

高2025届2024-2025学年度上期12月阶段性测试

英语试卷

考试时间: 120分钟

满 分: 150分

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 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，并标在答题卷的相应位置。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. When did the man visit the National Park?
A. Last September. B. Last December. C. This July.
2. What does the woman think of Olivia?
A. She is quiet. B. She is sociable. C. She is talkative.
3. What will the man do this Tuesday?
A. Attend an interview. B. Meet his doctor. C. Deliver a speech.
4. What is the man's chief consideration in choosing the cottage?
A. Its location. B. Its comfort. C. Its facilities.
5. Where did the conversation probably take place?
A. At the airport. B. In the office. C. At the hotel.

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 is the man's attitude towards his job?
A. He is tired of the same old routine.
B. He is curious about his job prospect.
C. He is enthusiastic about this demanding job.
7. How old is the man?
A. 25. B. 40. C. 65.

听 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What does the woman suggest buying for Amber's housewarming?
A. A purple blue dress. B. A pale pink lamp. C. Pale blue scented candles.
9. Who are the speakers?
A. Amber's neighbors. B. Amber's house sitters. C. Amber's parents.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What does the man know about Zhuozheng Garden?
A. It was first built in the Qing Dynasty.
B. It tops the other classical gardens in Suzhou.
C. It is about 6 miles away from Gusu District.
11. What does the woman say about Liuyuan Garden and Tuisi Garden?

A. They are eighty miles apart.
 B. They are in opposite directions.
 C. They are quite close to each other.

12. Which garden will the man skip this time?
 A. Tuisi Garden. B. Liuyuan Garden. C. Zhuozheng Garden.

13. Why is Suzhou Museum worth visiting?
 A. It is otherwise known as the Garden Museum.
 B. It features the Qing Dynasty's garden landscaping.
 C. It houses relics dating back to the Ming and Qing dynasties.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What are the speakers talking about?
 A. Managing the reading workload.
 B. Deciding which books to read.
 C. Choosing the right pen for marking.

15. What does the man use to mark new vocabulary?
 A. Orange color. B. Blue color. C. Yellow color.

16. What is the man's system for marking?
 A. He prefers to mark as little as possible.
 B. He marks after reading the entire paragraph.
 C. He uses smiley faces to identify amusing areas.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the focus for the 2024-2025 SLP program?
 A. Academic achievements. B. Environmental protection. C. The development of leadership.

18. Which session of the program is to be run in the USA?
 A. Pre-summer program. B. Summer program. C. Post-summer program.

19. What should the participants do after the summer program?
 A. Create a follow-up program.
 B. Complete academic coursework.
 C. Carry out their community engagement plans.

20. Who are encouraged to apply for the program?
 A. Overseas students studying in America now.
 B. Students who are interested in global issues.
 C. Students who haven't been to America before.

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

The Paris 2024 Olympic Games boasts a diverse range of sporting events, among which innovative additions are sure to captivate audiences worldwide.

Breakdance

Description: Breakdance, AKA breaking or B-boying, is an urban dance style that combines acrobatic moves, complex footwork, and a distinctive DJ and MC presence.

Events: Men's and Women's singles, with 16 athletes each competing in 1VS 1 battles.

Key Elements: Athletes perform combinations of moves such as the 6-step, and freezes, judged on execution, creativity, and style.

Skateboarding

Description: A street-inspired sport where male and female athletes perform a variety of tricks on skateboards, featuring two venues: Park and Street.

Events: Park (a concave course with curves and ramps) and Street (a straight course with stairs, rails, and other obstacles mimicking urban environments), awarding four gold medals.

Key Elements: Tricks, and Grabs are judged on execution, creativity, and flow.

Sport Climbing

Description: Sport Climbing is a modern sport that requires athletes to navigate various heights and angles of artificial rock walls, performing moves like turns, pull-ups, jumps, and more.

Events: Bouldering, Lead Climbing, and Speed Climbing, with men's and women's events in Speed and Combined.

