

## 2024-2025 学年度下期 2027 届 6 月阶段性考试

## 英语试卷

考试时间: 120 分钟

满分: 150 分

## 注意事项:

1. 答题前, 务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时, 必须使用 2B 铅笔将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, 再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时, 必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔, 将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答, 在试题卷上答题无效。

## 第一部分 听力(共 20 题, 每小题 1.5 分, 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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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 does the man buy online?

A. Books.

B. Clothes.

C. Shoes.

## 2. What is the man's boss like?

A. She is sociable.

B. She is humorous.

C. She is serious.

## 3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Healthy food.

B. Eating habits.

C. Weight loss.

## 4. Why did the woman leave her former job?

A. It wasn't challenging.

B. It was a badly-paid job.

C. It required professional skills.

## 5. How will the man deal with the printer?

A. Have it fixed.

B. Return it.

C. Exchange it.

## 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 do we know about the woman?

A. She likes watching movies.

B. She enjoys outdoor activities.

C. She is pleased with the rainy weather.

## 7. What did the man do last weekend?

A. He did some gardening.

B. He went to a restaurant.

C. He did weekend shopping.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. Over the phone.                      B. In a company.                      C. At a bookstore.

9. What language is required for the job?

- A. German.                                B. Chinese.                              C. Spanish.

10. What will the man do next week?

- A. Start work.                              B. Attend an interview.                      C. Complete an application form.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What was the man doing when the argument broke out?

- A. He was sleeping.  
B. He was driving home.  
C. He was talking with the woman.

12. What does the man think of Tara's words?

- A. Doubtful.                                B. Reliable.                                C. Surprising.

13. What was the cause of the argument?

- A. The cars crashed into each other.  
B. A driver was going the wrong way.  
C. The drivers didn't let each other through.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What excited Greg's interest in reading?

- A. His summer vacation.  
B. His grandmother's books.  
C. His parents' encouragement.

15. Who inspired Greg to become a writer?

- A. His parents.                              B. His grandmother.                              C. His teacher.

16. How did Greg feel about his first novel?

- A. Proud.                                      B. Content.                                      C. Disappointed.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Whom is the speaker addressing?

- A. University graduates.                      B. University freshmen.                      C. High school students.

18. What did the speaker do in his first year of university?

- A. He served as a part-time reporter.  
B. He studied history as a researcher.  
C. He worked at a local radio station.

19. Why does the speaker encourage students to join clubs?

- A. They can find their true interest.  
B. They can enrich their university life.  
C. They can improve their communication skills.

20. What is the purpose of the talk?

- A. To introduce a club.                      B. To give some advice.                      C. To share experiences.

**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，选出最佳答案。

**A****Famous Theaters in Milan**

Whether you're in the mood for opera, ballet or theater, here's a list of the performing arts venues in Milan, Italy.

**Cariplo Teatro**

The theater, which was firstly created as a cinema house, hosts a full calendar of symphonic and choral music today. Its productions range from the classics to the contemporary, with symphonic tributes (献礼篇) to Pink Floyd, the Beatles, and Queen. Tickets range from 8 to 15 euros.

**Scala Teatro**

It's been set up with the first public performance of Antonio Salieri's *L'Europa Riconosciuta* since 1778. There are operatic performances mostly year-round, because the theater is closed during the month of August. It also stages ballet and classical music performances. Tickets range from 24 to 40 euros.

**Pompeii Teatro**

Pompeii Teatro, Italy's first public theater, has continuously staged some of western playhouse's most challenging works of Euripides and Shakespeare since it launched in the post-war years. Plays here are guaranteed to be exciting and enjoyable. Tickets are priced from 20 to 25 euros.

**Manzoni Teatro**

Originally started as a theatre for dramatic plays, it was destroyed by Allied bombs in 1943. Rebuilt at a new location near La Scala, it was reopened in 1950. The theater today is a great space for plays, variety shows, and musical performances. Tickets start at 18 euros, and parents can frequently find productions that will appeal to young children.

21. What will you choose to do if you are on a budget?

- A. Listen to symphonic and choral music.
- B. Appreciate dramatic plays with your kids.
- C. Watch Antonio Salieri's *L'Europa Riconosciuta*.
- D. Enjoy classical dramas at Italy's first public playhouse.

