

说明:1. 本试题卷满分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 请按试题序号在答题卡相应位置作答,答在试题卷或其他位置无效。

一、听力理解(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话,然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

- A. Some juice. B. Some oranges. C. Some apples.

答案是 C。

B. Some oranges.

C. Some apples.

A) 请听下

A) 请听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后,你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

- What is the woman's dress made of?
A. Cotton. B. Silk. C. Wood.
- Where is Eric now?
A. In the office. B. In the library. C. At home.
- Who called the fireman last night?
A. Anna. B. Anna's brother. C. Anna's husband.
- When will the plane CA2677 arrive at the airport?
A. At 4:45 p. m. B. At 5:05 p. m. C. At 5:15 p. m.
- What does the woman mean?
A. The boy should wear his friend's shoes. B. The boy should invite his friend more times.
C. The boy should think about his friend's situation.

B) 请听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

请听第 1 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

6. How much will Alan and Lucy pay if they go to the art fair together?
A. \$ 3.5. B. \$ 7. C. \$ 14.
7. What is the art fair mainly about?
A. About the development of computers. B. About the development of lanterns.
C. About the development of paper cutting.

请听第 2 段对话,回答第 8、9 小题。

8. What does Jack think of the journey to Japan?
A. Amazing. B. Terrible. C. Relaxing.
9. Why did Mary make some mistakes in Japan?
A. Because of her careless. B. Because of different customs.
C. Because of different languages.

请听第3段对话,回答第10至第12小题。

10. Who will Helen go to see a movie with?
A. Peter. B. Her parents. C. Her friend.

11. How does Peter like funny movies?
A. Interesting. B. Cheerful. C. Boring.
12. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Teacher and student. C. Dad and daughter.
- 请听第 4 段对话,回答第 13 至第 15 小题。
13. Which club does Tom belong to?
A. The music club. B. The art club. C. The English club.
14. When does the music club hold activities?
A. On Fridays. B. On Sundays. C. On Tuesdays.
15. What can we get from the conversation?
A. Jane thinks Miss White gives the best choice.
B. Jane thinks Tom should join the music club with her.
C. Jane thinks Tom should make his own decision instead.

C) 请听下面一段独白, 根据独白内容完成下列句子, 每个空格不超过 3 个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有 50 秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。

16. The graduation ceremony is on _____, June 18th.
17. The ceremony will be held in the school hall on _____ floor.
18. A _____ needs to be prepared by each class.
19. The music teachers will perform a _____.
20. If students want to help organize games, they can call _____.

二、单项填空(本大题共8小题,每小题1分,共8分)

请阅读下面各小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. From the _____ on her face, we can know that she has won the competition.
A. exhibition B. expression C. experience D. experiment
22. —Recently, China plays an important role in the world economy.
—I agree. Many Chinese factories are working _____ together with foreign factories in many places.
A. exactly B. impolitely C. closely D. seriously
23. —Can you give me some advice to lose weight?
—To be honest, eating less and doing _____ exercise is very useful.
A. dangerous B. daily C. easy D. exciting
24. —Sorry, I can't hear what you say clearly. I _____ a basketball competition outside.
—Well, I will call you later.
A. watch B. watched C. am watching D. will watch
25. —Do you like Quan Hongchan, Lily?
—Yes, I think she is one of _____ divers in the world.
A. the least popular B. more popular C. less popular D. the most popular
26. It's 8 o'clock now! _____ you have the proper excuse, the teacher must be angry with you.
A. Since B. After C. Unless D. Because
27. Since the movie *Ne Zha* came out, it _____ many young people's interest in Chinese cartoon characters.
A. increased B. has increased C. will increase D. is increasing
28. —A new shopping mall _____ to open to the public in Nanchang next year.
—Sounds great! It will be more convenient for local people to buy something they want.
A. is expected B. was expected C. expects D. expected

三、完形填空(本大题共 26 小题,每小题 1 分,共 26 分)

A) 请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In a workshop in Jiangxi Province, China, Yu Xiuying is working very hard. She 29 beautiful flowers on the fans. She can decorate at least 120 fans every day. The market for handmade wooden fans is growing again, so she has more 30.

