



英语试题

2025.2

本试卷共 10 页，考试时间 120 分钟，总分 150 分。

注意事项:

- 1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题纸上。
- 2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题纸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，将答案写在题纸上。写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后，将本试卷和答题纸一并交回。

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，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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15. B. £ 9.18 C. £ 9.15

答案是 C。

1. What will the woman do tomorrow?
A. Have a yoga class. B. Take a morning jog. C. Make a workout plan.
2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A meal. B. A restaurant. C. A choice.
3. When should the train leave according to the timetable?
A. At 6:15. B. At 6:45. C. At 7:05.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place:
A. In the library. B. In the gym. C. In the dormitory.
5. How does the man sound?
A. Excited. B. Grateful. C. Worried.

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 至 7 题。

6. What did John like about the movie?

- A. The action.
- B. The theme.
- C. The plot.
7. What was John's opinion about the end of the film?
- A. Perfect.
- B. Terrible.
- C. Ordinary.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the man doing at first?

- A. Discussing a local region. B. Making a weather report. C. Sharing a piece of news.
9. What will the weather possibly be like on Saturday?
- A. Rainy B. Sunny. C. Windy.
10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
- A. Workmates. B. Father and daughter. C. Husband and wife.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does Laura decide to do in 2025?

- A. Take a cooking class. B. Maintain regular exercise. C. Change an unhealthy diet.
12. Why does Michael want to plan meals in advance?
- A. To have healthy eating. B. To add more vegetables. C. To build good habits.
13. How do Laura and Michael plan to support each other?
- A. By doing sports together. B. By sharing progress updates. C. By exchanging fresh ideas.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. Why did Harry publish his first book?

- A. To promote a beautiful place.
B. To share his travel experience.
C. To teach photography techniques.
15. When did Harry began to make money?
A. At 12. B. At 15. C. At 18.
16. How does Harry capture natural beauty in his photos?
A. By using editing software. B. By visiting many locations. C. By presenting original shots.
17. What did Harry owe his success to?
A. Hard work. B. Strong passions. C. Careful planning.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is probably the man?

- A. A famous author. B. An exchange student. C. A literature professor.

19. How many parts does the course grade consist of?

- A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

20. What will lead to failure in the final paper?

- A. Copying others' works. B. Making academic mistakes. C. Having late submissions.

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

Discover Your Guided Tour at UNESCO

Introduction to UNESCO House

Located in Paris's 7th arrondissement near the Eiffel Tower, UNESCO House has been home to the headquarters of this specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) since 1958. Designed by architects Bernard Zehrufuss, Marcel Breuer and Luigi Nervi, this modern architectural treasure reflects the spirit of collaboration and innovation.

Tour Highlights

This guided tour, which focuses on the actions and impact of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), will allow you to discover its operation as well as its values. Accompanied by your guide, you will pass through the institution's iconic spaces, and will discover the exceptional works of art housed in UNESCO House: from Miró to Picasso, from Giacometti to Calder, as well as the Tolerance Square or the Japanese Garden...a unique and unexpected collection unfolds along the way.

Useful information

Booking Requirements: For security reasons, visitors must email their full names and birth dates at least 3 days before the visit. Failing to do so will result in denied access.

Special Groups: Disabled visitors are entitled to free admission, but the accompanying person need a paid ticket.

Language: Tours are available in multiple languages, including French, English, German, and more.

Cancellations: UNESCO reserves the right to cancel the visit due to security concerns or high level events with refunds offered.

<i>Book your ticket</i>	
Number of persons	
ADULT €15.00	- 0 +
-12 YO €6.00	- 0 +
-18 YO €8.00	- 0 +
TOTAL	0.00 €

21. What is the key feature of the guided tour at UNESCO House?

- A. It showcases the exceptional works of artists.
 - B. It introduces the work and influence of UNESCO.
 - C. It shares the essential values of the United Nations.
 - D. It explores the architecture and design of the building.
22. How much would a couple with two children under 12 pay for admission?
- A. € 27. B. € 29. C. € 42. D. € 46.
23. What are visitors required to do before the visit?
- A. Reserve hotel rooms. B. Have a security check.
- C. Choose a preferred language. D. Submit personal information.

B

Street artist Banksy has caught attention this summer with a striking series of artworks across London. The pieces, all featuring animals, have appeared in various public spaces, leaving both locals and visitors surprised and curious. While Banksy's true identity remains unknown, he has used social media to share these works, further strengthening his image as an artist whose art often tackles social issues.

