

台州市 2025 届高三第一次教学质量评估

英 语

第一部分:听力(共两节,20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

第一节: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. What did the woman do yesterday evening?
A. She attended a concert. B. She finished her report. C. She looked after her mom.
2. How does the man sound?
A. Disappointed. B. Pleased. C. Anxious.
3. Why doesn't the man choose Dorris Place Primary School?
A. It has an age limit. B. It's far away from his home.
C. It has a poor learning environment.
4. What will the weather be like this afternoon?
A. Sunny. B. Windy. C. Rainy.
5. What problem did the woman have?
A. She overslept. B. She hit the traffic jam.
C. She failed to catch the early bus.

第二节: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. How long has Miss Gall trained the woman?
A. Three years. B. Four years. C. Ten years.
7. What will the speakers do this afternoon?
A. Pay Miss Gall a visit. B. Play basketball with Joey. C. Watch a basketball match.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~9 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a bakery. B. In a restaurant. C. In a grocery store.
9. What does the woman choose in the end?
A. The cheesecake. B. The tiramisu. C. The pudding.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10~12 题。

10. What does the woman plan to study in her spare time?
A. Computer programming. B. Environmental planning. C. Architecture.
11. What will the woman do this Saturday?
A. Teach her cousin. B. Do an outdoor activity. C. Work overtime.
12. Who is Lily?
A. The woman's colleague. B. The woman's friend. C. The woman's cousin.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13~16 题。

13. What is troubling the man?
A. Missing a flight. B. Experiencing flight delays.
C. Buying the wrong flight ticket.
14. Where is the man now?
A. In Houston. B. In New York. C. In Miami.
15. Why is the man going to London?
A. To take a holiday. B. To explore the city. C. To have a meeting.
16. When will the man arrive in New York?
A. At 6:30 p.m. B. At 7:15 p.m. C. At 7:30 p.m.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17~20 题。

17. Who is Leon Smith?
A. A pilot. B. A news reporter. C. A weatherman.
18. Where is the hurricane moving towards?
A. Mississippi. B. Tennessee. C. Louisiana.
19. What happened to David?

- A. He crashed into a tree. B. His house was destroyed.
C. He got injured by a power line.
20. What do we know about the Alaska Airlines Flight 369?
A. Nobody was hurt. B. The tires were in great condition.
C. There were 60 passengers on the plane.

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)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

With the advent of digital technology, digital libraries now boast a wealth of free resources, making information easily accessible at no cost. Knowing where to search helps you to uncover a diverse array of free ebooks, audiobooks and other online materials.

Open Library

Sign up for Open Library to borrow and read millions of free ebooks. Browse multiple genres, filter results by subject or author, and search for specific titles. You can also preview and “borrow” random ebooks. Registered users can create custom reading lists and add new books. The platform offers both ebooks and audiobooks, catering to all preferences.

Smashwords

Unlike other digital libraries featuring timeless classics, Smashwords stands out by highlighting independent authors and new releases. You can read ebooks online or download them in formats like PDF and EPUB. Customize your search by selecting free books and choosing lengths from under 20,000 to over 100,000 words.

ManyBooks

ManyBooks holds over 50,000 ebooks across diversities of genres and categories. You can narrow down your searches by genre, language and rating. Each ebook page indicates its availability for free download or online reading. Detailed descriptions, author information, excerpts, and summaries help you make sound selections. Each ebook comes with an extensive description of the story and the author, as well as a book excerpt and summary to understand the book you’re considering.

Internet Archive

The Internet Archive, possibly the largest digital library, houses a treasure trove of over 36 million ebooks, alongside 778 billion web pages and millions of videos, concerts, audio files and software programs. Acting as a digital time machine, it preserves unique items from the 1990s and earlier. Ebooks are meticulously organized by category, collection, author, topic, or year. Users can rate and review books and even upload your own media after registration.

21. Which digital library is best suited for readers seeking fresh content?
A. Open Library. B. Smashwords. C. ManyBooks. D. Internet Archive
22. Which common feature do both Open Library and ManyBooks share?
A. The inclusion of author details. B. The opportunity for subscribed users.
C. The option across multiple ebook genres. D. The access to individualized reading lists.
23. How does the Internet Archive help protect history?
A. By applying new software programs.
B. By organizing diverse web resources.
C. By operating as a virtual time capsule.
D. By setting up the largest electronic library.

B

The spring dance is in two weeks, and my friend Lisa needs help choosing a dress. She shows me her phone, filled with lots of pretty dresses, not one over \$20. After some thought, she settles on an attractive gown with elaborated details on the top. But two weeks after the dance, the dress ends up in the trash, worn just once.

Welcome to the world of fast fashion.

