

英语

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)

1. Where is the bank?

2. What will the woman go back for?

- A. Some cash. B. Her credit card. C. A shopping list.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Repairman and customer. B. Father and daughter. C. Fellow workers.

4. How did the man shelter from the rain?

- A. He used his umbrella. B. He rushed onto the bus. C. He stayed at a bus stop.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Which hairstyle is simple and nice.
B. Whether the woman's hair is straight.
C. What hairstyle the woman should wear.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听第 6 段录音，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why did Chris fail to make the team?

- A. He got too nervous during the tryout.
B. He lacked practice with his left hand.
C. He had never played basketball before.

7. How does Chris feel in the end?

- A. Thankful. B. Anxious. C. Disappointed.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where did Jessica mainly get the money for the camera?
A. From her salary. B. From her parents. C. From her relatives.
9. Why did Jessica want the camera?
A. To complete tasks for her studies.
B. To improve her photography skills.
C. To upgrade her outdated equipment.
10. What does Jessica think of her future career?
A. Clear. B. Uncertain. C. Challenging.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why did Amanda move to the countryside?
A. To find a new job.
B. To reduce housing costs.
C. To stay in a quiet environment.
12. What was Amanda's job before moving?
A. A writer. B. A gardener. C. A lawyer.
13. What do we know about Amanda's new house?
A. It has a garden.
B. It is creatively designed.
C. It costs more than her old flat.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where is the swimming activity held?
A. In a river near the woods.
B. In a lake outside the town.
C. In an outdoor swimming pool.
15. What does the woman say about the swimming activity?
A. It is organized for the first time.
B. It welcomes every swimming lover.
C. It requires professional swimming skills.
16. What can people learn during a daily walk?
A. The woods. B. A lake. C. Insects.
17. How will the man know more about the festival?
A. By reading a blog online. B. By asking the organizer. C. By turning to the woman.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the time in Los Angeles now?
A. About 4:00. B. About 7:00. C. About 11:00.

19. What does the speaker remind the listeners to do?
- A. Fasten their seat belts.
 - B. Check the local weather.
 - C. Visit some places of interest.
20. What will the flight staff do first?
- A. Play a movie.
 - B. Serve the meals.
 - C. Hand out headphones.

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

The Teen Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) course arms teenagers with strategies to lend a hand to peers weighed down by mental troubles. When a friend or classmate is overwhelmed by emotional pain or stuck in a frightening mental health emergency, young learners will know how to provide initial support and accompany them through the hard time until professional assistance steps in or the tough situation eases off.

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of this course students will be able to:

- Recognise the signs and symptoms of mental health problems commonly experienced in young people
- Know when and how to seek the support of a trusted adult
- Use an evidence-based action plan to initiate a mental health first aid conversation
- Assess a range of crisis situations and provide initial support

Requirements

- Suitable for secondary school students in Years 7-9 and 10-12. It can also be delivered in other settings such as sports clubs and youth organizations.
- The course must be delivered to the entire group. For example, to every Year 10 student or every member of a team.
- Teen MHFA can only be delivered when a minimum of 10% of the supporting adults e. g., school staff, volunteers, etc. have completed Youth MHFA training. This helps to ensure trained Mental Health First Aiders are available to support students.

Duration & Format

The course is delivered by 3 face-to-face classroom sessions.

Course Fees

Mental Health First Aid Australia does not employ the instructors that it trains and licenses.

Therefore, each Licensed MHFA instructor has the autonomy and flexibility to set their own

course fees. Course fees do vary for many reasons which can include course type, individual instructor qualifications, course venue and course location.

21. What can students learn from the MHFA course?

- A. Strategies to cure mental illnesses.
- B. Skills to offer peer mental support.
- C. Ways to solve mental crises alone.
- D. Methods to avoid mental emergencies.

22. Which requirement must be met to deliver the course?

- A. Full group participation.
- B. Adequate medical devices.
- C. Permission from parents.
- D. Medical training for the staff.

23. What do we know about course fees?

- A. Schools cover all fees.
- B. They are officially priced.
- C. They vary with situations.
- D. Location has little influence.

B

My teacher was one of the people I most wanted to see whenever I visited New York City. Usually I'd call her as soon as I was settled, and it was thrilling to hear her voice and then to arrange a meeting time. But in 2024, when I turned 75 and she was 96, I put off making the call. Each time I thought about phoning her, I feared that when I said my name, she would say, "Who?"

I first met Lore Segal in 1975, when I took her writing class at Columbia University. Back then, all I knew about her was that she'd recently lost her husband. I hadn't known that when she was a little girl, her family went through a series of ups and downs and that at 10 years old, she was even transported alone all the way to England, where she drifted between different temporary homes.