The recent series includes a range of animal-themed images, such as a black goat on an industrial building, two elephants seemingly talking through windows, monkeys swinging across a bridge, and a wolf painted on a satellite dish. These works have appeared in different areas of London and sparked much discussion, with many wondering about their meaning. Some critics believe the series may be a comment on the U.K., suggesting that humanity might eventually destroy itself, allowing nature to take over the city. Others have pointed out the artist's ongoing concerns with environmental and animal welfare issues.

Banksy's art is known for mixing humor with deeper social messages. While his pieces often make people laugh and grab attention, they also encourage viewers to think critically about the world around them. Art dealers say that, despite his anti-establishment themes, his work has strong commercial value, which makes it even more attractive. His ability to challenge the traditional art world while appealing to both collectors and the public has only increased his reputation as a global cultural figure.

One key reason for Banksy's continued success is his ability to stay anonymous (匿名). His hidden identity allows him to share bold opinions without the criticism. This mystery, along with his reputation for charity work, has helped keep his appeal strong. Through his latest animal-themed series, Banksy highlights important issues like animal rights and environmental concerns while encouraging the public to think more deeply about society, art, and activism.

24. What can we know about Banksy from paragraph 1?
- A. His reputation is built offline. B. His works are privately collected.
- C. His art centers around social issues. D. His pieces have caught global attention.
25. What is a possible interpretation of Banksy's recent works?

- A. They indicate the fight for human rights. B. They reflect the dominance of technology.
C. They show the development of modern art. D. They symbolize the collapse of civilization.
26. Which of the following best describes Banksy?
A. Humorous and innovative. B. Conventional and humble.
C. Curious and diligent. D. Patient and determined.
27. Why might Banksy maintain anonymity?
A. To protect his own privacy. B. To avoid primary legal issues.
C. To boost the mystery in his art. D. To share personal views risk-free.

C

It's probably not surprising that a new study has linked added sugar consumption to an increased risk of heart disease, but a less expected discovery is that those who have an occasional sweet treat appear to be at a reduced risk of cardiovascular (心血管的) problems.

Eating a cake, or chocolate bar every so often may be better for your heart than a "zero-sugar" diet, according to the research team from Lund University in Sweden. However, this relationship doesn't hold for other types of sugar consumption, like fizzy drinks and sugary toppings.

The researchers looked at records of 69,705 people in Swedish public health databases. The participants, aged between 45 and 83, were quizzed on their diet and lifestyle in 1997 and 2009, then tracked up to 2019. "The most striking finding is the varying relationship between different sources of added sugar and cardiovascular disease risk," says epidemiologist Suzanne Janzi. "This surprising contrast highlights the importance of considering not just the amount of sugar consumed, but its source and context."

According to the study, sugar intake was grouped into three categories: sugary toppings, sweet treats, and sweetened beverages (饮料). Type of added sugar consumed was then cross-referenced against seven types of cardiovascular diseases, with several other risk factors like smoking taken into account. Research findings also indicated the lowest risks across all cardiovascular diseases were found in those who limited themselves to sweet treats every now and again.

There's a lot to consider when it comes to the different ways we get our sugar. "Liquid sugars, found in sweetened beverages, typically make you feel less full than solid forms, potentially leading to overconsumption," says Janzi. "Context also matters—treats are often enjoyed in social settings or special occasions."

Bear in mind that these findings suggest relationships, rather than proving cause and effect. They also don't factor in other health consequences—like damage to teeth. The researchers suggest future studies could look in more detail at associations between sugar, heart disease, and obesity, for example. "While our observational study cannot establish causation, it suggests that extremely low sugar intake may not be necessary or beneficial for cardiovascular health," says Janzi.

28. What does the underlined phrase "hold for" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Differ from. B. Lead to. C. Apply to. D. Originate from.

29. Which type of added sugar contributes least to cardiovascular diseases?

- A. Sugary toppings. B. Sweet treats. C. Solid sugars. D. Sweetened beverages.

30. What may Janzi agree with according to the last two paragraphs?

- A. The context of sugar consumption counts.
B. Tooth damage mainly arises from sugar intake.
C. Extremely low sugar intake is always necessary.
D. Liquid sugars usually create a feeling of fullness.

31. What is the best title of the text?

- A. Sugar Intake: Be to Blame for Obesity B. Cardiovascular Health: Cause and Effect
C. Hidden Killers: Sugary Drinks and Toppings D. Occasional Sweet Treats: Better for Your Heart

D

Mapping explorers of Wikipedia (维基百科) rabbit holes has revealed three different styles of human curiosity: the "busybody", the "hunter", and the "dancer".

