



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 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

- () 1. What will the man buy?
A. Meat. B. Bread. C. Vegetables.
- () 2. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Boss and secretary. B. Teacher and student.
C. Customer and waitress.
- () 3. What does Mary probably do?
A. She is a journalist. B. She is a firefighter.
C. She is an animal trainer.
- () 4. What does the woman say about John?
A. He won't wait for her. B. He won't come home today.
C. He won't be on time for dinner.
- () 5. Why does the woman learn Spanish?
A. She will travel to Madrid. B. She will study in Madrid.
C. She will move to Madrid.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段录音, 回答第 6、7 题。

- () 6. How does the woman usually go to work?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By train.
- () 7. What do the speakers agree about taking the train?
A. It is safer. B. It is faster. C. It is cheaper.

听第 7 段录音, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

- () 8. What happened to the woman's sweater?
A. It became smaller. B. It became dirty.
C. It changed colour.

- () 9. What does the woman want the man to do?
A. To follow the directions. B. To ignore the care labels.
C. To separate sweaters from T-shirts.
- () 10. What caused the bad smell on the clothes?
A. Not being dried in time. B. Not being washed at all.
C. Not using washing powder.

听第 8 段录音, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

- () 11. What caused the delivery problem according to the man?
A. The address was incomplete.
B. The weather conditions were bad.
C. The number of the package was wrong.
- () 12. What is the date today?
A. October 12th. B. October 15th. C. October 18th.
- () 13. How does the man sound?
A. Helpful. B. Nervous. C. Confused.

听第 9 段录音, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

- () 14. How many exchange students are coming?
A. Ten. B. Twenty. C. Thirty.
- () 15. What will the exchange students do on the second day?
A. Visit the school. B. Go to a party.
C. Give performances.
- () 16. What will the speakers do for the exchange students on the last day?
A. Drive them to the airport. B. Take them to the seaside.
C. Clean multimedia classrooms.

听第 10 段录音, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

- () 17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. Advice on cycling tours.
B. Places to go on a cycling tour.
C. Benefits of joining a cycling tour.
- () 18. Why do many accidents happen according to the speaker?
A. Cyclists ride too quickly.
B. Cyclists fall over while riding.
C. Cyclists are not seen by drivers.
- () 19. What is the real fun in a cycling tour?
A. Getting enough exercise. B. Enjoying the ride itself.
C. Achieving the fastest riding speed.
- () 20. What can happen to cyclists in cold weather?
A. They become tired soon. B. They often feel thirsty.
C. They fall sick easily.

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 [2026·湖北荆州中学高二月考]

Many theatres, parks and museums have gotten creative, offering in-home entertainment in the form of free virtual tours. With these digital experiences, you can discover new sights and sounds while at home. Here are some virtual tours to keep you learning, exploring and curious!

Monterey Bay Aquarium

Dive into the sea with Monterey Bay Aquarium's webcams (网络摄像头). You'll glance through all kinds of sea life—from jellyfish and sharks to coral reefs and kelp forests—in real time. Cameras are also trained on sea otter pups, which are usually kept hidden from the aquarium's visitors. And they let viewers keep an eye on Tule and Piper, two African penguins born at the aquarium.

Access Mars

Virtual tours aren't limited to Planet Earth. Access Mars, a programme conducted by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Google, invites visitors to explore the Red Planet from far away. This immersive (沉浸式) 3D tour uses data and images collected by NASA's Curiosity Rover to guide visitors across the planet's rocky surface. Click the Martian surface to move the digital device from place to place and learn more about Curiosity's mission. Katie Stack Morgan, a research scientist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, joins the tour to explain Curiosity's findings.

The British Museum

The British Museum, in London, England, is the world's oldest national public museum. It houses 2 million years' worth of history, culture and art. Check out the enormous collection of ancient relics, organized by continent, type and century, by joining in a virtual tour of its Museum of the World. They're accompanied by photographs, detailed descriptions and audio, so visitors can learn the story behind each one.

- () 21. What is a feature of Monterey Bay Aquarium?

- A. Live stream of sea creatures.
B. Secret cameras from visitors.
C. Adventurous dive into the sea.
D. New birth of two African penguins.

- () **22.** What is the visitors' 3D tour in Access Mars based on?
- A. The programme conducted on Mars.
B. The distance explored by visitors.
C. The figures provided by Curiosity.
D. The device moved on the surface.
- () **23.** What can visitors do in a virtual tour of The British Museum?
- A. Visit the oldest houses.
B. Take photos with artworks.
C. Organize a new online museum.
D. Learn some details of the collection.

B [2026·江苏无锡高二期中]

Katalin Karikó along with her colleague Drew Weissman won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2023 for the development of messenger RNA (mRNA) technology.

