

重庆市高 2025 届高三第四次质量检测

英语试卷

注意事项:

- 1.全部答案在答题卡上相应区域内完成,在本试卷上作答无效。选择题请使用 2B 铅笔填涂,非选择题请使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
- 2.请在答题卡规定的地方填写好个人信息,并认真核对答题卡上所粘贴的条形码是否与本人的信息一致。
- 3.考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节;满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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. What could the woman see from the room?

- A. The waterfalls. B. The power station. C. The mountains.

2. What does the woman want to drink?

- A. Coffee. B. Tea. C. Water.

3. Why did the sweater get smaller?

- A. It was line-dried.
B. It was dried in a machine.
C. It was washed in hot water.

4. What do the speakers think of the new office manager?

- A. Strict. B. Unfriendly. C. Ambitious.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The weather. B. A picnic. C. A disaster.

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 至 7 题。

6. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Host and guest. B. Neighbors. C. Strangers.

7. What are the speakers complaining about?

- A. Limited parking spaces.
- B. Annoying noise at night.
- C. People's random parking.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the man doing?

- A. Having a job interview.
- B. Attending the new staff training.
- C. Discussing his career development.

9. What does the woman's company offer?

- A. Competitive salaries.
- B. Flexible working hours.
- C. Advancement opportunities.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman going to do next week?

- A. Make a mailing list.
- B. Meet all her customers.
- C. Post the printed materials.

11. What will the man do next?

- A. Carry the brochures out.
- B. Offer his credit card number.
- C. Return the overcharged money.

12. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At a post office. B. At a printing shop. C. At a bookstore.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What was the most challenging for Amy in the first stage?

- A. Avoiding wasting the ingredients.
- B. Reflecting her character in the dish.
- C. Buying enough things within budget.

14. What did the competitors do in the second stage?

- A. They cooked for the restaurant.
- B. They submitted a four-course menu.
- C. They prepared a dish for the judges.

15. What happened to Amy in the second stage?

- A. She failed to use the oven.

B. She didn't have the pizza stone with her.

C. She made the same dish as her competitor.

16. What was the judges' reaction when tasting the food?

A. Excitement. B. Calmness. C. Disappointment.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where does Richard mention the importance of choosing a living place?

A. In a book. B. In a program. C. In a piece of news.

18. What affect people's decision about where to live according to Richard?

A. People's financial situations.

B. People's occupation and characters.

C. The city's technology and innovation.

19. What is Los Angeles mainly famous for?

A. Manufacturing. B. Financial services. C. Film production.

20. What are residents of Boston like according to the talk?

A. Active. B. Disciplined. C. Hard-working.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节; 满分 50 分)

第一节

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项。

A

Whether you want to cook like a professional, or just do something fun for a team-building exercise, New York offers various cooking classes to fit your appetite. Here are four venues(场所) with classes year-round to help release your inner chef.

Mille-Feuille

Students come from all over to study and taste the two specialties—croissant and macaron—in the back of chef Olivier Dessyn's popular Greenwich Village Bakery. Classes accommodate no more than eight students and run 1-1.5 hours, and everyone gets to bring home their finished baked goods and dough to practice more at home.

Don't-miss class: Both!

Abigail's Kitchen

Chef Abigail Hitchcock is a renowned culinary authority who has appeared on shows like Chopped. Most lessons are limited to 10 students and are 3 hours long, though Shop-and-Cook classes, where students visit some of New York's best international markets, are 5 hours.

Don't-miss class: Fresh Pasta is Hitchcock's most popular class, featuring homemade pasta and seasonal sauces.

Home Cooking New York

For the past two decades, aspiring cooks have sought out Jennifer Clair's classes. Clair, a

professional cook and former magazine food editor, offers classes (2.5 hours) in two modern, fully stocked kitchen lofts downtown. While kids aged 12-15 can attend with an adult, there are kids-only weekend and holiday classes as well.

Don't-miss class: Six Basic Cooking Techniques, where you'll learn knife skills, meat cookery and vegetable roasting.

