

2025—2026 学年度上期高 2027届期末考试

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。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。每段对话读两遍。

1. What does Amy suggest the man do?
A. Work at a gym. B. Exercise with her. C. Find a fitness coach.
2. When did the woman and Harrison get to the concert?
A. At 7:50. B. At 7:55. C. At 8:05.
3. What is the man going to do this weekend?
A. Do some research. B. Go to a park. C. Play football.
4. How does Jason feel about the lecture?
A. Disappointed. B. Casual. C. Interested.
5. Why won't the woman buy the blouse?
A. It's not her size. B. It's too expensive. C. It's outdated.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. When did Lisa go to the book fair?
A. On February 24th. B. On February 25th. C. On February 26th.
7. What was the happiest thing for Lisa?
A. Finding some good books.
B. Meeting her favorite writer.
C. Attending cultural activities.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Teacher and student. C. Colleagues.
9. What will the man do on the Internet?

- A. Book tickets. B. Get a phone number. C. Learn about artworks.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What is Martin Middleton?

- A. A tour guide. B. A travel writer. C. A TV producer.

11. What was Mike's attitude toward Martin Middleton's idea at first?

- A. Carefree. B. Disapproving. C. Supportive.

12. How long did Martin Middleton spend working in Borneo?

- A. Ten days. B. Four weeks. C. Four months.

13. What will Martin Middleton probably talk about next?

- A. The places he likes to go for vacation.
B. The adventures he had in Borneo.
C. His work in different places.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the man doing?

- A. Reading news.
B. Watching a movie.
C. Learning about a program.

15. What does the man think of his spoken Spanish?

- A. Unsatisfactory. B. Awful. C. Excellent.

16. Where will the man stay during his time in Spain?

- A. In a hotel. B. In a dorm. C. In a local's house.

17. What do we know about the program?

- A. It's student-targeted.
B. It'll be held in the capital.
C. It can be enrolled once a year.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A. A volunteer organization.
B. Future career choices.
C. Vacation plans.

19. How can people sign up for the activities?

- A. By making a call.
B. By joining a WeChat group.
C. By visiting the official website.

20. What will the volunteers get after each activity?

- A. Special training. B. Relevant certificates. C. Tickets to educational sites.

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。

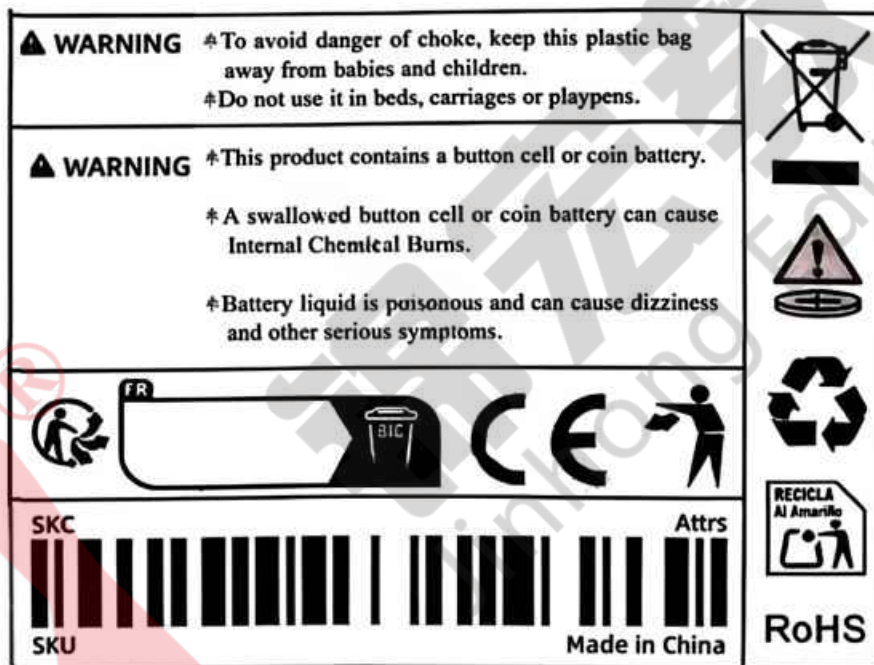
A

In today’s global trade, product safety is extremely important. Therefore, labels on products help consumers make informed choices.

The primary function of these marks is to ensure the safety of users and property. For instance, electrical equipment sold in the European Union must carry the “CE” mark. This sign proves that the product meets all relevant EU standards. Unlike an official approval, it is based on the company’s own evaluation. In contrast, the Chinese “CCC” mark requires testing by an official organization, and a certificate must be obtained. Products without the “CCC” mark cannot be sold in China.

