

宁波市 2025 学年第二学期期末考试

高二英语试卷

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. How does the woman suggest the man go home?

- A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By car.

2. What does the man want to do?

- A. Eat out tonight. B. Cook dinner himself. C. Have home-made food.

3. What does the woman think of her new roommate?

- A. Lively. B. Thoughtful. C. Selfish.

4. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a hospital. B. At home. C. In a medical lab.

5. What are the speakers discussing about the woman's new job?

- A. The salary. B. The benefits. C. The workload.

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，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Father and daughter. B. Boss and employee. C. Schoolmates.

7. What would the \$1,500 cash be used for?

- A. School fees. B. Textbooks. C. Parties.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man thank the woman for?

- A. Hosting the festival. B. Contacting a reporter. C. Designing event materials.

9. Why is the man excited?

- A. The event will be profitable.
B. A famous band will perform.
C. A magazine review will be written.

10. When will the speakers meet?

- A. Before the festival opens. B. After the final concert. C. Between two performances.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why is the woman moving to Watertown?

- A. Her company will relocate.
B. Her family lives in the area.
C. She is starting her own business.

12. What does the woman care most about the apartment?

- A. The rent. B. The size. C. The location.

13. What will the speakers most likely do next?

- A. Check other apartments. B. Schedule a visit. C. Go to the city centre.**

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What do we know about Barry's parents?

- A. They respected his own interests.
B. They valued his academic studies.
C. They were professional musicians.

15. What did Barry do right after he left school?

- A. He took science classes.
B. He joined a touring band.
C. He returned to a musical school.

16. How does Barry feel about his career?

- A. Relieved.** **B. Satisfied.** **C. Regretful.**

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker?

- A. A short-term worker. B. A college graduate. C. A fitness coach.

18. What do young people mainly do in the center?

- A. Try water-based sports. B. Play indoor games. C. Enjoy mountain activities.**

19. What is the main benefit for the participants?

- A. Gaining a novel experience.
- B. Strengthening physical health.
- C. Improving interpersonal skills.

20. Why does Jess most likely give this talk?

- A. To look for new members.
B. To share her work experience.
C. To promote the activity center.

第二部分 阅读理解（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

National parks are more than scenic places on a map: they protect natural landscapes, preserve historic memories and provide visitors with opportunities for outdoor exploration. The following sites show how nature, history and recreation come together in different forms.

NATIONAL MONUMENT, Grand Portage

It brings to life the past of the North American fur trade from the perspective of the Anishinaabe (阿尼什纳比族), who partnered closely with the North West Company. Walk along wilderness trails that once served as vital trade routes for early travelers and fur traders. Discover the ancient camps and a reconstructed trading depot (仓库) in its historic location. See how it shaped co-management with the government today.

NATIONAL RIVER AREA, Mississippi

In the middle of a bustling urban setting, this 72-mile river park offers quiet stretches for fishing, boating, birdwatching, bicycling, camping and hiking. And there are plenty of visitor centers and trails that highlight the fascinating human history of the Mississippi River. This is a great place to start your adventure of this iconic river.

NATIONAL RIVERWAY, Saint Croix

Grab your paddle and love for adventure to the St. Croix, offering over 200 miles of clean water that glides and rushes through a forested landscape. Paddle, boat, fish, and camp among this wild and scenic beauty. Hiking and historic towns also offer rewarding alternatives for your outdoor exploration.

21. What can we learn about Grand Portage National Monument?
- A. Its role in protecting local wildlife. B. Its history as a fur-trade meeting place.
C. Its efforts to reconstruct a trading depot. D. Its influence on present-day global trade.
22. What do NATIONAL RIVER AREA and NATIONAL RIVERWAY have in common?
- A. Tourist centers. B. Urban landscape.
C. Camping choices. D. Environmental protection.
23. Where is the text most likely from?
- A. A history essay. B. A travel journal.
C. A geography textbook. D. A national park website.

B

It is an extremely confusing time for anyone with a creative career. For months, I have been troubled by my unsold manuscripts, my family's repeated advice to choose a "practical" major, and the fear that writing may never provide a steady living. It feels like jobs like writing have become more like a fantasy than a realistic career. But what truly unsettles me at the very core is the rapid rise of AI, leaving me constantly struggling to figure out what unique value my works

can contribute to society.

It is a concern I cannot easily share with my loved ones, because they would encourage me no matter how difficult the reality is. Admittedly, I'm glad that they do, and I'm glad that people think I am talented in writing, but it also makes me wonder if they really believe it. Though I have no financial pressure, I long to live independently and earn a stable income. I am unwilling to spend my life doing work I do not care about, and I still hope for a more meaningful future.