Key Elements: Athletes are judged on speed, accuracy, and power in Speed Climbing, and on route completion, difficulty, and style in Bouldering and Lead Climbing.

Surfing

Description: Surfing involves riding waves using a surfboard, showcasing athletes' skill, balance, and courage in the sea.

Events: Men's and Women's Shortboard events, where athletes perform technical maneuvers on waves.

Key Elements: Judges evaluate athletes based on the difficulty, variety, and execution of their maneuvers, as well as their speed and fluidity.

The Paris 2024 Olympic Games offer innovative new additions with unique twists, which promise to deliver a thrilling and memorable experience. And return to home page to find more about Unique Aspects of Traditional Sports.

21. What can be learned about Breakdance?

- A. Athletes need to perform with high speed.
- B. The game is popular both in cities and rural areas.
- C. Men and women can battle 1 VS 1 in the same game.
- D. Athletes who perform creatively may get high scores.

22. What do the four sporting events have in common?

- A. They are all performed outdoors.
- B. Their venues must meet strict requirements.
- C. They give fair opportunities to men and women.
- D. They are all easily influenced by bad weather.

23. Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. A poster.
- B. A website.
- C. A brochure.
- D. A magazine.

B

In all the time I've spent in China, I've had my share of emotional crises. I can't remember which one it was in particular, but I do remember how my adopted "aunt" Li once took care of me, tucking (塞被角) me up in an armchair in her Chengdu apartment, bringing me a cup of green tea, peeling and cutting fruit for me, chatting about unrelated matters as she prepared one of her wonderful Sichuanese suppers. Like many Chinese people, particularly those of the older generation, she didn't show her love for me by hugging or requesting emotional outpourings, but through food and over-concern.

It took me a while to become used to this way of expressing affection. At first I found it brusque and bossy: "Have some porridge! Drink some soup! Put on some more clothes!" But over time I came to understand what it meant. I can

always tell, now, when some Chinese are becoming fond of me because they start to become over-worried about my physical needs, urging me to eat or drink, to wrap up warm, to rest. When serious-faced chef barks at me to have some more baozi for breakfast or Li presses me to have another mouthful of her red-braised pork, I know they are offering me the edible equivalent of a hug.

Food in China can mean many things. It is also art and craft and magic. It is the slices of fish that fall like snow from the knife of the chef, the slivers of meat that dance in the shimmering heat of the wok (炒菜锅), the grains of millet or rice that swell in the steamer. It is the employment of armies of microorganisms in *the clay vat of jiang* (酱菜缸) or the wine jar, the creating of a hundred flavors in a tiny kitchen, the transformation of natural raw materials into numerous forms. It is finding ways to generate delight in everything from a duck's tongue to the peel of an orange. It is one of the supreme expressions of human wit and creativity.

Above all, it is what connects us and makes us human.

24. Why does the writer mention her mental distress at the beginning?

- A. To compare the difference in two cultures.
- B. To introduce how Chinese express their love.
- C. To highlight how fragile the writer used to be.
- D. To remind readers of the writer's homesickness.

25. Which of following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "brusque"?

- A. Abrupt and simple.
- B. Impolite and bitter.
- C. Brave and direct.
- D. Demanding and abusive.

26. How does the writer develop paragraph 3 to further explain her idea?

- A. By making comparison.
- B. By offering more examples.
- C. By analyzing cause and effect.
- D. By classifying cooking methods.

27. What message does the author intend to convey through the text?

- A. Every region has its own specialty.
- B. Food is culture, and culture is food.
- C. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
- D. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

C

The world is "failing" in a commitment to stop and completely change deforestation by 2030, with global losses increasing last year, a group of NGOs and researchers warned Tuesday.

In 2021, leaders from over 100 countries and territories — representing the vast majority of the world's forests — promised to stop and change forest loss by 2030. But an annual assessment released Tuesday found global deforestation actually rose by four percent last year, and the world remains well off track to meet the 2030 commitment. "That 2030 goal is not just nice to have — it's essential for maintaining a livable climate for humanity," warned Erin Matson, a lead author of the Forest Declaration Assessment.

