

2025 年普通高等学校全国统一模拟招生考试

金科·新未来 12 月联考

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)

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。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the man's plan for the weekend?
A. Going swimming. B. Going hiking. C. Going biking.
2. What does the man wish to play in PE classes?
A. Basketball. B. Badminton. C. Table tennis.
3. When does the woman usually get to work?
A. At 7:00. B. At 7:40. C. At 8:00.
4. Who is probably the man?
A. A government official. B. An engineer. C. A journalist.
5. Where does the conversation most likely take place?
A. At the airport. B. In a delivery firm. C. In a clothes shop.

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、7 题。

6. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Co-workers. C. Boss and employee.
7. What happened when the man used the machine?
A. It spread butter on the toast.
B. It mixed the butter and jam.
C. It dropped the butter on the floor.



听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What's the woman doing?
A. Offering advice.
B. Interviewing a student.
C. Seeking guidance from a classmate.
9. What does the woman find most useful before an exam?
A. Organizing materials. B. Making a study plan. C. Burning the night oil.
10. What should the man do the night before the exam?
A. Go to bed early.
B. Ask the teachers questions.
C. Go over the lessons again.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What is the woman's problem?
A. She fails to use the app.
B. She has trouble choosing a hotel.
C. She forgot to book a hotel.
12. What's the advantage of the second hotel?
A. It has good reviews. B. It costs less money. C. It gives a better view.
13. How much will the speakers pay for the hotel in total?
A. £300. B. £400. C. £700.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What's the most obvious difference between the two African elephants?
A. Their sizes. B. Their teeth. C. Their ears.
15. Which type of elephant is the smallest?
A. The Asian elephant.
B. The African bush elephant.
C. The African forest elephant.
16. What's the feature of the African bush elephant?
A. Its ears are small.
B. Its back is straight.
C. Its teeth go outwards.
17. Where did the woman know the knowledge of elephants?
A. From her friend. B. From a project. C. From a charity event.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What is the speaker's purpose in giving the talk?
A. To look for new members.
B. To offer guidance to children.
C. To introduce a new programme.
19. Which of the following is held online?
A. Weekly planning meeting.
B. Weekly programme.
C. Occasional special events.
20. Which skill is the most important according to the speaker?
A. Being trustworthy. B. Being humorous. C. Being adaptable.

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 Conrad Challenge is an innovation competition creating the next generation of entrepreneurs(企业家) who will change the world! Students become entrepreneurs and make new friends by applying science, technology, and innovation to solve problems with global impact. With the Challenge's step-by-step guidance and the support of industry experts, we expand students' creativity, critical thinking, and communication skills.

You are allowed to join if you're a student between the ages of 13 and 18. You must



participate as a member of a team of 2—5 students. You and your teammates may compete from any corner of the globe. If you've competed in a previous year, you may compete again if you still meet the age criteria and other requirements.

The 2023—2024 Conrad Challenge had record participation totalling over 4,000 students from over 50 countries! Get ready for the Conrad Challenge this year! You and your team will turn your innovative ideas into real solutions to big challenges. The 2024—2025 competition has four exciting stages to guide you along the way:

Activation Stage

Start by gathering your team of 2—5 students and a coach, and complete your registration. It's time to gather your crew and get ready to innovate!

Lean Canvas Stage

Brainstorm groundbreaking ideas, pick your innovation and category and create your Lean Canvas. Lay the foundation for your big idea!

Innovation Stage

Write an Innovation Brief, create an engaging Innovation Video, and build a dynamic website to showcase your idea. This is your chance to bring your vision to life!

Power Pitch Stage

The top teams from the Innovation Stage will be named Finalists and invited to present their creations live at the 2025 Conrad Challenge Innovation Summit. Join us for a multi-day event with dynamic workshops, exciting tours and inspiring speakers. Compete for scholarships and the prestigious(有声望的) title of Pete Conrad Scholar.

21. What's a requirement for the participants of the Conrad Challenge?

- A. They compete as a team.
- B. They are science students.
- C. They are English speakers.
- D. They have previous experience.

22. In which stage will innovative ideas be created?

- A. Activation Stage.
- B. Learn Canvas Stage.
- C. Innovation Stage.
- D. Power Pitch Stage.

23. What's the text?

- A. An exhibition guide.
- B. An art show review.
- C. An announcement.
- D. An official report.

B

An amateur magician-turned Long Island teacher who has been pulling every trick out of the hat to inspire students just scored the "Oscar of Teaching". John Melandro, a third- and fifth-grade teacher at Tangier Smith Elementary School in Mastic, said he had no idea he was even nominated(提名) for the Milken Educator Award and its \$25,000 cash prize until the school meeting last week.

