

英 语 试 卷

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必用黑色碳素笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚。
2. 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。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。在试题卷上作答无效。
3. 考试结束后, 请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分 150 分, 考试用时 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

注意, 听力部分答题时, 请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前, 你将有两分钟的时间将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. Who taught the woman to make cakes?
A. Her sister. B. Her mother. C. Her grandmother.
2. What is the man doing?
A. Writing a resume. B. Asking for advice. C. Having an interview.
3. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a gym. B. In a school. C. In a hospital.
4. What time is it now?
A. At 10: 45. B. At 11: 30. C. At 11: 15.
5. What does the woman complain about?
A. She fails to get a reward.
B. Her design is not approved.
C. The work makes her very tired.

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 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题; 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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Doctor and patient.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Shop assistant and customer.

7. How is Alice's skin condition?

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What is Arthur probably doing at first?

- A. Cooking a meal.
- B. Playing on the cellphone.
- C. Studying on the computer.

9. What will the woman do next?

A. Ask Allen for help. B. Go to a repair shop. C. Hand in her report.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 13 四个小题。

10. What does the man suggest the woman see?

11. How does the man advise the woman to go to the west?

12. What will the man lend the woman?

- A. A tent and a car.
- B. A tent and a few pieces of equipment.
- C. A car and a few pieces of equipment.

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 17 四个小题。

Why did Mrs. Meyer give up medicine?

- A. She wasn't interested in it.
- B. She wanted to be a movie star.
- C. She thought it too challenging.

15. When did Mrs. Meyer become a Broadway actress?

A. At the age of 32.
B. At the age of 22.
C. At the age of 42.

16. How did Mrs. Meyer's parents react to her decision?

A They were shocked B They supported her C They persuaded her out of it.

17. What is the man?

A. A journalist B. A physician C. A host

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. What does the speaker tell us at first?

- A. How sea glass forms.
- B. What color sea glass is.
- C. When the best time to find sea glass is.

A. Beer bottles. B. Medicine bottles. C. Boat warning lights.

20. Why do many adult visitors take sea glass away?

A. They use it to make jewelry.
B. They take it for their children.
C. They want to keep the beach clean.

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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The Best Destinations for 2025

With hopes high for 2025, it's the perfect opportunity to explore new cultures and create unforgettable memories. Here are several destinations that should be on your travel bucket list.

France

France is a timeless destination that offers a perfect blend of history, art, and gastronomy (美食学). From the iconic Eiffel Tower in Paris to the picturesque villages of Provence, there's something for everyone. Explore world-renowned museums like the Louvre, savor exquisite pastries at local cafés, and wander through the scenic vineyards of Bordeaux. The French countryside, with its charming châteaux and scenic landscapes, is equally captivating.

Peru

Home to the iconic Machu Picchu, Peru promises breathtaking landscapes and rich cultural experiences. The Sacred Valley offers opportunities for hiking and exploring ancient Incan sites, while markets full of life and energy in Cusco allow travelers to immerse themselves in Peruvian traditions. Don't miss the chance to savor local dishes like ceviche and lomo saltado.

Portugal

With its stunning coastline, historic cities, and delicious cuisine, Portugal is a hidden gem in Europe. Wander through the celebrated cobblestone streets of Lisbon, enjoy port wine in Porto, hike the scenic trails of Madeira, or relax on the beautiful beaches of the Algarve. The best part? Portugal's affordability and charm make it an excellent choice for travelers seeking both relaxation and adventure.

New Zealand

Known for its breathtaking landscapes and outdoor adventures, New Zealand is a paradise for nature lovers. From the stunning fjords of Milford Sound to the geothermal (地热的) wonders of Rotorua, there's no shortage of natural beauty. Adventure enthusiasts can enjoy activities like bungee jumping and hiking, while the rich Maori culture offers a deeper connection to the land.

In 2025, embrace the joy of travel and immerse yourself in the beauty and diversity these remarkable destinations have to offer!

21. Which destination is best suitable for someone interested in history and art?

- A. France.
- B. Peru.
- C. Portugal.
- D. New Zealand.

22. What can travelers experience in Peru?

- A. Exploring geothermal wonders.
- B. Wandering through picturesque villages.
- C. Enjoying the beautiful beaches of the Algarve.
- D. Immersing in lively markets and tasting local cuisine.

23. What is a similarity between Portugal and New Zealand?

- A. Both are renowned for their wine production.
- B. Both are popular beach vacation destinations.
- C. Both are famous for their historic architecture and long history.
- D. Both are known for their natural landscapes and outdoor activities.

