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模拟冲刺卷

主编 肖德好

A

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英语



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CONTENTS



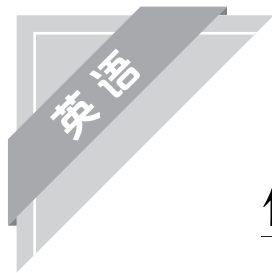
目录

仿真模拟卷（一）	001
仿真模拟卷（二）	005
仿真模拟卷（三）	009
仿真模拟卷（四）	013
仿真模拟卷（五）	017
仿真模拟卷（六）	021
仿真模拟卷（七）	025
仿真模拟卷（八）	029
仿真模拟卷（九）	033
仿真模拟卷（十）	037
参考答案	041

《全品模拟冲刺卷·英语》选题细目表

试卷		仿真模拟卷（一）/001		仿真模拟卷（二）/005		仿真模拟卷（三）/009		仿真模拟卷（四）/013		仿真模拟卷（五）/017	
【选题亮点展示】		1. 阅读理解 A 篇:2025 年全国一卷的阅读 A 篇说明文介绍了不同交通方式的温室气体排放占比,以及未来绿色燃料路径。本文介绍了可再生能源的类型,包括太阳能、水力发电、地热能和风能,以及它们的应用,与高考题选材极为相似,有异曲同工之妙,是高考命题形式的新体现,避免高考命题固化的新思路。 阅读理解 C 篇:2025 年全国一卷的阅读 D 篇说明文介绍了减少自来水中微塑料污染的新研究。本文也介绍了可食用水球作为一种创新方式来减少塑料垃圾,与高考题选材相似。环境保护是高考重要的命题方向之一。 2. 应用文写作:2025 年全国一卷的作文题目是:假定你是李华,你班的英语报要增设一个栏目。外教 Jenny 提出“Fun at my school”和“Guess who I am”两个选项供大家选择。请给 Jenny 写一封邮件,内容包括:(1)你的选择;(2)说明理由。本篇作文选题与 2025 年全国一卷形式基本一致,有异曲同工之妙。		1. 阅读理解 A 篇:2025 年全国二卷的阅读 A 篇应用文以英国值得一游的四个市场小镇为命题素材,体现旅游的相关话题。本文也介绍了适合个人旅游的四个目的地,与高考题选材相似,有异曲同工之妙,是高考常规的命题思路。 阅读理解 B 篇:2025 年全国一卷和二卷的阅读 B 篇均以学校生活中的教师为命题对象,展现了教育故事。本文讲述了物理学教授 Tatiana Erukhi-mova 有创意地教学生们物理知识,激发了学生们对科学的热爱 的故事,与高考题选材相似。 2. 阅读七选五:本文主要讲述了科学家发现短时间的间歇运动比持续运动消耗更多热量,并通过作者自身的经历来证明这一观点,同时倡导人们通过一些小的、持续的行动来塑造健康。七选五中关于体育运动的话题仍是高考的热点话题。 3. 应用文写作:优秀传统文化——考查用英语讲好中国故事。		1. 阅读理解 A 篇:高考的应用文命题不单单是考查以旅游为主的应用文,为了避免命题固化,出 题的范围更广。本题以学生生物学习中显微镜的使用方法为情境命题,命题素材新颖、贴近学生生 活,不落俗套。 阅读理解 D 篇:高考英语阅读理解的 D 篇,常 常以心理学方面的知识为素材进行命题。例如: 高考曾经考过群体智慧效应、棉花糖效应等。此 类阅读文章难度较大,但命制的题目不是很难。 希望广大师生考前多加练习。 2. 阅读七选五:高考七选五的命题不单单是考 查说明文,为了避免命题固化,也可能考查记叙 文。2025 年全国一卷就是一个重要信息。记叙 文也是高考命题的重要方向,但平时模拟题中记 叙文的素材很少,希望广大师生平时多进行记叙 文的练习。 3. 应用文写作:高考命题中“科技改变世界”仍 是热点话题。		1. 听力第 14 题:在听力测试中对地点的推断是 常见题型,捕捉对话中与环境相关的核心线索,这 些线索通常能直接指向特定场景。通过这些细节 的串联,就能准确推断出说话人所在的地点。 2. 阅读理解 B 篇:高考的记叙文阅读理解命题 不局限于常见的成长励志框架,为避免命题单一, 选材更注重深度与现实关联。本题以职场人士遭 遇挫折后通过专业指导实现心理重建与职业突破 为情境命题,素材贴近社会现实中人们可能面临 的困境,既保留励志内核,又融入更具成人视角的 职场元素,新颖且富有共鸣,不落俗套。 3. 完形填空:文章主要讲述了作者通过绘画改 变自我状态、重新找回幸福感的故事。高考中完 形填空关于个人自我成长的话题也是常考话题。 4. 读后续写:本篇读后续写以来自不同文化背 景的学生——李明和约翰——的故事为命题素 材,展现了跨文化交流的挑战和友谊的力量。本 题与 2025 年全国二卷高考题选材相似。		1. 阅读理解 C 篇:本题介绍了一种利用波浪 形图案应对街道上的超速问题的方法,与 2025 年全国一卷高考题 C 篇选材相似,有异曲同工 之妙。 2. 完形填空:高考中的完形填空以记叙文为 命题素材为主,但不意味着不考说明文,说明文 也是英语新课标中要求掌握和熟知的重要体 裁,高考也曾经考过,适当训练说明文完形填空 是非常必要的。 3. 语法填空:弘扬中国优秀的传统文化是非 常重要的命题素材和情境,但我们不能总是自 我宣传,那样就有“自卖自夸”的感觉。本题和 2025 年全国二卷的语法填空均以外国人在中国 体验中国文化为命题情境,以外国人的视角宣 传中国传统文化,这是宣传中国文化的最佳 方式。 4. 应用文写作:高考命题中“校园生活”中的 劳动是五育并举中的重要一环。	
		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)	考查内容 (话题/体裁/主题)		
