

昆山提招英语模拟卷（五）

第一部分 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

Sumi's daughter Anna was called "Number 23" because Anna would always come 23rd among 50 students in every exam.

One day at a family party, when the other children _____ 1 _____ their big dreams such as being pianists, actors and businessmen, Anna just smiled and added, "I only want to be a _____ 2 _____. I love little kids. I love playing with them." Then the room became silent. And Sumi felt ashamed of Anna's small dream and poor grades.

After that, Sumi tried everything to help Anna with her studies. It took too much time and Anna had to _____ 3 _____ her hobbies. But later, she got terribly sick, which made Sumi worried. So Sumi decided to let go and Anna found _____ 4 _____ again.

One day, on a weekend trip, two boys _____ 5 _____ about how to divide a cake. Anna suggested using a coin to decide. Then the problem was solved. Later, they met heavy traffic. The kids became worried. She told jokes and made paper animals, _____ 6 _____ all the kids. The other parents thanked her very much, which made Anna feel _____ 7 _____.

Soon, Anna's teacher called. Though Anna's grades hadn't changed, he found that every student's favorite classmate was Anna. They said she was kind, helpful, and supportive. The teacher told Sumi, "You're raising a _____ 8 _____ child!"

That day, Sumi told Anna _____ 9 _____, "Your teacher says every classmate loves you. You're a real-life _____ 10 _____." Anna smiled. "I don't want to be the hero everyone cheers for. I want to be the one cheering."

Sumi realized that true success isn't about being first. It's about being kind, happy, and true to yourself. Maybe being "Number 23" isn't so bad after all.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. realized | B. followed | C. changed | D. shared |
| 2. A. doctor | B. teacher | C. farmer | D. soldier |
| 3. A. add up | B. keep up | C. give up | D. take up |
| 4. A. joy | B. pride | C. pressure | D. career |
| 5. A. thought | B. argued | C. talked | D. dreamt |
| 6. A. guarding | B. pushing | C. cheating | D. calming |
| 7. A. proud | B. peaceful | C. nervous | D. tired |
| 8. A. polite | B. busy | C. wonderful | D. famous |
| 9. A. loudly | B. happily | C. easily | D. secretly |
| 10. A. teacher | B. wonder | C. hero | D. classmate |

第二部分阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

A

Many teens have pimples (青春痘), so it's quite normal. But knowing that doesn't make it easier when you are looking at pimples on your face in the mirror. To fight against pimples, we'd better know more about them.

Expert					
For Parents	For Kids	For Teens	For Educators		
<p>Q: Why do I get pimples? A: Teens get pimples because of the change of their <i>hormone</i> (荷尔蒙) level. If your parents had pimples as teens, it's more likely that you will too. The good news is that, for most people, pimples go away almost completely by the time they are out of their teens.</p> <p>Q: Can I prevent (预防) pimples? A: There is no way for sure to prevent pimples. But changing your eating and living habits helps to reduce pimples. Wash your face twice a day (no more) with warm water. Eat less sweets and chocolates which have the risk of causing pimples. Protect your skin from strong sunlight. Avoid staying up too late.</p> <p>Q: Should I pop (挤破) my pimples? A: Don't touch them, pop them, or pick at them. This might be hard to do. But when you play around with pimples, you can make them even worse. More importantly, popping pimples can leave red scars that may stay on your face for a long time, or even forever.</p> <p>Q: ▲ A: If you have pimples once in a while, some skincare products might be helpful to you. But if you get serious pimples, they won't work for you anymore. Go to the doctors at once and get their advice. Don't feel shy to talk about your pimples with doctors. They are professional and trained to help you.</p>					
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11. What can we do to reduce pimples according to the material?
- A. Go to bed late and get up late. B. Wear a hat against strong sunlight.
 C. Stop eating food with much energy. D. Wash the face three to four times a day.
12. Which of the following questions can be best put in “▲”?
- A. What should I do with pimples? B. What skincare products should I buy?
 C. How should I treat serious pimples at home? D. How should I choose the right skincare products?
13. On which website can we probably read the material?
- A. www.kidshealth.cn/teeth/expert B. www.kidshealth.cn/skin/parents
 C. www.teenshealth.cn/pimples/expert D. www.teenshealth.cn/pimples/parents

B

Imagine you and your friend are looking for a lost glove. That moment of looking at the glove together, where one person follows the gaze (注视) of another to focus on the same object, is called joint attention (共同注意). It is a key part of how people learn and connect with others.

Joint attention involves three basic steps. First, one person starts the interaction (互动) by directing their attention toward something, such as Tim seeing a rainbow and excitedly looking up at it. Second, another person becomes aware of the first person's focus; for example, Iman sees Tim looking up at something in the sky. Finally, the second person responds by following the first person's gaze to the object of interest—in this case, Iman moves her attention to where Tim is looking and sees the rainbow as well.

When completing tasks or solving problems, it is often said that two heads are better than one, which means that collaboration is better than working alone. But what does “better” mean? In one study, researchers asked pairs of participants to complete a visual search task alone and then together. They found that when the participants worked together, they were faster and more accurate at finding the target (目标), which researchers suggest is “better” performance.

Researchers have found that people naturally pay attention to items that other people look at, and one potential (潜在的) reason could be that humans have learned over time that paying attention to what other people are attending to can help us stay safe, communicate better with others, and navigate (应对) the environment. These findings suggest that we might better remember the objects we are jointly paying attention to.

In conclusion, joint attention is an important aspect (方面) of human interaction that shapes how people work together and how they remember. Whether people are looking for something they have lost or working on a task with others, paying attention together makes them faster and more accurate, and helps them remember information better.

14. The writer begins the passage by _____.

- A. explaining a key term directly B. presenting a scientific experiment
C. giving a way of looking for a glove D. describing a common situation in real life

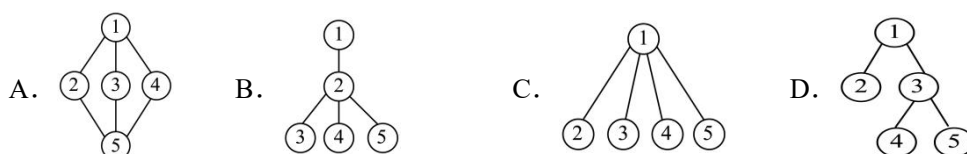
15. What does the underlined word “collaboration” probably mean in the passage?