I am passionate about writing music criticism and essays, but I keep asking myself: is art essential to society? After reading Sigrid Nunez's novel *The Friend*, I began to reflect on the true meaning of being a writer. The book explores whether creating art is selfish and compares art's value with practical careers like farmers or doctors, who offer concrete help to others. We certainly all consume art, and I think everyone has some work of art that has personal value to them, but it is hard to defend art's value when compared with the direct help offered by farmers or nurses, to name but a few. These are careers that provide direct and definite aid to real people, whereas the potential benefits of art are sort of invisible.

Indeed, art is what has defined humans across our existence. My writing, wherever it ends up taking me, has value in its creation. All the millions of short films unwatched, songs unlistened to, and stories unread have value because someone took the time to make them. That has to be worth something. So I keep writing.

24. What worries the author most according to paragraph 1?

- A. The pressure to choose a major.
- B. The failure to sell written works.
- C. The difficulty of earning a living.
- D. The value of his art in the AI age.

25. Why doesn't the author share his concern with his loved ones?

- A. Their support may sound unreliable.
- B. Their views may differ from his career plan.
- C. Their encouragement may add to his pressure.
- D. Their words may remind him of financial risks.

26. What does paragraph 3 mainly suggest?

- A. Practical jobs matter more than art.
- B. Art's social value can be hard to recognize.
- C. Personal passion can prove art's worth.
- D. Creative work should serve practical needs.

27. Which of the following best describes the author?

- A. Reflective.
- B. Responsible.
- C. Self-disciplined.
- D. Hard-working.

C

Plants can detect potential dangers by means of smell. However, their ability to recognize threats varies. New research indicates that young leaves of corn plants are far more sensitive to danger signals than mature ones.

Lei Wang, a plant biologist at the University of Bern in Switzerland, explains that plants can sense approaching risks and activate their defense systems in advance. He and his colleagues published the new findings in *Current Biology*.

Many plants strengthen their chemical defenses when facing insect attacks. One important way for plants to perceive threats is through scent (气味). They are capable of detecting scent molecules (分子) in the air, which may come from insects' saliva (口水) or nearby damaged plants.

Nevertheless, scientists have not yet clarified which parts of plants are responsible for detecting dangers, as plants have no noses. They also know little about the internal mechanism by which plants process danger signals. Wang's team intended to explore this warning system in corn. However, they ran into an unexpected obstacle early on: when exposed to threat-related scents, fully grown corn leaves showed almost no detectable response.

The researchers then focused on young leaves instead. Lab experiments showed that young corn leaves performed much better in sensing dangers than older ones, with a stronger reaction to a typical danger-signaling scent, which smells like freshly cut grass. The reason is still unclear. Being in the early growth stage, young leaves need extra defense, so it may be a natural protection for these more susceptible young leaves. Besides, young leaves, usually growing at the top of plants, might be more exposed to scents carried over long distances. These assumptions require further study.

Wang hopes his research will contribute to the breeding of insect-resistant crops, which will gradually reduce the use of poisonous pesticides in agriculture. "My parents are farmers," Wang says. "This research is not just to satisfy curiosity. I truly expect to solve some practical agricultural problems."

28. What is special about young corn leaves according to the new research?

- A. They give off warning scents.
- B. They grow faster than mature leaves.
- C. They react better to danger signals.
- D. They attract insects from long distances.

29. What problem did Wang's team meet at first?

- A. Corn plants failed to grow well.
- B. Insects' saliva damaged the young leaves.
- C. Danger-related scents were hard to detect.
- D. Mature leaves reacted little to warning smells.

30. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined word "susceptible" in paragraph 5?

- A. Slow to grow.
- B. Hard to reach.
- C. Easily harmed.
- D. Quickly recovered.

31. What does Wang expect from this research?

- A. It may explain corn's faster growth.
- B. It may reveal how plants process signals.
- C. It may lead to greener crop protection.
- D. It may make pesticide use more efficient.

D

Many popular programs promise to increase happiness, but they often require more time and effort than busy people can manage. As a result, most of us find it hard to stick to such demanding routines. This raises an important question: what if becoming happier did not call for a complete change in lifestyle? What if it could start with simple, brief actions that are easy to carry out?

To explore the possibility, researchers launched a global online study known as the Big Joy Project, where a large number of participants were asked to complete a daily “micro-act” – a short, easy activity designed to build joy. These acts included listing things they felt grateful for, performing an act of kindness, or watching an inspiring video. Each day, people reported how they felt both before and after the activity, which allowed researchers to track changes in their emotions.

The results, based on data from participants from more than 200 countries and regions, showed encouraging changes. After only one week, most people reported noticeable improvements: they experienced more positive feelings, less stress, and even better sleep and physical health. Moreover, the study showed a direct connection between effort and outcome – the more micro-acts a person completed, the greater their increase in happiness turned out to be.