听力		1—20	话题:1.图书馆偏好位置;2.选择演出门票;3.购 买地图和电池;4.交接病人护理;5.天气情况;6—7 文章发表奖励;8—10 选修体育课程;11—13 休学一 年经历;14—17 网红工作情况;18—20 Emily 自我介绍	话题:1.居家写作工作;2.备考建议与鼓励;3.求助 应对跟踪;4.预约时间变更;5.外出就餐提议;6—7 小 组项目分工;8—10 手机使用沟通;11—13 客户退货问 题;14—17 休闲爱好交流;18—20 NFL 球员评估	话题:1.讨论装修建议;2.蜘蛛丝的特性;3.散步; 4.机场打车费用;5.新体育中心体验;6—7 手指动手 术;8—10 澳大利亚旅行建议;11—13 商人创业经历; 14—17 误闯泰式烹饪课;18—20 埃及宠物嘉年华	话题:1.本身体不适请假;2.因考试失约观影; 3.预订周年纪念餐厅;4.决定自驾去深圳;5.同事 因病离职;6—7 选购冬天外套;8—10 交流与运动与 课程;11—13 厨师展示做馅饼;14—17 运动心理学 家;18—20 大脑处理速度研究	话题:1.谈论音乐喜好;2.种植蘑菇;3.打折的 太阳镜;4.公园垃圾处理建议;5.温哥华游玩推 荐;6—7 请假参加海外婚礼;8—10 国际食物节; 11—13 乡村旅行预订;14—17 讨论常用网站优 劣;18—20 儿童爬树相关事宜				
阅 读	第一节	A	体裁:应用文;主题:可再生能源的类型 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:适合个人旅游的四个目的地 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:显微镜的使用方法和注意事项 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:“21 天挑战”活动 21. 细节理解题;22. 推理判断题;23. 细节理解题	体裁:应用文;主题:马赛马拉游猎拼团游 21. 细节理解题;22. 细节理解题;23. 细节理解题				
		B	体裁:记叙文;主题: Strauss 帮助丧母女儿创作 <i>the Spirit Series</i> 24. 细节理解题;25. 细节理解题;26. 段落大意 题;27. 句意理解题	体裁:记叙文;主题:物理学教授创意教物理 24. 推理判断题;25. 细节理解题;26. 细节理解 题;27. 推理判断题	体裁:夹叙夹议文;主题:人磨棱角懂体谅 24. 细节理解题;25. 细节理解题;26. 推理判断 题;27. 推理判断题	体裁:记叙文;主题:莉莉通过导师帮助实现职业 成长 24. 细节理解题;25. 细节理解题;26. 推理判断 题;27. 推理判断题	体裁:记叙文;主题:教师杰米·埃斯卡兰特激 励学生挑战数学、突破自我 24. 推理判断题;25. 细节理解题;26. 词义猜测 题;27. 细节理解题				
		C	体裁:说明文;主题:可食用水球 28. 推理判断题;29. 推理判断题;30. 细节理解 题;31. 推理判断题	体裁:说明文;主题:记忆隆起 28. 细节理解题;29. 细节理解题;30. 推理判断 题;31. 主旨大意题	体裁:说明文;主题:夜猫子可能更聪明 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:群居帮助个体高效适应 28. 推理判断题;29. 细节理解题;30. 推理判断 题;31. 主旨大意题	体裁:说明文;主题:波浪形图案应对街道超速问题 28. 细节理解题;29. 推理判断题;30. 细节理解 题;31. 主旨大意题				
		D	体裁:说明文;主题:符号互动论 32. 推理判断题;33. 推理判断题;34. 细节理解 题;35. 推理判断题	体裁:说明文;主题:AI 增强摄像头的交通应用及影响 32. 细节理解题;33. 推理判断题;34. 推理判断 题;35. 词义猜测题	体裁:说明文;主题:“乐他人之幸”的概念 32. 词义猜测题;33. 细节理解题;34. 段落大意 题;35. 推理判断题	体裁:说明文;主题:游隼数量恢复 32. 细节理解题;33. 词义猜测题;34. 推理判断 题;35. 推理判断题	体裁:议论文;主题:认真对待休闲以实现自我提升 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:提问在对话中的重要性	体裁:说明文 主题:间歇运动比持续运动消耗更多热量	体裁:记叙文 主题:冬日收到无回信地址包裹	体裁:说明文 主题:减少或屏蔽消极想法的方法	体裁:记叙文 主题:南极洲的旅行经历				
语 言 运 用	第一节	41—55	体裁:记叙文 主题:作者为求认可而陷入麻烦 动词 5 个 名词 6 个 形容词和副词 3 个 动词短语 1 个	体裁:夹叙夹议文 主题:写感谢信表达感恩 动词 7 个 名词 5 个 形容词和副词 2 个 动词短语 1 个	体裁:记叙文 主题:善举救人救免 动词 7 个 名词 3 个 形容词和副词 4 个 动词短语 1 个	体裁:记叙文 主题:通过绘画改变自我、重新找回幸福感 动词 5 个 名词 5 个 形容词和副词 4 个 动词短语 1 个	体裁:说明文 主题:一个简单的科学实验 动词 6 个 名词 4 个 形容词和副词 3 个 动词短语 1 个 介词短语 1 个				
	第二节		体裁:说明文;主题:汉字的特点、历史传承及影 响力	体裁:记叙文;主题:云端校车助求学	体裁:说明文;主题:2025 年央视春晚介绍	体裁:说明文;主题:中国书法借助 AI 和虚拟现 实走向全球	体裁:记叙文;主题: Daniel 在中国洛阳工作、生 活的经历				
		56.	冠词	名词复数	定语从句	介词	代词				
		57.	形容词	动词时态	形容词	连词	动词时态、语态以及主谓一致				
		58.	定语从句	非谓语动词	非谓语动词	非谓语动词	副词				
		59.	介词	定语从句	非谓语动词	副词	介词				
		60.	状语从句的省略	副词	介词	名词	名词复数				
		61.	非谓语动词	非谓语动词	非谓语动词	动词时态和主谓一致	名词				
		62.	动词时态、语态和主谓一致	冠词	冠词	定语从句	动词时态和主谓一致				
		63.	名词	非谓语动词	动词时态和主谓一致	非谓语动词	定语从句				
		64.	副词	宾语从句	名词	冠词	非谓语动词				
65.	同位语从句	介词	副词	非谓语动词	冠词						
写 作	第一节		体裁:应用文(二选一类) 话题:为英语文学阅读室设计标识	体裁:应用文(电子邮件) 话题:孔子思想	体裁:应用文(短文投稿) 话题:人工智能与学习	体裁:应用文(倡议书) 话题:小红书视频拍摄活动	体裁:应用文(短文投稿) 话题:校园劳动周				
	第二节		话题: Mia 救助受伤雪豹幼崽 Amber	话题:伦敦地铁女儿脱险记	话题:邻里矛盾现转机	话题:跨文化室友结深厚友谊	话题:钓鱼经历悟快乐真谛				

