2025 届高三第四阶段模拟考试英语试卷

分量：150 分　　时量：120 分钟　　命题人/审题人：周南中学高三英语备课组出卷二组

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Which animal does the man think is most special?

A. Birds.　　B. Ducks.　　C. Horses.

2. Where is the woman going tonight?

A. The stadium.　　B. The library.　　C. The café.

3.What will the man have for tomorrow's breakfast?

A. Egg rolls.　　B. Fried eggs.　　C. Boiled eggs.

4. What does the man think of the new towels?

A. They're quite useful.　　B. They're a bit expensive.　　C. They're very comfortable.

5.What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A science fiction movie.　　B. A new GPS device.　　C. A chat program.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你有时间阅读各个小题每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What did Max do this morning?

A. He had a walk.　　B. He ate some beef.　　C. He cleaned the floor.

7. How does the woman sound?

A. Sorry.　　B. Happy.　　C. Angry.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the man's major concern about using gas?

A. It costs too much in winter.

B. It will cause environmental pollution.

C. It involves a risk of blowing up the house.

9. What source of energy will the speakers use to heat the house?

A. Coal.　　B. Solar power.　　C. Wind energy.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Why does the woman find the poems hard?

A. They focused on some difficult topics.

B. They are written in different languages.

C. They have existed for quite a long time.

11. What day is it today?

A. Saturday.　　B. Sunday.　　C. Monday.

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student.　　B. Father and daughter.　　C. Husband and wife.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Where are the speakers?

A. On a beach. B. In the woods. C. At their home.

14. What did the woman do in the morning?

A. She stored water in the vehicle.

B. She took a picture of the vehicle.

C. She filled the vehicle up with gas.

15. What season is it now in Scotland?

A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Winter.

16. What will the man do next?

A. Take a shower. B. Turn the heat on. C. Check the amount of gas.

第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker doing?

A. Reporting a study on novels. B. Introducing some books. C. Teaching a writing class.

18. When will *The Dark* be published?

A. In 7 days. B. In 10 days. C. In 13 days.

19. Which country does John Clarke come from?

A. Japan. B. Australia. C. The U.S.

20. Where can the listeners get more information?

A. From a library. B. From the Internet. C. From a bookstore.

第二部分 阅读（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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

National Health Service (NHS) continuing healthcare is the name given to a package of care that is arranged and funded only by the NHS for individuals who are not in hospital and who have been assessed as having a "primary health need".

Where is NHS continuing healthcare provided?

If you are eligible you can receive NHS continuing healthcare in a variety of settings, for example:

• in your own home — the NHS will pay for healthcare, such as services from a community nurse or specialist therapist, and personal care, such as help with bathing, dressing and laundry.

• in a care home — as well as healthcare and personal care, the NHS will pay for your care home fees, including board and accommodation.

NHS continuing healthcare is free, unlike social and community care services provided by local authorities. You may be charged for these depending on your income and savings.

Who is eligible for NHS continuing healthcare?

To be eligible for NHS continuing healthcare you must be over 18 and have substantial and ongoing care needs. You must have been assessed as having a "primary health need", which means that your main or primary need for care must relate to your health.

Eligibility for NHS continuing healthcare does not depend on:

• a specific health condition, illness or diagnosis

• who provides the care, or where the care is provided

If you have a disability or if you've been diagnosed with a long-term illness or condition, this doesn't necessarily mean that you'll be eligible for NHS continuing healthcare.

To find out whether you are eligible for NHS continuing healthcare, your care needs will be assessed. For more information, see our website.

21. What is the main purpose of NHS continuing healthcare?

A. To give financial aid to patients.

B. To offer information about personal care services.

C. To provide eligible individuals with free healthcare.

D. To recommend nurses and specialists for local residents.

22. What determines patients' eligibility for NHS continuing healthcare?

A. Their specific illnesses. B. Their primary health needs.

C. Their income and savings. D. Their residential locations.

23. Where is the text most probably taken from?

A. A nursing journal. B. A medical textbook.

C. A brochure for patients. D. An NHS budget report.

B

A little girl named Tato steals some cherry plums before grabbing a brush. She joins brothers and sisters outside, where they wet, soap and wash the rugs (毯子).

“We scrub. Brushes bop-bop-bop,” Astrid Kamalyan writes. “Until our hands are warm. Until our knees and toes feel pain a little. Until it's time to clear the foam. Time to slide!”

“I think it's the favorite activity in Armenia,” says Anait Semirdzhyan, who illustrated Bábo. Both Kamalyan and Semirdzhyan are from Armenia — they moved to the United States within three years of each other — and they both grew up washing rugs with their grandmothers.

Semirdzhyan says her grandmother would usually set it all up, and then leave her and her cousins to it. "And then she would come back and check if everything was done properly," she says.

