



30⁺年创始人专注教育行业

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全品 QUANPIN MONI CHONGCIJUAN

B 模拟冲刺卷 信息卷

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冲刺信息卷(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段录音。每段录音后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

- ()1. What does the man ask the woman to do?
A. Go to the factory. B. Deliver a car.
C. Contact a customer.
- ()2. When will the movie end?
A. At 8:00. B. At 10:00. C. At 10:30.
- ()3. What will the woman give as a gift?
A. A modern painting. B. A traditional kite.
C. Paper cutting.
- ()4. Why did the woman change her job?
A. She lost interest in golf.
B. She got injured in her twenties.
C. Practising law made her earn more.
- ()5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Sports. B. Sleeping habits.
C. Physical discomfort.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段录音。每段录音后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,每小题都有5秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第6段录音,回答第6、7题。

- ()6. Why does the man talk to the woman?
A. To comfort her. B. To apologize to her.
C. To ask for help.
- ()7. What is the woman probably going to do tomorrow night?
A. Give the man a ride. B. Do her homework.
C. Attend an exam.

听第7段录音,回答第8至10题。

- ()8. Why did the woman stop reading *Robinson Crusoe*?
A. She was busy. B. She got bored of it.
C. She found it difficult.

- ()9. What level did Tom choose?
A. Level 1. B. Level 2. C. Level 3.

- ()10. What will the woman do?
A. Buy a book. B. Finish her book quickly.
C. Borrow Tom's book later.

听第8段录音,回答第11至13题。

- ()11. Where are the speakers?
A. In the man's house. B. In a clothing store.
C. In a design company.

- ()12. What does the woman say about her business?
A. It focuses on personal needs.
B. It only provides formal clothing.
C. It attracts mainly young customers.

- ()13. When will the wedding take place?
A. In one week. B. In four weeks. C. In one year.

听第9段录音,回答第14至16题。

- ()14. What inspired Trent to start climbing?
A. A picture of mountains.
B. A television documentary.
C. A biography of a climber.

- ()15. How did Trent feel during his first big climbing?
A. Nervous. B. Confident. C. Confused.

- ()16. Why did Trent decide to climb the seven peaks?
A. To gain climbing experience.
B. To realize his long-held dream.
C. To raise money for his grandpa.

听第10段录音,回答第17至20题。

- ()17. Why did Milton travel over 3,000 miles?
A. To move to California. B. To reunite with his family.
C. To do an interview in the studio.

- ()18. What happened on Monday?
A. Some cars were stolen.
B. The Johnson family called 911.
C. A roller coaster stopped working.

- ()19. Where is Six Flags Theme Park located?
A. In New York. B. In Union City. C. In Orange County.

()20. What will the viewers see first after the news?

- A. An interview. B. A weather report.
C. An advertisement.

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

Tropical (热带的) escape on Coral Island: relaxation & adventure package

Why Coral Island

Coral Island in the tropical ocean is a heaven. Its clear waters host colourful coral reefs and diverse sea life. Sandy beaches, lined with palm trees, are perfect for relaxation. The rainforest, covering 60% of the island, shelters the unique Coral Island Finch. Away from city noise, it has a laid-back feeling. There are activities for all ages, like snorkeling (浮潜) and forest hikes. On land, join guided rainforest hikes or village tours.

What to do

On the first day, we'll meet you at the airport and take you to your accommodation. In the evening, enjoy a welcome dinner. The next day, choose between snorkeling and a forest hike in the morning, and relax or play beach volleyball in the afternoon. Three-day guests check out after a last swim on the third day. Five-day guests can take a village tour and try windsurfing. From day 4 to 5, five-day guests can keep exploring.

Accommodation choices

We offer options for every budget. Beachfront Bungalows are on the beach, with air-conditioners, private baths, and ocean-view balconies. Inland Cabins, surrounded by nature, are budget-friendly with nearby shared bathrooms. The individual price is as follows.

Accommodation type	3-day	5-day
Beachfront Bungalow	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,800
Inland Cabin	\$ 600	\$ 900

(* A 50% discount is available for those under 18 years old.)

The prices include your place to stay, three meals a day, and most activities. But some specialized water sports might cost extra.

If this tropical escape on Coral Island has captured your heart, don't hesitate!

Click here to register and initiate an unforgettable adventure.

- () 21. What can tourists do on the second day of their stay on Coral Island?
- A. Snorkeling and taking a forest hike.
B. Snorkeling and playing beach volleyball.
C. Taking a village tour and trying windsurfing.
D. Taking a boat tour and exploring around the island.
- () 22. How much should a couple with a 10-year-old child pay for the 3-day Inland Cabin?
- A. \$ 1,200. B. \$ 1,500. C. \$ 1,800. D. \$ 2,400.
- () 23. Where is this text most likely from?
- A. A science report. B. A travel brochure.
C. A tourism website. D. A fashion magazine.

