

英语学科 试题卷

注意事项：微信公众号 IAI English

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。微信公众号 IAI English

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，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。微信公众号 IAI English

第一节（共 5 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）微信公众号 IAI English

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。每段录音播放两遍。

1. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a ticket office. B. In an airplane. C. In a bookshop.
2. What are the speakers going to do?
A. Find the conference room. B. Ask for help from a receptionist. C. Eat something at the dining hall.
3. How many packs of paper are needed for all groups?
A. Six. B. Five. C. Four.
4. Why did the man decide against shooting at the goal?
A. He was injured. B. He felt it was unfair. C. He heard the judge whistle.
5. What does the man need right now?
A. Some tissues. B. A glass of water. C. Some medicine.

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。每段录音播放两遍。微信公众号 IAI English

听第 6 段录音，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Who is Jin probably?
A. The woman's teacher. B. The woman's neighbor. C. The woman's granddaughter.
7. Why is the man in Banff?
A. He is on holiday there. B. He is teaching there. C. He has moved there.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where is the man going first?
A. Egypt. B. Nigeria. C. Saudi Arabia.
9. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Stop worrying about work.
B. Take steps to prevent diseases.
C. Try not to stay abroad for too long.

10. What does the man probably do?

- A. He is a client advisor.
- B. He is a project manager.
- C. He is a health care worker.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the woman find out about the man?

- A. His hair is different.
- B. He seems to be more stressed.
- C. He is more relaxed than usual.

12. What type of book has the man been reading?

- A. A book on medicine.
- B. A book on psychology.
- C. A book on physical fitness.

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Co-workers.
- B. Husband and wife.
- C. Doctor and patient.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the conversation mainly about?

- A. Robots in elderly care.
- B. Advancement in technology.
- C. Different models of robots.

15. What does the woman think of robots?

- A. They are friendly.
- B. They are emotionless.
- C. They are dangerous.

16. What are the basic tasks that the Japanese robots can carry out?

- A. Carrying people around.
- B. Walking the dogs.
- C. Doing chores.

17. What has the woman ignored?

- A. Robots don't get tired.
- B. Technology develops very fast.
- C. The population is aging rapidly.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What will the listeners do in one hour?

- A. Ride in the water.
- B. Watch a football game.
- C. Visit the historic streets.

19. What is the speaker going to do during the tour?

- A. Introduce sports teams.
- B. Tell some historical facts.
- C. Share stories of football fans.

20. What is special about the boats according to the speaker?

- A. They are the only boats touring the Charles River.
- B. They are constructed by the New England Patriots.
- C. They are used as a way of sports victory celebration.

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）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

What makes a city great for nature? Time Out surveyed 24,000 city-residents worldwide, asking them to rate their city's green spaces and access to nature. Here are four top-rated cities, based on the percentage of locals who rated their city's green spaces as "good" or "amazing".

Rank	City	Green Spaces Score	Key Feature
1	Bath, UK	94%	Prior Park Landscape Garden (18 th century)
2	Chicago, USA	89%	Wild Mile-world's first floating eco-park
3	Montreal, Canada	88%	Mount Royal Park — 190 hectares
4	Riga, Latvia	87%	47% of city land is green space

- **Bath (UK)** — This quiet British city took the crown as the world's greenest city in 2026. Surrounded by Gloucestershire countryside, Bath is filled with both small gardens and large parks. The city has adopted a 10-year green plan to ensure a more sustainable and nature-rich future, using parks, gardens, and even canals as green corridors.

- **Chicago (USA)** — Nicknamed “the city in a garden”, Chicago has over 600 parks across 8,800 acres. The Chicago Park District manages these green spaces, which include not only traditional parks but also innovative projects like the Wild Mile, where boardwalks wind through native wetland plants.
- **Montreal (Canada)** — Named after Mount Royal, a triple-peaked hill, this Canadian city balances city life with nature. Mount Royal Park offers hiking and biking trails in summer, and cross-country skiing in winter, and is home to over 180 bird species.
- **Riga (Latvia)** — According to satellite data, the city has 39 percent tree coverage. As part of its long-term commitment under the EU’s “Green City Accord (协议)” through 2030, Riga has committed to protecting its parks to fight the urban heat island effect. This phenomenon happens when concrete and tarmac in cities trap more heat than the countryside, and Riga’s green spaces help cool things down.