Karikó was born in January 1955, in a small village in Hungary. She had an ambition from early on to become a scientist. As a young adult, she became interested in mRNA, which carries DNA instructions to the protein-making engine of cells. She hoped that mRNA could play a key role in the treatment of various diseases. It became her mission to make her dream a reality to help cure patients. However, Karikó faced a shortage of money for her research in her country, and she then faced the choice of stopping and doing something not connected to her mission or continuing her research at the price of having to leave her country.

After searching for posts and scholarships worldwide, Karikó accepted an offer from Temple University in Philadelphia for a postdoctoral fellowship. Karikó and her husband gave up everything they had in their homeland and bought a one-way ticket to the US, where they knew no one. She was aware of the risks but didn't feel discouraged. As she put it in an award acceptance speech, "Follow your dreams and don't hesitate to learn anything from anyone."

She was initially on track to become a full professor but received repeated fund rejections. Undeterred by the problems and challenges, she chose to continue her research. By focusing on what mattered to her every day, she "accidentally" met her work partner Drew Weissman who was also interested in mRNA. They teamed up to work on mRNA and published papers about their groundbreaking discovery for years. Then the pandemic hit the world. The changed mRNA technology Karikó and Weissman

invented was then used in vaccines that prevented the infection effectively.

Karikó's life is a testament to finding one's passion and then pursuing it every single day. Many of us know what we are fond of, but we are not good self-motivators on a daily basis.

- () **24.** What can we learn about Karikó from Paragraph 2?
- A. She had a clear sense of purpose.
B. She was poor when she was young.
C. She was hesitant to leave her country.
D. She longed to be a doctor to cure patients.
- () **25.** What does the underlined part "Undeterred by" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Being afraid of.
B. Not motivated by.
C. Being unaware of.
D. Not discouraged by.
- () **26.** What is probably the main contribution of Karikó?
- A. Simplifying the mRNA technology.
B. Making the structure of mRNA clear.
C. Laying the foundation for mRNA vaccines.
D. Developing a vaccine for a serious disease.
- () **27.** What can we learn from Karikó's success?
- A. Every minute counts.
B. Two heads are better than one.
C. Where there's a will, there's a way.
D. Necessity is the mother of invention.

C [2026·福建厦门外国语学校高二期中]

The global shipping industry is alone responsible for three percent of the total greenhouse gas emissions (排放) humans produce. If left unaddressed, in a few decades, it will account for over 10 percent of the total man-made emissions.

A new study from MIT researchers reveals a practical solution to this problem. The study authors have developed an emission-free approach to produce hydrogen fuel, which generates only water when burned, for commercial ships. They also claim they can make hydrogen fuel using easily accessible resources.

This isn't the first study proposing the use of aluminum (a silver-grey metal that soda cans are made from) for producing hydrogen fuel. It's already well known that when aluminum and water react, hydrogen is formed as one of the byproducts. Such chemical reactions, however, come with a sort of a dilemma: it

only works when aluminum is used in its pure state. The moment aluminum meets with oxygen, such as in air, its surface immediately forms a protective layer that prevents further reactions.

During their study, the researchers turned recycled soda cans into small aluminum balls. They pretreated the aluminum balls with a rare-metal alloy (合金) that effectively purifies aluminum, making it into a pure form that can react with seawater to generate hydrogen. The salt ions (离子) in the seawater can in turn attract and recover the alloy, which can be reused to generate more hydrogen. The team found that this reaction successfully produced hydrogen gas, though slowly.

They experimented with different chemicals including the ones that are typically found in kitchens and realized that adding coffee made a difference. "A low concentration of caffeine is enough to produce the same amount of hydrogen in just five minutes, compared to two hours without it," the study authors note. "The next part is to figure out how to use this for trucks, trains, and maybe airplanes," Aly Kombargi, lead study author, said.

- () **28.** How can the MIT researchers contribute to the shipping industry?
- A. By providing a clean energy source.
B. By developing new fuel storage methods.
C. By improving fuel efficiency in existing ships.
D. By planning more convenient shipping routes.
- () **29.** What is the challenge when making hydrogen from aluminum?
- A. Hydrogen is too expensive to make.
B. The chemical reaction happens too slow.
C. Aluminum easily reacts with oxygen.
D. The metal surface prevents further reactions.
- () **30.** What can be inferred about the MIT researchers' hydrogen generation process?
- A. It requires large quantities of alloy.
B. It produces significant waste chemicals.
C. It creates hydrogen in a sustainable cycle.
D. It generates hydrogen with low purity.
- () **31.** What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Hydrogen fuel: a game changer of transportation
B. Cans + seawater + coffee: a greener shipping future
C. Coffee: the secret substance for clean shipping fuel
D. Aluminum: a pioneering material for hydrogen produce

Beneath the Pacific lies the Clarion-Clipperton Zone (CCZ), where tens of billions of polymetallic nodules (多金属结核) are packed with cobalt (钴). Seabed-mining companies promote them as “a battery in a rock” and “the easiest way to solve climate change”. They claim that those nodules can provide metals for 4.8 billion electric vehicles.