Melandro is the first recipient of the award, known as the "Oscars of Teaching" in this school district. The national award is given to as many as 45 outstanding teachers across the country and limited to just one New Yorker per academic year. Melandro comes from a family of Long Island educators, with his mother being the chairperson of social studies at Sachem East High School, and his father, a global history teacher, being awarded the Teacher of the Year in Centre Moriches just four months ago. "I had a front-row seat to watch some of the best educators growing up, and the bar was extremely high," Melandro said. "At the end of this day, teaching is more to them than just a job."

The little Long Islanders call their teacher the "Magic Man" for developing their love of learning by using magic tricks. "He's very unique the way he teaches," Malaki, 10, told the media. Emma O'Neill, also 10, credited Melandro's unique style of teaching for inspiring her to become a teacher one day. He's used magic tricks to help her and her classmates build a stronger grasp on their maths work, she said.

Melandro, who loved magic when he was young, said he shared this passion to help motivate his students. "I do tricks for them. It's great for public speaking and building confidence," he said. "So it's really brought a lot of those hard-to-reach kids into the educational process. If you can draw them in with that, then you can get them into the real magic—the magic of learning."



24. What do we know about the Milken Educator Award?
- It is used to award the best actors.
 - It is specially intended for NY state.
 - It donates money to schools in need.
 - It honours educators for their effort.
25. What may inspire John Melandro to be a better teacher?
- The modern teaching techniques.
 - The love of magic tricks.
 - The influence of parents on him.
 - The stable salary he will get.
26. What do Melandro's students think of him?
- Humble.
 - Generous.
 - Outgoing.
 - Creative.
27. Which of the following might Melandro agree with about magic tricks?
- They don't fit into regular class structures.
 - They offer more than one benefit to students.
 - They work wonders for kids with special needs.
 - They motivate students to become future magicians.

C

Thousands of people showed up to Washington Square Park in New York City on Sunday to take part in and observe what was promoted as a "Timothée Chalamet Lookalike Contest". The resulting chaos, including a police presence and the appearance of the real Timothée himself, was documented extensively on social media, and many fought over who should have really won. Why is it that so many guys out there look strikingly like Timothée?

Manel Esteller, a geneticist based at the Carreras Leukaemia Research Institute in Spain, tested the genetic similarities between the lookalikes shown in French-Canadian photographer François Brunelle's pictures of lookalikes. Brunelle put Esteller in touch with the pairs of "twin strangers" from his photographs, who sent the researchers genetic samples in the form of mouth swabs(拭子). Esteller and his team spent four years collecting and analyzing the genetic data.

Esteller's conclusion was that the lookalikes shared the same variations of DNA and that their similarities in appearance and genome(基因组) were purely accidental. Esteller points out that there are only so many ways to put a human face together. By proving that people who look alike share certain genes, Esteller hopes to advance diagnostic(诊断的) science by using facial recognition to identify earlier rare genetic diseases in children.

Another scientist Nancy Segal, a professor at the University of California mainly focuses on twins. Even though Segal has proved that personalities between lookalikes are far more dissimilar than personalities between twins, the "twin strangers" shared more features than similar faces. "If one was a smoker, the other was likely a smoker" and vice versa(反之亦然), Segal said, because addictive habits are a genetic quality, as is handedness and shortsightedness.

Humans broadly tend to be attracted to people who look like themselves. "I think it tells us about human nature in the sense that we all long for similarity," Segal says. "When young children have imaginary friends, they're always like them." Esteller heard that two of the lookalikes from one of Brunelle's photos even became a couple and got married.

28. Why does the author mention the event in Washington Square Park?
- To introduce people's interest in lookalikes.
 - To emphasize the chaos of the competition.
 - To show the popularity of Timothée Chalamet.
 - To explain the rules of the well-known contest.
29. What's the purpose of Manel Esteller's research?
- To find different variations of DNA.
 - To warn parents of kids' mental health.
 - To test the genetic similarities of strangers.
 - To help diagnose children's genetic diseases.



30. What did Nancy Segal find out in her study?
A. "Twin strangers" share similar interests.
B. Twins are dissimilar in personalities.
C. "Twin strangers" share some qualities.
D. Twins have the same addictive habits.
31. Why do humans feel attracted to their lookalikes?
A. They want to have an imaginary equal. B. They are born with hunger for likeness.
C. They have a strong desire for friendship. D. They are curious about their personality.

