

2025 年湖南高考英语试卷及答案〔word 版〕

新高考 I 卷适用地区：山东、河北、湖北、湖南、江苏、广东、福建

2025 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试〔新高考 I 卷〕
英语

本试卷共 10 页，总分值 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

考前须知：

1. 答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用 2B 铅笔将试卷类型〔A〕填涂在答题卡相应位置上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。因笔试不考听力，选择题从第二局部的“阅读”开场，试题序号从“21”开场。

2. 作答选择题时，选出每题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，答案不能答在试卷上。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试完毕后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第二局部 阅读〔共两节，总分值 50 分〕

第一节〔共 15 小题：每题 2.5 分，总分值 37.5 分〕

阅读以下短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最正确选项。

A

Grading Policies for Introduction to Literature

Grading Scale

90-100, A; 80-89, B; 70-79, C; 60-69, D;

Below 60, E.

Essays〔60%〕

Your four major essays will combine to form the main part of the grade for this course:

Essay 1 = 10%; Essay 2= 15%; Essay 3= 15%;

Essay 4= 20%.

Group Assignments〔30%〕

Students will work in groups to complete four assignments〔作业〕during the course. All the assignments will be submitted by the assigned date

through Blackboard, our online learning and course management system.

Daily Worth/In-Class Writing and Tests/Group Work/Homework (10%)

Class activities will vary from day to day, but students must be ready to complete short in-class writings or tests drawn directly from assigned readings or notes from the previous class' lecture/discussion, so it is important to take careful notes during class. Additionally, from time to time I will assign group work to be completed in class or short assignments to be completed at home, both of which will be graded.

Late Work

An essay not submitted in class on the due date will lose a letter grade for each class period it is late. If it is not turned in by the 4th day after the due date, it will earn a zero. Daily assignments not completed during class will get a zero. Short writings missed as a result of an excused absence will be accepted.

21. Where is this text probably taken from?

- A. A textbook.
- B. An exam paper.
- C. A course plan.
- D. An academic article.

22. How many parts is a student's final grade made up of?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.

23. What will happen if you submit an essay one week after the due date?

- A. You will receive a zero.
- B. You will lose a letter grade.
- C. You will be given a test.
- D. You will have to rewrite it.

B

Like most of us, I try to be mindful of food that goes to waste.

— from “ugly” (but quiet eatable) vegetables rejected by grocers to large amounts of uneaten dishes thrown into restaurant garbage cans.

Producing food that no one eats wastes the water, fuel, and other resources used to grow it. That makes food waste an enviro_____ental problem. In fact, Royte writes, “if food waste were a country, it would be the third largest producer of greenhouse gases in the world.” If that’s hard to understand, let’s keep it as simple as the arugula at the back of my refrigerator. Mike Curtin sees my arugula story all the time — but for him, it’s more like 12 boxes of donated strawberries nearing their last days.

Curtin is CEO of DC Central Kitchen in Washington, D.C., which recovers food and turns it into healthy meals. Last year it recovered more than 807, 500 pounds of food by taking donations and collecting blemished (有瑕疵的) produce that otherwise would have rotted in fields. And the strawberries? Volunteers will wash, cut, and freeze or dry them for use in meals down the road. Such

methods seem obvious, yet so often we just don't think.

“Everyone can play a part in reducing waste, whether by not purchasing more food than necessary in your weekly shopping or by asking restaurants to not include the side dish you won't eat,” Curtin says.

24. What does the author want to show by telling the arugula story?

- A. We pay little attention to food waste.
- B. We waste food unintentionally at times.
- C. We waste more vegetables than meat.
- D. We have good reasons for wasting food.

25. What is a consequence of food waste according to the text?

- A. Moral decline.
- B. Enviro_____ental harm.
- C. Energy shortage.
- D. Worldwide starvation.

26. What does Curtin's pany do?

- A. It produces kitchen equipment.

- B. It turns rotten arugula into clean fuel.
- C. It helps local farmers grow fruits.
- D. It makes meals out of unwanted food.

27. What does

Curtin suggest people do?

- A. Buy only what is needed.
- B. Reduce food consumption.
- C. Go shopping once a week.
- D. Eat in restaurants less often.

C

The elderly residents (居民) in care homes in London are being given hens to look after to stop them feeling lonely.

The project was dreamed up by a local charity (慈善组织) to reduce loneliness and improve elderly people's wellbeing. It is also being used to help patients suffering dementia, a serious illness of the mind. Staff in care homes have reported a reduction in the use of medicine where hens are in use.

Among those taking part in the project is 80-year-old Ruth Xavier. She said: "I used to keep hens when

I was younger and had to prepare their breakfast each morning before I went to school. "

" I like the project a lot. I am down there in my wheelchair in the morning letting the hens out and down there again at night to see they' ve gone to bed. "

" It' s good to have a different focus. People have been bringing their children in to see the hens and residents e and sit outside to watch them. I' m enjoying the creative activities, and it feels great to have done something useful. "

There are now 700 elderly people looking after hens in 20 care homes in the North East, and the charity has been given financial support to roll it out countrywide.

Lynn Lewis, director of Notting Hill Pathways, said: " We are happy to be taking part in the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities. "

28. What is the purpose of the project?

A. To ensure harmony in care homes.

- B. To provide part-time jobs for the aged.
- C. To raise money for medical research.
- D. To promote the elderly people' s welfare.

29. How has the project affected Ruth Xavier?

- A. She has learned new life skills.
- B. She has gained a sense of achievement.
- C. She has recovered her memory.
- D. She has developed a strong personality.

30. What do the underlined words " embark on " mean in paragraph 7?

- A. Improve.
- B. Oppose.
- C. Begin.
- D. Evaluate.

31. What can we learn about the project from the last two paragraphs?

- A. It is well received.
- B. It needs to be more creative.
- C. It is highly profitable.
- D. It takes ages to see the results.

D

Human speech contains more than 2, 000 different sounds, from the mon " m " and " a " to the rare clicks of some southern African languages. But why are certain sounds more mon than others? A ground-breaking, five-year study shows that diet-related changes in human bite led to new speech sounds that are now found in half the world' s languages.

They discovered that the upper and lower front teeth of ancient human adults were aligned (对齐), making it hard to produce labiodentals, which are formed by touching the lower lip to the upper teeth. Later, our jaws changed to an overbite structure (构造), making it easier to produce such sounds.

The team showed that this change in bite was connected with the development of agriculture in the Neolithic period. Food became easier to chew at this point. The jawbone didn' t have to do as much work and so didn' t grow to be so large.

Analyses of a language database also confirmed that there was a global change in the sound of world languages after the Neolithic age, with the use of "

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