Small and self-confident, Lore had a pale face and curly hair. She was particular, her whole manner changing when someone expressed something pompous (言辞浮夸的) or emotional. She said firmly that no one ever again needed to describe someone drinking coffee or getting into and out of a car. She also stated that for a reader to remember a particular detail, you had to write it one and a half times, a rule both impossible to follow and true. When she leaned toward a text, I saw the obvious pleasure she took in sharing a passage and felt the pleasure welling up in me.

Lore held student conferences at her apartment near school. When it was my turn, we sat beside each other and she went page by page through my novel-in-progress manuscript. No one had ever before read my work so closely or seen anything special in me. And now came this extraordinary moment: my teacher was reading my words and laughing.

24. Why did the author delay calling Lore in 2024?

- A. Lore refused to meet him.
- B. He was fully occupied with work.
- C. He lost interest in meeting her.
- D. He worried she might forget him.

25. What do we know about Lore's childhood?

- A. She travelled a lot alone.
- B. She weathered bitter blows.
- C. She lived in a fixed house.
- D. She taught writing in England.

26. What can we infer about Lore's attitude towards writing?
- A. She thought short articles work best. B. She hated all daily scene descriptions.
C. She ignored students' writing faults. D. She prized plain and meaningful writing.
27. How did the author feel during one-on-one talks?
- A. Inspired and valued. B. Shy and awkward.
C. Calm and indifferent. D. Nervous and uneasy.

C

Summer comes, and mosquitoes constantly buzz and bite, leaving red marks and ruining our sleep.

To fight them, DEET (避蚊胺) is assumed to be the gold standard for preventing mosquito bites. Most researchers agree that a key part of its effectiveness is unpleasantness——the bugs just hate to be around it. However, some mosquitoes seem capable of overcoming their revulsion, leading to the theory that the insects might be getting used to the chemical.

Claudio Lazzari at the University of Tours set out to investigate, by running a version of the experiments made famous by Ivan Pavlov in the late 1800s where dogs were conditioned to associate sounds with food. In those experiments, Pavlov routinely rang a signal bell and then immediately fed the dogs.

Eventually, when he made the sounds but didn't provide food, he found the animals still salivated (流口水), as they would before a meal.

In his experiments, Dr Lazzari presented hungry mosquitoes with warm sheep's blood while being exposed to a gentle breeze of ordinary air or of air blown past a piece of paper soaked in DEET. After many similar repeated experiments, the researchers then bravely presented their own hands to the insects. One hand was covered in DEET while the other was left untreated. To their frustration they watched as 60% of the mosquitoes that had been presented with blood while being exposed to DEET bit the hand coated in DEET. In contrast, all mosquitoes trained with ordinary air avoided it entirely.

Dr Lazzari's conditioning in the laboratory was important for the mosquitoes in developing their fondness for DEET. But the chances are good that a similar scene is taking place in the real world, where the effects of DEET typically weaken over time, especially when people are sweating or not applying enough of the stuff in the first place.

In such circumstances, hungry mosquitoes are most likely to be able to tolerate the faint smell of DEET, bite a lightly protected person, begin connecting the smell with food and become more dangerous to those they encounter later in their lives.

28. What does the underlined word "revulsion" in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Dislike. B. Fondness. C. Desire. D. Curiosity.
29. Why was Pavlov's experiment mentioned?
- A. To prove DEET's effect. B. To explain conditioning.
C. To honor early biologists. D. To analyze animal behavior.

30. What can we learn about the research from paragraph 4?

- A. Sheep's blood drove mosquitoes away.
- B. All mosquitoes weren't thirsty for blood.
- C. Ordinary air fueled mosquitoes' appetite.
- D. Most mosquitoes were conditioned to DEET.

31. Why does DEET sometimes fail to keep mosquitoes away?

- A. Sweat clears DEET completely.
- B. Mosquitoes associate it with food.
- C. Its smell grows stronger over time.
- D. Human blood weakens the chemical.

D

Traditionally, deep strategic analysis required extensive financial support and massive data teams, giving wealthy footballing nations a distinct advantage. Smaller countries with limited budgets could rarely afford dedicated data scientists or custom analytics software, creating an unfair gap in competitive preparation.

This imbalance will be largely erased at the 2026 FIFA World Cup, thanks to a full set of artificial intelligence tools co-developed by FIFA and its official tech partner Lenovo. The core of this AI revolution is Football AI Pro, a generative AI platform open free of charge to all 48 competing teams across Canada, Mexico and the United States.

