2025 北京海淀高三一模

英　　语

2025.04

本试卷共 8 页，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。

Last year, five homeless cats lived in the shadows in our neighborhood, silently asking for help. Every day, I saw them huddled together, their fur matted and eyes filled with hope and__1__. As I watched them, I couldn't shake the feeling that I needed to take action.

Every morning, I put cat food near our building. The cats appeared,__2__at first, then rushing toward me as if they had been waiting all along. Feeding them became a ritual that strengthened our bond. As winter approached, my__3__grew. I couldn't bear the thought of those__4__creatures suffering in the biting cold. I then set up cozy corners for them in the damp basement of our building.

However, not everyone shared my compassion. One neighbor insisted on getting rid of the cats. He called Animal Control to have them__5__. Our debates were heated, but I advocated for them as I knew they had no one else to defend them.

As weeks passed, I felt an urge to find loving homes for the cats. I__6__friends and posted on social media. To my delight, four of them found new families. Each__7__felt like a victory in my mission to make a difference. Then there was one cat, Joy, who stole my heart completely. When I took him in, it was as if he had always__8__in my home. His playful and silly behaviour brought laughter to my days, and his gentle purring at night brought me peace.

Through this experience, I've found__9__in my voice, learning to advocate for the voiceless. I've learned we all have the power to make the world a better place for all beings, no matter how small our actions may seem. Whether it's feeding a stray, advocating for animal welfare, or merely__10__kindness in our communities, every effort counts.

1. A. joy	B. fear	C. curiosity	D. anger
2. A. quietly	B. aimlessly	C. bravely	D. cautiously
3. A. concern	B. depression	C. excitement	D. expectation
4. A. smelly	B. energetic	C. innocent	D. noisy
5. A. fed	B. removed	C. examined	D. cleaned
6. A. reached out to	B. looked up to	C. caught up with	D. got on with
7. A. devotion	B. decision	C. admission	D. adoption
8. A. slept	B. hidden	C. belonged	D. waited
9. A. strength	B. truth	C. comfort	D. secret
10. A. repaying	B. spreading	C. receiving	D. teaching

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。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

Director Yang Yu, better known as Jiaozi, has spent over a decade enhancing his skills in China's competitive animation industry. Early in his career, however, he___11___(face) constant rejections and financial struggles. His breakthrough came in 2019 with the masterpiece Ne Zha___12___proved Chinese animation could rival global giants. To create a follow-up movie, he immersed___13___(he)in perfecting storytelling and cutting-edge effects, often working 16-hour days. His journey—from a self-taught artist to a pioneer___14___(reshape) an industry— inspires dreamers worldwide: greatness isn't born overnight, but built through commitment.

B

By the end of each day, we all long for a little personal space and quiet time. Alone time can vary greatly from person to person. For some, it is___15___(simple) about being physically away from people, while for others, it is the ability___16___(disconnect) when alone. To figure out whether alone time energizes or consumes you, you'd better dedicate a full day just to yourself and observe ___17___it affects your emotions. If you feel refreshed after taking time to yourself, you can set aside more alone time into your schedule. However, if you feel frustrated when alone, you need to lean into social connections more frequently.

C

To drive real change, climate education must shift focus from global risks to personal and local impacts. People will act if the challenge ___18___(feel) personal— not just about the planet, polar bears, or humanity___19___a whole. Sharing scientific facts isn't enough; self-interest should figure in climate-education packages. Therefore, climate education should be tailored to each community. Messages are more effective when they___20___(deliver) in engaging ways to truly resonate with everyone.

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

The Community Volunteers Program (CVP) connects Northeastern students with consistent volunteer opportunities at local nonprofit organizations in Boston.

All current Northeastern students are qualified to apply for CVP. Through this program, Community Volunteers will have the opportunity to:

- Work directly with community-based organizations matching their passions and skills.
- Gain a deeper understanding of how organizations in Boston approach social issues in the communities.
- Enhance their professional development through hands-on experience.
- Expand their personal and professional networks with nonprofit staff, students, and community residents.
- Attend monthly training events with an emphasis on reflection and education with fellow Community Volunteers.
- Receive participant recognition for dedication and impact.