试卷		仿真模拟卷（六）/021		仿真模拟卷（七）/025		仿真模拟卷（八）/029		仿真模拟卷（九）/033		仿真模拟卷（十）/037	
【选题亮点展示】		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。 2. 阅读七选五:本题的命题素材和 2025 年全国二卷七选五相似,都是志愿服务的好处,体现了新课标的命题思想。 3. 完形填空:本篇完形填空讲述了作者与心爱的宠物 Halley 之间的故事,体现了人与动物的和谐相处。 4. 语法填空:高考语法填空的训练不要盲目跟风,去年考了什么,就练什么。环境保护也是高考重要的命题素材,不可忽视。 5. 应用文写作:高考命题中“五育并举”是最接近学生生活的重要话题。		1. 阅读理解 C 篇:本题讲述了海洋除碳的方法,体现了跨学科命题思想,涉及英语与化学知识的相互融合,与 2025 年全国一卷 D 篇有相似的命题思路。 2. 语法填空: (1)本题以青花瓷为命题素材,凸显了中国优秀的传统工艺。 (2)语法填空第 64 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。 3. 应用文写作:新课标明确指出:在书面表达中有目的地利用标题、图标、图表等手段有效地传递信息、表达意义。适当进行图表写作训练是非常必要的。2022 年高考曾经考过图表题。		1. 听力第 10 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 B 篇:本题以普拉扎尔与京剧的深厚渊源及对京剧的传播贡献为命题情境,凸显了中外文化的交流,与此同时也以外国人的体验传播了中国文化。 3. 应用文写作:新课标指出:在书面表达中有目的地利用标题、图标、图表等手段有效地传递信息、表达意义。本题让学生即时描述图片内容,体现了用英语解决实际问题的能力,展现了学以致用。命题素材新颖、贴近学生生活,不落俗套。		1. 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。这类题目往往需要考生从实用文本中提取关键数字,通过加减、比对等方式得出答案,既考验对细节的精准捕捉能力,又强调在真实生活场景中运用信息的实用性。 2. 阅读理解 B 篇:本题以威廉因家庭贫困无法进入高中学习,但通过自学成功制作风车发电为故事背景,凸显了崇尚学习,鼓励发明创造的主旋律。 3. 语法填空第 61 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,考查了不定式作目的状语的用法。		1. 阅读理解 D 篇:本文是一篇议论文。文章主要探讨了“押韵即理由效应”(rhyme-as-reason effect)这一认知现象。阅读理解中议论文体裁仍是高考备考的重要内容,不容忽略。 2. 阅读七选五:以小标题形式的说明文命制七选五是常规的命题形式,通过训练要熟练掌握这类说明文的特点,从而自如应对说明文类阅读填空。 3. 读后续写:读后续写以人和动物之间和谐相处为命题情境的试题很常见,但以动物和动物之间的感人故事为素材的试题少之又少。本题命题素材新颖、故事感人。	
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)	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. 网上订低价机票;2. 购物;3. 筹备周年晚宴;4. 旧车换购新车;5. 节日活动见闻;6—7 面试注意事项;8—10 学生证失而复得;11—13 城市马拉松;14—17 大学开放日;18—20 慈善跳伞助病患	话题:1. 点餐;2. 建议使用耳机;3. 辞职创业计划;4. 观看电视节目;5. 多语言学习经历;6—7 请病假;8—10 开放式 Wi-Fi;11—13 换房;14—17 学校新技术应用;18—20 青蛙跳跃节情况	话题:1. 备考与期待假期;2. 活动安排;3. 建议添加公寓装饰物;4. 参加聚会;5. 拒绝兼职邀请;6—7 妈妈摔倒;8—9 新同事交流工作;10—12 Jenny 的新公寓;13—16 班级同学及活动;17—20 职业选择建议	话题:1. 劳动节计划;2. 提议带父母去新餐厅;3. 打算申请本校教职;4. 旧衣物再利用;5. 询问去机场打车点;6—7 谈论以前的工作场所;8—9 新员工咨询保险事宜;10—12 讨论外卖应用程序的使用;13—16 谈论 Sophia 的职业;17—20 研究幸福的相关发现	话题:1. 担心猫淋雨;2. 提出一些建议;3. 酒店健身房使用;4. Sarah 的到达时间;5. 看比赛点比赛;6—7 日常工作生活;8—9 社区开发争议;10—12 电影相关采访;13—16 风帆冲浪;17—20 自然与科技的关系				
阅 读	第一节	A	体裁:应用文;主题:流媒体服务 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:几个适合学生做的科学实验 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:加热食物的说明 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:户外观影体验 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:四个学生的发明 21. 细节理解题;22. 细节理解题;23. 细节理解题				
