

台州市 2025 届高三第二次教学质量评估

英 语

第一部分:听力(共两节,20 小题;每小题1.5 分,满分 30 分)

第一节:听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man's daughter enjoy doing?
A. Picking up stones. B. Digging in the sand. C. Playing board games
2. How often does the woman take care of her yard in summer?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
3. What is the woman doing?
A. Seeking help. B. Giving some advice. C. Showing off her skills.
4. Who is probably the man?
A. An elevator mechanic. B. A community doctor. C. A building designer.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A weight problem. B. A fitness goal. C. A sports center.

第二节:听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

- 听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~7 题。
6. What does the man say about the fire?
A. It occurred in his hometown. B. It has caused severe destruction.
C. It resulted from windy conditions.
 7. What does the woman suggest doing?
A. Practicing a fire drill. B. Measuring wind speed. C. Raising funds for victims.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~10 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In the garden. B. In the market. C. In the living room.
9. Why does the man want to learn to grow vegetables?
A. To save some money. B. To develop a new hobby.
C. To meet his family's needs.
10. What is the man going to do next?
A. Plant fruit trees. B. Pick some vegetables.
C. Call his mother.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11~13 题。

11. What is Betty going to do next week?
A. Clean up pets. B. Tidy up the yard. C. Shift to a new place.
12. What is unacceptable behavior to the neighbors according to Daniel?
A. Keeping noisy pets. B. Throwing away trash everywhere.
C. Having parties at an unreasonable hour.
13. What gift will Betty probably get for her neighbors?
A. Delicious cookies. B. Beautiful flowers. C. Fine wine.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14~17 题。

14. What does the man plan to do next Saturday?
A. Play tennis. B. Go skating. C. Visit Sarah.
15. How did the man sound when he knew the woman's decision?
A. Excited. B. Disappointed. C. Surprised.
16. What is the probable relationship between David and Sarah?
A. Father and daughter. B. Husband and wife. C. Friends.
17. What do we know about Melbourne?
A. Its green spaces are famous. B. Its unemployment rate is low.
C. Its house prices are affordable.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18~20 题。

18. Whose book can we find the plot of selling regrets?
A. Samantha Sotto Yambao's. B. Nick Newman's.
C. Jojo Moyes's.

19. What can we learn about The Garden?
 A. It has horror elements. B. It is about a magical shop.
 C. It tells the story of an unlucky man.
 20. What are people advised to read if they're fond of women's fiction?
 A. *Water Moon*. B. *We All Live Here*.
 C. *We Have Always Lived in the Castle*.

第二部分: 阅读理解(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)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Call for Summer 2025 Alumni Mentors(校友导师)!

Dear Tandon alumni,

The Department of Technology Management and Innovation(TMI) is seeking alumni to mentor college students in the M.S. Management of Technology(MOT) Capstone Project during Summer 2025.

This project is designed for college graduates and professionals who aim to make a difference in a world where economic and social progress is increasingly dependent on integrating technology and business. TMI has grown significantly within NYU Tandon School of Engineering and sees many opportunities to connect students with alumni. In the MOT Capstone project, experiential learning allows students to take their skills from the classroom to the boardroom by helping partners to employ advances in technology and entrepreneurship. Mentors play a crucial role in this transformative process.

Mentors are expected to commit to at least three one-hour meetings—at the beginning, middle, and end of the semester. Project Mentorship means regularly communicating with Capstone students to provide expertise and guidance tailored to the real-time problems and challenges while working on their projects. Mentors also help Capstone students to improve their project scope, or connect them with industry resources. Based on the mentors' expertise, they will be paired with the students to ensure a mutually beneficial experience. Additionally, the department also seeks alumni interested in Guest Speaking.

If you are interested in participating or learning more, please fill out the TMI Request Form with your most up-to-date information. The TMI team will be in touch.

You are expected to complete the form as soon as possible and then send it to TMI Department. Info@email.go.alumni.nyu.edu. by Friday, April 18th. The TMI team are looking forward to your involvement!

Best regards,
TMI Department

21. What's the main purpose of this email?
 A. To introduce management skills to students.
 B. To invite seasoned experts to Tandon School.
 C. To recommend an integrated course to graduates.
 D. To recruit voluntary alumni to the Capstone Project.
 22. Which of the following might be the role of mentors?
 A. Employing industry resources. B. Expanding the project scope.
 C. Providing customized assistance. D. Organizing guest speaking events.
 23. How can NYU alumni apply for the project?
 A. By posting a letter. B. By e-mailing the form.
 C. By attending an interview. D. By telephoning the staff.

