

英语试题

2026.04

注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题;第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。共 10 页、150 分。
2. 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。
3. 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。
4. 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,请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。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。每段对话读两遍。

1. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Unpacking boxes. B. Moving house. C. Selling an apartment.

2. What does the man plan to do?

- A. Reserve a table. B. Decorate a restaurant. C. Read online comments.

3. What can the man play?

- A. Piano. B. Violin. C. Drum.

4. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a taxi. B. In a hotel. C. At a bus station.

5. What did the woman order?

- A. A birthday cake. B. Some flowers. C. Lovely balloons.

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 小题。

6. What is the man most satisfied with about the apartment?

- A. The surroundings. B. The location. C. The furniture.

7. What is the current rent?

- A. \$ 210 a month. B. \$ 200 a month. C. \$ 180 a month.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

8. What does the woman think of shadow puppetry?

- A. It is disappearing.
B. It is easy to learn.
C. It's popular with the young.

9. What is the man's attitude toward shadow puppetry?
A. Doubtful. B. Uncertain. C. Appreciative.
10. What does the woman expect schools to do?
A. Start online lessons.
B. Gain financial support.
C. Organize relevant activities.
- 听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 小题。
11. How many kinds of hot pot are mentioned?
A. Four. B. Three. C. Two.
12. What does the man invite the woman to do this weekend?
A. Try Chinese hot pot. B. Enjoy a pizza. C. See a movie.
13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Family relatives. C. Waiter and customer.
- 听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 小题。
14. Who invented skateboarding?
A. Monica. B. Sailors in California. C. Some surfers.
15. What does the woman always wear for safety?
A. Black trousers. B. Wrist guards. C. Baseball caps.
16. What is the key to winning a game?
A. Their tricks. B. Their speed. C. Their balance.
- 听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 小题。
17. What does the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* explore?
A. Travel plans. B. Life and death. C. Cancer treatment.
18. What did the characters do in Netherlands?
A. Buy some books. B. Meet a writer. C. Study medicine.
19. What first inspired John Green to write the novel?
A. A girl's death.
B. His travel experience.
C. Hospital volunteer work.
20. When was the novel published?
A. In 2012. B. In 2011. C. In 2010.

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

Spring break camping could transform your entire perspective on outdoor adventures. The right campground offers something more valuable than luxury facilities—unforgettable experiences in America's most beautiful landscapes.

Campgrounds	Activities	Facilities	Reservation
Canyonlands National Park Needles District Campground	The area is ideal for photography and exploring unique rock formations. Climbing opportunities, as well as road and mountain biking opportunities are available in nearby natural areas.	Picnic tables, toilets and drinking water. Cell phone service is not available at this campground.	Reserve through <i>recreation.gov</i> 2 – 3 months ahead.
South Llano River State Park	The river provides natural swimming opportunities. Mountain biking and riding are also available. Wildlife viewing is a highlight, with bird-watching blinds and various animals frequently spotted.	Restrooms with showers, picnic tables, fire rings, Wi-Fi, and pet-friendly areas.	Reserve through the park office by phone at 325-446-3994.
Joshua Tree National Park	The park offers many miles of backcountry dirt roads for four-wheel drive vehicles to explore. You'll also be able to watch the stars thanks to minimal light pollution, plus exceptional rock climbing opportunities.	Restrooms and picnic tables. Bring all your own food, water, and supplies. Cell phone reception is very limited.	Make reservations through <i>recreation.gov</i> ten days ahead.
Mather Campground in Grand Canyon National Park	You can go for day hikes or cycle in the park, with bike rentals and guided tours offered nearby. The park also provides family programs and night sky observation events.	Picnic tables, toilets and drinking water. There is no cell phone reception or internet connectivity available in this area.	Make reservations through <i>recreation.gov</i> two weeks ahead.

You'll find your ideal spot among these destinations. Pack your tent, grab your equipment, and don't forget a good weather app—nature's awakening won't wait. Your next outdoor experience is just a campsite reservation away.

21. Where will you go if you camp with your dog?

- A. Canyonlands National Park. B. Joshua Tree National Park.
C. South Llano River State Park. D. Grand Canyon National Park.

22. Which activity do Joshua Tree National Park and Mather Campground both provide?

- A. Star observing. B. Rock climbing.
C. Mountain hiking. D. Wildlife viewing.

23. What are the campers expected to do?
- A. Book in advance. B. Bring picnic tables.
C. Download various apps. D. Prepare high-quality phones.

B

Today, there is an ongoing debate between organized sports and unstructured free play among parents and experts. Organized sports are activities governed by rules and often supervised (监督) by coaches or organizations, which benefit children's physical fitness and promote interpersonal communication. However, unstructured free play allows children to explore their interests and creativity without adult monitoring.

While there is high value in free play, I'd like to share an experience of how traveling with my daughter's American soccer team to play soccer in Germany led me to also appreciate the value of universal structured sports.

In Germany, the interactions that my daughter and her teammates had with the players on the German teams struck me the most. All of the girls on both sides were nervous at first and felt hesitant about expressing themselves. The communication barrier was intimidating, but the universality of the sport and the love of the game helped to break the ice pretty quickly.

