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仿真模拟卷

英语

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仿真模拟卷（一）

时间：120 分钟
分值：150 分

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。

- ()1. What is the woman trying to do?
A. Comfort the man. B. Apologize to the man.
C. Hold a party for the man.
- ()2. What are the speakers discussing?
A. A classmate. B. An exam. C. Their homework.
- ()3. What will the speakers do tonight?
A. Have a coffee. B. Go to the library.
C. Work on an assignment.
- ()4. What does the woman want to do?
A. Hire a truck. B. Sell her sofa.
C. Move a piece of furniture.
- ()5. When will the speakers' flight take off?
A. At 6:30. B. At 5:30. C. At 4:30.

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. How much is one piece of chocolate cake?
A. \$ 2. B. \$ 7. C. \$ 9.
- ()7. What dessert does the woman finally order?
A. Two pieces of pie. B. One piece of chocolate cake.
C. Three pieces of chocolate cake.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- ()8. What will the woman do this weekend?
A. Fly to London.
B. Go on a business trip.
C. Attend a meeting in the office.

- ()9. How will the woman return from London?
A. By taxi. B. By train. C. By air.
- ()10. Where will the woman be staying?
A. In a hotel near Hyde Park.
B. In a hotel close to the meeting place.
C. In a hotel with an indoor swimming pool.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- ()11. What are the speakers doing?
A. Planning a trip. B. Cleaning the closet.
C. Arranging the suitcases.
- ()12. What shoes will the woman take along with her?
A. Beach ones. B. Hiking ones.
C. Leather ones.
- ()13. How does the woman feel about Carman's suggestion?
A. Puzzled. B. Satisfied.
C. Disappointed.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ()14. What is the man doing?
A. Attending a lecture. B. Hosting a workshop.
C. Conducting an interview.
- ()15. Why is Emily doing unpaid work in the new season of the show?
A. To follow the latest trend.
B. To help raise the crew's pay.
C. To support the post-production.
- ()16. What enables Emily to try different things in her field?
A. Her college education.
B. Her teaching experience.
C. Her family tradition.
- ()17. What does Emily think of her work at the Film Centre?
A. Boring. B. Rewarding. C. Demanding.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ()18. What did the team members do before the match?
A. They gave interviews. B. They took some pictures.
C. They greeted each other.
- ()19. Why are the fans of the goalkeeper upset?
A. He has got hurt. B. He has missed the ball.
C. He has gone against rules.
- ()20. Which team won the season's final?
A. The Sharks United.
B. The Spicy Chickens.
C. The result ended in a draw.

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 [2025·广东潮州高三二模]

KindSpring, a platform connecting people in the spirit of kindness, has created a series of 21-Day Challenges designed to help individuals and groups grow in values that make a significant impact and thus become their better selves. Each of our 21-Day Challenges focuses on a specific aspect. The 21-Day Challenge series includes a Kindness Challenge, a Mindfulness Challenge, a Gratitude Challenge, an Eco-Footprint Challenge and more.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Each 21-Day Challenge invites participants to engage in one small daily action related to the core theme. Every day for three weeks a unique idea is e-mailed to the participants. They should carry out the act and share stories of their experiences either online or offline. The challenges were developed with workplace, school and family environments in mind, but are broadly applicable. At the end of 21 days, you may continue the practice, take on a new challenge, or even design your own. There is no charge for any of our services.

WHY SHOULD YOU DO IT?

The 21-Day Challenges help fit the pace of modern life, with each demanding less than five minutes a day in most cases. They connect you in meaningful ways to your community and boost well-being levels.

JOIN A CHALLENGE

If you're attracted, take action now! We've prepared an amazing experience for you. Asking others to participate together would benefit you more, promoting teamwork, trust and understanding. Of course, you yourself can affect the whole. The latest challenge is going to start in two weeks. Search for open challenges and click here to join.

- ()21. Why are the 21-Day Challenges launched?
A. To bond people through kindness.
B. To bring positive changes to participants.
C. To help solve real-life challenges.
D. To encourage contributions to communities.

- ()22. What are participants asked to do?
- A. Pay for certain services.
B. Design creative challenges.
C. Carry out the tasks online.
D. Perform good acts continuously.
- ()23. What are people recommended to do to take part?
- A. Register in advance.
B. Make careful preparations.
C. Join the event as a group.
D. Search for more information.

B [2025·山东潍坊高三三模]

Samantha Hess has spent more than 130,000 minutes cuddling (拥抱) over the past four years—and that’s just at work! As the owner of Cuddle Up to Me in Portland, the Certified Cuddler has been at the forefront of the professional cuddling movement since it began. The goal of her service is to provide people with a safe space to feel worthy for exactly who they are.