B

Olivia and I became instant friends in a writing class many years ago. I made a joke about a poorly crafted story. While others just stared blankly, Olivia laughed. That moment marked the beginning of our bond. It's an example of how friendship often forms unexpectedly.

Recent research reveals that the development of closeness is actually more complex. Sociologists and psychologists have identified delicate but profound factors that draw people together, and even determine what defines a "best friend". These interactions are extremely small but important; they are the "dark matter" of friendship.

Closeness and routine encounters lay the foundation for friendship. A classic study has shown that people often befriend those who they regularly interact with—neighbors, colleagues or classmates. However, physical closeness alone isn't enough. Shared interests like hobbies

or humor spark connections. In reality, true friendship blossoms when we go deeper and open up to each other.

Self-disclosure marks the shift from casual acquaintance to true friendship. A simple “Can I talk to you for a minute?” might initiate a deeper connection. As Sociologist Beverley Fehr explains in her book *Friendship Processes*, transforming from acquaintanceship to friendship involves gradually sharing more personal information. It’s a reciprocal(互惠的) process; one person opens up, and the other responds in kind.

Reciprocity is the most decisive in developing friendship. When I started my first job in a bookstore, I grew close to an assistant. Almost every day we shared lunch with each other and bonded while working for a difficult boss. However, when she moved to a new job, our relationship began to change. I started sharing more about my personal life, but she never did the same. Eventually, our lunches petered out to once a month, before she drifted out of my life for good. I was eager to tell her my problems, but she was unwilling to share hers. The necessary reciprocity was missing, so our acquaintanceship never tipped over into friendship.

24. Why is Olivia mentioned in paragraph 1?
- A. To show a keen interest in writing.
 - B. To describe a mixed reaction to a joke.
 - C. To initiate the topic of friendship formation.
 - D. To illustrate the importance of humour sense.
25. What does “dark matter” in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Conflict-free social factors.
 - B. Simple yet close connections.
 - C. Non-light-emitting materials.
 - D. Minute but significant interactions.
26. What stopped the author developing friendship with the assistant?
- A. The author’s talkative personality.
 - B. The company’s tight schedule.
 - C. The assistant’s unresponsive behavior.
 - D. The boss’s unpleasant character.
27. What contributes most to a true friendship?
- A. Regular meeting.
 - B. Mutual openness.
 - C. Common ground.
 - D. Comfortable distance.

C

Nowadays, technologies such as hovering drones, robotic weeders, and precision fertilization could revolutionize agriculture by increasing food production while reducing environmental harm. However, there still exist some gaps in farming research. Researchers from PhenoRob at the University of Bonn have recently stated that the gaps should be filled.

To achieve that, the researchers from PhenoRob stress the importance of joint efforts and interdisciplinary(跨学科的) teamwork worldwide. For example, field-scanning drones with high-resolution cameras can detect plant diseases and assess plant health and productivity. While the collected data is growing rapidly, to truly transform farming practices, it still needs to be integrated with global datasets on plant genetics, weather conditions, soil types and farming methods.

Researchers also emphasize the importance of tracking the smart technologies used on farms globally. In this way, researches try to identify barriers to the adoption of technologies and approaches to encouraging their uptake. For example, some **incentives** such as financial assistance, tax breaks and land use discounts will help farmers overcome initial cost barriers, enabling investment in more efficient and sustainable farming practices to promote productivity and protect environment. Such incentives are crucial for boosting the use of smart technologies like automated irrigation systems or AI-driven crop monitoring.

Some technologies have already proven effective in improving sustainability. For example, robotic weeders can remove weeds without harming surrounding crops, which reduces the need for chemical herbicides and helps keep the soil healthy. At PhenoRob, researchers are integrating data into monitoring nitrogen levels. This data is used to create models that determine the ideal nitrogen amounts for different conditions, decreasing waste and minimizing environmental harm. As agriculture contributes significantly to global greenhouse gas emissions, researchers believe these technologies will play a vital role in reducing some of the damage caused by traditional farming practices.

28. How will the gaps in farming be filled according to the researchers?
- A. By gathering region-specific datasets.
 - B. By raising ecological plant productivity.
 - C. By applying cutting-edge camera systems.
 - D. By promoting global interdisciplinary cooperation.

29. What does the author think of the drone-collected agricultural data?
A. Insufficient. B. Detailed. C. Irrelevant. D. Comprehensive.
30. What does the underlined word “incentives” in paragraph 3 mean?
A. Tax discounts. B. Traditional solutions.
C. Investment profits. D. Motivational rewards.
31. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Robotic Application: Novel and Effective
B. Worldwide Teamwork: Efficient and Diverse
C. Smart Farming: Integration and Sustainability
D. Modern Technology: Change and Convenience

D

The famous marshmallow test, where children are asked to choose one marshmallow now or two later, may reveal more than willpower. Recent research suggests the ability to delay gratification(满足) could help protect against cognitive(认知) decline. This skill strengthens the brain’s prefrontal cortex, which is responsible for planning and reasoning. Just as regular physical exercise helps maintain muscle strength, regularly practising delayed gratification may help maintain cognitive functions throughout life. Over time, it will definitely build up mental resilience.