After the first match, instead of leaving the field after giving high fives, two of the girls from the local German team ran to their locker room and returned with a radio. The coaches sat all of the girls from both teams in one giant circle, and they went around and gave ideas of favorite songs and artists. Then, they all stood up together and danced to some of the commonly favored songs. The girls did not all speak the same language, but they communicated through the universal activities of play.

As someone who has researched and taught about play for several years, I have known about the universality of play and many studies showing its benefits. But being able to witness firsthand the ability of play to unite teenage girls from different cultures was one of the most powerful experiences I've had as a psychologist and as a parent. And, of course, the rewards of that experience were felt deeply by my daughter—and by all of the players—and will remain with them for many years to come.

24. What is an advantage of organized sports?
- A. Encouraging imagination. B. Enhancing social interaction.
C. Offering self-directed activities. D. Prioritizing problem-solving abilities.
25. What does the underlined word "intimidating" in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Frightening. B. Entertaining. C. Inspiring. D. Exhausting.
26. What did the girls do after the first match?
- A. They exchanged gifts. B. They bonded through music.
C. They held a singing competition. D. They discussed their favorite sports.

27. What does the author convey in the last paragraph?

- A. She once dismissed organized sports.
- B. She coached her daughter's soccer team.
- C. She values the positive influence of the play.
- D. She enjoys cross-cultural communication.

C

We've all been there. A breakup leaves you heartbroken, a family argument shakes your world, or work stress makes every day feel like a marathon. And suddenly, you are hitting the gym multiple times a week, signing up for courses you never intended to take, or buying clothes and tools as if your life depended on them.

From an evolutionary perspective, when a stressor threatens our emotional balance, the nervous system seeks **quick wins**. These quick wins release dopamine, the brain's feel-good chemical. Unfortunately, they also fuel thoughtless behavior, whether it is shopping or taking on multiple new projects at once.

Research on retail therapy(购物疗法) shows that making choices about purchases can actually restore a sense of personal control when people feel sad or powerless. Choosing what to buy can reduce sadness because it gives the feeling of control over one's environment, even if the purchase itself has little long-term value. Losing control in one area of life pushes the brain to regain it somewhere else, and buying something or starting a project provides the same feeling.

While those behaviors can make us feel good in the moment, it is rarely sustainable. Pushing ourselves toward productivity or chasing dopamine through purchases does not resolve the emotional problems. Over time, this pattern reduces emotional resources. People who push themselves constantly without dealing with the emotional context are more likely to experience exhaustion. Emotion-driven projects and purchases can temporarily lift mood, but do not restore emotional balance.

Life's low points can push us into overdrive, making us feel that doing something is better than sitting with discomfort. That instinct is natural. The most powerful growth happens not from busyness or quick dopamine fixes, but from intentional action grounded in emotional awareness. When we notice our problems and act consciously, we can transform thoughtless behavior into sustainable strength.

28. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

- A. To present a common phenomenon.
- B. To introduce different living habits.
- C. To provide solutions to daily stresses.
- D. To explain some emotional problems.

29. What can we infer about "quick wins"?

- A. They bring long-lasting benefits.
- B. They lead to sadness and tiredness.
- C. They remove thoughtless behavior.
- D. They help regain a sense of control.

30. What will happen if people rely on emotional-driven projects?
- A. They will build up confidence.
 - B. They will achieve emotional balance.
 - C. They will consume emotional resources.
 - D. They will address the emotional context.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Where Can We Get a Sense of Control?
 - B. Why Do We Act Crazily When Feeling Down?
 - C. What Role Does Dopamine Play in Our Mood?
 - D. How Can We Transform Thoughtless Behavior?

D

As artificial intelligence-powered prosthetic (义肢的) arms become more common, one key question stands out: Will people truly feel that these devices are part of their bodies? To explore this, a group of scientists conducted new research.

Traditional prosthetics research has focused on control methods that enable devices to respond accurately to user intentions, often by detecting bio-signals. This time, researchers used virtual reality to create the illusion (错觉) that a participant's biological arm had been replaced with a robotic prosthetic. Participants performed reaching tasks while the virtual prosthetic arm autonomously moved toward the target. The researchers systematically varied how long the movement lasts across six levels, ranging from 125 milliseconds (毫秒) to 4 seconds. After each trial, participants evaluated multiple dimensions including body ownership, sense of agency, usability, and social impressions of the robot.

Researchers found that when prosthetic limbs move at a suitable pace with a movement time of about one second instead of 125 milliseconds, participants report the strongest sense of body ownership and usability. The findings challenge the assumption that high speed is the most important measure of quality in prosthetic design, showing instead that natural movement timing is essential for user acceptance.

At the same time, advances in machine learning and AI are opening the door to prosthetic limbs that can act on their own. Future systems may assess a complex situation and provide support through autonomous or semi-autonomous movement. However, when a limb moves independently, users may experience it as “unsettling” or “not part of my body.” That reaction poses a significant obstacle to widespread acceptance.

