

福建 9 月高三英语

全卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 请按题号顺序在答题卡上各题目的答题区域内作答,写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 选择题用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上把所选答案的标号涂黑;非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题卡上作答;字体工整,笔迹清楚。
4. 考试结束后,请将试卷和答题卡一并上交。

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 2 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 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. Where are the speakers?
A. On a plane. B. At a station. C. At an airport.
2. What does the man want to do?
A. Complain about an emergency.
B. Extend the loan period for a book.
C. Ask about the due date of his book.
3. How does the woman feel now?
A. Moved. B. Disappointed. C. Shocked.
4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Homeowner and gardener. B. Neighbors. C. Husband and wife.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Purchasing a new coat. B. Returning a coat. C. Planning a shopping trip.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the woman intend to do during the summer?
A. Volunteer in a school. B. Organize a family trip. C. Start a teaching program.
7. How long will the teaching program last?
A. 30 days. B. 20 days. C. 10 days.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why is the man talking to the woman?
A. To ask for information about a trip.
B. To make changes to a reservation.
C. To discuss a program about whales.
9. How can the man go to the village?
A. By coach. B. By car. C. By minibus.
10. When does the conversation probably take place?
A. On 4 April. B. On 18 April. C. On 2 June.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why does the man recommend the new place?

A. Its pizza is excellent.

B. It is near the office.

C. It is newly opened.

12. What is the man going to do right away?

A. Wait downstairs.

B. Meet someone from IT.

C. Go through some files.

13. What did the man do yesterday?

A. He talked with Fiona.

B. He apologized to Manuel.

C. He argued with a workmate.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is probably the woman?

A. A doctor.

B. An official.

C. A hostess.

15. What has been done to the trees planted last year?

A. They've been moved to another spot.

B. They've been measured for oxygen output.

C. They've been compared with other species.

16. What is the present goal of the project?

A. To expand the tree planting area.

B. To introduce more tree species.

C. To win more academic prizes.

17. What contributed most to the research?

A. The government fund.

B. The private investment.

C. The project share price.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. When did John return to the University of Montana?

A. In 1965.

B. In 1968.

C. In 1972.

19. What was John's first job in Princeton University's Natural History Museum?

A. A technician.

B. A research assistant.

C. A principal.

20. What major discovery did John make in the 1970s?

A. He unlocked many dinosaurs' DNA.

B. He discovered a new dinosaur species.

C. He confirmed dinosaurs' parental behavior.

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

Here are the best places to see the northern lights around the world.

Upper Peninsula, Michigan

Surrounded by untouched wilderness and the Great Lakes, Michigan's Upper Peninsula features little light pollution and hundreds of miles of clear north-facing views along Lake Superior's shoreline. For prime Northern Lights spotting territory, set up your tripod(三脚架) at Keweenaw Dark Sky Park, which holds star viewing workshops and events year-round. Northern lights season here is between October and April.

Svalbard, Norway

Svalbard, a Norwegian island between the mainland and the North Pole, is the only inhabited destination in the world where you can witness the northern lights at any time of day. Head to Svalbard during Polar Night—the country's longest dark season—which lasts a full 113 days between November and January. With so many hours spent in darkness, you'll have plenty of opportunities for aurora chasing(极光追逐).

Abisko, Sweden

Live out your *Frozen-inspired* Scandinavian fairy tale in northern Sweden by first staying in the world's original Icehotel and then heading 70 miles northwest to Abisko National Park. Sweden's top spot for the northern lights. The position of mountains on both sides of the park creates a microclimate, gathering most clouds, rain, and snow, and creating the so-called "blue hole over Abisko", where the Northern Lights appear on a near-nightly basis during peak season between September and March.

Fairbanks, Alaska

Low rainfall and an inland location contribute to countless, clear winter nights, and excellent viewing throughout a lengthy aurora season from August 21 through April 21 in Fairbanks, Alaska. Just outside the city lie several must-do lookout points like Cleary Summit, which even has its own comfortable Aurora Watching Hotel. Alternatively, head to one of greater Fairbanks's hot spring resorts to soak(浸泡) while enjoying the aurora scene.

21. Where can you enjoy the northern lights all day long?
- A. Upper Peninsula, Michigan. B. Svalbard, Norway.
C. Abisko, Sweden. D. Fairbanks, Alaska.
22. When is the best time to visit Abisko National Park for the northern lights?
- A. September to March. B. August to April.
C. November to January. D. October to April.
23. Who would most likely be interested in visiting Cleary Summit?
- A. Tourists exploring microclimate.
B. Starviewers attending workshops.
C. People intending to bathe in hot springs.
D. Aurora chasers seeking a pleasant accommodation.

B

Bjarke Ingels, a famous Danish architect born in Copenhagen in 1974, has revolutionized modern architecture with innovative and sustainable designs. His childhood love for drawing and comics(漫画) laid the foundation for his career.

Ingels' academic and professional experiences further shaped his career. He studied architecture at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen and spent one year as an exchange student in Barcelona, where he gained diverse design perspectives. After graduating, he worked with Rem Koolhaas, a famous Dutch architect, in Rotterdam. This valuable experience helped him gain rich practical skills, and in 2005, he founded his own firm—Bjarke Ingels Group(BIG).

