

湖北省腾云联盟2025届高三上学期12月联考英语试卷（含听力）

学校：_____ 姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 考号：_____

一、听力题

1. Where does this conversation probably take place? A.At a hotel.
B.At a bookstore.
C.At a restaurant.
2. What is the man probably going to do? A.Move to a big city.
B.Become a teacher.
C.Work in New York.
3. Why is David invited to the party? A.Peter's mother insists.
B.He is Peter's friend.
C.He is a good listener.
4. When will the speakers go to the display? A.On Monday.
B.On Saturday.
C.On Sunday.
5. What does the woman mean? A.Technology changes fast.
B.The price might go down soon.
C.The smartwatches are outdated.

听下段材料，回答以下小题

6. What is puzzling the woman at the very beginning?
A.The style of the party.
B.The aim of the invitation.
C.The meaning of the letters.
7. How will the woman respond to the invitation?
A.By phone.
B.By email.
C.In person.

听下段材料，回答以下小题

8. What does the woman think of her volunteer work?

A.It's exhausting.

B.It's rewarding.

C.It's challenging.

9. What responsibility do Sally and the woman share?

A.Walking the dogs.

B.Feeding the animals.

C.Arranging adoption events.

10. How does the woman feel about adopting an animal?

A.Hesitant.

B.Prepared.

C.Regretful.

听下段材料，回答以下小题

11. What is Wendy unsure about when applying to Columbia University?

A.What to study.

B.When to attend.

C.How to apply.

12. What does the man want to study in college?

A.Medicine.

B.Business.

C.Journalism.

13. What will the man probably do next?

A.Talk to his parents.

B.Start a school paper.

C.Apply to Michigan.

听下段材料，回答以下小题

14. What does the man invite the woman to do?

A.Visit an old friend.

B.Join a travel.

C.Adopt another dog.

15. What worries the woman at first?

A.The ongoing project.

B.The old dog.

C.The weather conditions.

16. Who will take care of Joyce?

A.Mary

B.Dennis.

C.Catherine.

17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A.Neighbors.

B.Mother and son.

C.Husband and wife.

听下段材料，回答以下小题

18. When did modern English start?

A.In the 18th century.

B.In the 17th century.

C.In the 16th century.

19. Whose works are famous for no rhyme at the end of each line?

A.John Donne's.

B.John Milton's.

C.John Keats'.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A.English novelists.

B.English poetry

C.Modern English.

二、阅读理解

From newly-rising cafe-bars to pet-friendly waterfront coffee shops, Hong Kong's cafe scene has gone from strength to strength. Here are some fantastic places to grab a coffee and watch some waves.

Cafes in West Kowloon Cultural District

With the West Kowloon Cultural District's extensive waterfront space, it's no wonder that there are plenty of cafes with enviable sea views to be found. The pet-friendly Hooman By The Sea has an impressive hot dog menu, which is a favourite with picnickers, while the Japanese Wabisabi Coffee Kissa features occasional cultural exhibition.

% Arabica

While Arabica certainly knows how to pick its spots— like Quarry Bay's famous Monster Mansion— the Kennedy Town location is up there as one of our favourites. The two-storey cafe is painted all-white and you can admire the blue waters of Victoria Harbour. If you time your visit just right, you can watch the sunset with a coffee in hand.

JOMO Kitchen & Health Hub

As the bigger, more health-focused sister to JOMO Coffee & Cakes in Sai Ying Pun, this stylish cafe is built into a fitness centre on the Tseung Kwan O waterfront. The menu still has the diet cakes and bread with the addition of mostly vegetarian taste like the JOMO all-day breakfast.

Tree Cafe

Anyone looking for deals on furniture at Horizon Plaza will likely have encountered this top-floor cafe, operated by eco-wood furniture store Tree, which serves light, child-friendly food, including chicken sandwiches, fruit salad and various coffee or tea drinks. Refuel over sun-bathed views of the shining harbour before heading back town.

21. What does Hooman By The Sea offer?

- A.Art shows.
- B.Picnic equipment.
- C.Japanese food.
- D.Tasty hot dogs.

22. Which cafe might be favored by a gym enthusiast?

- A.Tree Cafe.
- B.JOMO Coffee & Cakes.
- C.% Arabica.
- D.JOMO Kitchen & Health Hub.

23. What is a shared feature of the recommended cafes?

- A.Beautiful Sea views.
- B.Impressive sunsets.
- C.Special food menus.
- D.Fantastic decoration styles.

Hat, gloves, coat, scarf pulled over my face— check. And out I adventured under a moonlit sky spotted with a million stars. I was part way through my dream holiday to Lapland. The day's agenda was a journey by bus and train from Tromsø, Norway, to

Abisko, Sweden, through Narvik, and I had no idea what a magical experience it would turn out to be.

