

英语 试题

考生注意：

- 1. 本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
- 2. 考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。

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 will the woman do after collecting her daughter?
A. Go to the park. B. Attend a party. C. Buy shoes.
- 2. Who usually collects the books?
A. John. B. Penny. C. Elizabeth.
- 3. Why couldn't Debby come tonight?
A. She is sick. B. She is out of town. C. She has visitors.
- 4. How many books are left to reach the woman's goal?
A. 18. B. 12. C. 6.
- 5. How does the man feel?
A. Angry. B. Puzzled. C. Confident.

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 is on the third floor?
A. The staff club.
B. The meeting room.
C. The sales manager's office.
- 7. What will the man probably do first?
A. Go to the toilet. B. Have an interview. C. Wait for a lift.

听第 7 段录音,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- 8. What is the main topic of the conversation?
A. Study skills. B. Popular drinks. C. Language learning.
- 9. How did the man learn about the word "mead"?
A. From a teacher. B. From a friend. C. From a movie.
- 10. Why do "mead" and "mi" sound similar according to the man?
A. They have the same origin.
B. They refer to the same drink.
C. They just happen to sound alike.

听第 8 段录音,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the woman prefer to do when buying clothes?
A. View clothes online. B. Compare the prices. C. Go to a physical store.
12. Which place do the speakers miss?
A. A store. B. A food stand. C. A supermarket.
13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Mother and son. C. Salesperson and customer.

听第 9 段录音,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the woman want to do at first?
A. Cancel one of her tickets.
B. Change the tour time to an earlier one.
C. Use her tickets for another tour instead.
15. What did the man do for the woman while waiting?
A. Get her a drink.
B. Tell her about the room.
C. Show her the secret behind the wall.
16. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a factory. B. At a company. C. At a museum.

听第 10 段录音,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker doing?
A. Hosting a radio program.
B. Making an announcement.
C. Introducing a tourist attraction.
18. What do we know about the castle?
A. It has a long history.
B. It is in good condition.
C. It is located in the town center.
19. What does the speaker suggest the listeners do?
A. Explore the history of the castle.
B. Watch their spending in the gift shop.
C. Dress up as movie characters.
20. Where will the listeners go after visiting the castle?
A. A restaurant. B. A gas station. C. A clothes shop.

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 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳答案。

A

Go Places with Reading

Read Across America Day falls on March 2 each year. The event was started in 1998 by the National Education Association. One of its main goals is to introduce children to different books with characters they can relate to and worlds different from their own. Here are some ways you can take part in the celebration.

Host a book exchange

Ask friends or family members to bring a middle-grade book they would recommend. Lay the books out on a table and give everyone a chance to read the plot summaries. Try making the exchange extra fun with snacks, like gummy worms. Everyone can go home with one or more new books.

Read as a group

Plan a “read-in” where a group reads together. You can also ask a teacher to hold one in a classroom. Ask everyone to bring a book and read a short passage aloud. This is a great way to spark(引发) conversations and discover new books for your reading list.

Explore this year’s theme

The 2026 theme for Read Across America is kindness, so this is a great time to choose titles with that focus, such as *The Invisible Boy* by Trudy Ludwig.

Reflect on what you’ve read

You might enjoy keeping track of your reading in a journal or on a computer. Think about what stood out to you about the story, the setting, or the characters and reflect on what you’ve learned.

For more reading suggestions, please check out the “50 books, 50 states” list which can be found at kids.theweekjunior.com/bookclub. You can try reading four or more books set in different states or places you are curious about.

21. What is the aim of Read Across America?
- A. To transport children to various places. B. To share various books with children.
C. To inspire children to write books. D. To collect views on famous books.
22. Which activity will one join if interested in recording thoughts?
- A. Hosting a book exchange. B. Reading as a group.
C. Exploring this year’s theme. D. Reflecting on what you’ve read.
23. Who is the passage mainly intended for?
- A. Book sellers. B. Middle-grade readers.
C. Teachers. D. Young adults.

B

One evening in California, while helping my daughter, Julianna, prepare for a yard sale, I stepped carelessly between the wooden boards and felt the floor give way beneath me. I had grown used to that sinking feeling ever since losing my wife, Amy, to cancer in 2024—the sight of an old cup could suddenly make my world fall apart. But this time, I was falling for real. Julianna shouted, “Daddy, get out now!” After a hard struggle, I finally pulled myself out.