D

Seeing people in person matters. Information pours off them; not just what they say but how they say it and whether they listen. Relationships form more naturally. Studies have demonstrated how much proximity, or nearness, matters in the workplace.

One paper published in 2020 by Diego Battiston of Stockholm University and his co-authors looked at how the police force in Manchester fields emergency calls. The process involves two people. A handler takes the call and writes up the incident. An operator then allocates (分配) police officers. Some operators happened to be in the same room as the handler who had taken down the call details. Because they could talk face-to-face, these operators were able to know vital details and allocate police officers to cases more quickly than those who were left to scan descriptions for themselves.

In a working paper published in November, Natalia Emanuel of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York demonstrated that proximity can be good for instructing, too. They studied software programmers and found that sitting closer to co-workers increased the amount of online feedback junior engineers received on their code (代码) from more senior co-workers.

This is not an argument for demanding that everyone come into the office five days a week and sits in a single, jam-packed room. Proximity can exact costs as well as produce benefits, as both of these papers demonstrate. In the Manchester police force, handlers who spent more time talking to operators had less time free to take new incoming calls. In the case of the software engineers, too, online comments take time to give and to receive. Senior employees in particular wrote more code when they were not sitting near to junior colleagues.

Employees should be capable of keeping the balance and administrators can make interventions to regulate the situation so as to ensure the collective efficiency. If handlers are being evaluated on how many calls they field, they have less reason to help operators. Similarly, senior workers in teams that sit close were less likely to receive pay rises because their output was lower. In this case, they will instruct less, too.

32. What does the underline word "fields" in Paragraph 2 mean?
A. Initiates. B. Watches over. C. Records. D. Deals with.
33. What can we learn from Natalia Emanuel's study?
A. Proximity promotes professional interactions at work.
B. Face-to-face talk enables police officers to react quickly.
C. Productivity is improved without coworkers' disturbance.
D. Facilitating young programmers is senior coworkers' main task.
34. How can administrators intervene in the situation?
A. By keeping their workers closer.
B. By adjusting the assessment criteria.
C. By lengthening the working duration.
D. By meeting the needs of their workers.
35. What's the main idea of the text?
A. The trade-offs of nearness in the workplace.
B. The approaches to improving work efficiency.
C. The studies on the disadvantages of proximity.
D. The strategies to promote relationship of co-workers.



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。

Expeditions(探险) offer unforgettable experiences, but capturing(捕捉) those moments with a smartphone camera can be challenging, especially for amateur photographers. 36 However, they don't really know how to use their cameras. Here are some tips to help amateur photographers improve their shots without having to invest in a fancy camera.

Know your camera before the trip. One of the most valuable pieces of advice is to become familiar with your camera before starting your expedition because different cameras have different functions and features, like the long-exposure option or the wide-angle lens. 37 The more comfortable you are with your device, the quicker you'll be able to capture brief moments like a bird in midflight or a whale breaking through the water's surface.

Focus on composition and scale(比例) for dramatic shots. Composition is key when photographing landscapes and wildlife. 38 Dramatic lighting, high contrast and incorporating elements provide a sense of scale to your images. For instance, when photographing a mountain range, including a person, boat or building in the frame(画面) can highlight the vastness of the landscape.

39 Capturing wildlife on camera can be one of the most rewarding but challenging aspects of an expedition. The key to taking great wildlife photos is understanding animal behaviour. Observing how animals interact with their environment will allow you to anticipate their movements and capture the perfect shot. It's not about fast reactions. Wildlife can be unpredictable, so instead of rushing towards your subject, approach slowly and give the animal time to adapt to your presence. 40 It also creates better opportunities for capturing genuine, unguarded moments.

An expedition is an exciting opportunity to witness wildlife and landscapes and capturing those moments can make the experience more memorable.

- A. Understand animal behaviour.
- B. This method results in relaxed animals.
- C. People do pay a lot of money for these phones.
- D. So you don't handle it awkwardly before an incredible view.
- E. It's exactly what transforms a good photo into an impressive one.
- F. People usually don't read their phone's instructions very carefully.
- G. It's about being patient and knowing what the animal will do next.

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。

Manners, 37, a mountaineer from Bedford, and Dvorak, 31, a climate scientist from Seattle, had set out with 41 of conquering(征服) Chaukhamba III, a 6,995 m Himalayas mountain. However, at 6,000 m, a rock fall 42 the rope attached to a bag containing food and equipment, leaving them on a narrow rock near the mountain top.

