

# 2025 届高三部分重点中学 12 月联合测评

## 英语试题

命题学校：华中师范大学第一附属中学

命题人：陈琛 黄秀丽 兰芬芳 丁园 张悦

审题人：张红霞 陈琛 熊丽

考试时间：2024 年 12 月 13 日 8:00—10:00 试卷满分：150 分 考试用时：120 分钟

### 注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where are the speakers going?

A. A restaurant.

B. Their home.

C. The shopping mall.

2. How will the woman get home today?

A. By bus.

B. By car.

C. By train.

3. What does Robert want?

A. A new jacket.

B. A new sweater.

C. A pair of new pants.

4. In which department does Ben work now?

A. Sales.

B. Marketing.

C. Engineering.

5. What is the man doing?
- A. Asking the woman for advice.
  - B. Expressing his dissatisfaction.
  - C. Trying to make an appointment.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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 are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. A house.
  - B. A photo.
  - C. A painting.
7. Where did the man find the thing?
- A. In his house.
  - B. At a hospital.
  - C. In an art gallery.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题,

8. What does the man want the woman to do?
- A. Watch a movie.
  - B. Read a book.
  - C. Play basketball.
9. Why does the woman refuse the man's offer?
- A. She is tired.
  - B. She is upset.
  - C. She is sick.
10. What will the man do?
- A. Buy drinks.
  - B. Play basketball.
  - C. Go cycling.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题,

11. Who is the Best Car Design Prize winner?
- A. Mr. Zarba.
  - B. Ms. Miller.
  - C. Mr. Giddings.
12. What do we know about the Best Car Design competition?
- A. It was very fierce.
  - B. There were few competitors.
  - C. The winner will receive much money.

13. Where is the Hyatt Hotel?
- A. Across from a bank.
  - B. Opposite a department store.
  - C. On the left side of Granville Avenue.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What was the purpose of Mrs. Whinfield's visits to Kew Gardens?
- A. To learn more about plants.



Roman past, with preserved theatre ruins.

### Toronto, Canada

Canadian cities to the north continue to remain lower in the cost of-living rankings. Of all the Canadian cities ranked, Toronto ranks the most affordable. Toronto resident Stephanie Ciccarelli recommends city sightseeing via boat cruise on Lake Ontario, or visiting the Hockey Hall of Fame.

### Tokyo, Japan

Moving three down the index(指标) this year and ranking 60 overall, Tokyo continues to be Japan's most expensive city yet is now more affordable than fellow Asian cities like Singapore and Hong Kong. Tokyo resident Masa Yamamoto encourages tourists to wander around the urban garden and public art displays at the newly developed Azabudai Hills neighbourhood for free. For a new perspective on the city, he recommends the contemporary art Mori Art Museum and its connected Tokyo City View, which offers a view of the city from 250 m above sea level for just 2,000 yen.

21. Which attraction can give you brief insights into the city's history?

- A. The Hockey Hall of Fame.
- B. The Mori Art Museum.
- C. The Roman Theatre Museum.
- D. The Bairro Alto neighbourhood.

22. What tourist highlights are shared by Lisbon and Tokyo?

- A. City views and artistic appeal.
- B. Street markets and urban parks.
- C. Historical ruins and museums.
- D. Local customs and landmarks.

23. What is the primary focus of this passage?

- A. Affordable big cities for travelers.
- B. EIU ranking of cost-effective cities.
- C. The rapid rise in global living expenses.
- D. Cities known for their high cost of living.

### B

Adams Cassinga has had many identities: refugee(难民), journalist, mining consultant. And now, defender of wildlife.

As a child, he was fascinated by animals—gorillas living in the forests outside his hometown of Bukavu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)—but his path to conservation was winding. His father, who feared Adams would be taken as a child soldier, sent him to South Africa. In Johannesburg, Adams learnt to survive on the streets while teaching himself English in public libraries. After he was granted official refugee status, he studied journalism and landed his first job working for a local newspaper. While working as an investigative reporter in 2006, Adams was shot three times! Adams changed



C

It goes without saying that hard physical labor wears you out, but what about hard mental labor? “Influential theories suggested that fatigue(疲惫) is a sort of illusion cooked up by the brain to make us stop whatever we are doing and turn to a more gratifying activity,” says Mathias Pessiglione of Pitié-Salpêtrière University in Paris, France. “But our findings show that cognitive work results in a true functional transformation—accumulation of toxic substances—so fatigue would indeed be a signal that makes us stop working but for a different purpose: to preserve the integrity of brain functioning.”

