

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 sport is the woman going to play?

A. Tennis. B. Football. C. Badminton.
- ( )2. What is the woman?

A. A doctor. B. A salesperson. C. A waitress.
- ( )3. When does the plane take off?

A. At 7:30. B. At 8:30. C. At 9:30.
- ( )4. How will the speakers probably get to the restaurant?

A. By bus. B. By car. C. On foot.
- ( )5. What does the man order?

A. A piece of cake. B. A cup of coffee. C. Some chicken.

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. Why does John feel bad?

A. He is worried about his study.  
B. He can't buy a new car.  
C. His parents sold their car for his college.
- ( )7. What does John decide to do?

A. Work hard. B. Buy a new car.  
C. Drop out of school.

听第 7 段录音,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- ( )8. What flower seeds does the woman want at first?

A. Daisy seeds. B. Sunflower seeds.  
C. Tulip seeds.
- ( )9. What colour does the woman like best?

A. White. B. Yellow. C. Purple.
- ( )10. What is the man going to do next?

A. Recommend other seeds.

- B. Introduce some tools.  
C. Do some gardening.

听第 8 段录音,回答第 11 至 13 题。

( )11. Why does John come to Professor Smith?

A. To ask for her help. B. To hand in his design.  
C. To apply for a competition.

( )12. What made John choose the dishwasher?

A. Its unique look. B. Its market value.  
C. Its convenience.

( )13. What inspired John's design?

A. Beaches. B. Glass. C. Rock pools.
- 听第 9 段录音,回答第 14 至 16 题。
- ( )14. What did the man's brother give him?

A. A photo. B. A T-shirt. C. A baseball.

( )15. What does the woman like best?

A. Dancing. B. Singing. C. Playing tennis.

( )16. What will the speakers do next?

A. Have some food. B. Watch a game.  
C. Check out the clubs.
- 听第 10 段录音,回答第 17 至 20 题。
- ( )17. What has caused lots of trouble across the UK?

A. Tourist rush. B. Severe weather.  
C. Major sports events.

( )18. What is the National Grid trying to do?

A. Clear snow from the roads.  
B. Repair the railway network.  
C. Restore electricity supply.

( )19. Why was the road network particularly busy that day?

A. People were going on winter holidays.  
B. Many were returning home or to school.  
C. Everyone was trying to avoid the trains.

( )20. What do we know about the football match between Liverpool and Manchester United?

A. It has been cancelled.  
B. It will be played later.  
C. It may still be going on.
- 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·河北衡水高二期中]  
The world's most celebrated minds didn't have easy or obvious
- paths. Let's take a closer look at famous scientists who set inspiring examples during their lifetimes.
- Jane Goodall
- Jane Goodall is a famous expert on chimpanzees (黑猩猩). When she was 18, Goodall stopped schooling and worked three jobs—as a secretary, an assistant film editor, and a waitress—just to pay for her first trip to Africa. In her early 20s, she arrived in Mombasa and worked for the well-known scientist Louis Leakey. Despite lacking a degree, she spent years observing chimpanzees in the wild before earning her PhD. Goodall's journey teaches us that hard work and determination can help us achieve our goals.
- Louis Pasteur
- Louis Pasteur was one of the most significant scientists of the 19th century. In his youth, he did not stand out academically and was more interested in art. However, he decided to pursue a career in science, applying to the top university, Ecole Normale Supérieure. After initially finishing 15th in the entrance exam, he devoted another year to his studies and later ranked 4th. Pasteur's devotion highlights the importance of willpower in achieving success.
- Caroline Herschel
- Marie Curie may be the most famous female scientist, but she was far from the first. Caroline Herschel began her career as a singer but eventually became a brilliant astronomer. She was the first woman to discover a comet (彗星) and received many honours, including being the first woman paid for her scientific work. Herschel's story emphasizes the importance of following one's passion.
- Leonardo da Vinci
- Leonardo da Vinci was a knowledgeable person who was expert at various fields from art to science. His innovative ideas, such as drawings of flying machines and advanced engineering studies, remind us to maintain curiosity and explore diverse interests. Da Vinci's life encourages us not to limit ourselves and to remain open-minded in our pursuit of knowledge.
- ( )21. According to the passage, what did Jane Goodall do before she started her research journey in Africa?

A. She completed a university degree.  
B. She worked as an assistant to Louis Leakey.  
C. She took on three jobs simultaneously to fund her trip.  
D. She received funding from multiple research projects.
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- ( )**22.** What can be inferred about Louis Pasteur’s early academic performance?
- A. He was the top student in his class.
- B. He struggled with science subjects.
- C. He showed no particular interest in studies.
- D. His initial academic performance was not outstanding.
- ( )**23.** Based on the passage, what do the four scientists have in common?
- A. They all made significant contributions to the field of biology.
- B. Each of them faced challenges but ultimately achieved success through perseverance.
- C. They were all awarded honours for their scientific discoveries.
- D. All of them started their careers in a different field before turning to science.

