



英语试题卷

1. 本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）。满分为150分，考试时间为120分钟。
2. 请用黑色签字笔将学校、班级、姓名、顺佳考号分别填写在答题卷和机读卡的相应位置上。

第 I 卷

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。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。

- 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。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。

6. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Workmates. C. Relatives.

7. What will the man probably do next?
A. Drive his wife to the store. B. Help with the garden work. C. Buy groceries for the woman.

8. Why does the woman suggest leaving early for the museum?

- A. To avoid the traffic.
- B. To eat out before the exhibition.
- C. To spend more time at the museum.

9. How will the speakers buy the tickets?
A. Via the Internet. B. By phone. C. In person.
听第 8 段录音, 回答第 10 至 13 题。
10. What happened to Bill last week?
A. He caught a cold. B. He had a sensitivity. C. He suffered food poisoning.
11. Why does Sarah talk to Bill?
A. To borrow his computer. B. To complain about a class. C. To work on an assignment.
12. What is Bill responsible for?
A. Completing surveys online. B. Doing an Internet search. C. Checking reference books.
13. What is Bill going to do this afternoon?
A. Go to Joseph's place. B. Review Sarah's notes. C. Head to the library.
听第 9 段录音, 回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. Why did Lucy design the tree house?
A. It was assigned by her neighbors.
B. It gave her kids somewhere to play.
C. It made her childhood dream come true.
15. What attracted Lucy about the historical phone boxes?
A. Their long history. B. Their different styles. C. Their building quality.
16. What improvements did Lucy make to small buildings?
A. Simpler style. B. Shorter construction time. C. Higher safety standards.
17. How did Lucy get the idea of folding stands?
A. From her parents. B. From a salesman. C. From a business trip.
听第 10 段录音, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. What is special about Slugbot?
A. It runs on batteries. B. It consumes no energy. C. It hunts insects for energy.
19. Why did Chris Melhuish come up with his idea?
A. To build robots more like animals.
B. To invent robots for tough environments.
C. To design robots to guard against danger.
20. What problem did Ecobot II have?
A. It failed to digest flies.
B. It couldn't run for long.
C. It couldn't remove its own waste.

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

From fitness tracking to sustainable fashion and home appliances, innovative products are changing the way we live. Here are three newly-launched items that combine smart technology with everyday practicality.

ON TRACK

Screenless fitness trackers are the new trend in wearable workout gear. The first new Fitbit since 2023 enters that market, which competitors like Whoop and Oura have muscled into in recent years. The Fitbit Air is considerably cheaper than those options, and integrates with Google's updated Health app. The tracker covers basic metrics like heart rate, blood oxygen and motion data during activity and sleep. All data is processed in the app, with an AI coach available for an additional \$7.99 per month.

Google Fitbit Air
£84.99, store.google.com

GOOD TIMING

If time is running out to meaningfully slow down climate change, here's a watch to both monitor the countdown and also feel slightly better about it. Detrash is a British watchmaking brand using recycled ocean plastics, steel and fashion industry offcuts (边角料) to create its timepieces. The watches—from dress to dive styles—come in at under £500. Most lines are limited editions, so if you see one you like, time is probably running out.

Detrash 'Midnight Flamingo'
From £375, detrash.com

PLASTIC PROGRESS

Up to 500,000 tonnes of textile microplastics enter the oceans every year, much from washing machines. Now, effective microplastic filters (过滤器) are being introduced, including a 2025 Moonshot Prize winner. Developed by Bristol-based Matter, the Regen filter can be built into machines or bought separately and installed at home. The company claims 97% effectiveness. It needs emptying every six weeks, with no replacement filters required.

Regen Microplastic Filter
From £199, matter.industries

21. Which is one of the advantages of the Fitbit Air?

- A. It is more affordable.
- B. It works without any app.
- C. It offers free AI coaching.
- D. It gathers more health data.