As I walked downstairs, I thought about how differently Amy would have dealt with things. She had always been the family’s guide—calm and dependable—while I was careless and always depended on her to keep my life in order. After she was gone, I tried to become a focused solo parent, yet I kept making mistakes. I forgot rubbish night until it attracted huge wild animals; I burned carrots until smoke filled the kitchen; I even let our WiFi get disconnected, and Julianna asked, “You’re pretty bad at this, aren’t you?”

Her words made me think. That was when I began to understand that bravery—the kind Amy had always shown—was not about avoiding mistakes, but about facing them when it mattered most.

The morning after I fell, I discovered that someone had covered Julianna’s yard sale signs with red tape(胶带). Without thinking twice, I walked down the street and caught a young man who told me he did it for “friendly competition”, but this time I stood my ground. To my surprise, people nearby gathered and spoke ill of him. When I told Julianna what happened, she laughed and said, “Now you’re getting embarrassing.” But I didn’t mind. For the first time, I understood that bravery did not belong only to my wife—it had been inside me all along. This has been the hardest year of my life, but I am learning that laughter is how we tell ourselves we might get through this together.

24. Which word can best describe the father's life after his wife's death?
A. Peaceful. B. Lonely. C. Organized. D. Struggling.
25. What does the father learn from his wife?
A. Avoiding making any mistakes in daily life.
B. Braving challenges when they appear.
C. Depending on others when raising children.
D. Keeping life orderly as his wife did.
26. How did the father deal with the man who damaged his daughter's signs?
A. By removing the red tape by himself. B. By asking neighbors for help.
C. By taking a clear stand against the man. D. By debating heatedly with the man.
27. What message does the story mainly convey?
A. Every cloud has a silver lining. B. Practice makes perfect.
C. Difficulties make a man wise. D. Actions speak louder than words.

C

The UK's first geothermal (地 热) power station has recently started operating in Cornwall, England. Geothermal Engineering Ltd (GEL), the company that runs the power station, says it, as a form of renewable energy, will provide power for up to 10,000 homes.

Geothermal energy comes from heat trapped deep under the Earth's surface. To reach this heat, GEL had to drill the deepest well in the UK. The project took nearly 20 years to prepare and cost about £50 million.

The station works by sending water three miles down into the well, where the temperature is about 200°C. As the water travels through these hot rocks, it picks up heat and is then pumped back to the surface. The heated water, now at around 190°C, creates strong steam pressure. This steam is used to turn big wheels called turbines, which produce electricity. After that, the water is cooled and sent back underground to start again. The electricity is sold to Octopus Energy, which will use it to power homes.

Besides electricity, the station also produces lithium (锂), a valuable metal used to make batteries. GEL says the lithium can be taken from the water without creating carbon dioxide—a gas that causes climate change when there is too much of it in the air. The station is the UK's first big producer of lithium. At first, it will produce about 100 tonnes of lithium each year. GEL plans to slowly increase this to 18,000 tonnes a year, which would be enough to make 250,000 electric car batteries.

Ryan Law, GEL's founder, says the station is important for the UK's energy supply. "Unlike wind and solar, we are on all the time—24/7 electricity," he said. He also noted that the cost of producing electricity from geothermal energy stays the same, unlike gas and oil prices, which can go up and down. GEL has plans for more geothermal stations in Cornwall and is waiting for the government's green light for two new sites.

28. What does the underlined word "drill" in paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. To dig a hole. B. To look for water.
C. To clean a well. D. To preserve heat.
29. How does the power station produce electricity?
A. By using the power of hot steam.
B. By collecting lithium in the water.
C. By burning hot rocks underground.
D. By sending cold water directly into homes.

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30. Why does the author mention lithium in paragraph 4?
- A. To explain how electricity is made.
B. To show another benefit of the station.
C. To compare different types of metals.
D. To describe the process of making batteries.
31. What is Ryan Law’s attitude towards geothermal energy?
- A. Doubtful. B. Unclear. C. Supportive. D. Critical.

D

Migraines are a kind of headache that affect more than 1 billion people worldwide. About 30% of people with migraines do not get better with today’s treatments. Now, scientists are revisiting a long-forgotten idea that might lead to new treatments.

In the 1990s, researchers believed that a chemical called substance P played a key role in causing migraines. However, five experimental drugs that targeted substance P failed to work as expected. As a result, this idea was put aside for 25 years.