		B	体裁:记叙文;主题:轮椅使用者分享个人经历与感悟 24. 词义猜测题;25. 细节理解题;26. 推理判断题;27. 推理判断题	体裁:记叙文;主题:偶然仰望惊见美丽星海 24. 细节理解题;25. 细节理解题;26. 推理判断题;27. 主旨大意题	体裁:记叙文;主题:普拉扎尔与京剧 24. 推理判断题;25. 细节理解题;26. 推理判断题;27. 推理判断题	体裁:记叙文;主题:威廉制风车实现发电 24. 细节理解题;25. 推理判断题;26. 细节理解题;27. 主旨大意题	体裁:书评;主题:评论《树的隐秘生活》 24. 细节理解题;25. 细节理解题;26. 推理判断题;27. 推理判断题				
		C	体裁:说明文;主题:暗示教学法 28. 细节理解题;29. 推理判断题;30. 细节理解题;31. 推理判断题	体裁:说明文;主题:初创企业通过碳捕获应对气候变化 28. 细节理解题;29. 段落大意题;30. 细节理解题;31. 推理判断题	体裁:说明文;主题:自然界的声音与传统乐器相结合的先鋒作品 28. 细节理解题;29. 词义猜测题;30. 推理判断题;31. 推理判断题	体裁:说明文;主题:驯鹿睡眠模式及其与生存环境关系的研究 28. 推理判断題;29. 推理判断題;30. 词义猜测题;31. 推理判断題	体裁:说明文;主题:迷走神经的作用及争议 28. 推理判断題;29. 词义猜测题;30. 段落大意题;31. 推理判断題				
		D	体裁:说明文;主题:夏威夷猫威胁生态环境 32. 推理判断題;33. 推理判断題;34. 段落大意题;35. 主旨大意题	体裁:说明文;主题:现代公历中月份天数不一致的原因 32. 词义猜测题;33. 细节理解题;34. 推理判断題;35. 推理判断題	体裁:说明文;主题:人类认知偏见和文化接受度 32. 细节理解题;33. 推理判断題;34. 段落大意题;35. 推理判断題	体裁:说明文;主题:对 AI 模型进行认知评估的研究与发现 32. 细节理解题;33. 细节理解题;34. 推理判断題;35. 推理判断題	体裁:议论文;主题:押韵即理由效应 32. 细节理解题;33. 推理判断題;34. 推理判断題;35. 推理判断題				
	第二节	36—40	体裁:说明文 主题:为他人着想的治愈力量	体裁:说明文 主题:提升情商以塑造更好的自己	体裁:说明文 主题:照顾者压力	体裁:说明文 主题:野生动物纪录片的聲音制作以及拟音師	体裁:说明文 主题:四种压力管理方法				
语 言 运 用	第一节	41—55	体裁:夹叙夹议文 主题:作者与心爱的宠物 Halley 之间的故事 动词 5 个 名词 4 个 形容词和副词 4 个 动词短语 1 个 连词 1 个	体裁:记叙文 主题:迈克率众清理唐河垃圾 动词 7 个 名词 4 个 形容词 3 个 动词短语 1 个	体裁:记叙文 主题:发型师为纽约贫困人群提供免费理发服务 动词 6 个 名词 5 个 形容词和副词 2 个 动词短语 1 个 介词短语 1 个	体裁:记叙文 主题:得到前保安帮助的经历 动词 7 个 名词 3 个 形容词和副词 4 个 动词短语 1 个	体裁:记叙文 主题:从“匆忙生活”到“学会慢下来” 动词 7 个 名词 3 个 形容词 3 个 动词短语 1 个 介词短语 1 个				
			体裁:说明文;主题:三江源生态保护研究	体裁:说明文;主题:青花瓷	体裁:新闻报道;主题:即兴诗歌创作	体裁:新闻报道;主题:东爪哇鲁班工坊提供免费职业培训	体裁:记叙文;主题:德国面包师在中国呈现传统面包技艺				
	第二节	56.	非谓语动词	非谓语动词	冠词	副词	连词				
		57.	非谓语动词	动词时态、语态和主谓一致	动词时态、语态和主谓一致	名词	冠词				
		58.	名词	名词	名词	冠词	动词时态和主谓一致				
		59.	动词时态和主谓一致	名词复数	非谓语动词	动词时态和主谓一致	非谓语动词				
		60.	副词	介词	副词	非谓语动词	副词				
		61.	定语从句	冠词	名词	非谓语动词	非谓语动词				
		62.	序数词	非谓语动词	介词	定语从句	形容词				
		63.	非谓语动词	动词时态和主谓一致	比较级	介词	介词				
		64.	冠词	非限制性定语从句	动词时态和语态	形容词	名词				
		65.	介词	副词	连词	动词时态、语态和主谓一致	非谓语动词				
		写 作	第一节	体裁:应用文(新闻报道) 话题:科学管理体重	体裁:应用文(图表作文) 话题:高三学生每周时间安排	体裁:应用文(求助信) 话题:发布一则寻物启事	体裁:应用文(邀请信) 话题:邀请学校的英国老师 Mr Black 来做音乐指导	体裁:应用文(感谢信) 话题:感谢外教支持技能活动			
第二节	话题:直升机冒险救援被困女孩		话题:追梦警察克服体重障碍	话题:救助松鼠后将其放生	话题:送花给陌生人并收获微笑	话题:小狗救猫咪于猞猁爪下					