Two core concepts run through Ingels' works: "Yes is More" and "hedonistic sustainability". "Yes is More" shows his belief in seeking solutions that meet multiple needs instead of making unnecessary compromises(折中). "Hedonistic sustainability," on the other hand, means creating buildings that are not only environmentally friendly and socially beneficial but also visually attractive. Different from many architects who stick to a fixed style, Ingels always adjusts his designs according to the specific context of each project and the actual needs of users.

Ingels has created many iconic works around the world. One of his most famous works is CopenHill in Copenhagen, a waste-to-energy plant with a ski slope, hiking track and climbing wall on its roof—a perfect combination of environmental protection and entertainment. Another well-known work is VIA 57 West in New York, a pyramid-shaped residential tower with a green courtyard. Besides, he designed the LEGO House in Billund, Denmark, which looks like giant stacked(堆叠) LEGO bricks. Currently, he is also working on Toyota Woven City in Japan, a futuristic city powered by hydrogen fuel.

Ingels' achievements have been widely recognized. He has won many honors, including the European Prize for Architecture in 2010 and a place on *Time* magazine's list of the 100 Most Influential People in 2016. He has taught at top universities, inspiring young architects and proving buildings can serve climate goals and urban life.

24. What primarily inspired Bjarke Ingels to pursue a career in architecture?
- A. His work with architect Rem Koolhaas.
 - B. His exchange year in Barcelona.
 - C. His study at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts.
 - D. His childhood interest in drawing and comics.
25. What's Bjarke Ingels' design philosophy according to his core concepts?
- A. He mainly focuses on designing residential buildings.
 - B. He values environmental protection and visual appeal equally.
 - C. He prefers following a fixed architectural style.
 - D. He believes function is more important than beauty.
26. Which of the following can best describe Ingels?
- A. Energetic and patient.
 - B. Caring and friendly.
 - C. Innovative and responsible.
 - D. Brave and honest.
27. What is the main purpose of the text?
- A. To introduce Ingels' life, design ideas, and major works.
 - B. To compare Ingels with other famous architects.
 - C. To show Ingels' influence on modern society.
 - D. To promote Ingels' architectural firm BIG.

C

Bilingualism(双语) has long been an attractive subject for researchers, educators, and linguists alike. In the past, the concept of bilingualism was often tied to cognitive(认知的) advantages. But what's going on in a bilingual brain has remained somewhat unexplained.

To dig deeper, two researchers from New York University, Phillips and Pylkkanen, conducted an experiment to observe the brain activity of bilingual individuals who spoke both English and Korean. They also examine single language participants, which offers them a clearer picture of how speaking two languages influences brain function.

What they discovered was nothing short of inviting. Contrary to common belief, the brain of a bilingual person doesn't necessarily prioritize one language over the other. Instead, it operates in a smoother way. The bilingual brain appears to process information in both languages with remarkable ease, adapting quickly depending on the context.

The most surprising finding from Phillips and Pylkkanen's study was how effortlessly bilingual brains shifted between languages. Their research revealed that the brain activation patterns of bilinguals were less tied to which language they were using at the moment. This challenges previous assumptions that bilinguals would have specific "mental separate areas" for each language, switching between them like separate modes. Instead, the brain activity of bilingual individuals shows less distinct separation between the two languages.

For example, when switching between Korean and English, the brain didn't have a stop or experience a mental block. Rather, it simply adapted. This is why bilingual individuals tend to excel at tasks requiring cognitive flexibility, such as problem-solving or multitasking.

For years, bilingualism has been associated with various cognitive benefits. Studies have shown that bilinguals may experience a slower decline in cognitive function compared to those who speak only one language. The ability to switch between languages effortlessly may help people keep clearheaded, even in older age.

Despite these stimulating findings, some reviewers claim that the cognitive benefits of speaking two languages are overstated and that other factors—such as socioeconomic status or education—play a larger role in cognitive development.

28. How did Phillips and Pylkkanen carry out their research?
 A. By making comparisons. B. By researching on pictures.
 C. By referring to prior studies. D. By analyzing brain's structure.
29. What is the common belief about a bilingual person's brain?
 A. It is often short of attractive context. B. It ranks one language over the other.
 C. It always confuses the two languages. D. It balances two languages harmoniously.
30. What causes bilingual people to be good at multitasking?
 A. Encounter of mental blocks. B. Mental adaptability of the brain.
 C. Frequent language switching training. D. Mental separate areas for each language.
31. What is the reviewers' attitude towards the findings?
 A. Indifferent. B. Tolerant. C. Negative. D. Appreciative.

D

Scientists have developed a pioneering 3D-printed device that could speed up patient access to new medicines and remove the need for animal testing. Thousands of animals are used in the early stages of drug development worldwide each year, yet many drugs tested on animals end up showing no clinical benefit in humans, highlighting a critical gap between animal models and human biology.

Researchers at the University of Edinburgh have designed a “body-on-a-chip” that precisely mimics(模仿) how a medicine flows through a patient's body. The plastic device, the first of its kind globally, features five 3D-printed components recreating the human heart, lungs, kidney, liver and brain. These are connected by channels mimicking the human circulatory system, through which new drugs can be pumped to observe organ responses without live animal trials.

The device uses positron emission tomography(PET) scanning to generate detailed 3D images of the tiny organs. “The PET images ensure even distribution of new-drugs being tested,” explains lead developer Liam Carr. The process involves putting tiny amounts of radioactive compounds into the chip, with signals sent to an extremely sensitive camera, allowing scientists to better assess drug effects.