- A. Solving problems quickly. B. Competing against each other.
C. Working together with others. D. Avoiding communication with others.

16. What's the main idea of Paragraph 4?

- A. Joint attention can help with memory. B. Paying attention to other people is helpful.
C. Humans naturally follow others' gaze for fun. D. People should notice the environment around.

17. What's the structure of the passage?



C

In today's world, digital technology is everywhere. From smartphones to computers, it has changed how we connect. However, some scientists have expressed concern that overusing digital devices could harm our brain health, especially as we age. This idea is sometimes called "digital dementia", suggesting that depending too much on technology might weaken thinking skills.

But is that really true for older people? A recent study from researchers in the USA offers a different and more hopeful view. The team analyzed data from more than 411,000 adults aged 50 and above. They checked how often these people used technology like computers, smartphones, and the Internet, and whether that was linked to changes in their cognitive(认知)health over time.

The results were clear: regular technology use was connected with a lower risk of cognitive decline(衰退). In fact, the study found that those who often used technology had about 58% lower risk of memory loss or dementia compared to those who rarely used such devices.

One possible explanation is that using technology often requires learning and adaptation(适应)——whether it's figuring out a new app, following online instructions, or even troubleshooting(检修)a device. These activities can act like mental exercise, helping to keep the brain active. Moreover, technology helps many older adults stay socially connected through messaging apps, video calls, and social media, which is also known to support cognitive health.

Of course, not all screen time is equal. Mindlessly swiping through videos or spending hours on passive entertainment (被动式娱乐) may not provide the same benefits. What matters is how we use technology——whether it encourages thinking, learning, or connecting.

This study does not mean technology is a cure for aging-related brain changes, and more research is needed to understand the long-term effects. However, it suggests that in our increasingly digital world, using technology in thoughtful and active ways may be one useful part of maintaining brain health as we grow older.

18. According to the study, how does regular use of technology affect older adults' brain health?
 - A. It greatly increases the risk of dementia.
 - B. It will weaken their memory and thinking skills.
 - C. It is linked to a much lower risk of cognitive decline.
 - D. It only helps if they stop using it after age 60.
19. Which of the technology activities would the author most probably recommend for brain health?
 - A. Leaving a TV on in the background all day while doing housework.
 - B. Using a smartphone app to learn a new language.
 - C. Letting a family member manage online tasks for you.
 - D. Spending hours swiping through TikTok videos.
20. Why does the author mention "mental exercise" in Paragraph 4?
 - A. To encourage older people to do mental exercise more often.
 - B. To suggest that using technology is better than physical exercise.
 - C. To explain how active technology use is helpful to the brain.
 - D. To argue that thinking is necessary to prevent old people from digital dementia.
21. What is the main purpose of this passage?
 - A. To warn older people about the dangers of "digital dementia".
 - B. To encourage old people to use digital devices in our increasingly digital world.
 - C. To show technology may help protect older adults' brain health if used actively.
 - D. To argue that technology is a cure for aging-related brain changes.

第三部分 信息还原 (共 5 小题: 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Some people succeed, while others may not. This is because some people own qualities, which others do not have. 26.

The first thing you must remember is that in order to succeed, you must be optimistic (乐观的). If you do not expect to win, you will not try as hard as those who do expect to win. You also need to have a clear purpose and a reason for doing something. 27. If you do not have a purpose, then you will not try your best to pay attention to every detail.

28 They should be able to think about things in a different way and wonder how other people would do the same thing. Think about some successful people you know. They might be successful with a little creativity (创造力), but the most successful people are the most creative ones.

Reading is another quality to success. 29. If you want to learn how to set up a successful business, you should read books about people who have achieved amazing success in the areas of business.

30. There is a saying that practice makes perfect. Practice every day at whatever career you are in, and by doing so, you will see yourself, your business and your self-confidence begin to grow. If you feel confident about what you do, the confidence will make other people believe in you as well. Your team members will be happy to work with you, and your boss will give you more trust.

Finally, if you're a successful person, you will be able to look people in the eye and smile confidently.

Follow these steps and success will be waiting for you in the near future.

- A. This is because motivation (动力) is the key to achieving success.
- B. You won't achieve success without luck.
- C. What should you remember on the way to success?
- D. Another quality that helps people succeed is creativity.
- E. It will help you learn about how other people have achieved success by reading some useful books.
- F. Practice is also very important if you want to succeed.
- G. Don't keep complaining about your life.

第四部分 词汇运用 (共 13 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 13 分)

第一节根据下列句子所给汉语注释或首字母, 在答题卡标有题号的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式, 每空限填一词。

31. I think it is a useful _____ (建议). I will not push in before others any more.
32. Mary doesn't like physics. She _____ (不常) asks questions in physics class.
33. Now China acts to improve people's mental health and more services are _____ (提供) for those in need.
34. Lei Feng spirit has a l_____ influence on all Chinese people.
35. Don't tell her that—you'll only make things w_____.
36. This evening, we finished our meal in total s_____.
37. In modern society, e_____ products like smartphones, are becoming increasingly popular in our daily life.
38. Students are s_____ to wear the school uniforms from Monday to Friday.

第二节请认真阅读下面短文, 从方框中选择适当的单词或短语, 在答题卡标有题号的横线上、填入其正确形式。每个单词或短语仅用一次。

stay low choose lead to if stay calm
--

What if you find you are facing a fire? You don't have much time to think, so it is important to always be prepared for trouble.

In a fire, _____ 39 _____ will help you think clearly and react quickly. Leaving the house through a door should be your first _____ 40 _____ as an escape route (逃生路线). If the fire is in a building, use the stairs to exit as elevators (电梯) may not work in a fire.

If you can see smoke in the house, _____ 41 _____ to the ground as you go to the door. If you have to go through a smoky area, cover your mouth and nose with a wet towel. Smoke _____ 42 _____ most of the deaths in a fire. More people die from breathing it in than actually being burnt.

Remember that being prepared can make a big difference _____ 43 _____ there's a fire.