22. What do the Detrash watch and the Regen filter have in common?

- A. They are offered in limited editions.
- B. They reduce environmental pollution.
- C. They are made from recycled plastics.
- D. They need regular replacement of parts.

23. In which section of a magazine would you probably find this passage?

- A. Smart Living.
- B. Wearable Tech.
- C. User Reviews.
- D. Green Innovations.

B

Few names in the history of magic bring more wonder and fascination than Harry Houdini, a legendary escape artist who turned impossible tasks into breathtaking live shows. Born in Budapest, Hungary, on March 24, 1874, he moved to the United States with his family at the age of four. He grew up in a common family in Wisconsin and lived a simple life in his childhood. He deeply admired a French magician named Jean Eugene Robert-Houdin, so he created his stage name after him, which later became a symbol for daring and spectacular escapes.

Yet Houdini's early career was far from successful. For years, he struggled to make a living by performing card tricks and small illusions at carnivals and street shows. His life changed completely when he discovered his extraordinary talent for breaking free from tight controls. His simple handcuff (手铐) escapes gradually evolved into daring tricks that attracted audiences worldwide. He freed himself from locked milk cans filled with water, got out of the dangerous Water Torture Cell while hanging upside down, and even survived after being buried six feet underground. These heart-stopping performances earned him the nickname "The Handcuff King" and made him one of the highest-paid entertainers of his time.

Beyond his stage career, Houdini committed himself to exposing dishonest mediums and spiritualists who preyed on heart-broken families by pretending to communicate with their dead relatives. Believing that truth should never be sacrificed for profit, Houdini felt a strong responsibility to protect ordinary people from being cheated. Drawing on his comprehensive knowledge of magic skills, he clearly revealed how these cheaters created false illusions to fool common people. This meaningful act won him great praise, but also invited hatred and criticism from those he exposed.

Unfortunately, Houdini's remarkable life came to a sudden end in 1926, when he was only 52 years old. Up to now, almost a century has passed, but his innovative spirit, wonderful performing skills and

persistent pursuit of truth continue to encourage modern performers and those who stick to facts, securing his legacy as the greatest escape artist in history.

24. What can we learn about Harry Houdini from paragraph 1 ?

- A. He was born into a well-off family.
- B. He moved to the USA in his teens.
- C. He was the best magician in history.
- D. He took his stage name in honor of his idol.

25. Why does the author describe Houdini's escape acts?

- A. To illustrate his path to success.
- B. To compare different magic styles.
- C. To show how dangerous they are.
- D. To uncover the secrets behind them.

26. What drove Houdini to reveal dishonest spiritualists?

- A. His plan to get back at his critics.
- B. His desire for more recognition.
- C. His eagerness to prove his magic skills.
- D. His sense of justice and responsibility.

27. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. The Rise of a Magic Legend
- B. A Magician's Amazing Live Shows
- C. Houdini: More Than a Great Escape Artist
- D. Houdini: Champion Against Fake Spiritualists

C

Pop culture holds that if you're trapped in a well, Lassie will lead the rescue—but if you're stuck with Garfield, you'd better have some lasagna (千层面) in your pocket. And a recent study suggests such stereotypes (刻板印象) aren't far off.

The study grew out of a broader question about prosocial behavior—why some species help others and some don't, says comparative ethologist Melitta Csepregi. To get at that, she and her colleagues compared 19 children (16–24 months old) with 38 untrained pet dogs and 22 cats—three species that live closely with humans but differ sharply in their evolutionary histories.

In the experiment, a familiar caregiver—the child's parent or the pet's owner—interacted with a sponge (海绵) before turning away. Then an experimenter hid it in full view of the study subject. Across three trials—when the sponge was unreachable and covered, then visible but out of reach, then fully reachable—the caregiver searched, repeating, "I can't find it. What should I do?" but never directly addressing the subject.

The study, published in *Animal Behaviour*, found that all three groups paid similar levels of attention. But children and dogs were more likely to show helping-related behaviors—approaching, indicating or **retrieving** the object. By the third trial, more than half the dogs and nearly half the kids indicated the object's location, and some even brought it to the caregiver. Cats never approached it and only rarely indicated its location.

