



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 does the woman think of her swimming lessons?
A. Tiring. B. Relaxing. C. Rewarding.
- () 2. What is the weather like outside?
A. It's sunny. B. It's cloudy. C. It's rainy.
- () 3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Doctor and patient.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Father and daughter.
- () 4. What does the man suggest they do this Friday?
A. Listen to a lecture. B. Make music.
C. Attend a concert.
- () 5. What does the woman mean?
A. She doesn't care how the movie ended.
B. She'd rather see a horror film next time.
C. She generally dislikes that type of movie.

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. What's Tom's main purpose in making the train trip?
A. To attend an exhibition.
B. To visit his grandparents.
C. To explore the countryside.
- () 7. When will Tom come back?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

听第 7 段录音, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

- () 8. What bothers Michael?
A. He's not sure about his future.
B. He has no interest in studying.
C. He isn't allowed to attend a film school.

- () 9. What does Michael often do after school?

A. He plays football.
B. He takes acting classes.
C. He watches English films.

- () 10. What does the woman suggest Michael do?

A. Talk with his friends.
B. Perform in the school play.
C. Stay at school until he's 18.

听第 8 段录音, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

- () 11. How did the man get there?

A. By train and by car. B. By train and by bus.
C. By plane and by coach.

- () 12. Where will the meeting for new students be held?

A. In the canteen. B. In the Common Room.
C. In Room 501.

- () 13. Who is the woman probably?

A. A teacher. B. A new student.
C. The man's mother.

听第 9 段录音, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

- () 14. How should one swing his arms while walking, according to Emma?

A. Freely back and forth from your shoulders.
B. From the elbows in short movements.
C. Keeping them still by your sides.

- () 15. Why does Emma suggest wearing bigger shoes?

A. To avoid tripping over.
B. To lower walking speed.
C. To make room for sweat and swelling.

- () 16. How long and at what pace should one walk to improve health?

A. 115 minutes a week at a slow pace.
B. 150 minutes a week at an energetic pace.
C. 300 minutes a week at a moderate pace.

听第 10 段录音, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

- () 17. When will the annual Science Fair be held?

A. This Wednesday. B. This Friday.
C. Next Monday.

- () 18. What should participants do before the Science Fair starts?

A. Do some experiments on the spot.
B. Make sure everything is ready.
C. Prepare a speech about their projects.

- () 19. What is Dr Smith's speech about?

A. Ways to fight climate change.
B. Facts about the Amazon rainforest.
C. Impacts of environmental pollution.

- () 20. What will the winning team of the basketball match receive?

A. New uniforms. B. A certificate.
C. A school medal.

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·广东深圳高级中学高二期末]

World Health Organization (WHO) acknowledges the needs for a strong workforce and is committed to providing a work environment that respects the dignity of all persons and prioritizes employee well-being. Commitment to this core principle is reflected in WHO's employment practices and policies, such as welcoming applicants regardless of nationality, physical condition, age or gender.

Public health

We are proud of our public health experts. They are results-oriented and drive programmes in all areas of health and emergencies. They are flexible and work at the country, regional and headquarters levels to improve health through evidence-based programmes and goals.

Leadership

Senior leaders are ultimately responsible for WHO's actions and decisions. They are our driving force and our face to the public. They are committed to upholding (维护) WHO's role in our changing world and inspiring the next generation of leaders. The stronger our leaders, the healthier our world will be.

Operations

Our administration is dedicated to business strategy and innovative practices. WHO recognizes the importance of a strong management administration structure, committed to enabling people to work to the best of their ability and optimizing (优化) the resources available throughout the organization.

Emergency

At any one time, the WHO workforce is actively responding to dozens of infectious disease outbreaks and natural disasters around the world. WHO staff have an essential role to play in supporting Member States to prepare for, respond to and recover from

emergencies with public health consequences.

If you are looking for a career with purpose and global impact, WHO offers a unique platform where your dedication helps build a healthier world for everyone. Visit our career web page to explore current opportunities and join our mission.

() 21. What is emphasized in WHO’s hiring policies?

- A. Experience and skills.
- B. Diversity and inclusion.
- C. Cooperation and perseverance.
- D. Responsibility and intelligence.

() 22. What can be inferred about WHO staff?

- A. They focus on international trade.
- B. They work only on regional issues.
- C. They serve the public with expertise.
- D. They decide Member States’national policies.

() 23. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A scientific journal.
- B. A health guide.
- C. An official website.
- D. A staff handbook.

B [2026·湖北襄阳高二月考]

Eugene Newman Parker, a leading figure in heliospheric(日球层的) physics for the past half century, passed away peacefully at his home in Chicago on Mar.15. He was 94.