B

August Lamm, a writer, artist and former art influencer, hasn't owned a smartphone since 2022. Her journey to give up the smartphone began shortly after graduating from college, when she started posting pictures of her art online and got hundreds of thousands of followers. "Everything that I shared online—about my love life or my vacations or my house—all these pictures and words were feeding into my business so they would result in sales," Lamm said. Ultimately, she said the pressure to keep that up became too much, and she reached a breaking point.

At first, Lamm tried to put her phone in a drawer and didn't look at it for a whole day, which she said "was very inconvenient to everyone in my life". It took her about a year to sell her smartphone and fully commit to the dumbphone lifestyle. Her dumbphone offers only basic calling and texting.

Still, there are certain things that may feel impossible to navigate without smartphones, since they are more than just texting and scrolling (滚动) through social media. In 2025, these devices function as virtual wallets, health trackers, identification tools, and even personal assistants. However, Lamm has found solutions for the challenges. "You figure out these solutions by asking," Lamm said, "like asking the parking company if they can give you another option when you can't use parking meter (计时器), and a lot of the time they will."

When it comes to her career, Lamm says she earns more money now than she ever did as an influencer online. That's because now she only does the actual work, rather than spending hours and hours crafting posts. "When I stopped posting I sought out income sources

that existed before social media: agencies, magazines, galleries, publishers," she said. "If I hadn't spent thousands of hours trying to build a following, I could have spent that time going to galleries, taking classes, meeting people, making connections, organizing events, submitting to exhibitions and otherwise making a name for myself in the real world. I could have improved more quickly if I had not prioritized online visibility over creative development."

- () 24. What made August Lamm decide to give up the smartphone?
- A. Her addiction to the smartphone.
B. The stress from social networking.
C. Her pressure from the busy college life.
D. The sense of duty to help her followers.
- () 25. Why does the author mention the circumstances in 2025 in Paragraph 3?
- A. To stress the diversity of solutions to phone addiction.
B. To illustrate people can live well without smartphones.
C. To state the close connection between people and devices.
D. To give the fact that people are often interrupted by phones.
- () 26. What message does August Lamm want to convey in the last paragraph?
- A. One can be less reliant on social media.
B. Use smartphones only when necessary.
C. Social media do more harm than good.
D. Dumbphones are making a comeback.
- () 27. How can we best describe August Lamm according to the text?
- A. Responsible and strict.
B. Determined and adaptable.
C. Generous and charitable.
D. Fashionable and knowledgeable.

C

Researchers at Carnegie Mellon University's Robotics Institute (RI) have developed a new sensing technology, called SonicBoom. It's designed to help robots locate and identify crops using sound rather than cameras like before. The system, still in early development, could eventually assist agricultural robots with tasks such as pruning (修剪树枝) or detecting ripe fruit hidden by leaves.

Lee, a PhD student in robotics, explained that the technology can determine the three-dimensional (3D) shape of objects through touch, without relying on a camera. This approach solves a common problem in agricultural robotics, where visual sensors struggle to

operate effectively in environments with heavy leaf cover that obscures both the fruit and the paths robot arms must take to reach it.

SonicBoom differs from existing sensors by using contact microphones to detect vibrations (振动) when an object is touched. Unlike camera-based touch sensors, which can be weak, or pressure sensors, which can be expensive to install over large areas, contact microphones are more durable and can be housed in protective casings. The prototype (原型) consists of six contact microphones mounted inside a PVC pipe. When the pipe makes contact with an object such as a branch, the microphones record vibrations, and the system locates the point of contact with a precision between 0.43 and 2.2 centimetres. The PVC housing also protects the microphones from damage.

To train the system, the team collected data from 18,000 contacts between the sensor and a wooden rod. A machine learning model was then used to map the audio signals onto specific contact points. While the current version is designed to detect rigid objects, adjustments to the set-up could enable it to sense softer targets, such as fruit.

Lee said further research is exploring the potential for the microphone array to identify objects in addition to locating them. Possible uses outside agriculture could include safety systems for robots working near people, robots designed for human interaction, or operations in low-light environments.

- () 28. What is special about SonicBoom compared with previous sensors?
- A. It is much cheaper to develop.
B. It can work without using cameras.
C. It will replace agricultural workers.
D. It serves longer in indoor conditions.
- () 29. What does the underlined word "obscures" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Protects. B. Damages. C. Hides. D. Exposes.
- () 30. What can be inferred about the prototype of SonicBoom from the text?
- A. It does well in detecting softer objects.
B. It needs 18,000 contacts to work normally.
C. It gains protection from the PVC housing.
D. It needs more microphones for better precision.
- () 31. What does Lee think of the future of SonicBoom?
- A. Promising. B. Limited. C. Profitable. D. Impractical.

