

全心全意 品质为真
· QUANXINQUANYI PINZHIWEIZHEN ·

全品 QUANPIN MONI CHONGCIJUAN

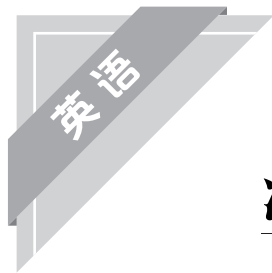
B 模拟冲刺卷 信息卷

主编 肖德好

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班级: _____ 姓名: _____ 得分: _____

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 do we know about Tom?
A. He's just finished a piano lesson.
B. He loves playing the guitar.
C. He plays the drums in a band.
- ()2. When will the movie end?
A. At 8:00. B. At 10:00. C. At 10:30.
- ()3. What are the classrooms like?
A. New. B. Old. C. Large.
- ()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 is the main topic of the conversation?
A. Grocery shopping.
B. Food preservation.
C. Cooking techniques.

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. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Boss and secretary.

- ()7. What will Uncle Pablo do today?
A. Surf the Internet on the boat.
B. Introduce the tour company.
C. Tell the history of the town.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- ()8. Where are the speakers?
A. In the man's house.
B. In a clothing store.
C. In a design company.
- ()9. 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.
- ()10. When will the wedding take place?
A. In one week. B. In four weeks. C. In one year.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- ()11. What are the speakers?
A. A player and a coach.
B. Football fans.
C. TV sports reporters.
- ()12. What causes the current situation of the game according to the man?
A. Bad defence. B. Poor passing. C. Certain players.
- ()13. What does the woman think will happen at the end of the game?
A. The visiting team will win.
B. The game will end in a draw.
C. The home team will win by two goals.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ()14. Why does the woman choose the course?
A. It is practical.
B. It is the most popular.
C. It has better career prospects.
- ()15. How does the woman feel about her current study?
A. Relaxing. B. Disappointing. C. Stressful.
- ()16. What does Claire say about the project she is working on?
A. She needs to do further research.
B. She is satisfied with the materials she chose.
C. She knows the building will be constructed soon.

- ()17. What might the man be?
A. An advisor. B. An interviewer. C. An architect.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ()18. Who can benefit from the programme?
A. Kids active in summer camps.
B. Kids not good at learning.
C. Kids lacking friendship.
- ()19. What was the benefit for Sammie to collect bottle caps?
A. Taking a break from a big project.
B. Acknowledging her strengths.
C. Being brave to make friends.
- ()20. In which countries have schools received benches donated by Sammie?
A. Ghana and Germany.
B. Australia and Mexico.
C. Mexico and the Netherlands.

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

Career development in Florence: a journey through craftsmanship and learning

The art of leather craftsmanship in Florence has a rich history, dating back to the 13th century. This exploration into the city's leather artisans offers insights into the essence of Italian leather craftsmanship.

The Leather Career Development Centre—Pierotucci

Enroll in a complimentary workshop at the Pierotucci Career Development Centre and immerse yourself in the intricate process of crafting a leather handbag. Witnessing the meticulous handiwork involved will demystify the premium pricing of Pierotucci products, assuring you that an investment in their bags is an investment in longevity.

The Footwear Training Institute—Stefano Bemer

Stefano Bemer is renowned for its bespoke footwear, crafted with precision and elegance. The store, which sells luxury shoes ranging from hundreds to thousands of dollars, also serves as a training ground for aspiring shoemakers, with the workshop visible to customers in the front section.

The Leather Artisan School—Scuola del Cuio

Step into the Scuola del Cuio, and you'll feel as though you've entered a small college campus. This historic building houses a school dedicated to creating unique leather goods and educating paying students in the art of high-quality leatherworking.

The Bookbinding Atelier—Il Torchio

Run by Erin Ciulla, Il Torchio is a charming bookbinding workshop. Ciulla might give you a tour of the “guillotine”, an antique-looking machine used for cutting large volumes of paper. In addition to binding books with leather covers, Ciulla also offers services to cover books, journals, and photo albums with hand-made paper.

- () **21.** What is the primary benefit of attending a workshop at Pierotucci?
- A. Learning about the history of leather-making.
B. Understanding the high cost of luxury shoes.
C. Gaining hands-on experience in handbag crafting.
D. Observing the antique machinery used in bookbinding.
- () **22.** Which institution offers a comprehensive education in leather craftsmanship?
- A. Il Torchio. B. Scuola del Cuio.
C. Stefano Bemer. D. Pierotucci.
- () **23.** What service does Erin Ciulla provide at Il Torchio?
- A. Selling high-quality leather bags.
B. Customizing book covers with leather.
C. Teaching courses on leatherworking.
D. Manufacturing antique-looking machines.

