

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. When will the man probably have his hair cut?
A. On Thursday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
- 2. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A newspaper article. B. A movie. C. An art show.
- 3. What will the speakers do next week?
A. Make bin signs. B. Share recycling tips. C. Design posters.
- 4. What is the woman's attitude toward the article at last?
A. Appreciative. B. Angry. C. Opposed.
- 5. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a hospital. B. In a restaurant. C. At home.

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 段录音，回答第 6、7 题。

- 6. What is Gale's problem?
A. His performance is still poor.
B. He wonders if he had any talent.
C. He is discouraged by comparing to others.
- 7. What does Jessie suggest Gale do?
A. Focus on self-growth.
B. Rely more on natural talent.
C. Compete with others actively.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8 至 10 题。

- 8. How much did the man pay for the physics book?
A. \$ 7 B. \$ 22 C. \$ 13

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准考证号

姓名

班级

9. What kind of used books are most popular?
A. The cheapest ones.
B. The ones the library never has.
C. The ones with notes from top students.
10. What book will the woman buy for winter holiday?
A. Some novels. B. A French book. C. A math book.
- 听第 8 段录音, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. What made the man start collecting things?
A. His business goal. B. His family's advice. C. His frequent moves.
12. What is special about the jeans the man shows?
A. They're from a friend.
B. They're from a historical era.
C. They're made by his grandpa.
13. What fascinates the man most about collecting?
A. The stories behind the objects.
B. The history of the collecting trade.
C. The variety of rare items collected.
- 听第 9 段录音, 回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Co-workers.
B. Manager and employee.
C. Shop assistant and customer.
15. What may be a result of the introduction to new self-service machines?
A. Customers will need to be trained.
B. Technicians will be highly needed.
C. Some staff will have new responsibilities.
16. How does the man sound?
A. Confused. B. Optimistic. C. Concerned.
- 听第 10 段录音, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What was the speaker's situation when first entering the school?
A. He lacked a sense of belonging.
B. He desired to explore new things.
C. He worried about his social background.
18. Who mainly helped improve the speaker's academic performance?
A. His mother. B. His friend. C. His teacher.
19. What is the speaker's proudest achievement?
A. Becoming class president.
B. Graduating at the top of his class.
C. Establishing a student support program.
20. What message does the speaker deliver in the end?
A. Accept others' help.
B. Try becoming a leader.
C. Share your stories with others.

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 Davy Notebooks Project

Sir Humphry Davy (1778 — 1829) was a British chemist and inventor. He is best remembered for discovering several chemical elements and inventing the Davy lamp, which

greatly improved safety for coal miners. His personal notes, laboratory journals, and letters are invaluable for researchers studying the history of science.

We would be grateful to any volunteers who can help us transcribe (转录) Davy's handwritten notes so that people around the world can continue to learn from them.

How does the transcription process work?

This project focuses on a selection of materials spanning the early 1800s. In total, approximately 1,500 pages are available for transcription.

To make the most of volunteers' time, we first used HTRflow, an AI-powered handwritten text recognition tool, to generate draft transcriptions of the handwritten materials. Afterwards, we ask you to review and correct the machine-generated output. This approach focuses your efforts where human judgement matters most.

Who was Davy corresponding with?

We have identified several famous individuals that he wrote to regularly:

- Michael Faraday: A scientist who began as Davy's laboratory assistant. Their letters mainly discussed chemical experiments.
- Samuel Coleridge: A famous English poet. He and Davy were close friends, and their letters show a fascinating mix of science and literary beauty.
- Thomas Beddoes: A medical doctor who worked with Davy in his early years, focusing on medical research.

Why do your contributions matter?

The transcriptions will make Davy's collection searchable, allowing future researchers to search by keywords such as place names, people, and other topics of interest. We are aiming to make these materials available through an online digital exhibition for scholars, students, and curious people from around the world.

21. What are volunteers mainly expected to do in this project?

- A. Revise the mistakes made by an AI tool.
- B. Select the raw materials for transcription.
- C. Generate draft transcriptions of the notes.
- D. Write a biography for Sir Humphry Davy.

22. Which field did Davy's letters to Michael Faraday mainly focus on?

- A. Chemistry.
- B. Medicine.
- C. Literature.
- D. Economy.

23. What is the significance of voluntary work?

- A. Satisfying the curiosity of historians.
- B. Offering resources for future studies.
- C. Listing keywords for curious people.
- D. Gathering materials for an exhibition.