Carr notes the platform is fully flexible and can serve as a valuable tool for investigating various human diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular diseases, neurodegenerative disorders and immune conditions. “Its uses are only bounded by the availability of cell models and the scientific questions we can figure out,” he says. For instance, a fatty liver disease model could reveal how a diseased liver impacts other organs, or multiple disease cell models could be combined to study disease interactions.

Dr. Adriana Tavares, Carr's supervisor, emphasizes the device's potential to revolutionize medical research. “Linking five organs in one device helps scientists study how a new drug affects the whole body, a key area of research as we learn more about how diseases traditionally seen as organ-specific can impact distant systems,” she states. Beyond advancing research, the technology offers a promising path to reducing the massive number of animals used in drug testing worldwide.

32. What is a major limitation of current animal testing in drug development?
 A. It requires too much time and financial investment.
 B. It is banned in most developed countries globally.
 C. It doesn't predict human clinical outcomes accurately.
 D. It cannot test drugs for certain diseases effectively.
33. What does the underlined word “pumped” in paragraph 2 probably mean?
 A. Disturbed. B. Conveyed. C. Destroyed. D. Reduced.
34. What does Liam Carr think of the device's potential uses?
 A. They are limited to five specific organ models.
 B. Its applications are wide and creativity-driven.
 C. They have already been fully explored in current studies.
 D. The device can only be used for side effect testing.

35. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. A 3D-Printed “Body-on-a-Chip” to Reduce Animal Drug Tests
 - B. PET Scanning to Improve Drug Development Efficiency
 - C. 3D Printing Technology for Mimicking Human Organs
 - D. Limitations of Animal Models in Medical 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。

Tang Xiangyu, who was born and raised in a rural area of Shandong Province, graduated from a top Chinese university. She wrote articles for an online education platform and was later promoted to manage online educational products. She once said: “I knew I had the ability to tell jokes and make my colleagues laugh. 36”

On a cold winter night, Tang was cycling through the streets of Beijing, heading home after work. The winter had frozen her fingers, but her mind raced with ideas for new jokes. 37 Despite coldness, she stopped pedaling(骑自行车) and pulled over, struggling with frozen hands to note it on her phone, refusing to lose it. That was a turning point. At that moment, Tang realized comedy wasn’t just something she was doing for fun. Nearly four years later, she is one of the most popular stand-up comedians in China.

“I remember the first time I got on stage and saw people in the crowd laughing,” 31-year-old Tang recalled, “38 It was about us, together, laughing at the things and experiences we have shared but never spoke about.”

Performing more, she realized that stand-up involved more than making people laugh. It was about sharing honest, personal stories. Her material began to explore social pressures, the expectations placed on women. 39

As her career progressed, many fans began sharing their personal stories with her, sometimes treating her like a confidant(知己). “It’s the ultimate honor when someone tells me they trust me with their story,” she said. 40

- A. It wasn’t just about the jokes anymore.
- B. It means that stand-up makes people together.
- C. She couldn’t ignore the sudden burst of inspiration.
- D. It was my personal story that made the crowd crack up in laughter.
- E. It shows stand-up creates a safe space for people to open up their hearts.
- F. Even when I wrote stories about education, they always had a touch of humor.
- G. She also involved the family dynamics she had always wanted to talk about in her stand-up.

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。

Earlier this year, I was walking along the port in Detroit on an extremely cold day; everything was covered in frost. 41, I heard the loud cries of a small animal. I wasn’t sure what it was or where it came from, but I decided to follow the 42.

Soon, I 43 a tiny cat trapped between a wooden dock(码头) and a metal board. Its paws(爪子) were stuck, frozen to the metal. It had been crying for 44. I knew it was 45 to step onto the frozen water, and I had always been afraid of cats, but I still decided to 46 a floating board and placed it on the ice. Then I carefully walked over and 47 the cat.

I took her to an animal doctor. The receptionist said the best thing I could do was keep her warm, so I took her back to my car, turned on the 48, and let her warm up. I named her Chilly.

At home, we had always been a “dog family”, so our first 49 was to send Chilly to a 50. But soon, she won us over. Now she has completely 51 our family. Her favorite person is my daughter, who holds her in her 52 and plays with her all day.

Chilly is still a bit shy and 53, especially when I try to pick her up. But every day, she grows more 54. I can't wait to see how she will turn out.

Sometimes I still think about how I used to be 55 of cats. Now, thanks to Chilly, we've completely fallen in love with cats.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. Gradually | B. Luckily | C. Suddenly | D. Finally |
| 42. A. smell | B. sound | C. direction | D. call |
| 43. A. spotted | B. imagined | C. heard | D. felt |
| 44. A. service | B. help | C. sympathy | D. support |
| 45. A. necessary | B. impossible | C. dangerous | D. foolish |
| 46. A. establish | B. grab | C. seek | D. collect |
| 47. A. hid | B. reserved | C. researched | D. rescued |
| 48. A. engine | B. heating | C. radio | D. light |
| 49. A. dream | B. goal | C. idea | D. memory |
| 50. A. shelter | B. museum | C. shelf | D. square |
| 51. A. retired from | B. came across | C. attended to | D. settled into |
| 52. A. bag | B. car | C. arms | D. pockets |
| 53. A. lazy | B. cautious | C. friendly | D. brave |
| 54. A. independent | B. nervous | C. silent | D. confident |
| 55. A. scared | B. tired | C. proud | D. fond |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Among the foundational cornerstones of early Chinese civilization, Hongshan Culture holds a place of profound significance. Hongshan Culture, flourishing roughly from 4700 to 2900 BCE in 56 is now Liaoning Province and neighboring regions, stands 57 one of China's most remarkable Neolithic(新石器) cultures. The most famous site, Niuheliang, 58 (feature) a magnificent temple and rubble-mound stone tombs. Hongshan Culture is 59 (unique) characterized by its ritual(礼仪的) practices, which reflect a sophisticated social structure far beyond many contemporary cultures.