Recently, a research team led by Messoud Ashina at the University of Copenhagen decided to take another look. They found that when substance P was given to people, it caused headaches and changes in blood vessels (血管) linked to migraines. Their results support the idea that substance P in fact plays a role.

So why did the earlier drugs fail? According to scientists, those drugs only acted on one part of substance P, which, however, works through more than one pathway. This means a broader approach might be more effective. Scientists decided to revisit strategies that target substance P.

Today, they can produce monoclonal antibodies—a type of drug that can stop specific molecules(分子) directly. These are already proven to work against another migraine-related molecule called CGRP. First introduced in 2018, CGRP drugs have changed migraine treatment. They can cut the number of migraine days in half for many patients. However, they do not work for up to 40 percent of people.

Now, researchers are also testing drugs that target other molecules, including substance P and another one called PACAP, whose early results show promise.

As Peter Goadsby, a migraine expert, puts it, “Finding the next thing that will benefit the hundreds of millions of people who are not well treated by today’s method remains an important challenge.” Scientists are hopeful that cutting off several pathways at once could help more patients find relief.

32. Why did researchers give up on substance P in 1990s?
- A. Five drugs targeting it showed no clear benefit.
B. The chemical was found to be unrelated to migraines.
C. A new treatment for migraines proved more effective.
D. The research team led by Ashina failed to find evidence.
33. What did the research team find about the earlier drugs?
- A. They resulted in serious vessel damage.
B. They worked on the wrong target molecules.
C. They produced the opposite effect.
D. They partly stopped the action of substance P.
34. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?
- A. The failure of previous studies on CGRP.
B. The production process of CGRP-targeting drugs.
C. The serious side effects of monoclonal antibodies.
D. The effectiveness and limitation of CGRP-targeting drugs.

35. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. History of Migraine Research B. New Hope for Treating Migraines
C. Hard Struggle against substance P D. Limits of Current Migraine Drugs

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。

How does the funny bone work?

If you hit your elbow(肘部) against a hard surface, you'll feel a strange, and often uncomfortable feeling. We call the part of the body that experiences this feeling the “funny bone”. 36 It is actually a nerve(神经).

To understand why this happens, we must first look at how nerves work. Think of nerves as biological wires that carry signals between your body and your brain. For example, if you touch something sticky, your nerves send a message to the brain to tell it about the feeling. 37 Then, it sends a signal back to your fingers, telling them to wipe the stuff off.

The “funny bone” is specifically the ulnar nerve. It runs from your shoulder down to your hand. At the elbow, this nerve passes through a narrow space against the bottom of your upper arm bone. 38 So, when you hit your elbow, you are momentarily pressing this nerve against the bone. This impact sends a painful feeling from your elbow all the way to your little finger.

39 Some people believe it is named for the “funny” or strange feeling you experience after the impact. Others think the name comes from a word game—the upper arm bone is called the humerus, which sounds exactly like the word “humorous”.

Despite its funny name, hitting your funny bone is actually very painful. It is certainly not something you would want to do on purpose. 40 Take a deep breath or lose yourself in a quick joke, and the discomfort will soon pass.

- A. However, this part is not a bone at all.
B. It is not protected by much muscle or fat.
C. Most people find the name quite enjoyable.
D. The brain processes this information at once.
E. The nerve is responsible for controlling your heart rate.
F. You might wonder why this part has such an unusual name.
G. Luckily, the uncomfortable feeling usually disappears very quickly.

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。

I never liked eating breakfast in restaurants, as it always made me feel a little out of place. Instead, I preferred a simple bowl of corn at home. However, everything 41 when I unexpectedly won a “Free Breakfast for a Year” online game. My husband, Tim, doubted whether I would actually use the prize. “You don't even like eating out,” he 42 me.

At first, I thought about using the drive-through to stay in my comfort zone. But I 43 that since retiring, I had spent too much time 44 and hardly made new friends. Therefore, I decided to take this prize as a 45 to break my routine. The next morning, I dressed up and went inside the 46. I was greeted by broad smiles from the staff. To my surprise, eating in public wasn't as 47 as I had feared. I 48 a plan: I would visit every week and try to 49 with someone new.

I soon turned each visit into a 50, even dressing up for special holidays. I became close friends with the staff and they knew my “usual” 51. By the 52nd week, I realized I

was no longer a shy person who avoided 52 places. This experience pushed me out of my 53 zone and helped me face the world. Now, whenever Tim 54 eating out, I happily grab my blue jean jacket, ready to make new friends and enjoy the 55 of others.

