



11. What is special about Walt Disney's last Oscar award?

- A. He didn't receive it himself.
- B. He won it just before his death.
- C. He got it for his first famous character.

12. What do we know about the speakers?

- A. They are fans of *Mickey Mouse*.
- B. They like to watch Walt Disney films with kids.
- C. They both like *Winnie the Pooh and the Blustery Day*.

听第 9 段录音, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is probably the woman?

- A. A journalist.
- B. An officer.
- C. A student.

14. What has been done to the trees planted last year?

- A. They've been moved to another spot.
- B. They've been measured for oxygen output.
- C. They've been compared with other species.

15. What is the current goal of the project?

- A. To expand the tree planting area.
- B. To introduce more tree species.
- C. To win more academic prizes.

16. What was key to the research improvement?

- A. The government fund.
- B. The private investment.
- C. The money from selling shares.

听第 10 段录音, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where does the speaker work?

- A. At a TV station.
- B. At a radio station.
- C. At a weather station.

18. What made the speaker get into the field?

- A. A TV program.
- B. His childhood experience.
- C. Research on weather conditions.

19. What is most important to be a weather forecaster?

- A. Doing well in science.
- B. Explaining forecasts simply.
- C. Being able to analyze patterns.

20. What did the speaker major in before starting his work?

- A. Physics.
- B. Math.
- C. Business.

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, 选出最佳选项。

### A

#### WISH LIST: ENERGY-SAVING TECH

##### EVE ENERGY

£39.95 / \$43.95 | evehome.com

Smart plugs are a great tool to tackle energy consumption. Plugs such as the Eve Energy are able to give you remote access to your devices and appliances through your smartphone and switch off any that have been left on. You can also automate shutoffs and create a weekly schedule to avoid excess energy use. Through the companion app, you can also receive detailed analytics on the total consumption, projected costs, and total costs for connected devices.

## LUSTRE E14

£54.99 (APPROX. \$73) | philips-hue.com

Energy-efficient smart LED bulbs, such as the Lustré E14 by Philips Hue, are a great way to reduce your energy consumption. Through the companion app, you can control and manage your home lights remotely, setting schedules and automatically switching lights off to prevent excess use and wasteful energy consumption. There's not only white or warm-toned light to choose from, but millions of different colour hues to change the aesthetic of each room in your home.

## ELITE FLEXI DRAWER AIR FRYER 浙考神墙750

£119.99 (APPROX. \$160) | towerhousewares.co.uk

Air fryers have quickly become a common household appliance. However, along with their speedy cooking times and crispy foods, these devices can also be more energy efficient than their oven counterparts. For example, Tower estimates that the Elite Flexi Drawer Air Fryer can save up to 70 per cent of a consumer's energy in the kitchen by switching to air fryer cooking. This particular air fryer boasts an 11-litre capacity to prepare entire meals, and the flexi drawer can be divided into two 5.5-litre sections for separate cooking.

21. What can the Eve Energy's app do?

- A. Extend the plug's service life.
- B. Provide energy data analysis.
- C. Adjust the room's light color.
- D. Update weekly diet schedule.

22. Where can you buy the Lustré E14?

- A. On philips-hue.com.
- B. From an appliance store.
- C. From a companion app.
- D. On towerhousewares.co.uk.

23. If an oven consumes 200 units of energy, how much can the air fryer save at most?

- A. 11.
- B. 60.
- C. 140.
- D. 160.

## B

A new trend — spending a whole day inside a bathhouse — is quietly reshaping how foreign visitors experience China. Videos tagged “24-hour spas in China” have become viral on social media platforms such as TikTok and YouTube, drawing content creators from different parts of the world.

US travel vlogger Jonathan, who runs a channel called Travel Escapes, recently drew global attention to China's spa culture after documenting his 24-hour stay at a luxury, yet very affordable, bathhouse in Chengdu, Sichuan province. “This is unbelievable,” he said, as he turned his lens (镜头) on the facility covering five floors. “For \$41, you get everything. There's a library, pool tables, massage rooms, sleeping areas...”

At the center of a Chinese bathhouse experience lies the body scrub (搓澡). The rejuvenating practice, performed by trained attendants who use various degrees of pressure for maximum benefit, amazes visitors, particularly first-timers. “It was a bit painful at first, but you walk out feeling like your skin, and maybe even your mind, has been reset,” one visitor wrote online. Spas and bathhouses in China often serve as wellness retreats, with therapies such as *gua sha* — a traditional Chinese medicine treatment that uses smooth-edged tools to boost circulation, help reduce swelling and release tension — and cupping adding another dimension to the experience.