21. What can we learn about Chicago’s Wild Mile?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| A. It is the largest park in the city. | B. It floats on water as an eco-park. |
| C. It was built in the 18 th century. | D. It has over 600 different parks within it. |

22. What can visitors do in Mount Royal Park in Montreal?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| A. Enjoy summer hiking and biking. | B. Feed various bird species. |
| C. Experience the urban heat island effect. | D. Wander boardwalks through native plants. |

23. What do Bath and Riga have in common?

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Both have parks with a long history. | B. Both are surrounded by countryside. |
| C. Both have long-term plans for green spaces. | D. Both use green spaces to connect different areas. |

B

For years, Shay Taylor walked the halls of Yale New Haven Hospital with a mop and cleaning cart, making sure patient rooms were spotless. Soon, she’ll be walking those same halls with a stethoscope (听诊器) — this time as a doctor.

Taylor’s journey didn’t follow a traditional path. After graduating in the top 10 percent of her class at high school, Taylor had the potential to go far, but she lacked proper guidance. Raised by a single mother, neither of them knew about college financial aid or school applications. At 18, needing to earn a living, she took a job as a cleaner at Yale New Haven Hospital. What started as a practical decision turned into nearly a decade of hard, honest work. 微信公众号 IAI English

Then life took a turn that would change everything. After a devastating house fire, Taylor’s mother suffered severe lung damage and began struggling to breathe. Despite repeated hospital visits, doctors couldn’t find the cause and even dismissed her symptoms as psychological. Desperate for answers, Taylor reached out to the hospital’s CEO, whose office she occasionally cleaned. She explained her mother’s situation and asked for help. Within days, her mother got a new medical team and was diagnosed with vocal cord dysfunction, a rare overlooked condition. “If I could be a voice for my mom,” Taylor realized, “maybe I could do this for other patients.” That moment inspired Taylor to become a doctor and advocate for patients who weren’t being heard.

However, the road ahead wasn’t easy. She studied college and graduate science courses alone, relying on simple Internet searches to guide her way, all while keeping her cleaner job to save money for medical school applications and exam fees.

Her determination finally paid off. Taylor was accepted into Howard University College of Medicine, and recently earned a residency at Yale New Haven Hospital — the very place where her journey started. “I would have never imagined this,” she said. “To come back to the same place — it means everything.”

Now, she’s preparing to return as an anesthesiology (麻醉学) resident, ready to care for patients and ensure their voices are heard. And she hopes her story inspires those uncertain about their future.

24. Why was Taylor unable to continue her studies right after high school?
- A. She had to take care of her sick mother. B. She lacked direction on her educational path.
 C. Her high school grades were not good enough. D. Her mother knew little about how to pay the tuition.
25. What motivated Taylor to become a doctor?
- A. Her long-term dream. B. Other patients' cases.
 C. Her mother's treatment experience. D. The hospital CEO's assistance.
26. Which of the following best describes Shay Taylor?
- A. Determined and caring. B. Independent and reserved.
 C. Modest and knowledgeable. D. Sympathetic and demanding.
27. What does Taylor's experience show?
- A. Time and tide wait for no man. B. Actions speak louder than words.
 C. Experience is the mother of wisdom. D. Where there is a will, there is a way.

C

Have you ever questioned why someone is being unusually kind? You're not alone. We often instinctively look for hidden motives behind generous acts, a reaction psychologists call "do-gooder derogation." This means we may judge a seemingly selfless person more harshly (严厉地) than someone who is openly self-interested.

A classic experiment, the "public goods game", demonstrates this. Participants are given money and can choose to contribute to a shared pot, which grows and is later split equally. While contributing maximizes the group's total gain, selfish individuals can contribute little and still benefit. Surprisingly, the most generous contributors in this game are often criticized as much as the selfish "free riders".

