



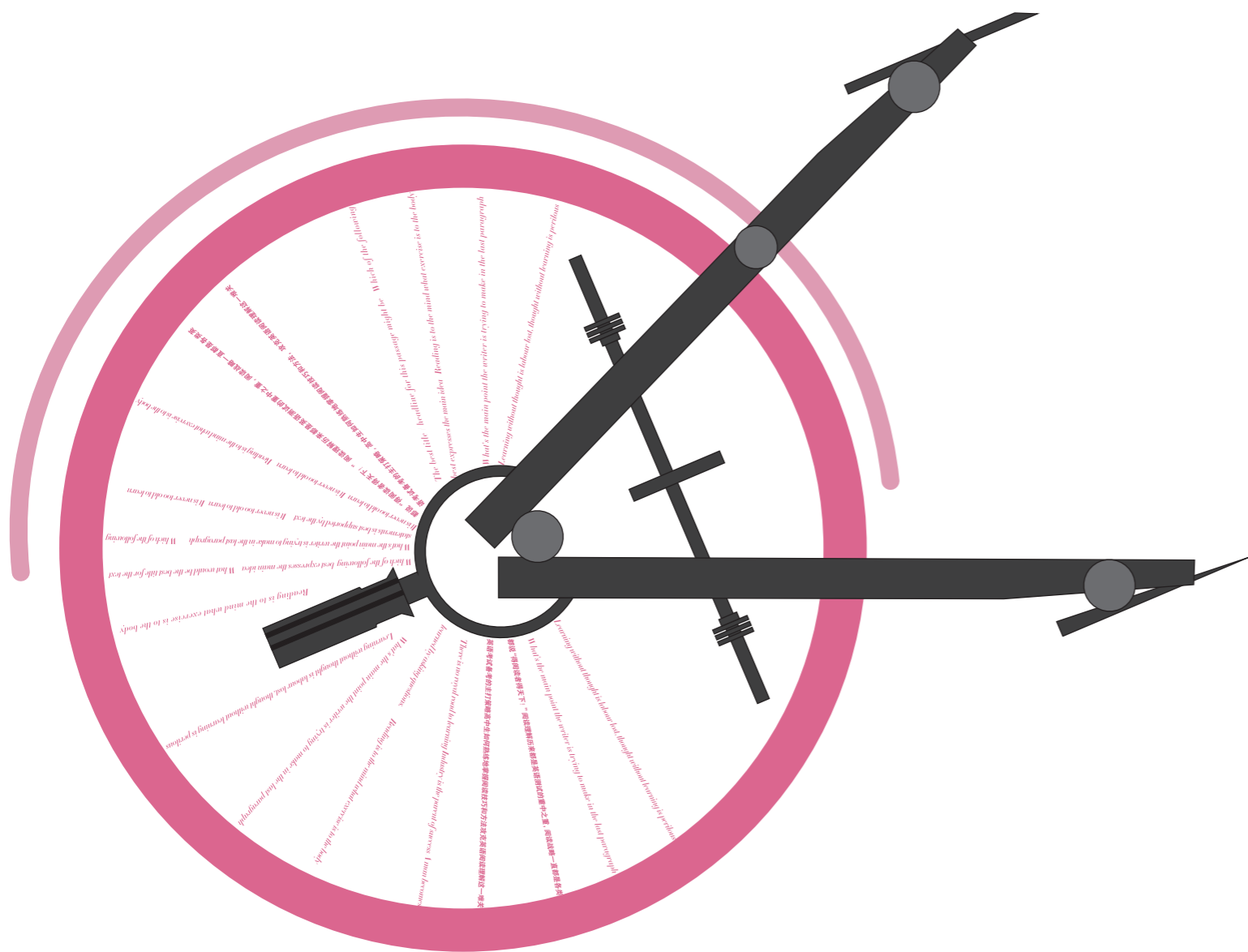
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全品 QUANPIN MONI CHONGCIJUAN

