2025 北京顺义高三（上）期末

英　　语

本试卷共 12 页，100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。

第一部分 知识运用 (共两节，30 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

One dark spring night, the rain poured heavily as I made my way home. The road was slippery and hard to see, making the ___1___ particularly challenging. Suddenly, I got a flat tire, just three miles away from the small town where I lived. ___2___ set in as I realized I hadn't paid attention during the tire-changing demonstration in my driver's education class. Feeling ___3___, I parked on the shoulder of the county road, desperately seeking a solution.

Just then, headlights approached from behind. It was a young man, accompanied by his wife. ___4___ lit in my heart as he got out of the car and asked if I needed help. Because of those words, I was beyond ___5___ for his offer.

Despite the pouring rain and the muddy roadside, the young man didn't hesitate to ___6___ me. He got down and began to change my flat tire, getting muddy and soaking wet (湿透的) in the process. All I could do was stand there, feeling a mix of appreciation and ___7___ for my lack of knowledge in this situation.

In just fifteen minutes, he had replaced the tire with my spare, all the while remaining calm and composed. I thanked him again and again, but he simply smiled and ___8___ my gratitude. Then he quietly returned to his car with his wife and waited until I drove off ___9___.

Their kindness ____10____ me on that dark and rainy night. It reminded me of the goodness that exists in people. From then on, I decided to pay it forward, always ready to help those in need, just as that young couple had done for me.

1. A. hike	B. drive	C. sail	D. walk
2. A. Surprise	B. Boredom	C. Panic	D. Indifference
3. A. helpless	B. careless	C. fearless	D. prideless
4. A. Dream	B. Hope	C. Wonder	D. Love
5. A. respectful	B. peaceful	C. faithful	D. grateful
6. A. assist	B. teach	C. invite	D. stop
7. A. concern	B. embarrassment	C. curiosity	D. enthusiasm
8. A. gave up	B. passed on	C. brushed off	D. paid back
9. A. suddenly	B. sharply	C. safely	D. silently
10. A. amused	B. satisfied	C. relaxed	D. brightened

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

____11____ a Friday night, a store' s cashier took ill and left suddenly without letting the owner know, which left the store unlocked and unattended. One hour later, the shop owner got the news. He immediately ____12____ (check) the cameras, expecting to see chaos. But to his surprise, all the customers scanned the products ____13____ (they) and everything went well. Later, he hung up a sign thanking each and every one of the customers for their honesty.

B

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

In a children's hospital, the sweet sounds of birdsong carry along the hallways. This hospital is one of the places in Europe where birdsong recordings are used ____14____ (relieve) tiredness and stress. Since experts found the benefits of birdsong, some institutions ____15____ (begin) to put this logic to work. A primary school plays birdsong after a lunch break, when students are normally tired. It is also played at airports to help ____16____ (traveller) feel at ease before flights.

C

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

One of China's ____17____ (old) types of art is Neolithic pottery (陶器). ____18____ (name) for the period when it appeared, this type of art can date back to around10,000 BCE. Though early Neolithic pottery was left unpainted, many works were decorated by pressing cords (绳索) into them, ____19____ (leave) special patterns. Some of the most amazing pieces were created by Yangshao people ____20____ lived along the Yellow River from 5,000 BCE to 3,000 BCE.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节，38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题;每小题 2 分，共 28 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Become an Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) voluntary Youth Partner! We are excited to receive applications for our roles, for the period January 2025-2026. The youth partners will inform the work of ENN to help end hunger and malnutrition (营养不良). The youth partners will help ensure that our work is relevant for young people, both those who are malnourished and in need of support, and those students and young professionals looking to join the nutrition sector.

Applicants

- Be 18-24 years of age.
- Speak good English.
- Remain in the role with ENN for two years.
- Be preferred but not limited to young people who already hold experience within leadership roles in their school/ community/ university, or have experience of being in a youth group.

Supposed meetings

- Attend 6 online meetings per year (about 10 hours in total over the course of a year) on weekdays, but we can be flexible to your schedule if needed. In addition, you may occasionally be asked to give feedback by email in between meetings.
- Join in three phone meetings given by experts where there are around 15 people present, all giving updates on what they are working on and seeking advice from one another.
- Attend the other 3 meetings of the year online "workshops". People will discuss their work with you and the other youth partners. They will ask for your opinions and ideas on all kinds of things such as social media posts, research designs, materials, ways of reaching teens, how to motivate teenagers to eat healthy food, etc.

Sign up

Fill out the attached form telling us about yourself and your motivations. Or alternatively, film a video of yourself and email it.