“There are no formal rules or ways,” Kamalyan explains. “You just do it and have fun with it.”

“Swoosh. We glide. Swoosh. Droplets drop,” she writes. “We spin. Bubbles pop-pop-pop.”

Kamalyan wrote *Bábo: A Tale of Armenian Rug -Washing Day* in 2020. She recommended Semirdzhyan to be the illustrator.

Semirdzhyan was thrilled when she got the manuscript. “I never, ever expected that I would illustrate a book about my childhood,” she says. Plus, here was a story she could draw from memory — she didn't need to research what the buildings or streets would look like, or what Armenian kids would wear.

Semirdzhyan used perspective and angles. Some scenes zoom in (放大) on Tato's feet, as she walks down stone steps to meet her grandmother. Other illustrations zoom out on a scene of the whole neighborhood chasing escaped chickens. There's a bird's eye view of the carpets as the kids roll them up — “Figures and patterns all shine bright — dragons, eagles, diamonds and crosses, leaves and flowers in amazing weaves.”

Even though Kamalyan has very faithfully and accurately described the process of rug-washing, she does have one word of caution for readers: Do not try this at home! “When the rug is soaped, it’s very slippery,” she cautions. “So be careful running on that rug.”

24. Who is Tato?

A. A rug cleaner. B. A role in a book.

C. Kamalyan's daughter. D. An immigrant from Armenia.

25. What's Semirdzhyan's advantage in illustrating Bábo?

A. She is a friend of Kamalyan.

B. She is more skillful at rug-washing.

C. She achieves good fame in illustration.

D. She shares a similar cultural background with Kamalyan.

26. What does the last paragraph but one mainly show?

A. What scenes are pictured in the book. B. Why Semirdzhyan used perspective and angles.

C. How the children washes the rugs. D. How Semirdzhyan illustrated the book.

27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

A. To recommend a book. B. To introduce a custom.

C. To give a warning. D. To tell a story.

C

We all notice bright colors. People who choose to go eye-catching, whether they express themselves through clothes or accessories (配饰), hear everything from "No one is going to miss you at the party" to "I would never have the courage to wear that." But according to research, those comments may be both accurate and expected.

Adam D. Pazda and Christopher A. Thorstenson examined how we perceive people at first impression who wear bright colors. They specifically examined the effect of chroma (色度).

They found that targets, both male and female, who were wearing or surrounded by high-chroma colors were perceived as more open and outgoing than in a low-chroma setting. They concluded that chroma is a variable of perception that can influence first impressions of personality.

Drilling down further, they found that high-chroma colors strengthened viewer perspective of openness and extraversion (外向), but not other personalities. These observations are important because some job responsibilities **capitalize on** some of the personalities inferred through bright colors.

Pazda and Thorstenson recognize what job seekers no doubt consider as they look for a career to match their personal nature: in some occupations, success is fueled by possessing certain personality qualities. They give examples of industries such as sales and marketing as well as customer service as fields where extraverts thrive (繁荣). Accordingly, applicants for these positions may be viewed more favorably and judged as more competent if they wear highly chromatic clothing.

Regarding the generality of their results, Pazda and Thorstenson note that one of the limitations of their study was their use of participants living in the United States, which means their findings may not predict results in other cultures. They note the possibility that chroma may influence the perception of personality differently in non-Western countries, and that high-chroma clothing may be seen as conflicting with social conventions in other cultures.

The practical takeaway, at least in the United States, appears to be that bright colors, like the peacock's tail, will get you noticed. But depending on your goals, consider tailoring your chroma to the circumstances, personally and professionally.

28. What is the focus of the study mentioned in the passage?

A. The cultural implications of high chroma colors.

B. The influence of clothing on viewer perceptions.

C. The impact of high chroma colors on first impression.

D. The possible connection between clothing and job suitability.

29.What does the underlined phrase "**capitalize on**" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Weigh on. B. Draw on. C. Make up for. D. Give rise to.

30. What can we learn about the findings of the study according to the passage?

A. High chroma colors enhance viewer perspective of all personalities.

B. The culturally specific findings of the study contribute to its limitations.

C. The chroma a person wears can influence the formation of his or her personality.

D. High-chroma colors have a consistent impact on the perception of personality globally.

31. What is the practical advice given by the author in the last paragraph?

A. Reserve bright colors for social events.

B. Always wear bright colors to be noticed.

C. Avoid bright colors in professional settings.

D. Use bright colors strategically based on your goals.

D

Artificial intelligence (AI) has demonstrated competence across various sectors, but matching human creativity remains hard to achieve. However, companies like StoryFit are using AI in a much novel way.