D

Imagine you're writing a poem, rhymes must be paired up before you start a new line. It turns out that AI does something similar! When Claude, a large language model (LLM), is given the first line "he saw a carrot and had to grab it", it begins thinking about words like "rabbit" almost immediately, writing the next sentence to end at the appropriate rhyme.

Such forethought is unexpected. Scientists at Anthropic, the lab that developed Claude, built a tool and they discovered some unexpected complexity.

The tool, a "digital microscope", lets scientists look at which parts of the AI's neural (神经的) network light up when it's working on different tasks. If a particular area of the LLM lights up whenever it produces words like rabbit, then that gets marked as being related to rabbits.

This has let the team solve some open questions in AI research, for example, whether a multilingual (多语言的) chatbot has awareness of concepts beyond language. When Claude is asked for the opposite of "big" in English, or the same concept in Chinese, the same feature lights up in every case, before more language-specific circuits kick in to "translate" the concept of smallness into a particular word. This suggests that AI might have a deeper understanding of the world than we thought.

Other insights, though, are less encouraging. When Claude itself is asked to reason, printing out its chain of thought to answer maths questions, the microscope suggests that the way the model says it reached a conclusion, and what it actually thought, might not always be the same. Worse still, ask a leading question—suggesting that the answer "might be 4", and it will specifically add numbers that ultimately lead it to agree with the question, even if the suggestion is wrong.

But being able to gain insight into the mind of an LLM provides clues as to how to stop it doing the same in the future. The goal, after all, is not to have to do brain surgery, but to know what it's thinking.

- ()32. What does the writer intend to show through the example in Paragraph 1?
- A. AI can write texts as programmed.
B. AI can plan sentences in advance.
C. AI can deal with complex tasks.
D. AI can simplify rhyming lines.

- ()33. How does "digital microscope" function in the research?
- A. By tracking AI's thinking activities.
B. By working on different jobs.
C. By activating AI's "brain" potential.
D. By matching language patterns.
- ()34. What can be inferred from Paragraph 5 about Claude?
- A. It may make stuff up.
B. It may skip chains of thought.
C. It may leave clues out.
D. It may give logical reasoning.
- ()35. Which of the following titles best suits this text?
- A. Why AI still gets it wrong
B. Chatbots' language magic
C. Looking inside AI's mind
D. The rise of AI chatbots

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。

Have you ever been so absorbed in an activity that you forget what's going on around you? Perhaps it happened while you were painting, gardening, or even cleaning your home. 36. _____ It helps you switch off any worries.

What does "in the flow" mean? Sometimes you can be so wrapped up in what you're doing that everything else fades away. A psychologist called Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi described this as being "in the flow". It's a happy, joyful feeling you get when focusing on something that's challenging but fun. Every action, movement and thought flows. 37. _____

How is it good for you? Csikszentmihalyi described flow as the secret to happiness. It helps you think more clearly because you tune everything else out. If you're concentrating on a game of chess, for example, you're not worrying about schoolwork or what other people think. 38. _____ Being in the flow also feels good because you're doing something for yourself, not for a prize or to please other people.

39. _____ Well, flow isn't always flashy—it's subtle and steady. Here are the signs that you've entered that state: you're doing something because you want to, not for anyone else; you're clear about your goal and confident you can reach it; you're so focused on what you're doing that you forget everything else...If these signs appear, it means you're in a state of flow.

How can you find the flow? Finding the flow is different for each person. You can pick a challenge that's fun but you know you can do it. Find a quiet place without any distractions and away from screens. 40. _____ Getting in the flow can make activities such as music practice or homework more enjoyable too.

- A. What happens when you're in a flow?
B. How do you know you're in the zone?
C. Perhaps your brain focuses better before bed.
D. It also helps if you're doing something you want to.
E. This helps you manage your emotions and feel less stressed.
F. Your whole being is involved and you're using your skills thoroughly.
G. That feeling of deep focus and effortless involvement is known as "flow".

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。

I grew up in a music-centred family. With an ambition of becoming a professional singer, I saved my 41 nature for the stage, not the athletic field. Everyone knew "Emily doesn't do 42 ." So I chose to sit in the audience area, far 43 from the fast balls. Staying away from the competition area meant I can ensure my 44 and would never injure myself.

That changed when our family moved to the capital city of Turkey, Ankara. I had difficulty in 45 a new circle of friends. Yet it turned out that the most popular activity in my new community was tennis. If I wanted a 46 life, I would have to play it. I 47 myself on with reminders that it's always good to try new things.

After months of practice, I gained the 48 to join Cardio Tennis, a non-professional local team. Though 49 by the wonderful tennis skill of the team members, I decided to keep trying with their encouragement. The support from the team helped me 50 overcome my fears and discover another passion.