B

Baseball was everything to Walker Smallwood. But when he was just 14 years old, he got heartbreaking news that he had a rare form of bone cancer growing in his left leg. His baseball playing came to a sudden stop as he spent the next three years undergoing six surgeries, 24 treatments and 18 hospital stays.

The young pitcher's leg would never be strong enough to make competitive playing an option. “At the time I guess I was just kind of in denial, because my whole life, day in and day out, was built around baseball and sports,” Walker said. “It was pretty disastrous,” his mum, Pam said. The most the 17-year-old would be able to do is play catch with his teammates as they warmed up for their games.

As the team approached the final game of the season, Walker's parents and coach agreed that he could pitch (投球) for an inning (一局) or two for the old time's sake.

“Say you did it, have some fun, and then that'll be it. Obviously, that's not what happened,” Walker said.

What ended up happening was more than anyone ever expected. Walker not only threw solid pitches in that first inning, but he also ended up pitching a no-hitter. The coach decided to keep him in the game until he started giving up pitches, but that never happened. Smallwood struck out all but two hitters for the entire game and tied a school record in the process.

“I was in tears; most of the stands were in tears—just one of those special moments that we'll cherish forever,” Pam said. Smallwood may never play again. He's actually fine with that now because who needs a World Series ring when you've already taken on your greatest competitor and gone undefeated.

- () **24.** What does the word “It” underlined in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. The serious injury to his leg.
B. The childhood baseball dream.
C. The risk of multiple surgeries.
D. The long-term mental stress.
- () **25.** Which of the following best describes Walker Smallwood?
- A. Confident and energetic. B. Ambitious and determined.
C. Brilliant and considerate. D. Optimistic and independent.
- () **26.** Why does the author mention a World Series ring in the last paragraph?
- A. To emphasize the value of cherishing every moment.
B. To stress the significance of any championship prize.
C. To highlight Walker's personal success at the game.
D. To serve as a reminder of challenges in Walker's life.
- () **27.** What can we learn from Walker's story?
- A. Misfortune can tell us what fortune is.
B. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.
C. Constant dropping wears away a stone.
D. What doesn't kill you makes you stronger.

C

Can you think of someone who is an excellent communicator? He must have good skills of speaking confidently in various situations, including presentations, group discussions and activities. Also, he should be good at listening to others, understanding group dynamics, and promoting shared decision-making.

Research on classroom-based group work reveals a paradox (悖论): while cooperative learning can be highly effective, merely placing children in groups often proves unproductive. The solution

lies in teaching children how to cooperate effectively. Teachers play a crucial role in this process through their interactions with students.

To ensure effective group work, teachers must first raise students' awareness of the purpose and value of group activities. More importantly, they need to teach students how to engage in reasoned discussions, known as Exploratory Talk. This involves considering everyone's viewpoints, justifying opinions with reasons, and making collective decisions. In Exploratory Talk, participants engage critically but constructively with each other's ideas, invite contributions, and seek further explanations.

Successful cooperation requires a reasoned discussion, which can be facilitated by establishing a set of Ground Rules for Exploratory Talk. These rules guide behaviours such as asking for information, seeking and providing reasons, and evaluating proposals. Ground Rules help children work towards joint conclusions, respect opinions, and develop their ideas. For instance, children learn to ask, “What do you think? Why?” and listen attentively to each other's responses, reaching reasoned conclusions.

Exploratory Talk enhances group activities as a powerful learning tool. Certain activities, like talking points, are particularly effective in stimulating such discussions. Talking points are inspiring statements designed to encourage children to share their knowledge and uncertainties on a specific topic. Research indicates that talking points bring about more imaginative and extensive responses than traditional questions. They help children focus on the topic and compare their viewpoints with others. As they discuss, children realize that their ideas can develop with new evidence and that classmates are valuable resources for new thinking. With proper guidance, the students will soon begin to see their ideas flowing. And gradually they will learn to participate fully not only in education but also in life as well.

- () **28.** What may help solve the group work paradox?
- A. Active interactions among teachers.
B. Group learning among students.
C. Teachers' effective guidance.
D. Students' deep engagement.
- () **29.** Why should Ground Rules be set for the students?
- A. To popularize group activities.
B. To build up their individuality.
C. To stimulate more proposals.
D. To encourage reasoning in talks.

- ()30. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. Students should be challenged with uncertainties.
B. Traditional questions should be avoided in classes.
C. Well-designed brainstorming matters in group activities.
D. Idea exchanges between the students deserve top priority.
- ()31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
- A. The paradox of group work and its solution
B. Impact of effective communicators on group discussions
C. Teaching children to cooperate in classroom group work
D. Exploratory Talk as a powerful learning tool in group work

D

Forgetting is a fact of life that many people find frustrating. But growing evidence pushes back at the belief that a slip or escape in our recollection is evidently bad. Indeed, forgetting can sometimes help people cope psychologically or let go of useless knowledge.