班级: _____ 姓名: _____ 得分: _____

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 the woman's main concern in buying tickets?
A. The date. B. The performer. C. The seat.
- ()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. Which sport did the woman choose last term?
A. Badminton. B. Table tennis. C. Basketball.

- ()9. What did the man do last summer vacation?
A. He played Ping-Pong very often.
B. He watched a Ping-Pong match live.
C. He learned Ping-Pong skills online.

- ()10. What will the speakers do next?
A. Take a class. B. Visit a professor.
C. Work out.

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 does Emily Chen do?
A. Ocean biologist. B. Environmental scientist.
C. University professor.
- ()19. What is her main goal?
A. Solve ocean pollution. B. Learn more languages.
C. Teach environmental studies.
- ()20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. Career development. B. Personal introduction.
C. Environmental protection.

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

A clean, green energy future

Nowadays, many countries are making the important change from fossil fuels to clean, green and renewable sources of energy. Fossil fuels produce emissions, but renewable energy sources cause limited damage to the environment.

Here are the main types of renewable energy, with facts and examples from around the world.

Solar

Solar panels turn heat from the sun's rays into electricity, and solar heaters use that energy to heat water directly. Germany has the highest solar capacity in the world, but China is the world's largest market and the largest producer of solar technology.

Hydropower

The power of water turns turbines which produce electricity. Since ancient times, watermills have been used a lot. Most of the renewable energy in China comes from hydropower plants, such as the Three Gorges Dam, the world's largest power station.

Geothermal

This has been a natural source of energy for thousands of years. Today, heat from below the earth's surface heats water into steam that turns turbines to generate electricity. The USA has the largest capacity, with over 80% generated in California. The Yangbajing Power Plant is the largest geothermal plant in China.

Wind

Tall turbines are turned by the wind to produce electricity. Wind "farms" are built on land, or offshore, to take advantage of more frequent and powerful winds at sea. The world's largest wind farm is the London Array. It has 175 wind turbines and is 20 km off the coast of England. Researchers think China could meet all her electricity demands from wind by 2030. Wind farms in provinces such as Gansu have an endless wind supply.

- ()21. Which country is the top in solar capacity worldwide according to the passage?
A. China. B. Germany.
C. The USA. D. England.

- ()22. What is special about China's hydropower?
- A. It uses ancient watermills.
B. It has the world's largest plant.
C. It relies on offshore turbines.
D. It meets all electricity needs.
- ()23. Which type of energy in China will play the greatest role in the future according to the passage?
- A. Solar. B. Hydropower.
C. Wind. D. Geothermal.