Looking ahead, the research team plans to explore how long-term use changes perception. People often begin to experience frequently used tools as if they were part of their body. With continued daily use, even a fast and highly capable robotic limb may start to feel normal, easier to operate, and more like part of one's own body.

32. How did the new research study prosthetics?
- A. By detecting biosignals from users' muscles.
 - B. By focusing on conventional control methods.
 - C. By using virtual reality to imitate a robotic arm.
 - D. By asking participants to wear real prosthetic arms.
33. What can we learn about the study results?
- A. Faster prosthetic movement leads to stronger body ownership.
 - B. Natural movement timing matters more than high speed.
 - C. Users prefer prosthetics that act completely on their own.
 - D. The sense of agency is unrelated to movement speed.
34. What might be a challenge for the acceptance of prosthetic limbs?
- A. High cost of production.
 - B. Complexity of the system.
 - C. Lack of advanced technology.
 - D. Unease about self-moving limbs.
35. What does the follow-up study focus on?
- A. Frequencies of using prosthetics.
 - B. Improvement of arm appearance.
 - C. Complete replacement of human arms.
 - D. Effects of the daily use on users' feeling.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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。

Ideally, getting discharged from the hospital should be a happy time for most patients. 36 A recent study shows 37.1% of discharged patients suffer from depression, 56.4% experience anxiety, and 48.3% report poor overall well-being. Another shows up to 30% of critically ill patients are readmitted within 90 days, which places a heavy burden on both patients and hospitals.

37 For many patients, leaving the hospital means losing the round-the-clock professional support they once had. Besides, limited access to primary care and poor discharge planning result in physical discomfort and mental stress. Around 60% patients also misinterpret medication instructions.

AI – powered tools offer an efficient solution to bridge this long-standing gap. For example, voice agents can conduct remote monitoring, track patients' responses, and send real-time alerts to human care teams. 38 One essential step is to assign a contact person for each patient, who is responsible for tracking follow-up tasks and test results, scheduling daily or weekly check-ins, and offering guidance on medical care. The contact persons can also cooperate with other healthcare providers to create a care plan tailored to the patient's specific needs. 39

Effective post-discharge support goes far beyond simple medical follow-ups and medication guidance. _____ 40 _____ When they feel supported, their anxiety eases, they follow care plans better, and their recovery process accelerates.

- A. Several factors contribute to this high rate.
- B. The core is to make patients feel seen and guided.
- C. Yet transitioning to home care often brings challenges.
- D. Inadequate follow-up care leads to serious consequences.
- E. These can ease patients' anxiety and reduce readmission rates.
- F. However, they cannot replace human-centered practical measures.
- G. They can take over repetitive and time-consuming work for medical staff.

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。

It was the mid-1980s, and armed with a Master's in Social Work, Bertha was being interviewed for a government job. The job should have been hers. Then the _____ 41 _____ placed a book in front of her and said, "Read this."

Bertha's vision had been _____ 42 _____ for years. By then, her world had narrowed to shadows and shapes. "I can't see," she said quietly.

"Yes, we just wanted to make sure," came the _____ 43 _____. "You can't take this job."

That _____ 44 _____ could have ended her story. Instead, it became a turning point that _____ 45 _____ how local people understand disability and human potential.

Bertha grew up in Shillong. By age three, something was _____ 46 _____—she fell constantly, and had to wear thick glasses. Later, doctors confirmed she _____ 47 _____ Retinitis Pigmentosa, a rare eye disease that would eventually _____ 48 _____ her sight.

Yet academically, Bertha _____ 49 _____. She skipped two grades, played the piano and taught English to neighbourhood children. In 1992, she was invited to teach in Jyoti Rota, a school for the blind. But public opinion was _____ 50 _____. A blind woman teaching blind children? Bet she can't do it. Bertha saw _____ 51 _____, not limitation. She mastered Braille(布拉耶盲文). Later, she pushed for _____ 52 _____ education, where children with and without disabilities studied together.

_____ 53 _____ came gradually: the National Child Welfare Award, the State Teacher Award and so on. Her _____ 54 _____ to young people: "It's not unusual to be ashamed and _____ 55 _____. Don't blame society. Work with it. That is how the world changes."

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. trainee | B. interviewer | C. candidate | D. competitor |
| 42. A. growing | B. improving | C. failing | D. widening |
| 43. A. advice | B. doubt | C. warning | D. reply |
| 44. A. rejection | B. change | C. quarrel | D. impression |
| 45. A. preserved | B. limited | C. reflected | D. reshaped |
| 46. A. wrong | B. typical | C. normal | D. natural |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 47. A. treated | B. discovered | C. developed | D. knew |
| 48. A. recover | B. weaken | C. protect | D. take |
| 49. A. excelled | B. struggled | C. quitted | D. hesitated |
| 50. A. gentle | B. sharp | C. favorable | D. popular |
| 51. A. possibility | B. value | C. difficulty | D. pressure |
| 52. A. separate | B. inclusive | C. traditional | D. private |
| 53. A. Criticism | B. Recognition | C. Fortune | D. Empathy |
| 54. A. reward | B. heritage | C. message | D. request |
| 55. A. laid off | B. given up | C. taken in | D. turned down |

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Famous Chinese painter and writer Feng Jicai once said, “Old and new books hold diverse 56 (meaning). New books take you into unknown worlds, while old books often leave you humbled by the limits of your knowledge.”