In a new study, neuroscientist Tomas Ryan of Trinity College Dublin and his colleagues have examined the fundamental biology underlying a form of forgetting we experience every day. Their work suggests that when we can't recall an old phone number or a high school teacher's name, those details are not necessarily lost.

As Ryan explained to *Mind Matters* editor Daisy Yuhas, forgetting may be an active process that the brain uses to support learning. He also discussed how dementia (痴呆) may ultimately effect disordered forgetting more than lost memories.

You study an idea that some people may find counter-intuitive (反直觉的): forgetting can be part of learning. How so? We often think of forgetting as a loss of the brain power or a limitation. Memory loss from dementia or the brain injury, for example, can be devastating. But we also experience "everyday forgetting" as we go about our lives because there's just so much going on. We're expected to learn and retain many things in order to function in modern society. Some are quite arbitrary, such as having to memorize facts you'll never need again for school exams. Others are not so arbitrary but are still quite demanding, such as the knowledge you build to become a practising doctor.

Although we may think of forgetting as a trouble, and it often is, it could be a feature of the brain rather than a bug. A growing body of research in neuroscience is studying the idea that forgetting is adaptive rather than limiting. So forgetting comes in many forms?

There are different kinds that people generally consider distinct. We may use the word amnesia (健忘症) for a kind of forgetting that most people would agree is neither adaptive nor beneficial. Some

forms of amnesia make it difficult to form new memories while others make it difficult to recall memories formed before an injury.

- ()32. How does the author introduce the topic of the passage?
- A. By defining a concept. B. By presenting a study result.
C. By making a comparison. D. By giving an example.
- ()33. What does the author agree in the passage?
- A. Dementia mainly results in lost memories.
B. Forgetting means imperfection of the brain.
C. It's terrible that the best friend's name escapes me.
D. The knowledge you need to be a teacher is not arbitrary.
- ()34. What can be learned from the last two paragraphs?
- A. Scientists think forgetting limits our life.
B. Neuroscientists are researching the adaptive role of forgetting.
C. People would agree that amnesia is harmful in most cases.
D. Amnesia definitely makes it challenging to recollect memories.
- ()35. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To explain the reasons of forgetting.
B. To present the process of forgetting.
C. To emphasize the benefits of forgetting.
D. To clarify the misunderstanding of forgetting.

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。

How to overcome the harmful habit of judging

You've done it. I've done it. We all do it—we all sometimes pass judgement on others when their behaviour doesn't meet our standards. Clothing choices, how people spend their free time, job skills—the list of possible things to judge is endless.

36. _____ While you may not consciously label them as such, you are familiar with non-verbal communication that conveys judgement: pursed lips, raised eyebrows, crossed arms, tipping head to literally look down upon another.

We judge others to protect our own self-images. But that protection comes at a price. 37. _____ And with it comes defensiveness, prejudice, and hostility (敌意). Judgement is just a dressed-up version of shame. We put the shame onto someone else so that we don't have to feel our own.

To overcome judgement, you should shore up your self-worth. If you are grounded in confidence and value yourself, you are less likely to be judgemental. Remind yourself when you feel judged by others, it's a reflection of their own battle with shame, not who or what you are. Yes, you make mistakes and sometimes behave badly.

38. _____ You grow, learn, and improve. You accomplish and achieve and win. You are valuable and worthy even when you fall short.

When you accept your flaws (缺陷) and mistakes and still see yourself as a worthwhile human being in spite of them, you can in turn accept other flawed human beings, too. 39. _____

Judging others creates a false sense of self-worth. If you find yourself doing it, stop. 40. _____ But do take a look in the mirror. Where do you need shoring up? It takes some thoughtfulness and work, but you'll have better relationships, improved trust, more creativity, and greater influence when you stop judging others and start valuing yourself.

- A. Don't beat yourself up about it.
B. Shame hits you from many angles.
C. But you are more than your mistakes.
D. You've been on the receiving end, too.
E. Judgement costs creativity, curiosity, and trust.
F. At the core is the feeling of not being good enough.
G. The more you like and accept yourself, the less you have to put others down.

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。

Simon Griffiths is the founder of Who Gives A Crap, a company that has 41 the toilet paper industry.

His journey began with a(n) 42 statistic—a toilet is not 43 to 2.4 billion people, about 40% of the world! While volunteering in Asia and Africa, Simon 44 organizations doing incredible things to help people there, but the lack of sustainable funding greatly 45 their work.

Inspired by his experience in developing countries, Simon 46 to sell goods to make a difference. But what should he sell? One day, Simon walked into the bathroom and a good idea 47 him: he could sell toilet paper and donated half the profits to help fund organizations building toilets. Who Gives A Crap was born.