So was it that the cats didn't understand the cue, or did they just lack the motivation? To find out, the researchers added a final trial, replacing the sponge with food or a favorite toy. Cats then approached and indicated the object as often as dogs and children did.

"This brilliant study puts hard data to showing that cats aren't mean but operate on a different evolutionary system," says ethologist Elisabetta Palagi, who was not part of the study. Dogs and children, she notes, are evolutionarily hardwired to treat another's problem as their own. Cats, however, remain autonomous, understanding the situation without feeling forced to intervene unless there's a direct benefit for themselves. "They truly are the efficient specialists of the animal kingdom."

28. How does the author introduce the research topic in paragraph 1?

- A. By presenting a scientific theory.
- B. By citing pop culture images.
- C. By questioning certain stereotypes.
- D. By describing a rescue experience.

29. What can we learn about the experiment?

- A. The caregiver turned to the subject for help.
- B. The first three trials were randomly conducted.
- C. The last trial explored the cause of cats' inaction.
- D. The subjects have identical evolutionary histories.

30. What does the underlined word “**retrieving**” in paragraph 4 mean?
A. Fetching. B. Locating. C. Overlooking. D. Identifying.
31. What does Palagi mean by referring to cats as “efficient specialists”?
A. They are less attached to humans. B. They are evolutionarily superior.
C. They help only when it pays to do so. D. They are more efficient at problem-solving

D

Human well-being depends on the ability to navigate the social world. Such social skill depends on reliable feedback: acts of kindness may be met with gratitude; on other occasions, a misstep brings about a friend’s disapproval and recognition that an apology is needed. These moments are crucial for deepening trust and personal growth. Social life is rarely frictionless, because people are not perfectly in tune with one another. Yet it is precisely through such social friction that relationships deepen and moral understanding develops.

Sycophancy (谄媚) is the opposite of this friction. Many users experience this when AI enthusiastically agrees with their ideas or writing. In academic contexts, the consequence may be investing more time in an average idea. But as AI systems are increasingly consulted for guidance about relationships and conflicts, affirmation (肯定) of this kind may shape how people interpret their own actions and their perspectives of others, and in turn, how they respond to conflict and whether they take responsibility when things go wrong.

Now imagine a world where people routinely consult a sycophantic AI about interpersonal conflicts or moral dilemmas. They are repeatedly assured that they are right, that others are wrong, and that no apology is needed. Over time, this patterned sycophancy may reshape expectations about what feedback should feel like. Individuals may begin to anticipate the same constant affirmation from real human beings. The cumulative effect is a reduction in tolerance for the very social-friction through which accountability, perspective-taking, and growth occur.

An AI companion that is always “on your side” may keep users engaged and dependent. But it cannot teach them how to handle real relationships—how to disagree respectfully, repair damaged trust, or accept being wrong. Although AI could be improved to promote long-term personal development, such goals conflict with systems built to maximize user engagement. Challenging users or presenting uncomfortable truths is a sure way to drive them away. This tension raises fundamental ethical questions: Should we prioritize immediate emotional comfort or long-term social health? Who gets to decide? Addressing these challenges will require interdisciplinary collaboration among computer scientists, social scientists, ethicists, and policy makers.

32. What role does social friction play in relationships according to the author?
A. It generates positive feedback. B. It guarantees harmonious relationships.
C. It causes open disapproval or conflicts. D. It enhances social bonds and moral growth.
33. Which of the following is **NOT** a consequence of sycophantic AI?
A. Misguided judgment about one’s actions.
B. Reduced tolerance for interpersonal friction.
C. Weakened willingness to take responsibility.
D. Increased ability to resolve real-life conflicts.
34. What prevents AI systems from being improved to challenge users?
A. Lack of technical capacity. B. Conflicts with commercial interests.
C. Unawareness of its potential harm. D. Absence of interdisciplinary collaboration.
35. What is the author’s attitude toward current AI systems?
A. Strictly neutral. B. Strongly opposed.
C. Cautiously concerned. D. Mildly supportive.