That view is resonating (引起共鸣) with China's younger readers, who 57 (draw) to the charm of old books, 58 (specific) the sense of history and the passage of time. 59 trend was evident at last year's “The Temple of Earth and Me” Beijing Book Fair.

The fair featured 13 themed sections, among 60 the “Old Books, New Knowledge” section has emerged as a focal point, as it combines exhibitions, sales, events, and publishing initiatives 61 (create) what organizers call “an interactive reading space with cultural depth.”

For many book fair-goers, old books stand out 62 a unique presence among the thousands of new titles on sale each year. “Old books carry knowledge from years past. Today, by reusing them, we also embrace sustainable 63 (consume), which reduces waste,” said Sun Chun, a manager at the shop.

Whether visitors hope to collect an edition with historical character, hunt for rare historical relics, 64 simply come across a copy marked with a former reader's notes, the fair invites them to wander through the book stands slowly and choose carefully, 65 (absorb) in the smell of ink and the sense of time captured in old pages.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,你校将在五一国际劳动节期间开展“走进社区”社会实践活动。请你给你校交换生 Peter 写一封电子邮件,邀请他参加,内容包括:

1. 告知活动安排;
2. 说明活动意义。

注意:

1. 词数80左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

Dear Peter,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

Lila wiped the sweat from her forehead, as she put a chip bag into a garbage bin. As a member of her school's volunteer club, it was the third Saturday in a row she had spent cleaning this part of Colombia's Turbo coast—where plastic waste was everywhere. The tide had just gone out, leaving tiny plastic pieces dropped on the sand.

She was about to pack her things when a brown shape moved quickly past her boot. A fiddler crab(招潮蟹), with its one big claw lifted up, dug hard into a pile of the tiny plastic pieces. Lila bent down, feeling curious—then gave a little cry: the crab took a bright blue small plastic piece with its claw and disappeared into a hole in the sand. Over the next three days, she checked the place every day: the plastic bits around the holes became less, and by the fourth day, the pile was almost gone.

Her heart beat fast, and she sent an email to the marine biology group of her university. Dr. Marquez wrote back soon, asking her to come to the lab. “We have studied these crabs for months—their digestive enzymes(酶) break down tiny plastic pieces more quickly than sunlight or waves,” he said. “But their living place is getting smaller—construction and littering are destroying their holes. If we lose these crabs, this coast will lose its best way to fight against plastic pollution.”

That evening, Lila walked slowly on the beach as the crabs moved quickly around her feet, their claws making soft clicking sounds as they pulled plastic pieces into their holes. For weeks, she had felt her cleaning work was just a small part of the whole problem—but in these small animals, she saw a little hope. “I must do something to protect these crabs.” Her voice was firm.

注意:

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

Soon she got a plan. _____

The video attracted wide attention. _____

2026 届高三 4 月模拟考试

英语试题参考答案

听力

1 – 5 BCBAB 6 – 10 CAACC 11 – 15 CAACB 16 – 20 ABBCA

阅读理解

21 – 23 CAA 24 – 27 BABC 28 – 31 ADCB 32 – 35 CBDD 36 – 40 CAFEB

完形填空

41 – 45 BCDAD 46 – 50 ACDAB 51 – 55 ABBCD

语法填空

56. meanings 57. are drawn 58. specifically 59. The 60. which
61. to create 62. as 63. consumption 64. or 65. absorbed

第四部分 写作

第一节 Possible version:

Dear Peter,

How is everything going? I'm writing to tell you a piece of good news.

Our school will organize a social practice activity during the May Day holiday. We are going to visit a nearby community to do some voluntary work, such as cleaning public areas and helping the elderly.

This activity is meaningful because not only does it enrich our spare time but also it helps us develop a sense of responsibility. It's also a good chance to experience real life.

Would you like to join us? Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 Possible version:

Soon she got a plan. She decided to film the fiddler crabs carrying plastic pieces into their holes and explained how they broke down microplastics with their enzymes. That afternoon, she returned to the beach with her phone, quietly filming the tiny creatures at work. She knelt on the sand patiently, trying not to disturb them, and recorded every careful movement of their claws. Then she edited the clips into a short, heartfelt video, narrating their vital role in protecting the coast, and finally shared it online, along with a title: "These crabs are our best defense—we can't let them fight alone."

The video attracted wide attention. Numerous people liked it and shared the clips across social media, moved by the crabs' silent effort and the girl's kindness. Volunteers poured in from neighbouring towns, bringing buckets, gloves, and donations for marine conservation. Dr. Marquez's lab launched a community science project, training volunteers to monitor crab holes and record their activities. What began as a single idea turned into a movement, proving that even small actions, when rooted in care and purpose, can spark meaningful changes.

听力原文

Text 1 搬家 29

W: Be careful! Don't drop it.

M: I'm trying! It's heavier than it looks!