Resisting immediate rewards stimulates “cool” controlling strategies in the prefrontal cortex, while giving in to temptation involves emotional decision-making areas. Regular practice of these “cool” strategies contributes to cognitive reserve, which highlights the importance of mental stimulation. This regular practice will potentially delay cognitive decline. It’s not just about willpower, but the ability to plan for the future, which is essential to make healthier lifestyle choices that benefit brain health.

These skills can be developed at any age. While early childhood lays the foundation for delayed gratification, adults can strengthen self-control through consistent practice. Strategies like setting specific goals enhance these abilities. Studies show those who regularly practice self-control tend to maintain better cognitive functions as they age, demonstrating stronger problem-solving skills.

Physical activity matters in this relationship. Research shows that higher physical activity is linked to better cognitive function, especially in older adults. Delaying gratification helps maintain regular exercise habits, creating a positive feedback circle that supports brain health. The more we practice delayed gratification, the more we strengthen our brain’s ability of self-control and protect against future cognitive decline.

To develop these skills, start with small delays and gradually increase the waiting period. Set achievable goals and practice mindfulness to manage emotional urges. It’s never too late to start building cognitive resilience, and the small choices we make today can have a lasting impact on our mental health in the long term.

32. How does the author illustrate delayed gratification in paragraph 1?
A. By defining concepts. B. By giving descriptions.
C. By making comparisons. D. By conducting surveys.
33. What’s the function of practising “cool” controlling strategies regularly?
A. Enhancing cognitive reserve. B. Arousing emotional awareness.
C. Developing temptation resistance. D. Boosting willpower performance.
34. How can adults improve their problem-solving skills?
A. By building physical fitness gradually.
B. By exercising self-control consistently.
C. By making feedback circles immediately.
D. By establishing major objectives successfully.
35. What’s the main idea of the text?
A. Delayed gratification benefits brain health.
B. Physical activity increases muscle strength.
C. Waiting period influences cognitive function.
D. Positive mindfulness manages emotional drive.

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。

Emotion regulation is described as the ability to change our emotions by changing thoughts or behaviors. Emotion regulation skills are crucial for recovering from stress and

maintaining mental well-being. Without these skills, we may rely on unhealthy emotion regulation strategies like alcohol or overeating, which may offer short-term relief but worse things in the long run. 36

Emotions are a natural part of the human experience. And allowing emotions to exist as they are helps us to understand our emotions and take steps to manage them well. 37 In our life, it is the process of accepting and embracing our emotions without trying to change them. It involves fully experiencing our feelings, whether they are positive or negative.

38 The process of training often involves engaging in various activities, which are beneficial to activate brain regions associated with positive ideas. For example, focusing on positive words or memories can activate brain regions linked to well-being, strengthening emotion regulation processes. Similarly, one way to regulate our emotions is to redirect our attention towards the positive. Studies show that shifting attention to positive aspects can reduce anxiety and improve emotional states. 39

Gratitude is a positive emotion that involves being thankful and appreciative. It is associated with several mental and physical health benefits. When we experience gratitude, we will feel grateful for something or someone in life and respond with positive feelings of kindness, warmth, and other forms of well-being. Gratitude has been shown to increase our positive emotions and improve the quality of our personal relationships. In reality, we can practice gratitude with gratitude lists, gratitude notes, and gratitude letters. 40

- A. Positive emotions can be cultivated by training.
- B. Emotion acceptance is important in emotion regulation.
- C. These practices can finally improve our overall well-being.
- D. So let's develop these skills by concentrating on the positive.
- E. Building emotion regulation skills requires professional guidance.
- F. If equipped with these skills, we can manage emotions effectively.
- G. Emotional regulation is useful for people with mental health issues.

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。

Jessica Parker discovered her enthusiasm for gardening and transformed her backyard into a peaceful retreat, which provided her with a safe space to process emotions and release negative feelings. 41 its positive impact, she decided to 42 the pleasure of gardening, hoping to make it known to others that nurturing the plants will bring a sense of 43 and fulfillment.

With that vision, Jessica launched a garden 44 in her community, inviting residents to join her in turning a 45 plot into a green space. Though some were initially hesitant, her 46 soon won them over. Thanks to Jessica's 47 and everyone's effort, the unproductive plot blossomed into a welcoming 48, where residents could stay away from their boredom. Meanwhile, participants learned a lot about gardening from Jessica.

