2026 北京昌平高三（上）期末

英　　语

2026.1

本试卷共 11 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

第一部分 知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 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。

Eight-year-old Liam Parker raced down the grocery store parking lot, backpack bouncing against his shoulders. He was late for school. Mrs. Grant had 1_____ him the day before: another late appearance, and she would call his parents.

Halfway across the lot, Liam froze. The sun beat down on a silver car. Inside, a baby sat belted in the car seat. Its tiny fists waved 2_____ face red, cheeks wet with tears. The car glass was rolled up tight.

Liam's stomach turned. Heat could kill faster than anyone imagined. He 3_____ his backpack, ran to the car and tested every handle. Locked. Without hesitation, he lifted a heavy stone and swung. By the third strike, pieces of glass rained onto the street. Being 4_____he reached inside and lifted the baby out. A woman ran toward him, eyes wide with 5_____. She hugged the child desperately. "Thank you. Thank you."

Liam arrived in class minutes later. Mrs. Grant's eyes 6_____. "Liam Parker, you're late. Again." Liam stood rooted to the spot. How could he explain? Who would believe he had broken a stranger's car window to save a baby? "Sorry, Mrs. Grant," he whispered. "We'll call your parents," she said. He sank into his seat, his heart 7_____.

That afternoon, the classroom door opened. The woman from the street entered. "This little boy saved my child's life today," she said, voice 8_____ "I left him in the car, thinking I'd be quick. Liam broke the window and pulled him out. If not for him... " Mrs. Grant patted Liam on the shoulder and said, "You didn't just save a baby. You reminded us what real 9_____ looks like." The class erupted in applause.

That evening, his parents got the call. Not about breaking rules, but about praise. They hugged him tight, telling him how 10_____ they were. For Liam Parker, a boy who thought he was always late, he had been exactly on time when it mattered most.

1. A. warned B. excused C. comforted D. persuaded
2. A. angrily B. playfully C. weakly D. excitedly
3. A. checked B. grabbed C. emptied D. dropped
4. A. annoyed B. hesitant C. careful D. shocked
5. A. panic B. curiosity C. interest D. hurt
6. A. closed B. narrowed C. softened D. shone
7. A. calm B. content C. easy D. heavy
8. A. sharpening B. shaking C. quickening D. lowering
9. A. courage B. honesty C. justice D. modesty

10. A. anxious B. puzzled C. guilty D. proud

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

A dream gives direction. It invites you to look beyond today and imagine 11 _____ you could be in the future. Setting goals 12_____(match), that dream moves you toward it. Each goal is a small light directing you forward when the path feels unclear. Each dream begins as a seed of possibility. By planting it, you give tomorrow a chance to grow, and you remind 13_____ (you) that your story is still unfolding.

B

Do you know how much water was used to grow your food and to produce your clothes and make the things you buy? It is a 14_____ (surprise) amount. Our use of water is not limited to kitchens, bathrooms and gardens. We contribute to the consumption of large quantities of water when buying various products, 15_____ food, paper and cotton to bio-fuel. This way, we 16_____ (direct) affect water resources throughout the world.

C

Luyen Chou is an early pioneer in using technology to support learning in the classroom. He has been leading technology innovation in education for more than 30 years. He 17_____ (start) his career as a high school history teacher in the 1980s, using computer simulations (模拟) and digital images 18_____ (teach) ancient history. Since then Chou 19_____ (found) several nonprofit schools. He 20_____ (explore) more possibilities for a changing world in the coming years.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Need extra capacity? Tap into the power of Online Volunteering of United Nations Volunteers (UNV). It has provided Online Volunteering services on the AI-powered and cloud-based Unified Volunteering Platform. In just a few clicks, you can connect with thousands of skilled volunteers worldwide.

How does Online Volunteering work?

- Non-profit organizations working for peace and development register their details for UNV to review.
- Approved organizations complete an online form explaining what they need from online volunteers. Then UNV reviews and publishes the descriptions of assignments if they meet the criteria.
- Volunteers find assignments of their interest and apply.
- Organizations select the volunteers they want to engage.
- Volunteers and organizations cooperate online.

Why engage Online Volunteers?