Hess came across an article about a man giving away free hugs at a Saturday market. It hit her that she longed for an unconditional hug—and that others likely felt the same. She decided that everyone deserved a place to go when these moments strike, where they can feel like they matter.

When asked who is her client, she says who is not her client would be quicker to answer! Touch is a human need. She has mums who don’t know how to take comfort from the families they are always giving so much to, those in need of self-care who have disabilities or deadly diseases and so much more. She customizes each meeting to individual needs. Some people will talk only about novelty things, while others will tell her their deepest secrets. It’s nice for people to know that everything they say is held in the strictest confidence.

Hess has taken extensive measures to ensure the safety of both parties. She starts by obtaining a copy of each person’s ID, and they fill out a body map and questionnaire. She asks questions to ensure they know why each person is seeking the service to determine if they are appropriate for what she offers, and she also has a third party who monitors security footage (镜头) during all meetings.

“I would never get tired of cuddling!” she said. It’s an unusual job, she knows, one that allows her to spread acceptance and form connections with people who may not otherwise have a close support system.

- ()24. What does the author intend to do in Paragraph 2?
- A. Highlight some memorable moments.
B. Explain the conditions for free hugs.

- C. Illustrate the purpose of Hess’ service.
D. Introduce the inspiration for Hess’ business.
- ()25. What can we know about Hess’ clients?
- A. Their social position is valued.
B. They cover wide-ranging groups.
C. Their demands are hard to meet.
D. They possess self-confident quality.
- ()26. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about?
- A. Questions inquired.
B. Parties involved.
C. Security measures.
D. Consulting procedures.
- ()27. Which of the following best describes Hess?
- A. Patient and humorous.
B. Ambitious and creative.
C. Considerate and skilled.
D. Generous and optimistic.

C [2025·湖南长沙高三月考]

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?

- ()28. 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.
- ()29. 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.
- ()30. 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.
- ()31. 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.

D [2025·河南许平汝名校高三二模]

The nation’s biggest transit (交通运输) systems are using AI-enhanced cameras to keep bus lanes (车道) clear of illegally parked cars. The company behind those cameras is a start-up called Hayden AI. The cameras are put inside the front windshield (挡风玻璃), where they can take in everything happening in front of the bus. “The system analyses those images to decide if it’s looking at a

vehicle,” said Charley Territo, the chief growth officer for Hayden AI, “and whether that vehicle is stopped somewhere it shouldn’t be.”

In just three years, Hayden AI has launched services with transit agencies in New York, Washington D. C., Oakland, California, and Los Angeles. The company is organizing pilot programmes in Seattle and Denver, and it’s talking with other cities, including Philadelphia and Chicago.

The camera systems are using AI to help transit agencies catch and fine drivers who illegally block bus lanes and bus stops. But Territo said that’s not the ultimate goal. “When you look at the reason for enforcement (执行), it’s really not to write tickets. It’s to change drivers’ behaviour,” said Territo. “What we’re seeing is a reduction in the number of repeat lawbreakers.”

New York’s Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) said its buses were 5% faster on the routes where it had been using the cameras, and they’d been involved in 20% fewer accidents. So the agency moved to expand the programme this year to 20 new bus routes.

But that expansion didn’t go quite as planned, as hundreds of drivers received erroneous tickets. “It wasn’t anything too worrisome at first, because you realize you’ve parked in a legal spot,” said George Han, who lives on the Upper East Side of Manhattan. Han said he’s careful about only parking in legal spots, so he was astounded when the tickets kept coming in the mail.

The MTA said about 800 tickets were mistakenly issued because of a “programming error” by Hayden AI, who said those programming errors had been fixed. “The problems in New York had nothing to do with the technology. It was really a configuration (配置) issue,” said Hayden AI’s Charley Territo.

- () **32.** What can we know about the AI-enhanced system in Paragraph 1?
- A. The development of it.
B. The reasons why it is analysed.
C. The disadvantages of it.
D. The way in which it works.
- () **33.** What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?
- A. Hayden AI supports its branch companies.
B. The AI-enhanced system is becoming popular.
C. The smart vehicles are spreading worldwide.
D. The transit agencies need to be improved.

- () **34.** What is the final goal of using AI-enhanced cameras in Territo’s opinion?
- A. To write tickets for lawbreakers.
B. To attract more passengers.
C. To encourage good driving habits.
D. To allow buses to run faster.