Other marks are also important. The French “FR” sign instructs consumers to separate packaging for recycling. The “RoHS” mark shows a product limits harmful materials under EU rules, but as it is merely one part of the CE standard, it does not ensure full compliance (遵守). Codes like “SKC/SKU” are simply used by companies to manage their product storage. Most importantly, products must have clear safety warnings on their labels, or they will be banned from the market.

Below is a product label:



21. Which mark is required for a camera to be sold in Europe?
 A. FR. B. SKC. C. RoHS. D. CE.
22. Which risk is least likely to occur for this product?
 A. Burns. B. Poisoning. C. Cuts. D. Choking.
23. What can be learned about this product according to the label?
 A. It restricts certain harmful substances.
 B. It can be opened by children alone.
 C. Its packaging cannot be recycled.
 D. It is allowed to be sold in China.

B

For as long as I could remember, silence terrified me. Not the gentle hush of a library at midnight, but the oppressive quiet that settled over our house after my grandfather’s sudden death. He was the one who taught me to play the violin, his rough fingers guiding mine over the strings until the notes flowed like a river. After he was gone, the instrument hung mute on the wall, its wood dulled by dust and neglect.

My mother, sensing my grief, signed me up for a community music workshop. I protested, of course – how could I play without his voice in my ear, correcting my posture and humming off-key along with my practice? But she insisted, and I dragged myself to the old community center every Saturday. The class was a mixed group of teens: a boy with a drum kit covered in stickers, a girl who played the flute like it was an extension of her hand, and a quiet boy named Elias who never spoke. He just sat in the corner, polishing a cello that looked older than he was.

One week, our instructor assigned us a group piece – a sad melody called *Lament for a Lost Soul*. The others dove in, but I froze, my fingers hovering over the violin strings. I could almost hear my grandfather’s voice, making fun of me for being too scared to play. Just then, Elias pulled out his cello and began to play. His notes were not perfect – they were rough, raw, and full of a pain I recognized instantly. I closed my eyes, lifted my violin, and joined him. The room faded away; the only things that mattered were the music, the ache in my chest, and the way his cello wrapped around my violin like a hug.

When we finished, the room was so quiet you could hear a pin drop. Then, Elias looked up at me and smiled – a small, shy thing – and said, “My dad died last year. Music is the only way I can talk to him.” In that moment, I realized I wasn’t alone. The silence wasn’t something to fear. It was a space – for memories, for healing, and for the kind of music that doesn’t need words to be heard.

Months later, I played that same melody at the community center’s annual concert. My grandfather’s violin glowed, its wood restored to a warm amber by the stage lights. When the last note faded, the audience erupted in applause. But the sound that stayed with me wasn’t the clapping. It was the quiet, knowing smile Elias sent me from the wings.

24. The underlined phrase “oppressive quiet” in Paragraph 1 most probably refers to a kind of silence that is

- _____
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. peaceful and soothing | B. heavy and unbearable |
| C. empty and uninteresting | D. gentle and relaxing |

25. Why did the author resist attending the community music workshop at first?

- A. She had lost interest in music after her grandfather died.
 B. She believed she had no talent for playing the violin without guidance.
 C. She couldn’t bear to play the violin without her grandfather’s company.
 D. She was embarrassed to play with a group of teens who were better than her.

26. What can we infer about Elias from the passage?

- A. He was a mute boy who could only communicate through music.
 B. He played the cello to express his grief over his father’s death.
 C. He was the most experienced musician in the community workshop.
 D. He signed up for the workshop to help the author overcome her fear.

27. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. The Violin That Connected Two Hearts
 B. How Music Healed a Broken Heart
 C. A Community Workshop Full of Surprises
 D. The Power of Silence and Music

C

People may say they prefer a short story written by a human over one composed by artificial intelligence, yet most still invest the same amount of time and money reading both stories regardless of whether it is labeled as AI-generated. That was the main finding of a study we conducted recently to test whether this preference of humans over AI actually translates into consumer behavior.

To investigate, we asked ChatGPT 4 to generate a short story in the style of the famous fiction author Jason Brown. We then recruited over 650 people and offered them \$3.50 to read and assess the AI-generated story. Only half the participants were told that the story was written by AI, while the other half was misled into believing it was the work of Jason Brown. After reading the first half of the AI-generated story, participants were asked to rate the quality of the work along various dimensions, such as whether they found it predictable, emotionally engaging, evocative and so on. We also measured participants' willingness to pay in order to read to the end of the story in two ways: how much study compensation they'd be willing to give up, and how much time they'd agree to spend transcribing (抄录) some text we gave them.

So, were there differences between the two groups?

To begin with, the group that knew the story was AI-generated had a much more negative assessment of the work. Such results are largely in keeping with an emerging but growing body of research that shows bias against AI in areas like visual art, music and poetry. Nevertheless, participants were ready to spend the same amount of money and time to finish reading the story whether or not it was labeled as AI. When asked afterward, almost 40% of participants said they would have paid less if the same story was written by AI versus a human, highlighting that many are not aware of the discrepancy between their subjective assessments and actual choices.

