2025届高三4月质量检测

英　　语

全卷满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 请按题号顺序在答题卡上各题目的答题区域内作答，写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 选择题用2B铅笔在答题卡上把所选答案的标号涂黑；非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题卡上作答；字体工整，笔迹清楚。
4. 考试结束后，请将试卷和答题卡一并上交。

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。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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.　　B. £9.18.　　C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. What was the weather like in the morning?

A. Sunny.　　B. Cloudy.　　C. Snowy.

2. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. Outside the Central Station.

B. On the train.

C. In a taxi.

3. How much change should the woman receive?

A. $1.　　B. $2.5.　　C. $3.5.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A vacation plan.　　B. Weather conditions.　　C. A family trip.

5. How many pets does the woman already have?

A. 3.　　B. 5.　　C. 6.

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。听每段对话或独白前，你将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 present will Jack probably prepare?

A. A scarf.　　B. A hat.　　C. A drawing.

7. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends.　　B. Cousins.　　C. Sister and brother.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What makes the "yum" dish appealing?

A. Its bitter taste. B. Its dressing mix. C. Its fresh flavour.

9. What is the man going to do next?

A. Find the restaurant. B. Go shopping. C. Visit the woman's home.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What has Susan been doing recently?

A. Writing her paper. B. Doing a project. C. Visiting museums.

11. What is The Louisa May Alcott's Orchard House?

A. A modern museum.
B. The former home of a writer.
C. A library in honour of Louisa Alcott.

12. What can visitors enjoy at the museum?

A. Modern decorations and furnishings.
B. A collection of Alcott's novel characters.
C. The rooms where Alcott wrote her work.

13. What does Susan suggest William do before visiting the museum?

A. Read Alcott's work.
B. Watch a *Little Women* film.
C. Research the museum's history.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. When did Mr. James start his underwater photography journey?

A. At age 10. B. In 2015. C. In his teens.

15. What made Mr. James change his mind about photography?

A. Recording his holidays.
B. Bonding with sea wildlife.
C. Editing photos and videos.

16. What is the greatest challenge in underwater photography?

A. The cost of equipment. B. The ability as a diver. C. The life underwater.

17. What is the most important thing to keep in mind during underwater photography?

A. Taking perfect photos. B. Improving diving skills. C. Caring for the wildlife.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where do the runners gather at the beginning of the Hampton Court Palace Half Marathon?

A. On the palace's driveway.
B. Near the River Thames.
C. At Bushy Park.

19. What can runners see when passing the walled parkland close to the palace at Mile 9?

A. A private golf course.
B. Deer.
C. The Hampton Court Bridge.

20. What can runners do after finishing the race?

A. Cross Kingston Bridge.
B. Visit Esher railway station.
C. Admire the palace's Great Vine.

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

The Betty Award

Genres: Children's

The Betty Award is a writing contest for children aged 8 — 12, celebrating young authors since 2006. The contest encourages imagination and creativity, allowing entries in any topic as long as they are age-appropriate.

Top Prize: $300
Entry fee: $20
Deadline: May 17, 2025

Flying South Contest

Genres: Non-fiction, Poetry, and Short Story

The Flying South Contest invites submissions in three categories: Fiction, Creative Nonfiction, and Poetry. Each entry should be original and previously unpublished. Winners are awarded cash prizes, and all finalists are published in the annual issue.

Top Prize: $400

Additional prizes: 2nd Place: $200 3rd Place: $100 All finalists receive one copy of the current issue.

Entry fee: $15

Deadline: May 31, 2025

SFPA Poetry Competition

Genres: Poetry

The SFPA Poetry Competition promotes speculative poetry, rewarding quality works while raising funds for the organisation. The contest includes categories for poems of varying lengths—Dwarf (1－10 lines), Short (11－49 lines), and Long (50＋lines). 2025's judge is Stephanie M. Wytovich.

Top Prize: $150

Additional prizes: 2nd Place: $75 3rd Place: $25 Winners are published on the SFPA website.