Through Online Volunteering, you can work with volunteers with specialized backgrounds and skills on diverse tasks, ranging from data analysis and mapping, teaching and training, to emergency and crisis response.

You can benefit from straightforward and flexible processes to get high-quality support from around the world within hours. You can also get first-hand practical experience with organizations working in the development sector

and extend your network among different organizations.

Requirements and service rules

- To sign up, you must be at least 18.

- Anyone interested in contributing their time and skills to the global sustainable human development efforts can be an Online Volunteer, regardless of your location or background.

- Each assignment in an online Description of Assignment represents one task that is to be performed by one Online Volunteer with a pre-defined deliverable.

- Online Volunteers can only work up to 20 hours per week for a maximum of 12 weeks for each assignment.

- Online Volunteers are not under any contract with the UNV program or the engaging organization.

21. What do volunteers need to know about UNV?

A. It assesses the applied organizations.

B. It assigns volunteers to various tasks.

C. It selects volunteers for organizations.

D. It designs assignments for organizations.

22. What can you get as an Online Volunteer?

A. Training in specialized skills.

B. Direct worldwide connections.

C. Chances of running for elections.

D. Job opportunities in organizations.

23. Which is a requirement for Online Volunteers?

A. Signing an agreement with UNV.

B. Working at least 20 hours a week.

C. Having professional backgrounds.

D. Finishing individual tasks on time.

B

My neighbor Mr. Taylor kept a large and white horse named Jasper. He had never panicked, never bitten, never kicked. There was a steady calmness in him that naturally inspired trust.

The first time my daughter, Lila, saw Jasper, she stopped mid-step, pointed her tiny finger, and whispered, "Horsey." Mr. Taylor waved us over. Jasper lowered his great head and Lila pressed her cheek against his nose and giggled (咯咯地笑). From that day forward, Lila wanted to see Jasper every chance she got. Their bond grew deeper. That's why the knock on my door one evening surprised me so much. It was Mr. Taylor. His face carried a tightness I'd never seen before.

"I think," he began carefully, "that you should take Lila to see a doctor. I know this will sound strange, but Jasper's been behaving differently around her. He sniffs (嗅) at her constantly. Jasper is a therapy-trained horse. He's been trained to sense things... changes in people's health, emotions, sometimes even illnesses." He paused. "I've seen him do this before, with people who were later diagnosed (诊断) with serious conditions."

I stared at him. Part of me wanted to laugh it off. Horses didn't diagnose illnesses—doctors did. Maybe Mr. Taylor was overreacting. I thanked him and closed the door. For the next two days, a persistent voice reminded me of Jasper's strange behavior. Finally, I took Lila to the doctor. The appointment began routinely, but then came extra

tests. When the doctor came back, his expression told everything before he spoke. "I'm sorry," he said gently. "The tests show signs of cancer."

The months that followed were the hardest of our lives. And through it all, there was Jasper. He seemed to know just how to behave. He'd lower his great head so she could stroke him without much effort. He stood guard while Lila rested in the straw. It was as if he carried some of her burden for her.

There were moments when I truly believed she fought harder because Jasper was waiting for her. He gave her comfort that no doctor, no parent, could provide. After months of treatment, the doctors finally gave us the news we had been desperate to hear: She was getting better.

Lila was weak, but she was winning. And I knew that without Jasper—and without Mr. Taylor's warning—we might never have caught it early enough.

24. Why did Mr. Taylor visit the author one night?

A. To check on Lila's health condition.

B. To voice his concerns about Lila's health.

C. To discuss whether to keep Lila off Jasper.

D. To ask for help with Jasper's strange behavior.

25. How did the author initially react to Mr. Taylor's warning?

A. She did not care.

B. She argued with him.

C. She asked him for proof.

D. She relied on his judgment.

26. How did Jasper support Lila during her treatment?

A. He acted funny to ease her pain.

B. He stood guard to keep visitors away.

C. He signaled her change to her mother.

D. He offered unusual emotional comfort.

27. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Wisdom begins where prejudice ends.

B. Loyalty often grows in the soil of trust.

C. Wonders can arrive in unexpected forms.

D. Courage grows when faced with hardships.

C

Today's digital world brings a challenge: distinguishing between human-made and AI-generated content. For example, AI can create fake images or spread false information, which causes serious concerns. To address this, researchers are exploring a new technique called AI watermarking.

