2026 北京东城高三（上）期末

英　　语

2026.1

本试卷共 11 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

In the rolling hills of southern Quebec, where small towns like Lac-Mégantic lack ___1___, a school bus painted in soft blue and green has become a beloved weekly fixture.

Pierre Lemieux, 30, and Emily Cote, 28, the couple behind the "Library on Wheels", ___2___ their urban careers to pursue a dream born from a weekend trip to a remote village. "We met a 10-year-old boy there who'd never owned a book of his own," Ms. Cote recalls. "He asked if he could keep the novel we'd brought to read, and that's when we realized how much ___3___ to books was missing here."

Their journey began in March 2024, when they purchased a retired school bus. For six months, they worked ___4___ day and night to change the interior of the bus to a small library. They ___5___ 5,000 books — from children's picture books to nonfiction on farming — through donations from Montreal libraries and community book drives.

Since ___6___ in September 2024, the "Library on Wheels" has visited 12 communities. Residents can borrow books for free, or join monthly book clubs. "My daughter, Lily, used to hate reading — now she begs to go to 'bus day' every Tuesday," says Marie-Claude Gagnon, a local farmer. In Lac-Mégantic, one older gentleman, who hadn't held a book since his wife passed away, borrowed a poetry collection his wife loved.

"We didn't quit our jobs to make money — we did it to fill a ___7___," Mr. Lemieux says. "When you see a kid ___8___ because they've found a book that feels like it was written just for them, or a senior smile because a story takes them back to their childhood, that's the ___9___." Their small, blue-and-green bus is more than a library — it's a bridge between communities, and a ____10____ of the joy of reading.

1. A. schools	B. libraries	C. funds	D. buses
2. A. took up	B. turned to	C. gave up	D. planned for
3. A. respect	B. access	C. response	D. devotion
4. A. effortlessly	B. fruitlessly	C. fearlessly	D. tirelessly
5. A. sourced	B. purchased	C. assessed	D. published
6. A. proceeding	B. reforming	C. engaging	D. launching
7. A. gap	B. post	C. plot	D. life
8. A. show off	B. stand out	C. light up	D. start over
9. A. price	B. reward	C. promise	D. root
10. A. conclusion	B. standard	C. celebration	D. fantasy

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

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。

It shocked me to hear just how much fast fashion was responsible for carbon emissions and water pollution. So when my sister suggested I join a second-hand shopping movement, I didn't need any ____11____(far) encouragement. I thought, well, someone got to lead the way! And it took a while, but ____12____(eventual) some of my friends did start shopping second hand too. One time I went online and posted a designer T-shirt that didn't fit, and it sold immediately. That got me into a most meaningful career, ____13____(sell) second-hand designer clothes full-time.

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。

City centres are home to many bird species. However, in recent decades, noise pollution ____14____ (begin) to pose a real threat to their survival. This is because birds use songs for a range of purposes, such as finding a mate and signaling dangers. It has been evidenced ____15____ urban birds are adapting the volume and length of their songs to fight against the noise. Some species have started to sing at night, ____16____ noise levels are lower. Some birds are producing more higher-tone notes as usually lower ones ____17____ (cover) easily. It must always be the survival of the fittest.

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。

Trees are a splendid ____18____ (represent) of growth. They reach upwards, stretching their branches to the sky to absorb energy from the sun, just like a tree top that grows towards the light, humans too should try to grow upwards. When you look upon a tree top, it serves as a reminder to reach upwards in your own life — to keep moving forward despite challenges. It urges you to grow and evolve, to go ____19____ the limitations of your lower self. The tree top symbolizes a spiritual journey ____20____ (direct) by the pursuit of wisdom. Remember, just like the tree top, you are capable of reaching great heights.

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

Visiting college campuses is your chance to see the campus in person. Imagine yourself there, gathering details you can't get from brochures or websites. Visits also make it easier to compare colleges and find the one that perfectly matches your preferences. To make the most of your visit, it's important to equip yourself with the necessary knowledge.

➢ Pre-Visit Preparation

Before your visit, it's essential to do your homework. Start by investigating the college's website and familiarizing yourself with their programs, admissions requirements, and campus culture. This will provide you with invaluable insights that will help you determine if the college matches your goals. Once you've made up your

mind, schedule a visit. Make the trip during the academic year while classes are in session to experience the full campus atmosphere.

➢ On-Campus Tour

Once you're on campus, make sure to take advantage of the guided tour. It's an excellent way to learn about the campus and its history and traditions. During the tour, pay attention to any noteworthy features that catch your eye, such as the campus's overall layout and size, its facilities, the library or the athletic facilities. Most importantly, don't hesitate to ask questions. The tour guide is there to assist and address any inquiries or doubts.

➢ Meeting with Admissions Officers

Engaging with admissions officers is crucial. This presents an opportunity to gain deeper insights into the admissions process. It's essential to come with relevant questions about any doubts you may have. Familiarize yourself with the admissions process, deadlines, financial aid and required documents. Additionally, make sure to present yourself in the best light. Dress appropriately, be on time, and exhibit respect throughout the meeting.

➢ Connecting with Students

While exploring the campus, interact with current students to gain an insider's view of the college. Seek out present students and inquire about their experiences, both academic and extra-curricular. Inquire about the social environment, clubs and associations, and campus customs. This will provide you with valuable insights into the college's culture.