Psychologist Nichola Raihani suggests we are all playing a social "status game". We are suspicious of those who might be using kindness to boost their reputation. This suspicion is at the heart of the "tainted altruism effect". Imagine a friend, Andy, volunteers at a homeless shelter. If we discover his true motive is to date the shelter manager, we judge him more severely than if he took a coffee shop job for the same reason. The charitable context makes the hidden motive seem worse.

Researcher Sebastian Hafenbradl explored this further. His studies confirmed that we judge people like Andy more harshly when they seek social rewards from a good deed. Interestingly, the judgment softens if the person is honest about their motive upfront, as this removes the "unearned social reward" of appearing purely altruistic (利他的). Furthermore, people who do good merely to feel good about themselves are judged less harshly than those seeking to enhance their reputation. Both acts contain self-interest, but seeking public approval is seen as more dishonest.

So, is any act truly selfless? Perhaps not. But if the result is more kindness in the world, maybe we can forgive a little mixed motivation.

28. What is the purpose of mentioning the "public goods game" in paragraph 2?
- A. To support a social theory with evidence. B. To explain the rules of a well-known game.
 C. To introduce a popular economic experiment D. To give an example of a psychological finding.
29. The "tainted altruism effect" is best shown in the case where _____.
- A. an athlete's fair win brings public honor. B. a firm's charity donation aims at a tax cut.
 C. a student's hard work targets a scholarship. D. a volunteer's sharing seeks to inspire others.
30. What did Sebastian Hafenbradi's studies find?
- A. Seeking public approval shows the least honesty.
 B. Hiding selfish motives results in gentler criticism.
 C. Admitting selfish motives in advance reduces blame.
 D. Acting for self-satisfaction draws the strongest criticism.

31. What is the author's attitude towards mixed-motive kindness?

- A. Tolerant. B. Indifferent. C. Confused. D. Critical.

D

Many pet owners choose “designer dogs”, crossbreeds (杂交品种) like Cockapoos, because they are attracted by these dogs' reputation for being easy to train and friendly with children. However, a new study suggests these expectations may not always hold true.

The research, published in PLOS One, examined three popular crossbreeds — Cockapoos, Labradoodles, and Cavapoos, alongside their purebred ancestors. Using an online survey completed by owners of over 9,400 dogs, the team analyzed 12 behavior scales, such as trainability, aggression, and attachment. Their findings showed that in 44% of behavioral comparisons, crossbreeds displayed more problems than their purebred ancestors, with fewer issues in only about 10% of comparisons. All three designer types showed higher levels of non-social fear — such as fear of loud noises or lifeless objects — separation anxiety, and excitability compared to their purebred parents.

Cockapoos stood out as having the most undesirable behaviors relative to their parent breeds. Labradoodles showed a mixed pattern: they behaved better than Cockapoos but worse than Cavapoos. “Preconceived beliefs, such as the idea that designer crossbreeds are naturally easy to train or are safe with children, can have serious consequences if they aren't supported by evidence,” cautioned study co-author Rowena Packer.

Experts, however, warn against concluding that genetics alone determine behavior. Daniel Mills of the University of Lincoln noted that behavior is always a product of both genes and environment, and looking for simple causes in one or the other is bound to fail. The survey data revealed that crossbreed owners were more likely to be first-time dog parents and to rely on non-professional training advice, both of which are factors that could influence results. Dom Burke of the charity Dogs Trust added that high demand for certain breeds can lead to unscrupulous breeding, poor practices.

The designer dog trend began with the labradoodle in the 1980s, bred as a service animal for a woman with allergies. Yet the breeder, Wally Conron, later expressed regret, stating the trend's popularity has led to unethical breeding and adoption practices. “I opened a Pandora's box and released a Frankenstein's monster,” he reflected, underscoring the unforeseen consequences of creating a popular hybrid.

32. What did the new study find about designer dogs?

- A. Less anxious than purebreds. B. More problems than purebreds.
C. More child-friendly than purebreds. D. Less non-social fear than purebreds.

33. What can be learned about the three crossbreeds from Paragraph 3?

- A. Labradoodles are as safe as Cockapoos.
B. Cockapoos are more trainable than Cavapoos.
C. Cockapoos show the most unwanted behaviors.
D. Labradoodles behave better than both parent breeds.