Hongshan Culture, 60 influence spreads across a vast area of Northeast China, offers a fascinating insight into early Chinese civilization. It is famed for its jade artifacts, such as the iconic “C-shaped dragon” and pig-dragon statues that demonstrate an unparalleled level of craftsmanship and a 61 (symbol) belief system. Besides jade, Hongshan people also built large-scale ceremonial sites, 62 (highlight) their organizational capabilities.

Equally notable is the 63 (maintain) of cultural continuity in the region. Elements of Hongshan's jade art and ritual traditions have greatly influenced later Chinese civilizations, forming 64 important link in the country's cultural heritage. Today, ongoing archaeological work enables new evidence 65 (uncover) every year, helping us better understand the origins of ancient Chinese societies and their spiritual world.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是中学生李华,你的英国笔友 Peter 所在学校将开展“Low-carbon Life, Green Home”环保主题周活动,他写邮件向你询问中国学生经常参加的类似活动及做法。请用英语给他回一封邮件。内容包括:

1. 居家低碳生活;
2. 校园环保建议;
3. 表达祝愿。

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 Peter,

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。

When I was in my first year in high school, I landed an influential award for a science project I completed. This honor earned me a spot in a study group organized by our science teacher, Mr. Andy, while I was in Grade 10, where we were expected to tackle challenging projects. My motivation was high, my groupmates enjoyed working with me, and Mr. Andy often sought my input, which boosted my ego(自负).

One afternoon, Mr. Andy gathered our study group to introduce a new project. He explained the project and the challenges we were expected to overcome. The room was filled with excitement and anticipation as we dived into brainstorming ideas and dividing tasks. I eagerly took the lead, assigning roles and setting deadlines, confident about my ability to lead the group toward success.

I made it my ambition to be the best, most efficient member of my study group, an ambitious goal since many of my groupmates were older and joined the group earlier than me. Being the youngest member of my group, my immaturity was on display. I began to question why the other members of my study group were not as enthusiastic as I was. I often showed doubt about their ability. It seemed I was pretty full of myself.

That was when Mr. Andy called me into his office. I was prepared to be criticized. Instead, Mr. Andy reached into his drawer and pulled out a sheet of paper that had a poem written on it. "Read this," he said. Below is a part of that poem:

Indispensable(不可或缺的) Man: Sometime when you're feeling important/Sometime when your ego's in bloom/.../Just follow these simple instructions/And see how they humble your soul.

The poem described an exercise with a bucket(桶) of water, illustrating how our absence may not leave as large a hole as we might think.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

The message was clear.

My groupmates accepted my apology, agreeing we should focus on this project together.

福建 9 月高三英语

参考答案、提示及评分细则

选择题(1—20,每小题 1.5 分,共 30 分;21—40,每小题 2.5 分,共 50 分;41—55,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
答案	C	B	A	C	A	B	B	A	C	A	A
题号	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
答案	B	C	C	B	B	A	B	A	C	B	A
题号	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
答案	D	D	B	C	A	A	B	B	C	C	B
题号	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
答案	B	A	F	C	A	G	E	C	B	A	B
题号	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
答案	C	B	D	B	C	A	D	C	B	D	A

第一部分 听力

1~5 CBACA 6~10 BBACA 11~15 ABCCB 16~20 BABAC

第二部分 阅读

第一节

A

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了四个观看北极光的最佳地点。

21. B 细节理解题。Svalbard, Norway 中提到“Svalbard, a Norwegian island between the mainland and the North Pole, is the only inhabited destination in the world where you can witness the northern lights at any time of day. (Svalbard 是挪威大陆和北极之间的一个岛屿,是世界上唯一一个可以在一天中的任何时候看到北极光的有人居住的目的地。)",因此在该地你一天中的任何时候都能欣赏北极光。故选 B 项。

22. A 细节理解题。Abisko, Sweden 中提到“The position of mountains on both sides of the park creates a microclimate, gathering most clouds, rain, and snow, and creating the so-called ‘blue hole over Abisko’, where the Northern Lights appear on a near-nightly basis during peak season between September and March. (公园两侧的山脉形成了一个小气候,聚集了大部分的云、雨和雪,并形成了所谓的‘Abisko 蓝洞’,在 9 月至 3 月的旺季,北极光几乎每晚都会出现。)”由此可知,参观 Abisko 国家公园欣赏北极光的最佳时间是九月至三月。故选 A 项。

23. D 细节理解题。根据 Fairbanks, Alaska 中“Just outside the city lie several must-do lookout points like Cleary Summit, which even has its own comfortable Aurora Watching Hotel. (就在城外,有几个必去的观景点,比如 Cleary 峰,它甚至有自己舒适的极光观赏酒店。)”可知,寻找舒适住宿的极光追逐者最有可能对参观 Cleary 峰感兴趣。故选 D 项。