21. What is the first thing to do before visiting the campus?

A. Explore the college's website.　　B. Look through college brochures.

C. Make a course schedule.　　D. Book a guided campus tour.

22. To learn more about the admissions process, one needs to _____.

A. bring required documents　　B. prepare relevant questions

C. make an appointment　　D. consult current students

23. The passage is intended to _____.

A. offer guidance　　B. introduce colleges

C. share experiences　　D. promote campus tours

B

The Sinkut fire lookout is a two-storey building built on the top of Sinkut Mountain. The top floor of the lookout features a 360-degree view with windows on all sides, where Vanderlinde, 72, surveys the familiar landscape, not for beautiful views, but for fires.

As a kid, Vanderlinde wanted to be a forest ranger (护林员). At 19 years old, Vanderlinde was offered his first summer job in forestry at a fire lookout and realised his childhood dream. Years later, Vanderlinde's retirement led him back to where it all started: working at a fire lookout.

The Sinkut lookout was built in 1927. British Columbia used to have 300 active lookouts across the province. Because of technological advancements, active fire lookouts are disappearing. The Sinkut lookout's location makes it the only regularly staffed lookout in British Columbia. And Vanderlinde becomes one of the last local regular fire watchers.

Vanderlinde's life on the lookout during fire season typically runs 14 days at a time. During that fire-watching fortnight, Vanderlinde will leave his home in downtown, and work and live at the lookout. From 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Vanderlinde scans as far as 80 to 90 kilometres across forests and lakes in each direction. The weather doesn't care

much for these hours, and the job can extend around the clock. Vanderlinde doesn't mind though. "I just like being outdoors."

"One night several years ago, all of a sudden, I smelt the ozone (臭氧)." recalls Vanderlinde, knowing lightning produces ozone, he quickly looked around and saw a flash from the corner of his eye as the lower part of Sinkut Mountain was struck by lightning during a storm. In no time, he worked out the exact location of the fire and relayed that information to the wildfire service.

Last season marked Vanderlinde's eighth season working at the Sinkut lookout into his retirement. "There is nobody else out there doing the job. It gets... not lonely, but lonely in the fact that there is nobody to relate to." he says.

On the second-floor work desk, next to an old-school radio, sits a Bluetooth speaker, which sings Vanderlinde's favourite folk song:

Day after day

Alone on a hill

The man with the foolish grin is keeping perfectly still.

24. What makes the Sinkut fire lookout special?

A. It has the most advanced fire-detecting facilities.

B. It is the oldest fire lookout in British Columbia.

C. It is the only lookout with regular workers.

D. It is the biggest lookout in Sinkut.

25. Why did Vanderlinde work at a fire lookout after retirement?

A. Because he needed a summer job.

B. Because he aimed to pass down his skills.

C. Because he was good at working outdoors.

D. Because he wanted to follow his early dream.

26. Which would best describe Vanderlinde's handling of the fire incident?

A. Competitive and responsive.　　B. Creative and adaptable.

C. Cooperative and efficient.　　D. Observant and decisive.

27. What can we learn from this passage?

A. Exposure to nature boosts enthusiasm for work.

B. Passion and devotion keep traditional roles alive.

C. Courageous decisions chart the journey of life.

D. Success comes from consistent effort.

C

A chatbot might not break a sweat every time you ask it to make your shopping list or tell jokes. But over time, the planet might. Last June, OpenAI CEO claimed that an "average" ChatGPT query (搜索指令) uses energy equal to "about what an oven (烤箱) would use in a little over one second".

What makes large language models (LLMs) so energy-hungry? LLMs are described by the number of parameters, which are the internal controls the model adjusts during training to improve its performance. The more parameters, the more capacity the model has to learn patterns and relationships in data. GPT-4, for example, is said to have over a trillion parameters. LLMs are operated in massive data centers located across the world, where they

are loaded on servers containing powerful chips handling computations. The larger a model is, generally the more chips are needed to run it — especially to get users the fastest response possible. All of this takes energy.

The high energy use tied to LLMs isn't just a broad data center issue, though. During training, a model digests vast datasets and adjusts its internal parameters accordingly. This can take weeks, burning an enormous amount of energy. The second half of the model's life cycle is inference, which happens every time a user prompts the model. Over time, inference is expected to account for the majority of a model's emissions. Reasoning models, which explain their thinking step by step, consume far more energy than standard models, which directly output the answer.

Machine learning research has been driven by accuracy and performance, and the exact figure of energy consumption is difficult to obtain. Major players including OpenAI have the data, for instance, their training methods — what data they used, how much compute time or what kind of energy powered it, but they're not sharing them. Researchers can only piece together limited clues from open-source LLMs. Inference, too, is difficult to quantify. The environmental impact of a single query can vary dramatically depending on which data center it's routed to, which energy network powers the data center and even the time of day. Ultimately, only the companies running these models have a complete picture — the emissions from this process are largely a black box.

While experts continue to work on seeking methods to measure the energy consumption of LLMs, everyday people don't need to wait. Choosing the right model for each task makes a difference. For easy questions, skip large reasoning models. Even the way you phrase your queries matters — there's no need to be polite to the chatbot. It costs millions of extra dollars because of "thank you" and "please". The fix isn't to abandon AI, but to use it more intelligently.

28. Why does the author quote OpenAI CEO's words?

A. To question a belief.　　B. To clarify a concept.

C. To highlight a concern.　　D. To present a finding.

29. What can we infer from this passage?

A. The shadiness of data restricts AI's better performance.

B. The actual energy impact of LLMs remains largely unclear.

C. Tackling environmental issues facilitates breakthroughs in AI.

D. The environmental responsibility for LLMs is shifted to users.

30. As for LLMs, which would the author agree with?

A. Their operation should be less energy-intensive than the training.

B. Their rising dominance relies on their thinking capabilities.

C. Their wide application calls for administrative regulation.

D. Their reasoning function needs to be employed properly.

D

Imagine a world where the whispers of an ancient forest, the call of a rare bird, or the secrets of hidden medicinal plants could disappear forever — not because the species themselves disappear, but because the words describing them fade from memory. Every time an endangered language dies, we risk losing not just words.