Entry fee: $3

Deadline: August 31, 2025

Bridport Flash Fiction Prize

Genres: Fiction and Flash Fiction

The Bridport Flash Fiction Prize invites writers to submit stories of up to 250 words. It aims to celebrate the art of brevity in storytelling. The winning entries receive the opportunity for publication and recognition.

Top Prize: $1,000

Additional prizes: 2nd Place: $500 3rd Place: $250

Entry fee: $12

Deadline: May 31, 2025

21. What is special about The Betty Award?

A. It targets at young writers.
B. It requires a fixed topic.
C. It has the latest deadline.
D. It looks for children's poetry.

22. What do Flying South Contest and SFPA Poetry Competition have in common?

A. They have the same entry fee.
B. They require entries to be original.
C. They focus on science fiction themes.
D. They offer winners publication opportunities.

23. Which competition offers the highest cash prize for the winner?

A. The Betty Award.
B. Flying South Contest.
C. SFPA Poetry Competition.
D. Bridport Flash Fiction Prize.

B

In 2022, David Jefferson's wife, Jill Wolfe, was diagnosed(诊断) with cancer. Wolfe was a very independent person and resisted having visitors. But her friend and former workmate Nichole Kyle was persistent(坚持不懈).

"Nichole Kyle would call, and I'd have to say, 'Not today,'" Jefferson remembered. "She would text, and I'd say, 'Sorry, not today.' Finally, I told her, 'Just come over anyway.'" Once Wolfe heard whispers of her husband and friend talking, she invited Kyle into her room. The two women talked, and Wolfe's spirits were uplifted.

These visits went on for some time until it became clear that the experimental

medication Wolfe was taking wasn't working. The cancer had spread to her back—**a terminal diagnosis**. "She never wanted to do chemotherapy(化疗), but it was the last choice and she wanted more time," Jefferson recalled.

Three days after her first chemo session, Wolfe had to be admitted to the hospital. After a few days' stay, she was discharged. Wolfe was too weak to stand and needed to use a wheelchair. Kyle went with Jefferson to pick Wolfe up from the hospital. It was wintertime, and when they got back to the couple's home, the pipes in the house had frozen. Kyle helped unfreeze them, gave her friend a shower, and helped put her to bed. Then she left.

"Some hours later, Kyle showed up again with a bag," Jefferson said, tearfully.

The following days, Kyle did the laundry, cooked and cleaned the house. She helped Jefferson take care of Wolfe. "Kyle was a steady presence. She was willing to do whatever was next," Jefferson remembered. Wolfe died on Feb. 3, 2024. "Kyle was an angel in that time of need and I'll forever be in her debt," Jefferson said.

24. Why did Nichole Kyle keep contacting David Jefferson at first?

A. To share her own recovery tips.
B. To discuss work-related matters.
C. To check on Wolfe and offer assistance.
D. To ensure Wolfe had medical treatment.

25. What does the underlined phrase "a terminal diagnosis" in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. A curable illness.
B. A misjudged condition.
C. A deadly stage.
D. A newly discovered disease.

26. What can we know about Wolfe's decision to undergo chemotherapy?

A. She believed it would cure her cancer.
B. She chose it as an attempt for more time.
C. She regretted taking it due to side effects.
D. She followed her doctor's advice readily.

27. Which of the following best describes Nichole Kyle's role in the story?

A. A family member sharing responsibilities.
B. A devoted friend giving enthusiastic support.
C. A distant relative providing occasional help.
D. A medical expert delivering professional care.

C

Amy Hornbeck can tell something is off the moment her students step into the lassroom. Once, kids arrived with pockets full of rocks and small things collected during utdoor adventures. Now, they come with their eyes glued to a screen. And it shows: they an't zip their coats, turn the pages of a book, or even hold a spoon properly.