They had managed to send an SOS before their mobile phone battery ran out. After one freezing night, they heard the sound of a 43. But the Indian air force failed to spot them.

44, what they did not know was that a rescue plan was being 45 by three members of the French mountaineering group who had, until that moment, been 46 the mountain.

Luckily, a friend of Manners received her SOS and 47 informed Indian officials, who told Chevallier and his two other members the women's situation. The next night, Chevallier 48 a light on the mountainside. Now that they had a rescue plan, the French mountaineers felt 49. But what happened next was something unexpected. The Frenchmen looked on in 50 as they saw two figures climb down a dangerous 150 m drop.

51 that the three distant figures were their own rescue party, the women had decided to climb down.



When the Frenchmen reached them, one of them, Clovis, told her in 52 English: "We are here for rescue you." Manners cried tears of relief. Her brush with 53 didn't cool her passion for climbing. She attended the North Face Athlete Summit in Colorado this week but said she would "finally take a 54".

Although the Frenchmen had to 55 their attempt to reach the summit, they were happy to have them back alive.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. ambitions | B. resources | C. emotions | D. companions |
| 42. A. pulled on | B. cut off | C. left out | D. stuck to |
| 43. A. bomb | B. rescuer | C. phone | D. plane |
| 44. A. However | B. Anyway | C. Somehow | D. Thus |
| 45. A. approved | B. rejected | C. hatched | D. canceled |
| 46. A. cleaning | B. climbing | C. admiring | D. describing |
| 47. A. currently | B. suddenly | C. frequently | D. immediately |
| 48. A. spotted | B. reflected | C. flashed | D. displayed |
| 49. A. disturbed | B. relieved | C. discouraged | D. moved |
| 50. A. anger | B. confusion | C. curiosity | D. horror |
| 51. A. Unaware | B. Joyful | C. Anxious | D. Ashamed |
| 52. A. literary | B. rude | C. broken | D. technical |
| 53. A. fame | B. admiration | C. storm | D. death |
| 54. A. rest | B. risk | C. shot | D. pill |
| 55. A. resist | B. make | C. abandon | D. celebrate |

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。

A new railway sleeper plant built by China Railway Construction Corporation, or CRCC, began operations in the Tindouf Province of western Algeria on Nov. 10, 56 (mark) a significant milestone in the launch of a major railway project. It's the first time that Chinese-designed railway sleeper solutions 57 (use) in a heavy-duty railway project in Algeria.

Mustapha Dahou, governor of Tindouf Province expressed his gratefulness for the joint efforts of CRCC and local partners, noting the substantial resources invested and the satisfying progress 58 (achieve) on the project.

Xu Huaxiang, general manager for CRCC International Group, emphasized the 59 (significant) of CRCC's involvement in the construction of the Western Algeria Mining Line, highlighting 60 (it) role in contributing to the region's economic and 61 (society) development.

The Western Algeria Mining Line is a key project under the Belt and Road Initiative, and it represents the largest project 62 has been undertaken by Chinese companies in Algeria in recent years. Once completed, the railway will greatly enhance Algeria's national rail network, improving connectivity between mining areas, industrial 63 (zone), and ports.

The new sleeper plant is the first standardized concrete railway sleeper factory in the Sahara Desert region. Covering 64 area of 91,000 square metres, the plant is tasked with producing 1.2 million railway sleepers for the project.

Local employees are benefiting from the project. "In less than two months, 65 the careful guidance of Chinese engineers, I've gone from being a newcomer to a skilled worker," said Boudierli Nourdine, an Algerian test engineer at the plant.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,校园里利用课间进行学习的情况较为多见,导致很多同学运动量不足,上课容易困倦。请你写一份英文倡议书,内容包括:

1. 课间的意义;
2. 建议的活动;
3. 美好的祝愿。



注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear classmates,

Warm regards,
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。

It started after the storm. Taylor Schenker's house weathered Hurricane Helene well, but she said her friend Mia's entire home was destroyed by flooding from the Swannanoa River. Taylor and Mia went for a walk to check out the home, which was one of the many in Asheville that were destroyed.

They spent about four hours digging through the mud, looking for any belongings of Mia's they could find. During that process, Taylor found about four of five individual photographs and they laid out the photos along the bank, hoping they would be reunited with people.

Thinking about the photos she left behind kept her up that night. "These little photographs miraculously(奇迹般地) made it through all of this and now are sitting here and what if it rains or what if the wind blows and they aren't able to be reunited with their family? They can be a special memory for somebody."