The fans that Yu painted in Ganzhu Township, Guangchang County will be sent abroad, Spain. This 31 town has a famous fan-making industry. It 32 over 70 million fans every year, worth over 300 million yuan. More than 5,000 people in the town work in this 33.

The town's fan-fame dates back 34 the early 1980s. 35 selling cedarwood(雪松) oil in Suzhou City in Jiangsu, Liu Bingzhao from Ganzhu noticed that from streets to alleys(小巷), from parks to places of interest, the locals always carried a fan with 36.

However, there were fans only being 37 in nearby coastal areas. Liu Bingzhao and his friends decided to go to a local factory to learn 38 to make fans.

In 1984, they returned Ganzhu to open a factory. “We 39 technicians and equipment back to Ganzhu Township, and raised nearly 20,000 yuan to 40 a factory,” said Liu.

The beautiful and well-made fans are very 41 among European buyers, especially in Spain.

The industry's 42 caused a big excitement in the town, and many local people started 43 it. Now, there are over 200 fan companies and small workshops in the town.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 29. A. paints | B. finds | C. likes | D. buys |
| 30. A. children | B. orders | C. flowers | D. stories |
| 31. A. huge | B. small | C. big | D. rich |
| 32. A. produces | B. enters | C. plans | D. gives |
| 33. A. history | B. fan | C. county | D. industry |
| 34. A. to | B. at | C. up | D. under |
| 35. A. If | B. But | C. Since | D. When |
| 36. A. she | B. her | C. them | D. they |
| 37. A. drove | B. made | C. drank | D. ran |
| 38. A. how | B. what | C. where | D. why |
| 39. A. took | B. brought | C. arrived | D. sent |
| 40. A. set up | B. put up | C. look up | D. take up |
| 41. A. unusual | B. popular | C. expensive | D. cheap |
| 42. A. leader | B. success | C. rule | D. purpose |
| 43. A. taking off | B. taking pride in | C. taking part in | D. taking the place of |

B) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空, 并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。

so cut each with means happy enough become angrily beginning monkey

Once upon a time, there lived an old man in Song Kingdom, who raised a lot of 44 at home. He loved his monkeys so much that he fed his own family's food to the monkeys to make them 45. Later there came a time when his family didn't have 46 food to eat. He had no choice but 47 down on the monkeys' food. However, he was afraid that the monkeys would not listen to him, 48 he decided to trick them into accepting less food.

He discussed the matter 49 his monkeys, “From today on, I will give 50 of you three acorns(橡子) in the morning and four acorns in the evening. Is that OK?” Hearing this, all the monkeys refused 51 . They didn’t agree with this. Then the old man asked, “I’ll give each of you four

acorns in the morning and three acorns in the evening. Would that be enough?" Remembering that there were four in the morning, all the monkeys 52 happy again.

Three in the morning and four in the evening: In the 53, the idiom shows that someone fools others by playing tricks. It later 54 changing one's mind very often or not being responsible.

四、阅读理解(本大题共 23 小题,每小题 2 分,共 46 分)

A) 请阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A THREE OF THE BEST THINGS TO DO IN NANCHANG

Ganjiang River Cruise

Get the best view of Ganjiang River!

Monday-Thursday: 11:00 a. m. -8:00 p. m.

Friday-Sunday: 10:00 a. m. -9:30 p. m.

Suitable for all ages!

Adult: 39 yuan (50 minutes)

Child(2-15 years) : 18 yuan (50 minutes)

Child under 2: Free

Visiting Tengwang Pavilion

One of the four famous towers in ancient China.

7 days a week, all year, 8:00 a. m. -10:00 p. m.

Adult: 50 yuan

Student: 25 yuan

Child under 6 : Free

Shopping

Shanshan Outlets Plaza(购物中心): Discount clothes, souvenirs(纪念品).