- () **35.** What does the underlined word “astounded” in Paragraph 5 mean?
- A. Shocked. B. Embarrassed.
C. Proud. D. Grateful.

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。

Throughout our lives, we usually look for just one answer to each question we encounter, like when we ask what 2 + 2 equals or what the capital of India is. 36. _____ The “one-problem, one-answer” mindset is deeply rooted in how we think.

But what happens if we’re asked to generate different responses instead of one correct answer? 37. _____ I asked them, “What if there is more than one way to record the answer to 2 + 2?” They voiced varied answers, such as one half of 8, how Lincoln began “The Gettysburg Address”, the number of runners on a relay team, and the number following 3, etc. These kids weren’t “boxed in” by the artificial “requirement” of finding a single right answer. Rather, they were asked a question beginning with the two words “What if...?” 38. _____

What lies behind the issue then? Ken Robinson has observed that our educational systems often don’t help students develop their natural creativity. 39. _____ Studies have shown that teachers claim to value qualities of independent thinking and curiosity, yet they reward behaviours of obedience. Thus, a workforce emerges that prioritizes conformity (顺从) over creativity. Simply stated, we tell students to colour inside the lines and then expect adults to think outside the box.

40. _____ Ask open-ended questions more often to encourage students to explore different ways of thinking. On top of this, a safe environment should be created where students feel comfortable taking risks and making mistakes. By doing so, students are better equipped to face complex problems with greater flexibility and innovation in the future.

- A. Avoiding risks is a natural tendency.
B. However, they have the potential to succeed.
C. To find out, I approached a group of fourth-graders.
D. Instead, they promote uniformity and standardization.
E. The results, as you can see, were diverse and inventive.
F. Seldom do we consider the possibility of multiple answers.
G. It’s time to break free from the “single right answer” mindset.

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 B. popularity
 C. truth D. friendship
- () **42.** A. explained B. assumed
 C. mentioned D. concluded
- () **43.** A. locked B. digital
 C. modern D. private



- ()44. A. sympathy B. response
C. support D. attention
- ()45. A. peace B. shock
C. worry D. delight
- ()46. A. share B. maintain
C. block D. reach
- ()47. A. spotlight B. benefit
C. freedom D. comfort
- ()48. A. hear B. change
C. realize D. doubt
- ()49. A. tired B. suspected
C. informed D. reminded
- ()50. A. eased B. moved
C. lifted D. pushed
- ()51. A. controlled B. remaining
C. mounting D. desired
- ()52. A. weight B. progress
C. value D. cause
- ()53. A. curiously B. attentively
C. critically D. anxiously
- ()54. A. hope B. interest
C. trust D. pride
- ()55. A. fight for B. show off
C. stick to D. give up

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·福建福州高三一模]

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 that the international community has realized 65. _____ great importance 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) [2025·江苏前黄中学高三一模改编]

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. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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 poverty-stricken community of Yazoo, Ben had his life journey shaped by an old barber called Jack. As a poor boy, Ben was among those who benefited from Jack's special offer. Every time he

got a free haircut, the barber would encourage him to read storybooks, opening up a world of knowledge and imagination he had never known before.

As Ben grew up, Jack grew old, unable to do his usual job. Ben decided to take over Jack's shop. Guided by Jack, Ben mastered the skill of cutting hair and became a popular barber in the neighbourhood. He continued the tradition of providing free haircuts for poor children.

Soon Ben found that, accustomed to hanging about to kill time and having little access to books, many kids around had weak literacy. When he asked about what they learned, he would receive short and broken responses. Among them was a shy boy named Harry, his father dead and mother often ill in bed.

Determined to encourage the children to read for their future, Ben turned to Jack for advice. His idea was supported by Jack, who helped him set up a reading section in the corner of the shop. Ben filled it with all kinds of books he bought.

When Harry came for a haircut, Ben said smilingly, “Harry, there are some great storybooks waiting for you. Why not pick one to read?” Harry looked up, his eyes wide with surprise. Ben led him to the bookshelves and helped him choose a book about a young hero who overcame great odds.

Harry became a regular in the reading room. He would sit in the corner, completely absorbed in a book, his lips moving slightly as he read silently. Ben noticed Harry was initially hesitant to read aloud due to his poor pronunciation. Whenever Harry mispronounced a word, Ben would assure him, “It's okay, Harry. Try that again. You're doing great.” With Ben's continuous help, Harry's reading skills gradually improved.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

One day, Jack told Ben of a reading aloud contest in the community. _____

Paragraph 2:

When the big day came, Jack and Ben accompanied Harry to the contest hall. _____