Forests are not only key habitats for animal life but serve as important regulators of the global climate and carbon sinks that take in the emissions human activity generates. However, deforestation last year was over 20 percent higher than it should have been to meet the leaders' commitment, with 6.6 million hectares of forest lost, much of it primary forest in tropical regions.

"Data year over year does tend to shift. So one year is not the be-all and end-all," said Matson. "But what is really important is the trend. And since the baseline of 2018 to 2020, we're going in the wrong direction."

The assessment was not universally depressing, with about 50 countries considered to be ending deforestation. In particular, Brazil, Indonesia and Malaysia saw "dramatic reductions" in forest loss. Those gains are at risk, however, the report warns. In Brazil, for instance, while there has been renewed interest in protecting the Amazon, another key ecosystem — the Cerrado savannah (大草原) — has instead become a target.

The report praised new rules introduced by the European Union intended to block the imports of commodities (商

品) that drive deforestation. But it called for stronger global action, including more money to conserve forests, and the end of subsidies (津贴) to sectors like agriculture that drive deforestation.

“The world’s forest is failing with disastrous consequences on a global scale,” said Fran Price, WWF’s global forest leader. “Since the global commitment was made, an area of tropical forest the size of Denmark has been lost. We want to see nature and forest high on the agenda!”

28. What does the assessment indicate?

- A. Tough policies should be introduced.
- B. Deforestation is increasing.
- C. Commitment should be taken seriously.
- D. Global warming is worsening.

29. How do you understand the underlined sentence by Matson?

- A. It is normal that data changes sharply.
- B. The assessment is far from accurate.
- C. Emphasis should be put on the trend.
- D. To have a clear goal in place matters.

30. What are paragraphs 5 & 6 meant to tell us?

- A. The widespread damage to forests.
- B. Proper measures yet-to-be-taken.
- C. The ban on nature-related products.
- D. Some bright sides of the situation.

31. What did Price want to convey?

- A. Forest conservation is a priority.
- B. Forest destruction is just regional.
- C. Forest restoration is a long-term project.
- D. Forest assessment should be globalized.

D

The scientist’s job is to figure out how the world works, to “torture (拷问)” nature to reveal her secrets, as the 17th century philosopher Francis Bacon described it. But who are these people in the lab coats (or sports jackets, or T-shirts and jeans) and how do they work? It turns out that there is a good deal of mystery surrounding the mystery-solvers.

“One of the greatest mysteries is the question of what it is about human beings — brains, education, culture etc. that makes them capable of doing science at all,” said Colin Allen, a cognitive scientist at Indiana University.

Two vital ingredients seem to be necessary to make a scientist: the curiosity to seek out mysteries and the creativity to solve them. “Scientists exhibit a heightened level of curiosity,” reads a 2007 report on scientific creativity. “They go further and deeper into basic questions showing a passion for knowledge for its own sake.” Max Planck, one of the fathers of quantum physics, once said, the scientist “must have a vivid and intuitive imagination, for new ideas are not generated by deduction (推论), but by an artistically creative imagination.”

But others disagree with this universal scientific mind. They believe that scientists have special abilities that set them apart. Discovering these abilities may be hard, Allen thinks, as many scientists will be reluctant to reveal them and would prefer to preserve the mystery of creativity, fearing that if it became an object of study it would lose its magic.

But for Allen, this is all part of a bigger question of what lies behind anyone’s behavior. “We are only just beginning to understand how the characteristics of organisms, including ourselves, aren’t the fixed products of either genes or of environment or culture, but each of us is the product of a continual interactive process in which we help build the environments that in turn shape us,” he said.

“As long as our best technology for seeing inside the brain requires subjects to lie nearly motionless while surrounded by a giant magnet, we’re only going to make limited progress on these questions,” Allen said.

32. Why does the author mention Max Planck in paragraph 3?

- A. To introduce a famous scientist.
- B. To stress the role of creativity in science.
- C. To compare different views on science.
- D. To illustrate what is curiosity in science.

33. What do Allen’s words in the last two paragraphs suggest?

- A. Human behavior is changeable and unpredictable.