Languages do far more than help people communicate; they serve as living libraries of local knowledge. Local languages sometimes classify species in ways that Western science overlooks. For instance, the Seri people of Mexico use different words for loggerhead turtles depending on their age, size, and nesting status — information

vital for conservation. These **minute** classifications often reflect ecological relationships invisible to outsiders.

Meanwhile, the world's hotspots of language diversity often correspond with areas of high biodiversity. Places like Papua New Guinea, the Congo Basin, and the Amazon host not only an explosion of species but also an astonishing range of languages. This doesn't happen accidentally. Communities that have lived in harmony with their ecosystems for thousands of years have developed languages that reflect and reinforce this unique relationship. In some cases, a single word in a local language might describe a plant's life cycle, its uses, and even its relationship to other species — information that could take years for scientists to document. As a result, the extinction of a language can erase the memory of local species, which in turn accelerates (加速) the loss of these species, creating a domino effect that endangers entire ecosystems.

Many endangered languages contain practical wisdom gathered through centuries of observation and experimentation, including details about medicinal plants, sustainable hunting methods, and effective ways to manage water, soil, and forests. It's often passed down orally, through stories or songs, using words that don't translate easily. For instance, the Yupik people of Alaska have complicated vocabulary for ice conditions, crucial for survival in a severe climate. When such knowledge is lost, communities and researchers alike lose invaluable insights into how to live sustainably in difficult environments.

The disappearance of endangered languages isn't just a scientific emergency — it's also a cultural tragedy. Language is a core part of human identity, shaping how people see themselves and their place in the world. For many, the words used to describe a river, a forest, or a bird are integrated into their sense of belonging and responsibility. Losing a language can feel like losing a part of oneself.

Each lost language is a closed book, locking away recipes for survival, hidden wonders of evolution, and blueprints for living in balance with nature. As the world faces serious ecological crises, the wisdom in these languages could be our most valuable resource. Isn't it time to listen before it's too late?

31. The underlined word "minute" in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.

A. fine　　B. simple　　C. flexible　　D. random

32. It is implied in the passage that endangered languages _____.

A. may document the decline of survival means

B. might reveal conflicts among species

C. can influence human self-perception

D. will die out faster than expected

33. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To challenge an assumption.　　B. To defend an argument.

C. To seek a solution.　　D. To deliver a warning.

34. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. Who Turns the Tide of Civilizations

B. Why Fading Voices Hold the Key

C. What Hidden Wonders Whisper

D. Where Old Stories Lead Us

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。

We use our imagination in many ways. Novelists rely on it to dream up plots, characters and scenes. Artists use it to produce new works. ____35____ For adults, however, one of the most common uses of imagination is counterfactual thinking.

Do you often find yourself lost in deep thoughts about what could have been? Imagining alternatives, different outcomes and reflecting on your choices? If so, then you've engaged in the cognitive process called counterfactual thinking, a psychological exercise that enables us to imagine "what if" situations and explore how different choices or circumstances might lead to different results. ____36____ Following it, we can see how things would have been if something else had been changed.

Counterfactual thinking can be a powerful tool for behavior regulation. For example, Sam applied for a job but wasn't given an opportunity. In this case, he thought "If I had prepared more thoroughly, could I have impressed the interviewer enough for him to hire me?" Sam might understand some of the factors that contributed to his job application outcome and do better next time. ____37____ By imagining alternative scenarios (场景) and reflecting on our actions, we can identify mistakes, learn from them, and adjust our behavior for the future.

____38____ When taken to extremes, counterfactual thinking can lead to endless regret. We've all been there—lying awake at night, replaying embarrassing moments or missed opportunities, torturing ourselves with "what ifs". This kind of excessive counterfactual thinking can be a typical feature of overthinking, and it can have serious negative impacts on our mental health and well-being. ____39____ This way, we can use it constructively without falling into an unproductive thought cycle.

A. It is like rewriting history mentally.

B. Considering the "what if" question clearly offers benefits.

C. Yet letting your imagination run wild isn't always productive.

D. Children entertain themselves by creating fantastical worlds in their minds.

E. However, it can sometimes lead us to get lost in our counterfactual thinking.

F. The process of thinking will make us think about problems and improve creativity.

G. We should find a balance between learning from the past and accepting what cannot be undone.

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。

History is full of stories suggesting that scientific breakthroughs happen suddenly, in a flash of inspiration. Perhaps the most famous of these concerns Isaac Newton, a physicist, who was supposedly sitting under a tree in his mother's garden when an apple fell on his head. Thanks to this, Newton came up with his theory of gravity.

Nearly two thousand years earlier, the mathematician and physicist Archimedes was struggling with a problem that nobody could find the answer to—how to accurately measure the volume of an object. When he noticed the water in his bathtub rising as he got in, the solution came to him. "Eureka" he reportedly declared, which means "I've found it" in Ancient Greek. Apparently, he was so excited by his discovery, which became very influential, that he jumped out of the bathtub and ran into the street to tell everyone!

These two stories, both of which involve scientists suddenly solving problems that they'd been working on, have been told for centuries. People enjoy the simplicity of the stories when they think of the images of an apple falling from a tree or an old man jumping out of the bathtub. Perhaps the two stories even lead us to believe that we

too can make great discoveries if we're lucky enough to have our own "Eureka moment." But, in reality, such discoveries usually follow years of hard work and serious scientific analysis, most of which isn't of interest to people in the same way as the two stories mentioned previously.