# 模拟冲刺卷

主编 肖德好

## A 仿真卷 B 信息卷 英语



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## 《全品模拟冲刺卷·英语》选题细目表

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<b>【选题亮点展示】</b>		1. 阅读理解 A 篇:2024 年新课标 II 卷的阅读 A 篇应用文的选材是介绍徒步节的几种步行方案。本文也是介绍长途步行路线,与高考题选材相似,有异曲同工之妙。 阅读理解 C 篇:了解世界科技发展的前沿是中学生应有的基本素养。 2. 阅读七选五:此语篇的话题选材很新颖,别具一格,主要讲的是如何克服“噪声瓶颈”。 3. 完形填空:高考命题中“环境保护,人与自然”话题依然是很重要的话题。通过这个完形小故事,学生可以认识到每个人都有责任保护自然环境,意识到小小的行动也能为保护生态做出贡献。 4. 语法填空:本篇语法填空介绍的是端砚的制造工艺。高考语法填空考查中国优秀传统文化的可能性依然很大,只是切入的角度和素材不同。		1. 阅读理解 A 篇:此语篇的话题选材很新颖,介绍了一种帮助我们记忆的工具——挂钩词法。 阅读理解 C 篇:2024 年新课标 I 卷的阅读 D 篇讲述的是生物采样相关的内容,属于生态环保类文章。本文也是一篇生态环保类文章,且高考题和本文都提到了“公民科学”这个新生词,选材比较新颖,容易激发学生的阅读兴趣。 阅读理解 D 篇:本文讲述的是一个化学家研究团队基于人工智能模型 ChatGPT 创建了一个可预测实验结果的模型。与 ChatGPT 有关的话题是近几年的新生物,体现了高考命题的与时俱进。 2. 完形填空:文章讲述作者穿了很多年的一件衬衣虽然很旧,但它仍然是作者的最爱。高考完形填空中选择贴近生活的小事来命题的频率还是只增不减的。 3. 应用文写作:此篇作文的写作要求是推荐一项你在周末经常进行的娱乐活动。推荐信是高考中常考的一种作文体裁。		1. 听力第 17 题:在听力测试中对人物关系的推断是常见题型,在这类题目中,我们要注意对话中提到的事件或情况,这可以揭示他们的关系动态。例如,讨论工作相关的事情通常表明是同事关系,而讨论个人生活则可能表明是朋友或家人。 2. 阅读理解 A 篇:应用文中数字计算题是高考常考的一个考点。本语篇中 22 题考查到了数字计算,2023 新高考全国 I 卷中阅读 A 篇应用文的 22 题考查到了数字计算题。 3. 语法填空第 60 题:语法填空侧重在语篇中考查语法知识,而第 60 题则极好地体现了对这种能力的考查。学生们需通过分析句子结构,弄清楚动作发生的时间才可以得出正确的答案。		1. 阅读理解 D 篇:本文是一篇有关心理研究的报告,科学研究报告是高考阅读 D 篇常考的文体。例如:2023·新高考全国 I 卷。 2. 完形填空:文章主要讲述了作者在读博期间,和她同在一个实验室的一位女士送给她一个电脑显示器,这让作者感到温暖,后来她又把这个显示器送给了另外一位女士。高考中完形填空关于人间真情的话题也是常考话题。 3. 读后续写:本篇续写讲述的是主人公在母亲节给母亲送的特殊礼物“承诺之花”。读后续写中人与人之间的亲情的话题是高考命题的高频考点。		1. 阅读理解 A 篇:文章介绍了四个不同的动物保护志愿者项目。高考中“人与动物”的话题是常考点。 阅读理解 D 篇:高考备考不可忽视议论文体裁的阅读,本文就重新评估手写对我们的心智能力的益处进行了讨论,培养思辨能力。 2. 语法填空:第 60 题考查的是一个介词 without,这个空是要联系上下文语境才可以填出答案,打破了固定搭配的思维模式固化。 3. 应用文写作:此文选材新颖,与 2023 年新高考全国 I 卷的作文选材十分相似。		
试卷结构	题号	考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)		考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)		考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)		考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)		考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)		
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		58.	冠词		介词		动词时态和语态		介词		形容词	
		59.	定语从句		非谓语动词		定语从句		动词时态和主谓一致		动词时态	
		60.	介词		非谓语动词		动词时态和主谓一致		非谓语动词		介词	
		61.	非谓语动词		副词		冠词		连词		名词	