B

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了丹麦建筑师 Bjarke Ingels 的成长背景、学习与职业经历、核心理念、代表性建筑作品以及所获得的社会认可与荣誉。

24. D 细节理解题。文章第一段最后一句:“His childhood love for drawing and comics laid the foundation for his career.”童年对绘画和漫画的热爱为他后来的职业奠定了基础。故选 D 项。

25. B 细节理解题。文章第三段明确提出了“hedonistic sustainability”理念：建筑不仅要环境友好、对社会有益，还要视觉上吸引人(“visually attractive”)。由此可以合理推断，他同等重视环保与美观。故选 B 项。
26. C 推理判断题。文章多处体现他不断突破传统、根据情境调整设计，体现了 innovative(有创造力的)；同时他强调环保、社会效益和可持续性，体现了 responsible(有责任感的)。故选 C 项。
27. A 推理判断题。文章从 Ingels 的出生、童年爱好写起，依次介绍其学习经历、职业发展、核心理念、代表作品和社会荣誉，结构完整、信息全面。其根本目的是向读者介绍 Ingels 的生平、设计思想及主要作品。故选 A 项。

C

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了对双语者大脑活动的研究。

28. A 推理判断题。根据第二段“To dig deeper, two researchers from New York University, Phillips and Pylkkanen, conducted an experiment to observe the brain activity of bilingual individuals who spoke both English and Korean. They also examine single language participants, which offers them a clearer picture of how speaking two languages influences brain function. (为了更深入地挖掘，纽约大学的两名研究人员 Phillips 和 Pylkkanen 进行了一项实验，观察了会说英语和韩语的双语者的大脑活动。他们还研究了单语言参与者，这让他们更清楚地了解两种语言如何影响大脑功能。)”可推知，两位研究者通过对比的方法进行研究。故选 A 项。
29. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“Contrary to common belief, the brain of a bilingual person doesn't necessarily prioritize one language over the other. (与普遍看法相反，双语者的大脑并不一定优先考虑一种语言。)”可知，普遍看法是双语者把一种语言置于另一种语言之上。故选 B 项。
30. B 细节理解题。根据第五段“For example, when switching between Korean and English, the brain didn't have a stop or experience a mental block. Rather, it simply adapted. This is why bilingual individuals tend to excel at tasks requiring cognitive flexibility, such as problem-solving or multitasking. (例如，当在韩语和英语之间切换时，大脑没有停止或经历思维中断。相反，它只是适应了。这就是为什么双语者往往擅长需要认知灵活性的任务，如解决问题或多任务处理。)”可知，大脑的精神适应性促使双语者擅长多任务处理。故选 B 项。
31. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Despite these stimulating findings, some reviewers claim that the cognitive benefits of speaking two languages are overstated and that other factors—such as socioeconomic status or education—play a larger role in cognitive development. (尽管有这些令人振奋的发现，但一些评论家声称两种语言的认知益处被夸大了，其他因素，如社会经济地位或教育，在认知发展中起着更大的作用。)”可知，一些评论家对这些发现的态度是消极的。故选 C 项。

D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。本文介绍了一种由爱丁堡大学研究人员开发的 3D 打印“身体芯片”装置。该装置通过模拟人体心脏、肺、肾脏、肝脏和大脑五个器官及血液循环系统，结合 PET 扫描技术，能够在无需动物试验的情况下观察药物在人体内的分布和器官反应。这一创新平台灵活、可广泛应用于多种疾病研究，有望加速新药研发、提高临床预测准确性，并大幅减少药物测试中对实验动物的使用。

32. C 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句：“... yet many drugs tested on animals end up showing no clinical benefit in humans, highlighting a critical gap between animal models and human biology.”这句话明确指出：许多在动物身上有效的药物，在人体中却没有临床获益，说明动物模型无法准确预测药物在人体中的效果。C 项“It doesn't predict human clinical outcomes accurately”与此完全一致。故选 C 项。
33. B 词义猜测题。根据原文语境，这些器官通过模拟人体循环系统的通道相互连接，使新药可以被输送其中，以观察器官的反应，而无需进行活体动物试验。单词 pumped 表示“输送”。故选 B 项。
34. B 推理判断题。第四段中 Carr 说：“The platform is fully flexible... Its uses are only bounded by the availability of cell models and the scientific questions we can figure out.”这句话强调：设备的用途几乎不受

固定框架限制,只取决于科学家能想到的问题和可用的细胞模型,即灵活、取决于创造力。B项“*Its applications are wide and creativity-driven*”准确表达了这一含义。故选B项。

35. A 主旨大意题。全文围绕一个核心发明展开:3D打印的“body-on-a-chip”装置。该装置的两个最大亮点是:①可模拟人体多个器官对药物的反应;②有望减少动物药物试验。A项“A 3D-Printed ‘Body-on-a-Chip to Reduce Animal Drug Tests’”同时突出了技术手段(3D打印、身体芯片)和核心意义(替代动物试验),最全面、最贴切。故选A项。

第二节 七选五

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了唐香玉从一名在线教育平台的撰稿人,逐渐意识到自己的幽默天赋并投身脱口秀,在表演中领悟到脱口秀不仅是逗人发笑,更是分享真实故事、连接他人,最终成为受欢迎的脱口秀演员。