Pessiglione and colleagues wanted to understand what mental fatigue really is. They used magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) to monitor brain chemistry over the course of a workday. They studied two groups of people: those who needed to think hard and those who had relatively simple cognitive tasks

They saw signs of fatigue, only in the group doing hard mental work. Those in that group also exhibited in their choices a change toward options proposing rewards at short delay with minimal effort. Critically, they also had higher levels of glutamate(谷氨酸) in the brain’s prefrontal cortex(前额皮质). Together with earlier evidence, the scientists say it supports the hypothesis that glutamate accumulation makes further activation of the prefrontal cortex more costly, such that cognitive control is more difficult after a mentally tough workday.

So, is there some way to overcome this limitation of our brain’s ability to think hard? “Not really, I’m afraid,” Pessiglione said. “I would employ good old recipes: rest and sleep! There is good evidence that glutamate is removed from the brain during sleep.”

There may be other practical implications of the findings. For example, the researchers say, monitoring of prefrontal cortex could help to detect severe mental fatigue. Such an ability may help adjust work agendas to avoid burnout. Pessiglione also advises people to avoid making important decisions when they’re tired.

28. What does the underlined word “gratifying” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Relaxing.                      B. Complex.                      C. Temporary.                      D. Rewarding.

29. What does the group performing hard mental work exhibit in the study?

- A. Fewer signs of mental fatigue.  
B. Greater motivation and effort.  
C. Higher efficiency in complex tasks.  
D. Stronger preference for immediate rewards.

30. What do we know about glutamate accumulation?
- A. It causes a sense of peaceful mind.
  - B. It enhances brain function in a limited way.
  - C. It signals the brain is emptying its mental energy.
  - D. It decreases the cost of prefrontal cortex activation.
31. What is Pessiglione's advice for those overwhelmed by mentally demanding tasks?
- A. Remove them from the work agenda.
  - B. Reduce the complexity of all cognitive tasks.
  - C. Schedule strategic breaks to allow for recovery.
  - D. Apply technology to monitoring the brain activity.

## D

Confirmation bias refers to people's tendency to seek out information that supports their existing beliefs. While it's usually subconscious, its impacts are significant. It can cloud people's judgement and decision-making processes.

One explanation for confirmation bias is that it is an efficient way to process information. Humans are constantly fed with information and cannot possibly take the time to carefully process each piece. It is adaptive for humans to rely on subconscious, automatic judgements that contribute to the efficiency. Another reason why people show confirmation bias is to protect their self-worth. People like to feel good about themselves, and discovering a belief they highly value is incorrect makes them feel bad about themselves. Therefore, confirmation bias will encourage them to disregard the information contrary to their belief.

Researches show that confirmation bias is strong and widespread. In studies examining my-side bias, people were able to generate and remember more reasons supporting their side of a controversial issue than the opposing side. Only when a researcher directly asked people to generate arguments against their own beliefs were they able to do so. It is not that people are incapable of generating arguments that are contrary to their beliefs, but, rather, people are not motivated to do so.

Confirmation bias also surfaces in interpersonal communication. When interacting with people who perceivers think have certain personalities, the perceivers will ask questions that are biased toward supporting the perceivers' beliefs. If a new roommate is expected to be friendly and outgoing, Maria may ask her if she likes to go to parties rather than asking if she often studies in the library.

Confirmation bias may lead to incomplete and misinterpreted understanding of an issue or topic, as crucial information may be overlooked or dismissed. Thus, to avoid it, people are supposed to diversify the sources of information accessed as seeking multiple perspectives brings a broader understanding of the subject matter and allows for well-rounded decision-making. Another way is to actively challenge the bias by questioning assumptions and relying on evidence rather than personal opinions, which helps us consciously recognize informational biases and minimize their impact.

32. Why do people show confirmation bias?

- A. To help maintain their dignity.
- B. To prevent shallow judgements.
- C. To handle complex information.
- D. To develop their logical reasoning.