W: Now, put the boxes over there with care. **Moving to a new apartment is hard work**, isn't it?

Text 2 讨论新餐馆 35

M: Have you been to the new restaurant?

W: No, I haven't yet. I heard that the food is nice and the decoration is great!

M: That's pretty good! **I am going to check the reviews online first.**

Text 3 讨论演出 32

M: Did you play the drum at the music festival yesterday?

W: No, I sang a song and played the piano.

M: Sounds great! **I have learned the violin but I'm not good at it.**

Text 4 乘坐出租 34

M: Here we are. The Grand Hotel is on your right.

W: Great! How much do I owe you for the ride?

M: **The meter says eighteen dollars, please. And watch out for motorcycles before getting out!**

Text 5 花店取花 37

W: Excuse me. I'm here to pick up my order.

M: Sure, just a moment. Here you are. Wow, what a lovely cake!

W: Thanks. It's my daughter's birthday. She doesn't like balloons **so I'll decorate the room with these flowers.**

Text 6 房屋出租 83

M: Hi, I saw your ad online. Is the apartment near the subway still available?

W: Yeah, it is. The apartment is in a quiet neighborhood.

M: Is it fully furnished?

W: Yes. Two beds, a sofa, a table and a small fridge are all included.

M: **Great! That's exactly what I need!** And how much is the rent? I'm trying to stay with a \$200 budget.

W: **The rent was \$180 a month. But recently, it rose by \$30.**

M: That's a bit higher, but it's worth the price.

Text 7 介绍皮影戏 136

M: Welcome to the show. Today, our topic is shadow puppetry, also known as “皮影戏”(pí yǐng xì) in Chinese.

I'm very glad to invite my guest, an expert on traditional Chinese arts. Li Mei, could you introduce it to us?

W: It's a special Chinese art that tells stories with leather figures behind a lighted screen. **But now it's dying out, with few good artisans left.**

M: **It's so charming! How could it be dying out?**

W: People now prefer modern entertainment. Also, it's time-consuming to make puppets, and few young people want to learn it.

M: That's really a pity. Is there any way to save this wonderful art?

W: Yes. **Schools can hold workshops to spark kids' interest.** Also, we can promote shadow puppetry online to reach a wider audience and gain more support.

Text 8 讨论喜爱的食物 131

W: Oh, it's freezing cold today! So Martin, what do you Chinese feel like eating on such a cold day?

M: We love hot pot best.

W: Hot pot?

M: Eating hot pot with friends or family is the best choice in winter. It's warm and delicious. There are many kinds of hot pot. **My favorites are Sichuan hot pot and Beijing mutton hot pot.**

W: That's great! But there's no hot pot **in our school dining hall.** I'll just go there and have my favorite pizza.

M: Don't be upset. I can take you to **Chinatown to enjoy real Chinese hot pot this weekend.**

W: Really? That's so nice of you! Let's watch a film together afterwards.

Text 9 采访滑板爱好者 161

M: Hi Monica, I know you're a big fan of skateboarding. Could you introduce its origin for us?

W: Sure! Skateboarding started in California in the 1950s. **There were lots of surfers who wanted something to do when the ocean was calm, so they invented the skateboard.**

M: Got it! By the way, what's the popular fashion for skaters these days?

W: Most skaters like to wear tight jeans or black trousers. Baseball caps are popular too. Besides, a lot of skateboarders, boys and girls, have long hair.

M: Sounds interesting! But many people think skateboarding is dangerous. How do you keep safe?

W: Well, it's true we all fall sometimes and get small injuries. **So wrist guards are a must for me to keep safe!**

M: That makes sense. One last question—are there any skateboarding competitions?

W: Yes, there are! Competitions are usually held in skate parks. **The skateboarders who do the most difficult jumps or tricks win, though speed and balance also have an effect.**

Text 10 小说介绍 172

W: Hello, everyone. Today I'd like to talk about *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green, **a touching young-adult novel about questions of pain, suffering, and the desire to live and die well.** It tells the story of 16-year-old Hazel with cancer and 17-year-old Augustus, a cancer survivor who lost his leg. They meet at a support group and fall in love, but Hazel fears hurting him with her death. They share a favorite book and even **travel to the Netherlands to pay a visit to its author,** exploring the meaning of life and the fear of being forgotten together. Green's creation of this novel has a special backstory. **He was initially inspired to write the novel while working as a volunteer at a children's hospital,** but he set the story aside for 10 years. In 2010, the death of 16-year-old cancer fan deeply affected him, pushing him to rewrite the novel in 2011. He even wrote part of it in Amsterdam, and **the 2012-published novel became a huge bestseller,** touching millions of readers worldwide.