Taste Buds Kitchen

Taste Buds is the leading cooking school for kids by day, but at night it transforms into a space for grown-ups to cook up for fun. Kids' popular class— Junior Chef— happens after school and on weekends. Most are 2 hours, but look for more in-depth, longer classes for holiday camps.

Don't-miss class: Sushi & Dumplings.

21. Which of the following offers the shortest class?

- A. Mille-Feuille. B. Abigail's Kitchen.
C. Taste Buds Kitchen. D. Home Cooking New York.

22. What do Home Cooking New York and Taste Buds Kitchen have in common?

- A. Both offer classes for kids on weekends.
B. Both feature famous chefs in New York.
C. Both involve making sushi and dumplings.
D. Both are equipped with traditional kitchens.

23. In which section of a magazine can the text probably be found?

- A. Entertainment. B. Cuisine. C. Travel. D. Sports.

B

It's hard to imagine that Mohamed Jihad, a young man from Egypt, could perform a traditional Chinese tongue twister in a fluent way.

When Mohamed was choosing his university major, he initially considered English. But his mother offered different advice: "You've known English since young. Almost everything is made in China, so choosing Chinese should be very helpful."

Thanks to his mother's wisdom, Mohamed embarked on his journey of learning Chinese. He graduated from Ain Shams University in Egypt with a degree in Chinese in 2019, and then pursued his master's degree in broadcasting and anchoring (主持) from the Communication University of China.

When Mohamed first began his study in China, he felt confused— what is the lower abdomen(*dantian*)? How does one sink *qi* to *dantian*? He practiced opening his voice and reciting tongue twisters. Soon, his classmates were astonished to find he had become the best Chinese speaker in the class.

After graduation, Mohamed became a foreign expert at the China International Communication Group, focusing on the spread of Chinese culture. After learning the operating model of shared bikes in China, Mohamed shared his thoughts on how Egypt could emulate this on

his Facebook account, tagging EMOT (Egyptian Minister of Transport). Two days later, he saw the official account of EMOT reposting his thoughts, commenting, “Great idea, looking forward to implementation.” A year later, Egypt's capital began carrying out the “Cairo Bike” sharing project as a pilot for addressing traffic congestion issues.

In July 2023, when Mohamed graduated from the Communication University, he wore Egyptian pharaoh clothing to receive his certificate on stage. The photo of him wearing the pharaoh clothing soon went viral. Many Chinese began to learn about Egypt and the pharaoh clothing. This gave Mohamed the chance to tell Egyptian stories to Chinese audiences and he subsequently changed the name of his Chinese social media account to the “Egyptian Pharaoh”.

Mohamed is still working to build a bridge that allows Egyptians to better understand China. “If I can be this bridge, it would be a great honor.” said Mohamed.

24. Why did Mohamed begin his journey of learning Chinese?

- A. Because of his interest in traditional Chinese culture.
- B. Due to his mother's belief that Chinese is beneficial.
- C. On account of the requirement for his master's degree.
- D. Owing to his desire to perform Chinese tongue twisters.

25. How did Mohamed improve his Chinese?

- A. Through voice practice and tongue twisters.
- B. By spending time with Egyptian classmates.
- C. Through communication with Chinese peers.
- D. By distinguishing the lower abdomen from qi.

26. What does the underlined word “emulate” in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Criticize.
- B. Ignore.
- C. Praise.
- D. Copy.

27. Which would be the best title for the text?

- A. Cairo Bike: A Successful Egyptian Project
- B. Tongue Twister: An Egyptian's Path to Fluency
- C. Egyptian Pharaoh: Spreading Egyptian Culture to the World
- D. Mohamed Jihad: Building Bridges Between China and Egypt

C

Have you ever joyously stepped out to your backyard garden only to find your well-cared- for plants withered and dying? Was the soil too dry? Did pests find their way in? During times like these, some frustrated gardeners may wish their plants would just tell them what they need. A new Microsoft-partnered project in the UK is trying to see if that concept can be demonstrated in the real world.