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		63.	动词时态、语态和主谓一致		动词时态和主谓一致		形容词		非谓语动词		代词	
64.	名词		形容词		非谓语动词		形容词		定语从句			
65.	非谓语动词		冠词		介词		副词		非谓语动词			
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试卷		仿真模拟卷(六)/21	仿真模拟卷(七)/25	仿真模拟卷(八)/29	仿真模拟卷(九)/33	仿真模拟卷(十)/37	
【选题亮点展示】		<p>1. 阅读理解 D 篇第 35 题:主旨大意题是高考阅读理解的常考题目,考查对文章主旨的理解,近几年一般在一套卷中仅出现一个主旨大意题,平时要注意对这种题型的练习。</p> <p>2. 语法填空第 63 题:定语从句是高考的一个常考点。一般是考查定语从句的引导词。解题时先判断是限制性定语从句还是非限制性定语从句,然后根据先行词以及语境写出正确的答案。</p>	<p>1. 阅读理解 B 篇:文章讲述了巴西牙医 Felipe Rossi 创建了非政府组织 Porl sorriso,致力于为低收入且需要口腔治疗的人群提供免费的口腔治疗服务。弘扬优秀品行,传递正能量的话题也是高考中阅读理解的重要选材范围。</p> <p>阅读理解 D 篇:本文是一篇以情感心理学为话题的文章。情感心理学话题的文章经常出现在高考命题中,进行相关素材的训练是非常必要的。</p> <p>2. 阅读七选五:本文选材新颖,旅行这个话题我们已经耳熟能详了,但是正念旅行这个话题我们却比较陌生。此文与 2024·新课标 II 卷的七选五选材话题相似,介绍的是如何避免“过度旅游”的现象。</p>	<p>1. 阅读理解 C 篇:苍蝇的气味感受器在它们的生存中起到了重要的作用,文章以绿头苍蝇为例,解释了苍蝇是如何通过感受器快速探测食物的。自然生态的话题也是高考中阅读理解的重要选材范围。</p> <p>阅读理解 D 篇:本篇命题素材新颖,文章讨论了竞争在人类行为中的根源。</p> <p>2. 阅读七选五:本文选材属于文学范畴,与 2024·新课标 I 卷的七选五在选材上有相似之处。</p>	<p>1. 阅读理解 B 篇:本文是夹叙夹议文。作者主要通过自己一天晚上加完油后带着加油管开车走的事情体会到,每个人都同时是观察者和观察对象,幸福的关键在于平衡你的“I-self”和“me-self”。夹叙夹议文仍是高考阅读理解中不可忽略的一个体裁,备考应该全面、多样化。</p> <p>2. 语法填空第 62 题:历年的高考试题都不乏对不定式的考查,以填空形式出现。考查点有固定搭配、介词 to 和不定式符号 to 的判断以及不定式符号的多或少。在本题中,考查了固定搭配中不定式的用法。</p>	<p>1. 阅读理解 A 篇:本文是一篇旅游题材的应用文,正好和 2023 年新高考全国 I 卷阅读理解 A 篇的话题吻合。</p> <p>阅读理解 B 篇:文章主要介绍了 Spanglish(西班牙语和英语的混合语)的形成和演变,特别是新一代人是如何重新创造 Spanglish 的。语言学习话题的阅读理解仍是新课标的重要内容。</p> <p>2. 阅读七选五:这是一篇议论文。文章批判了“找到你热衷的爱好”这个观点,认为热衷的爱好是培养出来的,要保持兴趣成长型心态,这会帮助你保持开放和好奇,有助于培养热衷的爱好。七选五中议论文体裁仍是高考备考的重要内容,不容忽略。</p>	
试卷结构	题号	考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)	考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)	考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)	考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)	考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)	
听力	1—20	话题:1. 在线预订航班;2. 购物;3. 暑假提议;4. 新自行车;5. 应聘职位;6—7 面试注意事项;8—10 学生卡失而复得;11—13 城市马拉松;14—16 周末计划;17—20 分享韩国之旅经历	话题:1. 点餐;2. 打扰别人;3. 演出票价;4. 观看电视节目;5. 谈论语言;6—7 请病假;8—10 开放式 Wi-Fi;11—13 换房;14—16 接机;17—20 颁发奖项	话题:1. 打包;2. 活动安排;3. 建议添加公寓装饰物;4. 参加聚会;5. 网球;6—7 妈妈摔倒;8—9 看房;10—13 一些计划安排;14—17 准备晚宴;18—20 青少年的冒险经历	话题:1. 劳动节计划;2. 购物;3. 去电影院;4. 提供帮助;5. 问路;6—7 谈论以前的工作场所;8—9 观影感受;10—13 交通事故;14—17 暑假计划;18—20 扶手椅	话题:1. 担心猫淋雨;2. 提出一些建议;3. 使用体育馆;4. 赶火车;5. 电视上观看比赛;6—7 介绍工作日;8—9 发展与环境;10—13 对艺术天赋的认可与发展;14—17 帆船冲浪;18—20 日本建筑业中机器人取代老龄劳动力	