2024-2025 CVP Community Partners

Camp Harbor View

Camp Harbor View offers a summer camp for students in grades 6-8, leadership development for students in grades 9-12, and comprehensive family services, including scholarships, clinical support, and resource coordination— all at no cost. It also builds targeted pilot programs, such as Guaranteed Income Program, to address the acute needs of families.

Fenway Community Center

It fosters connections among local residents through a welcoming space where all can participate in activities that enhance their lives. They embrace diversity, encourage creativity, and promote wellness, striving to build a community that values collaboration, equity, and sustainability.

Link Health

Link Health empowers residents by linking them to essential public benefit programs, ensuring access to healthcare, energy assistance, and nutrition support.

Commitment Cycle:

Spring: January-April(Applications open December 2024)

- CVP Withdrawal Deadline: February 9th
- First week of service: Jan 20-24th
- Last week of service: Apr 7-11th

Summer: May-June(Applications open April 2025)

Fall: September-December

21. Through CVP, Community Volunteers will_____.

A. reflect on training events　　B. receive credits for dedication

C. promote their social status　　D. learn how social issues are addressed

22. What can we know about the CVP Community Partners?

A. Camp Harbor View gives targeted help to some families.

B. Link Health provides healthcare services to the volunteers.

C. CVP Community Partners emphasize cultivating creativity.

D. Fenway Community Center has built a sustainable community.

23. The service of spring commitment cycle starts in _____.

A. December 2024　　B. January 2025　　C. February 2025　　D. April 2025

B

I had wanted to be a cellist for as long as I could remember. At fifteen, I won a scholarship to a specialist music school. I got up at 5 a. m. to play scales, practised at lunchtime and returned to my cello(大提琴) after lessons.

One evening, while practicing a demanding piece, I pushed myself too far. I felt a burning pain between my wrist and elbow. When it hadn't got better after a day or two, I started to panic. Days became weeks. I still could not write or play. Weeks turned into months. Opportunities for concerts, recitals, and competitions came and went.

When I wasn't sitting with my instrument, I was punishing myself for my own stupidity. My technique had probably not been secure enough for the demands I was placing on it. But now it was too late.

Over two years, I gradually recovered some arm function. I was able to play some early music such as Handel and Bach, on a baroque cello, as the movements are gentler and lighter. However, the possibility of my arm letting me down has never left me.

The turning point came, unexpectedly, during a photoshoot for an up-to-date picture. The photographer

suggested I get my cell o and see what images of playing might look like. I hesitated—I didn't see myself as a cellist any more. But then I fetched it and sat playing snatches of Bach. In that moment, the lens pointing at my instrument and me, I began to understand something I had only half sensed until then. Away from my cello, my shadow was missing. Without it I felt incomplete. But with my instrument I was protected and entirely happy in my own skin.

During that photoshoot I realised I needed to find out what the cello, and its absence, had meant to other cellists, to understand what it meant to me. So I planned a journey across Europe. I encountered cellos destroyed by war and shipwreck, and even a cello that had been turned into a beehive. I even played with a resourceful cellist, who, having lost the use of his right thumb, ties his bow onto his hand with a bicycle inner tube.

Over the course of my travels, I learned I was not alone. Besides, my experience might help others. I am also beginning to look for ways to return to the repertoire(曲目)I loved. Supported by a community of musicians in similar situations, I now celebrate every concert as a step towards healing.

24. After the injury, the author_____

A. tried an alternative career path　　B. played Bach to impress the audience

C. secured the performing opportunities　　D. blamed herself for practicing too hard

25. The photoshoot experience was a turning point for the author because_____.

A. it improved her professional image

B. it showed her constant efforts paid off

C. it deepened her connection to the cello

D. it allowed her to meet incredible cellists

26. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Fortune favors the bold.　　B. Constant dripping wears the stone.