B

About 10 years ago, I invited my dad to stay at my fancy flat. I proudly showed him the advanced audio system, the multi-level lighting, and the television operated by a single touchscreen remote. Having encouraged him to relax, I headed to work. Returning that night, however, I found the place in darkness. Switching on the light, I saw him sitting alone, an error message flashing across the TV screen. "I tried," he said, looking frustrated, "but got nowhere with anything, so I just gave up."

At that time, I was somehow annoyed with him, but to be honest, 10 years on I am still struggling with the stupid lights, TV and sound system myself. My parents' difficulties are becoming my own, and I am angry at everyone involved in the design of anything. In the interest of greater functionality, everything is being overengineered to the point — for many people — of non-functionality.

It's not just house appliances. Smartphones made the screens highly touch-sensitive; a light press does one thing, a hard press another. For older people, a hard stab often brings up unexpected menus, deepening their desperation. Does the "smart" in smartphone refer to the brilliance required of its users? And symbols for words are a problem everywhere. To access a

start menu, you no longer click “Start”; you click on a symbol of a window. To forward an email, you click on three vertical dots. Why?

Yes, we are always going to be somewhat confused by the world as old age comes around. But these endless, daily tests and trials set by the march of technology are real breakers of spirit and hidden barriers shutting them out. The biggest tragedy is that technology could be more helpful for older people if only they were able to use it easily. Honestly, those who design this stuff are plainly doing so for people close in age to themselves. However, it might be well worth remembering that, one day, their time will come.

24. What made the father feel frustrated?

- A. Watching terrible news on TV.
- B. Sitting alone at the fancy flat.
- C. Failing to operate smart devices.
- D. Breaking the touchscreen remote.

25. Why does the author mention the examples in paragraph 3?

- A. To complain devices require extreme brilliance.
- B. To explain symbols cause operational confusion.
- C. To show touch-sensitive screens spoil older users.
- D. To prove overengineering weakens basic usability.

26. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Smart devices will be targeted at the elderly.
- B. Future technologies will leave seniors behind.
- C. Designers should consider the needs of seniors.
- D. Youngsters should teach older users practical skills.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Less Tests, Brighter Future
- B. More Functions, Greater Ease
- C. Older Users, Better Designers
- D. Smarter Devices, Tougher Lives

C

An interesting cultural phenomenon occurs every summer when Europeans and Americans visit each other's continents. Europeans complain that shops and restaurants in America are so coldly air-conditioned as to require a jacket. Americans holidaying in Europe grow impatient on finding that European old-world buildings cause them to sweat.

The divide is rooted in both climate and culture. Long before American companies began using cooling chemicals for air-conditioning, southern Europe was built to handle heat. In traditional houses, white paint and shaded courtyards keep things cool. Windows are thrown open and rooms aired in the mornings. Shutters keep out the midday sun. Northern Europe, meanwhile, is mostly spared the problem by its cold weather thanks to geographical advantages.

These days, as global warming is putting Europe to test, some Europeans who celebrate green lifestyles still feel pangs of carbon guilt about equipping their houses with air-conditioning. Actually, they needn't. The rapid expansion of renewable energy in Europe means that lowering the temperature will not do much to melt the glaciers. In Spain, solar capacity has grown nearly ten times in the past decade, so it causes fewer carbon emissions to generate power. Portugal and France do just as well, thanks to dozens of nuclear reactors.

Apart from climate morality, many Europeans also worry about the costs, but there is good news on that front as well. Their homes are smaller than American ones, which helps them save two thirds as much electricity on average. Moreover, the solar energy boom means that power is not just greener but cheaper than before. And some governments even offer funding to make old houses energy-efficient.

As the world warms, Europe is heating up faster than any other region. Those who prefer to tough out the summer are free to do so. However, as Dr. Elena Rossi, a climate researcher, points out, “Cooling should no longer be a luxury but a basic necessity. Therefore, the ultimate goal should be to make cheap, clean air-conditioning for everyone.”

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28. How does the author introduce the topic?
A. By criticizing energy waste. B. By describing a tourist trend.
C. By presenting a cultural conflict. D. By analyzing different personalities.
29. What contributes to the cooling of houses in Southern Europe?
A. Adjusted lighting system. B. Modern cooling technology.
C. Unique geographical advantages. D. Traditional architectural wisdom.
30. Which of the following is an example of “climate morality”?
A. Using renewable energy to lower electricity bills.
B. Refusing air-conditioning to cut carbon emissions.
C. Upgrading old houses to gain government funding.
D. Expanding power capacity to promote cozy lifestyles.
31. What does Dr. Elena Rossi’s words mean?
A. Traditional cooling methods are outdated.
B. Affordable air-conditioning should be accessible.
C. The public should avoid using air-conditioners.
D. People can choose to live with the summer heat.