Yet this promise threatens a biological treasure. Marine (海洋的) biologists reveal the CCZ shelters over 5,000 unique species in the darkness. The extensive mining of cobalt may lead to the loss of biodiversity. A company claimed to have found a solution to minimize the damage to the ecology and has already trialed a 25-ton collector robot designed to harvest these nodules. However, a 2023 study shows it can cause permanent destruction in the area.

Commercial mining is not yet permitted in international waters. The International Seabed Authority (ISA) is still determining how, and under what conditions, mining should be allowed. After 28 years of debate, its 168 member states still lack a formal agreement. While companies advocate using nodule-collecting robots, 437 scientists from 44 countries demand an immediate stop. ISA studies confirm that just 10% of the mining of the CCZ may wipe out 50% of its species.

Nor is it certain that cobalt mining will even be all that important in car-battery technology. Many battery companies are trying to recycle cobalt from spent batteries. In March, several major European carmakers jointly stated that they would not buy any metals produced from deep-sea mining before the environmental risks are “completely understood”. Meanwhile, several Chinese electric vehicle producers have already made the switch, recycling up to 95% of metals from used batteries. “Why rush to mine the ocean for metals becoming outdated?” said battery expert Gavin Harper.

On June 8, 21 marine scientists from 8 universities finished a six-week study in the CCZ and packed up seafloor samples to take back to their labs for further analysis. “An assessment of the mining’s impact will take years of research,” says Andrew from Edinburgh. “I’m trying to get the best environmental data. And then it’s up to society to make the decision to go ahead.”

() 32. Why are the nodules called “a battery in a rock”?

- A. They contain valuable metals.
- B. They have recharging qualities.

C. They own battery-like structures.

D. They generate renewable power.

() 33. What can be inferred about the ISA?

- A. It prioritizes economic interests.
- B. It is guarded about seabed mining.
- C. It opposes commercial operations.
- D. It requires more technical support.

() 34. What does the author want to illustrate in Paragraph 4?

- A. Deep-sea mining meets demands.
- B. Carmakers reuse battery materials.
- C. Battery recycling needs promoting.
- D. Seabed mining for cobalt can wait.

() 35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Marine mining, a green solution
- B. Cobalt, the future of batteries
- C. Ocean metals, an ocean risk?
- D. CCZ, the treasure unknown?

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2026·安徽A10联盟高二期中]

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。

The following are some tips for making reading a daily joy without feeling overwhelmed (不知所措的)!

Make reading part of your routine. Pair reading with an existing habit, like drinking your morning coffee or winding down at night. 36. _____ Setting a specific time for reading each day can help turn it into a consistent (连续的) habit.

37. _____ Writing about what you read helps strengthen your thoughts and makes the experience more rewarding. Keep a reading journal, write reviews on Goodreads, start a book blog, or share your thoughts on social media.

Create a comfortable reading spot. Make reading irresistible by setting up a comfortable spot with warm lighting, soft blankets, and a hot drink. Sometimes, getting out of bed and having a warm and comfortable environment makes all the difference. Having a dedicated (专用的) reading space signals to your brain that it’s time to relax. 38. _____

Find a reading partner. Share books with a friend, join a book club, or buddy-read with someone online. Comment and cheer on your friend’s post about a book or your favourite book blogger’s blog post. 39. _____ A reading partner can also introduce you to

books you might not have picked up otherwise.

Be kind to yourself. Reading should be enjoyable, not a task. If you miss a day, don’t stress—just pick up where you left off. 40. _____ The goal is to develop a lifelong love for books, not to rush through them.

- A. Every page you read is a win.
- B. Share books with your friends.
- C. Document your reading journey.
- D. It also helps you lose yourself in a book.
- E. Reading books quickly can help save your free time.
- F. Connecting books with daily routines makes reading second nature.
- G. Discussing books makes reading more fun and keeps you responsible.

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)

[2026·河北衡水高二期中]

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。

When I got the chance to be an exchange student in a foreign country, I was on cloud nine. I simply 41 a smooth and wonderful adventure ahead.

Upon arrival, I was 42 welcomed by my host family. Their kindness made me feel at home. However, things took an unexpected turn. At school, I 43 a language barrier that seemed insurmountable (不可逾越的). During group projects, while others chatted freely, I sat there, 44, unable to utter a single word. My grades started to drop sharply, and I felt like a complete outsider, isolated (隔离) in this 45 environment.