Wikipedia, as the world's largest online encyclopedia, is now helping social scientists, in their study, deepen the definition of curiosity by tracing how searchers move among topics and lose themselves in these Wiki rabbit holes.

In Wikipedia, a busybody traces a winding route through many often distantly related topics. A hunter, in contrast, searches with sustained focus, moving among a relatively small number of closely related articles. A dancer links together highly distinct topics to try to combine into new ideas. "Curiosity actually works by connecting pieces of information...to stuff that we already know," says University of Pennsylvania network scientist Dani Bassett.

The team tracked more than 482,000 people using Wikipedia's mobile app in 50 countries or territories and 14 languages, and charted these users' paths using "knowledge networks" of connected information, which present how closely one search topic is related to another. Beyond just mapping the connections, they linked curiosity styles to indicators of well-being, inequality, and other measures.

In countries with higher education levels and greater gender equality, people browsed (浏览) more like busybodies. In countries with lower scores on these variables, people browsed like hunters. Bassett assumes that in countries with less equality, there may be a restriction of knowledge production that pushes people more toward this intense focus. Dancer patterns, more recently confirmed, were excluded.

Princeton University psychologist Erik Nook praised the study for its "astonishingly broad" range. The team, he says, brought together specialized knowledge from a range of fields to reveal a host of insights into human behavior.

The seeds of this work were actually planted in 2016 when Bassett and Perry Zurn, a professor of philosophy, noticed that creativity was well-studied, but curiosity, its necessary condition, was not. After extensively studying

2,000 years of Western literature, Zurn identified various curiosity styles, including the three mentioned. Wikipedia then served as a real-world test bed to confirm this classification.

32. What is the purpose of the study by social scientists?

- A. To better understand curiosity.
- B. To find different curiosity styles.
- C. To promote Wikipedia's mobile app.
- D. To analyze the education differences.

33. How may a "hunter" search on Wikipedia?

- A. From "cat" to "coffee" to "cat cafe".
- B. From "cat" to "cat diet" to "cat sleep".
- C. From "cat" to "chemicals" to "universe".
- D. From "cat" to "Egyptian cat" to "ancient Egypt".

34. What kind of people act more like busybodies?

- A. People with better education.
- B. People with greater happiness.
- C. People from less equal society.
- D. People from less developed nations.

35. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. A new research method.
- B. The origin of the research.
- C. Previous research findings.
- D. Limitations of prior research.

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。

What is "Spaving"?

Impulse buying. Paying bills late. Emotional spending. 36. But other practices are more harmful—like "spaving. "

"Spaving" refers to the act of spending in order to save. With many items on sale, spavers purchase a lot of discounted goods, believing they can save in the long term. 37. In fact, they can trick you into spending more, leading to credit card debt. To avoid falling into the trap of spaving, experts share practical tips on how to make wiser purchasing decisions.

38

Resist the desire to spave by avoiding sale reminders however possible. It is advised to unsubscribe from newsletters that send you the latest sales and deals from your favorite brands. Turn off notifications in deal apps—or delete them altogether.

Set aside a waiting period

Always sleep on a potential purchase to give yourself time to think it over. 39. Experts recommend adopting a 24-hour waiting period, or even going a step further with a 48-hour rule before buying something, even if it's on sale.

Make a spending budget

Assess your spending habits to create awareness and come up with a plan to cut back little by little. It's also a good idea to take a look at just how much you've spent over the year so far on excess purchases, which can be shocking and give you an urge to make changes.

If you're buying something to make yourself feel better after a bad day or as a reward for a job well done, the fleeting feelings will pass. 40.

- A. Avoid sale pushes
- B. Stick to your shopping list
- C. It's clear why these financial habits are bad
- D. This allows that excitement of the deal to fade
- E. If you do, even another ten dollars will be spent
- F. However, cheap items are not necessarily good deals
- G. So do find other ways to cope with sadness or to celebrate wins

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 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

In the journey of my life, my father has quietly been my hero. He 41 his life to public safety, which shaped who I am today.

For the first ten years of my life, he 42 24-hour shifts as an Assistant Chief. I can still clearly 43 his return home from work, carrying a bag of snack as a treat for the family. As I've grown older, I've come to understand the sacrifices he made, 44 on family moments to serve the community. October 24, 2016 witnessed my father's 45 to Fire Chief. It was a milestone not just in his 46, but in our family's journey. Watching him 47 receive his new badge (徽章) left me with a sense of admiration that only 48 over time.

When a tragedy (悲剧) occurred on November 21, 2021, it was a 49 of the dangers that come with public service. That day, as I watched my father's 50 response to the emergency, I truly grasped the depth of his 51. That experience became a powerful moment of reflection for our family and once again 52 the importance of his work.