C. Good things come to those who wait.　　D. When given lemons, make lemonade.

C

Imagine a not-too-distant future, where we each inhabit our own AI-driven digital filter(过滤)bubble, crafted for us alone and designed to serve corporate interests. This future resembles 1998's movie The Truman Show, where the main character unknowingly lived his entire life within a reality TV show designed by a production studio.

One subset of AI, large language models (LLM), won't turn our lives into reality TV shows. Instead, personalized AI agents threaten to cage each of us in an individualized and illusory (虚假的)unreality, profiting from our digital activities and walling us off from genuine connections. Many companies are developing individualized LLM. The underlying principle is that AI will learn about the individual user and adapt accordingly. For example, if you' re a superfan of a football team, you' ll be fed updates, ads, and videos tailored to your interests 24 hours a day. Some algorithms may even learn your schedule, pushing information at you during precisely those times when you' re most likely to be looking.

This may sound harmless. But the next step is to use LLM to create memes, or even fake articles, feeding you conspiracy theories about rival teams. This is a miserable reality for at least two reasons. For one, there are neither computational methods or ethical incentives(激励) in place to ensure that the information you receive is true. But just as frightening as the lack of regard for the truth is an even scarier element. You will no longer live with an accurate understanding of football team that is fully compatible with anyone else's. You will run on information generated only for yourself. This vision is unsettling, even in sports and entertainment. But what of institutions that

have more direct social consequences? Education? Politics?

With the fall of the press and polarization of everything, conversations around holiday table have already become impossible for many extended families. Bad as the status quo might be, stranger times lie ahead that make us long for today's echo chambers(信息茧房). Soon, our bubbles will shrink further and further, until our digital worlds involve only ourselves. In an AI-mediated future, everyone will live in a private Truman Show. As a society, we will be completely incapable of making fruitful collective decisions because we will have no shared understanding of the world.

What's the way out? Find your entertainment in spaces with actual people, exchanging thoughts and creations with each other. Even online, we must keep our understanding of the world grounded in human-authored documents and artifacts. Valuing what humans create is not merely a matter of authenticity; it also ensures we focus on arguments that an author cared enough to make, on conservations that speakers cared enough to have.

Otherwise, The Truman Show's premise becomes our reality, unknowingly inhabiting a fake world where our every experience is designed for profit. Even more existentially alienating? Living in a Truman Show where the director, producer and the only one watching is an AI.

27. The author mentions The Truman Show in Paragraph 1 to_____.

A. make a comparison　　B. illustrate a situation

C. support an argument　　D. propose a suggestion

28. According to the passage, personalized AI agents may_____.

A. isolate individuals in false realities

B. confirm the credibility of the content

C. discourage the companies' ethical incentives

D. improve user behavior by feeding targeted ads

29. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Algorithms have raised concerns over privacy.

B. LLMs are in great need of computational upgrade.

C. Echo chambers weaken collective decision-making.

D. Technology development results in polarized society.

30. Which would be the best title for this passage?

A. AI and the Future of Human Interaction

B. AI Will Turn Our Lives into The Truman Show

C. The Truman Show Predicts AI's Impact on Media

D. Algorithmic Bubbles and the Value of Human Creations

D

If you find yourself with several million dollars more than you need, how should you spend the money? One answer might be to do whatever you want, within the bounds of the law. Another is to donate it to a charity. You may also support an organization that is working to reduce existential risks.

The history of philosophy consists of attempts to shed light on such questions. However, philosophy's open secret is that these attempts don't add up to anything decisive. When it comes to what we ought to do in any given situation, different ethical systems offer different guidance. Conflict is baked into questions like, “What ought I to do?”

Or is it? An awareness of difference is certainly crucial to such an inquiry. But this needn't become a conflict until you' re forced to pick a side. Some philosophers have sought to eliminate the conflict between ethical systems. Derek Parfit, one of the most respected philosophers of the past fifty years, devoted the second half of his life to precisely this task.