To support the project, residents of all ages 49. Some offered seeds, some shared tools, and others even donated money to 50 the garden. Their small 51 helped the garden remain thriving and accessible to all. However, its true value went beyond its physical beauty—It became a center of learning, 52 and achieving common purpose.

When interviewed, Jessica 53 that running the garden was not always easy. But she added, "Considering the joy and beauty our neighbors have 54 together, I think everything is really 55."

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|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. Imaging | B. Realizing | C. Remembering | D. Guessing |
| 42. A. enjoy | B. record | C. share | D. value |
| 43. A. will | B. pride | C. strength | D. purpose |
| 44. A. appeal | B. project | C. inquiry | D. campaign |
| 45. A. wild | B. weedy | C. private | D. plowed |
| 46. A. ambition | B. confidence | C. passion | D. persistence |
| 47. A. approval | B. instruction | C. inspection | D. permission |
| 48. A. campsite | B. backyard | C. castle | D. escape |
| 49. A. got involved | B. settled down | C. stayed informed | D. broke in |
| 50. A. evaluate | B. restore | C. inspect | D. maintain |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 51. A. acts | B. hopes | C. beliefs | D. dreams |
| 52. A. playing | B. bonding | C. touring | D. joking |
| 53. A. argued | B. complained | C. admitted | D. declared |
| 54. A. expressed | B. encountered | C. faced | D. created |
| 55. A. unique | B. demanding | C. worthwhile | D. smooth |

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。

For so many years, our world has operated in a set cycle: work, earn money, spend it, and repeat. In the process, 56 accumulation of unnecessary items will quickly lose their appeal and end up gathering dust. However, a powerful shift towards sustainability is now underway. The sharing economy, all about bonding people and resources, 57 (become) very popular in Europe during the past decades.

In Germany, 58 (drive) by the country's strong environmental consciousness and commitment to sustainability, the sharing economy has been embraced, giving rise to numerous platforms and services. For example, some popular car-platforms like Drivy showcase the 59 (market) potential for collaborative and waste-reducing innovations.

And this is not just limited to businesses; it places greater emphasis 60 ordinary individuals and communities. People are increasingly using thrift stores, donation stations and digital platforms 61 (exchange) their unwanted items for free.

One such platform is GoHardcover, which revolutionizes book sharing by allowing readers to easily lend and borrow books, thus 62 (form) a sustainable sharing cycle that reduces waste and carbon emissions. Users can create virtual 63 (bookshelf) to share their collections and explore other books from fellow readers, 64 makes literature more accessible and fosters a growing number of book lovers.

The sharing economy is creating a more sustainable, resource-efficient and connected future, where more individual participation will pave the way for a 65 (bright) future.

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

你校英文报 Youth 举办以“高三年级是否应该开设音乐课”为主题的征文比赛,请你写一篇短文投稿。内容包括:①陈述观点;②说明理由。

注意:①写作词数应为 80 左右;②请按格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

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。

Harry Caine retired from a local power company. After his retirement, he just wanted to do something for his community. One day, he spotted many abandoned bikes, which were gathering dust in the neighbouring garages. “Why not fix them up and give them to those needy?” he thought. So he posted to an online group in his Alaska Homer, offering to fix people's bikes for free.

Soon some neighbors began to donate their abandoned bikes after their kids had outgrown them or adults had upgraded to new models. Then, in Harry's tidy little garage, he set about working. Its inner walls lined with tools, the garage held a workbench and repair stand. Classic rock music often drifted from its open doors, a sign that Harry was working hard. After Harry's highly skilled repairs, the donated bikes took on new looks and functioned very well.

One Saturday, Harry transported the first batch of six repaired bikes to a nearby food bank, a place that gave food to the poor. He camped out with his Free Bikes sign and waited to see whether the bikes were needed. Five minutes later, a little boy wearing worn-out clothes came up to Harry with a doubtful look, his eyes glued to a blue bike, “Is it really free?” the boy asked. “Yes. If you like it, it's yours.” Harry answered joyfully. The boy beamed a broad smile. He briskly walked towards the blue bicycle. Then he touched its handle, pressed its bell, and explained how he had dreamed of owning one bicycle. Grinning with delight, Harry watched him pedal away and disappear in the distance. The following 30 minutes saw the remaining bikes ridden away, which gave him a sense of satisfaction.

As word of Harry's project spread, neighbors admirably called him Uncle Harry, and they kept him busy with a steady supply of bikes, helmets and even locks. However, with more abandoned bikes flooding in, Harry had his hands full and the repairing work was more than he could deal with.

注意:①续写词数应为 150 左右;②请按格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。