Recent studies suggest that effective problem-solving often requires two types of attention. The first stage is analytical thinking, which involves paying close attention to detail. This stage may take years or even decades. But there comes a point when we must step away from the problem and give it space and time. And it's during this less focused stage, when we're in the bathtub, or under an apple tree, that our "Eureka moments" are more likely to come.

40. When did Archimedes find the solution to the problem he was struggling with?

_____

41. What do the two stories have in common?

_____

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

People are interested in Eureka stories because they admire the process of scientific discovery.

_____

43. Apart from what is mentioned in the passage, what else contributes to problem-solving? (In about 40 words)

_____

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你们学校上周开展了主题为"运动邂逅青春"的活动。你的外国好友 Jim 来信就此询问。请你用英文给他回复，内容包括：

1.活动情况；

2.你的感受。

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

2.开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

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）

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

【导语】本文是新闻报道。报道了皮埃尔·勒米厄和艾米丽·科特这对夫妇在魁北克南部创立“Library on Wheels”（车轮上的图书馆）的事迹。

【1 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在 Quebec 南部连绵起伏的山丘上，像 Lac-Mégantic 这样的小镇没有图书馆，一辆漆成柔和的蓝绿相间的校车成了人们每周都能看到的固定景象。A. schools 学校；B. libraries 图书馆；C. funds 资金；D. buses 公共汽车。根据后文“Their small, blue-and-green bus is more than a library”可知，Lac-Mégantic 这样的小镇没有图书馆，一辆漆成柔和的蓝绿相间的校车成了图书馆。故选 B 项。

【2 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：30 岁的皮埃尔·勒米厄和 28 岁的艾米丽·科特夫妇是“车轮上的图书馆”的创始人，他们放弃了城市的工作，去追求一个周末去偏远乡村旅行时产生的梦想。A. took up 开始从事；B. turned to 求助于；C. gave up 放弃；D. planned for 为……做计划。根据后文“We didn’t quit our jobs to make money”可知，他们放弃了城市的工作。故选 C 项。

【3 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“我们在那里遇到了一个 10 岁的男孩，他从来没有过自己的书，”科特回忆说。“他问他能不能把我们带来看的那本小说留下，那时我们才意识到这里缺少了多少读书的机会。”A. respect 尊重；B. access 接近；C. response 回应；D. devotion 奉献。根据前文“We met a 10-year-old boy there who’d never owned a book of his own”可知，一个 10 岁的男孩从来没有过自己的书，所以是缺少了很多接近书的机会。故选 B 项。

【4 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：六个月来，他们夜以继日地不知疲倦地工作，把公共汽车的内部改成了一个小图书馆。A. effortlessly 不费力地；B. fruitlessly 无成果地；C. fearlessly 无畏地；D. tirelessly 不知疲倦地。根据后文“day and night to change the interior of the bus to a small library.”可知，他们夜以继日地工作，所以是不知疲倦地。故选 D 项。

【5 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们从蒙特利尔图书馆和社区图书募捐活动中获得了 5000 本书——从儿童图画书到有关农业的非小说类书籍。A. sourced(从……)获得；B. purchased 购买；C. assessed 评估；D. published 出版。根据后文“from children’s picture books to nonfiction on farming — through donations from Montreal libraries and community book drives.”可知，应是从蒙特利尔图书馆和社区图书募捐活动中获得了 5000 本书。故选 A 项。

【6 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：自 2024 年 9 月启动以来，“车轮上的图书馆”已经访问了 12 个社区。A.

proceeding 进行；B. reforming 改革；C. engaging 从事；D. launching 发起。根据前文“Their journey began in March 2024, when they purchased a retired school bus. For six months, they worked ____4____ day and night to change the interior of the bus to a small library.”可知，他们 3 月买了辆车，然后花了 6 个月改造，所以应是在 9 月份正式启动。故选 D 项。

【7 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“我们辞职不是为了赚钱，而是为了填补空白，”勒米厄先生说。A. gap 缺口；B. post 岗位；C. plot 情节；D. life 生活。根据前文“In the rolling hills of southern Quebec, where small towns like Lac-Mégantic lack ____1____, a school bus painted in soft blue and green has become a beloved weekly fixture.”可知，很多地方缺少图书馆，所以他们填补了空白。故选 A 项。

【8 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：当你看到一个孩子因为找到了一本感觉像是专为他们写的书而高兴起来，或者一个故事把一位老人带回了童年，让他们露出微笑，这就是奖励。A. show off 炫耀；B. stand out 突出；C. light up 露出喜色；D. start over 重新开始。根据后文“because they’ve found a book that feels like it was written just for them”可知，孩子发现这本书感觉就是为他写的，应是感到高兴。故选 C 项。

【9 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当你看到一个孩子因为找到了一本感觉像是专为他们写的书而高兴起来，或者一个故事把一位老人带回了童年，让他们露出微笑，这就是奖励。A. price 价格；B. reward 奖励；C. promise 承诺；D. root 根源。根据前文“When you see a kid ____8____ because they’ve found a book that feels like it was written just for them, or a senior smile because a story takes them back to their childhood”可知，孩子的高兴，以及老人的微笑，对他们来说就是最好的奖励。故选 B 项。

【10 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们的蓝绿相间的小巴士不仅仅是一个图书馆——它是社区之间的桥梁，也是对阅读乐趣的庆祝。A. conclusion 结论；B. standard 标准；C. celebration 庆祝；D. fantasy 幻想。根据后文“of the joy of reading”结合选项可知，应是“对阅读乐趣的庆祝”之意符合语境。故选 C 项。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

