

英语试题

注意事项:

- ### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What has the man been doing?
 - A. Revising for tests.
 - B. Doing his homework.
 - C. Planning for his vacation.
2. When did the man get up?
 - A. At 6:00.
 - B. At 7:00.
 - C. At 8:00.
3. What will the man do next month?
 - A. Start his own business.
 - B. Join the woman's company.
 - C. Turn in his resignation letter.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
 - A. At a shop.
 - B. At a bank.
 - C. At a gym.
5. What does the woman think of the hotel?
 - A. It's expensive.
 - B. It's untidy.
 - C. It's not well equipped.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What did the man discuss with his teacher?
- A. His test results. B. His illness. C. His mood.

7. Why did the teacher apologize to the man?
- A. She gave him little support.
- B. She didn't tell him of the test.
- C. She forgot his absence from class.
- 听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。
8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. The woman's boss. B. The woman's patient. C. The woman's weekend.
9. What does the woman think of Mr. Trent?
- A. He is not responsible.
- B. He's sometimes careless.
- C. He is helpful to customers.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What do we know about the woman?
 - A. She is fluent in Spanish.
 - B. She goes to Spain quite often.
 - C. She'll go on holiday in Spain.
11. How long will the course last?
 - A. About one month.
 - B. About two months.
 - C. About three months.
12. Why does the man advise the woman to register early?
 - A. The course is very popular.
 - B. The registering time is limited.
 - C. The number of places is decreased.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

- [illegible]

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How did people in ancient Iraq predict the weather?
- A. By observing cloud shapes.
 - B. By studying animal behaviors.
 - C. By measuring air dampness.

26. What can we learn from de Finizio’s words in Paragraph 4?
- A. They trained excellent athletes.
B. She takes pride in her teammates.
C. They showed their sportsmanship.
D. She cares about her partners’ health.
27. What is the author’s purpose in mentioning McKenzie’s work?
- A. To draw a conclusion.
B. To offer further evidence.
C. To present new findings.
D. To compare different ideas.

C

To the Yurok Tribe who inhabit northern California, the Klamath River is “the bloodline, the lifeblood of the people” because of the vast numbers of Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout that used to migrate upstream and into its tributaries (支流) to lay eggs each year.

Dam-building for hydro-electricity, which began in 1908, had a catastrophic impact on this once abundant resource, cutting off the fishes’ routes to their spawning sites. But now, after decades of negotiation involving federal and state authorities, and local environmental groups, four major dams have been removed, and the salmon and trout can travel upriver once again.

The first dam came down in the summer of 2023, with the removal of the others—the largest more than 50 meters in height and 225 meters long—beginning in early 2024 and completed towards the end of the year. According to the Klamath River Renewal Corporation, which has overseen the project, fish now have access to more than 640 kilometers of river in the Klamath’s upper basin.

The US non-profit environmental group American Rivers has welcomed the project. “The Klamath is significant not only because it is the biggest dam removal and river restoration effort in history, but because it shows that we can right historic wrongs and make big, bold dreams a reality for our rivers and communities,” says California director Ann Willis.

Ongoing restoration efforts are focusing on reseedling the nearly 900 hectares of previously submerged land with native tree species, as well as monitoring the river for both water quality and returning fish numbers.

According to American Rivers, there are more than 500,000 dams in the USA, 85 per cent of which are more than 50 years old—the average lifespan of a dam. Dams are the leading cause of freshwater biodiversity loss, the group says, and a source of methane(甲烷) emissions due to decomposing organic matter, a more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide.

28. Why is the Klamath River significant to the Yurok Tribe?
- A. It supplies electricity for them.
B. It is a major shipping route.
C. It is rich in fishery resources.
D. It is a source of its culture.

29. What effects did the dam-building have on the fish?
- A. It destroyed its natural habitats.
B. It threatened its food chain.
C. It blocked its migration routes.
D. It resulted in its extinction.
30. What does Ann Willis think of the project?
- A. It’s a risky attempt.
B. It’s highly profitable.
C. It’s of great social value.
D. It’s a corrective action.
31. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To advocate ecosystem protection.
B. To criticize dam-buildings on rivers.
C. To reflect on the past wrong-doings.
D. To report a nature restoration project.

D

As climate change continues to be a contributing factor to the frequency and intensity of disaster events, timely and effective preparedness has never been more important. But, according to a recent study in University of Michigan, nearly half of the young people surveyed on disaster preparedness showed they lack readiness for any type of disaster event during a period when climate-related disasters are becoming increasingly frequent.