第二部分 阅读

A

【主题语境】人与社会

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了美国四处适合春假露营的营地,分别说明了各营地的特色活动、配套设施以及预订方式等信息。

21. C 细节理解题。根据 South Llano River State Park 部分 Facilities 中的“pet-friendly areas”可知,该公园允许携带宠物,因此带狗露营应去此处。故选 C。
22. A 细节理解题。根据 Joshua Tree National Park 部分的“watch the stars thanks to minimal light pollution”以及 Mather Campground 部分的“night sky observation events”可知,两个地方都可以观星。故选 A。
23. A 细节理解题。文中四个营地分别提到“Reserve through... 2 - 3 months ahead”、“Reserve through the park office by phone”、“Make reservations through... ten days ahead”、“Make reservations through... two weeks ahead”,均要求提前预订。故选 A。

B

【主题语境】人与社会

【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文章,作者通过女儿随美国足球队去德国比赛的亲身经历,论述了有组织的体育运动能够跨越文化与语言障碍,促进不同国家青少年之间的交流与融合。

24. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中“organized sports... benefit children's physical fitness and promote interpersonal communication”可知,有组织体育的好处之一是促进人际交流。故选 B。
25. A 词义猜测题。根据前文“nervous”“hesitant”以及“communication barrier”可知,语言障碍让人感到害怕、有压力,与 frightening 含义相近。故选 A。
26. B 细节理解题。根据第四段内容,比赛后两国女孩围坐在一起分享喜欢的歌曲并一起跳舞,通过音乐增进了感情。故选 B。
27. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段,作者亲眼见证了运动的力量,认为这次经历带来的积极影响会长久伴随孩子们,说明她非常重视运动带来的正面作用。故选 C。

C

【主题语境】人与自我

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文,分析了人们在情绪低落、压力大时会出现疯狂健身、购物、报课等过度行为的原因,并指出这种情绪驱动的行为只能暂时缓解情绪,无法真正解决问题,真正的成长源于有意识、有觉知的行动。

28. A 推理判断题。第一段描述了人们在失恋、家庭矛盾、工作压力大时,会疯狂健身、报课、购物等普遍现象,目的是引出话题。故选 A。
29. D 推理判断题。根据第二、三段内容,“quick wins”能释放多巴胺,且能帮人们重新获得掌控感。故选 D。
30. C 细节理解题。根据第四段“Over time, this pattern reduces emotional resources”可知,依赖情绪驱动的行为会消耗情感能量。故选 C。
31. B 主旨大意题。文章主要解释了人们情绪低落时为何会做出一些极端行为,分析背后原因并给出观点。故选 B。

D

【主题语境】人与社会

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了科学家关于人工智能义肢的研究。实验通过调节义肢移动速度,发现合适的自然节奏比高速更能让使用者产生身体归属感,同时探讨了自主运动义肢面临的接受度问题及未来研究方向。

32. C 新研究的核心方法是使用虚拟现实创造错觉,速度比较是其中的操作细节。第二段明确写道:“researchers used virtual reality to create the illusion that a participant’s biological arm had been replaced with a robotic prosthetic.”这正是新研究的核心方法——用 VR 模拟假肢体验,而非使用真实假肢。全文未提及让参与者佩戴真实假肢。新研究用的是 VR 虚拟假肢。
33. B 推理判断题。根据第三段“natural movement timing is essential for user acceptance; challenge the assumption that high speed is the most important measure”可知,研究结果挑战了高速即优质的观点,说明更快并不总是更好。故选 B。
34. D 细节理解题。根据第四段“when a limb moves independently, users may experience it as ‘unsettling’ or ‘not part of my body.’ That reaction poses a significant obstacle”可知,用户对自主运动的义肢感到不安是其普及的一大挑战。故选 D。
35. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段“explore how long-term use changes perception”以及“daily use may start to feel normal”可知,后续研究关注长期日常使用对用户感知的影响。故选 D。

七选五

【主题语境】人与社会

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文,指出患者出院后往往面临抑郁、焦虑、高再入院率等问题,并分析了问题产生的原因,进而介绍了人工智能工具和人性化实操措施相结合的解决办法,强调出院后的支持不仅是医疗跟进,更要让患者感受到被关注和引导。

36. C 前文提到理想中患者出院应是开心的事,后文则用数据表明出院患者存在抑郁、焦虑、再入院率高等问题。C 项“Yet transitioning to home care often brings challenges.”(然而,过渡到家庭护理往往会带来诸多挑战。)以转折衔接上下文,引出下文的问题,符合逻辑,故选 C。
37. A 后文具体分析了患者出院后遇困的原因,如失去全天候专业支持、初级医疗服务获取受限、出院规划不佳等。A 项“Several factors contribute to this high rate.”(有几个因素导致了这一高比例。)总领本段,引出原因分析,故选 A。
38. F 前文介绍了人工智能工具的作用,后文则提到要为每位患者安排联系人等人性化措施。F 项“However, they cannot replace human-centered practical measures.”(然而,它们无法取代以人为本的实际措施。)以转折连接,指出人工智能的局限性,引出后文的人为措施,故选 F。
39. E 前文具体阐述了为患者安排联系人、定制护理计划等措施的具体做法,这些措施的最终效果应是缓解患者问题、降低再入院率。E 项“These can ease patients’ anxiety and reduce readmission rates.”(这些措施可以缓解患者的焦虑并降低再入院率。)总结前文措施的作用,符合语境,故选 E。
40. B 前文指出有效的出院后支持远不止简单的医疗跟进和用药指导,后文说明患者感受到支持后的积极