【答案】11. further　12. eventually　13. selling

【导语】本文是记叙文。讲述作者震惊于快时尚污染，开启二手衣全职生涯。

【11 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：因此，当我姐姐建议我加入二手购物运动时，我不需要任何进一步的鼓励。空后是名词，所以空处应填形容词作定语，根据句意，此处用 far 的比较级 further 意为“进一步的”符合语境。故填 further。

【12 题详解】

考查副词。句意：这花了一段时间，但最终我的一些朋友也开始买二手货了。空处修饰空后整个句子，用副词修饰。故填 eventually。

【13 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这让我进入了一份最有意义的职业，全职销售二手设计师服装。本句已有谓语动

词 got，所以 sell 用非谓语形式，和逻辑主语 me 之间是主动关系，用现在分词形式。故填 selling。

【答案】14. has begun　15. that　16. when　17. are covered

【导语】本文是说明文。讲述了城市噪音污染对鸟类的影响。

【14 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：然而，近几十年来，噪音污染已经开始对它们的生存构成真正的威胁。begin 作本句谓语，根据时间状语 in recent decades 可知，用现在完成时，主语 noise pollution 不可数，助动词用 has。故填 has begun。

【15 题详解】

考查主语从句。句意：有证据表明，城市鸟类正在调整它们的歌声的音量和长度来对抗噪音。句中 it 为形式主语，空处引导主语从句，从句结构和意义都完整，用 that 引导。故填 that。

【16 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：某些物种开始在噪音水平较低的夜间鸣唱。空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是 night，在从句中作时间状语，用 when 引导。故填 when。

【17 题详解】

考查动词语态。句意：一些鸟类发出更多的高音，因为通常低音很容易被覆盖。本句是 as 引导的原因状语从句，cover 作从句谓语，和主语 lower ones (指声音)之间是被动关系，用被动语态，描述客观事实，用一般现在时，主语为复数。故填 are covered。

【答案】18. representation　19. beyond　20. directed

【导语】本文是说明文。通过描绘树木的生长姿态，寄托对人类精神成长的赞美与期许。

【18 题详解】

考查名词。句意：树木是生长的杰出代表。空前是形容词，所以空处应填名词作表语，represent 的名词形式 representation“代表”符合语境，根据 a 可知，用单数形式。故填 representation。

【19 题详解】

考查介词。句意：它促使你成长和进化，超越低级自我的局限。此处是固定搭配：go beyond 意为“超越”。故填 beyond。

【20 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：树顶象征着追求智慧的精神之旅。本句已有谓语动词 symbolizes，所以 direct 用非谓语形式，逻辑主语 journey 和 direct 是被动关系，应用过去分词，作后置定语。故填 directed。

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）

【答案】21. A　22. B　23. A

【导语】本文是应用文。介绍了参观大学校园的重要性，以及为了最大化参观效果，应该如何进行准备、在校园内如何行动、与招生官员和学生互动等方面的建议。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Pre-Visit Preparation 下的“Before your visit, it’s essential to do your homework. Start by investigating the college’s website and familiarizing yourself with their programs, admissions requirements, and

campus culture.(在你访问之前，做功课是很有必要的。首先调查一下学校的网站，熟悉他们的项目、入学要求和校园文化)”可知，参观校园前要做的第一件事是浏览学院的网站。故选 A 项。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Meeting with Admissions Officers 下的“Engaging with admissions officers is crucial. This presents an opportunity to gain deeper insights into the admissions process. It’s essential to come with relevant questions about any doubts you may have.(与招生官员接触是至关重要的。这是一个深入了解招生过程的机会。对于你可能有的任何疑问，带着相关问题前来（会面）是很重要的)”可知，为了了解更多关于录取过程的信息，你需要准备相关的问题。故选 B 项。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Visiting college campuses is your chance to see the campus in person. Imagine yourself there, gathering details you can’t get from brochures or websites. Visits also make it easier to compare colleges and find the one that perfectly matches your preferences. To make the most of your visit, it’s important to equip yourself with the necessary knowledge.(参观大学校园是你亲眼看到校园的机会。想象你自己在那里，收集你无法从小册子或网站上获得的细节。访问也可以更容易地比较大学，找到一个完全符合你的喜好。为了充分利用你的访问，掌握必要的知识是很重要的)”可知，本文的目的是为学生挑选学校提供指导。故选 A 项。

【答案】24. C　25. D　26. D　27. B

【导语】本文是新闻报道。主要报道了 72 岁守塔人 Vanderlinde，坚守最后火警瞭望塔的故事。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“The Sinkut lookout was built in 1927. British Columbia used to have 300 active lookouts across the province. Because of technological advancements, active fire lookouts are disappearing. The Sinkut lookout’s location makes it the only regularly staffed lookout in British Columbia. And Vanderlinde becomes one of the last local regular fire watchers.(辛库特瞭望台建于 1927 年。不列颠哥伦比亚省以前有 300 个活跃的瞭望台。由于科技的进步，活跃的火灾瞭望台正在消失。辛库特瞭望台的位置使它成为不列颠哥伦比亚省唯一一个定期配备人员的瞭望台。Vanderlinde 成为当地最后一个定期观看火灾的人)”可知，辛库特火灾瞭望台的特别之处是它是唯一有正式工人的瞭望台。故选 C 项。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“As a kid, Vanderlinde wanted to be a forest ranger. At 19 years old, Vanderlinde was offered his first summer job in forestry at a fire lookout and realised his childhood dream. Years later, Vanderlinde’s retirement led him back to where it all started: working at a fire lookout.(小时候，Vanderlinde 想成为一名护林员。19 岁时，Vanderlinde 得到了他的第一份暑期林业工作，在一个火灾瞭望台工作，实现了他童年的梦想。多年后，Vanderlinde 退休，回到了一切开始的地方：在一个火灾瞭望台工作)”可推知，Vanderlinde 退休后在消防瞭望台工作是为了追随他早期的梦想。故选 D 项。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段“‘‘One night several years ago, all of a sudden, I smelt the ozone.” recalls Vanderlinde, knowing lightning produces ozone, he quickly looked around and saw a flash from the corner of his eye as the