- B. We are passively influenced by our genes and culture.
- C. Our interaction with the environment makes us who we are.
- D. Current technology has revealed a lot about human behavior.

34. What is Allen's attitude to the current study on the human brain?

- A. Cautious.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Approving.
- D. Pessimistic.

35. What is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Who Are The Mystery-solvers
- B. Scientists Are Not Born But Made
- C. Great Mystery: What Makes A Scientist
- D. Solving Mysteries: Inside A Scientist's Mind

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。

Many people's mood goes slightly down as the days are getting shorter. Even if you don't suffer from SAD (Seasonal Affective Disorder), also called winter depression, you might feel different than just a few weeks ago.

Does that sound familiar? 36 As Mirthy's Laughter Yoga leader, I strongly believe in the health benefits of laughter, which are indeed impressive. The most obvious gain is that it puts people in a good mood. We assess mood levels before and after the Laughter Yoga session. Many participants' mood goes up by at least two points — and that's without drugs or pills, just by "a little bit" of laughter.

Dr Madan Kataria who is a medical doctor and created Laughter Yoga did quite a bit of research and found that laughter is a mild antidepressant as it releases endorphins and serotonin. 37 — again hormones and natural opiates (天然鸦片) play a big role in it — and without side effects.

38 It reduces the levels of stress hormones in our bodies. If you keep in mind that almost 90% of all illnesses are associated with stress and tension we hold in our body, laughter is an easy remedy, isn't it? So there is some truth in the old saying: "Laughter is the best medicine" — well, at least it's a start!

Some people go to the gym first thing in the morning, if that's not your thing, just keep in mind that laughter is an aerobic exercise (有氧运动) — probably with much more fun! 39

I could go on, but I'll stop here. For more health benefits, check out the PubMed research database where you'll find over 2,600 references to laughter. 40

- A. Just bring yourself an open mind.
- B. Laughter is also a great stress relief.
- C. If so, I have a possible solution for you!
- D. This is to support our oxygen intake even more.
- E. What's more, laughter can be a natural pain killer.
- F. Or maybe you can simply join us for the next Mirthy class.
- G. Research found that ten minutes of laughter equals thirty minutes on the rowing machine.

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。

Ellie Walker, a 22-year-old employee at the British grocery chain Sainsbury's, experienced something extraordinary.

Known for her 41 behavior, Ellie enjoyed the daily chat with customers but never 42 how deeply these interactions could impact her life. It was during one of these 43 conversations that Ellie encountered Edwin Holmes, an 86-year-old regular 44. Their interaction took a turn when Edwin told Ellie about his loneliness, 45 that he

had no one to spend Christmas with.

This 46 made Ellie feel sympathy for Edwin, as she couldn't 47 the thought of Edwin spending the festive season 48. Moved by Edwin's situation, Ellie 49 to extend a gesture of kindness. She invited him to join her for a Christmas meal, hoping to create a memorable and joyous 50 for both of them. It was a simple 51, but one that meant much for Edwin. The Christmas dinner was a special and emotional event.

Edwin 52, looking neat in a suit, with a bunch of flowers in hand for Ellie. It was a moment of genuine connection, taking the usual customer-employee relationship to a different level. Ellie's 53 to Edwin was more than just a kind gesture; it was a lifeline. From that 54 Christmas dinner, a beautiful friendship developed. Ellie and Edwin began meeting regularly for coffee, sharing stories and enjoying each other's 55. Their relationship, which started with casual conversations in a grocery store, had grown into a meaningful friendship.