Now it seems that the seat in the audience area is just like my shield against appearing 51 and inexperienced. But by putting myself in the game, I develop a sense of 52 and learn a new skill. I might never be able to achieve a skill level beyond that of common 53 players, but I'm willing to try, learn and practise. And I'll keep 54 to play the game in the future. It turns out "Emily can do sports."

The true victory, I've learned, lies not in decision but in the
55 to participate.

- ()41. A. competitive B. creative
C. decisive D. peaceful
- ()42. A. homework B. sport
C. wrong D. training
- ()43. A. dismissed B. admired
C. removed D. distinguished
- ()44. A. silence B. promise
C. comfort D. safety
- ()45. A. choosing B. maintaining
C. building D. encountering
- ()46. A. stable B. healthy
C. social D. conventional
- ()47. A. cheered B. forced
C. pushed D. motivated
- ()48. A. excuse B. confidence
C. challenge D. friendship
- ()49. A. scared B. impressed
C. inspired D. ashamed
- ()50. A. frequently B. eventually
C. deliberately D. eagerly
- ()51. A. cautious B. secure
C. weak D. unique
- ()52. A. relief B. justice
C. freedom D. accomplishment
- ()53. A. ambitious B. distinctive
C. amateur D. associate
- ()54. A. showing up B. giving away
C. speeding up D. settling down
- ()55. A. adaptation B. struggle
C. vision D. courage

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。

Mount Tai, a towering peak in Shandong Province, China, is famous for its steep terrain with over 7,000 steps. Climbing this mountain is challenging, especially for the elderly and those with mobility issues.

Fortunately, AI-powered exoskeletons (外骨骼机器人) are

making the journey simpler. These robotic legs, 56. _____ (weigh) only 1.8 kilograms, are designed to wrap around users' waists and legs, offering assistance 57. _____ (ease) the burden on legs. Users reported feeling like someone was pulling them uphill, making the climb much easier. However, some mentioned 58. _____ (convenience) in using the device for activities like tying shoelaces or using the bathroom. 59. _____ these issues, the exoskeletons are seen as a "true blessing" for senior citizens and the mobility-impaired visitors. This innovation not only aids mountain climbing 60. _____ highlights potential applications in elderly care, 61. _____ growing market in China, in 62. _____ the population of seniors is rapidly increasing.

The smart elderly care market 63. _____ (estimate) at 6.8 trillion *yuan* last year. Kenqing Technology, the co-developer, is eyeing this vast market now and has launched an exoskeleton 64. _____ (specific) designed for elderly users.

To fully unlock the potential of elderly care robots, industry insiders told Xinhua News Agency that stronger policy support is needed to promote the large-scale application while keeping prices 65. _____ (afford) for all.

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,你校学生会将举办“共享菜园”劳动体验活动。请你给外教 Chris 写一封邮件,邀请他参加,内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动流程;
3. 表达期待。

注意:写作词数应为80个左右。

Dear Chris,

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。

Eva ran a business that plans small events—like weekend parties for staff and their families—where conversations always turned to children, since most of her clients were parents. While others proudly shared stories of piano honours, maths medals, or

leadership roles, Eva would just sit there quietly, thinking of her daughter Amy and her nickname (绰号) "Number 23".

Every time the school released exam results, Amy always ended up in 23rd place in her class of 50 regardless of subject or term. Each time Eva heard that nickname, she was desperate with worry.

One day, Eva and Amy attended a lovely get-together. During lunch, someone playfully asked the children about their dream jobs. One by one, they gave bold, ambitious answers—CEOs, engineers, and even a Nobel Prize winner. The adults clapped, praising each child enthusiastically.

Amy didn't volunteer an answer. Instead, she was happily helping out—serving drinks, passing around cookies. When asked, Amy smiled, "I want to be a kindergarten teacher. I love little kids. I love dancing, singing, and playing with them." The room fell silent. Amy's words hit Eva hard, leaving her choked up.

Eva had done everything to help Amy improve her grades—hiring professional tutors, buying piles of reference books, and even packing "brain foods". Amy tried hard, too. She gave up drawing, paper crafts, and weekend lie-ins. She shifted from one evening class to another, working endlessly through question after question. Yet her ranking never changed, which weighed heavily on Eva.

A few weeks later, Eva and her friends went hiking with their families. At lunch, two kids—one a top English student, the other a maths medalist—got into a full-blown quarrel over a single slice of dessert. No one could calm them down. Then Amy stepped in with a sweet smile. "Let's flip a coin," she suggested. And just like that, the problem was settled. Everyone stood in stunned silence.

On the way back, their bus got stuck in traffic, and the kids grew impatient. Some started complaining, others kicked the seats, and a few even cried.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Some parents tried to calm the kids down but failed. _____

Paragraph 2:

Eva was proud to see Amy turn chaos into joy. _____