Next year, at the Chelsea Flower Show, the Royal Horticultural Society in England will show off an “intelligent garden” that uses an AI model to monitor the garden's environment and inform gardeners when it needs care. Visitors can ask the AI-powered garden questions. The model could

then respond with phrases like “I need a bit more water,” or “I could use a haircut” depending on data captured in the soil. Aside from the pleasant novelty of chatting with plants, the garden will provide visitors with a physical representation of the many ways AI technologies could be used to enhance sustainability efforts.

The Intelligent garden will rely on a network of sensors nestled throughout the garden measuring environmental factors like soil moisture and nutrient levels as well as wind and rainfall. All of that data is then sent to a specially designed AI model. The model, powered by Microsoft's Azure Open AI Service, can then analyze those factors and inform gardeners on feeding, watering, or trimming.

Onsite plant caretakers aren't the only ones who can interact with the garden. Visitors to the show can also walk up to virtual platforms and ask the intelligent garden questions about its current environmental state. The AI language module will then interpret the data and respond to the visitors in a conversational dialogue.

In theory, insights provided by models like this could help gardeners allocate resources efficiently and avoid over-watering plants before rainfall, both of which can aid in sustainability efforts. Those tools could bring convenience to casual growers or businesses looking to reduce costs. It's unclear, however, whether even the best models can provide the same level of care as experienced gardeners.

28. What's the possible effect of the intelligent garden project?

- A. It'll increase the profits for gardening industry.
- B. It'll replace human gardeners with AI technology.
- C. It'll promote sustainable development of gardening.
- D. It'll create an attraction at the Chelsea Flower Show.

29. How does the intelligent garden know what plants need?

- A. Via dialogues with gardeners.
- B. Through computers in the garden.
- C. By analyzing data from the sensors.
- D. By examining plants for signs of pests.

30. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The AI model will be widely used.
- B. The AI model helps save resources.
- C. The AI model can forecast the weather.
- D. The AI model makes gardeners unnecessary.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Future gardens will be controlled by AI.
- B. The Chelsea Flower Show amazes audience.
- C. The intelligent garden is embraced by gardeners.

D. AI technology helps to make gardens sustainable.

D

The abdominal cerebrum theory(肠脑理论) is a concept that suggests the gut (肠) has a complex network of neurons capable of independent action and decision-making, which is called the“second brain”. This theory stresses the importance of the enteric (肠道的) nervous system (ENS), which is responsible for controlling digestion, but recent research suggests it may play a larger role in overall health and well-being.

The ENS consists of over 100 million neurons. These neurons communicate with each other and with the central nervous system (CNS), allowing for both local reflexes and coordination with the CNS.

One of the most convincing aspects of the abdominal cerebrum theory is the ENS's ability to function autonomously. While it receives input from the CNS, it can operate independently, regulating processes such as blood flow and gut movement. This nature demonstrates its resemblance to a“second brain”.

The gut-brain axis is a bidirectional communication network linking the ENS and the CNS. This interaction goes beyond mere signaling; it involves neurotransmitters like serotonin(90% of which is produced in the gut) and dopamine. These chemicals influence mood, anxiety, and even cognition, suggesting that gut health directly impacts mental health.

Emerging research indicates that conditions like tiredness, and even depression and anxiety are linked to an imbalance in the gut microbiota (肠道菌群). The ENS also plays a crucial role in diseases such as obesity and diabetes.

Despite its appeal, the abdominal cerebrum theory faces several criticisms. Some argue that while the theory acknowledges the ENS is complex, labeling it as a“second brain” may oversimplify or mislead. Others point out that more research is needed to fully understand its precise role in various health conditions.

Moreover, translating basic research into clinical applications remains challenging. The interplay between genetics, lifestyle factors, and environmental influences complicates efforts to develop targeted therapies based on the theory.