22. At which theater are people sure to watch some thrilling plays?

- A. Cariplo Teatro.
- B. Scala Teatro.
- C. Pompeii Teatro.
- D. Manzoni Teatro.

23. What attracts audience to Manzoni Teatro?

- A. Its unique design style.
- B. Its wide range of shows.
- C. Its easy access to performers.
- D. Its new location near La Scala.

**B**

"Entire subway absorbed in the small devices held in hand. Some sort of worship?" The tweet by Joyce Carol Oates in 2019, alongside a photo of riders holding mobile phones, as if in prayer, captures how society holds technology sacred. Most people check their phones on waking and before sleeping, replacing an earlier generations' prayer routine.

"Technology has become religion," writes Greg Epstein, a "humanist" chaplain (牧师) who works at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in his controversial new book *Tech Agnostic*. Believe him?

There are plenty of parallels. Both tech and religion have gods, which in Silicon Valley might be legendary



leaders such as Jobs or Musk, with devoted followers. Tech firms and religions are also considered as all-powerful and wealthy. Like monasteries, tech companies are secretive and boast unique cultures and rules. Techies can sound as if they are expressing religious principles, too. Google's original motto "Don't be evil" has biblical tones. Mr. Musk has described his interplanetary ambitions as aiming to "extend the light of consciousness to the stars".

The first half of Tech Agnostic does an excellent job of exploring how tech companies have persuaded people to faithfully believe in their mission and team. Epstein excels when he applies religious knowledge to tech research, providing unique insights. His observations are fascinating and insightful.

But such insights are rare in the second half of the book. Instead, he recites a long list of familiar worries about technology, blaming it for excessive screen time, unstable gig economy jobs, and heavy monitoring via facial recognition and online ads. For every technology, he has found someone to criticize it exaggeratedly, then slightly softens the criticism (for the sake of fairness), but still lets the point stand.

This is a missed opportunity. Too few have explored tech leaders' religious beliefs, from AI pioneers' fascination with Jewish mysticism to Jobs' Zen Buddhism practice. Meanwhile, Pope (教皇) Francis has held several meetings with AI experts in Rome. At the start of the book, Mr. Epstein asks: "Am I speaking literally? Yes." He is not lying. The book presents an interesting theory but falls short in fully addressing the topic.

24. What is the function of the first paragraph?

- A. To give an explanation.
- B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To support an argument.
- D. To summarize the information.

25. The underlined word "monasteries" in paragraph 3 probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. religious places
- B. corporate offices
- C. educational centers
- D. government buildings

26. How does Epstein deal with the second half of his book?

- A. He explores new and unique insights.
- B. He focuses on positive aspects of technology.
- C. He voices fierce criticism against technology.
- D. He repeats common concerns about technology.

27. What does the author think about the book?

- A. It provides a detailed guide to technology.
- B. It has an appealing idea but lacks deep analysis.
- C. It offers a balanced view of technology's impact.
- D. It criticizes technology without providing solutions.

### C

Two paralyzed patients have been able to walk short distances and even climb stairs after being implanted with electrodes (电极) in their brains. In a world first, surgeons used a technique called deep brain stimulation to "re-awaken" inactive nerve fibers in the spinal cord and re-establish control of the leg muscles.

The breakthrough came after neuroscientists at the Swiss Federal Technology Institute in Lausanne (EPFL) used AI to map all the neurons in the brain involved in helping rats and mice walk. To their surprise, a region called the lateral hypothalamus—known to be involved in arousal and motivation—was found to have a role in walking. It was so unexpected that the finding was initially questioned by other scientists who peer reviewed the paper for the journal Nature Medicine.

After successful tests in rats and mice, the Swiss team then implanted electrodes in the lateral hypothalamus of the human patients. The technique is carried out while patients are wide awake. Only then can surgeons be sure they have reached the right area in the brain, with the right strength of stimulation.

Professor Jocelyne Bloch, who carried out the operations at Lausanne University Hospital, said: “Once the electrode was in place and we performed the stimulation, the first patient immediately said, ‘I feel my legs’. When we increased the stimulation she said, ‘I feel the urge to walk!’”