Surveying 1,083 individuals aged 14 to 24 through text messaging, the University’s MyVoice project brought to the forefront the attitudes young people hold regarding disaster preparedness. Of those surveyed, 47% of the young people disclosed having no readiness planning in potential disasters, with finances and lack of resources being cited as primary reasons for their lack of readiness.

“While respondents felt there were actions they could take now to prepare for a future disaster, some were unsure of the most effective readiness approaches they and their communities could take,” said Katherine Kruger, lead author and a Ph. D. student at the U-M School of Nursing.

“Youth are significant stakeholders in developing strategies to be ready for disasters and their insights can lead to policy development that allow youth to prioritize the effective readiness strategies to reduce the potentially destructive impacts and promote individual and community resilience,” Kruger added. Inclusion of young individuals in readiness planning is crucial. They provide unique perspectives that can greatly enhance strategies designed to boost resilience(适应力) both at the individual and community levels.

The study’s findings highlight an opportunity to engage youth in readiness efforts that empower them and strengthen the larger emergency management framework. Young people’s capacities for innovation and communication are valuable assets in disaster response and recovery.

“Our research underscores the necessity of including young people as key stakeholders in disaster preparedness,” Kruger said. “As highlighted by the United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction’s Youth Engagement Action Plan, their active contribution is indispensable.”

32. What makes disaster preparedness vital?
A. The changing lifestyle of the youth. B. The loss of natural resources.
C. The rising risks of climate change. D. The lack of safety awareness.
33. What is nearly half of young people’s attitude to potential disaster?
A. Unprepared. B. Dismissive. C. Confident. D. Fearful.
34. Why is young people’s involvement crucial?
A. They are creative. B. They are innocent.
C. They are sociable. D. They are ambitious.
35. What does the underlined word “underscores” mean in the last paragraph?
A. Discovers. B. Argues. C. Advocates. D. Emphasizes.

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。

Just as your body needs exercise to stay healthy, so does your brain. Modern neuroscience (神经科学) reveals that the brain possesses lifelong neuroplasticity. That means you can boost the ability to grow new neural pathways at any age. 36

Building real-world social plans offers a powerful way to activate the brain. Live human interaction has multiple benefits, including preventing isolation. Make a date to try something new with a friend. 37 Such activities generate compound stimulation that sparks collaboration between brain regions, a benefit rarely achieved through isolated tasks.

Physical movement, particularly dance, provides unique cognitive (认知的) benefits. 38 Whether it’s country-and-western line dancing or a Bollywood dance class, moving your body to choreography gives you the double benefit of aerobic exercise and memorizing steps.

Directing daily life without digital aids can also sharpen the mind. 39 It will engage the brain in decision-making and spatial reasoning. This active exploration maintains cognitive flexibility and often reveals hidden gems—a charming café or an art gallery you’d otherwise overlook.

40 Modern hearing aids preserve auditory input, which is crucial for language processing and social engagement. If you’ve been saying “Sorry, can you repeat that?” a lot lately, consult with a doctor. Hearing aids are tiny and available OTC these days! A hearing boost helps keep the brain stronger as you age.

- A. Seize the chance to hit the dance floor.
B. Equally important is hearing maintenance.
C. You can go and take a painting class or see a play.
D. Turn off GPS and use an old-fashioned paper map.
E. Muscle memory significantly slows cognitive decline.
F. Such extended learning can help improve your memory.
G. The key lies in doing things to stimulate the brain networks.

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。

Preeti Maske had no idea that a new hobby would turn into a passion, and then a profession with five Guinness World Records.

At school, Maske 41 hockey and basketball at a state level. After 42 and motherhood, sports were firmly in her past. But a surprise first-place 43 in a five-km fun run at her children’s school 44 her competitive spirit back. She took up 45 at the age of 40, and went on a long journey from Kashmir to Kanyakumar.

As one of the few women in the group, she came with its own 46. “Keeping up with male riders was 47,” she says. “I was slower, but when I 48 with them, whenever they said, ‘let’s go’, I would say, ‘let’s go’ — even though they had been 49 for a while.

Maske failed in her first 50 at setting a world record to cycle the 6,000-km-long Golden Quadrilateral Highway. But the 51 only motivated her to train harder and achieve records one after the other. Her latest cycling milestone 52 her from Bhutan to India through Nepal, a 53 of 1,803 km in 10 days, 18 hours and 40 minutes — completely unsupported.