21. Working for ENN, voluntary youth partners _____.

A. cooperate to set up the nutrition sector

B. donate nutritious food to those in need

C. help fight against hunger and malnutrition

D. collect applications from young professionals

22. To become a voluntary youth partner, one should _____.

A. speak English fluently

B. have leadership experience

C. shoot a video about nutrition

D. promise to work for three years

23. What will the youth partners do in the "workshops"?

A. Meet experts.

B. Exchange ideas.

C. Post updates.

D. Email feedback.

B

Weeks before, Mrs. Spica had assigned an essay about what we would like to be when we grew up. The paper had to be based on an interview with someone of that profession. As she explained the project, I was thinking about my future. I dreamed of being a teacher, a psychologist, or a mailman. "Anthony," Mrs. Spica said, interrupting my daydreams, "I already got someone for you to interview." She handed me a piece of paper. "He will give you insight on what it means to be a writer." I was confused by what had occurred.

I remembered when I was a kid, I began a lifelong love affair with books. Each week, I would come home with a book different from the one in the library. I would soon begin to write my own. I was shy and introverted, and I never showed anyone my work. So, when Mrs. Spica asked us to write a short story based on a book that we recently read, I was nervous. My writings were personal. Now, I had to expose my works to others, and my

creations would be judged and graded. I felt uneasy.

However, I pushed through my discomfort and wrote a story. I was unsure if I was any good, but I got an A+ with a note saying "Have you ever thought about being a writer? You have so much potential." In general, I am poor at receiving feedback. If it is negative, I end up feeling discouraged. If it is positive, I dismiss the comments as incorrect. So when Mrs. Spica told me all those encouraging words, I could not compute. Then, when the dream job assignment rolled around, she put action behind her encouraging words. Somehow, she found a way for me to connect with one of my favorite authors. All I had to do was call him at the appointed time.

I felt my heartbeat quicken as I heard the voice on the other line. We spent the next hour talking about the author's inspirations for his books, my deep appreciation and tips to improve my writing, but I remember nothing in details. What I do remember is to continue writing.

24. What was the essay assigned by Mrs. Spica about?

A. A famous person's life.　　B. Skills of writing stories.

C. An interview with a writer.　　D. The student's dream job.

25. What did the author do when asked to write a story?

A. He hesitated to accept it.

B. He turned to others for help.

C. He avoided showing his ability.

D. He borrowed a book from the library.

26. How did the author feel after getting the feedback from Mrs. Spica?

A. Uncertain.　　B. Proud.　　C. Confident.　　D. Unconcerned.

27. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Patience awakes passion.

B. Challenge motivates ambition.

C. Encouragement brings confidence.

D. Communication promotes understanding.

C

One day in the fall of 2023, a young Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross was lying listless in southeastern Brazil's Santos Basin. Beach monitors found the young bird in the sand, weak and dying. The cause of the albatross's disaster was evident: it was caught in a weather balloon, which, sadly, is just one instance of a bigger environmental headache.

Globally, hundreds of thousands of weather balloons are launched into the sky every year, and the majority are never recovered. Instead, their waste—a mix of latex, cotton and plastics — remains in marine (海洋的) ecosystems for years. And because only a small percentage of dead animals wash ashore, the impact is likely worse than the numbers suggest. The root of this mounting trouble lies in the very nature of how weather balloons operate. Weather balloons are used to get high-altitude (高空) data like air temperature and pressure. Once a balloon has travelled up about 21 miles and its volume has grown 100-fold, it explodes, shooting pieces in all directions.

Australian researchers at the Tangaroa Blue Foundation first flagged the problem of weather-balloon garbage a decade ago. Over 21 months, they collected 2,460 pieces of weather-balloon litter around the Great Barrier Reef. The researchers estimated that up to 70 percent of Australia' s weather balloons end up in the ocean. One study notes that while some of the materials used in weather balloons are considered biodegradable, much of it is not breaking down

quickly.

Some companies have produced special materials now made from plant-based fiber designed to weaken much faster than previous cotton versions. But the new models are 20 to 30 percent more expensive. Despite the higher cost, weather bureaus (局) have started to reduce the impact by trying out more sustainable balloons and switching from white to blue balloons, which marine animals may be less likely to mistake for food. Some agencies also announced they would be testing drones (无人机) to collect weather data, which are recoverable.

Weather agencies aren't trialing these new devices only because they' re more sustainable; they also want better data. For now, though, balloons still fly much higher than drones, so they remain an important data-collecting tool. Lower-impact versions would at least be a small improvement for the ocean's animals.

28. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. The functions of weather balloons.