Wanda Plaza: A popular place for shoppers, foodies(吃货) and theatre-goers(戏迷) in Nanchang.

10 a. m. -later daily

55. What is Wanda Plaza according to the passage?
- A. A place to buy discount clothes.
B. A place to know about the cruise.
C. A place to get the best view of Ganjiang.
D. A place to go shopping in Nanchang.
56. How much should they pay if a 7-year-old boy and his parents want to take a Ganjiang River Cruise?
- A. 96 yuan. B. 78 yuan. C. 39 yuan. B. 18 yuan.
57. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. Tengwang Pavilion is free for children under 8.
B. In Shanshan Outlets Plaza, you can buy a souvenir at 9:00 a. m. on Sunday.
C. People can visit Tengwang Pavilion in Nanchang every day.
D. Tengwang Pavilion is one of the four famous towers in the world.

B

Throughout its 46-year history, the Pritzker Architecture Prize has often been won by architects(建筑师) who leave their marks on the world with their unique styles. This year, however, the prize has gone to a man who avoids having a unique style. Liu Jiakun, 68, became the second winner from China to win the highest honor in architecture on March 4.

Living in Chengdu, Liu has worked for 40 years on over 30 projects. He started his own company—Jiakun Architects—in 1999 and has completed different projects, from small, beautiful museums to large commercial(商业的) buildings and public spaces.

“Instead of sticking to a single building method, Liu aims to include local culture into his projects and uses ‘low-tech’ simplicity(简朴) to create beauty.” *The Spaces* reported.

Liu is most celebrated for the “rebirth bricks(再生砖)” he created after the deadly Wenchuan earthquake in 2008. To help with rebuilding, Liu made bricks using the rubble(瓦砾) left from fallen buildings. These bricks were later used in several of his projects, including the Shuijingfang Museum in Chengdu and the Novartis Building in Shanghai.

Besides putting architecture into the local environment, Liu’s works are also human-centered. His focus on common people is reflected in his largest project, West Village, a five-story urban complex(建筑群) completed in 2015 in Chengdu. The complex includes a soccer field, a market and roads for people to walk or ride bikes on. “I think of it like a big Sichuan hotpot, mixing every part of city life,” Liu told *The Guardian*. It has become a popular place for people to relax and have fun.

“The purpose of architecture is to create a beautiful, just and dignified(有尊严的) living environment. People’s real lives, happiness and dignity are what we work for.” Liu told *China Daily*.

58. Why did Liu create the “rebirth bricks”?

- A. To save money. B. To cut down pollution.
C. To help with rebuilding. D. To become a famous architect.

59. What does the underlined word “**it**” refer to in Paragraph 5?

- A. The complex. B. The soccer field. C. The market. D. The environment.

60. What’s the correct order of the following events?

- a. Liu created the “rebirth bricks”. b. Liu started his own company.
c. Liu completed West Village. d. Liu won the Pritzker Architecture Prize.
A. d - a - b - c B. d - b - a - c C. b - a - c - d D. b - d - a - c

61. What can we know about Liu from the passage?

- A. Liu has worked for 40 years on over 30 projects in Wenchuan.
B. Liu’s works are human-centered and it’s reflected in his largest project.
C. Liu is the first winner from China to win the highest honor in architecture.
D. Liu sticks to a single building method and uses high technology to create beauty.

62. What’s Liu Jiakun like according to the passage?

- A. Brave and humorous. B. Helpful and kind.
C. Honest and hard-working. D. Creative and responsible.

C

A lot of people take up dancing as a hobby after school. In fact, dancing has been considered one of the best exercises to fight bad feelings in recent years. Why?

Dancing, which involves(包含) moving the body to different kinds of music, helps our bodies produce much endorphin(内啡肽), a chemical(化学物质) that makes us feel relaxed and happy.

While simply listening to music or doing sports can cheer us up, mixing them together gives better results. In a study, a group of German scientists tested some patients under three conditions: a group dancing with music, a group just listening to music, and a group riding bikes without music. The results showed that the first group were the least **depressed**.