B

When Strauss' first wife passed away, it was a shock for him and their then 10-year-old daughter, Molly. Seeing her facing a challenge she really wasn't prepared for, Strauss naturally turned to what he knows best: storytelling.

"I had the idea that perhaps stories of great heroes and the way they met challenges and hardships in their lives could be inspirational to her," Strauss says. The principal at his daughter's elementary school had lost her own mother when she was nine and developed a close bond with Molly. **Her school hosted the first plays, and the principal advised him to design the plays to fit in with the standard school curriculum, so that teachers could achieve their education goals along with Strauss' objectives.**

Strauss calls his collection of plays *the Spirit Series*, "because it's a celebration of the human spirit and because our job is to spirit students over a threshold (门槛) in a transformative way". Unlike regular theatre plays, *the Spirit Series* plays leave room for the children to plug in their own dialogue, put themselves in the historical figures' shoes and write essays about big questions posed by the historical figures in the plays, for instance: What do you want out of life when you grow up? Does popularity feed the soul?

The Spirit Series has been hosted by more than 100 schools and 60,000 students in California. The results students and teachers report are striking: more than a quarter of students improve academically and in social and emotional skills. More than 90 percent of students report improved teamwork after participating, and nearly 82 percent of participating teachers say that the series enhances focus.

Today, *the Spirit Series* has expanded into Spirit Corps, which provides video-assisted storytelling that Strauss is rolling out more widely this year, and Spirit Works, a coaching programme for teachers. "Because you can't expect students to go where you can't lead them,"

Strauss says. "Transformative outcomes in classrooms begin with self-transformation."

- ()24. Why did Strauss create *the Spirit Series*?
- A. To express the love to his lost wife.
B. To help his daughter tackle the sorrow.
C. To offer standard curriculums to schools.
D. To promote traditional theatre education.
- ()25. What makes *the Spirit Series* plays special?
- A. They record major historic events.
B. They are a collection of students' essays.
C. They are written by a less-known writer.
D. They allow children to add their own creation.
- ()26. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about concerning *the Spirit Series*?
- A. Its positive impacts. B. Its high profitability.
C. Its potential problems. D. Its great complexity.
- ()27. What message does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph convey?
- A. Teachers should improve their teaching aims.
B. Teachers should be a model for the students.
C. Teachers should coach their students.
D. Teachers should reform their teaching.

C

In recent years, eatable water balls have emerged as a creative way to reduce plastic waste. These small, transparent balls, often referred to as "water pods", hold drinking water inside a biodegradable cover made from natural materials like seaweed. Unlike plastic bottles that take centuries to break down, these eatable containers can melt in the mouth quickly or be turned into natural fertilizer, offering a promising alternative to **addressing** pollution.

The science behind eatable water balls relies on a process called spherification (球化技术), which was first applied in cooking experiments to **shape** liquids into round forms using special chemicals. While this method has been popularized in high-end restaurants for creating visually appealing dishes, scientists have adapted it for mass production to tackle global sustainability challenges. Each pod, typically holding 50—100 millilitres of water, is produced strong enough to be carried without breaking, making it convenient for people at sports events, festivals, or daily travel.

One of the most significant advantages of eatable water balls lies

in their potential to dramatically cut down single-use plastic consumption. A study conducted by environmental researchers estimated that replacing just 10% of plastic bottles with eatable alternatives could remove over 5 billion plastic units annually, thus reducing ocean pollution and protecting marine ecosystems. Furthermore, the production process requires fewer fossil fuels compared to plastic manufacturing, contributing to lower carbon emissions and matching international climate goals outlined in agreements like the Paris Accord.

Despite their benefits, eatable water pods face challenges in widespread adoption. Critics say their production cost is high because the cover must be both strong and quick to break down naturally, making them less affordable for low-income populations. Plus, people may worry about cleanliness and feel uncomfortable with the idea of eating packaging, which requires education to shift consumer behaviour.

In conclusion, eatable water balls represent a combination of innovation and sustainability, offering a real step towards a plastic-free future: as technology advances and social awareness **grows**, this novel solution may soon become a mainstream choice, reshaping how humanity interacts with one of its most vital resources differently—water.

- ()28. What can be learned about water pods from Paragraph 1?
- A. The containers are easy to break down.
B. The containers are made from recycled plastic.
C. They were first used to fight pollution.
D. They can replace natural fertilizer.
- ()29. Why are water pods eco-friendly according to the passage?
- A. They can be recycled into plastic materials easily.
B. They are recommended by the Paris Accord.
C. They enhance water flavour and safety.
D. They are produced with less energy.
- ()30. What makes it tough to employ water pods widely?
- A. Being inconvenient to carry and terrible flavour.
B. Costliness and denial of consumers.
C. The shortage of raw materials to make them.
D. The doubt of their safety.
- ()31. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
- A. Social consciousness will affect the promotion of water pods.
B. The design of water pods conflicts with human needs.
C. Water pods are suitable for mainstream markets.
D. Water pods will change the feature of water.