Unfortunately, the position that different ethical positions can be reconciled (和解) is itself a position others may not accept. Parfit believed people could have a good reason to act morally, independent of their knowledge or beliefs. If you find yourself in a position to alleviate(减轻) others' suffering without significantly inconveniencing yourself, then you should act. It is just a moral fact that there is a right thing that you ought to do. By contrast, Bernard Williams argued it made no sense to talk about people's reasons independently from their motivations. Someone cannot have a reason to do something that they have no desire to do— because however wrong-headed their preferences may be, subjectivity is the ground truth for “having a reason”.

As in Peter Singer's parable(寓言) of a child drowning in a shallow pond, it self-evidently seems immoral not to save this child if the only cost for you is a pair of new trainers. This is as clear as a philosophical argument can get. However, as with all moral reasoning, you are free to reject the logic or assumptions behind Singer's argument, regardless of its clarity.

Parfit was a philosopher's philosopher. Yet he suffered from the fact that irreconcilable ethical systems exist. Why? Because one conclusion that follows from this is that, if the differences between such systems cannot be resolved by philosophical means, conflict of a literal kind will always exist beneath their differences.

As Karl Popper puts it, “If we extend unlimited tolerance even to those who are intolerant, then the tolerant will be destroyed, and tolerance with them.” This is the rub. Philosophy is of the world as well as of the page—and even the gentles t words may, sooner or later, need an army to defend them. “We should therefore claim,” Popper continued, “in the name of the tolerance, the right not to tolerate the intolerant.”

I'm not surprised that Parfit felt despair at the limits of his persuasiveness. What's amazing is that more philosophers don't feel the same way.

31. What can we learn from the first three paragraphs?

A. Philosophy can help resolve ethical conflicts.

B. Ethical inquiries aid in serving the public good.

C. Conflicting views exist between ethical systems.

D. Accepting conflicts is the basis of philosophical inquiry.

32. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Philosophers stress logic over subjectivity.

B. Williams holds moral reasoning forces acceptance.

C. Parfit believes moral acts require personal sacrifice.

D. Reconciling ethical systems has real-world implications.

33. According to Karl Popper, we can learn that_____

A. intolerance originates in absolute tolerance

B. unlimited tolerance invites self-destruction

C. tolerance is for people who share the same values

D. philosophical ideals sometimes require military defense

34. How does the author feel towards Parfit's pursuit?

A. Sympathetic. B. Hopeless. C. Skeptical. D. Astonished.

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。

When you spend time with close friends, how do you feel? You may feel like you belong. According to the Oxford dictionary, belonging is defined as a "deep sense of acceptance, inclusion, and identification within a group, place, or context." __35__

Since the beginning of human evolution, people have connected with others in order to survive. This desire to form and grow relationships is rooted in the human brain. __36__ In 1943, Abraham Maslow was the first psychologist to write about belonging as a human need. His theory, the Hierarchy(等级) of Needs, states that humans must acquire their basic needs, such as physiological(生理上的) needs and needs related to safety, before they can begin fulfilling other higher, more complex needs, like belonging or developing self-esteem.

Another groundbreaking research about belonging emerged in 1995. Mark Leary and Roy Baumeister found that humans have a universal drive to belong, which motivates their thoughts and actions. In fact, this drive is so important that they argued it was a fundamental human need—not a secondary need in a hierarchy. Their later research explored the connection between self-esteem and belonging. According to their research, self-esteem is not just about how people feel about themselves internally. __37__

Although feeling connected to people is important in many settings, it becomes especially critical in schools. A 2020 research analysis found that students who do not feel a sense of belonging at school are often searching for threats in their environment that signal whether they are welcome or not. _38_ This, in turn, can cause poorer academic performance. It can also discourage students from forming deeper relationships. So, a student's feeling of belonging is vital for their learning.

___39___Researchers will continue to analyze how personality, culture, and even social media shape how connected we feel to others. With this knowledge, people can create schools and communities where more people feel included. That way, we can develop a society that is overall healthier, happier, and more connected.