33. What did the studies in Paragraph 3 find?

- A. People couldn't produce arguments against their belief.
- B. Information supporting people's belief often won preference.
- C. It took considerable motivation to face controversial issues.
- D. People focused on information concerning the opposing side.

34. How does the writer illustrate confirmation bias in communication?

- A. By making comparison.
- B. By giving an example.
- C. By introducing a study.
- D. By defining a concept.

35. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The role of my-side bias in enhancing people's own beliefs.
- B. The effects of information overload on decision-making process.
- C. The impact of confirmation bias on interpersonal communication.
- D. Understanding of confirmation bias and strategies to overcome it.

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

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,

Hobbies are more than just a fun way to kill the time. A widespread and harmful misunderstanding is that engaging in hobbies mirrors a lack of self-discipline. 36 In fact, hobbies can provide essential balance in our lives and enhance overall well-being. The benefits you obtain will depend on your hobby—taking up jogging, for instance, will benefit your cardiovascular(心血管的) health more than, say, crossword puzzles, which may improve your cognitive health. The point is that nearly all hobbies can provide measurable positive health benefits.

If we regularly spend time on hobbies, we usually enjoy a higher level of fitness. 37  
A 2023 comprehensive analysis of multiple studies found strong evidence that engaging in leisure activities can improve health by protecting against heart disease and age-related physical decline. The report, published in the journal *Lancet Psychiatry*, found that for people who were suffering from a chronic(慢性的) illness, doing a hobby helped them manage their symptoms and even slowed the progression of their illness. But another of the researchers' findings is perhaps the most striking: the strong relationship between doing leisure activities and increased longevity(长寿). 38 It found that older adults have a 19% lower risk of disease-related death when they engage in regular leisure activities.

39 They are vital to sustaining our mental health. People who made a conscious effort each day to spend time doing hobbies (no matter what they were) showed an average boost of 8% in well-being and a 10% drop in stress and anxiety, according to a 2023 study published in the *Journal of Personality*. "On a fundamental level, humans need meaning, something that gives them a sense of purpose. 40" says Dr. Hafeez, who has led several massive studies on hobbies. "Engaging in what you enjoy greatly enhances your well-being."

With all these visible benefits of hobbies, why not just make time for activities that bring you joy and fulfillment every day?

- A. The science backs this up.
- B. Hobbies make us happier.
- C. You gain a lot from hobbies.
- D. Nothing could be further from the truth.
- E. The more you engage in hobbies, the longer you will live.
- F. A different study conducted last year confirmed the impact.
- G. And being able to pursue your passion really contributes to that.

### 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)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

If there's one crucial lesson that Tara Snyder, a seasoned(有经验的) mail carrier for the U.S. Postal Service, reveals to every new 41, it's this: "Even if a dog seems friendly for 364 days of the year, they can still have a bad day—and bite."

Snyder speaks from 42. In April 2024, while completing her usual route in Pennsylvania, she 43 a resident's door to obtain a signature for a piece of mail. 44 she had time to react, a 70-pound dog charged out of the house and attacked her hand. She 45 to protect herself with her mailbag, but it was too late. "It 46 my hand open pretty severely," she recalls. The injury required 17 stitches, a round of antibiotics, and three weeks off work to recover.

This wasn't the first or last 47 between Snyder and aggressive dogs at that residence. On a separate occasion, another dog 48 her on the porch, though fortunately, she wasn't bitten that time. The incident has 49 Animal Control to investigate the owners, and the Postal Service is taking every 50 to protect its mail carriers. Sadly, Snyder's story is far from 51; according to Postal Service data, there were 5,800 reported dog-related incidents involving postal workers in 2023.

This brings us to the 52 paw-print stickers you may have noticed on mailboxes. An orange sticker 53 a dog resides at that address, while a yellow sticker shows that a dog lives nearby. The 54 was to warn Postal Service employees and other delivery workers to remain alert(警惕的), 55 around dogs with a known history of negative reactions to mail carriers.