Hornbeck isn't alone in noticing these changes. A recent survey by Education Week ound that 77 percent of educators reported young students having difficulty with motor kills like handling pencils, pens, and scissors. In comparison, 69 percent noted increased truggles with tying shoes compared to five years ago.

Today's children are losing critical fine motor skills—the small, precise movements equired to tie a shoelace, write with a pen, or build a tower. Experts point to a complex nix of screen time, changing habits, and a shift in childhood experiences.

It's easy to blame the pandemic(疫情) for this decrease in fine motor skills. A study of over 250 babies born in the first year of the pandemic found that they scored lower on ine motor tests at six months old than babies born before the pandemic.

Lauren Shuffrey, who performed the study and is now a professor at NYU Grossman School of Medicine, says the results are from intensified prenatal(产前的) stress or the different environment pandemic babies experienced in their first months. Staying home with working parents also led to increased screen time for kids of all ages—a factor linked to delays in fine motor skills.

However, Steven Barnett, the co-director of the National Institute for Early Education Research at Rutgers University, believes this trend comes before the pandemic. "It's a long time coming," he says, suggesting the pandemic may have sped up an existing issue.

While learning maths or creating digital art can be educational, it doesn't develop the fine motor control that comes from writing, cutting, or colouring.

28. What does Amy Hornbeck notice about her students' behaviour?

A. They prefer outdoor activities.
B. They struggle with fine motor skills.
C. They are skilled at using technology.
D. They perform well in building blocks.

29. What might be a cause for the lower fine motor skills according to Shuffrey?

A. Increased prenatal stress.
B. Limited access to toys.
C. Lack of indoor exploration.
D. Less social interactions.

30. What can we infer about the lower fine motor skills from Steven Barnett's words?

A They're due to ignorance of parents.
B. They're a newly-started trend.
C. They're worsened by the pandemic.
D. They're unrelated to screen exposure.

31. What is the best title for the text?

A. How Screen Time Is Shaping Modern Childhood
B. How Parents Can Help in Developing Motor Skills
C. The Impact of Pandemic on Children's Development
D. The Decline of Fine Motor Skills in Today's Children

D

We're now 10 years past the future envisioned in *Back to the Future Part Ⅱ*, and still no flying cars.

But aerial(空中的) automobiles may soon be a reality. The technology to make flying cars already exists, says Xiaosong Du, an aerospace engineer at Missouri University of Science and Technology.

A real-world flying car would most likely be a cross between an airplane and a helicopter(直升飞机). Airplanes need runways, so it would be more practical for a flying car to take off vertically(垂直的) like a helicopter. Spinning blades(叶片) would generate lift to bring the vehicle off the ground. "Once it's completed takeoff," Du says, "it can fly like a normal airplane." Airplane wings would come out from the body of the craft, allowing for flight with less air resistance than a helicopter experience.

Another option is to attach propellers(螺旋桨) to a flying car's wings. At first, the wings would be tipped upward, so that the propellers could lift the vehicle. Once the car takes off, the wings would tip to lay flat, says aerospace engineer Pat Anderson, former director of the Eagle Flight Research Centre at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University. "It's like a Transformer or winged military helicopters," Anderson says.

One of the biggest barriers for people to use flying cars is expense. The US company Alef Aeronautics, for instance, plans to sell personal cars that can drive on roads and take off into the skies. These cars look and function similarly to those in movies but come at a high price. When they go into production sometime this year, the cost will be about $300,000 each.

For people with no big bank accounts, a rideshare service for flying cars—something like Uber or Lyft for the skies—may be more likely, Anderson says.

Flying Ubers may become common in 10 or 20 years, Anderson predicts. First, aircraft need to be tested over and over for safety. Also, the batteries are heavy, and above all, have a limited range. Current rechargeable lithium-ion batteries would power a flying-car ride for only 20 to 30 minutes.