Attitudes toward AI are still forming. Future research could investigate whether there will be a backlash (抵制) against AI-generated creative works. A related question is whether the market will divide, where some consumers will be willing to pay more based on the process of creation, while others may be interested only in the product.

28. What is the main finding of the study?

- A. Human authors will soon be replaced by AI.
- B. AI-generated stories are more creative than human ones.
- C. Labeling stories as AI-generated affects readers' choices.
- D. AI-generated stories are received despite people's preference.

29. How was the study conducted?

- A. By analyzing causes.
- B. By sampling randomly.
- C. By making comparison.
- D. By observing constantly.

30. What does the underlined word "discrepancy" probably mean?

- A. Error.
- B. Agreement.
- C. Mismatch.
- D. Calculation.

31. What will future research probably focus on?

- A. Exploring customer preferences.
- B. Developing AI's storytelling ability.
- C. Removing bias against AI creativity.
- D. Comparing AI and human writing styles.

D

The burning of coal may be falling out of favor as a means of generating heat and electricity, but that doesn't mean it no longer has valuable uses. The team of King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST) is using coal for a new economy.

The project is led by Associate Professor Andrea Fratolocchi. While reading about challenges of ending the use of coal in power generation, Fratolocchi was struck by a novel possible use for coal. "Why don't we use coal for seawater desalination (脱盐)?" Fratolocchi recalls, still excited. Capable of taking in sunlight, the black mineral adds to the list of substances in dark colors serving the purpose, which the team is on a long-standing hunt for.

Fratolocchi and his team began to explore the use of a material known as carbonized compressed powder (压缩粉末), also CCP, which is created by breaking coal into powder, and then pressing that powder back into a solid that has more tiny holes—it can also be made into a desired shape. The team mixed CCP with natural cotton fibers, producing a block which was then placed within a seawater-containing container, with its bottom touching water surface. While sunlight heated the black surface of the block, the inside fibers helped water flow in and through the block from the bottom. When that liquid water reached the hot surface, it turned into steam which rose and condensed (冷凝) on the inside of a specially shaped cover. That condensation then flew down the cover and was collected as fresh, drinkable water. The seawater's salt content remained behind within the CCP. A simple wash was enough to remove most of it, so the material could be reused multiple times.

KAUST has partnered with the Dutch start-up PERA Complexity to promote the technology. The material will see its first use in a pilot plant in Brazil. "CCP is abundant in nature and reasonable to use, besides being lightweight and highly changeable," says team member Marcella Bonifazi. "The device's desalination rate per unit of raw material is two to three times higher than that of any other solar desalination system, but it produces fresh water at around one-third the expense of current state-of-the-art technologies."

32. What has Fratolocchi's team been seeking for?

- A. Fibers functioning well with CCP.
- B. Green ways to desalinate seawater.
- C. New industrial applications of coal.
- D. Dark-colored materials for desalination.

33. How did the seawater get into the CCP block?

- A. Through the tiny holes.
- B. Through CCP.
- C. Through cotton fibers.
- D. Through a special cover.

34. Which feature does CCP have?

- A. Being eco-friendly.
- B. Being delicate.
- C. Being costly.
- D. Being flexible.

35. What does the text mainly talk about?

- A. Drinkable water will be got from the sea.
- B. CCP is expected to be in real-life use soon.
- C. Coal finds new use in desalination technology.
- D. Scientists have made a breakthrough in desalination.

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。

Early 2025 was a tough time for Taylor MacMahon. The 21-year-old college student was struggling with some intense anxiety so she decided to seek help from a doctor. 36 “He literally told me to go touch grass.” she recalls. MacMahon was skeptical at first, but she was surprised to discover how well — and quickly — it worked. MacMahon’s experience matches a growing trend in medicine: doctors prescribing time in nature to their patients. Scott Kaiser, is one of these doctors. Here are some common ways that he is using the great outdoors to improve their patients’ health.

37 Dr. Kaiser advises walking mindfully through nature while focusing on what you can see, smell, hear, touch and even taste. To take it to the next level, head to a nature preserve, forest, botanical garden, mountain or lake and engage in “forest bathing”.

Other simple prescriptions include gardening, hiking, biking, swimming or picnicking. 38 And if active pursuits feel like too much, even just sitting outdoors on your balcony or on a park bench will bring benefits.

Dr. Kaiser emphasizes that nature prescriptions are adaptable. “It’s about finding what works for each person. For instance, I once used whale-watching as a prescription for one patient because they loved being on the ocean,” says Dr. Kaiser. “39 Mine is sitting on the beach or riding waves.”

