

2025 届高三英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用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。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is probably the man?

A. A waiter.

B. A cashier.

C. A postman.

2. How much is a student ticket?

A. 2 dollars.

B. 4 dollars.

C. 8 dollars.

3. What does the woman want to do?

A. Change a jacket.

B. Return a jacket.

C. Buy another jacket.

4. Which aspect of the film does the woman like?

A. The plot.

B. The music.

C. The dialogue.

5. Why does the man feel upset?

A. Someone said he was ugly.

B. He found his clothes ugly.

C. A guy didn't like his clothes.

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 is the woman's plan?

A. To buy Tom a gift.

B. To invite Tom to France.

C. To give Tom a surprise.

7. What does the woman mean in the end?

A. She needs the man's suggestions.

B. She will give something special to the man.

C. She wants the man to keep the plan secret from Tom.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a library.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In a supermarket.

9. What will the woman do tomorrow evening?

A. Go to a concert.

B. Visit Catherine.

C. Talk with the man.

10. Who is the woman going to call?

A. Joan.

B. Catherine.

C. Mike.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why will the woman be late for the dinner?

A. She will meet an engineer.

B. She has to work overtime.

C. She is asked to repair a computer.

12. Who was invited besides the woman?

A. Joseph.

B. Mary.

C. John.

13. What can we know about the woman?

A. She knows the man well.

B. She dials a wrong number.

C. She works in an advertising company.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Why did the man leave the steel plant?

A. He was badly paid.

B. He was often late.

C. It was closed down.

15. How does the man feel about the working schedule?

A. Satisfied.

B. Disappointed.

C. Indifferent.

16. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Interviewee and Interviewer.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speech mainly about?

A. How to find English material.

B. How to improve English listening.

C. How to understand teachers better.

18. How is the speaker's English listening compared with before?

A. Better.

B. Worse.

C. Unchanged.

19. How many ideas does the speaker offer?
 A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.
 20. What is the speaker's last advice?
 A. To watch English movies. B. To listen to the radio. C. To listen to pop songs.

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

Savannah National Wildlife Refuge

About Us

Savannah National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1927 as a reserve for migratory (迁徙的) birds. The refuge lies in both Georgia and South Carolina, divided by the Savannah River, and includes over 30,000 acres of vital wildlife habitats.

Our Species

Savannah National Wildlife Refuge is an important link in the chain of wildlife refuges along the Atlantic Flyway, attracting thousands of migratory birds annually. The refuge also provides nesting habitats for many animals, such as wood ducks, purple gallinules, bald eagles, swallow-tailed kites and so on. A number of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and countless plant species can also be found here.

What We Do

Protecting wildlife is at the heart of Savannah National Wildlife Refuge. It drives everything U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages in the refuge, from the purposes for which the national wildlife refuge is established to the recreational activities offered. The refuge uses the best conservation practices to manage the land and water within the refuge to help ensure the survival of native wildlife species.

Visit Us

National wildlife refuges offer us all a chance to escape from the stresses of daily life and reconnect with our natural surroundings. There are recreational activities offered year-round at Savannah National Wildlife Refuge including hiking, bicycling, wildlife viewing, photography and fishing. The visitor center is open Monday through Friday from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm. We do not charge an entrance fee. Dogs and other pets are not allowed in the refuge. Contact us by 843-784-2468.

21. Why was Savannah National Wildlife Refuge set up?
 A. To protect migratory birds. B. To attract more visitors.
 C. To raise different animals. D. To hold various activities.

22. What is the main responsibility of Savannah National Wildlife Refuge?
 A. Visitor reception. B. Land management.
 C. Activity planning. D. Wildlife conservation.

23. What can the visitors do in Savannah National Wildlife Refuge?

A. Walk a dog. B. Ride a bike.
 C. Feed wildlife. D. Hunt wood ducks.

B

Only a few adventurous individuals sailed the seas, drove wagons, or rode horses, and the majority of people throughout human history have relied on their own two feet for transportation, moving one step at a time. Perhaps that's why retired *The Wall Street Journal* reporter and cancer survivor Neil King decided to take a journey to explore a small part of America's rich history, seeking to rediscover its roots.

"I was off to do something that was very pure and basic," Neil said, "just to notice things and immerse myself in a walk through one spring that had kind of cleansed my eyes in some ways, or my spirit."