阅读	第一节	A	体裁:应用文;主题:MRF 募集医学研究资金 21. 细节理解题;22. 细节理解题;23. 推理判断题	体裁:应用文;主题:度假营地命名的艺术 21. 细节理解题;22. 细节理解题;23. 细节理解题	体裁:应用文;主题:Eden 项目的一些基本信息 21. 细节理解题;22. 细节理解题;23. 细节理解题	体裁:应用文;主题:NGS 网站的使用说明 21. 细节理解题;22. 细节理解题;23. 推理判断题	
		B	体裁:记叙文;主题:生态学家与一只鸣角鸮之间的故事 24. 细节理解题;25. 细节理解题;26. 细节理解题;27. 推理判断题	体裁:记叙文;主题:非政府组织 Porl sorriso 24. 推理判断题;25. 细节理解题;26. 推理判断题;27. 细节理解题	体裁:记叙文;主题:目的性绩效 24. 推理判断题;25. 推理判断题;26. 段落大意题;27. 推理判断题	体裁:夹叙夹议文;主题:平衡“I-self”和“me-self” 24. 推理判断题;25. 推理判断题;26. 细节理解题;27. 推理判断题	
		C	体裁:说明文;主题:考古学家研究了穴居人使用火的方式 28. 推理判断题;29. 细节理解题;30. 细节理解题;31. 推理判断题	体裁:说明文;主题:可爱经济 28. 细节理解题;29. 推理判断题;30. 细节理解题;31. 主旨大意题	体裁:说明文;主题:苍蝇通过感受器快速探测食物 28. 细节理解题;29. 细节理解题;30. 推理判断题;31. 推理判断题	体裁:说明文;主题:赤潮 28. 细节理解题;29. 段落大意题;30. 词义猜测题;31. 推理判断题	
		D	体裁:议论文;主题:独立意志的力量 32. 推理判断题;33. 词义猜测题;34. 推理判断题;35. 主旨大意题	体裁:说明文;主题:消极对抗 32. 推理判断题;33. 推理判断题;34. 词义猜测题;35. 细节理解题	体裁:议论文;主题:竞争在人类行为中的根源 32. 推理判断题;33. 词义猜测题;34. 推理判断题;35. 推理判断题	体裁:说明文;主题:习得性无助 32. 推理判断题;33. 细节理解题;34. 推理判断题;35. 推理判断题	
第二节	36—40	体裁:说明文 主题:对抗糖依赖	体裁:说明文 主题:正念旅行	体裁:说明文 主题:如何阅读经典文学作品	体裁:说明文 主题:人工智能模型 Sora 对影视产业的影响	体裁:议论文 主题:热衷的爱好需要培养	
语言运用	第一节	41—55	体裁:记叙文 主题:作者和收养的狗 Jake 相互救贖 动词及动词短语 9 个 名词 2 个 形容词和副词 4 个	体裁:记叙文 主题:一本书影响了作者的一生 动词及动词短语 8 个 名词 2 个 形容词和副词 4 个 连词 1 个	体裁:夹叙夹议文 主题:植物给作者的启示 动词及动词短语 7 个 名词 4 个 形容词和副词 4 个	体裁:记叙文 主题:为有食物过敏的小男孩定制菜品 动词及动词短语 7 个 名词 4 个 形容词和副词 4 个	
		56.	副词	名词	宾语从句	非谓语动词	介词
	57.	名词	动词时态	非谓语动词	非谓语动词	动词时态、语态和主谓一致	定语从句
	58.	动词时态和语态	冠词	动词时态	动词时态	介词	冠词
	59.	代词	代词	冠词	冠词	副词	名词
	60.	非谓语动词	介词	介词	非谓语动词	动词时态	非谓语动词
	61.	名词性从句	定语从句	名词	名词	冠词	动词时态和主谓一致
	62.	形容词	动词时态、语态及主谓一致	形容词	形容词	非谓语动词	连词
	63.	定语从句	副词	非谓语动词	非谓语动词	连词	名词
	64.	非谓语动词	形容词	代词	代词	名词	副词
65.	介词	非谓语动词	介词	介词	形容词	非谓语动词	
写作	第一节	体裁:应用文(邀请信) 话题:邀请英国朋友参观设计展览	体裁:应用文(倡议书) 话题:重拾对纸质阅读的热情	体裁:应用文(祝贺信) 话题:祝贺 Jim 在汉语演讲比赛中夺冠	体裁:说明文(图表作文) 话题:学生使用健身应用程序监控健康的调查结果	体裁:应用文(申请信) 话题:申请成为介绍学校历史和现状的志愿者	
	第二节	话题:Kate 练习体操,受到姐姐鼓励	话题:合唱比赛的意义	话题:花时间在户外,欣赏生活的简单乐趣	话题:Henry 帮助作者的写作获得成功	话题:一只狗用行动给患有自闭症的孩子带来欢笑	