B. The problems of using weather balloons.

C. The composition of weather balloon waste.

D. The difficulty of weather balloon recycling.

29. What can we learn about weather balloons?

A. Weather balloon waste can hardly break down.

B. New versions of weather balloons are being tried.

C. Weather balloons cause the death of most sea animals.

D. Drones are better in collecting data than weather balloons.

30. What does the author think of the changes mentioned in the passage?

A. Valuable but risky.

B. Exciting and hopeful.

C. Necessary and reliable.

D. Promising but incomplete.

D

In the real world, we believe humanoid robots (人形机器人) represent one of the most exciting emerging applications of generative AI (gen AI). Specifically, we see their potential to break through some of the most longstanding barriers to inclusion faced by people with disabilities sooner or later.

But there's still a serious gap between these new technologies' very real promise and their abilities to deliver. Through a survey, we are able to look at 5,042 responses specific to those who identify as having a disability or mental problems. Among these respondents, 39% feel annoyed by technology's inability to accurately understand their intentions. That compares with 28% of non-disabled individuals. About half of persons with disabilities believe that technology places too much responsibility on them to adapt, rather than adapting to their specific requirements. This is the case, even though 52% of people with disabilities see the potential of gen AI to enhance their performance in areas like creativity, relationship building, and idea generation.

The major issue is a lack of inclusivity in the development of existing and emerging AI technologies. However, it's not too late to course-correct. If ever there were a time to take the disability community's slogan (口号), "Nothing about us without us," to heart, now is that time.

For gen AI-powered tools to do what we expect and want them to do, they need to have flexible, customizable

interaction capabilities. To have that, they need to reflect input from the broadest possible range of humanity. This means that designers should think of inclusivity as an essential design feature, rather than as an after-the-fact **modification**. Translated into practice, it means asking disabled people to bring their experiences and insights to bear when developing and examining applications of new technologies.

Euphonia, a project which aims at enhancing speech recognition for people with speech damage, offers an example of just this sort of training. Euphonia is now helping a former football player Tim Shaw regain his ability to communicate with others. It can interpret his directions and signal tasks accordingly. It can also "read back" what he tells it in a voice that is remarkably similar to the voice he once had, which is possible in part because it uses a large amount of Tim's early voice s to train its tools.

In the past, people generally considered robots as a distinct tool created to help people. Now, we can begin to consider them more as an extension of a person. The key will be to close the gap between making an experience inclusive and designing an inclusive experience.

31. What can we infer from the survey in Paragraph 2?

A. Disabled people usually avoid using gen AI.

B. Non-disabled people have few gen AI problems.

C. Gen AI neglects idea generation of disabled people.

D. Gen AI is not user-friendly enough for disabled people.

32. The author quotes "nothing about us without us" to stress that _____.

A. users' feedback on technologies often gets ignored

B. users' requirements count in designing technologies

C. users' advice boosts the development of technologies

D. users' wishes reflect the improvement of technologies

33. What does the word "modification" underlined in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Limitation. B. Creation. C. Adaptation. D. Communication.

34. The author takes the example of Euphonia to show _____.

A. technology can communicate with disabled people

B. technology can enhance disabled people's life quality

C. technology can examine inclusivity through interaction

D. technology can achieve inclusivity for disabled people

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Experienced negotiators know that those who ask for more, get more. ____35____ It works in any important communication opportunity, such as asking for help or getting approval from your senior leadership on an important project. Researchers have proven that knowing what you want increases the chances you get it. If you're explaining a situation to someone, it may be the first time they've thought about it. ____36____ Then your asking acts as a base for their final decision.

Being clear about what you want also makes you look more reliable. Decision makers generally don't like people bringing problems without a solution. They may not agree with the solution, but they will appreciate that

you've thought about it. In fact, figuring out what to recommend will force you to think deeply and clearly about the situation, which will improve the quality of the end product. ____37____

Asking for what you want may feel pushy, but it actually puts the other person at ease. Being clear up front about your ask respects the relationship by reducing tension. ____38____ You know they want something but they don't get right to the point, so you feel more and more uncomfortable as they beat around the bush, because you' re wondering where they' re going with it.

____39____ But if you were going to end up with a no anyway, it's better to lose early than late. Besides saving time, it may avoid an extended debate which makes the other person stick even more to their own position.

A. But it's not limited to negotiation situations.

B. You do run the risk of getting a quick rejection.

C. We have a tendency to overestimate the chance of rejection.

D. And this is the best final driver of your personal trustworthiness.

E. Think of the times that someone has approached you for a request.

F. Most communication situations benefit from being direct in your ask.

G. There is a good chance that they will be slightly uncertain about what to do.

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节，32 分)

第一节(共 4 小题;第 40、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分)

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。

When I got my first research project to work as an undergraduate, I was so excited that I could hardly think. My excitement, though, was soon cut short when my professor asked me to write a research paper on the project. My body tensed. Writing was the last thing I wanted to do.