What visitors experience is not a novelty, but the reinvention of a centuries-old practice. The popularity of communal bathhouses dates back to the Northern Song Dynasty. The rising popularity of Chinese spas and bathhouses is indicative of a broader shift in how foreigners visiting China want to experience China. Most travelers seek immersive, everyday experiences, which social media users often refer to as “very Chinese moments”.

“Things that feel ordinary to locals are becoming extraordinary for international visitors,” said Li Mengran, spokeswoman for UTour Group, a leading travel platform based in Beijing. “That's where a new wave of tourism growth is coming from.”

24. Why does the author mention Jonathan in the text?
- A. To recommend a five-floor bathhouse.
  - B. To advertise Jonathan's travel channel.
  - C. To illustrate the popularity of China's bathhouse.
  - D. To prove Chinese short videos are popular online.
25. Which of the following best describes "body scrub" according to the text?
- A. Painful and intense.
  - B. Ancient and global.
  - C. Gentle and rejuvenating.
  - D. Professional and rewarding.
26. What does the international visitors' focus shift to?
- A. In-depth experiences.
  - B. Cheaper luxury activities.
  - C. Mind-resetting adventures.
  - D. Multi-dimensional moments.
27. What is the main purpose of the article?
- A. To promote Chinese bathhouses worldwide.
  - B. To show foreign vloggers' daily life in China.
  - C. To introduce the services of Chinese bathhouse.
  - D. To present a new way foreigners experience China.

### C

The Amazon rainforest may be shifting from a massive carbon sink to a net carbon emitter. Since 1985, human activity has destroyed more than 10% of the Amazon's forest cover, releasing substantial amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> previously sequestered in trees and soil. Deforestation through fires releases 1.5 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually, driving climate warming. Vegetation changes alter atmospheric composition, surface reflectivity, and cloud properties, which can either intensify or slow warming. The replacement of dark forest cover by brighter grasses increases surface reflectivity, leading to more reflection of solar radiation, though weaker than in snow-covered regions. Among these, how clouds respond to forest loss remains the least understood.

Previous studies on cloud cover yielded conflicting results: some reported reductions after deforestation, while others reported increases. This difference arises from strong regional and seasonal variations. Notably, prior studies examined long-term associations rather than immediate deforestation impacts such as fire aerosols. To resolve this, Dror and Feingold analyzed two decades of MODIS and CERES satellite data, comparing deforested regions with nearby undisturbed areas. Their findings reveal that cloud cover rises systematically with deforestation year-round, peaking during the dry season. In areas where forest loss surpassed 50%, cloud cover grew by 3.1% on average, reaching 5.1% in the most heavily cleared zones.

Moreover, cloud tops sat at lower altitudes over cleared lands. These low-altitude clouds enhanced reflection of incoming solar radiation rather than trapping outgoing heat. The resulting cooling effect from this cloud increase proved at least twice as strong as that from surface reflectivity changes alone.

While increased cloudiness thus reduces part of the CO<sub>2</sub>-driven warming, other factors like non-CO<sub>2</sub> greenhouse gases remain uncertain, and aerosols such as methane and ozone remain uncertain, with either warming or cooling effects through complex pathways. Current evidence suggests that even combined biophysical effects cannot fully cancel out the warming. Therefore, maintaining and restoring Amazon forest cover remains essential for climate protection.

28. What does the underlined word "sequestered" in paragraph 1 most probably mean?
- A. Stored.
  - B. Produced.
  - C. Released.
  - D. Transformed.
29. How did Dror and Feingold carry out their study?
- A. By measuring CO<sub>2</sub> levels in heavily cleared forest areas.
  - B. By conducting ground surveys of vegetation in Amazon areas.
  - C. By analyzing seasonal rainfall patterns across Amazon regions.
  - D. By comparing satellite data between cleared and undisturbed areas.

30. What accounts for the stronger cooling effect over cleared lands?
- Greater ground reflectivity from grasses.
  - More trapping of outgoing heat by low clouds.
  - Higher altitude of cloud tops over cleared lands.
  - Lower cloud tops reflecting more solar radiation.
31. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- Cloud feedback alone stabilizes climate.
  - Future drying will enhance cloud cooling.
  - Biophysical factors lead to ineffective results.
  - Forest restoration is essential despite partial cooling.

## D

At 56, I am beginning to feel the physical effects of ageing. I won't bore you with the details, but none of them is great fun. Yet researchers now suggest that one of the most damaging effects may not be physical at all. It may begin with how people come to see ageing itself.

They call it internalised ageism: the tendency to hold negative expectations about one's own health simply because of age. When older adults are repeatedly assumed to be slow, forgetful, or incapable of learning, such ideas do not always stay outside them. Over time, they can become part of how people see themselves. Once that happens, behaviour may change: a person who expects decline may exercise less, pay less attention to diet, and treat every sign of weakness as proof of something worse.