**B** [2026 • 山东济宁高二期中]

As a mushroom scientist, you are vastly outnumbered, with estimates suggesting that there are between 2.2 million and 3.8 million species of fungi (真菌), the majority of which are yet to be identified. However, professionals in the field are not alone in their efforts to uncover new species. An enthusiastic community of amateurs has emerged, bridging the gap between professionals and non-professionals. These amateurs have even made significant discoveries. One such amateur is Taylor Lockwood, a 74-year-old mushroom enthusiast and professional photographer.

In 1984, while living on the Mendocino coast of California, Taylor Lockwood developed fascination with mushrooms. “Outside my cottage were these amazing mushrooms,” he says. “And it was as if these mushrooms looked at me and said, ‘Taylor, go out and tell the world how pretty we are.’” Lockwood answered their call and purchased camera equipment to capture their true nature. His passion for photographing mushrooms was so intense that he would even dig holes next to the mushrooms to get the perfect angle for his shots.

In the Monongahela National Forest, Taylor Lockwood discovered an unusual mushroom that looked like tiny fingers wearing off-white gloves. Upon deeper investigation, fungus researcher Amy Rossman confirmed that it was a “Hazel Glove” mushroom, which is a rare find. “Mushrooms are not like plants,” Rossman says. “They don’t come up at the same time every year, and so sometimes it can be decades between when a fungus fruits.”

Rossman says that’s why it’s so valuable to have people like Taylor Lockwood searching through the forest with a trained eye.

A few years ago, Taylor Lockwood realized that still photos weren’t sufficient, so he chose to create time-lapse (延时拍摄的) videos of mushrooms. “When I do time-lapse, I see so much life happening around the mushrooms—insects, worms and other small creatures interacting with them,” he says. Lockwood’s love for art is evident in his approach to filming mushrooms over time. Although he appreciates the scientific aspect of his work, he identifies himself as an artist at heart.

- ( )**24.** What can we learn about mushroom amateurs from Paragraph 1?
- A. They keep close track of the growth of fungi.
- B. They help identify new species of mushrooms.
- C. They replace professional scientists in the field.
- D. They classify the majority of mushroom species.
- ( )**25.** What inspired Lockwood to photograph mushrooms?
- A. His desire for knowledge.
- B. His curiosity about nature.
- C. The beauty of nearby mushrooms.
- D. The appeal of outdoor photography.
- ( )**26.** Which of the following best describes Lockwood according to Paragraph 3?
- A. Skilled and observant.
- B. Focused and flexible.
- C. Talented and optimistic.
- D. Organized and responsible.
- ( )**27.** Why did Lockwood decide to make time-lapse videos of mushrooms?
- A. To improve his photography techniques.
- B. To capture dynamic life in an artistic way.
- C. To collect biological data for deeper research.
- D. To use a new approach to scientific studies.

**C** [2026 • 浙江杭州高二期末]

Scientists have developed a brain-computer interface (BCI) that can capture and understand a person’s inner speech. Unlike previous systems requiring users to physically try to speak, this BCI only needs them to think about what they want to say. Lead researcher Edward Chang stated, “This is the first time we’ve understood the brain activity when you just think about speaking.” For those with severe speech problems, this new BCI offers an easier and more natural way to communicate.

Many current BCIs that help communication still require physical attempts to speak. This process can be tiring for individuals with limited muscle control. Researchers wondered if they could instead decode (解码) inner speech, which means understanding thoughts without any physical movement.

In their study, researchers worked with four people suffering from severe paralysis (瘫痪). These participants had electrodes implanted (植入) in their brains as part of another medical trial. The team used AI to interpret the electrical signals from these electrodes, decoding both inner speech and attempted speech. The AI models decoded participants’ internal sentences with up to 74% accuracy. Interestingly, inner speech and attempted speech produced similar patterns of brain activity in the brain’s motor cortex, but inner speech produced weaker signals overall.

One ethical dilemma with BCIs is that they could potentially decode people’s private thoughts rather than what they intended to say aloud. To avoid the current system unintentionally decoding a person’s private inner speech, the team developed a password-protected BCI. Participants could use attempted speech to communicate at any time, but the BCI started decoding inner speech only after they spoke the password. Though the BCI wasn’t able to decode complete sentences when a person wasn’t clearly thinking in words, study co-author Frank Willett said, “This gives real hope that speech BCIs can one day restore communication that is as fluent, natural and comfortable as conversational speech.”

- ( )**28.** Why did the researchers develop the new BCI?
- A. To obtain private thoughts.
- B. To reduce user exhaustion.
- C. To control external devices.
- D. To understand brain activity.
- ( )**29.** How did the researchers decode internal sentences in the study?
- A. By recording physical movements.
- B. By asking participants to speak aloud.
- C. By using AI to read weaker signals.
- D. By interpreting brain electrical signals.
- ( )**30.** How did the researchers address the ethical dilemma of the new BCI?
- A. They developed a password system.
- B. They strengthened inner speech signals.
- C. They limited attempted speech translation.
- D. They trained AI to decode whole sentences.