Scientists believe the lateral hypothalamus sends signals down nerve fibres that remain undamaged after the spinal injury, which helps engage the remaining nerve connections and improve neurological recovery.

The two patients did not make a complete recovery from their injury, and were only able to walk slowly over short distances with a stick or “walker”. But the Lausanne team has already shown it is possible to restore movement by using implants in the spinal cord. They hope that stimulating both the spine and the brain in future will enhance recovery and help patients walk further and faster.

28. What procedure allowed the patients to regain some mobility?

- A. Deep brain stimulation.
- B. Spinal cord recovery.
- C. Leg muscles improvement.
- D. Artificial intelligence mapping.

29. What was the first reaction of other scientists to the discovery?

- A. Excitement.
- B. Skepticism.
- C. Acceptance.
- D. Indifference.

30. Why is the technique performed while the patient is awake?

- A. To minimize surgical risks.
- B. To speed up the implantation process.
- C. To confirm the correct spot and stimulation level.
- D. To ensure the patient experiences minimal discomfort.

31. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Artificial limbs are used for recovery
- B. Brain part has new roles in movement
- C. Regaining the ability to walk requires hi-tech
- D. Paralyzed patients walk with brain electrodes

#### D

Any schoolchild knows that a whale breathes through its blowhole. Fewer know that a blowhole is a nostril (鼻孔) slightly changed by evolution into a form more useful for a mammal that spends its life at sea. And only a dedicated expert would know that while toothed whales, such as sperm whales, have one hole, baleen (鲸须) whales, such as humpback and Rice whales, have two.

Even among the baleen whales, the placing of those nostrils differs. In some species they are close together. In others, they are much further apart. In a paper published in *Biology Letters* Conor Ryan, a marine biologist at the Scottish Association for Marine Science, suggests why that might be. Having two nostrils, he argues, helps whales smell in stereo (立体空间).

Many types of baleen whales eat tiny animals known as zooplankton (浮游动物), which they catch by filtering them from seawater using the sheets of fibrous baleen that have replaced teeth in their mouths. But to eat something you first have to find it. Toothed whales do not hunt by scent. In fact, the olfactory bulb—the part of the



brain that processes smell—is absent in such creatures. But baleen whales still have olfactory bulbs, which suggests smell remains important. And scent can indeed give zooplankton away. Zooplankton like to eat other tiny creatures called phytoplankton (浮游植物). When these are under attack, they release a special gas called dimethyl sulphide, which in turn attracts baleen whales.

Most animals have stereoscopic senses. Having two eyes, for instance, allows an animal to compare the images from each in order to perceive depth. Having two ears lets them locate the direction from which a sound is coming. Dr Ryan theorized that paired blowholes might bring baleen whales the same sorts of benefits.

The farther apart the sensory organs are, the more information can be extracted by the animal that bears them. The researchers used drones to photograph the nostrils of 143 whales belonging to 14 different species. Sure enough, baleen whales that often eat zooplankton, such as the North Atlantic right whale, have nostrils that are farther apart than do those, such as humpback whales, that eat zooplankton occasionally. Besides allowing them to breathe, it seems that some whales use their blowholes to determine in which direction dinner lies.

32. What do we know about whales' nostrils according to the first two paragraphs?

- A. They are adapted ones.
- B. They are developed merely for smell.
- C. They are not easy to detect.
- D. They are fixed universally in numbers.

33. What plays a role when baleen whales hunt zooplankton?

- A. The teeth that baleen whales have.
- B. The smell that phytoplankton send.
- C. The sound waves that zooplankton create.
- D. The chemical signals that zooplankton give off.

34. How is the concept of stereoscopic senses explained in paragraph 4?

- A. By quoting a theory.
- B. By using examples.
- C. By making contrast.
- D. By making inferences.