So, Taylor went back the next day to get the photos and ended up finding more. She was sure that people had taken these photos because they wanted to remember these special moments. Knowing how many important family memories she now had in her possession, she started the Photos from Helene Instagram page, a virtual lost-and-found. She hoped people would recognize the photos on her page and word of mouth would help reunite them with their rightful owners. The Instagram page is filled with school portraits(画像), Christmas cards, images of childhood friends and families on vacation. She even found a photo of Michael Jordan dunking the ball that a local man said his dad took years ago.

Taylor took them home, dusted them off and categorized them in folders and bins for safekeeping until they could be returned to their owners. Taylor found about 100 photos herself, but picked up about another 100 from other people who found them, including search and rescue teams. She returned about 15% of the photos she had collected. She still adds new photos to Instagram daily. Taylor mails photos to people who are no longer in the area, but she also hand delivers the ones that belong to families who stayed close by. Each reunion is a heartwarming reminder that what she's doing is important.

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。

In one case, a mum found a photo of her late son on Taylor's Instagram.

When Taylor was interviewed by the media, she was humble.



参考答案、提示及评分细则

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

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

1~5 BCCCB 6~10 ACABA 11~15 BBCBC 16~20 CCAAA

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)

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了康莱德国际挑战赛的相关事宜。

21.【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段“You must participate as a member of a team of 2—5 students.”可知,参加挑战赛的要求之一是必须组队参赛。

22.【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据 Lean Canvas Stage 中提到的“Brainstorm groundbreaking ideas, pick your innovation and category and create your Lean Canvas. Lay the foundation for your big idea!”可知,在 Lean Canvas Stage 阶段学生们创造出新的创意。

23.【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。通读全文可知,文章介绍了康莱德国际挑战赛的相关事宜,最有可能是一则通知。

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了纽约一位小学老师 John Melandro 获得 Milken Educator Award 教学大奖的事迹。

24.【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中“Melandro is the first recipient of the award, known as the ‘Oscars of Teaching’ in this school district. The national award is given to as many as 45 outstanding teachers across the country and limited to just one New Yorker per academic year.”可知,Milken Educator Award 是奖励优秀老师的。

25.【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中“Melandro comes from a family of Long Island educators, with his mother being the chairperson of social studies at Sachem East High School, and his father, a global history teacher, being awarded the Teacher of the Year in Centre Moriches just four months ago. ‘I had a front-row seat to watch some of the best educators growing up, and the bar was extremely high,’ Melandro said. ‘At the end of this day, teaching is more to them than just a job.’”可知,Melandro 的父母都是优秀教育工作者,这样的家庭环境能激励他成为一名更优秀的老师。

26.【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段“‘He’s very unique the way he teaches,’ Malaki, 10, told the media. Emma O’Neill, also 10, credited Melandro’s unique style of teaching for inspiring her to become a teacher one day.”可知,学生认为 Melandro 的教学方法很独特,富有创造力。

27.【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段“‘I do tricks for them. It’s great for public speaking and building confidence,’ he said. ‘So it’s really brought a lot of those hard-to-reach kids into the educational process. If you can draw them in with that, then you can get them into the real magic—the magic of learning.’”可知，魔术表演对学生而言有很多好处，比如提升公开演讲能力，提升自信心，使学生们喜欢学习等。

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了研究人员们对长得极像的陌生人的研究结果。

28.【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段内容以及“Why is it that so many guys out there look strikingly like Timothée?”可知，第一段提到公园里的大赛，主要是介绍人们对这类大赛很感兴趣，借此引出话题。

29.【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段提到的“By proving that people who look alike share certain genes, Esteller hopes to advance diagnostic science by using facial recognition to identify earlier rare genetic diseases in children.”可知，Manel Esteller 的研究目的是识别、诊断孩子早期罕见基因疾病。

30.【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段提到的“Even though Segal has proved that personalities between lookalikes are far more dissimilar than personalities between twins, the ‘twin strangers’ shared more features than similar faces.”可知，Nancy Segal 发现长得像的陌生人有一些共有的特征。

31.【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段提到的“Humans broadly tend to be attracted to people who look like themselves. ‘I think it tells us about human nature in the sense that we all long for similarity,’ Segal says.”可知，人天生渴望相似性。

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了在工作环境中空间距离近的好处和可能的弊端。

32.【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第二段“A handler takes the call and writes up the incident. An operator then allocates police officers. Some operators happened to be in the same room as the handler who had taken down the call details.”可知，上文的 fields 指的是处理急救电话，包括接电话和分配警员。

