace teams worldwide to tackle issues like plastic pollution. Activities include coastal clean-ups, data collection for marine research, and creating environmental art. Short-term projects (1—3 weeks) are available during school breaks.

Roots & Shoots Eco-Leadership

Founded by Dr Jane Goodall, this programme authorizes teens aged 13—18 to lead local projects, such as building community gardens or recycling drives. Annual competitions recognize outstanding contributions, strengthening teamwork and leadership skills.

These programmes not only benefit the planet but also help teens develop global perspectives and practical skills. Interested applicants should review requirements on official websites 3—6 months before programme dates.

()31. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. The secret of squid ink shooting
- B. Painless injection: a gift from squids
- C. Nature: a guide for medical innovation
- D. The development of injection techniques

D [2025·湖北汉阳一中、江夏一中、洪山高中高二联考]

It might surprise you to learn that dogs are playing an increasingly important role as conservationists. For centuries, they have been known as man’s best friends. Now, their unique abilities are being made use of to help protect some of the world’s most threatened species.

Quick and loyal, dogs possess many qualities that make them ideal for fieldwork, but it’s their extraordinary sense of smell that makes them invaluable for conservation work. With around 220 million olfactory receptors (嗅觉受体) compared to just 5 million in humans, dogs can detect scents (气味) and analyse them with astonishing accuracy, devoting 40 times more of their brain to scent analysis than we do.

Thanks to this incredible ability, some dogs are now being trained to save at-risk animals by sniffing (嗅) out their droppings. At the University of Washington’s Conservation Canines facility, 20 specially trained dogs have successfully tracked killer whale droppings, which only float briefly on the ocean’s surface. Analysing these samples enables scientists to monitor the health of killer whale populations, which are under significant stress from food shortages, pollution, and boat traffic.

Beyond tracking animal droppings, conservation dogs are also trained for live animal detection, further showcasing their abilities. They can locate rare species in their natural habitats. Additionally, they are now used to tackle the non-native species that threaten the survival of the local wildlife. Dogs also take on other important roles. For example, at Kenya’s Mombasa port, dogs sniff out illegal wildlife products such as rhino horns and ivory. Across Africa, they work on the frontlines against illegal hunting, serving as a powerful security force enhancer.

While dogs may not be the ultimate solution to every conservation challenge, their incomparable abilities make them invaluable companions in the fight to protect our planet’s biodiversity.

()32. Why are the figures mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. To highlight the superiority of dogs’ sense of smell.
- B. To suggest the amazing accuracy of dogs’ analysis.
- C. To recognize the importance of conservation work.
- D. To show dogs’ impressive achievements in fieldwork.

()33. How do dogs help protect killer whales?

- A. By tracking their movements.
- B. By detecting their droppings.
- C. By monitoring their populations.
- D. By analysing the collected samples.

()34. What can we learn from the example given in Paragraph 4?

- A. Wildlife products are popular in African countries.
- B. Non-native species affect the survival of local wildlife.
- C. Dogs are used to detect and prevent illegal wildlife trade.
- D. Dogs can accurately locate the natural habitats of rare species.

()35. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?

- A. To appeal to people to protect biodiversity.
- B. To report various environmental challenges.
- C. To introduce dogs’ roles in conservation efforts.
- D. To prove the conventional claim of dogs’ qualities.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·浙江温州十校高二期末]

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。

If you have magnificent goals but aren’t sure how to make them a reality, this article is for you. 36. _____ In this article, we will examine high achievers’ mindset, their core values, and their approaches to challenges.

High achievers’ mindset. One thing that separates high achievers from underachievers is their mindset. High achievers think differently from the rest of us. 37. _____ First of all, they have high standards. Second, they possess self-confidence. They believe in their abilities to handle whatever challenges they may face.

Goal-oriented (导向) approach. To become an overachiever, set clear, specific, and relevant goals and use visualization (形象化) to paint a vivid picture of what you want to accomplish as your compass to guide and motivate your action. The next step is to break down your vision into proper goals. 38. _____

Priorities (优先事项). Setting priorities is your guide to the right path. To get started, remove your to-do list. It’s so easy to get annoyed when dealing with a million things at once. 39. _____ We all have a very limited amount of time, and not everything can be your priority.

40. _____ It can really take your performance to another level. Though it is unwelcome to some, high achievement is unattainable without self-discipline. One of the best ways to become a high achiever is to set up an environment that supports your goals and

leads you in the right direction. While routines might seem boring to some, they effectively streamline your actions, saving both time and effort. With a consistent daily schedule, there’s no need to consider your next move.

- A. Self-discipline.
- B. Work-life balance.
- C. Stay flexible and bounce back when things get off track.
- D. If you copy key habits of high achievers, you will get similar results.
- E. This way of thinking pushes them forward, fueling their pursuit of success.
- F. Take a deep breath and start by identifying the most important tasks and goals.
- G. And these goals should be specific, relevant, and achievable within your control.

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·河南郑州高二期末]

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。

When Ella determined to improve her health in late 2024, taking up running was an effortless choice. She lives in a beautiful town on Scotland’s east coast, so she found jogging wasn’t so bad, with 41 scenery.

Yet even though Ella quickly fell in love with running, something started to 42 her—the beaches and paths she ran along were covered in litter. 43, she had been doing a little litter-picking, but when she saw an American runner online talking about plogging, a new trend 44 among runners, she was delighted to try it out for herself. Plogging 45 in Sweden, and the word comes from the Swedish word “ploka”, meaning “to pick while jogging”. Ella started following an 46 online called Environmental Fitness and began to take a shopping bag with her on runs and collect 47.

It wasn’t long before she discovered some of the upsetting 48 of littering. She started to find poisonous chemicals contained in batteries 49 into the environment and small animals 50 in plastic bottles struggling to chew their way out. These discoveries made Ella even more 51 about litter-picking. She volunteered for a neighbourhood litter-picking organization and quickly 52 the leadership of the group. Despite the big 53 of litter being dropped, Ella and her fellow litter-pickers continued to get out and plog.