AI watermarking is the process of embedding (嵌入) a recognizable, unique signal into the output of an AI model, such as text or an image, to identify that content as AI-generated. Ideally, an AI watermark should be invisible to the human eye, but easily found by specialized software or computer algorithms (算法). A generative AI model that uses watermarking can be employed like any other one, but model output will clearly indicate that it was created using AI. Effective AI watermarking should avoid reducing model performance, resist efforts to forge (伪造), remove

or change it, and work well with various model architectures. For example, the system might be more likely to choose certain rare words or sequences that a human writer would be unlikely to produce. To an end user, the text generated by the model would still look completely random.

This technique is created during model training by teaching the model to embed a specific signal or identifier in generated content, such as a textual watermark hidden in a sentence generated by a large language model or a visual watermark hidden in the output of an image generator. This process usually involves making small changes to the model during the training stage. After model training and use, specialized algorithms detect the presence of the watermark embedded earlier, thereby checking whether a piece of media was generated by AI. For example, an algorithm might analyze an image's pixels (像素) to detect hidden patterns.

Similar to a physical watermark on paper currency, AI watermarks serve as digital signatures that can demonstrate the origin of a piece of media. Social media networks, news organizations and other online platforms could use them to indicate to readers that a piece of content was created using AI. Adding a disclaimer label to a post that contains an AI-generated image could help stop attempts to spread disinformation, for example.

Unfortunately, current AI watermarking techniques are unreliable and relatively easy to bypass. Developing long-lasting AI watermarks that not even determined attackers can remove remains an open research problem. One significant issue is that watermarks are often easy to remove, particularly in text. There's also the problem of "false positives", where human-made content is wrongly identified as AI-generated. Finding the right balance is key: a watermark that's too obvious might make the content unnatural, while one that's too light could be easily missed or removed. As AI technology advances, improving watermarking techniques remains an important task.

28. Which of the following models uses effective AI watermarking?

A. A file with a retyped watermark.

B. A high-definition photo labeled "AI".

C. A video with a removable "AI sticker".

D. A text with certain patterns every few lines.

29. What is the purpose of Paragraph 3?

A. To provide a technical guide.

B. To compare the AI techniques.

C. To explain the technical principle.

D. To describe the evolution of techniques.

30. What can we learn about AI watermarks from the passage?

A. They are helpful in making texts read naturally.

B. They push people to use more disclaimer labels.

C. Developing durable and unremovable ones is still a goal.

D. False positives appear when they are too obvious or light.

D

"If I wouldn't invite someone into my house, I shouldn't let them into my head." But that's easier said than done. Social media has opened up our heads so that just about any trespasser can wander in.

The real problem isn't technology—it's human nature. We are wired to care about what others think of us. As the ancient Roman Stoic philosopher Marcus Aurelius observed, "We all love ourselves more than other people, but care more about their opinion than our own," whether they are friends, strangers, or enemies. This tendency may be natural,

but if we were perfectly logical beings, we would understand that our fears about what other people think are overblown.

Other people's influence on our opinions about the world pales in comparison to their influence on our opinion of ourselves. Evolution neatly explains why: Before the modern structures of civilization, being cast out from our group meant certain death from cold or starvation. This can easily explain why our sense of well-being includes others' approval, as well as why the human brain has evolved to activate the same feelings when we experience physical pain and when we face social rejection.

Unfortunately, the instinct to seek the approval of others is extremely out of step with modern life and can drive us round the bend if we let it. Today you might suffer severe anxiety that strangers online will "cancel" you for an ill-considered remark, or passersby will take a photo of a poor outfit choice and laugh at it on social media for all to see.

One reason we fear others' opinions is because negative assessments can lead to shame, which is the feeling of being considered worthless, incompetent or dishonorable. People will go to a lot of effort to avoid shame, which can explain behaviors such as virtue signaling on social media.

Just because our overconcern for others' opinions of us is natural doesn't mean it's unavoidable. The right goal is not a complete disregard for the opinions of others. That would be abnormal and dangerous; this tendency could be evidence of antisocial personality disorder. Many of us could become better off if we learned to care a good deal less than we do. The amusing thing about feeling bad about ourselves because of what people might think of us is that others actually have much fewer opinions about us—positive or negative—than we imagine. Next time you feel ill at ease in social situations, you can safely assume that everyone around you is doing more or less the same.