35. What is the position of nostrils related to according to the last paragraph?

- A. The sense of smell.
- B. The possibility to attract food.
- C. The ability to locate food.
- D. The ability to communicate.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每题 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。

Every animal sleeps, but the reason for this has remained foggy. When lab rats are not allowed to sleep, they die within a month. 36. \_\_\_\_\_

One idea is that sleep helps us strengthen new memories. 37. \_\_\_\_\_ We know that, while awake, fresh memories are recorded by reinforcing (加强) connections between brain cells, but the memory processes that take place while we sleep have been unclear.

Support is growing for a theory that sleep evolved so that connections between neurons(神经元) in the brain can be weakened overnight, making room for fresh memories to form the next day. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ Now we have the most direct evidence yet that he is right. 39. \_\_\_\_\_ The synapses in the mice taken at the end of a period of sleep were 18 per cent smaller than those taken before sleep, showing that the connections between neurons weaken while sleeping.

If Tononi's theory is right, it would explain why, when we miss a night's, we find it harder the next day to

concentrate and learn new information — our brains may have smaller room for new experiences.

Their research also suggests how we may build lasting memories over time even though the synapses become thinner.

The team discovered that some synapses seem to be protected and stayed the same size. 40. \_\_\_\_\_ “You keep what matters,” Tononi says.

- A. We should also try to sleep well the night before.
- B. It's as if the brain is preserving its most important memories.
- C. Similarly, when people go for a few days without sleeping, they get sick.
- D. The processes take place to stop our brains becoming loaded with memories.
- E. That's why students do better in tests if they get a chance to sleep after learning.
- F. “Sleep is the price we pay for learning,” says Giulio Tononi, who developed the idea.
- G. Tononi's team measured the size of these connections, or synapses, in the brains of 12 mice.

### 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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Just several days ago, a violent storm hit our community. I looked out of the window and witnessed a tree being abused by the 41 winds. The branches bent, and moved back and forth, thanks to their 42 to avoid breaking. The leaves desperately stuck to the branches because their life depended on the tree. The powerful trunk that 43 the tree upright bent slightly backwards from the force in a battle to 44 its position.

After the storm had passed, the tree gracefully returned to its original position standing tall among the chaos. It managed to 45 the storm. It didn't look the same as leaves had fallen from its branches and the soil had loosened a bit, but what 46 is that the tree won the fight for its life.

For a long time, I couldn't understand why this tree 47 my attention the way it did. As time passed, it became obvious that it wasn't just about the tree but about the roots, which, although unseen, dig deep into the soil providing 48 and nutrition. The roots allow the tree to be able to take a 49 because they are there to support it.

I couldn't but ask myself how deep the roots are in my life. Therefore, the next time you catch your kids misbehaving, when the job is driving you crazy, when you are underpaid and the 50 is tight, and when the storms of life are raging, go back to your roots. Life is full of 51. They will make you swing, make you 52, make you lose some leaves. But the deeper your roots are, the stronger you stand.

Faced with 53 you might bend but don't break. No matter how hard the wind blows, don't let life 54 you into an uncomfortable position. Your 55 lies in your roots.

- |                     |              |                |                |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. mild         | B. fierce    | C. gentle      | D. running     |
| 42. A. height       | B. thickness | C. flexibility | D. outline     |
| 43. A. held         | B. tied      | C. pulled      | D. raised      |
| 44. A. achieve      | B. reach     | C. establish   | D. maintain    |
| 45. A. explore      | B. avoid     | C. chase       | D. survive     |
| 46. A. counts       | B. differs   | C. concerns    | D. reflects    |
| 47. A. fixed        | B. caught    | C. escaped     | D. transferred |
| 48. A. surroundings | B. resources | C. probability | D. stability   |



- |                      |               |             |                |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 49. A. beating       | B. stand      | C. chance   | D. turning     |
| 50. A. security      | B. deadline   | C. money    | D. community   |
| 51. A. surprises     | B. choices    | C. storms   | D. changes     |
| 52. A. smile         | B. bend       | C. hesitate | D. advance     |
| 53. A. opportunities | B. challenges | C. tasks    | D. differences |
| 54. A. trick         | B. argue      | C. force    | D. admit       |
| 55. A. courage       | B. ambition   | C. value    | D. strength    |

## 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。

“Experience China: Dunhuang Culture Enters New Zealand” exhibition kicked off in New Zealand’s largest city Auckland on Monday. The exhibition 56 (bring) by the Gansu Provincial Information Office and the Dunhuang Academy, with the aim of vividly showcasing the rich cultural heritage of China.