33.【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段“They studied software programmers and found that sitting closer to co-workers increased the amount of online feedback junior engineers received on their code from more senior co-workers.”可知，距离近可以促进工作中的业务交流。

34.【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段以及第五段“If handlers are being evaluated on how many calls they field, they have less reason to help operators. Similarly, senior workers in teams that sit close were less likely to receive pay rises because their output was lower. In this case, they will instruct less, too.”可知，管理者可以通过调整评估标准来进行干预。

35.【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知文章介绍了办公室环境中员工空间距离近的权衡。

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了在探险之旅中用手机拍照的技巧。

36.【答案】C

【解析】上下文逻辑和篇章结构。根据下文“However, they don’t really know how to use their cameras.”可知，此处应填入“人们的确花了很多钱在手机上”。

37.【答案】D

【解析】上下文逻辑和篇章结构。根据上文“because different cameras have different functions and features, like the long-exposure option or the wide-angle lens”以及本段主题句可知，此处应填“所以你才不会在美景面前笨拙地操作相机”。

38.【答案】E

【解析】上下文逻辑和篇章结构。根据上文“Composition is key when photographing landscapes and wildlife.”可知，此处构图是关键，它可以把一张好照片变成令人震撼的照片。

39.【答案】A

【解析】上下文逻辑和篇章结构。根据下文可知，本段主要讲要了解动物行为才能拍出好照

40.【答案】B

【解析】上下文逻辑和篇章结构。根据下文“It also creates better opportunities for capturing genuine, unguarded moments.”可知,此处是介绍这个方法的好处。

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)

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了两位登山人遇到危险后被营救的过程。

41.【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。根据下文“conquering Chaukhamba III, a 6,995 m Himalayas mountain”可知,她们开始的时候怀着登顶的目标。

42.【答案】B

【解析】考查动词短语。根据下文“leaving them on a narrow rock near the mountain top”可知,此处一块石头坠落切断了绳子,从而失去了装食物和设备的包。

43.【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。根据下文的“But the Indian air force failed to spot them.”可知,此处指两位登山者听到了飞机的声音。

44.【答案】A

【解析】考查副词。根据下文可知,两位登山者不知道有人在计划来救她们,所以此处是转折。

45.【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。两位登山者不知道有人在计划来救她们,此处 hatch 的意思是“孵化;计划”。

46.【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。根据上下文可知,直到计划去营救她们,法国的登山运动员也在登山。

47.【答案】D

【解析】考查副词。根据上下文可知,Manners 的一位朋友收到了她的求救信号,并且马上通知了印度官员。

48.【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。根据下文“The Frenchmen looked on in _____ as they saw two figures climb down a dangerous 150 m drop.”可知,此处法国人是发现了被困的她们,看到了她们的灯。

49.【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词。根据“Now that they had a rescue plan, the French mountaineers felt _____.”中的前半句可知,因为这几个法国人有了营救计划,所以他们感觉松了一口气。

50.【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。根据下文“The Frenchmen looked on in _____ as they saw two figures climb down a dangerous 150 m drop.”可知,当他们看到这两个人往下爬了很危险的 150 米,这几个法国人很惊恐。

51.【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词。“_____ that the three distant figures were their own rescue party, the women had decided to climb down.”中的后半句可知,她们不知道这三个远处的身影是来营救她们的,所以决定往下爬。

52.【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。根据下文“We are here for rescue you.”这句话不符合语法而且从上文营救人员是法国人,可知此处是 broken“支离破碎的”,此处延伸为“蹩脚的”。

53.【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。此处 Her brush with death 意思是“与死神擦肩而过”。

54.【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。根据“She attended the North Face Athlete Summit in Colorado this week but said she would ‘finally take a _____’.”中的转折可知,虽然她参加了会议,但是她说她终于可以休息了。

55.【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。根据“Although the Frenchmen had to _____ their attempt to reach the summit, they were happy to have them back alive.”可知,此处的让步关系表明了这几个法国登山者虽然没有登顶成功,但是他们很开心。

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国铁路项目在阿尔及利亚受到称赞,新的铁路轨枕厂的投入使用保障了项目的运行。

56.【答案】marking (形式错误,拼写错误,大小写错误均不得分。)

【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处“marking a significant milestone in the launch of a major railway project”作伴随状语。

57.【答案】have been used (形式错误,拼写错误,大小写错误均不得分。)

【解析】考查时态和语态。根据“It’s the first time”可知用现在完成时,且 use 与主语是被动关系。故填 have been used。

58.【答案】achieved (形式错误,拼写错误,大小写错误均不得分。)