One Sunday, in 46, I wandered into a nearby park. Sitting alone on a bench, I was lost in self-pity when an old man 47 me. He noticed my sadness and started a conversation. To my 48, he didn’t speak perfect English either, but we 49 to communicate. He 50 his own story of moving to a new place and the 51 he faced. His words were like a ray of light in my 52 world, giving me hope. From then on, I spent every spare moment studying and practising. 53, my language skills improved. I began to participate actively in class and made some good friends.

This exchange experience taught me that life is full of 54 challenges. Every setback (挫折) is an opportunity to learn and

become stronger. 55 the challenges in life, for they are the stepping stones to a better self.

- ()41.

A. described

B. created

C. imagined

D. discovered
- ()42.

A. seriously

B. calmly

C. anxiously

D. warmly
- ()43.

A. encountered

B. recognized

C. received

D. expected
- ()44.

A. heartbroken

B. footworn

C. tongue-tied

D. heartfelt
- ()45.

A. emotional

B. novel

C. competitive

D. extreme
- ()46.

A. comfort

B. depression

C. alarm

D. amazement
- ()47.

A. approached

B. ignored

C. entertained

D. welcomed
- ()48.

A. embarrassment

B. disappointment

C. surprise

D. delight
- ()49.

A. afforded

B. wanted

C. promised

D. managed
- ()50.

A. shared

B. transformed

C. updated

D. evaluated
- ()51.

A. threats

B. struggles

C. conflicts

D. worries
- ()52.

A. perfect

B. changing

C. dark

D. physical
- ()53.

A. Occasionally

B. Consequently

C. Instantly

D. Gradually
- ()54.

A. unexpected

B. exciting

C. frustrating

D. ongoing
- ()55.

A. Admire

B. Embrace

C. Picture

D. Adjust

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)
[2026·广东华南师范大学附属潮州学校高二期中]

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。

Qinqiang Opera is a local Chinese opera. It is believed 56. (be) the most ancient musical system of all Chinese operas. According to historical records, Qinqiang Opera first appeared in the Qin Dynasty, experienced great improvement in the Yuan Dynasty, was 57. (formal) developed into an opera

form in the Yuan Dynasty, 58. (gain) significant recognition during the Qing Dynasty.

Its repertoires (曲目) usually feature themes such as anti-wars and struggles, as well as a number of other 59. (topic) of strong human interest in honesty, generosity, bravery, and other characteristics of the local people.

Qinqiang is also one of the 60. (early) operatic musical systems 61. (show) the emotions of human beings. Equipped with a set of performing skills created by the artists, Qinqiang 62. (influence) other operatic forms greatly since it came into being.

With its unique performance 63. (recognize), four main roles in Qinqiang Opera (*sheng*, *dan*, *jing* and *chou*) are familiar to people. The different accents (口音) of different areas and types of folk music have contributed 64. (bring) the slight differences in the opera itself in terms of pronunciation, music, and so on. In recent years, the major types in and around Xi'an have played 65. (play) important role in innovating and developing the art form.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)
第一节(满分 15 分) [2026·山西大学附属中学校高二月考]

假定你是李华,你校将举办第四十一届国际高中数学决赛(The 41st International High School Mathematics Finals),正在招募志愿者。请给志愿者办公室写一封申请信,内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 个人优势。
- 注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Volunteer Office,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分) [2026·浙江台金七校联考高二期中]

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。

John was sitting in his room, confused and frustrated. His mother had just sent him to his room and told him to reflect on his recent behaviour. What exactly did he do wrong? As he was still thinking, he heard a knock and then the door was opened. His

mother came in and sat down next to him.

“Alright John, tell me, do you know what you did wrong?” John became more puzzled as he said, “That’s exactly what I’ve been trying to do. But no matter how hard I try, I can’t seem to think of anything that I may have done wrong.”

His mother sighed, “Now, now, John. Don’t you remember how you shouted at your best friend, your teacher and even your younger sister?”

“No, that’s not what happened. You must have seen it wrong...” John answered quietly, trying to defend himself.

“Oh really? Because it looked like you were angry at something and were taking it out on someone else.”

John looked embarrassed at what his mother told him. If truth be told, he had really been looking forward to his school trip to the zoo, but it was cancelled due to the terrible weather. He remembered being very upset and angry and had taken it out on the people who didn’t deserve it.

He told everything to his mother. His mother, maintaining a smile, offered wisdom, “We are humans and it’s natural to feel different emotions in a situation. But what isn’t right is taking it out on others, especially through anger. This is really harmful to your personal relationships.” John sighed and realized that he’d really misbehaved so he felt really bad. “What should I do now? They probably hate me for the way I treated them.”

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

“*Apology is the first step. They care for you and will forgive you,*” his mother explained. _____

Paragraph 2:

Encouraged by this positive response, John carried on to make things right at the school. _____