第五部分 短文填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 在答题卡标有题号的横线上, 填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。



Recently, an online song called *No Ambition* 《没出息》 44 (become) popular quickly across the Taiwan Strait (海峡). Its secondary creations from Wang Bo have got over 100 45 (million) views, from mainland social media to Taiwan's online platforms. It seems like a “meme (表情包) work”, but it holds the shared ideas of people on both sides.

The song comes from a public speech given a few years ago. Mainland netizens cut its sharp words, then added an attention-getting voice 46 (make) the song. Its popularity comes from 47 (touch) lyrics (歌词): “We should have been calm and easy. But now we are in peace, stumbling along... Why are you crying? No ambition!” When the lyrics match the speaker slapping the table 48 (angry), the contrast makes the song memorable.

The song's success is not by chance. It shows shared 49 (culture) roots (根源) of both sides. Its spread follows a clear way “Taiwan materials → mainland creations → popular on both sides”. The speech clips (片段) 50 (create) again by mainland netizens. Later, the song went back to Taiwan and started a creation trend. This voluntary folk interaction shows that both sides share 51 same culture.

People on both sides connect with the lyrics for their real-life description. The difference 52 “calm” and “struggling” tells middle-aged people's helplessness facing life pressure. Mainland listeners sigh (叹息), “It feels like talking about my calm.”

53 some tried to make it political (政治的), netizens still joined in creations happily. Taiwan's China Times said this folk cultural exchange is natural-over-interpreting it is “no ambition”. Online pop culture always builds a communication bridge.

第六部分 阅读表达 (共3小题; 54题2分, 55题2分, 56题3分, 满分7分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 用英语回答短文后的问题, 并将答案写在答题卡标有题号的横线上。

Su Shi was a famous Chinese writer, poet and painter. When he was young, he read a lot of books and wrote so many good articles that people thought he was pretty talented. Because of this, he wrote a couplet (对联) for himself:

Know all the words in the world

Read all the books on the earth

An old man saw this couplet and thought, "Su Shi is so proud. It is necessary for him to learn how to be modest." So one day, he came to Su Shi's house with a book. The book was shown to Su Shi and the old man said, "Though I have read the book many times, there are still some difficult words that I can't understand. You are a person with rich knowledge so I come to you for help."

Su Shi took the book from the old man's hand happily. He thought he would understand the words. However, when he opened it, he saw a lot of words he didn't know. At that time, Su Shi realized that there were many other things he needed to learn. His face turned red and he said, "Now I know why you came."

Hearing Su Shi's words, the old man smiled without saying anything. That day, they read the book together for several hours and both of them learned a lot from each other. After the old man left, Su Shi added some words to the couplet:

Work hard to know all the words in the world

Be determined to read all the books on the earth

From then on, Su Shi worked even harder. He spent more time reading books and he practised writing all the time. Day by day, he got better and became more successful.

54. Why did the old man take a book to Su Shi's house?

55. How did Su Shi's action change after meeting the old man?

56. What do you think of this story? Based on this story, what can you learn about how to learn better?

参考答案

第一部分 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Sumi's daughter Anna was called "Number 23" because Anna would always come 23rd among 50 students in every exam.

One day at a family party, when the other children 1 their big dreams such as being pianists, actors and businessmen, Anna just smiled and added, "I only want to be a 2. I love little kids. I love playing with them." Then the room became silent. And Sumi felt ashamed of Anna's small dream and poor grades.

After that, Sumi tried everything to help Anna with her studies. It took too much time and Anna had to 3 her hobbies. But later, she got terribly sick, which made Sumi worried. So Sumi decided to let go and Anna found 4 again.

One day, on a weekend trip, two boys 5 about how to divide a cake. Anna suggested using a coin to decide. Then the problem was solved. Later, they met heavy traffic. The kids became worried. She told jokes and made paper animals, 6 all the kids. The other parents thanked her very much, which made Anna feel 7.

Soon, Anna's teacher called. Though Anna's grades hadn't changed, he found that every student's favorite classmate was Anna. They said she was kind, helpful, and supportive. The teacher told Sumi, "You're raising a 8 child!"

That day, Sumi told Anna 9, "Your teacher says every classmate loves you. You're a real-life 10." Anna smiled. "I don't want to be the hero everyone cheers for. I want to be the one cheering."

Sumi realized that true success isn't about being first. It's about being kind, happy, and true to yourself. Maybe being "Number 23" isn't so bad after all.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. realized | B. followed | C. changed | D. shared |
| 2. A. doctor | B. teacher | C. farmer | D. soldier |
| 3. A. add up | B. keep up | C. give up | D. take up |
| 4. A. joy | B. pride | C. pressure | D. career |
| 5. A. thought | B. argued | C. talked | D. dreamt |
| 6. A. guarding | B. pushing | C. cheating | D. calming |
| 7. A. proud | B. peaceful | C. nervous | D. tired |
| 8. A. polite | B. busy | C. wonderful | D. famous |
| 9. A. loudly | B. happily | C. easily | D. secretly |
| 10. A. teacher | B. wonder | C. hero | D. classmate |

【答案】

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. C

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文, 讲述了 Sumi 的女儿 Anna 因排名总是第 23 位而被称呼为“23 号”。Sumi 起初因 Anna 的平凡梦想和成绩感到难堪, 试图通过强迫学习来改变她, 但在 Anna 生病后 Sumi 选择了放手。之后, Anna 在一次旅行中展现出善良、乐观和解决问题的能力, 深受同学喜爱。Sumi 最终领悟到真正的成功不在于排名第一, 而在于保持善良、快乐和做真实的自己。

1. 句意: 一天, 在一个家庭聚会上, 当其他孩子们分享他们成为钢琴家、演员和商人等大梦想时, Anna 只是笑了笑, 补充道, “我只想成为一名老师。我喜欢小孩子。我喜欢和他们一起玩。”

realized 意识到; followed 跟随; changed 改变; shared 分享。根据“their big dreams such as...”可知, 孩子们是在分享自己的梦想。shared 最符合语境。故选 D。

2. 句意: 我只想成为一名老师。

doctor 医生; teacher 教师; farmer 农民; soldier 士兵。根据后文“I love little kids. I love playing with them.”可知, 她想要从事与孩子相关的职业。teacher 最符合此意愿。故选 B。