## 仿真模拟卷(一)

(时间:120分钟 分值:150分)



卷一听力录音

## 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 does the girl like in the history area?  
A. The friendly people.  
B. The quiet environment.  
C. The comfortable chairs.
- ( )2. What is most probably the man?  
A. A librarian.                      B. An advisor.                      C. A researcher.
- ( )3. How much does each battery cost?  
A. \$ 2.5.                      B. \$ 5.                      C. \$ 10.
- ( )4. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a hotel.                      B. In a hospital.                      C. In a classroom.
- ( )5. What was the weather like in the mountains yesterday?  
A. Sunny.                      B. Snowy.                      C. Windy.

## 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. Why is Linda so excited?  
A. A newspaper e-mailed her.  
B. She got a free tour of China.  
C. Her article will be published.
- ( )7. What would Linda rather do?  
A. Receive a cash bonus.  
B. Visit Beijing with family.  
C. Work for the newspaper.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

- ( )8. When is the dinner party?  
A. On May 29th.                      B. On June 1st.                      C. On June 3rd.
- ( )9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Colleagues.                      B. Friends.                      C. Couple.
- ( )10. Why will the man get to the office earlier?  
A. To do some decorations.  
B. To meet some clients.  
C. To book some tickets.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

- ( )11. What was the man's opinion on his job in China?  
A. Rewarding.                      B. Boring.                      C. Easy.
- ( )12. What did the woman initially plan to study?  
A. Mechanical engineering.  
B. Business administration.  
C. Hotel management.
- ( )13. What did the woman realize through her gap year experience?  
A. It was challenging to work abroad.  
B. The planned major wasn't suitable for her.  
C. She desired to set up her own business.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

- ( )14. What are the speakers doing?  
A. Editing videos.  
B. Practising making up.  
C. Having an interview.
- ( )15. What does Jennifer do as an influencer?  
A. She promotes products for companies.  
B. She tells jokes the audience like.  
C. She rates online platforms.
- ( )16. How is Jennifer like in her videos?  
A. Cautious.                      B. Forgiving.                      C. Humorous.
- ( )17. What problem is Jennifer facing?  
A. Marriage crisis.                      B. Family objection.                      C. Privacy loss.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

- ( )18. What made the speaker excited in Yunnan?  
A. A bird wave.  
B. A pleasant sound.  
C. A long-desired bird.

- ( )19. What happened to the speaker in Sweden?  
A. He saw an ordinary bird.  
B. He was cheated by other bird watchers.  
C. He took a photo of a rare bird.
- ( )20. What is a benefit of bird watching according to the speaker?  
A. Enriching people's spiritual life.  
B. Showing the beautiful environment.  
C. Raising awareness of protecting nature.

## 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

## UK's best long-distance walks

## Hadrian's Wall Trail

Entire length: 83 miles

You can see the rich Roman history along the way, not just the wall itself, but also remains of important Roman forts and good museums. This walk brings you scenic variety that stretches from the modern cityscapes to the sandstone shades, and from the wasteland heights to green rural scenes.

## Great Glen Way

Entire length: 73 miles

The Great Glen Way long-distance trail passes the foot of the UK's highest mountain, follows the lakeside of Loch Ness, and crosses the Scottish Highlands. The castles scattered along the way are witness to Scotland's past.

## Coast to Coast Walk

Entire length: 192 miles

The Coast to Coast, one of Britain's classic walking routes, was originated and described by Alfred Wainwright, author of a well-known series of mountain-walking guide books. Walk this trail for the feeling of crossing England from the Irish Sea to the North Sea, and to explore the national parks of the Lake District.

## Channel Island Way

Entire length: 110 miles

This long-distance walk along the islands to the south of England takes you island hopping to see well preserved WWII fortifications, rugged cliffs, quiet villages and a fantastic range of pubs. Each of the eight Channel Islands has their own separate character.

- ( )21. What is special about the Hadrian's Wall Trail?  
 A. Roman history. B. Rural life.  
 C. Beautiful landscapes. D. Coastal scenery.
- ( )22. What do Great Glen Way and Coast to Coast Walk have in common?  
 A. Passing by castles. B. Enjoying lake scenery.  
 C. Crossing highlands. D. Lying in national parks.
- ( )23. Who will be most interested in this leaflet?  
 A. Catherine, who is fond of reading.  
 B. Julie, who enjoys taking photos.  
 C. Andrew, who is interested in history.  
 D. Tommy, who likes outdoor activities.

**B**

Mark Brown, 57, had been making films for 30 years, but he found himself feeling tired of it. "I thought, things can only go downhill." Brown knew he needed to do something else—but what? A few years earlier, he had bought his childhood house and moved in. While Brown wondered about a second career in gardening, he heard a different internal voice. "That child who used to love drawing whispered to me down the years," he said. Some unacknowledged longing in him was brought out.