32. What is the most likely design for a real-world flying car according to Xiaosong Du?
A. A car that flies like a traditional airplane.
B. A car with turning blades and flexible wings.
C. A car that looks like a military helicopter.
D. A car with propellers attached to its wheels.
33. What is a great challenge of popularizing flying cars?
A. High cost and affordability.
B. Lack of interest from the public.
C. Inability to fly in bad weather.
D. Limited availability of technology.
34. What does Pat Anderson suggest as an easy access to flying cars?
A. Funds from the government.
B. A shared air travel service.
C. Renting them for a short term.
D. Cheaper battery technology.
35. What is a major limitation of current batteries for flying cars?
A. They are not eco-friendly.
B. They take a long time to recharge.
C. They fail to support long flights.
D. They can't work with current aircraft.

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。

Ecotherapy(生态疗法), or nature therapy, offers various approaches to improving children's mental health by connecting them with nature. From animal-assisted therapy to green exercise, these activities can reduce anxiety and boost confidence. Research shows combining outdoor experiences with interests enhances the benefits. __36__

Linda Buzzell-Saltzman, a psychotherapist, explains that ecotherapy allows children to engage with nature's slower rhythms. For example, a mindful walk in the woods helps them notice sensory details. __37__ "Learning outdoor skills mindfully, like hiking while focusing on the ground beneath your feet, builds lasting confidence," says psychologist Thomas Doherty.

Empathy(同理心) can also grow through ecotherapy. Buzzell-Saltzman suggests observing small creatures like worms or bees. __38__ This practice encourages kids to imagine from the creature's angle, deepening their understanding of others.

__39__ Creative children might use natural elements in art projects, while analytical kids benefit from gardening to study growth patterns. Adventurous types make progress in activities like rock climbing, where mindfulness enhances focus.

Caroline Hickman, a psychotherapist, says the key is developing curiosity through diverse activities. __40__ What is important is that they do a bit of everything so that children can develop all parts of their personality and gradually have a fondness of one that they can stick with.

A. We all want a one-size-fits-all approach.
B. It doesn't matter how they're engaging with nature.
C. They can improve children's concentration afterwards.
D. Such imaginative exercise promotes emotional connection.
E. Different personalities require tailored ecotherapy methods.
F. Thus, selecting activities in line with a child's interests is critical.
G. Animal-assisted therapy is when kids are sensitive and lack communicative skills.

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。

Suryamaya, a disabled woman, lived in Kathmandu, Nepal. She __41__ outdoor activities due to frequent mockery(嘲讽). She spent years knitting alone until her neighbour __42__ her to attend a free workshop. There, she met Steph Wollard, an Australian organiser teaching craft-making and marketing skills. Inspired by participants'

stories, Steph __43__ Seven Women in 2006 to empower Nepali women through __44__ training. The organisation later __45__ into Sungabha Nepal.

Joining shortly after its establishment, Suryamaya learned tailoring and gradually transformed from a(n) __46__ homemaker to a confident artisan. "Earlier, my weak arms and legs made me __47__ delicate," she recalled. Constantly being picked on had trapped her indoors, but mastering skills rebuilt her __48__. Now, she proudly creates handmade products alongside other women, earning steady income and __49__ respect.

Nepal's __50__ norms (规范) and physical barriers make female employment challenging. Sungabha Nepal breaks this __51__ by offering diverse opportunities like craft workshops and cooking classes for tourists. During their visit, they can join the culinary session, preparing traditional soup under __52__ instructors' guidance. The courtyard gift shop displayed wonderful handicrafts made by Suryamaya and her workmates—tangible(有形的) symbols of their regained __53__.

"Education reshapes not just lives but societal __54__," Suryamaya smiled. Suryamaya's journey proves that skill development can __55__ women like her into community contributors, rewriting their stories through persistent courage.