As is said, "Care about people's approval and you will be their prisoner." As the years have passed, I have come to interpret it as more of a promise and an opportunity. I have learned that the prison of others' approval is actually one built by me and guarded by me. Therefore, if you are stuck in the prison of shame and judgment, remember that you hold the key.

31. Why does the author mention Marcus Aurelius in Paragraph 2?

A. To tell logic usually goes with human nature.

B. To show we often prioritize others' needs over ours.

C. To propose one is overconcerned with others' views.

D. To imply social media can deepen our inner conflict.

32. What does "drive us round the bend" underlined in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Make us feel very annoyed.

B. Leave us rather confused.

C. Lead us to a wrong path.

D. Motivate us to improve.

33. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Ignoring others' views makes us better.

B. Shame originates from human evolution.

C. Outside voices impact our world outlook more.

D. Knowing others feel the same can ease bad emotions.

34. Which would be the best title for the passage?

A. No One Cares

B. Approval Matters

C. The Prison of Shame

D. The Nature of Judgment

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

Have you ever seen a duck gracefully floating on a pond? While it appears peaceful above the water, its feet are paddling fast to stay afloat underneath. This contrast illustrates "floating duck syndrome", a term that describes the tendency for people to mask their internal stress and struggles behind an appearance of outward success and calm.

35_____ Just like ducks, they attempt to present an image of accomplishment while struggling with internal stress. Underneath the calm appearance, there is anxiety, self-doubt, and the persistent pursuit of achievement. This is a struggle hidden from casual observation but keenly felt by those who experience it firsthand.

Modern life demands a constant handling of responsibilities across school, work, family, and leisure. Therefore, individuals try to be outstanding in multiple areas while covering up their struggles, leading to their hard work and sufferings going unnoticed. 36_____ Through this disconnection between perception and reality, the pressure to appear effortlessly successful becomes obvious. When we underestimate the challenges of success, we find ourselves stretched thin across a large number of tasks. 37_____ Although this strategy might have apparent victories, it ultimately leaves us with many unmet expectations.

Floating duck syndrome can have concerning impacts on our well-being and connectedness. 38_____ This internalization of struggle not only adds weight to our burdens but also separates us from potential sources of support. We may cheat ourselves into believing that we must deal with our challenges alone, without needing help from others. This only makes it harder to cope effectively and denies us the opportunity to connect genuinely with others.

The idea of easy success hides a deeper truth. 39_____ By accepting our weakness and acknowledging these efforts, we promote a culture of openness and care—one where seeking help is not viewed as a sign of weakness, but rather as a courageous step forward.

A. It is like jokers trying to keep several balls in the air at once.

B. To keep a capable appearance, we may lock the stress away from public view

C. So we usually mistakenly believe that achievements come easily to others

D. These findings highlight our tendency to cover up visible signs of struggle.

E. Floating duck syndrome is particularly common among high-achieving people.

F. True achievements often require us to accept the hard work behind them.

G. We may feel pressured to present an outward image of competence and strength.

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节（共 4 小题；第 40、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分）

Harry and his brother Walter were called to the lawyer's office after their grandmother passed away. When their grandfather died five years ago, all of his wealth went to his beloved wife. So Walter was expecting everything to go to them now.

Harry and Walter were very different. Harry chose to strike out on his own. Meanwhile, Walter always had his eyes on the prize. When their parents died, Walter knew staying close to his grandparents would one day get him the

inheritance.

Before their grandmother's death, she asked them for one thing: "My dear grandsons, all I ask is for you to rebuild this house in your grandfather's memory. I promised him that this house would be passed on from generation to generation." she said from her deathbed.

Harry and Walter nodded. That day in the lawyer's office, it was clear who had their grandmother's interest at heart. "Your grandmother leaves to both of you her house. That is all that is in her will," the lawyer told them. "That can't be! What about all her money?" Walter shouted.

"She had already closed her bank account before she died. This is all she had left," the lawyer explained. Walter stormed outside. "We need to fulfill grandma's wish," Harry told his brother. "I don't want anything to do with that house," Walter screamed.