3. 句意: 这花了太多时间, Anna 不得不放弃她的爱好。

add up 加起来; keep up 保持; give up 放弃; take up 开始从事。前文提到“Sumi 想尽办法帮助 Anna 学习”, 这必然导致 Anna 用于爱好的时间减少。“give up her hobbies”意为“放弃她的爱好”, 符合上下文逻辑。故选 C。

4. 句意: 所以 Sumi 决定放手, 结果 Anna 又重新找到了快乐。

joy 快乐; pride 自豪; pressure 压力; career 事业。前文提到 Anna 因被迫学习而生病, 当母亲“let go”(放手)不再施加压力后, Anna 理应回归到自己喜欢的生活状态, 恢复内心的“joy”(快乐)。故选 A。

5. 句意：有一天，在一次周末旅行中，两个男孩因为如何分一块蛋糕而争吵起来。
thought 思考；**argued** 争论，争吵；**talked** 谈论；**dreamt** 梦想。根据后句“Anna suggested using a coin to decide”可推知，前面两个男孩是在为分蛋糕的方式产生了分歧或“argued”（争吵）。故选 B。
6. 句意：她讲笑话，折纸动物，让所有的孩子都平静下来。
guarding 守卫；**pushing** 推；**cheating** 欺骗；**calming** 使平静。前文说“孩子们变得焦虑”，安娜讲笑话、折纸动物的目的就是缓解这种焦虑情绪，“calming”（使平静）符合此目的。故选 D。
7. 句意：其他父母非常感谢她，这让 Anna 感到自豪。
proud 自豪的；**peaceful** 平静的；**nervous** 紧张的；**tired** 疲倦的。安娜因为帮助了其他孩子而受到感谢，这通常会帮助者产生积极的、感到被认可的情绪，“proud”（自豪的）最符合。故选 A。
8. 句意：老师告诉 Sumi：“您养育了一个很棒的孩子！”
polite 礼貌的；**busy** 忙碌的；**wonderful** 极好的，精彩的；**famous** 著名的。根据老师电话中描述的“每个学生最喜欢的同学都是 Anna。他们说她是善良的、乐于助人且有支持性的。”这些品质都指向了安娜是一个品格优秀的孩子，“wonderful”（极好的）能概括这些优点。故选 C。
9. 句意：那天，Sumi 高兴地告诉 Anna：“你的老师说，每个同学都喜欢你。你是现实生活中的英雄。”
loudly 大声地；**happily** 高兴地；**easily** 容易地；**secretly** 秘密地。经过之前的认识和老师充满赞美的电话后，Sumi 对 Anna 的态度已从羞愧转变为欣慰和骄傲，因此她转达这个好消息时应该是“happily”（高兴地）。故选 B。
10. 句意：你是现实生活中的英雄。
teacher 老师；**wonder** 奇迹；**hero** 英雄；**classmate** 同学。文章结尾点明主旨，真正的成功是善良和做自己。Anna 用她的行动（解决问题、安慰他人、受同学爱戴）影响了周围的人，在 Sumi 和读者眼中，她已成为一个平凡生活中的“hero”（英雄）。故选 C。

第二部分阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Many teens have pimples (青春痘), so it's quite normal. But knowing that doesn't make it easier when you are looking at pimples on your face in the mirror. To fight against pimples, we'd better know more about them.

Expert					
For Parents	For Kids	For Teens	For Educators		
<p>Q: Why do I get pimples? A: Teens get pimples because of the change of their <i>hormone</i> (荷尔蒙) level. If your parents had pimples as teens, it's more likely that you will too. The good news is that, for most people, pimples go away almost completely by the time they are out of their teens.</p> <p>Q: Can I prevent (预防) pimples? A: There is no way for sure to prevent pimples. But changing your eating and living habits helps to reduce pimples. Wash your face twice a day (no more) with warm water. Eat less sweets and chocolates which have the risk of causing pimples. Protect your skin from strong sunlight. Avoid staying up too late.</p> <p>Q: Should I pop (挤破) my pimples? A: Don't touch them, pop them, or pick at them. This might be hard to do. But when you play around with pimples, you can make them even worse. More importantly, popping pimples can leave red scars that may stay on your face for a long time, or even forever.</p> <p>Q: ▲ A: If you have pimples once in a while, some skincare products might be helpful to you. But if you get serious pimples, they won't work for you anymore. Go to the doctors at once and get their advice. Don't feel shy to talk about your pimples with doctors. They are professional and trained to help you.</p>					
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11. What can we do to reduce pimples according to the material?
 A. Go to bed late and get up late. B. Wear a hat against strong sunlight.
 C. Stop eating food with much energy. D. Wash the face three to four times a day.
12. Which of the following questions can be best put in “▲”?
 A. What should I do with pimples? B. What skincare products should I buy?
 C. How should I treat serious pimples at home? D. How should I choose the right skincare products?
13. On which website can we probably read the material?
 A. www.kidshealth.cn/teeth/expert B. www.kidshealth.cn/skin/parents
 C. www.teenshealth.cn/pimples/expert D. www.teenshealth.cn/pimples/parents

【答案】11. B 12. A 13. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了青少年长青春痘的原因、预防方法以及应对措施。

11. 推理判断题。根据“Protect your skin from strong sunlight.”可知，避免强烈阳光照射有助于减少青春痘，因此可以戴帽子遮挡强光。故选 B。

12. 推理判断题。根据“If you have pimples once in a while, some skincare products might be helpful to you. ... Go to the doctors at once and get their advice.”可知，此处是在回答如何应对青春痘，A 选项“我该如何处理青春痘？”符合该处的问题。故选 A。

13. 推理判断题。根据“Expert”及“For Teens”可知，本文是专家给青少年关于青春痘的一些信息，主要涉及到青少年长青春痘的原因、预防方法以及应对措施，C 选项符合。故选 C。

B

Imagine you and your friend are looking for a lost glove. That moment of looking at the glove together, where one person follows the gaze (注视) of another to focus on the same object, is called joint attention (共同注意). It is a key part of how people learn and connect with others.