Throughout my childhood and into my adulthood, my father has been a(n) 53 of my character. As I begin my college journey, I will carry with me the 54 he taught: true strength lies not in personal success, but in the positive 55 we have on others and our communities.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 41. A. abandoned | B. devoted | C. related | D. changed |
| 42. A. rejected | B. required | C. served | D. quit |
| 43. A. forget | B. ignore | C. see | D. picture |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 44. A. hanging out | B. showing up | C. missing out | D. waking up |
| 45. A. promotion | B. relocation | C. submission | D. resignation |
| 46. A. hobby | B. education | C. friendship | D. career |
| 47. A. unwillingly | B. proudly | C. angrily | D. sleepily |
| 48. A. stabilized | B. stopped | C. deepened | D. disappeared |
| 49. A. celebration | B. reminder | C. blessing | D. reward |
| 50. A. cautious | B. hesitant | C. enthusiastically | D. rapid |
| 51. A. commitment | B. fear | C. enthusiasm | D. doubt |
| 52. A. questioned | B. challenged | C. confirmed | D. dismissed |
| 53. A. architect | B. opponent | C. friend | D. follower |
| 54. A. skills | B. lessons | C. courses | D. methods |
| 55. A. comment | B. opinion | C. impression | D. impact |

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。

In a twist, the long-forgotten CCD digital camera, once 56. _____ (perceive) "electronic waste" and pushed aside by the technological tide, is making a comeback. 57. _____ their slightly unclear images, these devices are popular, which is being fueled by the nostalgia (怀旧) trend 58. _____ (sweep) China's youth.

On social media platforms, the enthusiasm for sharing secondhand, 59. _____ even multiple-hand digital cameras, is growing. Owning one makes 60. _____ possible to shoot images with an old-fashioned hue, the texture of film, and the "cold white skin" tone.

A CCD is the light-sensitive component in a digital camera. 61. _____ it can produce clear and bright images in well-lit conditions, it has limitations. Poor performance in low light and a small sensor size led to its gradual 62. _____ (replace) by CMOS sensors after 2010. Yet a search for CCD cameras on platforms like Xianyu reveals that CCD has been 63. _____ aesthetic (美学的) style as a result of online posts.

With the wide spread of smartphones, major producers 64. _____ (discontinue) their camera lines in recent years. Some people have warned that many low-priced cameras may be secondhand with outdated technologies and ageing sensors. Others believe that CCDs are providing the young with a new way of expressing themselves. Sharing photos has 65. _____ (complete) become a social ritual.

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，上周你听了外教 Mr White 关于听力技巧的专题讲座，受益匪浅。请给他写一封邮件表示感谢，内容包括：

1. 你的收获；
2. 你今后的打算。

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 Mr White,

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。

Judgment Day

Some kids play sports, while others are computer talents. But for me? I have the spelling bee. Every day after school, with a dictionary, I tried to study the spelling of every word. I wanted to win the bee, so that I could defeat my archenemy (劲敌), Nathan.

Nathan was my deskmate and he thought he was a good speller, but he didn't even study words. He just read tons of science and math books. How could he be a speller in that way? I bet if he was given a literature word like "judgment", he would be out on the first round of the contest.

Last Friday was the day for the spelling bee. Since it started after lunch, all I did in the morning was staring at the clock and wondering how seconds could possibly pass by so slowly. Math was the first period, and Nathan was on top of the world when Mr.Stephen said we were learning algebra (代数) today. Mr.Stephen wrote lots of equations with letters on the whiteboard. To me, it all sounded nonsense. "Letters are for words. How could we use letters in that way! " I complained. Nathan turned his head and looked at me. "Letters are for math, too! " he said. "Letters are all over math. " I glared at him, "you will find out what letters are for this afternoon."

Finally, the competition came! "It's the big day! " Ms.Hawking announced brightly. She made us form a circle and explained the rules—"miss one word, and you're out". Then she looked down to read words from her list. My class was full of bad spellers. After three times around the circle, there were only Nathan and me.

Nathan's next word was "magician. " "M-I-G-I-C-I-A-N, magician." He got it, but he looked uncertain the whole time he was spelling it. I smiled with the knowledge of my upcoming victory. I believed that he was definitely unfamiliar with literature words. "Your word is 'algebra'." Ms.Hawking said to me.

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。

Hearing that, I suddenly became nervous.

"You spell 'judgment' correctly. Congratulations, Nathan! "cheered Ms.Hawking.