lower part of Sinkut Mountain was struck by lightning during a storm. In no time, he worked out the exact location of the fire and relayed that information to the wildfire service.(Vanderlinde 回忆说：“几年前的一个晚上，我突然闻到了臭氧的味道。”他知道闪电会产生臭氧，他迅速环顾四周，在一场暴风雨中，他看到辛库特山的下部被闪电击中，眼角闪过一道闪光。很快，他就找出了火灾的确切位置，并将这一信息传递给了野火服务部门)”可知，Vanderlinde 通过臭氧味，立马意识到有闪电，并能快速的找到，然后果断报告给野火服务部门，说明他是观察力强和果断的。故选 D 项。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“As a kid, Vanderlinde wanted to be a forest ranger. At 19 years old, Vanderlinde was offered his first summer job in forestry at a fire lookout and realised his childhood dream. Years later, Vanderlinde's retirement led him back to where it all started: working at a fire lookout.(小时候，Vanderlinde 想成为一名护林员。19 岁时，Vanderlinde 得到了他的第一份暑期林业工作，在一个火灾瞭望台工作，实现了他童年的梦想。多年后，Vanderlinde 退休，回到了一切开始的地方：在一个火灾瞭望台工作)”以及第四段

“Vanderlinde's life on the lookout during fire season typically runs 14 days at a time. During that fire-watching fortnight, Vanderlinde will leave his home in downtown, and work and live at the lookout. From 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Vanderlinde scans as far as 80 to 90 kilometres across forests and lakes in each direction. The weather doesn't care much for these hours, and the job can extend around the clock. Vanderlinde doesn't mind though. “I just like being outdoors.”(在防火季期间，Vanderlinde 在瞭望塔上的生活通常每次持续 14 天。在这为期两周的防火瞭望工作中，他会离开市区的家，在瞭望塔里工作与生活。每天从上午 8 点到晚上 8 点，Vanderlinde 要在每个方向扫描方圆 80 至 90 公里的森林与湖泊。天气可不会理会这些工作时间，任务很可能需要全天不间断进行。不过 Vanderlinde 并不介意：“我就是喜欢待在户外。”)”可知，Vanderlinde 的激情和奉献使守塔人这一传统角色得以延续。故选 B 项。

【答案】28. C　29. B　30. D

【导语】本文是说明文。主要介绍了大型语言模型（LLMs）的高能耗问题。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Last June, OpenAI CEO claimed that an “average” ChatGPT query (搜索指令) uses energy equal to “about what an oven (烤箱) would use in a little over one second”.(去年 6 月，OpenAI 首席执行官声称，一次“平均”的 ChatGPT 查询消耗的能量相当于“一个烤箱在一秒钟多一点的时间里消耗的能量”)”以及后文开始讲述大型语言模型为什么如此耗能推测，引用 OpenAI CEO 的话是为了突出某个问题。故选 C 项。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“Machine learning research has been driven by accuracy and performance, and the exact figure of energy consumption is difficult to obtain. Major players including OpenAI have the data, for instance, their training methods — what data they used, how much compute time or what kind of energy powered it, but they're not sharing them.(机器学习的研究一直被准确性和性能所驱动，而能耗的确切数字很难获得。包括 OpenAI 在内的主要参与者拥有数据，例如，他们的训练方法——他们使用什么数据，多少计算时间或哪种能源驱动，但他们没有分享这些数据)”以及最后一段“While experts continue to work on seeking

methods to measure the energy consumption of LLMs, everyday people don't need to wait.(虽然专家们仍在努力寻找测量 LLMs,能量消耗的方法，但普通人不需要等待)”可推知，LLMs 的实际能源影响在很大程度上仍然不清楚。故选 B 项。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Choosing the right model for each task makes a difference. For easy questions, skip large reasoning models. Even the way you phrase your queries matters—there's no need to be polite to the chatbot. It costs millions of extra dollars because of "thank you" and "please". The fix isn't to abandon AI, but to use it more intelligently.(为每个任务选择正确的模型会有很大的不同。对于简单的问题，跳过大型推理模型。甚至你提出问题的方式也很重要——没有必要对聊天机器人彬彬有礼。因为“谢谢你”和“请”，它额外花费了数百万美元。解决方法不是放弃 AI，而是更智能地使用它)”可知，作者认为解决 AI 能耗过大的方法是更智能地使用它，所以会同意 LLMs 的推理功能需要被恰当地运用。故选 D 项。