32. Why is the gut often called the“second brain”?

- A. Because it contains millions of neurons.
- B. Because it can function independently.
- C. Because it controls all body functions.
- D. Because it impacts overall well-being.

33. Which of the following is among the functions of the ENS?

- A. Controlling the operation of the CNS.
- B. Disturbing the performance of the CNS.
- C. Regulating digestion and gut movement.

D. Coordinating blood flow and muscle movement.

34. According to paragraph 4, what can be learnt about neurotransmitters?

A. They are mostly produced in the brain.

B. They impact both mood and cognition.

C. They are not important for gut health.

D. They only affect our physical health.

35. Why is the theory criticized?

A. Because it has no prospects of clinic applications.

B. Because it denies the complexity of the ENS.

C. Because it may cause misunderstanding.

D. Because it hasn't been studied so far.

第二节

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Conversations are like two-way streets: we take turns speaking and listening. While we often focus on what we say, there's something profoundly positive in the act of listening. 36 But here's where it gets tricky: being a good listener isn't easy. It can be emotionally draining, especially in tough conversations.

My colleagues and I recently explored the downsides of listening in a study with school teachers. We asked the teachers how much effort they put into listening to their students. And we found that the more effort teachers put into listening, the more they reported feeling burned out. Why does this happen? For teachers, listening isn't just about hearing words. 37 This can be incredibly draining, especially when teachers feel responsible for solving problems they may not have the resources or time to address.

This isn't just a problem for teachers, it affects all of us. Whether we're parents, partners, friends, or colleagues, we all find ourselves in situations where we have to listen to others' worries and stresses. And without realizing it, we absorb that emotional weight. 38 In a world where we're constantly connected, we need to be aware of the emotional costs of listening.

39 First, focus on listening without planning your response. This keeps you present and allows the speaker to feel truly heard. Second, understand that sometimes listening is enough; don't feel you have to fix the problem. 40 Finally, don't always feel like you have to reflect. When someone is sharing a deeply negative experience, like the loss of loved ones, reflecting those emotions back to them may only deepen their pain.

Ultimately, while listening is one of the most powerful tools we have for connection, it's important to know when to fully engage and when to take a step back to protect our own well-being.

A. So, how can we listen without burning out?

- B. How can we fix their problems while listening?
- C. Often, listening, even without taking action, is healing.
- D. Over time, this emotional burden can wear us down, leading to burnout.
- E. It involves absorbing their students' emotional challenges and struggles.
- F. As is often the case, attentive listening brings unintended bad consequences.
- G. It can build trust, strengthen bonds, and expand our understanding of the world.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节; 满分 30 分)

第一节

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

There comes a time for every family when the tables are turned and the parent has to answer to the child. Mine came recently when my wife and I stayed with our elder son in Los Angeles. A whole week under his 41 !

“Dad, don't leave the tap water 42 when you brush your teeth.” Nathaniel warned on our first night. All right, I figured, this is California, where 43 is a concern. More rules followed. Don't wear a neck warmer when 44 the dogs in the morning— it will warm up when we get to the park.

At first I wondered how I had 45 such a tyrant (暴君). Then I remembered how often I 46 my golden rule of parenting when he was young. “Someday, you' ll have a home of your own and can live however you want,” I'd say. “ 47 then, you' ll have to do as we ask.” Now it was payback time. So, despite a touch of rebellion, I 48 followed Nathaniel's household orders. Our changed role 49 another side of Nathaniel, giving me hope for his future 50 ability.

On our last afternoon there, we were walking on El Matador Beach. We came to a big area full of 51 , and I thought it was as far as we could go. But Nathaniel didn't want to stop. He patiently helped me 52 from one rock to another, showing me where to put my arthritic (关节炎的) feet and hands as ocean waves came close. I was 53 , but after a couple hundred yards we made it to a fresh sandy beach. “You did it! I'm really proud.” he said, beaming, 54 I'd just learned to ride a bike. It was then that I knew my elder son also rose to 55 .