B

On a warm July afternoon at the Jersey Shore, my four-year-old son Will and I enjoyed our beach outings. Initially, trips to the beach were difficult due to Will's autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and his sensitivities. However, after much therapy, Will found joy in beaches, and it became a place we both cherished.

As we walked along the water's edge, we collected seashells in a red, sandcastle-shaped bucket. Some days yielded many shells, while others offered only a few. This particular day, most shells washed ashore were broken. I suggested to Will that we find perfect shells like the delicate shell I held. However, not affected by my preference, Will continued gathering broken shells, noting their beauty and abundance.

Will's perspective was enlightening. He expressed how every broken shell was uniquely beautiful, highlighting their features — like purple colors, shapes resembling smiles or the sun, and forms reminding you of butterfly wings. Realizing the wisdom in his words, I returned my “perfect” shells to the beach, embracing the lesson he taught about appreciating imperfections.

Together, we collected only broken shells, admiring their individuality. Back home, we created a “broken shell garden” in our yard, a constant reminder of our own imperfections and inherent beauty. This became a cherished ritual, emphasizing the importance of finding beauty where others might overlook it.

Every beach visit now focuses on gathering broken shells, affirming that while perfect shells are rare, the beauty in brokenness is plentiful and meaningful. Through this practice, we learn not only about the shells but also about embracing ourselves and others in all our unique, imperfect forms,

24. What do we know about Will according to the first two paragraphs?

- A. His disease was brought under control.
- B. He liked building sandcastles on the beach.
- C. He found it difficult to collect perfect seashells.
- D. He was too stubborn to accept others' suggestions.

25. What did the mother think of the son's words?

A. Ridiculous. B. Inspiring. C. Impractical. D. Creative.

26. What message does the author want to convey?

A. Cherish the time spent with your children.
 B. Return perfect shells to the beach to protect the environment.
 C. Stick to your own perspective regardless of others' disagreement.
 D. Accept ourselves and others in all our distinctive, imperfect forms.

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

A. A Warm July Afternoon B. A Child's Pure Heart
 C. Broken Shells D. Cherished Memories

C

Chinese-style English, referred to as Chinglish, once seen as an embarrassing mixture, has become a unique cultural bridge, resounding with humor and warmth across languages and borders. Social media is buzzing with examples where this unique fusion of English, filled with Chinese cultural distinctions, not only entertains netizens, but also bridges gaps in cross-cultural communication.

A viral example of Chinese humor in English evolving appeal surfaced when a foreign blogger YourKris shared an emotional post on Chinese social media platform *Xiaohongshu* about seeing off her boyfriend at the airport. Her comments quickly were filled with well-meaning but imperfectly translated messages from Chinese netizens, turning phrases like “You pretty, he ugly, u swan, he frog” into a source of both comfort and amusement.

With English speakers expressing a relaxed attitude toward Chinglish signs in China, this linguistic blend has gained recognition. The shift in perception is reflected in various fields, including public signs, daily communication and video games. For example, a term “yaoguai”, instead of “monster” appears in the recent hit video game *Black Myth: Wukong*.

Moreover, the incorporation of Chinglish into mainstream language resources, such as the *Oxford English Dictionary*, further solidifies its status as a recognized linguistic form. Phrases like “add oil” — a cheer meaning “go for it” are now authoritatively recorded in the dictionary, demonstrating how Chinglish captures uniquely Chinese expressions that resound globally. These entries, often related to Chinese culture and food, stress the growing influence of Chinglish as a distinct variation of English.

However, some linguists have expressed concerns over the potential misuse of Chinglish, emphasizing that while it can be effective in oral communication, it remains unsuitable for formal and academic settings. Also some English texts such as road signs and menus have been translated literally and often imprecisely from the Chinese, weakening foreigners' understanding and appreciation of Chinese culture.

28. What do the underlined words “fusion” in paragraph 1 mean?

A. Division. B. Distinction.
 C. Combination. D. Recognition.

29. Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. A poster for a media platform.
- B. A comment on a video game.
- C. A feature of a Chinese citizen.
- D. An introduction to a new kind of English.

30. What does the author want to say by mentioning the *Oxford English Dictionary*?

- A. Chinglish is recognized officially.
- B. The entries in the dictionary are varied.
- C. The status of the dictionary is solidified.
- D. Chinglish captures Chinese expressions accurately.

31. What do some linguists worry?

- A. Chinglish will be overused.
- B. English texts will not be translated word by word.
- C. Chinglish will play an inefficient role in oral communication.
- D. Improper use of Chinglish may make understanding unattainable.