Too often, people buy products that 48 to their taste but without clever packaging, so his 49 was to create something that 50 quality and aesthetics (美学), so that people would want to put it in their bathroom.

It was not beyond their 51 that their goods sold well. Their donation to WaterAid Australia has grown from the initial 2,500 AUD to 5.85 million AUD, they becoming its largest 52.

When interviewed, Simon said, “I tried various jobs before Who Gives A Crap. But after working in both corporate and non-profit organizations, I 53 I wanted to combine business with social 54 so I found the way to use profits from everyday products to do good 55 .”

- ()41.

A. created

B. occupied

C. transformed

D. disturbed
- ()42.

A. interesting

B. shocking

C. obvious

D. awesome
- ()43.

A. invisible

B. sensitive

C. accessible

D. unique
- ()44.

A. announced

B. witnessed

C. imagined

D. suggested
- ()45.

A. took up

B. weighed up

C. held back

D. appealed to
- ()46.

A. revealed

B. revised

C. resigned

D. resolved
- ()47.

A. annoyed

B. struck

C. bothered

D. chose
- ()48.

A. subscribe

B. react

C. stick

D. correspond
- ()49.

A. intention

B. attitude

C. assumption

D. criterion
- ()50.

A. ignored

B. combined

C. evaluated

D. adopted
- ()51.

A. expectation

B. description

C. passion

D. occupation
- ()52.

A. partner

B. client

C. opponent

D. donor
- ()53.

A. blamed

B. denied

C. recognized

D. detected
- ()54.

A. impacts

B. careers

C. prospects

D. conflicts
- ()55.

A. globally

B. immediately

C. appropriately

D. individually

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。

China has a long history of more than 5,000 years. In the 56. (vast) of history, traditional Chinese culture constantly shows 57. (it) unique charm and is deeply loved and

appreciated by people around the world. Among the ancient Chinese literature, the Four Great Classical Novels, also referred to as the four greatest and most influential novels written in the Ming and Qing dynasties, stand out.

58. the four novels have in common is that they were written in the vernacular (白话文) of their times, 59. most ancient literature that was written in the classical style of writing. Most Chinese are familiar with the figures, plots and scenes in the four novels. They have 60. (dramatic) affected the mentality, ideas and values of Chinese people. They were widely read by people and contained philosophical ideas, history and viewpoints about human society that 61. (define) part of the world views of the scholar and the politician, which had 62. significant effect on the development of Chinese societies in past eras.

Nowadays, they have already been adapted into movies or TV series, 63. (favour) by lots of audiences. 64. (be) high in artistic standard, the Four Great Classical Novels are precious heritage of Chinese nation and 65. (strike) works in the history of Chinese literature.

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,你的外国朋友 Ken 打算使用 AI 智能体(agent)来练习汉语口语,发来邮件征求你的意见。请你回复邮件,内容包括:

1. 你的看法;
2. 提出建议;
3. 简述理由。

注意:词数 80 个左右。

Dear Ken,

Best regards,

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。

The first time Mohamed went to a fine food store in his new neighbourhood, he realized that he really wasn’t in Tunisia anymore. He looked up at the menu board, which had nothing but sandwiches

on it, and wondered how he was going to figure out what all of these strange names meant. Mohamed decided that he would just get dessert instead and asked the woman at the counter for ice cream in a cup. She smiled broadly and disappeared behind the big glass display case to fill his order.

While Mohamed waited, he looked at the baked goods in the case. There were sixteen kinds of bagels (百吉圈) and a few different types of cookies that Mohamed didn’t recognize, but there were no pies and definitely nothing from home. Mohamed had been so excited when his parents told him they were immigrating to the United States, but now, his bravery and excitement felt a little out of place.

The woman came back to the counter with a tall paper cup. It contained a long straw and some kind of frothy (有泡沫的) drink. Mohamed, completely confused, took the cup and thanked her, considering the possibility that he had used the wrong word.

“It’s the soda you ordered,” she said, “an ice cream drink in a cup.”

He smiled at the woman again, pointed at one of the bagels, and said, “That one, too, please,” which seemed to work better.

Mohamed took the bagel and his mystery soda to a table and sat down to eat. Why was it that English had been so easy for him in his classes in Tunisia, but when it came down to actually speaking, he couldn’t even get what he wanted to eat?

Later, he might find it funny that his English was so hard to figure out that he got a soda instead of the ice cream he wanted. Right now, it just felt depressing that his English was, he thought, disappointing. One mistake seemed to put everything Mohamed wanted or knew about himself impossible to reach.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

The next day, Mohamed made a plan to engage deeply in English.

Paragraph 2:

One day, he decided to return to the store where he had his first frustrating experience.