- 41. A. roof B. care C. belt D. feet
- 42. A. moving B. freezing C. running D. steaming
- 43. A. cold B. weather C. flood D. drought
- 44. A. training B. walking C. feeding D. waking
- 45. A. raised B. helped C. crushed D. pleased
- 46. A. challenged B. stressed C. ignored D. broke
- 47. A. since B. until C. after D. from
- 48. A. sadly B. desperately C. angrily D. smilingly

49. A. masked B. buried C. revealed D. protected
50. A. parenting B. organizational C. teaching D. communicative
51. A. waves B. shells C. rocks D. bottles
52. A. run B. swim C. fly D. move
53. A. content B. terrified C. thrilled D. regretful
54. A. as if B. even if C. in case D. so that
55. A. fame B. greatness C. fatherhood D. power

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 Buddha pal, Foxiaoban, is a popular cultural souvenir in Datong, Shanxi Province, inspired by the classic Buddha statues in the temples. So far, these collectible dolls 56 (acquire) popularity among young travelers to the city with their cute design and deep cultural significance.

Millennials and Gen Z (also called the post-90s and post-00s generations) are the main customers. They appeal not only for their aesthetic (审美的) value but also for their cultural and 57 (symbol) meaning. This passion for traditional culture goes 58 such cultural and creative items—

it has also influenced everyday life in trendy, modern ways. Young people are 59 (increasing) wearing Hanfu for social media posts, enjoying stove-boiled tea with friends, practicing Baduanjin qigong at Taoist temples, or watching Suzhou pingtan at 60 (teahouse). This fusion of tradition and modernity, often 61 (refer) to as *xinzhongshi*, or “New-Chinese style,” is becoming a distinctive feature of youth culture.

62 study from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences reveals that China's Millennials and Gen Z exhibit the highest levels of cultural identity and confidence in cultural development. This may be related to the environment 63 they were raised. They 64 (grow) up during China's rapid economic rise, 65 (benefit) from material wealth, improved education and rapid urbanization.

第四部分 写作(共两节; 满分 40 分)

第一节

假设你是李华, 是校报英语专栏的记者。你的学校刚刚举行了建校八十周年的系列庆典活动。请你根据以下要点用英语写一篇报道。内容包括:

1. 活动时间及地点;
2. 活动内容和影响;
3. 简短评论。

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

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。

Last year, as my then-9-year-old son, Leopold, and I were preparing for a mom-son ski trip to Keystone, I came up with a rule: we would say yes to everything. You see, Leopold is a picky eater—he lives on chicken nuggets and yogurt—and can be hesitant to try new things.

I was hoping to find a way to encourage him without resorting to worn-out saying like “If you don't try it, you'll never know if you like it.” So I borrowed the idea of a Yes Day, something our family has done a handful of times since watching the movie of the same name. Before the trip, Leopold and I agreed we would say yes to everything, including food and experiences—especially new ones.

We started saying yes before we even boarded our flight, when we stopped at a breakfast buffet at the airport. For me, that meant I sampled a vegan meatball, while Leopold tried a mouse bite of hash browns he said looked “funny”.

After we got settled at our hotel, I took Leopold to meet his skiing instructor. While he was doing his skiing practice, I skied by myself. On the first day, I played it safe and stuck to the long and winding easy green run. On the second day, I challenged myself to ski an intermediate blue run. There was a part steeper than I had thought, but I did my slow, diligent S-turns and I made it down in one piece.

Leopold had taken a few lessons back at home in Connecticut but had never had the opportunity to ski on a mountain of this size. My hope was that he would make the most of this opportunity. So I encouraged him to ride a chairlift(吊椅式缆车) to the top and then ski down. Leopold's anxiety was evident as we stood at the base of the mountain. His eyes widened at the sight of the chairlift, and he clutched my hand tightly.

注意：

- (1) 续写词数应为 150 个左右；
- (2) 请按照如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

“I don't want to do this, Mom.” he whispered, his voice trembling.

Leopold returned from his skiing adventure, flushing with excitement.