I hated writing in high school. It felt like wondering in a chaotic jungle, unsure where to reach next. My teachers would return my papers littered with red.

In college, I studied engineering. I took comfort there, knowing objective truth could be found. The professor assigned me a project to improve the efficiency of an inductor (感应器). I spent weeks setting up a test for a new design. The results weren't good. I kept trying new designs, using the results to brainstorm ideas with researchers. Finally, we had one. I was overjoyed — until my professor told me to write that research paper.

I knew I would need to spend time penning papers. In a panic, I asked a graduate student for help. We defined a goal, and I carefully wrote an outline. But when I asked him for feedback, I soon found the paper covered in red marks. The graduate student explained that red didn't mean I was a bad writer. Writing isn't a one-and-done thing. It requires revising your work, often several times. Suddenly it occurred to me, "Hadn't I done the same thing when I was searching for an efficient inductor design?" I kept refining the outline, eventually turning it into sentences and paragraphs, guided by feedback from others. My initial draft wasn't perfect. But with help, I was finally making my way through the jungle.

From then on, writing became one of my favorite parts of research, and it still is today. It's a future I never could have imagined during my early struggles with English classes. But I came around. All it took was some trial and error.

40. Why was the author's excitement cut short when asked to write a research paper?

_____

41. What did the author do when the test results of a new design were not good?

_____

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➢ *After writing the research paper, the author thought that writing was different from searching for an efficient inductor design.*

_____

43. What do you think of "red marks" in your life? (In about 40 words)

_____

第二节 (20 分)

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国好友 Jim 近期将来中国旅游，他对北京中轴线很感兴趣，想安排一天游玩，向你寻求游览建议。请你用英文给他回复，内容包括：

1. 简要介绍北京中轴线;

2. 游览建议及理由。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数;

3. 提示词：北京中轴线 Beijing Central Axis。

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

第一节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. B　2. C　3. A　4. B　5. D　6. A　7. B　8. C　9. C　10. D

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

11. On　12. checked　13. themselves　14. to relieve　15. have begun　16. travellers

17. oldest　18. Named　19. leaving　20. Who/that

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节，38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题;每小题 2 分，共 28 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. C　22. A　23. B　24. D　25. A　26. A　27. C

28. B　29. B　30. D　31.D　32. B　33. C　34. D

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

35. A　36. G　37. D　38. E　39. B

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节，32 分)

第一节(共 4 小题;第 40、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分)

40. Because writing was the last thing the author wanted to do.

41. The author kept trying new designs, using the results to brainstorm ideas with researchers.

42. After writing the research paper, the author thought that *writing was different from searching for an efficient inductor design.*

Writing was the same as searching for an efficient inductor design.

After writing the research paper, the author thought that writing was different from searching for an efficient inductor design.

Before writing the research paper, the author thought that writing was different from searching for an efficient inducting design.

43.

Red marks represent constructive feedback in life. They may seem discouraging at first, but they are essential for gr owth, helping us refine our efforts and achieve better results through continuous improvement.

第二节 (20 分)

范文 1：

Dear Jim,

I’m very glad to know that you’ll be visiting China soon.

Beijing Central Axis is about 7.8 kilometers long. It runs through the heart of the city, featuring some of the most famous landmarks in Beijing.

For your one-day tour, I suggest starting at Tiananmen Square and then visiting the Forbidden City to explore its beautiful palaces. After lunch, head to Jingshan Park for a complete view of the city, and wrap up your day at the Bell and Drum Towers to experience their historical significance. I believe this route will give you a great sense of Beijing’s culture!

If you need any help, please let me know.

Yours,

Li Hua

范文 2：

Dear Jim,

I’m excited to hear about your upcoming trip to China!

The Beijing Central Axis is a 7.8-kilometer-long historic line that runs through the heart of the city, stretching from Yongding Gate in the south to the Bell and Drum Towers in the north. Along this route, you’ll find significant landmarks like Tiananmen Square and the Forbidden City.

For the one-day tour, I recommend you explore the Central Axis by bike. Cycling allows you to see more sights at your own pace. It’s also a fantastic way to connect with the local culture as you ride through the dynamic streets. I believe you’ll be impressed by the sight of traditional architecture coexisting with contemporary life.

Any specific landmarks or activities that you’ re particularly looking forward to experiencing? Feel free to tell me!

Yours,

Li Hua