36. F 前文描述唐香玉曾是一位教育平台的撰稿人,她有能力让同事们哄堂大笑。因此这一空继续描述她在写关于教育的故事时,也能让这种故事充满幽默感。故选F项。
37. C 这一段讲述了唐事业的转折点。某个冬天的下班路上,唐骑着自行车,冷风冻住了她的手,可她的思绪仍不停止,想着新笑话。后文描述她停下来,用冻僵的手记录下灵感。因此这个空中描述她不能忽略这突如其来的一股灵感。故选C项。
38. A 根据后文“*It was about us, together, laughing at the things and experiences we have shared but never spoke about.*”可知,这个空要描述这不仅仅是站在这里讲笑话了,而是关乎我们所有人,一起对着那些我们共同经历过却从未言说的事情和体验开怀大笑。故选A项。
39. G 根据上文可知,她逐渐意识脱口秀表演不仅仅是让人发笑这么简单。它还关乎分享真实而个人的经历。她的演讲内容开始探讨社会压力以及对女性的种种期望。她还在她的脱口秀节目中探讨了自己一直想谈及的家庭关系问题。故选G项。
40. E 最后一段描述随着她的事业不断发展,许多粉丝开始向她倾诉自己的个人经历,有时甚至把她当作可以倾诉心声的知己。因此,这表示脱口秀为人们提供了一个能够展现真实的自我的安全空间,能真实地流露自己的心声。故选E项。

第三部分 语言运用

第一节

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。本文讲述了一个暖心故事:作者在一个严寒的冬日,在港口附近救下了一只被困并冻僵的小猫,将它送到宠物医生处照料并带回家取暖。原本作者一家只喜欢狗、甚至害怕猫,但这只小猫渐渐赢得了全家人的喜爱,最终完全融入家庭,成为家中备受疼爱的一员。

41. C 考查副词。句意:突然,我听到一只小动物响亮的叫声。作者寒冬在码头散步,意外听到动物叫声,suddenly 契合突发的语境。故选C项。
42. B 考查名词。句意:我不确定它是什么、来自哪里,但决定循着这个声音前去寻找。上文听到小动物的叫声,此处指循着声响去找,sound 最贴合语境。故选B项。
43. A 考查动词。句意:很快,我看见一只小猫被困在木质码头和金属板之间。作者循着声音后看到被困的小猫,spotted 符合动作逻辑。故选A项。
44. B 考查名词。句意:它一直哭泣求救。固定搭配 cry for help 意为“呼救”,符合小猫被困受冻的处境。故选B项。
45. C 考查形容词。句意:我知道踏上结冰的水面是很危险的。寒冬冰面极易失足落水,行走上面十分危险。故选C项。
46. B 考查动词。句意:但是我依然决定取来附近的一块浮板,把它放在冰面上。作者就近拿浮板准备施救,grab 贴合生活化的取用动作。故选B项。
47. D 考查动词。句意:然后我小心翼翼地营救了这只小猫。小猫被困冻在金属板上,作者出手将其解救,rescued 符合语境。故选D项。

48. B 考查名词。句意:我把它带回车里,打开暖气让它暖和起来。小猫浑身冻僵,需要开启车内暖气取暖。故选 B 项。
49. C 考查名词。句意:我们家一直是“养狗家庭”,所以最初的想法是把小猫送走。此处指家人临时萌生的念头,故 idea 贴切。故选 C 项。
50. A 考查名词。句意:于是我们打算把小猫送往动物收容所。animal shelter 为固定搭配,意为“动物收容所”,适合安置流浪小动物。故选 A 项。
51. D 考查动词短语。句意:如今它已经完全融入了我们的家庭。小猫赢得家人喜爱,慢慢适应并融入新家庭。故选 D 项。
52. C 考查名词。句意:女儿整天把它抱在怀里和它玩耍。固定搭配 hold her in her arms 表示“把她抱在怀里”,符合生活场景。故选 C 项。
53. B 考查形容词。句意:奇莉依旧有点害羞且谨慎。and 连接并列语义,shy 害羞与 cautious 拘谨谨慎相呼应。故选 B 项。
54. D 考查形容词。句意:但日复一日,它变得越来越自信。小猫从害羞拘谨,慢慢适应环境变得自信,符合成长变化逻辑。故选 D 项。
55. A 考查形容词。句意:我常会想起,我们曾经很害怕猫。固定搭配 be scared of,害怕……,与后文如今爱上小猫形成态度转折。故选 A 项。

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。红山文化显示出高度社会组织与信仰体系,其礼制传统深刻影响了后世中华文明。