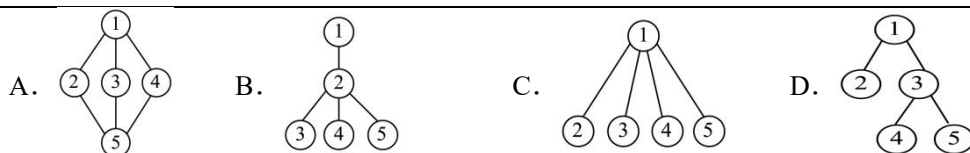
Joint attention involves three basic steps. First, one person starts the interaction (互动) by directing their attention toward something, such as Tim seeing a rainbow and excitedly looking up at it. Second, another person becomes aware of the first person’s focus; for example, Iman sees Tim looking up at something in the sky. Finally, the second person responds by following the first person’s gaze to the object of interest—in this case, Iman moves her attention to where Tim is looking and sees the rainbow as well.

When completing tasks or solving problems, it is often said that two heads are better than one, which means that collaboration is better than working alone. But what does “better” mean? In one study, researchers asked pairs of participants to complete a visual search task alone and then together. They found that when the participants worked together, they were faster and more accurate at finding the target (目标), which researchers suggest is “better” performance.

Researchers have found that people naturally pay attention to items that other people look at, and one potential (潜在的) reason could be that humans have learned over time that paying attention to what other people are attending to can help us stay safe, communicate better with others, and navigate (应对) the environment. These findings suggest that we might better remember the objects we are jointly paying attention to.

In conclusion, joint attention is an important aspect (方面) of human interaction that shapes how people work together and how they remember. Whether people are looking for something they have lost or working on a task with others, paying attention together makes them faster and more accurate, and helps them remember information better.

14. The writer begins the passage by _____.
 A. explaining a key term directly B. presenting a scientific experiment
 C. giving a way of looking for a glove D. describing a common situation in real life
15. What does the underlined word “collaboration” probably mean in the passage?
 A. Solving problems quickly. B. Competing against each other.
 C. Working together with others. D. Avoiding communication with others.
16. What’s the main idea of Paragraph 4?
 A. Joint attention can help with memory. B. Paying attention to other people is helpful.
 C. Humans naturally follow others’ gaze for fun. D. People should notice the environment around.
17. What’s the structure of the passage?



【答案】14. D 15. C 16. A 17. A

【导语】本文主要介绍了共同注意这一人类互动中的重要概念，阐述了其产生步骤、在合作任务中的积极作用、人们产生共同注意的潜在原因以及它对人类合作和记忆的重要影响。

14. 细节理解题。根据“Imagine you and your friend are looking for a lost glove. That moment of looking at the glove together, where one person follows the gaze (注视) of another to focus on the same object, is called joint attention (共同注意).”可知，作者通过描述现实生活中寻找丢失手套这一常见情景来开启文章，引出共同注意这一主题。故选 D。

15. 词句猜测题。根据“In one study, researchers asked pairs of participants to complete a visual search task alone and then together. They found that when the participants worked together, they were faster and more accurate at finding the target (目标), which researchers suggest is ‘better’ performance.”可知，研究人员让参与者先单独、后两人协作完成视觉搜索任务，结果发现参与者共同完成时，找目标的速度更快、准确率更高，研究人员认为这是更优的表现；结合前文“it is often said that two heads are better than one”以及语境可推测，“collaboration”的意思是“与他人一起工作”。故选 C。

16. 主旨大意题。根据“Researchers have found that people naturally pay attention to items that other people look at...These findings suggest that we might better remember the objects we are jointly paying attention to.”可知，第四段指出人们会自然关注他人注视的事物，且研究结论表明共同关注的事物更易被记住，因此段落主旨是“共同注意有助于记忆”。故选 A。

17. 篇章结构题。文章第一段通过描述生活中找手套的情景引出共同注意这一主题；第二段至第四段介绍了共同注意的三个基本步骤和作用；第五段总结共同注意是人类互动的重要方面，对人类合作和记忆有重要作用。所以文章结构是总分总，选项 A 符合。故选 A。

C

In today’s world, digital technology is everywhere. From smartphones to computers, it has changed how we connect. However, some scientists have expressed concern that overusing digital devices could harm our brain health, especially as we age. This idea is sometimes called “digital dementia”, suggesting that depending too much on technology might weaken thinking skills.

But is that really true for older people? A recent study from researchers in the USA offers a different and more hopeful view. The team analyzed data from more than 411,000 adults aged 50 and above. They checked how often these people used technology like computers, smartphones, and the Internet, and whether that was linked to changes in their cognitive(认知)health over time.

The results were clear: regular technology use was connected with a lower risk of cognitive decline(衰退). In fact, the study found that those who often used technology had about 58% lower risk of memory loss or dementia compared to those who rarely used such devices.

One possible explanation is that using technology often requires learning and adaptation(适应)——whether it’s figuring out a new app, following online instructions, or even troubleshooting(检修)a device. These activities can act like mental exercise, helping to keep the brain active. Moreover, technology helps many older adults stay socially connected through messaging apps, video calls, and social media, which is also known to support cognitive health.

Of course, not all screen time is equal. Mindlessly swiping through videos or spending hours on passive entertainment (被动式娱乐) may not provide the same benefits. What matters is how we use technology——whether it encourages thinking, learning, or connecting.

This study does not mean technology is a cure for aging-related brain changes, and more research is needed to understand the long-term effects. However, it suggests that in our increasingly digital world, using technology in thoughtful and active ways may be one useful part of maintaining brain health as we grow older.

18. According to the study, how does regular use of technology affect older adults’ brain health?

- A. It greatly increases the risk of dementia.
- B. It will weaken their memory and thinking skills.
- C. It is linked to a much lower risk of cognitive decline.
- D. It only helps if they stop using it after age 60.

19. Which of the technology activities would the author most probably recommend for brain health?

- C. Because it was popular to learn coding.
D. Because it was a fun way to spend time.
24. What did Chen teach her students in the coding class?
A. How to play video games on the computer.
B. How to prepare for difficult coding languages.
C. How to create interesting cartoons and games.
D. How to use the Internet to search for information.
25. What is the best title for the passage?
A. How coding helps students think better.
B. Teacher brings coding to rural children.
C. Coding gets popular in China's schools.
D. Teacher connects coding with Chinese language.