表现。B 项“The core is to make patients feel seen and guided.”(核心是让患者感受到被关注和被引导。)点明出院后支持的核心,承接上文并引出下文的积极效果,故选 B。

完形填空

【主题语境】人与自我

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了 Bertha 因患有罕见眼疾逐渐失明,求职时遭到拒绝,却并未被命运打倒,反而投身盲校教育,推动融合教育建设,最终获得诸多荣誉,并向年轻人传递积极人生态度的故事,展现了她直面困境、突破自我、改变社会认知的精神。

41. B 考查名词词义辨析。句意:当时是 20 世纪 80 年代中期,Bertha 拥有社会工作硕士学位,正在参加一份政府工作的面试。面试官把一本书放在她面前说:“读读这个。”trainee 实习生;interviewer 面试官;candidate 候选人;competitor 竞争者。根据前文“being interviewed for a government job”可知,此处是面试官对她进行测试,故选 B。
42. C 考查动词词义辨析。句意:Bertha 的视力多年来一直在衰退。growing 增长;improving 改善;failing 衰退、变差;widening 变宽。根据后文“her world had narrowed to shadows and shapes”可知,她的视力越来越差,故选 C。
43. D 考查名词词义辨析。句意:“是的,我们只是想确认一下,”回应道,“你不能得到这份工作。”advice 建议;doubt 怀疑;warning 警告;reply 回应。前文 Bertha 表明自己看不见,此处是面试官的回答,故选 D。
44. A 考查名词词义辨析。句意:这次拒绝本可能让她的故事就此结束。rejection 拒绝;change 改变;quarrel 争吵;impression 印象。根据前文“You can't take this job.”可知,她求职遭到了拒绝,故选 A。
45. D 考查动词词义辨析。句意:相反,这成为一个转折点,重塑了当地人对残疾和人类潜能的理解。preserved 保护;limited 限制;reflected 反映;reshaped 重塑。根据后文 Bertha 的经历改变了大众对盲人的看法可知,此次转折重塑了当地人的认知,故选 D。
46. A 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:三岁时,有些事情就不对劲了——她总是摔倒,还不得不戴上厚眼镜。wrong 有问题的;typical 典型的;normal 正常的;natural 自然的。根据后文她频繁摔倒、需要戴厚眼镜可知,她的身体出现了问题,故选 A。
47. C 考查动词词义辨析。句意:后来,医生确诊她患上了视网膜色素变性,一种罕见的眼疾,最终会夺走她的视力。treated 治疗;discovered 发现;developed 患上(疾病);knew 知道。“develop a disease”为固定搭配,意为“患上某种疾病”,符合语境,故选 C。
48. D 考查动词词义辨析。句意:后来,医生确诊她患上了视网膜色素变性,一种罕见的眼疾,最终会夺走她的视力。recover 恢复;weaken 削弱;protect 保护;take 夺走。根据前文 Bertha 的视力不断衰退可知,这种病最终会让她彻底失明,“take one's sight”表示“夺走某人的视力”,故选 D。
49. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意:然而在学业上,Bertha 表现优异。excelled 表现出色;struggled 挣扎;quitted 放弃;hesitated 犹豫。根据后文“She skipped two grades, played the piano and taught English to neighbourhood children.”可知,她在学业和其他方面都表现优秀,故选 A。
50. B 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:但公众的看法十分尖锐。gentle 温和的;sharp 尖锐的、负面的;favorable 有利的;popular 受欢迎的。根据后文“A blind woman teaching blind children? Bet she can't do it.”可知,大众对她教育盲童的事持质疑、否定的态度,看法尖锐,故选 B。
51. A 考查名词词义辨析。句意:Bertha 看到的是可能性,而非局限性。possibility 可能性;value 价值;

difficulty 困难;pressure 压力。根据后文她掌握盲文、推动融合课堂可知,她没有被失明的现状限制,而是看到了做事的可能性,故选 A。

52. B 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:后来,她推动建设融合教育,让残疾和非残疾儿童一起学习。separate 分开的;inclusive 包容的、融合的;traditional 传统的;private 私人的。根据后文“children with and without disabilities studied together”可知,这种教育是融合性的,故选 B。

53. B 考查名词词义辨析。句意:认可渐渐到来:国家儿童福利奖、州教师奖等等。Criticism 批评;Recognition 认可;Fortune 运气;Empathy 共情。根据后文的各类奖项可知,她的努力得到了社会的认可,故选 B。

54. C 考查名词词义辨析。句意:她给年轻人的寄语是:“感到羞愧和被拒绝是很平常的事。不要责怪社会,要与之合作。世界就是这样改变的。”reward 奖励;heritage 遗产;message 寄语、信息;request 请求。后文的话语是她传递给年轻人的人生建议,故选 C。

55. D 考查动词短语辨析。句意:她给年轻人的寄语是:“感到羞愧和被拒绝是很平常的事。不要责怪社会,要与之合作。世界就是这样改变的。”laid off 解雇;given up 放弃;taken in 收留,欺骗;turned down 拒绝。结合前文她求职被拒的经历可知,此处指遭遇拒绝,与前文相呼应,故选 D。