Hailed(誉为) as a visionary in the field of heliophysics, Parker revolutionized our understanding of the sun and its effects on Earth and other bodies within the solar system. NASA even stated that the field of heliophysics exists in large part because of Dr Eugene Parker. In 2018, Parker became the first living scientist to witness the launch of a spacecraft that was named in his honour.

Parker is best known for his groundbreaking theory on the existence of a phenomenon called “solar wind”, a continuous stream of charged particles that flow off the sun. It can become violent, causing space weather that impacts Earth. When Parker’s research was published in 1958, his theory was initially met with scepticism(怀疑) and ridicule by the scientific community. The general view at the time was that the space between planets was an absolute vacuum(真空), and was thus completely empty of any matter. But, there were no errors in his study or his calculations, and the theory was later proven to be correct in 1962, when a NASA spacecraft mission to Venus revealed the constant presence of a supersonic wind—exactly as Parker had predicted.

That experience likely led to the advice Parker often gave young researchers: “If you do something new or innovative, expect

trouble. But think critically about it because if you’re wrong, you want to be the first one to know that.” Parker never co-authored a paper with his students, thus urging them to be independent.

Parker was humble, straightforward, and wise. His son Eric said, “My sister Joyce and I didn’t get a real feel for what a ‘big dog’ our dad was in the field.” They got an even better sense when, a month after Parker’s death, they travelled to Lund, Sweden, to accept on his behalf the Crafoord Prize in Astronomy.

() 24. What can we learn from the second paragraph?

- A. A spacecraft was named in memory of Parker.
- B. The sun has less effect on Earth than expected.
- C. Parker deserved credit for his great contributions.
- D. NASA provided new insights into the lunar effect.

() 25. Why did people view Parker’s theory of “solar wind” sceptically at first?

- A. It went against the popular opinion at that time.
- B. Some mistakes were found in his calculations.
- C. The presence of a supersonic wind was proven by NASA.
- D. Matter was believed to exist in the space between planets.

() 26. What did Parker suggest young researchers do?

- A. Seek close cooperation.
- B. Avoid high expectations.
- C. Learn by trial and error.
- D. Compete against others.

() 27. What words can be used to describe Parker according to the passage?

- A. Straightforward and generous.
- B. Responsible and accessible.
- C. Intelligent yet conservative.
- D. Distinguished yet modest.

C [2026·辽宁大连高二期末]

Air flows through every building in which we spend time, including homes, offices, schools and stores. HVAC(暖通空调) systems keep that air moving, but they also carry too much carbon dioxide(CO₂).

Right now, the biggest efforts to pull CO₂ out of the atmosphere rely on huge industrial machines that cost a fortune and need a lot of space. Instead of building big carbon-capture(碳捕捉) plants, what if we could use the air systems already in place in every building? That’s the goal of new filters(过滤器) developed by researchers at the University of Chicago’s Pritzker School of Molecular Engineering.

If every building used this kind of filter that fits into the air systems, we could remove up to 596 megatonnes of CO₂ from the atmosphere per year. That’s like taking 130 million cars off the road for a full year. But even on a small scale, the benefits are clear. In 2024, a study showed that these filters could help cut energy bills by as much as 21.66%.

Normally, HVAC systems have to bring in a lot of outside air to keep indoor CO₂ levels down. People have to heat or cool that air, depending on the season—and that costs money. “Our filter removes CO₂ inside the building, so the system doesn’t have to bring in much outside air. That means less air needs to be heated or cooled, which reduces the energy consumption in HVAC,” explained Ronghui Wu, who worked on the project.

Unlike standard filters, which end in the trash every six months or so, these new filters are built for reuse. Instead of heading to landfills, they can be collected and refreshed. Po-Chun Hsu, lead researcher, sees a future where cities manage these filters just like they handle garbage and recycling. Used filters could be picked up, and sent to a central location, where their CO₂ is removed. The captured carbon could then be turned into fuels or chemicals, adding value instead of waste.

It is a cleaner filter that captures carbon. If this technology catches on, buildings around the world could become quiet climate helpers.

() 28. What are the new filters expected to do?

- A. Control airflow through every building.
- B. Provide inspiration for building big plants.
- C. Replace current heating and cooling systems.
- D. Turn buildings into carbon-capture machines.

() 29. Why are cars mentioned in Paragraph 3?

- A. To explore special ways to cut energy bills.
- B. To reveal a disadvantage of HVAC systems.
- C. To show the benefit the new filters can bring.
- D. To stress the harm of CO₂ from the atmosphere.

() 30. What do Ronghui Wu’s words suggest about the new filters?

- A. They are cost-effective.
- B. They are in high demand now.
- C. They are still in the early stage.
- D. They are essential to stable temperature.

() 31. What is the author’s opinion on the new technology?

- A. It needs further improvement.
- B. It is internationally popular.
- C. Its future can be very promising.
- D. Its efficiency varies with the season.