【答案】22. C 23. B 24. C 25. B

【导语】本文是记叙文。主要讲述了云南沧源乡村小学教师陈元春学习编程，并将其传授给乡村学生，助力学生发展的故事。

22. 细节理解题。根据“Chen's connection to coding began in November 2020”可知，到现在大约是5年前。故选C。

23. 细节理解题。根据“She worked very hard because she believed this skill would be useful for her students”可知，陈老师向学生介绍编程是因为她认为编程是一项有用的技能。故选B。

24. 细节理解题。根据“For teens, coding does not include writing difficult coding languages. Instead, Chen taught them how to create interesting cartoons and games”可知，陈老师在编程课上教学生如何制作有趣的动画和游戏。故选C。

25. 最佳标题题。综合全文可知，本文主要讲述了云南省沧源县一位名叫陈元春的农村小学教师教农村孩子编程的故事，她努力地工作，希望这些山区的孩子能通过学习信息技术获得更多的机会，有一个更好的未来；选项B“老师给农村孩子带来编程”适合作为文章的标题。故选B。

第三部分 信息还原（共5小题：每小题1分，满分5分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Some people succeed, while others may not. This is because some people own qualities, which others do not have. 26.

The first thing you must remember is that in order to succeed, you must be optimistic (乐观的). If you do not expect to win, you will not try as hard as those who do expect to win. You also need to have a clear purpose and a reason for doing something. 27. If you do not have a purpose, then you will not try your best to pay attention to every detail.

28 They should be able to think about things in a different way and wonder how other people would do the same thing. Think about some successful people you know. They might be successful with a little creativity (创造力), but the most successful people are the most creative ones.

Reading is another quality to success. 29. If you want to learn how to set up a successful business, you should read books about people who have achieved amazing success in the areas of business.

30. There is a saying that practice makes perfect. Practice every day at whatever career you are in, and by doing so, you will see yourself, your business and your self-confidence begin to grow. If you feel confident about what you do, the confidence will make other people believe in you as well. Your team members will be happy to work with you, and your boss will give you more trust.

Finally, if you're a successful person, you will be able to look people in the eye and smile confidently.

Follow these steps and success will be waiting for you in the near future.

- A. This is because motivation (动力) is the key to achieving success.
B. You won't achieve success without luck.
C. What should you remember on the way to success?
D. Another quality that helps people succeed is creativity.
E. It will help you learn about how other people have achieved success by reading some useful books.

F. Practice is also very important if you want to succeed.

G. Don't keep complaining about your life.

【答案】26. C 27. A 28. D 29. E 30. F

【导语】本文阐述了成功是由乐观、目标明确、创造力、持续阅读和不断练习等一系列关键品质共同作用的结果。

26. 根据下文“The first thing you must remember is that...”可知，C选项“在成功路上你应该记住什么？”与其一问一答很契合。故选C。

27. 根据上下句“You also need to have a clear purpose...If you do not have a purpose, then...”可知，此处是在谈论行为的目的。A选项“这是因为动力是达到成功的关键。”中动力与目的逻辑衔接紧密，符合语境。故选A。

28. 根据“They might be successful with a little creativity (创造力)”可知，D选项“另一个帮助人们成功的品质是创造力”与该部分主题“创造力”相符。故选D。

29. 根据小标题“Reading is another quality to success.”可知，E选项“通过阅读一些有用的书，它将帮助你了解其他人是如何取得成功的”与该部分主题“读书”相符。故选E。

30. 根据“There is a saying that practice makes perfect.”可知，F选项“如果你想成功，练习也非常重要”符合语境，完美概括了本段主旨。故选F。

第四部分 词汇运用 (共13小题；每小题1分，满分13分)

第一节根据下列句子所给汉语注释或首字母，在答题卡标有题号的横线上，写出空缺处各单词的正确形式，每空限填一词。

31. I think it is a useful _____ (建议). I will not push in before others any more.

【答案】suggestion

【详解】句意：我认为这是一个有用的建议。我不会再在别人面前插嘴了。suggestion“建议”，a修饰可数名词单数，故填suggestion。

32. Mary doesn't like physics. She _____ (不常) asks questions in physics class.

【答案】seldom/rarely

【详解】句意：玛丽不喜欢物理。她在物理课上很少问问题。“不常”对应的英文为seldom或rarely，均为低频率副词。故填seldom/rarely。

33. Now China acts to improve people's mental health and more services are _____ (提供) for those in need.

【答案】provided

【详解】句意：如今中国采取行动提升人们的心理健康水平，并且为有需要的人提供更多服务。根据“more services are”及提示词可知，主语“services”是动作“提供”的承受者，要用被动语态；句中有Now，可知时态为一般现在时，一般现在时的被动语态结构是“am/is/are+过去分词”，“提供”是provide，其过去分词是provided。故填provided。

34. Lei Feng spirit has a l_____ influence on all Chinese people.

【答案】(l)asting

【详解】句意：雷锋精神对全体中国人有着持久的影响。根据“Lei Feng spirit has a l...influence on all Chinese people.”及首字母“l”可知，此处需填形容词修饰“influence”。结合常识，雷锋精神的影响是长期且深刻的，lasting“持久的”符合语境。故填(l)asting。

35. Don't tell her that—you'll only make things w_____.

【答案】(w)orse

【详解】句意：别告诉她那件事——你只会使事情变得更糟。这里make sth.+形容词，表示“使某物处于某种状态”，结合语境，是说告诉她之后事情会比之前更糟糕，所以用比较级。bad的比较级是worse，在句中作宾语补足语，补充说明things的状态。故填(w)orse。

36. This evening, we finished our meal in total s_____.

【答案】(s)ilence

【详解】句意：今天晚上，我们完全安静地吃完了饭。“in total...”表示“完全地.....”，后接名词，在句中作状语，修饰动词“finished”。结合语境及首字母提示，“in total silence”表示“完全安静地”，符合语境。故填(s)ilence。

37. In modern society, e_____ products like smartphones, are becoming increasingly popular in our daily life.

【答案】(e)lectronic

【详解】句意：在现代社会，像智能手机这样的电子产品在我们的日常生活中越来越受欢迎。根据“like smartphones”可知，这里说的是电子产品，electronic products“电子产品”。故填(e)lectronic。

38. Students are s_____ to wear the school uniforms from Monday to Friday.

【答案】(s)upposed

【详解】句意：学生们星期一到星期五应该穿校服。根据“wear the school uniforms from Monday to Friday.”和首字母可知，学生在学校应该要穿校服。be supposed to do“应该做”。故填(s)upposed。

第二节请认真阅读下面短文，从方框中选择适当的单词或短语，在答题卡标有题号的横线上、填入其正确形式。每个单词或短语仅用一次。

stay low choose lead to if stay calm

What if you find you are facing a fire? You don't have much time to think, so it is important to always be prepared for trouble.