There was a great oak tree near his home. It had stood out to his young self as a fantastical giant—a treasure home to birds, insects and animals. There was a cave inside. We used to squeeze in through this hole. He decided to lock himself away for two months to draw it in all its glorious detail.

"While I was drawing," he said, "there came moments when it was as though the tree was drawing itself. I had spent so much time playing in it. I could feel it. It was deep inside me." His finished oak held "a real power", he said. "As you walk towards it, it just grows." Brown became a tree portraitist.

Over the next few years, he travelled across Britain and spent days with the trees selected with the help of the Ancient Tree Forum, the Tree Council and the Woodland Trust. Brown has started work on a 20-drawing series of Britain's most important ash trees. "These beautiful old ash trees are going to be lost to us," he says. "They are 350 years old and they are dying because of a disease that we've spread."

"Drawing is not only an act of care and a demand for preservation, but it gives me that interface between my passion for the natural

world and my creativity," Brown says. It has also given him a different perspective on the passage of time. "I'm an old man yet I'm only 71, and some of the trees I've drawn are 1,000 years old. When I'm with them and when I draw them, I think about the end of my life and the brief nature of human life that passes momentarily beneath them."

- ( )24. What did Brown do at the age of 57?  
 A. He moved into his old house.  
 B. He awakened a childhood interest.  
 C. He reached the peak of his life.  
 D. He developed a passion for gardening.
- ( )25. What can we learn about the oak tree and Brown?  
 A. It helped him start a new career.  
 B. It linked him with the world.  
 C. He built a tree house in it.  
 D. He studied creatures in it.
- ( )26. What is Brown working on?  
 A. Setting up tree organizations.  
 B. Looking for cures for tree diseases.  
 C. Drawing to call for protection for trees.  
 D. Travelling to select important trees in Britain.
- ( )27. What does he feel when Brown is with trees?  
 A. Time is endless.  
 B. Human life is temporary.  
 C. Nature is dynamic.  
 D. Life-long learning is crucial.

**C**

Come up with something at least 10 characters long. Include numbers, at least one symbol, and—just to be safe. Oh, and make it something you'll remember, of course. Yes, passwords are maddening, but their days are numbered; passkeys are here to make passwords obsolete.

With passkeys you don't have to remember—or make up—anything. When you register to use a site or app, your device generates two mathematically linked keys: a public key and a private key. The public key stays on the servers of the app or website you're signing in to. The private key, a long string of characters, is stored only on your device. When you sign in, the server, like the guard at the gate, presents a challenge to your device. Your device responds by using the private key as your personal signature or

authorization. You then use your PIN (Personal Identification Number), fingerprint, facial recognition, or similar means to unlock your device to approve the signature, and the server then matches your signature with your corresponding public key. Your private passkey is safe because there's no way to get a private key from a public key.

Because passkeys are generated for a specific site or app, they won't work on phishing sites (those that look just like your bank's website, for example, and steal your password when you try to sign in). Passkeys are also immune to social engineering attacks, because you don't know the passkey; only your device does.

Even though passkeys are as foolproof a solution as has ever existed, Jonathan S. Weissman, a cybersecurity expert in the Rochester Institute of Technology, says many people will stick with what they're comfortable with.

Andrew Shikiar, director of the FIDO Alliance (线上快速身份验证联盟), agrees that people resist change, but believes that consumers eventually adapt to new technologies. "We'll come to a point where we look back on passwords like we do the dial phone," he predicts.

- ( )28. What does the underlined word "obsolete" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?  
 A. Out of trouble. B. Out of reach.  
 C. Out of hand. D. Out of date.
- ( )29. What is the second paragraph mainly talking about concerning passkeys?  
 A. Its composition. B. Its mechanics.  
 C. Its characteristics. D. Its application.
- ( )30. What can be inferred about passkeys from Paragraphs 3 and 4?  
 A. They're phishing-resistant.  
 B. They're stored by specific apps.  
 C. They became an immediate success.  
 D. They'll change automatically for safety.
- ( )31. What attitude does Shikiar have towards the prospect of passkeys?  
 A. Doubtful. B. Cautious.  
 C. Optimistic. D. Dismissive.

**D**

Power often boosts an employee's creativity because being powerful liberates the individual from restrictions. However, new

research shows that employees who are not in positions of power can become more creative when given time to “warm up” to a task by engaging in the creative task more than once.

“This is important because when people with more power are able to express their creative ideas more than those with less power, which leads to a rich-get-richer dynamic that strengthens these power imbalances,” said Brian Lucas, assistant professor in the Cornell University. “Understanding ways to boost the creativity of lower-power workers can help them find the right way to deal with this low-power disadvantage,” Lucas said.