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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. employer   | B. customer    | C. trainee      | D. neighbour   |
| 42. A. experience | B. capability  | C. knowledge    | D. profession  |
| 43. A. kicked     | B. opened      | C. blocked      | D. approached  |
| 44. A. Until      | B. Before      | C. Since        | D. Immediately |
| 45. A. failed     | B. managed     | C. attempted    | D. resolved    |
| 46. A. pushed     | B. tore        | C. threw        | D. speared     |
| 47. A. bond       | B. encounter   | C. disagreement | D. competition |
| 48. A. cornered   | B. discouraged | C. squeezed     | D. accompanied |
| 49. A. urged      | B. empowered   | C. directed     | D. persuaded   |
| 50. A. turn       | B. energy      | C. measure      | D. course      |
| 51. A. unique     | B. simple      | C. common       | D. frequent    |
| 52. A. plain      | B. sketched    | C. faded        | D. colored     |
| 53. A. hides      | B. signals     | C. flashes      | D. introduces  |
| 54. A. prospect   | B. occupation  | C. expectation  | D. intention   |
| 55. A. especially | B. reasonably  | C. occasionally | D. constantly  |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

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。

In a forest on the outskirts of Nanjing, China, 58-year-old real-estate 56 (develop) Lu Jun, has his pride and joy: the Sifang Art Museum, a 21,528-square-foot art space comprised of numerous 57 (function) spaces, as well as permanent and temporary exhibition venues.

The museum 58 (form) by a field of parallel(平行的) perspective spaces and garden walls in black bamboo-formed concrete over which a light "figure" hovers. The straight passages on the ground level gradually turn into the 59 (wind) passage of the figure above. The upper gallery, 60 (suspend) high in the air, unwraps in a clockwise turning order and ends at "in-position" viewing of the city of Nanjing in the distance.

The courtyard is paved with Old Hutong bricks recycled 61 the destroyed courtyards in the center of Nanjing. Limiting the colors of the museum to black and white matches it to the ancient buildings in the city, and 62 (give) a background to the artwork to be exhibited within.

The Sifang Parkland is about the experience. The site is a living, ever-evolving project that waits 63 (experience) personally, as each visit will give a different, individual journey. Art and architecture exist harmoniously with nature here, and visitors can not only experience contemporary architectural spaces and art works, 64 seek spiritual satisfaction away from the maddening noise of urban centers.

China's wealthy people like Mr. Lu are underwriting 65 major cultural boom, spending billions of *yuan* on grand buildings to showcase impressive collections of art, antiques and other cultural rarities.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,在英国一所中学做交换生。你在该校举办的“Showcase the Cultural Charm of Your Nation”艺术创作大赛上获得了一等奖。请你写一篇获奖感言,内容包括:

1. 介绍你的作品;
2. 自己的感想。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear teachers and friends,

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##### 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。

My brother Jack was so smart that he earned a full scholarship to Harvard. I often wished he wasn't so perfect because it made me feel like I had to work twice as hard just to prove myself to others. On one hand, his success was a challenge that I enjoyed, but on the other hand, it was an immense pressure that I struggled to cope with.

To balance his record in high school, I felt like I was constantly running on a treadmill (跑步机), dedicating every moment to a non-stop race. There was no room for relaxation as I pursued that perfect record. My life seemed to be compressed into a series of endless tasks and deadlines.

“I needed an A,” I repeated to myself before the biology test, so that I would maintain my perfect record and secure a place on the honor roll. I studied till the last minute of lunch and rushed to class. I felt a sense of confidence as I glanced over the first page of the test, quickly filling in the answers with a smile. However, as I turned to the last page, my mind went blank. Time ticked by, and soon, the classroom began to empty as students finished their tests and left, except me. “Lara, class ended. I need you to hand in your test,” Mrs. Phloem said, stretching out her hand. Reluctantly, I handed her the test paper.

The next day, I received my test back. I stared dumbfounded at the red mark: 76. Not even a B minus, my mind screamed. Just average. It's over. No perfect record. I felt an unprecedented (前所未有的) sense of frustration and disappointment. After school, I dragged my heavy feet back home. When I pushed open the door, Jack was sitting on the couch, reading. Seeing his leisurely state, I cried, hard to contain the jealousy and sadness in my heart. Jack immediately noticed the depression on my face. He asked with concern, “What's wrong, Lara?” Blinded by frustration mixed with a touch of jealousy, I shouted at him “How I wish you were not so perfect!”

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答，

Paragraph 1: With a hint of hurt and surprise in his eyes, Jack gently approached me.

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Paragraph 2: His words were like a warm breeze, blowing my depression away and changing my mindset.

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