Research shows that internalised ageism can affect how people age. A Harvard study found that older adults with the most positive views showed slower physical and mental decline and kept healthier habits than those with the most negative views. Crucially, researchers ruled out the simpler explanation — poor health did not simply cause pessimism. Instead, a person's attitude at the start predicted how their health changed over time. Becca Levy at Yale School of Public Health found further support: among people over 65 with mild memory problems, those with a positive outlook were far more likely to recover. Her research also shows that such negative thinking generates over three million extra disease cases in the US each year, at a combined cost of over eleven billion dollars.

Yet internalised ageism doesn't just come from within. Negative images of older people spread through the media, advertising, and even the advice of medical professionals. Because these messages appear so naturally in daily life, they are seldom questioned. By the time most people notice them, they have already taken root.

A partial answer exists. Research shows attitudes towards ageing can shift through positive messages. But changing deeply held beliefs takes generations, as the long struggle against racial prejudice shows. I'm not going to let it get me down. Instead, I'm going to try to make my own ageing process great fun.

32. What is the root cause of internalized ageism?
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. Less attention to exercise and diet. | B. Gradual loss of learning capability. |
| C. Constant fear over physical decline. | D. Repeated exposure to age prejudice.  |
33. What can we learn about ageing from the Harvard study?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Attitude affects the rate of ageing.  | B. Pessimism results from faster ageing. |
| C. Mindset alone defines ageing process. | D. Healthy habits promise slower ageing. |
34. Why is internalised ageism hard to change?
- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. Its roots take time to appear. | B. It is backed by professionals.      |
| C. Its sources are widely varied. | D. It is established as a social norm. |
35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- Age Prejudice: A Long Battle for Society
  - The Elderly: A Group Misunderstood by Society
  - Social Messages: A Silent Force Behind Age Bias
  - Negative Expectations: A Hidden Threat in Ageing

## 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Within the scientific community, dreams are still something of a mystery. However, improvements in brain imaging and recent physiological studies have brought us one step closer to answering the question of why some people remember their dreams more than others. 36

### Gender

37 Researchers aren't exactly sure why, but Barrett says it could be a biological or hormonal difference. Barrett notes that differences between men and women in regard to dream recall are "modest" and that there are greater differences within each gender than between the genders.

### Age

As we get older, it often gets harder to recall our dreams. Your ability to remember dreams improves in late childhood and adolescence, and tends to peak in your twenties, Barrett says. 38 However, there are exceptions, and people sometimes experience the opposite.

### Amount of sleep 浙考神墙750

The amount of sleep one gets is one of the most important factors. 39 However, those rapid eye movement periods get longer throughout the night, meaning that you're doing the most dreaming toward the morning generally right before you wake up.

### Brain activity

Thanks to brain imaging, scientists now have a better idea of which parts of the brain are associated with dreaming. A part of the brain that processes information and emotions is more active in people who remember their dreams more often. 40 In turn, this may promote something called intrasleep (睡眠期间) wakefulness.

If you don't remember anything, Barrett says it's still helpful to assess how you feel when you first awaken. "Sometimes if you just stay with whatever emotion you woke up with," she says, "a dream will come rushing back."

- A. Dr. Deirdre Barrett shared a few of the factors.
- B. Women, on average, recall more dreams than men.
- C. So what can you do to help you remember your dreams?
- D. This region may help people pay more attention to external cues.
- E. Similarly, the "high recallers" tend to exhibit more brain activity.
- F. After that point, people often experience a gradual drop-off in dream recall.
- G. People dream every 90 minutes during the rapid eye movement sleep cycle.

## 第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

### 第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

True was a four-year-old boy. Born with heart disease requiring 41, he spent his earliest years in foster (寄养) care. On his operation day at Children's Nebraska hospital, True was admitted for the surgery by himself.

That's when Dr. Amy Beethe walked in. True's 7-hour surgery made Amy keep thinking about the sweet little kid who was 42 it all by himself.

Dr. Amy 43 True's case worker and learned he had six siblings (兄弟姐妹), none of whom were doing well. Few families were willing to offer a 44 home for True considering his demanding medical needs.

Then the social worker asked Amy: Are you a(n) 45? The answer was already in Amy's heart. She was 46 a mom of six—three biological and three 47. But she knew her family, and her heart, had 48 for one more.

When Amy's husband, Ryan, 49 True in the hospital, he immediately fell in love with him — and the 4-year-old 50 the Beethe family.

Something even more 51 followed. The Beethes realized how close True was with his siblings, so Amy sought to find them foster homes to keep the kids 52. Amy's sister adopted one girl, her sister-in-law's family adopted another, a coworker adopted two more, and Amy and Ryan opened their 53 and home again to adopt True's sister Laney.