【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处 achieve 与 the satisfying progress 构成被动关系,故填过去分词。

59.【答案】significance (形式错误,拼写错误,大小写错误均不得分。)

【解析】考查名词。根据上文的“the”可知此处应填入名词。

60.【答案】its (形式错误,拼写错误,大小写错误均不得分。)

【解析】考查代词。根据下文的“role”可知此处填入形容词性物主代词。

61.【答案】social/societal (形式错误,拼写错误,大小写错误均不得分。)

【解析】考查形容词。根据空前的“economic and”可知,此处是两个并列的形容词修饰空后的名词。

62.【答案】that (形式错误,拼写错误,大小写错误均不得分。)

【解析】考查定语从句。先行词为 the largest project,关系代词用 that。

63.【答案】zones (形式错误,拼写错误,大小写错误均不得分。)

【解析】考查名词复数。根据上文的“areas”和下文的“ports”可知此处填入复数。

64.【答案】an (形式错误,拼写错误,大小写错误均不得分。)

【解析】考查冠词。cover an area of...“覆盖……面积”。

65.【答案】under (形式错误,拼写错误,大小写错误均不得分。)

【解析】考查介词。under the guidance of...“在……的指导下”。

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

One possible version:

Dear classmates,

I’m calling your attention to an issue that concerns us all: the lack of physical activity during breaks.

The purpose of breaks is not only to rest our minds but also to refresh our bodies. However, many of us are using this time to study, leading to insufficient exercise and drowsiness in class. I recommend we take a 10-minute walk to energize ourselves. It’s advisable that we participate in group sports like badminton or table tennis. Additionally, we can engage in stretching to relax our muscles.

Let’s strive for a balanced school life that combines study with physical activity. I believe these small changes will make a significant difference to our well-being and academic performance.

Warm regards,

Li Hua

【第一节 应用文写作评分标准】

在评分时,应注意以下几个方面:

1. 本题总分为 15 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容有内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,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。
6. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。



评分细则

分值	评分标准
第五档 (13~15 分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 • 覆盖所有内容要点； • 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇； • 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致,具备较强的语言运用能力； • 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 (10~12 分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 • 虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容； • 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求； • 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致； • 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (7~9 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 • 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容； • 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求； • 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解； • 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 (4~6 分)	未适当完成试题规定的任务。 • 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容； • 语法结构单调、词汇有限； • 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解； • 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。
第一档 (1~3 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 • 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求； • 语法结构单调、词汇有限； • 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解； • 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。 信息未能传达给读者。
0	• 未能传达给读者任何信息； • 内容太少,无法评判； • 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。



第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

In one case, a mum found a photo of her late son on Taylor's Instagram. The mum reached out to Taylor immediately, telling her the photo was the only memory of her lost son David. After knowing how important the photo was to the mum and her family, Taylor asked for the address of the mum and promised to send the photo to her in person. The moment the mum saw the photo, she burst into tears, not only because the photo reminded her of the son, but also because Taylor took all the trouble to return it. Soon, what Taylor did got media attention.

When Taylor was interviewed by the media, she was humble. When asked about why she took great pains to look for the photos and help reunite them with their owners, Taylor said it was a fulfilling process for herself. "I just did what I could to make our community feel happier in face of disasters and it's quite worthwhile," she told the media. Most of the photos people saw on the media were about disaster, but her photos from Hurricane Helene were happy memories of Asheville and the lives that lived there.

【第二节 读后续写评分标准】

在评分时,应注意以下几个方面:

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 130 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应主要从以下四点考虑
 - (1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
 - (2)内容的丰富性;
 - (3)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
 - (4)上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

评分细则	
分值	评分标准
第五档 (21~25 分)	• 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理; • 内容丰富,应用的语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达; • 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,所续写短文结构紧凑。
第四档 (16~20 分)	• 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理; • 内容比较丰富,应用的语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达; • 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,所续写短文结构紧凑。
第三档 (11~15 分)	• 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接; • 写出了若干有关内容,应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达; • 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
第二档 (6~10 分)	• 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接; • 写出了一些有关内容,语法结构单调,词汇有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达; • 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。



评分细则

第一档 (1~5 分)	- 与所给短文和开头语的衔接较差； - 产出内容太少，语法结构单调，词汇有限，有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误，严重影响了意义的表达； - 缺乏语句间的连接成分，全文内容不连贯。
0	白卷、内容太少，无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

听力部分录音材料

(Text 1)

W: Do you have any plans for the weekend? How about going swimming with me?