56. what 考查宾语从句连接词。what 在宾语从句充当主语。红山文化,大约在公元前 4700 年至公元前 2900 年间兴盛于现在的辽宁省及周边地区,是中国最引人注目的新石器时代文化之一。故填 what。
57. as 考查介词搭配。stand as 固定搭配,意为“作为……而存在;被视为”,强调事物的属性或定位。注意本空不要填 for。stand for 意为“代表;象征”。若填入 for,句子变为“stands for one of China's most remarkable Neolithic(新石器)cultures”,语义就成了“代表中国最非凡的新石器时代文化之一”,逻辑不通。红山文化本身就是这类文化,而非“代表”这类文化。故填 as。
58. features 考查谓语动词时态和主谓一致。最著名的遗址——牛河梁,以其宏伟的古庙和碎石垒筑的石冢为特色而闻名。故填 features。
59. uniquely 考查形容词——副词词形转换。红山文化以其独特的礼仪活动为标志,反映出远超同时代其他文化的精致社会结构。故填 uniquely。
60. whose 考查定语从句连接词。红山文化的影响遍及中国东北广大地区,为了解早期中华文明提供了引人入胜的了解。故填 whose。
61. symbolic 考查名词——形容词词形转换。红山文化以其玉器而闻名,诸如标志性的“C 形龙”和玉猪龙等雕像,这些玉器展现了无与伦比的工艺水平和一个具有象征意义的信仰体系。故填 symbolic。
62. highlighting 考查非谓语动词。现在分词做状语。除了玉器,红山人还建造了大规模的礼仪场所,凸显其强大的组织能力。故填 highlighting。
63. maintenance 考查动词——名词词形转换。同样值得注意的是该地区文化连续性的保持。故填 maintenance。
64. an 考查冠词用法。红山文化的玉雕艺术与礼制传统对后来的中华文明产生了深远影响,成为中国文化遗产的重要一环。故填 an。
65. to be uncovered 考查非谓语动词。句子主干是“ongoing archaeological work enables new evidence...”。此处“证据”与“发现”之间是被动关系,故用不定式的被动语态“to be uncovered”。如今,持续的考古工作使得每年都能发现新的证据。故填 to be uncovered。

【评分标准】英美拼写均可,但形式错误、拼写错误、大小写错误均不得分。

第四部分 写作

第一节

Dear Peter,

I'm excited to hear about your school's "Low-carbon Life, Green Home" week. Here are some simple things we students can do every day.

At home, we usually turn off lights and unplug chargers when they're not needed. We also carry a reusable water bottle and cloth bags while going shopping. At school, using both sides of paper can save a lot. What truly helps is reminding classmates to turn off fans, lights, and the projector before leaving the classroom. Small as these habits may seem, together they really make a difference.

Wish your green week a great success!

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

The message was clear. Mr. Andy used the poem to remind me. Other members must have found me overconfident and were annoyed by my bossy assignment. Reflecting on my behavior, I felt ashamed. I thanked Mr. Andy for his guidance and asked to apologize to the group. Mr. Andy approved of me. During the next meeting, I first expressed my respect for the role of every member, showing my willingness to cooperate. Then I made a sincere apology for my immaturity.

My groupmates accepted my apology, agreeing we should focus on this project together. Then we discussed about the organization for the project. The new arrangement received full agreement. We all sang the same tune now and our project went on fast lane. Mr. Andy was glad to see our teamwork going smoothly. Our cooperation led to a successful result and proved our study capability. I also harvested a friendship. From this experience, I knew I was not indispensable and that I should respect the roles others played.

评分标准

【第一节 应用文写作评分标准】

参考要点:

1. 居家低碳生活;
2. 校园环保建议;
3. 表达祝愿。

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分,按五个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时,应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑,具体为:
 - (1)对内容要点的覆盖情况以及表述的清楚程度和合理性。
 - (2)使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。
 - (3)上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。
3. 评分时,先根据作答的整体情况初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
4. 评分时还应注意:
 - (1)词数少于 60 的,酌情扣分。
 - (2)单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面,评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

(3) 书写较差以致影响交际的,酌情扣分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(13~15 分)

—覆盖了所有内容要点,表述清楚、合理。

—使用了多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有个别小错,但完全不影响理解。

—有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,意义连贯。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(10~12 分)

—覆盖了所有内容要点,表述比较清楚、合理。

—使用了比较多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有些许错误,但不影响理解。

—比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(7~9 分)

—覆盖了大部分内容要点,有个别地方表述不够清楚、合理。

—使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有一些错误或不恰当之处,但基本不影响理解。

—基本有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。

基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(4~6 分)

—遗漏或未清楚表述一些内容要点,或一些内容与写作目的不相关。

—所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多,影响理解。

—几乎不能有效地使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义不够连贯。

未能达到预期的写作目的。

第一档(1~3 分)

—遗漏或未清楚表述大部分内容要点,或大部分内容与写作目的不相关。

—所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误很多,严重影响理解。

—几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯。

完全未达到预期的写作目的。

零分

未作答;所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判;所写内容与题目要求完全不相关。

【第二节 读后续写评分标准】

参考要点:

1. 由第一段首句内容可知,第一段可描写作者认识到自己的问题,向组员道歉。

2. 根据第二段首句内容可知,第二段可写作者和其他组员开始专注于完成小组项目以及感悟。

(情节合理即可酌情给分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按五个档次进行评分。

2. 评分时,应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑,具体为:

(1) 创造内容的质量,续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度。

(2) 使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。

(3) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

3. 评分时,先根据作答的整体情况初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。

4. 评分时还应注意:

(1) 词数少于 120 的, 酌情扣分。

(2) 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面, 评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

(3) 书写较差以致影响交际的, 酌情扣分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档 (21~25 分)

— 创造了丰富、合理的内容, 富有逻辑性, 续写完整, 与原文情境融洽度高。

— 使用了多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 可能有个别小错, 但完全不影响理解。

— 有效地使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构清晰, 意义连贯。

第四档 (16~20 分)