A. They may do things to increase their self-esteem.

B. This stress can use up cognitive resources needed for learning.

C. Belonging is a complex thing because it is influenced by many factors.

D. Over the years, researchers have been exploring this subjective feeling.

E. Feeling like you belong can actually improve many aspects of your life.

F. It actually serves as a warning signal that measures how much people feel accepted.

G. When you see yourself well suited to a specific environment, you feel valued and respected.

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。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

As a novice teacher at a kindergarten, I spent a lot of time observing the interaction between experienced teachers and their students. Oftentimes when kids fall, they don't start crying immediately. Usually kids will be OK until they lock eyes with an adult: one that they trust and know can do something for them. When I noticed this, I so wanted it

to happen to me, because that meant I had earned a kid's trust and had proven that I was able to help them with anything.

One day it finally happened. Hearing a kid yell, “Teacher, Sam fell down.” I rushed out and found Sam, who was looking puzzled. When our eyes locked, his lower lips started trembling and tears welled up in his eyes. He ran towards me and let me give him a big hug. We checked to make sure he wasn't hurt. It was in that moment that I realized something odd. Sam's vulnerability and coming to me for help was supposed to give me more power. But strangely, the power, I felt, shifted more to Sam, because he was giving me a priviledge: a gift for me to do something for someone.

With everything I learned from teaching in the kindergarten, I went to conquer other things in life. Later I landed a job to work extensively with volunteers. I loved the relationship I was building there and the feeling of being asked for help.

Over time, I increasingly pressured myself to stay busy and helpful. My self-worth became associated with my performance at work, which brought about one of the lowest moments of my life. Even then, my mind was running at a hyper speed into problem-solving mode and it didn't even occur to me that I could ask for help. I was surrounded by so many people who cared for me, but I just couldn't see them. Finally, my good friend had to literally hold me by my shoulders and force me to ask for help. With their ongoing support, I overcame one difficulty after another.

I love helping others and I firmly believe others are willing to help me. We all want to be the best self in life: strong, independent and self-reliant, but we don't always have to be. Let's start asking for help more often, because helping Sams is a privilege and a gift.

40. Why did the author want the kids to turn to her for help?

41. What led to one of the author's lowest moments in life?

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

- ***The author overcame the difficulties on her own when she was having a tough time.***

43. From this story, what can you learn about “help”? (***In about 40 words***)

第二节(20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。世界读书日即将到来，你的外国好友 Jim 正在开展主题为“信息时代中学生如何阅读”的项目式学习，他发来邮件对你进行访谈。请你用英文给他回复，内容包括：

1.信息时代对阅读的影响；

2.你的阅读方式和理由。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

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）

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

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

11. faced 12. that/which 13. himself 14. reshaping 15. simply

16. to disconnect/to be disconnected 17. how 18. feels 19. as 20. are delivered

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）

21. D 22. A 23. B 24. D 25. C 26. D 27. B 28. A 29. C 30. D

31. C 32. D 33. B 34. A

第二节 （共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

35. G 36. D 37. F 38. B 39. C

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 it meant that she had earned a kid's trust and had proven that she was able to help them with anything.

41. The association of her self-worth with her performance at work.

42. ***The author overcame the difficulties <u>on her own</u> when she was having a tough time.***

With the ongoing support of her friends, the author overcame one difficulty after another.

43. 略

第二节 （20 分）

Possible version:

Dear Jim,

I'm glad to hear that you're working on the "Reading in the Information Age" research project. And here are my thoughts.

The Information Age has reshaped the way we read. With the vast amount of content available online—ranging from blogs to e-books—reading has become more accessible than ever. However, students may find themselves skimming through information rather than engaging with it deeply, which could lead to reduced concentration. Personally, I am still a big fan of traditional reading. Holding a physical book in hand, turning the pages, and even smelling the paper create a unique reading experience. More importantly, reading a printed book allows me to focus better, making the experience more immersive and enjoyable.

I hope my response can be of help and wish you the best with your project!

Yours,

Li Hua