【答案】31. A　32. C　33. D　34. B

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了濒危语言与生物多样性及人类生存智慧之间的深刻联结。

【31 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据前文“Languages do far more than help people communicate; they serve as living libraries of local knowledge. Local languages sometimes classify species in ways that Western science overlooks. For instance, the Seri people of Mexico use different words for loggerhead turtles depending on their age, size, and nesting status—information vital for conservation.(语言的作用远不止帮助人们交流；它们是当地知识的活图书馆。当地语言有时会以西方科学所忽视的方式对物种进行分类。例如，墨西哥的塞里人根据红海龟的年龄、大小和筑巢状态使用不同的词来称呼它们——这些信息对保护红海龟至关重要)”可知，塞里人对红海龟的分类更加细致，推知 minute 应是“精细”之意，和 A 项意思相近。故选 A 项。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“The disappearance of endangered languages isn't just a scientific emergency — it's also a cultural tragedy. Language is a core part of human identity, shaping how people see themselves and their place in the world. For many, the words used to describe a river, a forest, or a bird are integrated into their sense of belonging and responsibility. Losing a language can feel like losing a part of oneself.(濒危语言的消失不仅是科学上的紧急情况，也是一场文化悲剧。语言是人类身份的核心部分，它塑造了人们如何看待自己和自己在世界上的位置。对许多人来说，用来描述一条河、一片森林或一只鸟的词语融入了他们的归属感和责任感。失去一门语言就像失去了自己的一部分)”可知，文章暗示濒危语言可以影响人类的自我认知。故选 C 项。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Every time an endangered language dies, we risk losing not just words.(每当一种濒危语言消亡，我们失去的不仅仅是文字)”以及最后一段“Each lost language is a closed book, locking away recipes for survival, hidden wonders of evolution, and blueprints for living in balance with nature. As the world faces serious ecological crises, the wisdom in these languages could be our most valuable resource. Isn't it time to listen before it's too late?(每一种消逝的语言都是一部合上的典籍，封存着生存的智慧、进化的隐秘奇迹，

以及与自然和谐共生的蓝图。当世界面临严峻的生态危机时，这些语言中蕴藏的智慧或许会成为我们最宝贵的资源。趁一切尚未太迟，是时候侧耳倾听了吗？)”可知，作者在文章中讲述了语言消亡的各种坏处，所以目的是传递一个警告。故选 D 项。

【34 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段“Each lost language is a closed book, locking away recipes for survival, hidden wonders of evolution, and blueprints for living in balance with nature. As the world faces serious ecological crises, the wisdom in these languages could be our most valuable resource. Isn’t it time to listen before it’s too late?(每一种消逝的语言都是一部合上的典籍，封存着生存的智慧、进化的隐秘奇迹，以及与自然和谐共生的蓝图。当世界面临严峻的生态危机时，这些语言中蕴藏的智慧或许会成为我们最宝贵的资源。趁一切尚未太迟，是时候侧耳倾听了吗？)”以及通读全文可知，本文讲述了濒危语言消失的严重后果，来解释濒危语言的重要性，所以 B 项“为什么消失的声音是关键”是本文最好的标题。故选 B 项。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

【答案】35. D　36. A　37. B　38. C　39. G

【导语】本文是说明文。主要解释“反事实思维”这一心理现象。

【35 题详解】

根据前文“We use our imagination in many ways. Novelists rely on it to dream up plots, characters and scenes. Artists use it to produce new works.(我们在很多方面运用我们的想象力。小说家依靠它来构思情节、人物和场景。艺术家们用它来创作新作品)”可知，此处作者在举例人们在哪些方面运用我们的想象力，所以 D 项“Children entertain themselves by creating fantastical worlds in their minds.(孩子们通过在脑海中创造幻想世界来娱乐自己)”符合此处主题，为孩子们如何运用想象力，并和后文“For adults, however, one of the most common uses of imagination is counterfactual thinking.(然而，对于成年人来说，想象力最常见的用途之一是反事实思维)”形成对比。故选 D 项。

【36 题详解】

根据前文“Do you often find yourself lost in deep thoughts about what could have been? Imagining alternatives, different outcomes and reflecting on your choices? If so, then you’ve engaged in the cognitive process called counterfactual thinking, a psychological exercise that enables us to imagine “what if” situations and explore how different choices or circumstances might lead to different results.(你是否常常会沉浸在关于“原本可能如何”的深沉思绪中？想象着不同的选择、各异的结果，反复思量自己曾做过的决定？如果是这样，那么你其实已经体验过一种被称为“反事实思维”的认知过程。这是一种心理活动，让我们得以构想“假如当时……”的情境，并推敲不同的选择或境遇会如何引向不同的结局)”可知，A 项“It is like rewriting history mentally.(这就像是在精神上改写历史)”是对前文的简单总结，符合文意。故选 A 项。

【37 题详解】

根据前文“Counterfactual thinking can be a powerful tool for behavior regulation. For example, Sam applied for a job but wasn’t given an opportunity. In this case, he thought “If I had prepared more thoroughly, could I have impressed the interviewer enough for him to hire me?” Sam might understand some of the factors that contributed to his job application outcome and do better next time.(反事实思维可以成为行为调节的有力工具。例如，山姆

申请了一份工作，但没有得到机会。在这种情况下，他想：“如果我准备得更充分，我能给面试官留下深刻的印象，让他雇用我吗？”山姆可能会明白一些影响他求职结果的因素，下次会做得更好)”可知，本段在讲述反事实思维带来的好处，所以 B 项“Considering the “what if” question clearly offers benefits.(考虑“如果”的问题显然会带来好处)”符合本段主题，而后文“By imagining alternative scenarios and reflecting on our actions, we can identify mistakes, learn from them, and adjust our behavior for the future.(通过想象不同的场景并反思我们的行为，我们可以识别错误，从中吸取教训，并为未来调整我们的行为)”是对 B 项的解释。故选 B 项。