— 创造了比较丰富、合理的内容, 比较有逻辑性, 续写比较完整, 与原文情境融洽度较高。

— 使用了比较多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 可能有些许错误, 但不影响理解, 比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构比较清晰, 意义比较连贯。

第三档 (11~15 分)

— 创造了基本合理的内容, 有一定的逻辑性, 续写基本完整, 与原文情境相关。

— 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构, 有一些错误或不恰当之处, 但基本不影响理解。

— 基本有效地使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构基本清晰, 意义基本连贯。

第二档 (6~10 分)

— 内容或逻辑上有一些重大问题, 续写不够完整, 与原文情境有一定程度脱节。

— 所使用的词汇有限, 语法结构单调, 错误较多, 影响理解。

— 未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段, 全文结构不够清晰, 意义不够连贯。

第一档 (1~5 分)

— 内容或逻辑上有较多重大问题, 或有部分内容抄自原文, 续写不完整, 与原文情境基本脱节。

— 所使用的词汇有限, 语法结构单调, 错误很多, 严重影响理解。

— 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段, 全文结构不清晰, 意义不连贯。

零分

未作答; 所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判; 所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。

听力部分录音材料

Text 1

M: Excuse me, I just got off Flight 2308 from New York. Where do I get my luggage?

W: Follow the signs to the baggage claim area, please.

M: Got it. Thanks.

Text 2

W: Kingscliffe Library. Can I help you?

M: Yes. My library book is due back, but I had a bit of an emergency, so I can't come to return it. Can I renew it?

W: That's no problem.

Text 3

M: So you really had no idea about tonight?

W: No! I thought it was strange that everyone was so secretive, but now I realize they were planning something special for my birthday. I feel like crying!

Text 4

W: Jack, look at the bushes in the garden! They're growing wild.

M: I know, honey. But our garden tools are broken, so I need to borrow some from the neighbors first.

Text 5

M: Will that be another unnecessary purchase?

W: No! It's something I really need.

M: Why do you need another coat? You already have many coats at home.

Text 6

M: Mom, I know you planned a family trip for the summer, but...

W: What's on your mind, dear?

M: My classmates invited me to join a volunteer teaching program in a mountain school. It's a great opportunity to help others. But the program runs from July 22 to August 10, so...

W: That's wonderful. Don't worry. I'll adjust our travel plans around that.

M: Thanks, Mom.

Text 7

W: Good afternoon, Dreamtime Travel. How can I help you?

M: Oh hello. I'm interested in the holidays you offer along the coast near here.

W: Yes. We operate several tours up the coast. Where in particular do you want to go?

M: Well, I like the sound of the holiday that mentioned whales. Was it "Whale Watching"?

W: Oh, that's our Whale Watch Experience. It's very popular and it's based in a lovely village with nice beaches.

M: Oh right. So is that by coach or by car?

W: Actually it's by minibus. We like to keep those tours small and personal so we don't take a whole coach load of people.

M: And when is the next one going?

W: Mmm, let me see. Um, there's one in two weeks' time which is 18 April, and then we don't have another one until 2 June.

M: All right.

Text 8

W: What do you want for lunch? I feel like Italian today.

M: Italian is fine. Shall we go to that new place on 52nd? Jackie said their pizza is to-die-for.

W: Great idea. I still have to go through these files, though. It is half past twelve now. Can you give me another half hour?

M: No problem. I'm going to see Fiona from IT now, so we could meet downstairs in half an hour.

W: That's settled. Can I ask Manuel if he would like to join us?

M: I'd rather you didn't. We had a quarrel yesterday because of the Helsinki project. He was pretty rude and I just don't want to pretend nothing happened. He should apologize to me.

W: I understand. Just the two of us, then. Anyway, I'd better get going or no lunch at all.

M: OK. See you later.

Text 9

W: Hello, Mr. Thompson. Welcome to our campus Radio Station. I'm Alexandra Jones. I want to ask you some questions about the project that you offer.

M: Yes, of course, please fire away.

W: Has the project been effective in improving the environment?

M: Yes, absolutely. We have seen great results. Last year, we planted a small field of trees, and we have been measuring their oxygen output to see the benefits that they have provided to the environment. Our current goal is to plant a lot more tree species so that we can compare the benefits of each species. In order to do this, we need to get a lot more students involved in the project.

W: Well, the project sounds fascinating. I would definitely like to be involved.

M: Absolutely. Over the years, we have received funding from private investors and from selling shares, but the biggest improvement in our research came from a government fund that we received in the first year. This has greatly improved the organization, and we have since won prizes for our research.

W: Wow, how impressive!

Text 10

John Robert Horner was born on June 15th, 1946 in Montana. He had a rough childhood. As a young boy, John was shy, not wanting to hang out with people of his age. John commented that school was hard because reading and writing were extremely slow for him. In 1965, John left the University of Montana and was drafted into the army. He served for about three years before he returned and tried school again. However, he dropped out in 1972. John didn't give up on his dream job. He applied to many museums for any job that was willing to hire him. He accepted a position at Princeton University's Natural History Museum as a technician. After the museum noticed his expertise, he moved up to research assistant and eventually managed his own projects. It was during the mid-1970s that John and a colleague discovered the first concrete evidence that dinosaurs cared for their young. John currently works at Chapman University as a principal.