Dancing can bring people together, too. Tango, Latin or other social dancing require us to move with others, which can improve our sense of social bonding(联系), according to IBSA, a Swiss scientific foundation.

Dancing also helps people let go of bad feelings. Studies have found that depression often has to do

with sadness about the past or worries about the future. However, dancing helps you focus on the present, connect with your body, and free your mind for a while, as reported by *Psych Central*, a mental health news website.

Studies showed that if people enjoy any kind of music, dancing can be a helpful way to reduce stress. Dancing can take any form, whether it’s moving around the house to a song or going out dancing with friends. The important part of movement(运动) is that it is fun. So, it isn’t any excuse for you not to give dancing a chance!

63. Why does dancing is the best exercise to fight bad feelings?

- A. Because lots of people take up dancing as a hobby.
B. Because dancing involves different kinds of music.
C. Because dancing helps our bodies produce much endorphin.
D. Because dancing lovers are always more outgoing than others.

64. Which of the following is NOT the advantage of dancing?

- A. It can cheer people up. B. It can bring people together.
C. It can help people forget all stress. D. It helps people let go of bad feelings.

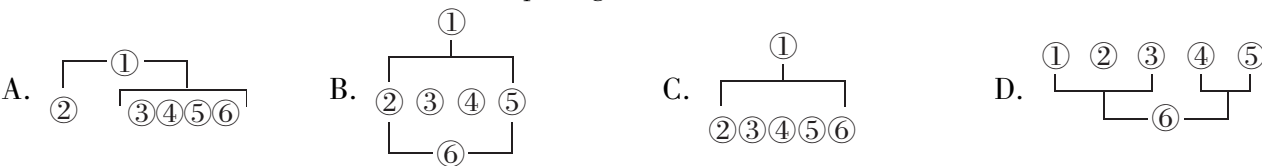
65. What does the underlined word “**depressed**” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Sad. B. Excited. C. Confident. D. Healthy.

66. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The more dancing songs you like, the happier you will be.
B. If someone enjoy the music, dancing can help him or her relaxed.
C. Everyone can reduce the stress through dancing, even though he or she doesn’t like the music.
D. It’s better for people to go out dancing with friends, instead of moving around the house to a song.

67. What would be the best structure of the passage?



D

Do you wear glasses? If yes, would you like to have surgery(手术) so you don’t need to wear them anymore? Many believe that surgery can fix the problem forever, but that’s not always the case.

Most people wear glasses because of nearsightedness(近视). When we see things, light comes into our eyes and focuses on the retina(视网膜). But for people with nearsightedness, in their eyes, light focuses in front of the retina. This makes things far away seem blurry but close things seem clear.

Surgery can treat this. Xu Jiayi, a 19-year-old student from Beijing, had the surgery five months ago during the winter vacation. “After the surgery, I can see very clearly. Life is more convenient without having to wear eyeglasses,” said Xu.

However, the process is not as easy as you might think. Xu said that her eyes hurt badly right after the surgery. Also, she needed to use medicine for at least three months. “At first, there were four types of medicines, then the number became six,” she said. These medicines help the eye heal(康复) and prevent eye problems.

Moreover, if you don’t look after your eyes health well, nearsightedness may return even after surgery. “Because I use my eyes too much both at work and at home, things have started to look blurry to me again,” said Du Anni, 32, who had the surgery nine years ago.

Instead of fixing nearsightedness, “the surgery just lets you ‘take off your glasses’,” said Wei Wenbin from the Beijing Tongren Hospital in a speech in July. He said that the surgery doesn’t fix the changes in the eye’s structure.