People of all ages write to tell her that she is their 54. One of her friends who didn’t know how to ride a bicycle rented one, 55, completed a 100-km ride, and dedicated the ride to her.

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|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. played | B. loved | C. watched | D. studied |
| 42. A. departure | B. injury | C. marriage | D. retirement |
| 43. A. victory | B. entry | C. target | D. response |
| 44. A. lasted | B. brought | C. looked | D. held |
| 45. A. hockey | B. cycling | C. basketball | D. running |
| 46. A. advantage | B. chance | C. favour | D. challenge |
| 47. A. proud | B. shocking | C. tough | D. joyful |
| 48. A. fell behind | B. caught up | C. got along | D. came over |
| 49. A. resting | B. talking | C. joking | D. riding |
| 50. A. final | B. moment | C. target | D. attempt |
| 51. A. loss | B. hope | C. record | D. dream |
| 52. A. made | B. gave | C. took | D. wished |
| 53. A. success | B. round | C. circle | D. journey |
| 54. A. symbol | B. inspiration | C. follower | D. figure |
| 55. A. paid | B. insisted | C. registered | D. learnt |

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 个单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

In the vast 400-square-kilometer area of the Kuaiji Mountain in Shaoxing, East China's Zhejiang Province, a collection of torreyia trees(香榧)has stood the test of time. Among them 56 (be) tens of thousands of trees that are over 100 years old, with nearly 100 trees exceeding 1,000 years 57 age.

Zhan'ao village is located at the heart of this ancient Chinese torreyia tree group. For centuries, generations of villagers have devoted 58 (them) to safeguarding these natural wonders. The 63-year-old Huang Tianming is one such guardian. He and his own family 59 (care) for Chinese torreyia trees for over four decades.

According to Huang, 60 has been dedicated to caring for more than 26 Chinese torreyia trees of over 100 years old, he spends more than 200 days every year in the Chinese torreyia forest, weeding, fertilizing, and pruning. In his family, six generations 61 (involve) in the conservation effort, with the 62 (old) member being 98 years old. Nowadays, when Huang climbs the mountain, he often brings along his grandchildren.

The Chinese torreyia trees are particularly sensitive to climate change. Heavy snowfall, for example, can damage the trees if not 63 (remove) promptly. “64 you treat the Chinese torreyia trees well, they will return the favor,” Huang noted, as the Chinese torreyia trees are not only environmentally significant, but also serve as an economic resource. The wood of the tree is 65 (high) prized for its quality, and its fruits have various culinary(烹饪) uses such as in chocolate and nuts. This sentiment reflects the deep symbiotic relationship between the villagers and the trees.

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。在英语课上,外教 Mr. Smith 经常采用“同伴合作”方式改作文。请你给他写一封邮件,建议使用人工智能(AI)工具,如 Deepseek 批改,内容包括:

- (1)你的建议;
- (2)你的理由。

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。

Dear Mr. Smith,

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写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Brian Peterson worked as a car designer at Kia Motors in Santa Ana, California. He had just moved into his fourth-floor apartment from Miami with his wife and children several months before. Outside their house, a homeless man was often yelling on the street corner, sometimes keeping them awake at night.

Peterson would pass the guy on his way to his work every day, but they never spoke. One day, Peterson was reading the book *Love Does* in his living room when his quiet was disturbed again. Inspired by the book's message about the power of love in action, Peterson made an unexpected decision: He was going to go outside and introduce himself.

In their conversation, Peterson learned that the man's name was Matt Faris. He had moved to Southern California from Kentucky to pursue a career in music, but he soon fell on hard times and ended up living on the street for more than a decade.

Peterson felt touched with his battle with life. And he also saw beauty on the face of a man who hadn't shaved in probably a year, had overgrown fingernails, and probably hadn't had a shower in close to a year. Inspired by his story and the life inside of him, Peterson, a graduate of the Cleveland Institute of Art, who hadn't picked up a paintbrush for about eight years, found himself asking if he could paint Faris' portrait. Faris said yes.

Working from a black-and-white photo taken with his phone, Peterson created a 30-by-40-inch canvas portrait, which vividly showed Faris' personality and life story by the choice of colors.

注意:

- 1. 续写的词数应为 150 左右;
- 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Peterson invited Faris to sign the portrait with himself.

With the money, Faris decided to record an album(唱片).