It seemed appropriate to start the journey into America's past in Washington, D. C. "This is the front yard, the nation's front yard," Neil said. "It just seemed like the perfect place to start this walk." Then Neil crossed the Mason-Dixon Line, which runs through the middle of a 19th-century farm. In York, he walked through a cemetery (公墓), where some volunteers were cleaning up and honoring unsung heroes. In Pennsylvania, he stopped for an afternoon to socialize with some locals.

"On the road, I met so many great people that I almost felt were put there by some higher power to interact with me," Neil said. "And indeed, are we not the offspring (后代) of a power greater than ourselves, the power of community?"

Meanwhile, the health benefits of walking are obvious: increased cardio capacity, deeper breathing that energizes the lung, and power to almost every muscle in the body. On another level, moving through the small details of lives intertwined with history and emotion gives him a sense of what we can accomplish.

Neil said, "Finally, I think the walk, despite all the gloomy thoughts that can arise from various episodes in our history and past, unexpectedly filled me with a more constructive expectation for what's to come."

24. Why did Neil choose walking as his travelling mode?
 A. He tried his best to figure out the meaning of life.
 B. He wanted to draw much more attention from others.
 C. He followed the most common practice to improve himself.
 D. He hoped to have the chance to promote American history.

25. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?
 A. Neil's walking experiences.
 B. Neil's knowledge of history.
 C. The famous attractions in the USA.
 D. The uniqueness of Washington, D. C.

26. Which can replace the underlined word “intertwined” in paragraph 5?
 A. satisfied B. connected C. familiar D. busy

27. How did Neil feel in the end?
 A. Shocked. B. Tired. C. Optimistic. D. Curious.

C

The news that some cats play fetch on their own terms won't surprise cat owners. Playing fetch with a cat is a bit different than playing fetch with a dog. Fetching cats tend to dictate (支配) when this play begins and ends. That's the finding of a survey of 900 cat owners.

The vast majority of the participants' cats seemed to pick up the behavior on their own. These cats had no direct training from their owners. “Ultimately, I think the cats are in control,” says Jemma Forman, an animal-behavior scientist at the University of Sussex in Brighton, England. Her team's study adds to scientists' understanding of cat behavior, which has been less studied than that of dogs.

Previous studies had reported that cats could fetch. However, there had been little research into why or how the animals did it, or whether this required training. The inspiration for the new study came from the Bear, a sleek Sphynx cat. “He surprised me one day by bringing a toy to me,” says Elizabeth Renner, a British psychologist.

To see how common this was, Renner teamed up with Forman and a psychologist, David Leavens, from the University of Sussex. They created an online survey and then employed respondents via social media. They targeted people who had cats that played fetch.

The researchers were interested in the animals' agency, which meant they wanted to know who initially came up with the idea of playing fetch. More often than not, they learned it had been the cats. The survey analyzed data from 1,154 cats. Their owners reported that 94 percent of the cats hadn't been trained to fetch. Of the purebred (纯种的) cats studied, Siamese kitties fetched most frequently.

“It's possible that the owners were training their cats without realizing it,” says Dennis Turner, a cat-behavior expert. “Even just throwing a toy left at your feet rewards your cat with time and attention. That strengthens the fetching behavior. Cats learn quickly, if they want to.”

28. What is the difference between cats and dogs in playing fetch?
 A. The intervention. B. The efficiency.
 C. The function. D. The initiative.

29. Who was the first person to launch the study according to the text?
 A. Jemma Forman. B. Elizabeth Renner.
 C. David Leavens. D. Dennis Turner.

30. How did the researchers conduct the study?
 A. By training cats to play fetch.

B. By organizing an online survey.
 C. By employing pet lovers in person.
 D. By comparing current and previous studies.

31. What does Dennis Turner agree with?

A. Cats have the same ability to play fetch as dogs.
 B. The owners should reward their cats by throwing toys.
 C. The owners contribute to cats' playing fetch unintentionally.
 D. It's important to know who started researching on cats.

D

Floating solar panels could supply some electricity needs of the world, a new research has shown. The study, by the researchers from Bangor University, Lancaster University and the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, aimed to calculate the global potential for deploying (部署) low-carbon floating solar arrays. The researchers calculated the daily electrical output of the floating solar panels on nearly 68,000 lakes and reservoirs (水库) around the world, using available climate data of each location.