Fast fashion, popularized in the 1990s, offers trendy, cheaply-priced, poorly-made clothes on a weekly basis to match the quick pace at which fashion trends move. With the fast development of modern technology, consumers have gradually shifted from traditional fast fashion brands to new online-only retailers(零售商). These fast fashion newcomers have thrived because of their unique business models. They exist entirely online, allowing them to ship the thousands of new styles they release daily to consumers directly from their warehouses, avoiding import

duties in the process. Meanwhile, cheap overseas labor and synthetic(合成的) textiles keep prices irresistibly low.

These practices, however, are hurting the Earth more than ever before, because these retailers rely only on international shipping to move their products, which increases the annual billion tons of greenhouse gases released by shipping. Virtually all of these brands sell clothes made from oil-based synthetic fibers like polyester and nylon. During their lifetime, these fibers are responsible for 35 percent of the micro-plastics polluting our oceans and can subsequently take centuries to break down in landfills.

Though fast fashion represents an understandably desirable combination of style and saving, now, more than ever, we simply can not quantify the true cost of our clothing with a price tag. When consumers want to update their wardrobes, they can do so sustainably by reworking old garments clothing or researching environmentally-conscious brands.

For now, I'll be at my next school dance rocking the same dress I wore last year.

24. Why is Lisa's e-purchase experience mentioned?
- A. To note the poor quality of pretty dresses.
B. To stress the negative impact of fast fashion.
C. To show the great convenience of online shopping.
D. To display the extensive variety of clothing choices.
25. What is the distinctive characteristic of fast fashion?
- A. Even-paced launches of new trends.
B. Cost-saving measures via local labor.
C. Full-scale reliance on online operation.
D. Limited-edition production at high prices.
26. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?
- A. The lifespans of fast fashion business.
B. The fibers used in fast fashion industry.
C. The pollution from fast fashion shipments.
D. The harm caused by fast fashion practices.
27. What does the author suggest for consumers?
- A. Explore updated items regularly.
B. Redesign existing clothes sustainably.
C. Refresh wardrobes with current styles.
D. Investigate brands through price labels.

C

After spending 62 years above the Hudson River, the Tappan Zee Bridge's heritage lives on below the water's surface. The bridge was fully torn down, after which its huge chunks of metal and concrete were cleaned and then dropped into the Atlantic Ocean to start a new life as an artificial reef.

Coral reefs are varied marine ecosystems, often dubbed as the rainforests of the sea. When coral reefs are stressed by changes in conditions, such as temperature, light or nutrients, they **expel** the algae that live in their tissues, without which corals' tissues become transparent, showing their white structures, a phenomenon known as bleaching. This largely attributes to the sharp decline of coral reefs. It is reported that we've lost 14 percent of the world's coral reefs in the last decade, an equivalent of losing the whole Great Barrier Reef in 10 years.

It is clear that natural coral reefs are now in trouble. That's why people are finding ways to build them from artificial materials. Artificial reefs aren't made of coral. They are created by placing large objects on the ocean floor. Sometimes, these objects are built to be used as reefs. They are often made of steel and concrete. A structure can also be recycled as a reef. That's what happened with the Tappan Zee Bridge. Of all the artificial marine reefs in the world, those made of submerged shipwrecks are the most common. In 2005, Jim Walsh helped turn a ship called the Carthaginian II into a reef. The Carthaginian II landed on the ocean floor more than a decade ago. Back then, it was just a chunk of metal on a bare patch of sand. Now the ship is a home to at least 75 marine animal species. "It's amazing to see how much life is on that ship," Walsh says.

While artificial reefs bring benefits in many ways, they aren't perfect for all situations, as they can damage natural habitats if not carefully constructed and potentially lead to a sharp increase in tourism activity that spills over into surrounding areas, including natural reefs.

28. Which is closest in meaning to "expel" in paragraph 2?
- A. Capture.
B. Absorb.
C. Contain.
D. Release.
29. What can we learn about the Carthaginian II?
- A. It was initially discovered by Jim Walsh.
B. It is a new habitat repurposed for marine life

- C. It was specially created as a tourist attraction.
 D. It is a sunken ship recycled into a natural reef.
30. What is the author's attitude toward artificial reefs?
 A. Cautious. B. Dismissive. C. Favorable. D. Doubtful.
31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
 A. Oceanic Wonders: From Structures to Treasures.
 B. Tappan Zee Bridge: A New Life Beneath the Sea.
 C. Artificial Reefs: Solutions to Biodiversity Decline.
 D. Underwater Homes: Balancing Dynamic Ecosystems.

D

Are you clever and funny? Of course, just like me. But wouldn't it be terrible if we were mistaken? Psychologists suggest that we are often blind to our own shortcomings. This might explain why some incompetent people seem annoying and also teach us modesty about our own abilities.