第二节：（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

More than 30% of Gen Alpha children long to become social media creators, with around 32% of 12-15 year olds naming “YouTuber” as their dream job. 36 This is where parental involvement becomes not just helpful, but vital, turning the risks into valuable teachable moments.

To that end, parents should communicate with kids in a curious and open manner rather than being critical. When children express the desire to be online influencers, parents should avoid shutting down their enthusiasm. 37 For example, they can ask why their children want to create online content and what they plan to post. By showing respect for their kids’ interests, parents build trust and naturally introduce safety topics like privacy settings and online boundaries.

Beyond that, parents should help children develop safe digital habits. They can set up accounts together to adjust privacy settings, turn off location tagging, and set strong passwords. Meanwhile, children must be taught not to share private details such as home addresses, school names and daily schedules. 38

Warning children against hidden online dangers is equally necessary. As would-be young influencers start gaining visibility, they may be targeted by scams that aim to steal personal data. 39 They also need to recognize ill-intentioned strangers and dangerous behavior, such as frequent personal messages, requests for secrecy, or pressure to share private photos.

Actually, children’s wish to create online content is a way to express their identity and creativity. 40 With proper parental guidance, young creators can build their voice without compromising their safety.

- A. These measures can effectively minimize online risks.
- B. However, this pursuit comes with potential digital risks.
- C. Teenagers tend to spend much time watching online videos.
- D. Parents should fully understand teenagers’ craze for online creation.
- E. Kids should learn to identify suspicious links, fake offers, and other traps.
- F. Instead, they need genuine conversations to learn about their children’s ideas.
- G. Parents can support it through open dialogue, practical habits, and risk awareness.

第三部分：语言知识运用（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，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Every morning, Kofi woke up with a quiet sigh. He reached for his phone out of habit, and as he scrolled, his chest 41 slightly. His classmates were posting acceptance letters and photos from campus visits, their futures already beginning to 42. He told himself he was happy for them. Sometimes that was true, but other times, it was a 43 he repeated until it sounded polite.

He began to 44 himself quietly. His grades felt unimpressive and his clothes too ordinary. Even his smile looked 45, worn only for others. The mirror in the house caught him on bad mornings, with 46 eyes, shoulders bent forward. Some days he turned his face away from it. Other days, he stared too long, hoping it might show him a(n) 47 of himself that had already “arrived”.

One evening, his grandma 48 into the chair beside him and said softly, “Mirrors can lie.”

He laughed 49. “They only show the truth, Grandma.”

She shook her head. “They show what you’re 50 to see.”

She told him of two seeds that were planted. One seed sprouted early and took away all the 51. The other stayed hidden, growing roots underground where no one clapped. “But when its day came, the hidden sprout 52 its way upward.” Her words didn’t 53 anything right away. But something shifted.

That night, Kofi stood in front of the mirror again. For the first time, he noticed 54 in his weary eyes—his life was not late or behind. It was simply unfolding in a way that wasn’t meant to be filtered (加滤镜), posted, or 55.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. widened | B. softened | C. lightened | D. tightened |
| 42. A. fall apart | B. slip away | C. take shape | D. make sense |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 43. A. lie | B. trick | C. secret | D. promise |
| 44. A. warn | B. adjust | C. measure | D. challenge |
| 45. A. borrowed | B. defeated | C. annoyed | D. confused |
| 46. A. guilty | B. tired | C. misty | D. impatient |
| 47. A. version | B. copy | C. story | D. example |
| 48. A. rushed | B. collapsed | C. crashed | D. eased |
| 49. A. coldly | B. wildly | C. bitterly | D. nervously |
| 50. A. afraid | B. ready | C. proud | D. unable |
| 51. A. warmth | B. strength | C. nutrition | D. attention |
| 52. A. blocked | B. lost | C. forced | D. wound |
| 53. A. fix | B. explain | C. cover | D. add |
| 54. A. sympathy | B. trust | C. gratitude | D. hope |
| 55. A. expected | B. compared | C. described | D. shaped |

第Ⅱ卷

第二节：（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

In the boundless expanse of Inner Mongolia thrives a unique musical tradition. At its heart is the morin khuur, or horse-headed fiddle, a two-stringed instrument 56 (name) after the carved horse head atop its neck.