Harry decided to use his savings and borrow additional funding to rebuild the house. While fixing the sewage system in the front lawn, he noticed a wooden hatch. It led to an underground room where he discovered a letter from his grandfather. It read:

"To my grandson,

You reading this means you've fulfilled it. Now, take this letter and show it to my lawyer. There, you will find what you deserve."

After reading the letter multiple times in disbelief, Harry went to the lawyer. "I'm transferring ownership of a bank account under your grandfather's name to you. It has about $300,000. He said that if you didn't decide to rebuild the house, I should transfer all of this to charity," the lawyer explained.

Upon learning this, Harry donated $100,000 to charities working with the elderly and kept the rest to himself. With the money, he completely rebuilt the house, and started a business for himself.

40. What was the main difference between the brothers?

41. What was the grandmother's final request?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

Committed to his family values, Harry obtained immediate funding from the lawyer, enabling him to undertake the restoration of the house.

43. Recall a moment when you made a right decision as Harry did. (In about 40 words)

第二节（20 分）

假定你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的外国好友 Jim 正在做一份题为"Tradition Meets Technology"的校内报告，想寻找最具代表性的中国案例，为此发来邮件，询问你的建议。请你用英文给他回复，内容包括：

1. 提出的建议；

2. 建议的理由。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

参考答案

第一部分　知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

1.【答案】A

【解析】语境为“格兰特老师前一天警告他，再迟到就给家长打电话”，warned 符合“迟到的后果”逻辑。

【排除】B：excused 原谅，与“再迟到联系家长”矛盾；

C：comforted 安慰，无“安慰”场景；

D：persuaded 说服，未体现“说服”意图。

2.【答案】C

【解析】婴儿被困车内，哭闹时“小拳头虚弱地挥动”，weakly 贴合“高温下不适”的状态。

【排除】A：angrily 生气地，婴儿哭闹是难受而非愤怒；

B：playfully 玩耍地，与“流泪、脸红”的痛苦场景矛盾；

D：excitedly 兴奋地，不符合语境。

3.【答案】D

【解析】Liam 急于救婴儿，应“放下背包”快速行动，“dropped”（放下）符合紧急场景。

【排除】A：checked 检查，耽误时间；B：grabbed 抓住，背包无需抓住；C：emptied 清空，与救急无关。

4.【答案】C

【解析】打破玻璃后，伸手抱婴儿需“小心”避免划伤，“careful”（小心的）符合安全逻辑。

【排除】A：annoyed 生气的，无“愤怒”情绪；

B：hesitant 犹豫的，与“毫不犹豫砸玻璃”矛盾；

D：shocked 震惊的，此时专注救人而非震惊。

5.【答案】A

【解析】母亲发现孩子被困，跑过来时应“惊慌失措”，“panic”（恐慌）符合情绪。

【排除】B：curiosity 好奇；C：interest 兴趣；D：hurt 受伤，均与孩子遇险的紧急场景不符。

6.【答案】B

【解析】老师看到 Liam 又迟到，应是“眯起眼睛（表示不满）”，“narrowed”（眯起）贴合老师的严肃态度。

【排除】A：closed 闭上，无“闭眼”表达不满的逻辑；

C：softened 变软，与“迟到”的不满矛盾；

D：shone 发光，无积极情绪。

7.【答案】D

【解析】Liam 未解释清楚迟到原因，担心被误解，“心里沉重”，heavy 体现情绪。

【排除】A：calm 平静的；B：content 满足的；C：easy 轻松的，均与“担忧”不符。

8.【答案】B

【解析】母亲感激 Liam 救了孩子，声音应“颤抖（激动）”，shaking 符合情绪。

【排除】A：sharpening 变尖；C：quickening 变快；D：lowering 降低，均无法体现激动感激。

9.【答案】A

【解析】Liam 冒着破坏他人财物的风险救婴儿，体现“勇气”，courage 符合语境。

【排除】B：honesty 诚实，未体现“诚实”；

C：justice 正义，无“正义”相关情节；

D：modesty 谦虚，与场景无关。

10.【答案】D

【解析】父母得知孩子救人的事迹，应“为他骄傲”，proud 符合亲情逻辑。

【排除】A：anxious 焦虑的；B：puzzled 困惑的；C：guilty 内疚的，均与“表扬”场景矛盾。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