Justin Kruger and David Dunning from Cornell University tested whether those lacking skills also failed to recognize their limitations. They recruited professional comedians to rate the funniness of 30 jokes and then asked 65 undergraduates to do the same. The students' ratings were compared to the professionals', revealing how well each undergraduate's sense of humor matched with expert judgment. Participants also estimated how they performed compared to that of the average person.

As anticipated, most students believed their humor judgement was above average. Interestingly, those slightly above average in rating jokes were accurate in their self-assessments, while the best performers modestly rated themselves only slightly above average. Conversely, the poorest performers not only misjudged humor but also overestimated their abilities. The researchers also repeated their experiments with tests of logical reasoning and grammar. In each case, those who performed worst were also the worst at estimating their own capabilities. Even when given feedback on others' performance, the least competent still couldn't recognize their own shortcomings.

Kruger and Dunning's interpretation is that accurately assessing skill level relies on some of the same core abilities as actually performing that skill, so the least competent suffer a double inadequacy. Not only are they incompetent, but they lack the mental tools to judge their own incompetence. Further, when poor performers were trained in logical reasoning tasks, their self-assessments improved.

Other research confirms this "unskilled and unaware" effect in real-life scenarios, not just in labs. For instance, hunters with the least firearm knowledge misjudge their expertise the most, and doctors with poor patient-interview skills fail to recognize their inadequacies.

This phenomenon, known as the Dunning-Kruger effect, exemplifies metacognition—thinking about thinking. It's a humbling reminder that we too might overlook our own ignorance, despite our self-beliefs. So, before feeling smug(沾沾自喜的), consider: you could have potential blind spots, too.

32. How did Kruger and Dunning conduct their study?
 A. By assessing subjects' funniness. B. By repeating identical joke cases.
 C. By observing students' responses. D. By comparing distinct humor ratings.
33. Which aspect of the experiments is mainly discussed in paragraph 3?
 A. Estimation tools. B. Test processes.
 C. Participant analyses. D. Research findings.
34. What can improve performers' self-assessments according to the study?
 A. Live performing skills. B. Immediate peer feedback.
 C. Logical thinking exercises. D. Adequate judging guidance
35. What does the Dunning-Kruger effect imply?
 A. The richer knowledge we have, the humbler we stay.
 B. The less capable we are, the smarter we think we are.
 C. The stronger self-beliefs we hold, the better we behave.
 D. The more skilled we are, the fewer blind spots we have.

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。

An old study in the advertising literature found that we're more likely to read advertisements for the products we have bought, even if they have proved to be "lemons", or useless. This phenomenon also applies to our decision-making process. Humans sometimes make bad choices

and stick with them despite negative consequences. 36 But in general, bad choices have to do with acting out of emotion and not out of reason. Strong emotions can cloud our thinking and lead us down one rabbit hole after another.

Doubling down on a bad choice may also relate to our self-esteem and the ability to admit mistakes. Narcissists(自恋者) usually won't admit a mistake because it contradicts their self-image. But the fact is that many of us aren't narcissistic. 37 Even when trapped in a bad relationship, we may still stick with it, hoping things will eventually change for the better.

Resilience involves managing strong emotions and preventing them from fully dictating our decisions. Considering emotion is important. Enthusiasm for something can move us forward, but it can also block our vision. 38 While relying solely on our "gut feeling" can be helpful, it works best when we use our head, integrating intuitive insights with logical thinking.

Doubling down is generally unwise. We need to acknowledge our errors and be willing to say we're sorry and apologize. 39 In fact, it's smarter than denying mistakes. By admitting them, we learn valuable lessons and promote personal growth. Recognizing when to cut our losses is crucial, allowing us to pursue new opportunities with confidence. 40

- A. And we often struggle with this.
- B. The reasons for that are complex.
- C. Make our decisions with full passion.
- D. There is nothing wrong with doing this.
- E. So stop trying to make lemonade from bad lemons.
- F. The more errors you make, the more you will learn.
- G. We should consider what's right, not just what feels right.

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。

After a recent business trip, I was heading back to my home in Northern California. Since I live a four-hour 41 from the San Francisco airport, I had parked my car there for my trip back. To my frustration, I 42 that the battery was dead when I reached my car. Luckily, an airport parking attendant promptly showed up to 43 my car, and I was on my way.

While driving north on Highway 280 towards San Francisco, I exited onto Highway 1 and 44 heavy traffic. Suddenly, my car didn't work 45—no flashers, lights, or starter—leaving me stuck in the middle lane. Feeling helpless and 46 of being hit, I called 911. A woman on duty took my information and 47 it to the San Francisco police.

As I stood there awaiting 48, a nice gentleman, who had previously experienced a similar 49 himself offered to push my car to the shoulder. After thanking him, I proceeded to 50 further help.