The exhibition featured a systemic selection of Dunhuang murals, colored sculptures, and cave models. It also 57 (digital) restored Cave 285 of the Mogao Grottoes. These efforts allowed the audience to bury 58 (they) in the historical and cultural essence of the Dunhuang Grottoes.

Additionally, performers from the Gansu Performing Arts Group charmed (吸引) the audience with traditional Dunhuang music and dance, offering 59 unforgettable audio-visual experience. It aimed to enhance cultural exchanges 60 China and New Zealand while promoting people-to-people exchanges by displaying the unique charm of Dunhuang Grottoes art.

According to the organizers, Dunhuang culture is an essential part of the 61 (diverse) of world culture. Civilizations have become 62 (rich) and more colorful with exchanges and mutual learning. They hoped that this exhibition can contribute to 63 (promote) the people- to- people links in the two countries, facilitating healthy and stable development of bilateral (双边的) relations.

“This exhibition is really significant, 64 brings a rare opportunity for New Zealanders 65 (engage) with one of the most important cultural and religious sites in the world and facilitates people-to-people exchanges,” said New Zealand parliament member Jenny Salesa.

## 第四部分 单词拼写 (共 20 小题; 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 10 分)

根据首字母和汉语提示写出单词并用其正确形式填空, 使句子完整, 句意正确。

66. C contemporary (当代的) Yingge dancing is closely related to *Outlaws of the Marsh*, a classic Chinese novel.
67. I have yet to e encounter (遇到) a single human being who says, “There’s a bunch of plastic in my brain and I’m totally cool with that,” he said.
68. On Cultural Diversity Day, we focus on finding similarities, working to overcome differences, and creating a more harmonious and i inclusive (包容的) society that accepts and values differences.
69. They also e estimate (估计) how much plastic leaked into the environment at each stage.
70. During this time, the brain u undergoes (经历) greater development in areas related to higher-level thinking, which brings more complex emotions.
71. A study c conducted (被实施的) during the 2021SpaceX Inspiration4 mission, which lasted for three days, makes this question clearer.



72. In her career as an e\_\_\_\_\_ (进化论的) biologist, Chinara Canori from the University of Parma in Italy has found that dogs blink more around other dogs, and even around humans, than they do outside these social interactions.
73. If the c\_\_\_\_\_ (被捕获的) star had a planet, the planet would also be sent on a fast journey.
74. Consider a mother who has not seen her daughter for several months and notices the daughter has gained n\_\_\_\_\_ (显而易见的) weight, yet still says she looks great.
75. Stress, smoking, and unhealthy environments can a\_\_\_\_\_ (加速) this shortening process.
76. Computers offer a much greater degree of f\_\_\_\_\_ (灵活性) in the way work is organized.
77. The disease is thought to have o\_\_\_\_\_ (起源于) in the tropics.
78. This study explores the t\_\_\_\_\_ (理论的) basis of artificial intelligence development.
79. They d\_\_\_\_\_ (宣称) that they would never give up the fight for freedom.
80. I started practicing saying “no” in small, low-pressure situation, d\_\_\_\_\_ (拒绝) extra work that would overload my schedule, and setting boundaries with others.
81. They are l\_\_\_\_\_ (装载) the truck with the boxes of goods.
82. Don't touch the e\_\_\_\_\_ (展览品) in the science museum.
83. Although he has rich knowledge, he is l\_\_\_\_\_ (缺乏) in practical experience.
84. This company has decided to s\_\_\_\_\_ (赞助) the upcoming international sports event to increase its brand awareness.
85. As the story u\_\_\_\_\_ (展开) throughout the past week, I experienced the gamut of emotions: shock, anger, sadness, disgust, confusion.