The sound of the morin khuur is one of a kind. It can be as soft as a gentle whisper or as grand as a rolling thunderstorm. Legend has 57 that the instrument was crafted by a herder who grieved deeply for his beloved horse and made the fiddle in its memory. Since then, the morin khuur has remained a 58 (faith) companion to the Mongolian people.

What makes the morin khuur truly special, however, is its 59 (present) in everyday life. It blesses newlyweds at wedding ceremonies and fuels the passion of dancers and wrestlers at traditional festivals. On quiet evenings, herders play the fiddle by campfires, 60 (tell) tales of heroic ancestors through every single note.

61 urbanization and technological change, the morin khuur has never faded in charm. In 2017, the instrument 62 (introduce) to classrooms across Inner Mongolia, enabling urban children to stay connected with their cultural roots. Today, it is not 63 (common) to see the morin khuur performed in symphony halls alongside Western orchestras, which forms 64 cultural dialogue between East and West.

The morin khuur is far more than a musical instrument. It is the voice of a people—a voice 65 carries the wind, the horses, and the vast grassland within every note. To listen to its melody is to feel the enduring heartbeat of a centuries-old grassland culture.

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，你校英语报正在举办以“读名言，悟成长”为主题的征文活动。请你根据以下谚语“A person who travels far knows more”，写一篇英文短文投稿，内容包括：

（1）你对这句话的理解；（2）你的亲身经历；（3）你的感悟。

注意：

（1）写作词数应为 80 左右；

（2）可适当增加细节，使内容充实，行文连贯。

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。

The tip of my fishing pole jerked twice and then bent in half as the line went tight. “Hey, Grandpa!” I shouted. “It’s Walter!”

“Can’t be Walter,” he said, walking to my side. “I’ve had him on my line many times, but he’s always managed to slip the hook.”

While Grandpa was talking, Walter was swimming. He swam down deep, and then he swam to the surface and cleared out of the river, flapping his tail and shaking his head. Just before he fell back with a mighty white splash, I thought I saw him wink at me. It was such a human gesture that for a moment I forgot he was a fish—he was just another creature fighting for his life, and somehow I admired him for it. But that didn’t make me want him any less, at least then.

“That’s a good-sized trout (鳟鱼), though,” Grandpa said. “Keep your rod (鱼竿) tip up and your line tight.” Then he disappeared back down the riverbank.

“No, Grandpa, wait!” I called, but he was already gone. My arm was getting tired and my heart was beating wildly in my chest. I tried my best to do as I was told. But try as I might, something went wrong. My rod went straight and my line went loose, and when I reeled (卷线) in the hook, Walter was gone.

As we walked back home, Grandpa said, “You’re almost as fine a fisherman as I am, did you know that? Yet some fish are meant to stay in the river.” But I was hardly listening. I felt robbed, as if someone had stolen my bike or something. My eyes were burning, and there was a hot hard knot in my throat. “It’s just not fair,” I moaned.

“Maybe you just need a little bit luck.” Grandpa said, putting his big warm hand on my shoulder and drawing me close. I felt better.

That night I tossed and turned and I dreamed of Walter—I pulled him up on the riverbank, carried him home and got my picture in the newspaper, becoming a world-famous fisherman.

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。

Paragraph 1: *Then at dawn I slipped from my bed and went down to the river.* _____

Paragraph 2: *When I lifted him from the water, he seemed to stare at me with a sad, wet eye.* _____