41. A. avoided	B. enjoyed	C. promoted	D. recorded
42. A. expected	B. persuaded	C. forced	D. begged
43. A. took to	B. brought in	C. set up	D. put together
44. A. academic	B. medical	C. theoretical	D. professional
45. A. broke	B. settled	C. developed	D. disappeared
46. A. ambitious	B. proud	C. lazy	D. unsure
47. A. artistically	B. mentally	C. intellectually	D. financially
48. A. worth	B. beauty	C. wealth	D. popularity
49. A. social	B. private	C. false	D temporary
50. A. modern	B. equal	C. traditional	D. diverse
51. A. conversation	B. struggle	C. complaint	D. cycle
52. A. strict	B. young	C. foreign	D. local
53. A. balance	B. dignity	C. luck	D. fear
54. A. buildings	B. attitudes	C. differences	D. languages
55. A. trap	B. divide	C. transform	D. criticize

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。

When people set out to discover Beijing, the capital has many historic and iconic landmarks to attract them. There is the Forbidden City, __56__ 24 emperors lived between 1420 and 1911, which is located in _____ heart of Beijing. There is the Summer Palace, a massive royal garden _____(build) in 1750. And of course, on the outskirts of Beijing, there is the Great Wall of China.

For those who wish __59__ (appreciate) the city's past in between the skyscrapers, subway tunnels and parks, there is one more thing not to be missed: the capital's ancient hutong neighbourhoods. The narrow hutong __60__ (run) between walled courtyards transport tourists to the Yuan Dynasty (1271—1368), and present images of a lifestyle that contrasts sharply __61__ the fast pace of modern life.

Nanluoguxiang, which is known as one of Beijing's most famous and __62__ (historic) rich alleyways, is a particularly popular tourist destination. Located in Dongcheng district, it is one of the city's most iconic alleyways. If viewed from above, Nanluoguxiang is like a fish bone. It gets its name from its shape, which _____(look) like a hunch-back, in that it is _____(high) in the middle and lower on the __65__ (side). It was one of the most prosperous commercial areas in the inner city due to its nearness to Shichahai Lake, which once connected with the Grand Canal, a vital trade and communication route that links different regions of the country.

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,你校上周五举办了一场羽毛球比赛。请你用英语写一篇比赛报道,向校英文报投稿。要点如下:

1. 比赛目的;
2. 比赛过程;
3. 比赛反响。

注意:

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

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。

Juan Namnun is an easy-going high school teacher and baseball coach. He has spent the past two decades leading students at the very school he once attended. It's also where he met his wife, Susan, who often teaches alongside him.

One day when Juan went swimming, he discovered a lump(肿块) in his left breast, but he ignored it, thinking he might have knocked into something and it was swollen. He expected it to disappear in several days, but unfortunately, the lump never went away. His wife soon noticed it too. It was only a matter of hours before Juan was at his doctor's office. He was sent for a series of tests and was told that doctors would follow up soon.

It was just before a trip to Chicago, where his baseball team would compete with the city's best baseball team when Juan got a call with the results that he had cancer. Susan was shocked and couldn't hold back her tears. It was emotional for him and his wife. But after speaking with his doctor, Juan insisted on continuing guiding his team before starting treatment. "I just couldn't leave my team behind. If I didn't go with them, they would feel disappointed and discouraged," he told Susan in a soft voice. Susan knew if Juan didn't go, he would be regretful, because she always knew he had devoted so much to his team.

Juan and his baseball team won in the competitive match. None of his team members knew that their coach was in poor health condition. After returning from the trip, Juan chose the recommended surgical option. Juan endured a recovery he described as "really rough". Not only was he recovering from major surgery, but he was also learning as he went along. Unfortunately, Juan and his wife discovered that there was not as much information or resources available for men recovering from breast cancer as there was for women.

During recovery, Juan thought about ways he could help other men facing the same situation. That led him to the American Cancer Society, where he became a national advocate for men living with breast cancer. Since then, he has shared his story with news outlets across the country. But Juan wasn't satisfied and decided to do even more to support the cause of early detection of breast cancer for men and raise funds for research.

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。

Juan organised a baseball event to raise people's awareness.

Inspired by the turnout(参加人数), Juan established a foundation for men with breast cancers.