Within ten minutes, a police car arrived to 51 that everything was going smoothly. Shortly after, a tow truck took my car to a nearby 52, where efficient repairs allowed me to 53 my journey without much delay. On my drive home, I reflected with gratitude on the many acts of 54 I had been granted that day and 55 to extend that warmth to others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. walk | B. ride | C. drive | D. flight |
| 42. A. suspected | B. discovered | C. ignored | D. imagined |
| 43. A. jump-start | B. test-drive | C. safety-inspect | D. spot-check |
| 44. A. directed | B. navigated | C. surveyed | D. encountered |
| 45. A. slightly | B. frequently | C. occasionally | D. entirely |
| 46. A. critical | B. scared | C. ignorant | D. ashamed |
| 47. A. forwarded | B. returned | C. exposed | D. whispered |
| 48. A. recognition | B. assistance | C. negotiation | D. evidence |
| 49. A. rollover | B. pileup | C. blowout | D. breakdown |
| 50. A. wait for | B. cut off | C. turn down | D. contribute to |
| 51. A. assume | B. confirm | C. ensure | D. promise |
| 52. A. airport | B. garage | C. hotel | D. station |
| 53. A. shift | B. improve | C. resume | D. adjust |
| 54. A. concern | B. sympathy | C. kindness | D. generosity |
| 55. A. agreed | B. hesitated | C. begged | D. resolved |

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。

The Beijing Central Axis(轴)(BCA), established in the 13th century, 56 (run) north-south through the heart of the city. Over time, it has evolved into the world's longest traditional imperial city axis, spanning 7.8 kilometers.

The BCA presents an imperial city model 57 (describe) in the works of ancient scholars. It reflects the Chinese philosophy of “middle” and “harmony”, showcasing the imaginative and creative capabilities of Chinese 58 (civilize) in urban planning and construction. Hence, the BCA is often praised 59 the “soul and spine of Beijing”.

In 2011, to better protect and develop the BCA, the Beijing Municipal government initiated 60 project to secure World Heritage status for the Central Axis. After a 12-year effort, the bid for it was successfully approved on July 27, 2024.

During 61 (it) World Heritage status application, the BCA focused on restoring time-honored buildings, while residential houses nearby 62 (renew) and upgraded to make them more comfortable for the residents, 63 provided a Chinese mode for global ancient city conservation. For instance, the Bell and Drum Towers renovation followed a principle of “restoration as if untouched”, 64 (enhance) the visual corridor of the Bell and Drum Towers landscape and reviving their distinctive old city charm. It also improved livelihoods, thereby attracting more participants to preserve the BCA.

World Heritage status representing a new starting point, the BCA 65 (continue) to shine through further protection efforts and better support cultural heritage preservation.

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

你所在的国际学校拟在教室门口安装一款多功能智慧屏,现向学生征集建议。假定你是李华,请你给负责人 Mr. Hall 写一封英文邮件,内容包括:①建议开发的功能;②说明理由。

注意:①写作词数应为80左右;②请按格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

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。

“Why can't Grandpa just be normal? Why does he have to be so odd?” Carter asked his Grandma.

Grandma laughed. “I've considered that for many years.”

They sat on a Florida beach, watching Grandpa and his friends riding waveskis in the ocean. The early morning sun warmed their faces as the sand gradually heated beneath them.

Carter scooped up a handful of sand and let it sift through his fingers. “Why do we have to come here so early?” he questioned, noting that the rest of his family was still asleep.

With a smile, Grandma explained that the morning waves were calmer with less wind. She mentioned how Grandpa loved the thrill of a big wave's shadow looming over him before it hit.

Carter grumbled that none of his friends knew what a waveski was, and they thought it was odd when he tried to explain it. He wondered why Grandpa didn't pick a more typical hobby, like restoring old cars, which he thought seemed cooler.

Grandma patted Carter's shoulder and replied that waveskiing was like surfing on a short kayak(皮艇), combining elements of kayaking and surfing. She added how they paddled out to catch bigger waves like surfers, steering with a paddle, and highlighted the thrill of the experience.

“Nobody's grandpa does this. I love you both, but neither of you acts like typical grandparents,” Carter remarked.

Grandma laughed again, sharing that Grandpa's friends were also grandparents and asked what else they should be doing.

Carter, unsure, simply muttered, “I don't know. Grandparent stuff.”

“Each summer, your family visits. We enjoy the beach, swim, and cherish our time together. That's what truly matters. Everyone has their own way of enjoying life, and for Grandpa, it's waveskiing.” Grandma paused, her eyes sparkling with warmth.

Carter sighed “I guess. But it's still odd.”

“Why don't you give it a try? You might find it's more fun than you think,” Grandma encouraged.

Carter hesitated but agreed. “Okay, I'll give it a shot.”

注意:①续写词数应为150左右;②请按格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。