D [2026·安徽合肥六校联考高二期末]

A roomful of hundreds of blooming orchids (盛开的兰花) is always a breathtaking sight. But Smithsonian Gardens has gone even further with its 28th annual orchid show held in the Kogod Courtyard. For the first time, Smithsonian Gardens used art to enrich the showy natural display, selecting the work of Baltimore-based artist Phaen Howng. Howng hopes her art inspires audiences to take action to support the protection of orchid species.

Accompanying around 350 live orchids, Howng's original artwork features brightly coloured flowerpots, hand-painted tree wraps, and three-dimensional sculptures (雕塑作品) of a select group of orchids. To construct the sculptures, she used 3D prints of plants in the Smithsonian Gardens Orchid Collection and then mounted them onto a steel base. They were then revised and finished with various artificial (人造的) materials.

The orchid plants can spend only a short time outside their ideal growing conditions: 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit with 65 to 80 percent humidity (湿度). Those conditions are maintained year-round at the Smithsonian's 16,000-square-foot greenhouse. Justin Kondrat, lead horticulturist (园艺家) for the Smithsonian Gardens Orchid Collection, says the 28,000-square-foot Kogod Courtyard is an acceptable environment for the short term. Smithsonian Gardens employees regularly maintain humidity and provide nutrients during the exhibition.

The annual show educates visitors about orchids' precarious situation in some areas of the world. The number of orchids has significantly declined due to illegal harvesting in some regions, and many species are now threatened by changes in climate and habitat. Orchids are found around the globe everywhere except in Antarctica, says Kondrat. The largest diversity is in the tropics (热带地区), though they are under the most threat there due to disappearing habitats.

Horticulturists periodically enhance the collection. Smithsonian Gardens aims to use appropriate collection techniques and safeguard the orchids for future generations and for scientific research and use, Kondrat says. Every orchid "is a living collection item", Kondrat notes, adding that "it is given the same level of care and attention to detail as any of the photos hanging in the National Portrait Gallery".

() 32. What can be learned about Smithsonian Gardens' 28th orchid show?

A. It focuses on orchids' symbolic significance.

B. It has long been known for its artistic element.

C. It promotes technology use in art.

D. It displays both real and artificial flowers.

() 33. Which aspect of orchids does Paragraph 3 mainly focus on?

A. Their biological effects.

B. Their environmental sensitivity.

C. Their soil conditions.

D. Their healthy growth.

() 34. What is the underlined word "precarious" in Paragraph 4 closest in meaning to?

A. Unlikely.

B. Ideal.

C. Dangerous.

D. Different.

() 35. What does Justin Kondrat want to show by mentioning the National Portrait Gallery?

A. High-standard care for displayed orchids.

B. Its cooperation with Smithsonian Gardens.

C. Its contribution to the orchid exhibition.

D. Effective techniques for collecting orchids.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2025·河北邢台高二期末]

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。

Since retiring from football, Tom has reflected on his impact on the teams he played for. Although most of his experiences come from sports, we believe these actions can be applied to various organizations.

36. _____. The first lesson in leadership is to prioritize (优先处理) the team, even during personal challenges. When competing for a position, Tom lost fair and square to another player, whom he supported in practice. Despite his disappointment, he contributed to the team's success.

Show appreciation for unsung heroes. 37. _____. For example, Swift, a fullback (后卫), worked hard to block defenses but hardly received praise. Tom learned to recognize Swift's contributions, which gave him a boost in morale (士气). This made Tom understand that everyone needed to feel valued.

Set the standard and create a culture of 100% effort. Tom was part of a hard-working group during his early seasons. 38. _____. By pushing each other to go beyond basic expectations, they developed a culture of commitment that benefited everyone.

Communicate honestly. Another leadership rule is being open about expectations. Tom made it a point to communicate his

standards honestly, allowing teammates to understand where they could improve without feeling attacked. 39. _____.

Recognize individual motivations. 40. _____. Some are motivated by contracts (合同), or by their image in the media. Great leaders understand these different drivers and motivate people effectively. Adapting communication styles to suit individual players leads to better performance.

A. Always put the team first

B. Every player has unique drivers

C. Prepare yourself for personal challenges

D. The secret to your success is learning from failures

E. In sports, some players do not get the recognition they deserve
F. This honest behaviour helps players grow and strengthens team bonds

G. The team held itself accountable for effort, working for excellence together

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·福建厦门高二期末]

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。

The stage lights dimmed, and I took a quick look from behind the heavy black curtains at the 41. Blinded by the lights, I quickly 42. It seemed that a great number of eyes were looking at me. I entered the stage and began my 43, the graduation test of the classical Indian dance.

After a decade of learning this art form, I had 44 been considered ready to take on the most difficult act. The test is the most important event in a dancer's life.