D

When it comes to memorizing a list of words or concepts, writing notes has been the go-to method for a long time. However, recent psychological studies have brought attention to the “drawing effect” — the idea that sketching out information can significantly boost memory.

To test this, a research group from the University of Waterloo presented student participants with a list of simple, easily drawn words, such as “apple”. The students were given 40 seconds to either draw the word, or write it out repeatedly. Following a short break, the researchers then asked students to freely recall as many words as possible from the initial list in just 60 seconds. The results were striking: the drawn words were consistently and significantly better recalled than the written ones.

To explain why drawing works so well, Jeffrey Wammes, the study’s lead author, noted that it forces the brain to process information using different senses. First, learners must think deeply about a word’s meaning to decide how to draw it. Then, their hands make physical movements to sketch the lines. Finally, they observe the visual image they have just created. “By bringing together word meanings, physical actions, and visual images, drawing builds a much stronger memory than simply writing,” Jeffrey explained.

However, the drawing effect might not be a one-size-fits-all solution. Another recent study recruited 91 participants, who were randomly assigned to one of three strategies: drawing, paraphrasing, or writing the definitions. Interestingly, this study found, when they were dealing with difficult tasks, they showed no significant difference in memory performance across the three conditions. Researchers also noted that memory process actually tends to be complex, as it involves an interplay of many factors such as a participant’s working memory, drawing abilities, and prior familiarity with the terms.

While drawing is undoubtedly a powerful tool for memorizing simple concepts, it is clearly not a magic pill for all learning situations. Rather than blindly adopting a single method, learners should adjust their study strategies based on the complexity of the task and their personal strengths.

32. What does the underlined word “go-to” in paragraph one mean?
A. Random. B. Standard.
C. Temporary. D. Complicated.
33. According to Jeffrey, how does drawing enhance memory?
A. By increasing visual effect. B. By relieving mental pressure.
C. By encouraging deep thinking. D. By engaging multiple channels.

34. The study in paragraph 4 found that the drawing effect declined if _____.
A. learners relied on working memory B. participants wrote down definitions
C. individuals tackled challenging tasks D. students improved drawing abilities
35. What is the author's attitude toward the drawing effect?
A. Objective. B. Unclear. C. Dismissive. D. Approving.

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。

Do you ever feel like you're always busy, yet you aren't sure that you're actually getting things done? Or have you reached full capacity, but still feel like you should be doing more? You could be stuck in a productivity trap. 36 Here are three signs you're stuck in a productivity trap and how to address them.

- You're switching between tasks.

Multitasking may feel productive, but it splits your attention and slows you down. 37 These are the tasks you will commit to focusing on first. This small reset restores direction and keeps you from jumping between tasks.

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When your days are filled with constant output, your brain doesn't have the space it needs to generate new ideas. Without time for inspiration, motivation and creativity can quickly dry up. So schedule intentional time for activities that leave you feeling energised. This could mean reading, going for a walk, or spending time on hobbies you love.

- You never feel "done".

Your to-do list feels like it's growing faster than you can tick things off. 39 Over time, this "never-finished" feeling risks leading you closer to burnout. Instead of focusing on what's left to do, keep a "done" list to track your progress. It can give you something to look back on when you are feeling overloaded.

Real productivity isn't a race to get more and more tasks done. 40 When you manage to break free from the productivity trap and start working with your brain instead of against it, you can create the space to achieve more of what truly matters.

- A. You'd better schedule time to rest.
- B. You're lacking motivation or creativity.
- C. The more I do, the longer my to-do list grows.
- D. It's about balancing focus, energy, and intention.
- E. Take a moment to set a simple three-item priority list.
- F. And even when you do get things done, it doesn't feel like enough.
- G. It is the feeling of being endlessly busy, while real priorities remain untouched.

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 work at the International Crane (鹤) Foundation to protect endangered crane species. 41, baby cranes are raised by their biological parents, but when that isn't possible, we 42 to teach them how to behave like cranes.

Since young birds identify the first large moving 43 they see as their parent, it's important they don't see us as humans. This ensures they learn to stay away from people when later 44 into the wild.

To solve this problem, a colleague once threw a sheet over himself and wore pants that 45 the colour of cranes' legs. Amazingly, the baby cranes 46 him as they would an adult crane. Inspired, we further improved the 47. We used detailed puppet (玩偶) crane heads on one arm, while the other acts as a "wing". Now, we spend all our time around the baby cranes in 48.

Beyond daily care, the most important task is to 49 them to fly. We encourage them by running, 50 our arms, as well as stretching out the puppet head. Whenever I see a video of us running and flapping, it does look kind of 51, but the baby cranes get the idea. It makes me feel like a proud 52 to see them finally take flight.