The silence of the sleeping city was broken only by the hurried, rhythmic advancing of my boots on the morning snow, trying to make it to the bus before tiny pieces of ice could form on my head. Despite the early hour, the bus was half full, with the smell of packed breakfasts hung in the air. Leaving behind the deserted city streets, it moved over the snow-packed roads. We passed lonely wooden houses built on hillsides, windows lit by candles burning bright, and stretching my neck to look upwards, I saw the outlines of rolling mountain peaks. I was attracted by the fairy tale scenery.

Nearing Narvik, the road hugged the sides of a deep, black valley, and once at the railway station, I wandered along a foot-printed pathway through the knee-high snow, gratefully diving into my train's warm carriage. As soon as we set off, the train climbed along the mountain sides, as I looked back at the now distant valley. The track-side snow deepened, often reaching the window frames of the colourful buildings in villages with not a soul in sight. I had never seen so much snow, and I couldn't tear myself away from the unfolding scenery as we dragged along towards Sweden.

All too soon, the train arrived at its destination and, hesitantly, I gathered my belongings, ready for the next part of my trip. While I wasn't lucky enough to witness the Northern Lights in Abisko, I did so later on in my trip. But I will never forget the magical journey I took that day across an Arctic fairy tale wonderland.

24. Where did the author change transport?

A.Abisko.

B.Narvik

C.Tromsa.

D.Lapland.

25. When did the author set out for the bus station?

A.At midnight.

B.Before noon.

C.At daybreak.

D.After lunch.

26. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A.Train trip.
- B.Bus trip.
- C.Road danger.
- D.Snowstorm.

27. What probably amazed the author the most during the day's trip?

- A.The delicious cuisine.
- B.The splendid civilization.
- C.The breathtaking scenery.
- D.The convenient transportation.

Sachin Oza always seemed to catch whatever cold and flu viruses were flying around. Despite being only in his mid-30s, he felt out of shape and out of sorts. He realised that if he didn't make some changes, his immune (免疫的) function would continue to worsen with age. "I have a family background of critical diseases, " says Oza, "I had to take action."

So he began a 15-year journey to fix his health. He made some changes to his diet. He introduced more raw fruit and vegetables and cut down on junk food. He started going for runs, and began resistance training and stretching. He also became interested in mindfulness, practising deep-breathing.

Now 49, Oza feels like a new man. "I catch colds far less frequently than before, " he says. His aches and pains have eased and his stress levels are lower. "I no longer wake up in the early hours, which has made a huge difference in how I feel."

Our immune function is extremely complex. "We' re still struggling to understand it, " says Dr Donald.

"We've made progress in the last 50 years, but it's a young field." Aspects of our immune system are found throughout our bodies, from our skin to our brains. All of these moving parts assist each other. Some are tools we' re born with, already ready to recognise and fight against certain attackers— known as innate immunity (免疫力) . Others are instruments for figuring out how to defend against viruses we encounter for the first time, called adaptive immunity.

Because of this complexity, anyone seeking a quick fix or miracle pill is out of luck. People expect to boost the immune system as if it were a muscle, but it's far from that

simple. Actually, immune system works best when we support our general health— and researchers are exposing more links between the choices we make and how well our immune systems work.

28. What forced Sachin to make a change to his life?

- A.Start of his old age.
- B.His critical disease.
- C.His failing immune system.
- D.His unhealthy lifestyle.

29. Which of the following can best describe Sachin?

- A.Enthusiastic and resistant.
- B.Resolved and active.
- C.Stressed and pessimistic.
- D.Cautious and conservative.

30. What can we know from paragraph 4?

- A.Innate immunity defend us from all viruses.
- B.Adaptive immunity is what we are born with.
- C.Aspects of our immune system work separately.
- D.Understanding of our immunity is far from enough.

31. What's the best title of the passage?

- A.Oze: My Failing Immunity
- B.Immunity: Rely on Life Choices
- C.Oze: Work out for the Health
- D.Immunity: Defender of the World

To understand the medieval（中世纪的） climate of Europe, climate scientists are now turning to a rich historical resource: wine. Records of grape harvests of Europe stretching back to the 1400s can provide a powerful resource to figure out past temperatures.

Brönnimann, a climate scientist at the university of Bern, has shown in *Climate of the Past* that the reported sweetness of grape juice before fermentation（发酵） can chart local temperatures. After grapes were harvested and pressed, the resulting juice, or "wine must," would be sampled and rated by local experts. The more sugar, the more alcohol would end up in the wine. And it's long been known that high temperatures boost a grape's sugar content. Hot years led to popular wines on the market, such as 1811's Comet Wine.