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|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. changed | B. stopped | C. disappeared | D. worked |
| 42. A. promised | B. encouraged | C. reminded | D. comforted |
| 43. A. doubted | B. realized | C. believed | D. remembered |
| 44. A. calmly | B. productively | C. alone | D. quietly |
| 45. A. demand | B. dream | C. credit | D. chance |
| 46. A. library | B. restaurant | C. shop | D. gym |
| 47. A. annoying | B. boring | C. awkward | D. strange |
| 48. A. worked out | B. held back | C. put off | D. turned down |
| 49. A. argue | B. connect | C. agree | D. work |
| 50. A. test | B. job | C. competition | D. celebration |
| 51. A. look | B. outfit | C. style | D. order |
| 52. A. noisy | B. public | C. fancy | D. high |
| 53. A. comfort | B. time | C. school | D. business |
| 54. A. imagines | B. regrets | C. suggests | D. risks |
| 55. A. praise | B. recognition | C. help | D. company |

非选择题部分

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。

Kate Pearce, a butterfly keeper at Melbourne Zoo, has successfully turned her childhood dream into a lifelong career. Her 56 (fascinate) with nature began at age seven during a visit to the Butterfly House, 57 she received a butterfly toy that became her prized belongings. Deeply impressed by the delicate creatures, she told her mother that she would work there one day.

Raised in a family of animal lovers, Kate developed a strong interest 58 bugs and nature early on. Thus, she chose 59 (study) ecology protection at university. After graduation, Kate volunteered at London Zoo. Her devotion soon earned her a position as a professional keeper. She took part in important protection 60 (project), like feeding endangered snails.

Fifteen years ago, 61 opportunity at Melbourne Zoo brought Kate back to her hometown. Since then, she 62 (serve) as the Manager of Birds and Invertebrates(无脊椎动物). Her daily work includes monitoring the complex feeding process and her team raises thousands of butterflies yearly, ensuring an ongoing cycle of life. Each day, over 60 new butterflies are set free into the house, 63 (total) over 22,000 every year. The tasks are strictly divided between two keepers: one focuses on the display area, 64 the other spends the whole day caring for caterpillars(毛毛虫). For Kate, this role is truly 65 (benefit). She believes that working with invertebrates requires passion, especially since these small creatures often go unnoticed by the public.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

你将参加英语课上的“一分钟演讲”活动。请以“Say Goodbye to Procrastination”为题,针对同学中普遍存在的“拖延症”现象进行演讲。内容包括:

1. 具体描述该现象;
2. 你的建议。

注意：

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

参考词汇：procrastination（拖延）

Say Goodbye to Procrastination

Good morning, everyone!

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。

As I drove through the busy intersection(十字路口) where our crossing guard stood, I tried not to make eye contact with him. It was a freezing -20°C morning, but it felt even colder because of the wind. I was sitting in my car, seat warmer, with the heater on high, hoping the high part of my coat protected me from his view. I was driving my child to school because neither of us could bear another minute of the freezing cold.

But he was there, as he always was, standing in his bright yellow jacket. His scarf was hard because of ice, his white hair hidden under a cap, his eyes sharp and fully watchful. I felt sorry for our crossing guard—two or three decades older than me—was standing in the cutting wind, while my child and I stayed comfortable in the warm car. He was there for the only purpose of keeping my child and his fellow classmates safe, yet I felt bad that I chose driving over walking, refusing him the simple joy of watching us cross safely.

He has been the crossing guard at this intersection for three years. The first morning we met, I was surprised by his friendliness—by his desire to talk to us. Before him, I only gave crossing guards a quick thank-you. Living in a fast-paced city, I rarely spoke to strangers, but he broke that distance. He asked my kids' names and grades, chatting with them daily about pizza days or holiday plans, treating us as people, not passersby. I was impressed by his relaxed way of talking, and by how naturally he treated us as friends rather than just people passing by.

Over time, I began to realize our crossing guard knew everyone who passed his corner—children, parents, regular dog walkers alike. He not only remembered names but also every little detail: which child had a math test, who lost a tooth, and when kids were absent or had events. Each morning, he called out greetings in every direction.

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。

But one morning, a boy ran into the traffic without noticing an oncoming speeding car.

Beyond safety, he turned the crossing into a warm place despite busy traffic and the cold.