In a fire, _____ 39 _____ will help you think clearly and react quickly. Leaving the house through a door should be your first _____ 40 _____ as an escape route (逃生路线). If the fire is in a building, use the stairs to exit as elevators (电梯) may not work in a fire.

If you can see smoke in the house, _____ 41 _____ to the ground as you go to the door. If you have to go through a smoky area, cover your mouth and nose with a wet towel. Smoke _____ 42 _____ most of the deaths in a fire. More people die from breathing it in than actually being burnt.

Remember that being prepared can make a big difference _____ 43 _____ there's a fire.

【答案】39. staying calm 40. choice 41. stay low 42. leads to 43. if

【导语】本文主要介绍了发生火灾时应该如何逃生。

39. 句意：在火灾中，保持冷静可以帮助你思路清晰，反应迅速。根据“In a fire,...will help you think clearly and react quickly.”及备选词汇可知，在火灾中，保持冷静让你思路清晰，反应迅速。stay calm“保持冷静”，符合语境，此处作主语，应用其动名词形式。故填 staying calm。

40. 句意：从门出去离开房子应该作为你逃生路线的第一选择。根据“be your first...as an escape route”及备选词汇可知，此处表示作为你逃生路线的第一选择。choose“选择”，动词，此处放在形容词性物主代词后面，应用其名词“choice”。故填 choice。

41. 句意：如果你能看到房子里有烟，要贴近地面往门那走。根据“If you can see smoke in the house, ...to the ground”及常识可知，房间里有烟时，应该贴近地面走。stay low“保持很低”，符合语境，空格前没有主语，故此处为祈使句，以动词原形开头。故填 stay low。

42. 句意：烟导致了火灾中的大多数死亡。根据“More people die from breathing it in than actually being burnt.”及备选词汇可知，火灾中的烟导致了人们的死亡，lead to“导致”，符合语境，此处主语为“Smoke”，文章时态为一般现在时，故动词应用单三形式。故填 leads to。

43. 句意：记住，如果发生火灾，做好准备可以起到很大的改变。根据“Remember that being prepared can make a big difference...there's a fire.”及备选词汇可知，此处应是条件状语从句，if“如果”，引导条件状语从句。故填 if。

第五部分 短文填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，在答题卡标有题号的横线上，填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。



Recently, an online song called *No Ambition* 《没出息》 _____ 44 _____ (become) popular quickly across the Taiwan Strait (海峡). Its secondary creations from Wang Bo have got over 100 _____ 45 _____ (million) views, from

mainland social media to Taiwan's online platforms. It seems like a "meme (表情包) work", but it holds the shared ideas of people on both sides.

The song comes from a public speech given a few years ago. Mainland netizens cut its sharp words, then added an attention-getting voice 46 (make) the song. Its popularity comes from 47 (touch) lyrics (歌词): "We should have been calm and easy. But now we are in peace, stumbling along... Why are you crying? No ambition!" When the lyrics match the speaker slapping the table 48 (angry), the contrast makes the song memorable.

The song's success is not by chance. It shows shared 49 (culture) roots (根源) of both sides. Its spread follows a clear way "Taiwan materials → mainland creations → popular on both sides". The speech clips (片段) 50 (create) again by mainland netizens. Later, the song went back to Taiwan and started a creation trend. This voluntary folk interaction shows that both sides share 51 same culture.

People on both sides connect with the lyrics for their real-life description. The difference 52 "calm" and "struggling" tells middle-aged people's helplessness facing life pressure. Mainland listeners sigh (叹息), "It feels like talking about my calm."

53 some tried to make it political (政治的), netizens still joined in creations happily. Taiwan's China Times said this folk cultural exchange is natural-over-interpreting it is "no ambition". Online pop culture always builds a communication bridge.

【答案】

44. has become 45. million 46. to make 47. touching 48. angrily 49. cultural 50. were created 51. the 52. between 53. Although/Though

【导语】本文介绍了网络歌曲《没出息》在两岸迅速走红的现象，分析了其创作背景、传播路径和文化意义，展现了两岸民众在流行文化中的共鸣与民间自发的文化交流。

44. 句意：最近，一首名为《没出息》的网络歌曲迅速在两岸走红。根据时间状语“Recently”可知，此处用现在完成时，结构为“have/has + 过去分词”；主语“an online song”为单数，助动词用 has；become 的过去分词为 become。故填 has become。

45. 句意：它来自博主的二次创作在两岸的网络平台上获得了超过 1 亿的播放量。“million”前有具体数字“100”时，用单数形式，不与“of”连用。故填 million。

46. 句意：大陆网友截取了其中犀利的台词，然后加入了吸睛的人声来制作这首歌。此处用动词不定式作目的状语，表示“为了制作”。故填 to make。

47. 句意：它的流行源于触动人心的歌词。此处用形容词修饰名词“lyrics”；touch 的形容词形式 touching，意为“触动人心的”。故填 touching。

48. 句意：当歌词搭配上演讲者愤怒拍桌的画面时，这种反差让这首歌令人难忘。此处用副词修饰动词短语“slapping the table”；angry 的副词形式为 angrily，意为“愤怒地”。故填 angrily。

49. 句意：它展现了两岸共同的文化根源。此处用形容词修饰名词“roots”；culture 的形容词形式为 cultural，意为“文化的”。故填 cultural。

50. 句意：这些演讲片段被大陆网友重新创作。主语“The speech clips”与动词“create”之间是被动关系，且动作发生在过去，用一般过去时的被动语态，结构为“were + 过去分词”；create 的过去分词为 created。故填 were created。

51. 句意：这种自发的民间互动表明两岸拥有共同的文化。“the same”为固定搭配，意为“相同的”，表示特指。故填 the。

52. 句意：“平静”与“挣扎”之间的差异道出了中年人面对生活压力的无奈。“the difference between A and B”为固定搭配，意为“A 与 B 之间的差异”。故填 between。