34. What does Daniel Mills suggest?

- A. Genetics is the only factor. B. Simple causes explain behavior well.
C. Environment matters more than genes. D. Genes and environment shape behavior.

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

- A. Labradoodles: From Service to Pet. B. Purebreds: Better Than Crossbreeds
C. Genetics Alone: Determining Behavior. D. Designer Dogs: Unforeseen Challenges

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In China's journey to become a manufacturing powerhouse, the spirit of craftsmanship shines. Take the engineers behind the Tiangong space station, for instance — they spent years perfecting docking parts with millimeter accuracy. High-speed rail workers test each component repeatedly until failure is virtually impossible, while deep-sea equipment designers insist on flawless welding (焊接). It is, for them, a belief and pursuit of excellence. ___36___

No wonder behind every great achievement lies the spirit of craftsmanship: focus, responsibility, dedication, and meticulousness (细致). ___37___ Machines can work with high consistency, but humans are irreplaceable in ultra-precise high-tech fields like semiconductor production, where even a tiny flaw can ruin a whole batch of chips. ___38___ In aerospace and medical devices, human judgment spots unpredictable problems that machines cannot. That is why skilled workers remain the core of innovation.

How can one develop such a mindset? ___39___ Much like a master watchmaker perfecting a watch repeatedly, modern professionals must keep refining their skills. They should treat every imperfection as a chance to improve, not a reason to stop. After all, craftsmanship is not built in a day. ___40___ Only by pursuing lifelong learning and constant self-development can they adapt to ever-advancing technology. Thus, in the world's most advanced industries, the delicate cooperation between humans and machines will give birth to products that are safe, reliable and truly world-class, fully demonstrating the enduring power of craftsmanship.

- A. With such skills and care, progress continues.
- B. These are things that machines cannot replace.
- C. Instead, it grows through small, steady improvements.
- D. This is not the only case where human expertise matters.
- E. It represents a mindset of precision, patience, and dedication.
- F. Such demands not only technical skill but also great patience.
- G. It is fostered through persistent practice and unceasing refinement.

第三部分 语言知识运用（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，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Back in 2001, Diane Charles was taking a morning walk along a beach when something unusual caught her eye. A(n) ___41___ covered in seagrass was rolling in on the waves. Curious, she picked it up and found a note inside, written in Spanish. With help from locals, she tried to ___42___ the message. Eventually, a scholar helped decode it, which roughly read, "Life has taught me all is ___43___, and that receiving love and success is second to this." The most important clues were a name, a Colombian address, and a fax number.

These details ___44___ Charles to Erika Boyero, a woman from Colombia who had thrown the bottle into the sea four years earlier on a cruise ship near Norway. In 1997, looking for something fun to do, Boyero wrote several notes, ___45___ them in empty bottles, and threw them overboard. Then she forgot all about them.

Years later, her father surprised her with ___46___ news. "Hey, you received a fax from Australia," he told her. Boyero was stunned, but eventually it ___47___ — the bottles. "There are so many millions of people in the world," she said. "... and when ___48___ shows a person you have to meet in this life... it is beautiful."

What started as a mysterious ocean message soon turned into a long-distance ___49___. For the next 25 years, Charles and Boyero stayed in touch, ___50___ life updates and milestones. Recently, Boyero called Charles with an idea: she wanted to fly to Tasmania so they could finally meet in person.

When Boyero arrived, Charles said their reunion felt ___51___. Once she walked into the terminal, the two ___52___ like "long lost friends". The following morning, they walked together along the same beach where the bottle had been ___53___ ashore all those years ago.