M: Well, I prefer to go for a hike in the country. The weather will be fine and I want to breathe in some fresh air.

W: Yeah, I sometimes go biking in the country with my brother.

(Text 2)

W: What sports do you usually play in the PE class?

M: We play a lot of sports, like basketball and tennis. I enjoy all of them except badminton. I find it really boring. How I wish to play something cool like table tennis!

(Text 3)

M: You're so early today.

W: You know, there's roadwork and I expect the traffic to be bad, so I left at 7:00 a. m.

M: Well, it only took you 40 minutes to get here. You came 20 minutes earlier than you usually do.

(Text 4)

M: Hi, I'm Richard Parker from *Weather Daily*. Given the increasing frequency of extreme weather, what are the regional government's plans to avoid further flooding?

W: We're sending a group of engineers to improve the local flood defense. We will see the effects soon.

(Text 5)

M: Good morning, madam. I'd like to send this by first-class mail.

W: Okay. Does this parcel contain anything valuable?

M: Just some clothes. I bought them online but they didn't fit.

(Text 6)

W: What's the machine in the box used for, David?

M: It's a surprise for you darling. It can help make breakfast. It was developed by a group of engineers of our company.

W: Oh, that's so sweet. How does it work?

M: Look, the knife attached to the motor can automatically spread butter or jam on a toast.

W: Oh, the butter was dropped on the floor.

M: There must be something wrong with it.

(Text 7)

W: Hey, Sam. Do you feel stressed about the upcoming exam?

M: I certainly do. Can you give some advice on handling exams? You always do a good job in exams.

W: Well, one thing that I find most helpful is to create a study schedule. It keeps me organized and relieves my stress before exams.

M: That's a good idea. I usually leave the revision to the night before the exam. That makes me nervous.

W: And you should turn to the teachers for guidance. They will answer all your questions, which saves you time to surf the Internet for answers.

M: Hmm, it makes sense.

W: One more thing, do get a good night's sleep before the exam because it can keep your mind sharp during the exam.

M: I used to burn the night oil and that's why I almost fell asleep during last exam.

(Text 8)

W: I've been looking through hotels through the app, but I don't know which one to choose.

M: Tell me about your options and I'll help you make a decision.

W: OK. It's between these two hotels. The first one is in the centre of the city. It has good reviews and it offers a view of the city, but you know, it's expensive.

M: What about the other one?

W: The second one is about 8 miles out of the city centre, but it's much cheaper.

M: The travel magazine always suggests choosing a hotel in the city centre because people can go around easily.

W: But it's £150 more expensive than the other one for a night, which only costs £200 a night. We can use the saved £150 for a luxury lunch.

M: I don't think so. Since we only stay here for two nights, it's convenient to live in the city centre.

W: Fine.

(Text 9)

W: Jacob, do you know there are 3 types of elephants?

M: Oh, what are they?

W: The Asian elephant, the African bush elephant and the African forest elephant.

M: Are the two African elephants of the same size?

W: No, the African forest elephant is smaller.

M: How can we distinguish them?

W: The most obvious difference between the two types of African elephants is their teeth. The forest elephant's teeth stick out straighter and point downwards, while the bush elephant's teeth go outwards.

M: Cool! Are they bigger than the Asian elephant?

W: No. The Asian elephant is bigger than the African forest elephant but smaller than the African bush elephant. Actually, they have different ears and back shapes, too.

M: Why do you know so much about elephants? You're doing a science project?

W: No. I participated in a charity event last weekend. They were holding this presentation to raise people's awareness of elephant protection.

M: That's amazing!

(Text 10)

Have you been looking for a meaningful volunteer opportunity with local children? DREAM might be the right place for you! DREAM is a nonprofit children services organization that brings high-quality programmes to children in need. As a group of students from Pennsylvania University passionate about closing the opportunity gap for low-income households, we welcome new blood into our club.

DREAM provides a highly social experience that creates a strong group identity for the children and facilitator involved. The commitment is usually around 3—6 hours a week during the academic year, which includes: The first one, Weekly planning meeting, which is 1 hour, virtually. The second one, Weekly programme, which is in person on Friday from 3—6 p. m. at the Blackwell Community Centre, and the third one, occasional special events like an adventure trip to Camp DREAM or an end-of-semester event.

To be admitted, you need to have the following skills. Be a reliable and consistent presence in a child's life, which I think is the most important. Have a sense of humour. Honestly, the children are probably funnier than any of us, but we have got to keep up somehow. And you need to have adaptability as you may encounter diverse situations.