41. A. suspicious	B. friendly	C. changeable	D. odd
42. A. anticipated	B. assessed	C. required	D. consulted
43. A. lengthy	B. pointless	C. routine	D. secret
44. A. agent	B. candidate	C. donor	D. customer
45. A. revealing	B. securing	C. doubting	D. predicting
46. A. pressure	B. discovery	C. signature	D. trick
47. A. block	B. express	C. bear	D. push
48. A. abroad	B. comfortably	C. noisily	D. alone
49. A. determined	B. agreed	C. begged	D. hesitated
50. A. adventure	B. phase	C. start	D. experience
51. A. mission	B. act	C. style	D. plot
52. A. called out	B. cheered up	C. showed up	D. settled down
53. A. solution	B. invitation	C. approach	D. contribution
54. A. quick	B. annual	C. memorable	D. farewell
55. A. challenge	B. forgiveness	C. recognition	D. company

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。

Chinese culture sparkles in French jewelry

Cartier, 56. (found) in 1847, believes in drawing inspiration from everything beyond jewelry itself 57. its distinctive, bold style. The "Cartier: The Power of Magic" exhibition at Shanghai Museum East from November 6, 2024 to February 17, 2025, 58. (bridge) French jewelry and Chinese culture. It features 202 Cartier pieces, 96 documents, and 34 Chinese relics, creating a dialogue across six sections.

Under the guidance of the contemporary Chinese artist Cai Guoqiang, it is the first time that artificial intelligence 59. (involve) in Shanghai Museum's exhibition design 60. (reflect) Chinese aesthetics (美学), integrating a Ni Zan landscape painting with garden elements. The show goes beyond jewelry, highlighting cultural heritage and Chinese art's influence on Cartier's timeless pieces.

French poet and artist Jean Cocteau, 61. designed the exhibition's first piece, the Academician's Sword, described Cartier as "the subtle magician who captures fragments of the moon on a thread of sun". 62. (visit) can admire the early 1900s Cartier tiaras (冠状头饰) displayed alongside with 63. Han Dynasty gold crown, and the brand's iconic panther brooch next to Han Dynasty bronze panther weights. Chinese

patterns and materials are included into Cartier's creations.

Cai, known for his explosive art which involves fireworks and gunpowder, used AI to 64. _____ (close) mirror a sense of contemporaneity (时代性) and romance. The exhibition celebrates 60 years of Sino-French relations 65. _____ shows Chinese culture's role in shaping beauty and jewelry materials in the West.

(Note: Ni Zan is one of the four great master painters of the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368))

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

学校英语俱乐部将组织关于“生活中具有重大影响的科技产品”的讨论, 请你作为代表发言, 内容包括:

1. 介绍一项产品及其影响;
2. 对该产品的展望。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右; 2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Good morning, everyone. _____

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。

Over the summer I moved from Texas to Missouri. This was my second year of high school, but my first year of school in Missouri. I was really nervous about starting a new school and having people like me. I decided that I would be much happier in a new school if I made friends that were so-called “popular”. Getting in with the right group of people would make my life a whole lot better. I bought a new outfit so the first day would be perfect.

On the first day of school, scared, yet eager to begin my new life, I walked up the stairs. My first class was geometry, but where was that? I was standing in the hall looking confused, when a short, blond girl wearing glasses came up and asked, “Are you new? You look lost. Do you want me to help you find your class? My name is Diane. What’s yours?” Even though she seemed a bit strange, definitely not the kind of person I wanted to be associated with, I decided to answer her anyway. I was, after all, lost.

After exchanging names, I followed her up the stairs and down a hallway on the right. When we reached my room she said, “Well, here you are. It was nice meeting you. I hope I see you again and your day goes all right.”

I said a quick thank-you and waved good-bye. Once inside the classroom, I saw one big group of people huddled around someone who seemed to be telling some sort of story. I walked over and got close enough to overhear. All eyes were glued to the guy in the middle of the circle. I decided that this guy was popular.

A few minutes later the teacher told everyone to go find a seat and get ready for the class. I managed to get one right next to the guy. I said, “Hi, my name is April and I’m new here.” He said coldly, “Hi, I’m Johnny.” That class dragged on and on. Finally, the bell rang. I turned to him and asked, “I’m not sure where my next class is, could you help me find it?” He looked at me and then said a quick no, turned back to his friends, and walked out of the classroom.

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。

Paragraph 1: As they were walking out, I heard they were all laughing at me. _____

Paragraph 2: Before I was ready to go home, I heard a familiar voice calling my name. _____