The Bern group hunted through archives(档案) to dig up sugar rating records from 10 locations across France, Germany, Switzerland, and Luxembourg, screening them against records for historical events, such as war, or disease, that might have prevented a perfect harvest time. For the remaining records, the sugar ratings varied in step by location, showing its value as a local temperature proxy.

Some mysteries appeared in the data. The 1470s, for example, had the highest rated wine must, suggesting Europe went through a warm spell even as it entered a cool period known as the Little Ice Age. "But we don't really know what happened then, " Brönnimann says. To try to find out, the team has begun feeding wine records into a new climate model, released this year, which attempts to copy global conditions on a month-by-month basis from the 1400s onward.

The sugar ratings continue to this day, though now with modern tools, and Brönnimann's team found they similarly do a good job charting modern-day global warming. Starting around the late 1980s, ratings of sugar content began to rise sharply. It seems global warming has been good for European wine harvests.

32. Why did the climate scientists turn their focus to wine?

- A.To get an insight in past climate.
- B.To get the hang of grape harvests.
- C.To get familiar with European history.
- D.To acquire sufficient research resources.

33. What does the author mainly intend to do in Paragraph 2?

- A.To provide different examples.
- B.To expose the underlying logic.
- C.To challenge experts' opinions.
- D.To summarize previous paragraph.

34. What does the underlined word "proxy" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A.Warning.
- B.Control.
- C.Influencer.
- D.Indicator.

35. What can we infer about the application of sugar ratings?

- A.It contributes to global warming.

- B.It replaces modern equipment.
- C.It offers research inspiration.
- D.It addresses a historical mystery.

三、七选五

36.

Every time I drive somewhere, I rely on the GPS (Global Positioning System) on my phone to guide me to my destination. ①_____. It makes me wonder: Is there anything I can do to improve my skills in finding the way? The answer is yes. If you also want to gain confidence on the road or be less reliant on GPS to get around, here are some steps you can take to boost your sense of direction.

Use landmarks to orient (确定方位) yourself

If you are unsure of your direction relative to home, landmarks can help you orient yourself. According to Mary Hegarty, a cognitive(认知的) psychologist, ideal landmarks for orientation are large and far-away structures. ②_____. Mary Hegarty lives in Santa Barbara. She uses the mountains there as landmarks and knows they are north no matter where she is in the city.

③_____

Whether you're going somewhere new or to a place you've been to loads of times, it is a good habit to turn around and observe the view behind you. According to Hegarty, it helps you memorize the details of your route. ④_____.

Understand the layout of the city

If you're trying to figure out where you are in a new place, it helps to understand the basic street layout — the arrangement of streets. The street layout often follows a certain pattern, with the grid(网格) pattern being quite common among cities. ⑤_____. It is divided into four sections and has streets that run three ways: north-south, east-west and at an angle. To orient yourself, locate your position relative to the main directions.

- A. Always follow the familiar paths
- B. Be curious about your surroundings
- C. Washington, D. C. is a typical example
- D. Without it, not only would I be lost, I'd feel lost
- E. GPS currently consists of 24 operational satellites
- F. Examples include big signs, tall buildings, and bridges

G. Moreover, it offers you visual clues for finding your way back

四、完形填空 (15空)

Mohamed, who had just arrived in America from Tunisia, went into a delicatessen(熟食店) on his first day. As he looked at the menu board, he felt a sense of 1 . The strange sandwich names appeared to be 2 . He wondered how he was going to 3 what all these names meant. 4 , he decided to get dessert instead and asked the woman at the counter(柜台) for ice cream in a cup.

To his surprise, what he 5 was a soda drink. Completely puzzled, he took the cup and sat down at a table, wondering whether he had used the 6 word. At that moment, he noticed a girl by the window who seemed to 7 at him. He smiled back, hoping to bridge the language gap with this simple but universal 8 .

The girl came over and offered words of 9 , “Hey, there's no need to feel 10 . You will undoubtedly get improved 11 you've lived here for a while. My first 12 to order a salad ended up with a plate of pig's feet. 13 you got a soda!” Mohamed felt a sense of relief, knowing that he wasn't the only one to have difficulty 14 . With this small 15 , he started to feel a little more welcomed in this new city.

37.

- A.excitement
- B.confusion
- C.relief
- D.curiosity

38.

- A.poems
- B.songs
- C.jokes
- D.riddles

39.

- A.rely on
- B.insist on
- C.adjust to
- D.figure out

40.

A.Immediately

B.Suddenly

C.Eventually

D.Frequently

41.

A.received

B.delivered

C.deserved

D.refused

42.

A.impolite

B.wrong

C.informal

D.private

43.

A.smile

B.gesture

C.point

D.shout

44.

A.praise

B.symbol

C.expression

D.signature

45.

A.apology

B.appreciation

C.sympathy

D.comfort

46.

A.upset

B.guilty

C.content

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