D

Do mosquitoes prefer a certain blood type? Maybe — but it's not just one factor that influences why these winged pests are attracted to us and researchers can't seem to agree on a definitive answer. There are two kinds of people in the world: those who return from time in the outdoors covered in itchy mosquito bites and those who can spend hours in the same space and avoid getting bitten at all. Let's face it, mosquitoes are not equal opportunity feasters.

So, what exactly makes some people more attractive to mosquitoes than others? Science reveals that a variety of factors might make you more preferable to mosquitoes, from your skin microorganisms and carbon dioxide emitted in your breath to the color of clothing you're wearing, with colors like red, orange, and black being the most attractive to mosquitoes. But in the end, much of the variation in mosquito preference comes down to two factors: our natural and distinctive body smell and genetics. Only the females bite humans and they do it to get a "blood meal," absorbing proteins from our blood to produce their eggs. They use their antennae and palps to detect carbon dioxide and the distinctive smell. That means people whose body systems work at a faster pace and emit more carbon dioxide, including those who are pregnant, exercising, or drinking alcohol tend to be more attractive to mosquitoes.

The question of whether mosquitoes prefer a certain blood type is controversial. One hypothesis suggests that blood type may also help determine mosquito preference. If that's the case, what blood type do mosquitoes like? The hypothesis said that the major mosquito vector of dengue virus (登革病毒) preferred people with type O blood to those with other blood types.

However, separate research notes that experimental and laboratory data evaluating whether blood type makes one person more or less attractive to mosquitoes has fueled a lot of assumptions, but the result is contradictory. Instead, the researchers report that the likelihood of being a "mosquito magnet" has more to do with skin odors and microorganisms than blood type.

- A. Answering questions.
- B. Making a comparison.
- C. Presenting the subject.
- D. Explaining the methods.

33. Which statement is TRUE about mosquito preferences?

- A. People working out are more attractive.
- B. Dark colors like black and red are least preferred.
- C. Elderly and weak people are more likely to be targeted.
- D. Mosquitoes show indifference to varied clothing colors.

34. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Mosquitoes distinctly prefer Type O blood.
- B. Skin smell and microorganisms play a larger role.
- C. The role of blood type is still under heated debate.
- D. Mosquitoes are attracted to all blood types equally.

35. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To describe the preferences of mosquitoes.
- B. To tell how to avoid mosquito bites effectively.
- C. To argue against the idea that mosquitoes prefer blood types.
- D. To provide scientific information about mosquito preferences.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Are you struggling to stay awake at school? 36, there are many effective ways to boost your energy and improve your focus during the school day.

Set achievable goals for each class. 37. By breaking down larger tasks into smaller, manageable objectives, students can allocate their study time more efficiently, maximize their potential and even foster a lifelong love of learning.

Engage actively in the classroom. Instead of focusing on your tiredness, immerse yourself in the lesson. 38, should you find yourself confused. Engaging in conversation with peers will also keep you alert; after all, it's quite challenging to doze off in the middle of an engaging discussion.

39. Studies have shown that even mild dehydration can damage functions like memory, attention, and concentration, making it harder to understand information. Therefore, adequate absorption of water is crucial for these cognitive functions. Staying hydrated also helps ensure your brain has the resources it needs to perform well.

Integrate action into your routine. Even a little bit of movement can keep you awake during class. You might as well shuffle your feet, stretch your limbs, or fidget with your hands without disrupting the class. 40, if permitted.

Remember that maintaining a balanced lifestyle, including good nutrition and proper sleep, is key to staying alert and focused in any learning environment.

- A. Prioritize eating nutritious foods
- B. Whether you are anxious or ashamed
- C. Make sure to drink enough water daily
- D. Stand up and walk around for a minute or two
- E. Do not hesitate to raise your hand and seek clarification
- F. Whether you lack motivation or stay up late to finish homework
- G. It enhances focus and motivation as well as improves time management

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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In 1996, when Samantha Hodge-Williams was 20, doctors discovered she had a large lymph mass (淋巴肿块). She 41 it was cancerous, as her grandmother had been detected to have lymph cancer.

The day of her emergency surgery, 42 at a medical center in Baltimore, remains 43 in Hodge-Williams' memory. Wearing nothing but a hospital gown, she was 44 into the surgical room. She remembers being 45 by doctors, the noise of their metal surgical tools, and the feeling of being 46.

It seemed like a lot of busy work to her — that they were getting on with their jobs, not really thinking about how 47 she was about what was happening.