Looking back, Boyero says the early translation of her message wasn't far from what she ___54___ wrote. "Life has taught me all is possible," she said. "I wish you good fortune wherever you are." And thanks to a bottle ___55___ across the ocean, those words ended up connecting two people half a world apart.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. note | B. bottle | C. ship | D. message |
| 42. A. figure out | B. search for | C. pass down | D. reply to |
| 43. A. simple | B. valuable | C. important | D. possible |
| 44. A. tied | B. introduced | C. led | D. limited |
| 45. A. sealed | B. gathered | C. cast | D. hid |
| 46. A. terrific | B. unexpected | C. unpleasant | D. terrible |
| 47. A. echoed | B. worked | C. clicked | D. happened |
| 48. A. destiny | B. nature | C. chance | D. luck |
| 49. A. journey | B. friendship | C. business | D. relationship |
| 50. A. celebrating | B. recalling | C. comparing | D. sharing |
| 51. A. strange | B. formal | C. natural | D. awkward |
| 52. A. embraced | B. winked | C. nodded | D. wept |
| 53. A. thrown | B. washed | C. pulled | D. stuck |
| 54. A. simply | B. rarely | C. originally | D. actually |
| 55. A. sinking | B. breaking | C. flying | D. drifting |

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。

Recently, the Italian Writers Association hosted a screening of the documentary *Three in the Afternoon: The Global Echo of a Delivery Poet*, ___56___ records Wang Jibing's journey as a food delivery worker in Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, who transforms his daily experiences into poetry.

Wang, amid his hectic (繁忙的) delivery schedule, captures his emotions and the stories of ordinary people he encounters, ___57___ (write) down verses on scraps of paper and even on the palm of his hand. His poetry, ___58___ (characterize) by its simple yet profound language, ___59___ (vivid) depicts the lives of everyday Chinese citizens. Over the years, Wang ___60___ (compose) more than 6,000 poems, and his work has been translated into several languages and published in five countries. His poetry collection, *Flying Low*, is set ___61___ (publish) in English and French this year.

Wang and his Italian ___62___ (translate), Martina Benigni, who has a love for literature, especially the poem *Three in the Afternoon*, have built a cultural bridge between China and Italy.

Guo Yuehong, deputy secretary-general of the Suzhou Foreign Cultural Exchange Promotion Association, said, "Poetry knows no borders. Regardless of where we are or what we do, the human pursuit of beauty and the ___63___ (spirit) world is universal."

___64___ his rise to fame, Wang remains grounded, insisting on continuing his work as ___65___ delivery rider and writing poetry. "Filling the gaps of life with the literature I love brings me joy. Our lives are different, but we must find our own happiness," he said.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

上周末你参加了校学生会组织的校园劳动基地实践活动。请你为校英文报写一篇题为 "Sowing Dreams, Reaping Growth" 的报道，内容包括：

- (1) 活动内容；
- (2) 活动反响。

注意:

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Sowing Dreams, Reaping Growth

第二节 (满分 25 分) 微信公众号 IAI English

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。

I had owned the new phone just for nine days — a small luxury that had cost me half a month's salary, the kind of purchase that makes you walk a little taller. That afternoon, I stuck it into my pocket, feeling it heavier than usual. The past few days had been rough, and bit by bit, turned it from a recorder of life into a mere working tool.

Somewhere between a bridge and a riverside path, I realized it was gone. Panic hit immediately. I retraced my steps, scanning the ground. Nothing. The late afternoon light held the city's dull light, and even the river seemed too tired to sparkle.

I stopped a woman who looked friendly. "Could I borrow your phone to call mine?" I asked. She handed it over. I dialed. One ring. Two. Three — then a bright, breathless voice came through:

"Hello? Is this the owner? We have your phone!" Relief washed over me. "We're still here," the voice continued, "by the willow tree (柳树)."

At the willow, I found four college students, their backpacks in a circle like guarding a small campfire. "You're here!" one said, springing up. I thanked them hurriedly. They just waved, as if waiting an hour for a stranger was the most casual thing in the world. Work was calling, so I had to leave almost immediately. Just before I walked away, one grinned and said, "Good luck in life!"

Back home, I dove into work with my phone, until I noticed a new video sitting at the top of the photo gallery: four grinning faces under the willow. I tapped playing it — They shouted, "You lost your phone! But don't freak out — we keep it safe!" Then one added, "Check out what a cool video this phone could shoot!" "If you're seeing this, it means you've made it back. Good luck in life!"

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。

Paragraph 1: *I laughed genuinely and realized that I had never recorded such a video with my phone.* _____

Paragraph 2: *Later, I decided to post my "Good luck" video online.* _____