- ( )31. Which can be the best title for the text?
- A. New BCI: a breakthrough in decoding inner speech
- B. Overcoming paralysis: a new hope for communication
- C. Password-protected BCI: a great solution to privacy leaks
- D. BCI technology: a way to decode thoughts via passwords

D [2026·江苏苏州高二月考]

Will there be another *Harry Potter*? Between 1997 and 2007, it seemed like every child was reading J.K. Rowling’s fantasy novels about a teenager’s adventures. Kids worldwide spent long hours reading the thick hardcovers many times. But when digital reading began supplanting print reading, we may never again see another book series attract kids’ attention as *Harry Potter* did. In addition, the switch to digital reading may be affecting kids’ reading comprehension skills, a recently published study finds.

Scientists at the University of Valencia in Spain analysed 26 previous studies, each exploring the effect of leisure-time digital reading on comprehension. They found that digital reading does improve comprehension skills, but the beneficial effect of deep reading is between six and seven times smaller than that of print reading, and it’s smallest for children.

Great exposure to digital reading activities may prevent early readers from building firm reading basics in a critical period. Digital texts tend to be much shorter and have worse linguistic (语言学的) quality compared to printed works. Phones and computers also expose readers to distractions (干扰) from social media, YouTube, and video games. Because the youth tend to have poor impulse (冲动) control, they are more likely to be distracted than adults when engaging in digital reading. They also are less likely to have mastered vocabulary and grammar rules.

With paper, there is a literal laying on of hands, along with the visual geography of distinct pages. People often link their memory of what they’ve read to how far into the book it was or where it was on the page. The more kids are exposed to print reading, the better able they are to understand and recall what they are reading. Moreover, as young readers consume longer and more complex texts, their reading skills improve, further boosting their abilities.

It is therefore recommended that parents and teachers limit kids’ time with digital content, or at least emphasize printed works or using basic e-readers with ink-screens.

- ( )32. What does the underlined word “supplanting” in Paragraph 1 mean?
- A. Changing.                      B. Replacing.
- C. Influencing.                      D. Aiding.

- ( )33. What does the author focus on in the first two paragraphs?
- A. The loss of deep reading.
- B. The importance of reading.
- C. The appeal of print reading.
- D. The benefits of digital reading.

- ( )34. The study finds that print reading can enhance kids’ reading abilities because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. parents’ reading skills
- B. social media’s support
- C. paper’s physical properties
- D. kids’ consumption of easy texts

- ( )35. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?
- A. Basic e-readers can be promoted.
- B. Print reading still has a place nowadays.
- C. Teachers should limit kids’ reading time.
- D. Parents should emphasize digital reading.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2026·湖北黄冈高二期末]

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。

**Is AI helping or hurting high school students?**

Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming more common in education. Many high school students now use AI tools like ChatGPT to help with homework, write essays, or even study for exams. 36. \_\_\_\_\_ But are they really helping students learn better?

A recent study from MIT found that students who used AI to write essays showed lower brain activity than those who wrote without help. 37. \_\_\_\_\_ Researchers believe that when students rely too much on AI, they stop using their own minds to solve problems.

38. \_\_\_\_\_ Some students feel anxious when they cannot tell if the AI’s answer is correct. Others worry that they are not really learning, just copying. This can lead to less motivation and more stress.

However, AI is not entirely negative. 39. \_\_\_\_\_ This helps students understand their mistakes and improve faster. AI can also help with language learning, maths practice, and science projects if used in the right way.

Experts say the key is balance. The users can let AI lend a hand, but never let it replace the mind. For example, AI can give ideas or explain difficult words, but students should still try to solve problems on their own first. Teachers also need to teach students

how to use AI responsibly, so they don’t lose important skills like critical thinking and creativity. 40. \_\_\_\_\_

In the age of AI, learning is changing. But one thing stays the same: real learning happens when students think for themselves.

- A. These tools are fast, smart, and easy to use.
- B. In short, AI is just a helper, not a replacement.
- C. AI will completely replace teachers in the near future.
- D. Another problem is that AI can make students feel less confident.
- E. In some schools, teachers use AI to give students personalized feedback.
- F. The Internet makes it possible for students to study anywhere at any time.
- G. Over time, these students also had poorer memory and weaker thinking skills.

**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·广东广州第七中学高二月考]

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。

I’d been exploring the 40-hectare woods around our cottage my whole life and I knew the way well. So it was a 41 when I found myself lost there.

One cold February afternoon, I had a sudden 42 to hike the hill with my two daughters. Putting on our snowshoes, we immediately 43 northwestward. While making our way up the hill, my daughters stopped sometimes to investigate unknown plants and to look at the abandoned deer beds. These really made their 44.

As the shadows started to 45, we moved further up. Soon, tiredness began to 46 enthusiasm. We decided to return. Instead of backtracking over our 47 route, I chose to walk down the steep side of the hill, 48 my general sense that ahead of us lay the stream that would guide us to the road. But as the terrain (地形) leveled out, I had my first major moment of 49: Where was the stream? Were we off course?

I immediately pulled out my phone to get my location, but it 50 in my hand in the cold air. 51, I started feeling afraid. However, I quickly 52 myself, reassuring (安抚) my daughters to continue walking. Focusing on the landmarks, I spotted a familiar tree and eventually 53 the road.