The performance was undertaken only by the most 45 and determined students. It was a difficult process that required much commitment. For more than six months, I spent two to three hours every day 46 these dances. Many times, I 47 myself to my physical and mental breaking point, but still I would not stop. I could not give up. There was always so much more to do and so much more to 48.

I discovered a lot about myself in those tiring hours. I learnt that I was far too 49 to give up, and I was too proud to prove myself 50 after I had set an unrealistic goal. Even with physical pain and mental 51, I forced myself to meet my 52. Even when I was at the end of my 53, there was always something driving me on, forcing me not to give up.

Fortunately, I made it. What I had done 54 the success. It was in those hours that I learnt what a dancer 55 is.

- ()

41.

A. staff

B. audience

C. opponents

D. composers
- ()

42.

A. pulled back

B. set off

C. reached out

D. broke away
- ()

43.

A. display

B. attempt

C. response

D. performance
- ()

44.

A. easily

B. ultimately

C. occasionally

D. directly
- ()

45.

A. focused

B. beautiful

C. intelligent

D. considerate
- ()

46.

A. recording

B. practising

C. discussing

D. watching
- ()

47.

A. applied

B. attached

C. treated

D. pushed
- ()

48.

A. predict

B. design

C. learn

D. research
- ()

49.

A. brilliant

B. brave

C. persistent

D. discouraged
- ()

50.

A. wrong

B. nervous

C. frightened

D. careless
- ()

51.

A. function

B. status

C. level

D. stress
- ()

52.

A. budget

B. expectation

C. responsibility

D. deadline
- ()

53.

A. limit

B. purpose

C. preparation

D. destination
- ()

54.

A. increased

B. deserved

C. expanded

D. exposed
- ()

55.

A. completely

B. chiefly

C. truly

D. originally

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·山西运城高二期末]

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。

Porcelain (瓷器), 56. _____ (feature) its delicate texture, pleasing colour, and refined sculpture, has been one of the 57. _____ (good) artworks introduced to the Western world through the Silk Road.

The earliest one was found made of kaolin in the Shang

Dynasty (17th-11th century BC), and possessed the common aspects of the smoothness and unaffected quality of hard enamel (搪瓷), though pottery was more 58. _____ (wide) used among most of the ordinary people. Anyway it was the beginning. In the following dynasties, due to its durability and shine, porcelain rapidly became 59. _____ necessity of daily life, especially in the middle and upper classes. Porcelains were made in the form of all kinds of 60. _____ (item), such as bowls, cups, vases and so on.

Blue and white china (*qinghua*) is the most widespread and famous Chinese porcelain, 61. _____ originated in the Tang and Song eras (618-1279), but its technology didn't mature 62. _____ the Yuan Era (1271-1368).

Through the 63. _____ (develop) of about 4,000 years, now it is still a brilliant kind of art that attracts thousands of people. The Porcelain Capital, Jingdezhen in Jiangxi Province, which 64. _____ (praise) for thousands of years, will be certain 65. _____ (satisfy) your appetite for beauty.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

上周日你校组织学生参加了在科技馆举办的“走进人工智能”活动。请你为校英文报写篇报道,内容包括:

1. 时间地点;
2. 活动内容;
3. 活动意义。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Getting close to artificial intelligence

第二节(满分 25 分) [2025·广东揭阳高二期末]

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。

Susan had a secret: she loved robots. She had helped her dad in his workshop and knew a lot about motors, but her friends didn't know this.

One day, she heard Alex and Jacob talking about their robot, Robbie. They were preparing for a big competition but Robbie wasn't working properly. Susan was surprised by their courage, as

they always seemed unpopular among the boys. She felt bad for them and wanted to help.

On the school bus home, Susan sat behind Alex and Jacob, who were still trying to fix their robot. “This is impossible! The legs move before you press the switch and stop after you press the switch!” Alex said, looking at Robbie's legs, which were not moving right. “The competition is only eight days away!” Jacob looked sad. He thought they were going to lose.

“Umm, how did you connect the wires from the switch?” Susan asked quietly over their shoulders. Alex turned and gave her a cautious look. Susan smiled and asked, “Did you connect the NO wire or the NC wire to the motor?” The boys stared at her as if she had just landed from Mars.

Susan gently took the robot and pointed out the wire connected to the motor. “Here's the problem!” She explained that it was the NC wire. It means the circuit (电路) is normally closed. She then pulled a loose wire out of the robot and explained that it was the NO wire, which means normally open. “If you connect this wire instead, Robbie will walk when you press the switch.” Susan handed the robot back to Alex, who was staring at her with his mouth open.

“Change the wires and see,” she said before getting off the bus. Ten minutes later, her phone rang. It was Jacob: “Your idea worked, and we're wondering if you could come over and help improve our Robbie.” Susan smiled. She knew she had made the right choice.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

After dinner, Susan walked cheerfully to Jacob's house.

Paragraph 2:

Finally, the competition day came, and the new team was ready.