53. 句意：尽管有些人试图将其政治化，网友们依然开心地参与创作。此处用连词引导让步状语从句；“although/though”都可表示“尽管”，符合语境。句首首字母大写。故填 Although/Though。

第六部分 阅读表达 (共 3 小题；54 题 2 分，55 题 2 分，56 题 3 分，满分 7 分)

请认真阅读下面短文，用英语回答短文后的问题，并将答案写在答题卡标有题号的横线上。

Su Shi was a famous Chinese writer, poet and painter. When he was young, he read a lot of books and wrote so many good articles that people thought he was pretty talented. Because of this, he wrote a couplet (对联) for himself:

Know all the words in the world

Read all the books on the earth

An old man saw this couplet and thought, "Su Shi is so proud. It is necessary for him to learn how to be modest." So one day, he came to Su Shi's house with a book. The book was shown to Su Shi and the old man said, "Though I have read the book many times, there are still some difficult words that I can't understand. You are a person with rich knowledge so I come to you for help."

Su Shi took the book from the old man's hand happily. He thought he would understand the words. However, when he opened it, he saw a lot of words he didn't know. At that time, Su Shi realized that there were many other things he needed to learn. His face turned red and he said, "Now I know why you came."

Hearing Su Shi's words, the old man smiled without saying anything. That day, they read the book together for several hours and both of them learned a lot from each other. After the old man left, Su Shi added some words to the couplet:

Work hard to know all the words in the world

Be determined to read all the books on the earth

From then on, Su Shi worked even harder. He spent more time reading books and he practised writing all the time. Day by day, he got better and became more successful.

54. Why did the old man take a book to Su Shi's house?

55. How did Su Shi's action change after meeting the old man?

56. What do you think of this story? Based on this story, what can you learn about how to learn better?

【答案】 54. Because he thought Su Shi was so proud and it was necessary for him to learn how to be modest.
55. He worked even harder. He spent more time reading books and practised writing all the time. 56. I think this story is very meaningful. It tells us that we should be modest and keep learning. To learn better, we should realize our own shortcomings and be willing to learn from others, just like Su Shi did after meeting the old man.

【导语】本文主要讲述了苏轼年少时因才华出众而自满，一位老人通过巧妙的方式让他意识到自己的不足，之后苏轼更加努力，最终取得更大成功的故事。

54. 根据文中“An old man saw this couplet and thought, 'Su Shi is so proud. It is necessary for him to learn how to be modest.' So one day, he came to Su Shi's house with a book.”可知，老人拿书到苏轼家是因为觉得苏轼太骄傲，想让他学会谦虚。故填 Because he thought Su Shi was so proud and it was necessary for him to learn how to be modest.

55. 根据文中“From then on, Su Shi worked even harder. He spent more time reading books and he practised writing all the time.”可知，见到老人后苏轼更加努力，花更多时间读书并一直练习写作。故填 He worked even harder. He spent more time reading books and practised writing all the time.

56. 这是一个开放性问题，答案因人而异。但可以根据文章内容和常识来回答。例如“I think this story is very meaningful. It tells us that we should be modest and keep learning. To learn better, we should realize our own shortcomings and be willing to learn from others, just like Su Shi did after meeting the old man.”，具体想法和能学到的内容可能因个人理解和感悟而有所不同。故填 I think this story is very meaningful. It tells us that we should be modest and keep learning. To learn better, we should realize our own shortcomings and be willing to learn from others, just like Su Shi did after meeting the old man.

第七部分 书面表达（共1题；满分25分）

57. 生活在现代化社会的我们感受到了科技发展日新月异，假如你校正在举办以“the rapid development of technology”为主题的英语演讲比赛，你们班同学推荐你参加此次演讲比赛。请你根据以下要点提示和写作要求，用英语写一篇演讲稿。（挑战 challenge；电子的 electronic）

要点包括：

1. 科技是如何改变我们的学习和生活的（如 robots, doubao, DeepSeek 等）；
2. 为应对挑战，我们应培养哪些能力并简要阐述（如培养创新思维、团队合作意识等）；为应对挑战，我们应如何合理使用电子产品（至少列举两个措施）；（第二要点二选一）
3. 谈谈你对未来科技发展的信心和期待。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数。
2. 内容涵盖所有要点，可适当发挥，照抄本卷语篇不得分。
3. 文中不得提及有关考生个人身份的任何信息，如校名、人名等。

The Rapid Development of Technology

Hello everyone! Today I'm honored to be here and talk about the rapid development of technology.

【答案】例文

The Rapid Development of Technology

Hello everyone! Today I'm honored to be here and talk about the rapid development of technology.

Technology has greatly changed our study and life. Robots can help us clean houses and do dangerous jobs, saving us time and energy. Tools like Doubao and DeepSeek are amazing. We can ask them questions about study, and they offer clear answers at once. Also, online classes make learning more convenient as we can study anywhere through the Internet.

However, rapid technology development brings challenges. To deal with them, we should develop creative thinking. This helps us solve problems in new ways. Teamwork is also important because we can share ideas and learn from each other. Besides, we should use electronic products wisely. For example, set time limits for using them to avoid addiction. Also, choose useful learning apps instead of spending too much time on games or social media.

I believe future technology will be even more amazing. It may make our life easier and help us explore the unknown world. Let's get ready to embrace the wonderful future of technology!

Thank you for listening!

【详解】[总体分析]

- ①题材：本文是一篇演讲稿；
- ②时态：时态为“一般现在时”；
- ③提示：写作开头以及要点已给出，考生注意不用遗漏写作要点中的信息，并适当添加内容，使文章语句通顺。

[写作步骤]

第一步，具体介绍科技是如何改变我们的学习和生活的；

第二步，说明为应对挑战，我们应培养哪些能力或如何合理使用电子产品；

第三步，书写结尾，谈谈自己对未来科技发展的信心和期待。

[亮点词汇]

- ①at once 立刻
- ②deal with 解决
- ③each other 互相
- ④instead of 反而

[高分句型]

- ①Also, online classes make learning more convenient as we can study anywhere through the Internet. (as 引导的原因状语从句)
- ②I believe future technology will be even more amazing. (宾语从句)