The little boy 54 the hospital alone for heart surgery, but he left with a 55 — and a heart full of love.

- |                      |                |                  |                   |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. transplant    | B. surgery     | C. protection    | D. consultation   |
| 42. A. talking about | B. looking for | C. going through | D. showing off    |
| 43. A. supported     | B. recognized  | C. contacted     | D. identified     |
| 44. A. comfortable   | B. peaceful    | C. spacious      | D. permanent      |
| 45. A. option        | B. assistant   | C. doctor        | D. witness        |
| 46. A. currently     | B. naturally   | C. unfortunately | D. obviously      |
| 47. A. confused      | B. adopted     | C. abandoned     | D. ignored        |
| 48. A. plans         | B. excuses     | C. room          | D. responsibility |
| 49. A. followed      | B. admired     | C. treated       | D. met            |
| 50. A. helped        | B. called      | C. joined        | D. respected      |
| 51. A. complicated   | B. remarkable  | C. interesting   | D. strange        |
| 52. A. amused        | B. calmed      | C. educated      | D. connected      |
| 53. A. door          | B. mouths      | C. hearts        | D. hospital       |
| 54. A. entered       | B. explored    | C. changed       | D. survived       |
| 55. A. dream         | B. family      | C. souvenir      | D. lesson         |

## 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。

Fujian tulou, or earthen buildings, are traditional homes in Fujian. Ju chose Changrong Building, 56 homestay transformed from a tulou, because she wanted to experience 57 it was like to live there.

The homestay keeps its old exterior (外观) but 58 (house) 12 modern rooms. After a 2023 repair project by a Xiamen University team, the building, 59 central hall now serves as a reading space, offers tea-picking and costume experiences, while the team avoided the risk of the building 60 (reduce) to a lifeless display.

Fujian tulou buildings 61 (add) to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2008. Since then, local tourism has shifted from basic sightseeing to high-quality stays. This change is also 62 (evidence) in Hua'an, where old houses have become galleries, coffee shops and libraries.

63 (engage) younger guests, local teams have added playful activities and digital souvenirs. Some tulou models make it possible for tourists to play videos by tapping phones against them. During Spring Festival, Hua'an launched a China-chic game. In the game, tourists took part 64 characters, completing tasks involving folk dances and traditional sports. These efforts aim to move beyond visiting a single building to creating a destination where visitors experience a life that begins with nature, continues through local customs 65 returns to the warmth of the home.

## 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你校英语社举办的“毕业留念”短视频大赛已圆满结束。你的参赛作品深受同学喜爱。请你给活动负责人 Eric 写一封信, 申请将你的视频在校内平台进行展播, 内容包括:

- (1) 视频内容;
- (2) 申请理由。

注意:

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

Dear Eric,

Yours,  
Li Hua

## 第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Being left-handed sounds cool, until you realize it is less about genius and more about daily survival. We lefties share the same DNA with great figures like Chaplin, da Vinci and Oprah, yet we struggle constantly with all kinds of right-handed everyday objects.

My struggles began early in kindergarten. The teacher handed me a pair of child-safe scissors, which turned out to be anything but safe for a left-hander. The paper I cut looked as if it had been attacked by a hamster (仓鼠). My teacher sighed and advised me to try harder, never knowing I was actually fighting against centuries of right-handed design.

Later in school, I suffered a lot from those lecture seats with desks attached only on the right. To write, I had to twist my body awkwardly, with my left arm hanging unsupported in the air. After class, ink stained my palm, my shoulder ached terribly, and my handwriting was as messy as a doctor's prescription (处方).

Pens were another disaster. Right-handed people glide smoothly across the page, while I always leave wet ink everywhere. By the time I finished an essay, my hand was covered in dark ink stains. Almost everything in life—scissors, spiral notebooks, zippers and door handles—was all designed for right-handed people.

When I took up guitar in college, my instructor was shocked to see me play with my left hand. Left-handed guitars were rare and overpriced, so I had no choice but to flip a regular guitar upside down just like Jimi Hendrix.

Even my grandmother once tried to correct me by tying my left hand behind my back. But I was so clumsy that I spilled food all over the floor. She finally gave up, muttering that I was somehow special. As I grew up, I learned to adapt. I chose proper seats in restaurants to avoid elbow conflicts, flipped notebooks, used reversed (颠倒的) keyboards and operated right-handed mice with my left hand, always drawing curious stares from others. Still, I felt awkward and out of place living in a right-handed world.

注意:

- (1) 续写词数应为 150 个左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

*One day, our school held a talent show, and I braved the stage with my upside-down guitar.*

*That night, for the first time, I didn't try to hide my left hand when I walked off the stage.*