Interestingly, these benefits reached everyone, including those facing adversities in life. People with fewer resources or lower social status often reported an even stronger sense of well-being. The project also succeeded in promoting “prosocial” behavior (亲社会行为) – the natural desire to help others and connect with the community. In particular, groups that initially showed less prosocial tendency, such as those in less wealthy regions, demonstrated the most significant growth in this respect.

The study suggests that happiness does not necessarily depend on major achievements or external events. Instead, small but intentional acts – such as giving thanks, offering kindness, or taking a moment to appreciate the world – can help individuals actively shape their own emotional well-being. In today’s fast-paced world, these micro-moments of joy provide a practical and powerful way to help people feel lighter, more connected and more satisfied with life.

32. Why was the Big Joy Project launched?

- A. To compare different acts of kindness.
- B. To seek an easier way to enhance happiness.
- C. To test popular long-term happiness programs.
- D. To promote major changes in people’s lifestyles.

33. What can we learn about the study results?

- A. Small acts made a difference.
- B. Happier people did more micro-acts.
- C. Prosocial growth centered on rich regions.
- D. Higher status contributed to stronger gains.

34. What is the main function of paragraph 4?

- A. To present further findings.
- B. To detail the research process.
- C. To draw the core conclusion.
- D. To offer practical suggestions.

35. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?

- A. Prosocial Behavior: A Path to Happiness
- B. Micro-Acts: Small Steps to Greater Happiness
- C. Big Joy Project: A Strategy for Lifelong Happiness
- D. Happiness: From Major Achievements to Daily Life

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。

In modern busy life, mental overwhelm has become common for many people. We often struggle with endless worries, messy thoughts and tiring to-do lists that leave us mentally exhausted. 36 Thankfully, here are some practical and evidence-based ways to ease our mental pressure and regain calmness in daily life.

● Write about your problems.

Writing down what makes you feel stressed is more helpful than you think. Research has shown that expressive writing can reduce troubling thoughts and improve your working memory. 37 Just let your words flow freely on the paper without self-criticism. Doing this every day can prevent messy thoughts from piling up and weighing you down.

● 38

A recent study has found that people need nearly 23 minutes to fully regain focus after an unexpected disturbance. Frequent distractions will only leave you feeling anxious and inefficient. To solve this problem, you can identify common disturbances like social media updates and email notices. Set fixed periods to deal with them so that you can save your cognitive energy for key tasks.

● Connect physically.

Rather than keeping to yourself when feeling stressed, try to stay close to people who care about you. 39 Studies have made it clear that warm physical touch can lower stress levels and improve your overall sense of well-being. Even small gentle touches can create a strong feeling of comfort and calmness.

● Learn to refuse politely.

Overwhelm often comes from taking on too many unnecessary responsibilities. You can list things you plan to say “no” to, such as after-work emails or meaningless events. 40 Only in this way can you put them into what really matters and improve your mental health.

- A. Schedule interruptions.
- B. Manage time reasonably.
- C. This daily practice helps clear your mind effectively.
- D. Saying no to extra assignments improves your work efficiency.
- E. You can hug your family or hold hands with your close friends.
- F. Such a state can greatly impact our mood and daily performance.
- G. Learning to set proper boundaries saves your limited mental energies.

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。

“Which one did you crochet (用钩针编织)?” I asked a woman from the island of Cyprus. She smiled and pointed to three colorful wind spinners (风转轮), saying she had learned crocheting from a friend just to 41 in the activity. She was among a group of Cypriot women 42 wind spinners, which would be hung on the roof 43 Christiana, a strong and sympathetic woman who co-founded the organization Peace2Peace.

The organization 44 women from across Cyprus, spreading a message of peaceful coexistence through crochet, connection and cooperation. For nearly 50 years, Cyprus has been painfully 45 by a “Green Line”, separating Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities. The cruel conflicts 46 thousands of lives, many of them women and children who never had the chance to return home alive. The war brought to its people great 47 — broken homes, sleepless nights, and wounds of the heart that no amount of time could ever fully heal.

“Some gather to make war. We women gather to make peace.” These words from the women 48 my heart. The invisible political barriers made cooperation almost impossible. Luckily, through tireless efforts, these women 49 to weave threads into works of unity. Their work 50 the barriers, both literally and spiritually, proving Cypriots could stand together.