Initially, Monica Landers, founder and CEO of StoryFit, used AI technology to aid publishers in narrowing down their "slush piles (手稿集合)" to a shortlist of promising books. However, StoryFit found the publishing industry's growth potential insufficient and targeted the film industry instead. Consequently, it has become the force behind several successful films and TV series in recent years.

Primarily, StoryFit analyzes a script's marketability, assessing where a story fits with the audience and how each storytelling element resonates. The film industry is high-risk, with considerable investments required before generating returns. StoryFit provides data on whether those risks are likely to be fruitful. StoryFit's AI technology checks character traits (特点) to evaluate audience responses, determining how heroic or relatable a main character might be. This information allows creative professionals to identify potential character imbalances. As film lovers, the StoryFit team often applies their technology to beloved TV series.

StoryFit analyzes audience connections to the storyline, offering insights into aspects such as the audience's emotional journey throughout an episode or the impact of a favorite character's departure. The company also reports on plot inconsistencies, such as characters behaving inconsistently with their established traits or disappearing from the storyline. Nevertheless, Landers emphasizes that their role is to draw insights from the data rather than comment on the script. She stated, "You have people whose whole careers are based on making those decisions. But we can be a technology voice that helps them to shine a light on what's happening or not happening in the script."

Using AI technology like StoryFit in the film industry demonstrates artificial intelligence's potential to enhance storytelling. As the technology advances, its impact on the film industry will only grow, paving the way for more engaging and resonant cinematic experiences.

32. What caused StoryFit to shift its focus from publishing to films?

A. The financial difficulties. B. The restricted growth prospect.

C. The decreasing customer base. D. The insufficient AI competence.

33. What is StoryFit able to do according to Paragraph 3?

A. Evaluate scripts' potential for success. B. Rewrite scripts for a wider audience.

C. Identify potential character imbalance. D. Determine the amount of investment.

34. According to Landers, what is StoryFit's role in script analysis?

A. A decision-maker. B. A content developer.

C. A marketing specialist. D. A data-driven consultant.

35. Which is the best title for the text?

A. The Rise of AI in Creative Industries

B. Balancing Creativity and Technology in Film

C. StoryFit: Revolutionizing Script Analysis

D. StoryFit: Transforming Audience Engagement

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,有两项为多余选项。

Facing hard things is, well, hard. Sometimes we are forced to simply shift, such as with a loss or failure; however, much of the time, we may recognize the difficulties underneath that need attention but feel too overwhelmed to address them. ____36____.

Humans are masters of avoidance and denial. Some individuals fool themselves into thinking there really is not a problem. It's like someone trying to hold active mice under a blanket by holding down the edges of the moving blanket. Pulling back the blanket to let the mice out is needed, despite being terrifying. Once the mice are released, there may be further challenges to get them out of the house. ____37____. Without this initial acknowledgment, we remain trapped in our own denial, unable to move forward.

People often encounter similar problems. Avoiding or leaving the situation appears to fix the problem but fails to tackle the underlying cause. Rather than repeatedly cutting weeds, getting down on the ground and pulling the roots is more effective. Facing issues is like uncovering roots for new beginnings to blossom. ____38____.

Making changes in one's life is hard and complicated. ____39____. Pulling hard at only one wire actually tightens the knot. We have to take a calmer look and pull apart each wire one at a time. We can't expect the wires to loosen or unwind themselves. ____40____. Nevertheless, once they have been freed, they can sometimes be separated, put aside, and used as needed.

A. It feels like a balled-up mess of wires.

B. They are just there and part of the knotted chaos.

C. The overall benefits from tough work enable growth.

D. Sadly, it often worsens when we approach it with anger.

E. However, problems cannot be faced if they are not first recognized.

F. Quick fixes might provide relief in the short term but often not in the long term.

G. These might include an outdated habit, a troubling memory or a long-ignored conflict.

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。

I was sitting with my study group when I received an email from my landlord. “Your apartment has lost __41__.” This was my first spring in Montreal. I'm from a city a little further north, Saskatoon — so no __42__ to cold weather, but the damage an ice storm could cause wasn't something I was __43__ to.

A dozen thoughts raced through my head. With no Wi-Fi or heat, how would I cook supper or finish my assignment for grad school? “You can come and stay with me.” My new friend Kanika's voice cut through the noise of my thoughts. I __44__ because I didn't want to __45__ her with a house guest at such short notice. But she insisted. An hour later, I stood at her doorstep with my suitcase, sopping wet. Then, sitting with a warm bowl of soup, I watched in __46__ as the friend I had met only six months ago quickly and generously prepared her own room for me to use. As the power failure continued, this turned into a __47__ six days — marked by laughter and deep conversations.

Our time together turned into a food __48__. One night, we made two different kinds of chickpea curry, the next we had spaghetti in butter chicken sauce and another night pizza and potato parathas. We'd head to bed with the __49__ of sleeping early only for one of us to turn over and say something to the other. Our night conversations continued into the morning, from what we wanted to do after our graduate studies to our __50__ childhood cartoon characters.