语法填空

【主题语境】人与社会

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文,引用冯骥才的话引出中国年轻读者对旧书的喜爱这一现象,以北京地坛书市为例,介绍了书市中的旧书板块,阐述了旧书承载的历史意义以及阅读旧书所体现的可持续消费理念。

56. meanings 考查名词单复数。句意:新旧书籍承载着不同的意义。由 diverse 可知,meaning 应该用复数形式,故填 meanings。

57. are drawn 考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意:这一观点正引起中国年轻读者的共鸣,他们被旧书的魅力所吸引,尤其是其蕴含的历史感和时光的流逝感。分析句子结构,空处为定语从句的谓语,先行词为“young readers”,与 draw 之间为被动关系,且本文为一般现在时,故填 are drawn。

58. specifically 考查副词。句意:这一观点正引起中国年轻读者的共鸣,他们被旧书的魅力所吸引,尤其是其蕴含的历史感和时光的流逝感。空处修饰后文的名词短语,应用副词作状语,表强调,故填 specifically。

59. The 考查冠词。句意:这一趋势在上一届“我与地坛”北京书市上体现得十分明显。前文已提及年轻读者喜爱旧书这一趋势,此处为特指,故填 The。

60. which 考查定语从句。句意:书市设有 13 个主题板块,其中“旧书新知”板块成为焦点,该板块融合了展览、销售、活动和出版计划,打造出主办方所称的“有文化深度的互动阅读空间”。空处引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词“13 themed sections”,且在从句中作介词 among 的宾语,故填 which。

61. to create 考查非谓语动词。句意:书市设有 13 个主题板块,其中“旧书新知”板块成为焦点,该板块融合了展览、销售、活动和出版计划,打造出主办方所称的“有文化深度的互动阅读空间”。空处应用非谓语动词作目的状语,故填 to create。

62. as 考查介词。句意:对于许多书市参观者来说,在每年发售的数千本新书中,旧书以一种独特的存在脱颖而出。“stand out as”为固定搭配,意为“作为……脱颖而出”,故填 as。

63. consumption 考查名词。句意:旧书承载着过去的知识。如今,通过重新利用它们,我们也践行了可持续的消费,减少了浪费。根据空前的形容词“sustainable”可知,空处应填名词,故填 consumption。
64. or 考查连词。句意:无论参观者是希望收藏一版有历史特色的书,寻找珍贵的历史遗物,还是只是偶然发现一本带有前一位读者笔记的书,书市都邀请他们慢慢逛书摊,仔细挑选,沉浸在墨香和旧书页中封存的时光里。“whether...or...”为固定搭配,意为“无论……还是……”,故填 or。
65. absorbed 考查非谓语动词。句意:无论参观者是希望收藏一版有历史特色的书,寻找珍贵的历史遗物,还是只是偶然发现一本带有前一位读者笔记的书,书市都邀请他们慢慢逛书摊,仔细挑选,沉浸在墨香和旧书页中封存的时光里。分析句子结构,句中已有谓语动词 invites,空处应用非谓语动词,逻辑主语为“visitors”,根据空格后面的 in,此处应用的 sb be absorbed in 结构,与逻辑主语 visitors 是被动关系,所以答案为 absorbed。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文

【语篇解读】

1. 文体:电子邮件(书信类应用文),写给交换生 Peter,语气友好、礼貌。
2. 核心任务:把3个要点写全——五一社会实践活动安排、活动意义、邀请 Peter 参加。
3. 时态:活动安排用一般将来时,活动意义用一般现在时。

【写作思路】

1. 开头段

问好,直接说写信目的:告知五一有社会实践活动。

2. 中间段

活动安排:写清时间+简单内容,不需复杂。

活动意义:选1-2个理由,贴合劳动与实践。

3. 结尾段

正式邀请+盼回复。

第二节 读后续写

【语篇解读】本文前文讲述了 Lila 作为志愿者清理哥伦比亚海岸的塑料垃圾时,发现招潮蟹能分解塑料碎片,却因环境破坏面临生存危机,她决心采取行动保护这些螃蟹的故事。

续写需根据给定段首句展开,第一段围绕 Lila 的保护计划展开,第二段围绕视频引发的广泛关注及后续积极影响展开。

【续写思路】

第一段:段首句为“Soon she got a plan.”,应先描写 Lila 的具体计划,如拍摄招潮蟹分解塑料的视频、向当地社区宣传螃蟹的重要性、发起保护螃蟹栖息地的志愿活动(如清理海滩垃圾、设立保护标识),还可描写她邀请海洋生物实验室的 Dr. Marquez 提供专业讲解,让计划更具说服力。

第二段:段首句为“The video attracted wide attention.”,需描写视频带来的积极影响,如当地居民加入保护行动、政府出台相关措施保护海岸环境、更多志愿者参与海滩清理和螃蟹栖息地维护,最后描写海岸环境的改善和招潮蟹数量的增加,呼应前文 Lila 看到的希望,体现行动的意义。