Our 53 is to help create a self-sustaining population where all the youngsters will be raised by real adult cranes. When that day comes, we can finally 54 the costumes. Although I would miss my close 55 with the baby cranes, what an amazing outcome that would be.

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|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. Ideally | B. Officially | C. Suddenly | D. Surprisingly |
| 42. A. walk away | B. step in | C. stand back | D. come along |
| 43. A. shape | B. target | C. object | D. shadow |
| 44. A. pushed | B. drawn | C. admitted | D. released |
| 45. A. changed | B. mixed | C. reflected | D. matched |
| 46. A. found | B. followed | C. attacked | D. recognized |
| 47. A. quality | B. design | C. process | D. condition |
| 48. A. shorts | B. masks | C. uniform | D. costume |
| 49. A. force | B. allow | C. coach | D. command |
| 50. A. crossing | B. hiding | C. waving | D. raising |
| 51. A. funny | B. angry | C. happy | D. scary |
| 52. A. boss | B. friend | C. guard | D. parent |
| 53. A. aim | B. rule | C. habit | D. choice |
| 54. A. purchase | B. burn | C. remove | D. show |
| 55. A. cooperation | B. interaction | C. discussion | D. comparison |

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。

The popularity of tuanshan dates back to the Han Dynasty. Round like full moons, the fans stand for 56 (reunite) and good fortune, serving both as cooling tools and symbols of taste and social status.

Huang Shuofu, 57 fourth-generation tuanshan craftsman from Guilin, is committed to protecting this intangible cultural heritage and has won many domestic and international honors. In 2013, he was asked to craft two fans 58 were decorated with ethnic Miao embroidery (刺绣) for then-UN secretary-general Ban Ki-moon.

“We need to follow new trends and incorporate these into the traditional elements as much as possible while 59 (preserve) the original essence to continue sharing this heritage with people at home and abroad,” Huang said. He 60 (obtain) more than 30 national patents and exported products to major overseas markets including South Korea, Japan and Singapore up to now.

61 (similar), sustainable, green practices are a priority, he added, 62 (give) that his creations rely on natural bamboo as a major material. “We minimize our waste and throw away as little material as possible,” Huang said. “We recycle the bamboo strips, cloth, paper and try to come up 63 new ways to use them, such as for bookmarks, desk accessories and other smaller-sized, related products.”

64 (advance) sustainable, balanced development, the tuanshan production also engages locals. “We make our tuanshan here by mixing tradition and innovation, protecting our heritage 65 promoting it together,” Huang said.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

你校英文报“*Youth Voice*”就青少年较少关注时事这一现象,发起主题为“Caring about Current Affairs”的征文活动,请你写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 分析现象;
2. 提出建议。

- 注意：
- 1. 词数应为 80 左右；
 - 2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Caring about Current Affairs

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。

“For your final project, you must work in pairs to cultivate a plant and make a presentation,” announced Mr. Davis, the biology teacher.

Nora and Mia, two close friends with a shared passion for nature, naturally teamed up. Aiming for a good grade, they began co-tending to a rare“Moonlight Orchid” in the school greenhouse. It was a delicate flower that required strict temperature control and precise watering.

They shared the duties perfectly. Nora would prune (修剪) the plant with scissors and check the soil moisture (湿度), while Mia would spray water over its petals and ensure the heater maintained a constant warmth.

On a freezing Saturday night, Mia was supposed to check the greenhouse heater. Unfortunately, Mia’s younger brother suddenly developed a dangerously high fever and struggled to breathe. Panicked and busy helping her mother, Mia completely forgot about the greenhouse and failed to message Nora. When Nora arrived on Sunday morning, she was greeted by a tragic sight. The heater had stopped working, and the sharp drop in temperature had left the orchid’s leaves curled and its stems drooping.

Minutes later, Mia rushed in, her eyes red from a sleepless night in the hospital. Before Mia could explain, Nora exploded, “How could you be so irresponsible? You ruined everything we’ve worked for!” Stung by Nora’s harsh words, Mia cried, “My brother was in the emergency room! Not everything is about this plant, Nora!” Mia turned and ran out of the greenhouse.

For the next few days, a heavy atmosphere hung between them. They avoided each other in the hallways. Nora spent everyday alone in the greenhouse, struggling to revive the orchid, but the recovery process was simply too much for one pair of hands. The presentation was only a week away, and the weight of the work, coupled with the guilt of her outburst, made Nora feel entirely overwhelmed.

- 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。

As Nora was sitting helplessly in the greenhouse, the door was pulled open.

On presentation day, they carefully carried their orchid to the front of the class.