The researchers' calculations included lakes and reservoirs where floating solar panels are most likely to be installed. They are no more than 10 km from a population centre; they are not in a protected area; they don't dry up and don't freeze for more than six months each year. They estimated the potential output by assuming that the floating solar panels would cover up to 10% of the surface area of these water bodies, with a maximum coverage area of 30 km².

While output varied depending on altitude, latitude and season, the potential annual electricity generation from the floating solar panels on these lakes was 1,302 terawatt hours (TWh), around four times the total annual electricity demand of the UK.

Floating solar panels have a number of additional advantages over land-based solar installations: They free up land for other uses and they keep panels cooler, making them more efficient. There is some evidence for other environmental benefits, including reducing water loss through evaporation by sheltering the lakes' surface from the sun and wind, and reducing algal blooms by limiting light.

However, the researchers warn that further research is needed on the overall environmental impact of floating solar panels. They suggest that decisions to deploy floating solar panels should consider the intended function of water bodies and how they are used, as well as the potential ecological impact. Lead author of the paper, Dr Iestyn Woolway of Bangor University, said, “We still don't know exactly how floating panels might affect the ecosystem within a natural lake, in different conditions and locations.”

32. What do we know about the chosen lakes and reservoirs?
 A. They are remote. B. They are in reserves.
 C. They are conditional. D. They are under development.

33. Which of the following can best describe the technology?
 A. Lacking research. B. Lacking innovation.
 C. Being rich in challenges. D. Being full of potential.

34. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 A. The side effects of the technology are unknown.
 B. Many floating solar panels have been deployed on the lakes.
 C. We should promote the technology regardless of its impact.
 D. The researchers are doing further research on the technology.

35. What may be the best title for the text?
 A. Unlocking the potential of floating solar panels for global energy needs
 B. Calculating the impact of floating solar panels for environmental protection
 C. A new study proves floating solar panels can change energy production
 D. Experts confirm floating solar panels as the ultimate solution to global energy shortage

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。

Vitamin D is one of the essential nutrients for the proper functioning of the body. It is popularly known to be the vitamin we can get from the sun. 36 It can cause serious health problems if not detected in time.

Although many people don't know it, it is not only a vitamin but also a pro-hormone (激素原). The main difference is that vitamins are essential nutrients, but most of them are not found naturally in our body. 37

However, vitamin D can be synthesized (合成) in our organism thanks to the rays of the sun affecting our skin. Also, this vitamin is also found in many foods, such as fish, milk, eggs, mushrooms, seafood, livers, and cereals. So it is very easy for us to include it in our diet. The foods rich in vitamin D fulfill a whole range of essential demands in our organism and benefit our health as well. 38

Lacking vitamin D is extremely common among the population. 39 Major causes and risk factors are overweight or obesity, ageing, fish and dairy deficit in the diet, having dark skin, living in areas without much sun, abusing the sun protection products and staying indoors for too long.

40 Examples include excessive fatigue for no apparent reasons, depression, bone and muscle pain, loss of bone density, rickets in children, hair loss, slow wound healing processes and an increased likelihood of colds and infections.

A. We need to find a balance between them.
 B. That is, our body is unable to create them.
 C. However, a lack of this nutrient is very common.
 D. They can reduce the risk of flu and help bone health.

E. Healthy vitamin D levels are essential for our growth.
 F. About one billion people suffer from low levels of this vitamin.
 G. Lacking vitamin D can increase the risk of diseases and conditions.

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。

Dr Rebecca Bradford's journey from leaving school at 15 to becoming a successful doctor is attracting many people's attention. Her determination to 41 herself has led to great achievements.

After Bradford dropped out of school because of a family tragedy (不幸), she began working in different jobs, which provided her with valuable life experience but not the 42 fulfillment she sought. Despite these early challenges, Bradford remained 43 to her personal development. She decided to pursue further 44 through alternative routes, driven by her deep-seated desire for self-growth and the contribution to society.

Bradford's 45 came after she registered adult education courses, eventually earning her GCSEs and passing her A levels, which helped her enter a 46, where she pursued a degree in medicine and then became a qualified doctor. "This is what I'm meant to 47 my life," Dr Bradford said.

Bradford's success shattered (粉碎) many 48. She said, "When I was young, I was 49 told I would amount to nothing. I got 50 of people telling me I couldn't do things. I wanted to prove that people like me do 51 good things and that they can get jobs that are fulfilling and well-paid."