Lucas and his colleagues conducted two studies to reach their conclusion. In the first study, they divided the creative idea generation session into two rounds consisting of a one-minute “warm up” followed by a second round in which the participants could take as long as they wanted. Participants were randomly assigned to a high-power condition or a low-power condition, and feelings of power were generated with a role manipulation (操纵) where participants were given a leadership role with control over resources (high power) or an employee role with no control over resources (low power). The study found that high-power individuals were more creative than low-power individuals in the warm-up round. There was no difference, though, in creativity in the second round.

In the second study, the researchers gave them a different creative task and increased the number of rounds from two sessions to five, taking as long as they like to complete the task. Similar to the first study, the study found that high-power individuals were more creative than low-power individuals in the first round. But the creativity of low-power individuals caught up to the creativity of the high-power individuals after the first round.

“The low-power warm-up effect suggests a simple intervention that empowers all employees to tap their creative potential and overcomes power imbalances in the workplace: when pursuing creative work, let employees warm up first,” Lucas said.

- ( ) 32. Why does Lucas think it important to boost the creativity of lower power workers?
- It maintains power imbalances.
  - It motivates their ambition to catch up.
  - It creates a competitive work environment.
  - It encourages a workplace with more equality.

- ( ) 33. How did Lucas and his co-authors stimulate feelings of power in the participants?
- Through a creative task with time limits.
  - Through providing them with different positions.
  - Through a competition between leaders and employees.
  - Through assigning them to different conditions intentionally.
- ( ) 34. How did the second study differ from the first study?
- It had fewer rounds.
  - It involved more participants.
  - Participants had a changed task.
  - Participants' creativity gap became wider.
- ( ) 35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- Power tends to encourage creative ideas
  - Changing tasks boosts all the employees' creativity
  - Warm-up time corrects creativity power imbalances
  - Low-power individuals outperform the high-power ones

### 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。

Today, what we have, is an always-in-your-pocket, 24/7 news cycle. When you open a news app, you'll notice a brief moment when the “old news” is still there. In a flash, the ancient history of a few hours ago is swept away for the next “breaking news”. 36. \_\_\_\_\_ It's endless, but you had better keep up.

Researchers introduce this world to the phrase, “noise bottleneck”. A noise bottleneck is where we are overwhelmed with so much information or noise that our cognitive abilities can't keep up. 37. \_\_\_\_\_ Thus, while our attention can watch hours of videos, our long-term learning processes can't.

38. \_\_\_\_\_ We watch TV holding our phones, and we listen to music while shopping. However, the human brain might have structural limitation rooted in the cognitive architecture which causes the slowing down that occurs when two tasks are performed at the same time.

In short, your brain is not as good as you think it is. You are a human being who can only take in so much a day. Understanding the noise bottleneck allows us to fix it. So, here are three tips to get you going:

Clear your content—set up a new account on social media and follow only accounts or people that you think are really valuable.

Single-task—you don't need to rid the phone but do rid the distractions. 39. \_\_\_\_\_ Say, “I will only read this magazine after dinner.” Multitasking is for show; single-tasking is for pros.

Accept your limits—you'll never read all the news. Accept you can only choose two or three and embrace that fact. 40. \_\_\_\_\_ You're getting more out of those few than that “super-productive” person on social media who says they read five books a week. After all, it's better to have a little remembered than a lot forgotten.

- Give yourself a time limit or restriction if it helps.
- Every second, you are presented with new information.
- Don't beat yourself up that you're being unproductive.
- Breaking through the noise bottleneck is a legendary idea.
- The matter is made worse by our modern addiction to multitasking.
- Multitasking has dramatically changed the way we use information.
- Our brains have limited resources spread across numerous functions.

### 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四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Eli walked to school every day, a familiar routine that never failed to bring him a sense of peace. The school day 41 with the bell, and Eli would walk home. His 42 often included a shortcut through a vacant lot where beautiful flowers and trees were growing wild.

One particular day, Eli's eyes were caught by a 43 of blue in the old maple tree on the vacant lot. A blue bird had flown into the tree, 44 loudly as it landed on a low branch. Eli watched as the bird flew up to higher branches and 45 into the distance.

With the bird gone, Eli noticed something 46. The branch where the bird had been sitting wasn't empty. There was a bright red balloon hanging from it, 47 gently in the breeze. 48, Eli walked towards the tree for a closer look. It was a flat balloon. Eli 49 that balloons were a form of 50 and wondered what if a bird tried to 51 it. He reached out to grab the balloon, 52 to throw it away.