Powered by Lenovo's advanced AI technology and built on FIFA's tailored Football Language model, the platform processes hundreds of millions of data points from every match. It turns complicated athletic statistics into easy-to-digest outputs: written strategic summaries, highlight video clips, interactive charts and dynamic 3D field visualizations. Supporting over 15 human languages, the AI assistant lets coaches type natural-language questions before kickoff to study opposing teams' patterns, and after games to fix their own team's weak spots. To protect independent human coaching judgment, FIFA has set a strict rule: Football AI Pro cannot be used during live match play.

FIFA's innovation team stresses that artificial intelligence acts only as an assistant, never a replacement for human skill, judgment or creativity. The software can process endless match data, but it cannot copy a coach's intuition, a referee's sense of fair play, or a player's spontaneous in-game brilliance.

Looking ahead, the 2026 World Cup serves as a global blueprint for how AI can make top sports more equal. For decades, cutting-edge sports technology was a luxury reserved for well-funded top leagues and wealthy national teams. This tournament proves that intelligent data tools can be shared universally, letting talent—not financial power—decide which teams advance in the world's biggest football competition.

32. Why is the AI platform developed?

- A. To bridge the divide.
- B. To maximize profits.
- C. To encourage creativity.
- D. To gain global popularity.

33. What can be learned about Football AI Pro from paragraph 3?
- A. It dominates live matches. B. It sets limits on language.
C. It simplifies complex data. D. It determines human judgement.
34. What does the last paragraph focus on?
- A. Limitations of AI platforms. B. Application of intelligent data tools.
C. Prospect of top football teams. D. Significance of AI-based sports tech.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Football AI Pro: A Game Controller
B. FIFA World Cup: A Highly Anticipated Event
C. Football AI Pro: A Capable Assistant
D. Football Language Model: A Charged Service

第二节七选五(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。

It used to be simple: if you were stuck on homework, you went to a tutor or looked through a textbook. Today, many students admit their first instinct (本能) is to open short-video apps. _____ 36 _____ And here's the catch: while short-form video makes information accessible, are students actually learning or just scrolling (滚屏)?

Students aren't choosing short videos to study by accident; it fits the way their brains are wired in today's world. Studies suggest the average attention span has dropped to around 8-12 seconds. Quick videos match that rhythm. Instead of sitting through a 45-minute lecture, students can learn one concept or definition in a minute. Short videos also turn idle time, like waiting for the bus, into learning opportunities. _____ 37 _____

However, for every upside, there's a hidden drawback that students often feel but don't always recognize. Short videos sometimes oversimplify——students may remember a “fun fact” but struggle to apply it in problem-solving. Constant exposure to fast content trains the brain to expect stimulation, making complex reading or full lectures harder to sit through. _____ 38 _____ Students can end up overwhelmed, recalling bits of many topics but mastering none.

Here's where it gets tricky. Short-video platforms aren't built for studying, they're built for endless scrolling. That means students who go in looking for a “quick explainer” often end up an hour deep into unrelated content. _____ 39 _____ Students describe feeling “busy” while scrolling through study content, but later realize they didn't remember much.

_____ 40 _____ The reality is, it's both. Short-form content is a tool, not a replacement. Students who use it as a supplement to traditional learning gain the best of both worlds: quick tips and deeper practice. Those who depend only on it often face burnout, divided attention, or surface-level

understanding.

- A. So, is short-form video helping or hurting?
- B. This makes learning fit easily into daily life.
- C. Many creators make money by posting educational short clips.
- D. To them, such videos don't just entertain but feel like learning.
- E. Short videos make students unable to finish homework within fixed time.
- F. Besides, too many short videos, brief as they are, can cause information overload.
- G. This unclear line between entertainment and education makes it harder to manage time.

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 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

My mother never calls from New York.

We were much better at a distance. Mom was too noisy as she moved through the world. Though I was thankful for the 41 softening the hidden tension between us of being together, I never imagined her lively spirit would slowly 42 as memory slipped away.

Mom used to be 43, like pressing a button to put her on“play”. But small 44 like losing her way marked her 45 health. Now she relies on two carers. 46 in a wheelchair. Last night I gathered all my 47 to dial her number. Searching for something to say, I told Mom our old dog was deaf, but she just 48 a faint sigh and replied with few words. How I longed for her sharp, playful remarks, yet that vivid version of Mom had fully 49.