But that 48 when the anesthesiologist (麻醉师) arrived. Hodge-Williams recalled that the anesthesiologist had a kind 49 and a sunflower-covered cap. The anesthesiologist asked her to think about something she enjoyed and when Hodge-Williams 50 asked the same, she said she liked singing. Hodge-Williams asked her to sing, and she 51 to start singing “The Phantom of the Opera.” It was a beautiful way for Hodge-Williams to gradually fall asleep before the 52.

In the years since that day, Hodge-Williams has continued to face health challenges and multiple surgeries. But she still 53 that doctor by her side, recalling her comforting voice and the 54 that went beyond medical expertise. Hodge-Williams expressed deep 55 for her, even though she doesn't know her name.

41. A. agreed	B. denied	C. accepted	D. worried
42. A. scheduled	B. performed	C. prepared	D. monitored
43. A. wonderful	B. distant	C. painful	D. vivid
44. A. wheeled	B. admitted	C. forced	D. followed
45. A. discussed	B. questioned	C. informed	D. surrounded
46. A. connected	B. comforted	C. alone	D. lost
47. A. scared	B. confused	C. confident	D. upset
48. A. occurred	B. worked	C. changed	D. increased
49. A. word	B. smile	C. thought	D. heart
50. A. playfully	B. immediately	C. eventually	D. formally

51. A. managed	B. promised	C. proposed	D. proceeded
52. A. preparation	B. surgery	C. examination	D. recovery
53. A. pictures	B. hopes	C. admires	D. keeps
54. A. distraction	B. care	C. challenge	D. service
55. A. concern	B. regret	C. gratitude	D. sympathy

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Experiments suggest that people who are angry perform better on a set of challenging tasks than those who are emotionally neutral. “These findings demonstrate that anger increases effort toward attaining a desired goal, frequently 56 (result) in greater success,” said Dr. Heather Lench, 57 first author of the study. The study, published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, details experiments conducted by researchers at Texas A&M University, and the corresponding analysis of survey data 58 (involve) more than 1,000 people, to explore the possible impact of anger on people in 59 (variety) circumstances.

In one experiment, students 60 (show) images previously found to stimulate anger, amusement, sadness or no particular emotion at all. Participants were 61 (subsequent) asked to solve a series of puzzles. The results reveal that those who were angry did better than those in the other possible emotional states. The researchers say one 62 (explain) could be down to a link between anger and greater persistence.

“People often prefer to use positive emotions as tools more than negative and tend to see negative emotions 63 undesirable,” Lench said. “Our research offers further scientific evidence 64 a mix of positive and negative emotions promotes wellbeing, and that using negative emotions as tools can be particularly effective in some 65 (situation).”

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你将于近期前往悉尼大学 (the University of Sydney) 进行为期一年的学习, 计划在当地租房。请用英文给笔友 Martin 写一封邮件, 向他咨询相关情况。邮件内容包括:

1. 写明事由;
2. 询问情况;
3. 期待见面。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Martin,

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续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Howard Kelly was a poor boy, who was trying to pay his way through medical school by sending newspapers door to door. Every morning, he would get up at the crack of dawn and begin his newspaper route before going to school. Hard though he worked, he still barely made ends meet with his meagre income. One day, while delivering newspapers, he felt extremely hungry. However, there was only one dollar left. Desperate, Howard decided to beg for a meal at the next house. He timidly knocked on the door before it was opened by a lovely young woman with sparkling eyes.

Feeling too embarrassed to ask for a meal, Howard finally stammered, “Can I have a glass of water?”

“Sure.” A moment later, the woman brought him a glass of milk. She must have noticed his newspaper bag and shabby clothes, thus assuming that he was hungry.

Howard drank the milk slowly, and then asked, “How much do I owe you?”

“You don’t owe me anything,” the woman replied, wearing the warmest smile. “My mother has taught me never to accept pay for a kindness.”

Howard said, “Then I thank you from the bottom of my heart.”

As Howard left the house, he not only felt stronger physically, but the encounter also increased his faith in the human race. From then on, life was still tough, but he managed to face it with vitality and optimism. Eventually, Howard finished his study and graduated from medical school with honors, after which he worked in a renowned hospital in a big city.

Years later, a patient in a critical condition was transferred to this hospital, where specialists could study her rare disease. Howard, now a famous doctor, was also called in for the consultation. The moment he heard the name of the town she came from, a strange light filled his eyes.

In no time he went down through the hospital hall and into her room. He recognized her at once. Though tortured by serious disease, she still had that pair of eyes which seemed to brighten the pale walls of the hospital. Obviously, it didn’t occur to her that the man in the doctor’s gown was the boy who she was kind enough to offer a glass of milk so long ago.

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。

At that moment, Howard made a decision in his heart. _____

Before leaving the hospital, the woman received the huge medical bill. _____