But as he picked up the balloon, Eli noticed a 53 attached to it, which read “These beautiful trees are the home of some special birds. Let's do our bit to 54 them.” Having seen this, Eli 55 put back the balloon and walked at a brisk pace towards his home.

- ( ) 41. A. started B. continued  
C. ended D. worked
- ( ) 42. A. route B. direction  
C. plan D. goal
- ( ) 43. A. block B. flash  
C. leaf D. light
- ( ) 44. A. crying B. shouting  
C. singing D. screaming
- ( ) 45. A. faded B. followed  
C. went D. fell
- ( ) 46. A. amazing B. familiar  
C. unusual D. important
- ( ) 47. A. swaying B. waving  
C. floating D. flowing
- ( ) 48. A. Curious B. Serious  
C. Upset D. Scared
- ( ) 49. A. said B. knew  
C. found D. confirmed
- ( ) 50. A. toy B. gift  
C. litter D. material
- ( ) 51. A. eat B. kick  
C. attain D. take
- ( ) 52. A. ceasing B. intending  
C. hesitating D. pretending
- ( ) 53. A. letter B. paper  
C. note D. poster
- ( ) 54. A. preserve B. keep  
C. watch D. trap
- ( ) 55. A. secretly B. carefully  
C. really D. ultimately

**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 Duan inkstone, one of the four most famous inkstones in China, 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (originate) in the mountains by the Duanxi River in Guangdong Province. Since the Tang Dynasty, it has been the 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (centre) region for Duan inkstone production and even today, most of the villagers still earn their living by making inkstones.

Throughout hundreds of years, villagers have developed

58. \_\_\_\_\_ scientific production system. The process involves stone selection, material screening, shape designing, carving, and wooden box matching, among 59. \_\_\_\_\_ stone selection and carving are the two most important steps.

Purple 60. \_\_\_\_\_ colour, Duan inkstones are glossy and as smooth as silk. They enjoy a great reputation as they never crack even when 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (place) in low temperatures. It is a long and 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (labor) process to handpick flawless Duan stones. Miners dig in tunnels less than one metre high at the riverside, and using tools such as dynamite (炸药) 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (forbid).

Carving involves good conception, and highlights the fine shape of the stones and carving skills. In addition to natural designs, flying dragons, flowers and birds, figures, mountains and waters are common 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (image) carved on the stones. The matching boxes are also carefully chosen and are often made of purple sandalwood and rosewood. The Duan inkstone has various styles, and new-style products are designed one after another 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) increased export demands.

**第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)**

**第一节(满分 15 分)**

你校上周在学校礼堂举办了一次讲座,主题为“学校生活中时间管理的重要性”。请你给学校英文报写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 讲座的内容;
2. 学生的反响;
3. 你的收获。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

**A meaningful lecture**

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**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。

I drew in a breath, let it out against the backseat window, and scratched the word AWFUL on the fogged glass.

Dad glanced at me through the rearview mirror (后视镜). “Alex, this will be a nice opportunity for you to see your grandparents.”

The car turned onto a familiar dirt road. We’re getting farther from the city. Farther from Internet access. Farther from the computer camp.

“Cheer up, Alex! There will be another computer camp soon,” said Mum. “Probably even this summer.”

All my programming friends would be coding at the computer camp this week while I was stuck on the farm. I didn’t say a word. Finally, the car pulled into Granny and Granddad’s driveway. A thin line of trees came into sight.

I liked visiting the farm on spring breaks before I started doing coding camps...and before I knew how badly I could mess things up.

The car engine wasn’t off when Granny bounded (跳跃着跑) towards us. I watched from the backseat as Dad and Mum hugged Granny. I slowly dragged myself out of the car. Gravity seemed abnormally strong.

“You two deserve a vacation,” Granny was saying. “Alex will be fine—he loves being on the farm.” She meant loved. Alex loved being on the farm.

During lunch Granny asked, “Why so sad, Alex?” I kept silent. Why? They were really acting as if nothing had happened during my last visit. For a second, my eyes caught Granny’s. Could I ask her if her goats had destroyed all her next-door neighbour, Mr Jackson’s flowers because I lifted the latch (门闩) and let out the goats? Was Mr Jackson still angry with me for having brought him such a great loss?

“I’m fine,” I mumbled (咕哝), “just missing the coding camp this week. Coding’s just something I’m good at.”

Mummy nodded. “Ah, that sounds disappointing, but the farm will bring you something different.”

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

**Paragraph 1:**

*After lunch, I was on my own when, out of nowhere, there’s Mr Jackson.* \_\_\_\_\_

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**Paragraph 2:**

*Instead, Mr Jackson yelled, “Great to see you here, Alex! I need your help with a lamb’s birth.”* \_\_\_\_\_

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