D

Symbolic interactionism is a sociological perspective that examines how individuals use symbols to communicate and create social reality. Founded by sociologists like George Herbert Mead and Charles Horton Cooley, the theory focuses on micro-level interactions between individuals, emphasizing the importance of symbols in these exchanges. Unlike other sociological perspectives that focus on larger structures, symbolic interactionism looks at how individual actions shape social structures through meaning-making processes.

It suggests that individuals act based on the meanings they attach to objects, people, and situations. These meanings, in turn, are constructed and improved through social interactions. Symbols, such as language, gestures, and objects, are central to this process, as they provide the medium through which individuals understand and interpret the social world.

A symbol, in the context of symbolic interactionism, is anything that carries meaning beyond its literal form. It could be a word, gesture, object, or even a social role. Symbols are not naturally meaningful; rather, their meanings are socially constructed and learned through interaction. For example, a handshake is not just a physical act but a symbol of greeting, agreement, or friendship in many cultures. Compared with saying hello, shaking hands has more unexpected effects.

Symbols are essential for human communication and interaction. They allow individuals to convey complex ideas, emotions, and intentions in a way that is understood by others. Language, for instance, is a system of symbols that allows people to communicate abstract concepts like love, justice, and freedom. Without symbols, human interaction would be limited to immediate, visible experiences.

One of the most important ways symbols function in social interaction is through the construction of identity. Individuals employ symbols to express who they are and how they relate to the world around them. The clothes one wears are symbols, which signal one's profession, social status, or even personal beliefs and preferences. For example, a doctor's white coat symbolizes medical authority, while a business suit might symbolize professionalism.

So have you got the magic of symbols?

()32. What's the function of Paragraph 1?

- A. To explain how to relate to others.
- B. To define symbolic interactionism.
- C. To tell how symbolic interactionism formed.
- D. To compare varied sociological perspectives.

()33. What does the author imply about symbols?

- A. They indicate how humans feel.
- B. Their meanings remain the same.
- C. Their forms are coined by humans.
- D. They strengthen what words convey.

()34. What would happen without symbols?

- A. Costs of comprehension would rise.
- B. Social justice would no longer exist.
- C. Human interaction would be ceased.
- D. People would become caged birds.

()35. Which conduct can reveal the identity of symbols' users?

- A. A rich employer lights a cigarette.
- B. Policemen gesture to direct traffic.
- C. Students paint on school uniforms.
- D. A doctor raises money for patients.

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。

In a conversation, it's often not just what we say but what we're asked that makes the difference. The right question can unlock thoughts and feelings we didn't even know we wanted to share.

Imagine you're at a party making small talk. Instead of the usual "How's work?", someone asks, "What's been inspiring you lately?" 36. _____ You find yourself sharing thoughts about a book that changed your views or a recent experience that moved you. The interaction transforms from a polite little chat to genuine engagement. 37. _____ In professional settings, thoughtful questions can lead to better problem-solving and stronger teams. During brainstorming, rather than asking "Any ideas?", try "What would we do if resources were unlimited?". Thoughtful questions like these spark creativity and innovation.

What makes a question "good"? The best questions come from pure curiosity and a desire to understand, not to confirm existing beliefs or direct conversations towards predetermined conclusions.

38. _____ Before asking something, consider what you really want to learn about the person or topic. It's the difference between asking "How's the new job?" out of politeness and "What's been most surprising about your new role?" from real interest.

Open-ended questions invite richer responses. Instead of "Did you enjoy your vacation?", ask "What moment from your trip will you remember most vividly?". 39. _____

Context matters too. Questions appropriate for close friends might

be too personal for new acquaintances. Being mindful of relationships and situations helps create comfortable and meaningful exchanges.

The art of asking questions and establishing deeper connections is an ongoing journey. 40. _____ Each one is an invitation to understand someone better, to see the world through their eyes, and to create moments of close human connection. Your next question might unlock an in-depth conversation, a new understanding, or even a life-changing relationship.

- A. Suddenly, the conversation shifts.
- B. You might not know how to respond.
- C. This power extends beyond social situations.
- D. Creating powerful questions starts with genuine curiosity.
- E. A good question makes the other person feel positive and uplifted.
- F. This way, you're encouraging specific experiences and emotions sharing.
- G. As you move forward, challenge yourself to ask more meaningful questions.

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。

As humans, our longing for recognition can sometimes **lead us off course**.

My name is Vimukthi and at 15 years old, I shone **academically**, but longed for 41 in school circles. One day, during an IT class, our teacher 42 some computer parts had been missing. Everyone wondered how it could happen in a 43 lab. "It's possible to open that lock with another key," I said, trying to get my classmates' 44. Instantly, eyes turned to me. It was a moment of 45 I had never experienced. In my eagerness to 46 their interest, I showed them how to open the lock, enjoying the 47. Little did I 48 that moment would cause trouble.

The following day, I was called to the headmaster's office and told that I was 49 of stealing the missing parts. Though the headmaster didn't mean to **stress me out**, his questions still 50 me to the edge of tears. In an attempt to end it, I falsely admitted, hoping to escape the 51 pressure. Then my father was called in. Before meeting the headmaster, he asked me if I understood the 52 of my actions. Tearfully, I told him I just wanted attention. In the headmaster's office, my father listened 53 and said, "I have full confidence in my son and we are willing to clear up the situation."