During my stay, never once did Kanika ask how much longer I was going to be at her place. Rather, she always assured me that I was __51__ to stay for as long as I needed. When my power finally came back, we were both sad that our adventure together had come to a(n) __52__, but __53__ that we had made so many memories.

Kanika's kindness showed me how much a neighborly __54__ can mean to the person you help. It turned what I feared would be a stressful, lonely week into one of friendship and fond memories. And I'll remember that kindness when I see someone else in __55__.

41. A. heat	B. water	C. light	D. power
42. A. stranger	B. friend	C. relative	D. acquaintance
43. A. exposed	B. attracted	C. accustomed	D. attached
44. A. accepted	B. admitted	C. hesitated	D. agreed
45. A. entertain	B. burden	C. surprise	D. impress
46. A. relief	B. amazement	C. confusion	D. frustration
47. A. magical	B. familiar	C. stressful	D. boring
48. A. competition	B. challenge	C. exchange	D. adventure
49. A. help	B. development	C. intention	D. exception
50. A. least	B. favorite	C. most	D. recent
51. A. capable	B. resistant	C. eager	D. welcome
52. A. gap	B. start	C. unity	D. end
53. A. hopeful	B. grateful	C. doubtful	D. regretful
54. A. gesture	B. appreciation	C. awareness	D. obstacle
55. A. danger	B. need	C. joy	D. celebration

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

With the recovery of the tourism industry in China, a new type of camping called “glamping” is gaining popularity __56__ a leisure business, attracting an increasing number of tourists. Different from traditional camping options, which often involve careful packing of camping necessities, this new style of high-end camping __57__(provide) complete facilities offers a luggage-free experience.

According to some social media platforms, camping in suburbs involves short driving times, __58__ (satisfy) people's desire to be close to nature and is thus gaining ground. “Many campsites

are ____59____(full) booked during festivals and it is hard to get a tent without a ____60____ (reserve),” said an official from the platform. A professor from Beijing International Studies University explained its popularity is partly because open spaces ____61____(prefer) since the pandemic began. Besides, young people, a major consumption group, tend to follow the trend on social media, ___62___ camping-related experiences are shared, further promoting its spread.

Although camping in ___63___ domestic market has been growing rapidly, compared with western countries, the industry is still at an early stage. The annual average time ___64___ (spend) camping among Europeans is about 13 days, while ___65___ of domestic campers is only three days. Therefore, China’ s camping industry has great room for development.

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，在世界读书日，你校将开展主题为 “The Power of Reading” 的英语演讲比赛，请你以此为主题写一篇演讲稿参赛，内容包括：

1. 你读书的经历和感悟；
2. 读书的意义；

注意：

1.词数 80 左右；2.请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

The Power of Reading

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! _____

第二节（满分 25 分）

阅读下面的材料，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。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

You’d think that after hearing Mom and Dad talk about The Trip for a year, I’d be eager to go. But I didn't even want to think about it. “Aren't you excited?” asked Dad, looking up from his laptop. “This is the trip of lifetime. I'll bet none of your friends will be driving across the United States this summer.

Exactly, I thought. Nobody I knew was going to pile into an old van, and drive from California to New York and back in 58 days. Fifty-eight days! That was practically my whole summer! But I knew it was useless to protest.

When Dad was offered a summer off for the first time in his career, he said that he'd always dreamed of driving across the country. So we were going. This was Dad's chance.

I picked up my cat, Max, and buried my face in his fur. He pawed at my ears playfully. Good-bye, summer vacation. Good-bye, diving at the lake. Good-bye to hanging out and doing absolutely nothing. Good-bye, Max. I was going to miss this ball of fur. I put him down and laughed as he batted a button across the floor like a soccer player. He was interested in all small objects.

The closer The Trip got, the harder it was going to ignore. Thick envelopes arrived from places like Indiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Night after night, Mom and dad huddled around the computer, plotting every inch of our 8,000-mile journey.

Three days after school got out, The Trip was finally here. Everything was packed and ready to go. Mom said that we were supposed to leave at 9 a.m. But when dad noticed a wet spot under the van, I realized we wouldn't be going anywhere for a while. Dad crawled under the van. Car parts sprang up around the van like mushrooms.

Minutes turned into hours. By the time Dad gave Mom the news, it was late afternoon. “I fixed the leak.” said Dad, “But now I can't find one of the the fan bolts(螺栓).” Mom organized a search, but in vain.

Paragraph 1: Dad called the stores but none carried the bolt that fitted this old van. _____

Paragraph 2: Then it hit me where the bolt might be. “Max!”I shouted, “Find Max!” _____