Bradford's experiences 52 many who may feel disheartened by early academic failures. It reminds people that it is never too late to pursue one's dreams. Her 53 from a school dropout to a respected doctor is a remarkable example of perseverance and self-belief. With determination and willingness to seize educational opportunities, individuals can 54 difficulties and achieve their dreams, regardless of their 55.

41. A. enjoy	B. behave	C. reflect	D. improve
42. A. regular	B. different	C. academic	D. sensitive
43. A. accustomed	B. committed	C. adapted	D. opposed
44. A. education	B. analysis	C. support	D. application
45. A. trouble	B. agreement	C. breakthrough	D. determination
46. A. contest	B. university	C. business	D. hospital
47. A. settle down	B. turn into	C. do with	D. rely on
48. A. dreams	B. slights	C. emotions	D. hobbies
49. A. quickly	B. smoothly	C. constantly	D. strangely
50. A. proud	B. ashamed	C. glad	D. sick
51. A. deserve	B. need	C. obtain	D. donate
52. A. test	B. invite	C. comfort	D. inspire



53. A. solution B. transformation C. negotiation D. conversation
 54. A. avoid B. discover C. abandon D. overcome
 55. A. starting point B. meeting point C. turning point D. selling point

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。

Mary Keji, a resident of Nakituen Korok South area of Rajaf Payam, located seven kilometres west of Juba, the capital of South Sudan, 56 (be) stuck in hardship for a month with her four-year-old sick child due to a lack of a nearby health facility. Her child Agnes Poni suffered from a 57 (combine) of gastritis, flu and skin rash, but didn't get proper medical treatment until the opportunity arose during the visit of the 58 (eleven) batch (一批) of the Chinese medical team to her village.

Keji said that she 59 (previous) had sought treatment from several clinics in Juba, but the condition of her child didn't improve. "I am 60 (please) to have got assistance from the Chinese doctors. I have spent a lot of money 61 (visit) private clinics," Keji said after the Chinese medics gave her medicine which could last for two weeks for her ailing child. "Private clinics are very expensive, 62 the Chinese doctors are treating people here for free."

The headquarters of United Nations Mission in South Sudan is situated on the community land in Nakituen Korok South along the Juba-Yei road. The medical camp was initiated by the Chinese peacekeepers 63 often patrol (巡逻) the community in Nakituen Korok South.

Gabriel Ladu, community secretary of Nakituen Korok South, praised both the Chinese peacekeepers and the medical team 64 providing in-kind medical services to the community. "The Chinese peacekeepers are providing security to the community around the UN headquarters, and the medical services 65 (provide) to the community will help improve the lives of the local people."

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, 你校新来的交换生 Rudy 想去购买一些日常生活用品。但他对周边环境不熟悉, 因此想得到你的帮助。请你用英语给他写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 告知购物地点;
2. 介绍支付方式;
3. 希望一同前往。

注意:

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

Dear Rudy,

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。

Emma was a girl born with a terrible stutter (口吃), which left her lacking in self-confidence. Her world was filled with silence and loneliness until she fell in love with dance—a form of art that allowed her to express herself without words. Despite her love for dancing, Emma still struggled with self-doubt, fearing to display her moves in front of others. She often practiced in front of a mirror, trying to perfect her steps, but the thought of being watched by the audience made her heart race.

As time went on, Emma's passion for dance grew stronger. She began practicing in her small room at home, dancing to the rhythm of the music, feeling as if she could fly. However, the thought of dancing in front of the audience still filled her with anxiety and fear. She worried that people would judge her not only for her dancing but also for her stutter, which made her hesitant to even consider performing.

Emma's family and teachers noticed her love for dance and her unease. They began to encourage her, telling her that everyone might have unique talents and that her dancing was her superpower. They reminded her that dance was a way to tell a story, and that her story was worth telling. They patiently helped her overcome her anxiety, telling her that the most important thing was to enjoy the dance and the process of expressing herself. They would sit with her, talking about her fears and helping her find ways to manage them.

With the support of her family and teachers, Emma started attending dance classes and gradually performed in small groups. Each time she stood on stage, she felt nervous, but over time, she learned how to turn her nervousness into strength. She imagined herself dancing well, and with each performance, her confidence grew. To make her dancing more lively, she started to add some of her own personality to her dance moves. Her family often watched her practice, offering words of encouragement and they helped her believe in herself.

注意:

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

Later, the school organized a dance competition.

The audience watched with full attention as Emma danced.