I was too stubborn to accept 50. But gradually, I 51: my job isn't to rest on the past but to learn to 52. I now must make room for what is calling me—— to become the daughter who 53 the weak woman and stay beside her 54. Those wordless hours are not empty; they hold permanent affection far deeper than our former shallow, noisy talks. To love her now is not to grasp the old days, but to 55 the gentle companionship in silence.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. warmth | B. distance | C. harmony | D. trust |
| 42. A. fade | B. bloom | C. emerge | D. solidify |
| 43. A. aggressive | B. gentle | C. energetic | D. optimistic |
| 44. A. signals | B. encounters | C. routines | D. incidents |
| 45. A. excellent | B. imperfect | C. declining | D. stable |
| 46. A. complaining | B. sitting | C. hiding | D. bending |
| 47. A. pride | B. blessings | C. hope | D. courage |
| 48. A. heard | B. breathed | C. voiced | D. released |
| 49. A. disappeared | B. withdrawn | C. recovered | D. revived |
| 50. A. refusal | B. regret | C. loss | D. ignorance |
| 51. A. doubted | B. realized | C. imagined | D. suspected |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 52. A. cheer up | B. slow down | C. let go | D. hold on |
| 53. A. abandons | B. educates | C. forgives | D. cherishes |
| 54. A. subsequently | B. reluctantly | C. temporarily | D. silently |
| 55. A. embrace | B. neglect | C. avoid | D. tolerate |

第二节(共 10 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。

A celebration marking the 2026 UN“International Day of Dialogue among Civilizations”, the“Guizhou Colorido” performance was held on June 12 in Santiago, the capital of Chile.

The performance kicked off 56._____ the beautiful sounds of *lusheng* (reed pipe) and *mangtong*(bamboo pipe), as performers 57._____(dress) in delicate Guizhou ethnic costumes sang the *Welcoming Wine Song*, a classic folk tune. The show 58._____(vivid) presented the profound heritage and unique charm of Guizhou’ s diverse ethnic cultures through varied song and dance acts. The Guizhou Provincial Song and Dance Theatre 59._____(stage) two masterpieces: the Dong ethnic dance *Green Mountains and Lucid Waters*,60._____ a musical piece named *Duet of Forest Sounds*, performed on fresh wood leaves and *lusheng*.61._____ wonderful performance won non-stop cheers and warm applause from the entire audience.

Niu Qingbao, Chinese ambassador to Chile, expressed his sincere hope 62.____ the China Cultural Center in Santiago could serve as a new starting point. He expected both countries would cooperate closely63._____(promote) cultural exchanges and let the fruits of mutual learning benefit citizens on both sides.

Guizhou, 64._____(feature) rich and colorful ethnic resources, has long attached great importance to international cultural communication. Such wonderful performances build a soft bridge between China and Latin America, proving that all 65._____(nation) are equal and splendid.

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，你的英国笔友 John 的原创歌曲在网络上迅速走红，他正在考虑如何平衡自己的学习和音乐梦想，为此发来邮件询问你的建议。请你写信给他回复，内容包括：

(1)你的建议；

(1)你的理由。

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 John,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

“I can't see land!” Noah shouted over the strong wind.

I looked around nervously. The storm had arrived much earlier than expected. Dark clouds covered the sky, and huge waves surrounded our small boat. For a moment, we felt completely lost on the endless water.

Noah and I had been best friends since kindergarten. We used to spend almost every day together. However, things had changed recently. Noah joined the school basketball team, and he started spending more time with his new teammates. He ate lunch with them and worked on projects with them. We didn't argue, but we were no longer as close as before.

Still, when I invited him to go sailing on the lake one weekend, he smiled and agreed. I thought maybe this trip could bring us back to the old days. But the storm ruined our plan.

The wind became stronger. Noah quickly lowered one of the sails, but the boat was still moving too fast. The wide main sail over our heads bit into the storm, grasping the wind's power, sending us racing forward and pushing the side of the boat ever closer to the water. I held the tiller (舵柄) tightly, trying my best to keep the boat in the right direction, but it threatened to pull itself from my hands. If I let go, I would lose control of the boat.

“No one knows where we are!” Noah cried. His voice sounded frightened.

“We’ ll be okay!” I replied, although I was not sure myself.

I looked ahead, but the land was still nowhere to be seen. My arms were becoming weak, and I could hardly hold the tiller anymore.

“We have to lower the main sail now!” I shouted.

Noah looked up and understood what I meant. He stood up carefully and reached for the sail. Just then, a huge wave came toward us. The boat was lifted high into the air and then crashed down. Noah fell heavily onto the floor of the boat.

注意：

(1)续写词数应为 150 个左右；

(2)请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

I shouted desperately, “Noah, are you alright?”

We finally returned home, safe and sound.