【38 题详解】

设空位于段首，应是本段中心句，根据后文“When taken to extremes, counterfactual thinking can lead to endless regret. We’ve all been there—lying awake at night, replaying embarrassing moments or missed opportunities, torturing ourselves with “what ifs”. This kind of excessive counterfactual thinking can be a typical feature of overthinking, and it can have serious negative impacts on our mental health and well-being.(当走向极端时，反事实思维会导致无尽的遗憾。我们都有过这样的经历——晚上睡不着觉，回想那些尴尬的时刻或错失的机会，用“如果……会怎样”折磨自己。这种过度的反事实思维可能是过度思考的典型特征，它会对我们的心理健康和福祉产生严重的负面影响)”可知，本段主要讲述反事实思维的坏处，所以 C 项“Yet letting your imagination run wild isn’t always productive.(然而，让你的想象力自由发挥并不总是有成效的)”和前文构成转折，引出坏处主题，符合文意。故选 C 项。

【39 题详解】

前文提到反事实思维的坏处，再根据后文“This way, we can use it constructively without falling into an unproductive thought cycle.(这样，我们就可以建设性地使用它，而不会陷入低效的思维循环)”可知，空处应是提出一个解决方法，所以 G 项“We should find a balance between learning from the past and accepting what cannot be undone.(我们应该在吸取过去的教训和接受无法挽回的事实之间找到平衡)”符合，提出对前文坏处的解决方案。故选 G 项。

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）

【答案】40. When he noticed the water in his bathtub rising as he got in.

41. Both involve scientists suddenly solving problems that they’d been working on.

42. People are interested in Eureka stories because <u>they admire the process of scientific discovery.</u>
They enjoy the simplicity of the stories.

43. Other factors include teamwork for diverse ideas, persistence to overcome failures, and access to resources like books or tools. These help build knowledge and creativity, leading to better solutions beyond just focused thinking.

【导语】本文是说明文。讲述了科学突破常被传为灵光乍现，实则多经过漫长积累。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段“Nearly two thousand years earlier, the mathematician and physicist Archimedes was struggling with a problem that nobody could find the answer to—how to accurately measure the volume of an object. When he noticed the water in his bathtub rising as he got in, the solution came to him.(大约两千年前，数

学家和物理学家阿基米德正在努力解决一个没有人能找到答案的问题——如何准确地测量物体的体积。当他进入浴缸时，他注意到浴缸里的水在上升，他想到了解决办法)”可知，当阿基米德进去时发现浴缸里的水在上升，从而找到了解决他苦苦挣扎的问题的方法。故回答：When he noticed the water in his bathtub rising as he got in.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段“These two stories, both of which involve scientists suddenly solving problems that they’d been working on, have been told for centuries.(这两个故事，都是关于科学家们突然解决了他们一直在研究的问题，已经被讲述了几个世纪)”可知，这两个故事的共同之处是两者都涉及科学家突然解决了他们一直在研究的问题。故回答：Both involve scientists suddenly solving problems that they’d been working on.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段“People enjoy the simplicity of the stories when they think of the images of an apple falling from a tree or an old man jumping out of the bathtub. Perhaps the two stories even lead us to believe that we too can make great discoveries if we’re lucky enough to have our own “Eureka moment.” But, in reality, such discoveries usually follow years of hard work and serious scientific analysis, most of which isn’t of interest to people in the same way as the two stories mentioned previously.(当人们想到苹果从树上掉下来或老人从浴缸里跳出来的画面时，就会喜欢这些故事的简单。也许这两个故事甚至让我们相信，如果我们足够幸运地拥有自己的“Eureka 时刻”，我们也可以做出伟大的发现。但是，实际上，这些发现通常是经过多年的艰苦工作和认真的科学分析后得出的，其中大多数发现并不像前面提到的两个故事那样引起人们的兴趣)”可知，人们喜欢这些故事是因为其简单性，而非欣赏科学发现的实际过程；实际过程是漫长而艰苦的。故回答：People are interested in Eureka stories because <u>they admire the process of scientific discovery</u>.
They enjoy the simplicity of the stories.

【43 题详解】

开放性问题。文中提到了分析性思维，除了这种思维外，要想成功还需要团队合作、克服失败的毅力、获取书籍或工具等资源。这些有助于建立知识和创造力，带来更好的解决方案，而不仅仅是集中思考。故回答：Other factors include teamwork for diverse ideas, persistence to overcome failures, and access to resources like books or tools. These help build knowledge and creativity, leading to better solutions beyond just focused thinking.

第二节（20 分）

44.【答案】Dear Jim,

Glad to share with you the “Sports Meet Youth” activity held in our school last week.

The event lasted for a week. On the first day, three famous young athletes came and joined us in various sports, like ball games and running. In the following days, we participated in different sports competitions. My favorite was group rope skipping. It was super fun and my class won the first prize! Exciting, right?

All of us find the event truly meaningful for us youth. Personally, I’m convinced that in addition to improving our physical health, doing sports helps us reduce stress and bring us closer. And I have decided to take regular exercise in future.

I’m really looking forward to playing a basketball game with you!

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给外国好友 Jim 回信，介绍学校上周“运动邂逅青春”活动情况并分享感受。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

高兴的：glad → delighted

各种各样的：various → diverse

有意义的：meaningful → significant

减少：reduce → lessen

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Glad to share with you the “Sports Meet Youth” activity held in our school last week.

拓展句：Glad to share with you the “Sports Meet Youth” activity, which was held in our school last week.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Personally, I’m convinced that in addition to improving our physical health, doing sports helps us reduce stress and bring us closer. (运用了 that 引导的宾语从句)

【高分句型 2】I’m really looking forward to playing a basketball game with you! (运用了动名词短语作宾语)