I pray that the work of their hands could remain blessed, and that these women carrying on this noble 51 will continue as their well-loved Christiana intended. 52 various differences, people could still come together in love, live side by side in friendship and build a 53 future of lasting peace. Their handmade wind spinners are not merely decorations, but 54 of unity and harmony in a torn world. They hope their efforts will inspire other divided nations to seek peace, and that the spirit of cooperation will 55 in every corner of the world.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. cooperate | B. struggle | C. participate | D. compete |
| 42. A. wrapping | B. crafting | C. collecting | D. displaying |
| 43. A. in pursuit of | B. in search of | C. in place of | D. in honor of |
| 44. A. unites | B. impresses | C. satisfies | D. greets |
| 45. A. controlled | B. divided | C. surrounded | D. covered |
| 46. A. changed | B. threatened | C. claimed | D. risked |
| 47. A. pressure | B. suffering | C. confusion | D. anxiety |
| 48. A. broke | B. filled | C. touched | D. followed |
| 49. A. promised | B. rushed | C. managed | D. happened |
| 50. A. broke down | B. brought about | C. focused on | D. kept up |
| 51. A. cause | B. routine | C. career | D. tradition |
| 52. A. For | B. Except | C. Without | D. Despite |
| 53. A. creative | B. shared | C. steady | D. planned |
| 54. A. symbols | B. records | C. rewards | D. alternatives |
| 55. A. rest | B. fade | C. return | D. spread |

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。

At 8 a.m., on the shining waters of Erhai Lake in Yunnan Province, harvesting begins on schedule for the *Ottelia acuminata* (海菜花), 56 local vegetable gaining popularity among Chinese customers. By noon, the freshly-picked plants are rushed into cold storage for initial processing. That same afternoon, the plants 57 (fly) to Shanghai, which is 2,500 kilometers away. By the next morning, still 58 (carry) the lake's moisture (水分), they appear neatly on the “digital shelves” of the fresh-grocery e-commerce platform Dingdong Maicai, get picked by customers, 59 eventually end up in their kitchens.

Behind this 24-hour race against time 60 (deliver) fresh produce to customers' tables is three years of preparation. Jiang Lichuan, head of spring produce at Dingdong Maicai, and his team have worked relentlessly to make the 61 (seeming) impossible practical.

Once considered a local specialty, the *Ottelia acuminata* is now 62 (access) to people in multiple big cities across China, mainly through online sales. Advances in agricultural technology, 63 (couple) with wider sourcing by e-commerce platforms, are enabling once region-bound seasonal ingredients to reach customers across the country. 浙考神墙750

“When I first arrived in Beijing, the selection of spring vegetables in local markets was extremely limited,” recalled Xu Jie, 45, a native of Changzhou, Jiangsu Province. “64, in recent years, as soon as spring arrives, I can purchase a full range of hometown produce, 65 is a gift that fresh-grocery e-commerce platforms bring us,” she added.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

你校学生会将举办一项创新阅读活动——“真人图书馆”，邀请优秀校友扮演“书籍”供同学们“借阅”并进行面对面交流。请为校英文报写一篇短文，内容包括：

- (1) 介绍活动相关信息；
- (2) 号召同学积极参加。

注意：(1) 写作词数应为 80 左右。参考词汇：校友 alumni (复数)

- (2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Come and Explore the Human Library Event

The Student Union

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。

Eight-year-old Eli was starting his first day at Maplewood Elementary School. His mom had warned him a hundred times: “Never accept peanut snacks, and always tell others about your peanut allergy (过敏). Even a tiny bit could make your throat itch (痒) and cause breathing problems.”

But he hated feeling “different”. When Mrs. Lopez asked the class to share their “favorite snacks” for a get-to-know-you activity, the other kids talked about chocolate chip cookies and fruit cups. Eli just mumbled, “I like... apples.” He didn’t mention his allergy. He was afraid of being labeled “the weird (奇怪的) kid who couldn’t eat normal food.”

A month later, Mrs. Lopez asked everyone to bring a homemade snack to share for the end-of-September party. The desks were covered with fruit, juice, popcorn and cookies. Eli had brought some apple pies and watched the other kids laughing and enjoying their treats.

Lila, his deskmate, held a cookie out to him. “My grandma made it! Want a taste? It’s sweet and chewy!”

Eli’s heart raced. He shook his head rapidly and said, “No, thanks!” Lila’s smile faded a little, but she simply shrugged and walked away.

Eli let out a sigh of relief – then felt a twist of guilt. She was just being nice, and now she probably thought he was weird. Maybe this one had no peanuts, he hoped. “Lila, wait,” he called out. She turned back, surprised. Eli forced a smile. “Actually... I’ve changed my mind. Can I try one?” Lila’s face lit up. “Sure!” She handed him a cookie.

Eli took a small bite, chewing slowly. It tasted delicious. But after two bites, his throat began to tighten. His nose felt stuffy. Red spots spread across his face. Panic surged through him – were there peanuts in the cookie? He clutched his throat, gasping for air. His voice came out weak: “I... I can’t breathe...”

“Mrs. Lopez! Something’s wrong with Eli!” Lila called at the top of her voice.

注意：

(1) 续写词数应为 150 左右；

(2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Mrs. Lopez turned around and noticed Eli’s serious condition.

Two weeks later, the class held a “Safe Snack Party” to celebrate Eli’s return.