## 第五部分 写作（共两节，满分 30 分）

### 第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你校交换生 Mike 准备参加“令人惊叹的中国（Amazing China）”短视频大赛，特发邮件向你征询视频创意。请你给他回一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1. 提出建议；
2. 阐明理由。

注意：

1. 词数 80 字左右；
2. 可适当添加细节使内容连贯；
3. 文中不得出现真实姓名和校名。

Dear Mike,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

## 第二节（满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写一段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Most people think that procrastination (拖延症) is a negative habit. But people like me who routinely put off doing assignments, are likely to defend our “slower” approach to getting tasks done.

I'm the only procrastinator in my family. My parents and sister were all born with the “do it right now” gift. They are always in a rush, as if closely rushed by an invisible deadline. Personally, I prefer a more relaxed pace. When my parents voiced their concern about my tendencies, saying “Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today,” “No way!” I responded, confidently presenting my research as a defense. It said people procrastinated when they need to solve a problem or commit to a topic or project. In these cases, delaying a decision can be beneficial. This was because our minds continue to reflect on problems even when we were not actively thinking about them, which could lead to more creative solutions. My findings filled me with satisfaction and pride. My method of getting things done was just as good as my sister's...or so I thought.

At school we'd been talking about architecture and design. As part of the final assessment my teacher Mr. Smith announced an exciting project that each student would have a month to complete. We were expected to choose our materials, construct a small building and make use of things we had learned in class. Not only would the winners receive extra credit, but the winning constructions would be proudly displayed in the cafeteria. “I have no clue how I could get it done,” my friend Nate sighed in despair. I didn't say anything. Not because I shared his anxiety but because I was not nervous at all. I loved hands-on projects! Picturing my brilliant work exhibited in the cafeteria, I was fully convinced that I would definitely produce something that could impress everyone. So relaxed was I that I didn't give it a second thought for weeks.

Before I knew it, I had only one day left for the project. In a panic I hastily and quickly glued together what I pulled out from our recycle bin, my hands shaking with the weight of each hasty decision. The finished result looked miserable. Several of my classmates, including Nate, had created amazingly detailed constructions. They used materials like clay, wood and so on and were highly praised by Mr. Smith. When I saw their models, I felt even more embarrassed about mine. It was obvious that they had put a lot more time into the assignment than I had.

注意：

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

That taught me a great lesson. \_\_\_\_\_

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**2024-2025 学年度下期 2027 届 6 月阶段性考试****参考答案**

听力答案:

1-5 ACBAC      6-10 CCACB      11-15 AACBC      16-20 BBAAB

阅读理解答案:

21-23 ACB      24-27 BADB      28-31 ABCD      32-35 ABBC

七选五答案:

36-40 CEFGB

完形填空答案:

41-45 BCADD      46-50 ABDAC      51-55 CBBCD

语法填空答案:

56. was brought    57. digitally    58. themselves    59. an    60. between  
61. diversity    62. richer    63. promoting    64. which    65. to engage

单词拼写答案:

66. contemporary    67. encounter    68. inclusive    69. estimated    70. undergoes  
71. conducted    72. evolutionary    73. captured    74. noticeable    75. accelerate  
76. flexibility    77. originated    78. theoretical    79. declared    80. declining  
81. loading    82. exhibits    83. lacking    84. sponsor    85. unfolded

写作

第一节 参考范文

Dear Mike,

I was thrilled to learn that you are planning to take part in the “Amazing China” short video competition. I’m writing to share some ideas with you.

If I were in your shoes, I would consider creating a short video showcasing China’s advancements in smart agriculture. In today’s age, we witness farmers utilizing state-of-the-art technologies and tools for agricultural practices, monitoring, and overall management. These advancements have significantly enhanced efficiency and have played a vital role in ensuring the country’s food security. I believe that highlighting the remarkable transformations in Chinese agriculture would capture the interest of the audience.

I wish you the best of luck, and may your entry truly shine in the competition!

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 参考范文

That taught me a great lesson. I learnt from that day the importance of deciding on my priorities and budgeting my time. From then on, I tackled things a lot earlier instead of putting things off until tomorrow. As a result, not only did I finish my tasks on time, but also I felt better because I didn’t have to panic at the last minute. At the end of the semester, my work was chosen by Mr. Smith on another occasion. Seeing my change, my parents and my sister were so proud of me. It dawned on me that getting things done on time instead of being a procrastinator really counted.