Dr. Kaiser puts it like this: When you feel so overwhelmed with your life that you feel like you can’t fit one more thing in, that’s exactly when you need to write your own nature prescription. You’ll immediately be happier, healthier and, yes, more productive in the rest of your life. 40

- A. It’s worth it.
- B. The options are almost limitless.
- C. Sensory walks are an easy way to get started.
- D. Nature has a profound impact on healthy aging.
- E. But the recommended treatment was much of a surprise.
- F. Yours might be watching the sunset from your backyard.
- G. To begin, integrate gentle physical activities into your routine.

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。

Christina Parra brushed her cane (手杖) across the carpet at the entrance to Walgreens. She tapped her way past the shopping carts (手推车) and red lipsticks she could only 41.

Christina, a 16-year-old girl, had visited this store several times in 42 for this moment: She was shopping. Love songs 43 through the loudspeakers of the North Highlands, California store. Christina reached the end of Aisle (通道) 1-A and turned right, 44 her way past smooth bottles of liquid soap, toward the individual soap bars. She wanted to buy a bar of soap. A simple goal, but not 45 an easy one.

Christina was 18 months old when she was diagnosed with cancer in both her eyes. Doctors 46 Christina’s left eye immediately; a few years later, they removed the right. Since then, activities other kids took for granted — taking a bus, crossing the street, shopping at a store — have posed plenty of 47 for her.

The teacher showed the little girl how to find her classroom by 48 her cane along a lawn’s edge. She learned to count driveways while walking to a certain address. Yet for a long time, shopping still seemed 49.

How would she ever walk through those vast aisles, 50 with row after row of products she couldn't see?

Finally, Christina told her teacher that she was ready to shop 51. Together, they took inventory (目录册) at Walgreens. Over the course of several 52, Zermeno told Christina the kinds of products each aisle held; Christina took careful 53 on her Braille computer (盲人电脑). And so it was, on Monday, that her 54 came to rest on the bars of soap. She felt her way down to a lower shelf, until she 55 the one she wanted.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. see | B. find | C. imagine | D. smell |
| 42. A. search | B. preparation | C. praise | D. favor |
| 43. A. went | B. got | C. flew | D. passed |
| 44. A. forcing | B. feeling | C. finding | D. losing |
| 45. A. fortunately | B. clearly | C. necessarily | D. differently |
| 46. A. removed | B. cured | C. treated | D. abandoned |
| 47. A. challenges | B. joy | C. pleasure | D. disasters |
| 48. A. waving | B. tapping | C. touching | D. moving |
| 49. A. scary | B. uncertain | C. possible | D. frightened |
| 50. A. surrounded | B. covered | C. filled | D. decorated |
| 51. A. of her own | B. on her own | C. to her own | D. at her own |
| 52. A. failures | B. efforts | C. attempts | D. visits |
| 53. A. notice | B. attention | C. focus | D. notes |
| 54. A. cane | B. fingers | C. nose | D. cart |
| 55. A. saw | B. smelled | C. bought | D. located |

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。

Data from the on-demand service platform Meituan show that searches for immersive shows and dining experiences 56 (explode) since last year, with keen interest in cities like Chengdu, Xi'an and Hangzhou.

These novel dining projects have been at the forefront of a shift in Chinese cultural consumption, 57 a meal is transformed into a multi-sensory portal to the past.

The lantern light flickers, 58 (cast) dancing shadows on stone as a woman in elegant and flowing silks in the style of the Southern Song Dynasty glides forward 59 (greet) guests at a palace-like restaurant. She recites a welcome in ancient verse before leading them 60 a dazzling tunnel that evokes a feeling of traveling back. Before them, a panoramic LED screen, stretching an impressive 28.8 meters, 61 (fold) like a living scroll, depicting the bustling markets, teahouses, and waterways of an ancient city. It makes for 62 unique opening to the Grand Feast.

"Its customer base is varied, from out-of-town tourists drawn by its reputation to local culture 63 (enthusiasm) fascinated by the Tang era, and Xi'an residents who choose it as a premier venue to host visiting friends and family." the owner of a restaurant in Xi'an explains.

It is common for the restaurants to have the weekend shows 64 (full) booked a week in advance. Traditional cultural tourism often remains passive, but they think that 65 (enjoy) food, something that is a common factor throughout history, can become the ultimate cultural medium.

wheels that couldn't go straight, arms that couldn't grasp anything. I was exhausted and discouraged. My dad noticed I was upset. "You can't do this alone," he gently reminded me. "Alex and Mia have talents that can make this project shine. Don't let them get stuck on perfection at the beginning. Get them to help you with the practical problems first."

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。

With only three days left, I knew I had to do something. _____

On competition day, the gym was busy as teams set up their robots. _____