68. How does the writer introduce the topic in the first paragraph?
 - A. By giving the example.
 - B. By making the comparison.
 - C. By asking questions.
 - D. By telling the stories.
69. Why do people with nearsightedness can't see things clearly far away?
 - A. Because the light can't get into the eyes.
 - B. Because the light focuses in front of the retina.
 - C. Because the light doesn't focus on the retina.
 - D. Because the light focuses at the back of the retina.
70. What happens to Xu Jiayi after the surgery?
 - A. Her eyes don't hurt any more after the surgery.
 - B. She has to use four kinds of medicine for two months.
 - C. Her eyes' structure has changed a lot after the surgery.
 - D. Her life becomes convenient without wearing eyeglasses.
71. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?
 - A. Nearsightedness may return if we don't take care of our eyes.
 - B. The surgery can fix the changes in the eye's structure completely.
 - C. As long as you have the right surgery, nearsightedness won't come back.
 - D. The surgery just lets you take off glasses but you still can't see things clearly.
72. What would be the best title for this passage?
 - A. Surgery Does Harm to Eyes.
 - B. Are Eyesight Problems Solvable?
 - C. Medicines Heal Nearsightedness.
 - D. Nearsightedness Is Common

B) 请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中,使短文意思通顺、结构完整,并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

The apartments we live in are “growing up”! On March 9, the government said that the minimum ceiling height(最低住宅层高) will be raised from 2.8 meters to 3 meters.

What difference will the 20 centimeters make? 73 Higher ceilings allow for bigger windows, making lighting better and letting more fresh air enter the apartment.

Today, apartment buildings usually have things like underfloor heating(地暖) and soundproofing(隔音) to provide a better living experience. 74 Raising the ceiling height can help solve this problem.

In 2000, the average(平均) height of Chinese men is about 167.7 centimeters. 75 Someone who is 184 cm tall can reach up to 2.26 meters with their arm raised. In a room with a low ceiling, they can almost touch it.

76 According to CCTV, some cities like Tianjin have already included rules to raise the ceiling height to between 3 and 3.3 meters in the past few years. But other cities aren't the same.

77 This shows that living standards have largely improved. The government has introduced many policies(政策) to support people's happiness.

- A. But they take up space in your home.
- B. People can do many activities in their houses.
- C. It will make larger and more comfortable living spaces.
- D. Recently, Chinese people have generally been getting taller.
- E. The ceiling height is almost the same from the north to the west.
- F. People in China have moved from just having a home to looking for quality.
- G. Different places have different ceiling height rules because of local needs and building habits.

五、补全对话(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

请阅读下面对话,根据对话内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处,使对话通顺、合理,意思完整,并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

(John and Tina are talking in the classroom. John = J, Tina = T)

T: John, you look sad. What's the matter with you?

J: Er...I'm just kind of nervous about the coming English speech competition.

T: Why is that? 78

J: Yes, a little. It's a good chance for me to join the speech competition for school and I've prepared for it for a long time, so I want to do well in it.

T: Sounds great! 79

J: But I'm not sure if I'm good enough.

T: Don't worry about it. 80

J: What will happen if I don't win the competition?

T: Even if you don't win the competition, you can improve yourself. 81

J: You have a point. I will try my best.

T: 82

J: Thanks a lot.

T: You're welcome.

- A. Can I help you?
- B. Good luck to you.
- C. Is it difficult to give a speech?
- D. You can try another competition.
- E. You won't know what you can do until you try.
- F. Our teachers will be happy to see your improvement.
- G. Giving a speech is a good way to practice your spoken English.

六、书面表达(15 分)

2025 年春节档影片《哪吒 2》重磅上映,影片告诉我们无论面对多大的困难和挑战,只要我们勇敢坚定地相信自己,就一定能够战胜命运,书写属于自己的精彩人生。请你根据题中所说的道理,结合提示和自身实际,以“Difficulties Help Me Grow Up”为题目分享一次你在学习或生活中克服困难的经历,并谈谈自己的感受。

写作要点:

1. What difficulties did you meet?
2. How did you deal with them?
3. What did you learn from them?

要求：

1. 短文应包含所有的写作要点,条理清楚,行文连贯,可适当发挥;
2. 短文中不能出现真实的人名、校名、地名等信息;
3. 词数 80—120,短文开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Difficulties Help Me Grow Up

Life is full of difficulties,