My father's 54 in me brought a mix of relief and shame and I learned true recognition cannot be forced. I would never 55 honesty for it.

- ()41.

A. respect

C. truth
- ()42.

A. explained

C. mentioned
- ()43.

A. locked

C. modern
- ()44.

A. sympathy

C. support
- ()45.

A. peace

C. worry
- ()46.

A. share

C. block
- ()47.

A. spotlight

C. freedom
- ()48.

A. hear

C. realize
- ()49.

A. tired

C. informed
- ()50.

A. eased

C. lifted
- ()51.

A. controlled

C. mounting
- ()52.

A. weight

C. value
- ()53.

A. curiously

C. critically
- ()54.

A. hope

C. trust
- ()55.

A. fight for

C. stick to
- B. popularity
- D. friendship
- B. assumed
- D. concluded
- B. digital
- D. private
- B. response
- D. attention
- B. shock
- D. delight
- B. maintain
- D. reach
- B. benefit
- D. comfort
- B. change
- D. doubt
- B. suspected
- D. reminded
- B. moved
- D. pushed
- B. remaining
- D. desired
- B. progress
- D. cause
- B. attentively
- D. anxiously
- B. interest
- D. pride
- B. show off
- D. give up

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。

As is universally acknowledged, the Chinese language boasts 56. _____ long-established and far-reaching history. What makes Chinese language particularly 57. _____ (fascinate) is its written form. Chinese characters are the only pictorial written form in modern times, many of 58. _____ have stories behind them. Not only are Chinese characters rich 59. _____ symbolism but

also they are amazingly beautiful when 60. _____ (pen) with a brush in the traditional way. Known as Hanzi, Chinese characters are the oldest continuously used writing system. 61. _____ (date) back to as far as the Shang Dynasty, when they were inscribed (刻) on oracle bones, Chinese characters strongly witness their time-honoured history.

Chinese characters 62. _____ (use) through a unified system throughout China's history. One advantage of using the system is that people who speak different dialects can understand each other's writing and thus the mutual 63. _____ (communicate) can go on smoothly. Different as pronunciation marks are, Chinese characters used previously and presently still are being used in other languages such as Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese, indicating they have been working 64. _____ (influential).

With China playing an increasingly important role in the world, Chinese characters are being globally learned due to the fact 65. _____ the international community has realized how important it is to speak Chinese language fluently and write Chinese characters beautifully.

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,你校正在为英语文学阅读室设计标识,现向学生征集意见。请你给负责此项工作的外教 Mr Green 写封邮件,从以下标识中选择你最喜欢的一个,并说明理由。



图 1:“Open a Book, Open a World” 图 2:“Read to Succeed”

- 注意:1. 写作词数 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

参考词汇:奖杯 trophy 与……产生良好共鸣 resonate well with

Dear Mr Green,

I am writing to share my ideas on the logo design for our English literature reading room. _____

Yours sincerely,

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。

In a quiet mountain village between snowy peaks, 16-year-old Mia found a young snow leopard cub (雪豹幼崽) caught in an old metal trap during her afternoon walk. The cub's leg was badly hurt, and its golden eyes shone with fear under the pale winter sun.

Though her father had repeatedly warned her about the dangers of wild animals, Mia couldn't bear to leave the suffering creature. Carefully, she used her woolen scarf to open the trap, freeing the cub. She named it Amber and placed dried meat from her lunch bag nearby, hoping to give it strength. To her amazement, Amber returned the next morning, limping (跛的) but alive, its eyes now filled with cautious curiosity.

Over the following weeks, Amber began appearing during Mia's daily walks in the pine forests. At first, the cub kept a safe distance. Slowly, trust grew between them. Mia shared her sandwiches, while Amber guided her to secret paths leading to clear streams and sheltered caves. Their bond deepened—Amber would rub its head against Mia's leg like a pet cat, and Mia learned to recognize the cub's different calls.

However, everything changed one evening at sunset. Mia's father discovered Amber near their sheep fences. “That wild beast will kill our sheep!” he shouted angrily, grabbing a thick wooden stick. Mia screamed, “It's my friend! Please don't hurt it!” Sensing danger, Amber ran into the shadowy forest, leaving Mia standing frozen with tears.

Heartbroken, Mia searched the mountains tirelessly. Every morning before school, she left meat near their favourite meeting spot—a flat rock beneath a giant pine tree. Every afternoon, she wandered through icy valleys calling Amber's name. Weeks passed, but the cub never reappeared. The mountains felt emptier, their silence broken only by the lonely wind. Mia's doubts grew heavier—Had her kindness driven Amber into greater danger? Was it possible for humans and wild animals to truly trust each other? Snow began to fall again, covering the paths. The wilderness offered no answers, only the rushing wind.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

One stormy night, Mia heard a weak cry coming from the edge of the forest. _____

Paragraph 2:

When spring arrived, a familiar shadow appeared under the giant pine tree. _____