A

11.【答案】what

【解析】考点为宾语从句。imagine 后接宾语从句，从句中缺表语（“未来你能成为什么样的人”），用 what 引导。

12.【答案】matching

【解析】matching 意为“匹配的”。在句中作后置定语。

13.【答案】yourself

【解析】考点为反身代词。固定搭配“remind oneself”，此处用 yourself 与主语 you 呼应。

B

14.【答案】surprising

【解析】考点为形容词。修饰名词 amount，用形容词 surprising，表事物的性质。

15.【答案】from

【解析】此处为固定搭配 from •••• to •••。

16.【答案】directly

【解析】考点为副词。修饰动词 affect，用副词 directly。

C

17.【答案】started

【解析】考点为时态。时间状语“in the 1980s”为过去时间，用一般过去时 started。

18.【答案】to teach

【解析】考点为非谓语动词。用不定式 to teach 作目的状语（“用电脑模拟和数字图像教授古代历史”。

19.【答案】has founded

【解析】考点为时态。“since then”（从那以后）是现在完成时标志，主语为第三人称单数，用 has founded。

20.【答案】will explore/is going to explore

【解析】考点为时态。时间状语“in the coming years”（未来几年）是一般将来时标志，用 will+动词原形或 be going to+动词原形。

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）

A

21.【答案】A

【解析】细节题。根据“How does Online Volunteering work?”部分，“Non-profit organizations register their details for UNV to review”（非营利组织注册信息供 UNV 审核），即 UNV“评估申请的组织”。

【排除】B：UNV 分配志愿者任务，原文是“组织选择志愿者”；

C：UNV 为组织选志愿者，原文是“组织筛选志愿者”；

D：UNV 为组织设计任务，原文是“组织说明所需任务”。

22.【答案】B

【解析】细节题。根据“Why engage Online Volunteers?”部分，“extend your network among different organizations”（扩展不同组织间的网络），即“直接的全球连接”。

【排除】A：专业技能培训，原文未提及；

C：竞选机会，无相关信息；

D：组织内工作机会，原文未提及。

23.【答案】D

【解析】细节题。根据“Requirements and service rules”部分，“each assignment is to be performed by one Online Volunteer”（每个任务由一名志愿者完成），隐含“按时完成个人任务”的要求。

【排除】A：与 UNV 签协议，原文“not under any contract”；

B：每周至少 20 小时，原文“up to 20 hours per week”；

C：有专业背景，原文“regardless of your location or background”。

B

24.【答案】B

【解析】细节题。根据第三段，Mr. Taylor 发现 Jasper 对 Lila 的异常行为（“sense changes in people's health”），担心 Lila 健康，因此来访。

【排除】A：检查 Lila 健康，只是提醒而非检查；

C：讨论远离 Jasper，无此意图；

D：求助 Jasper 的行为，未提及“求助”。

25.【答案】A

【解析】情感态度题。根据第四段，“Part of me wanted to laugh it off. Maybe Mr. Taylor was overreacting”（想一笑置之，觉得他反应过度），体现“不在乎”的态度。

【排除】B：争论，无争论情节；C：要证据，未提及；D：依赖他的判断，与一笑置之矛盾。

26.【答案】D

【解析】细节题。根据第五段，“He gave her comfort that no doctor, no parent, could provide”（提供了医生和父母都给不了的安慰），即“特殊的情感安慰”。

【排除】A：搞笑缓解痛苦，未提及；

B：阻止访客，原文“stood guard while Lila rested”是守护休息，非阻止访客；

C：给妈妈发信号，是 Mr. Taylor 告知妈妈，而非 Jasper。

27.【答案】C

【解析】主旨题。文章核心是“马能感知人类健康隐患，拯救了女孩”，体现“奇迹以意想不到的形式出现”。

【排除】A：偏见结束智慧开始，无“偏见”；

B：忠诚在信任中成长，无“忠诚”；

D：面对困难有勇气，核心是“马的特殊能力”而非“勇气”。

C

28.【答案】D

【解析】细节题。根据第二段，有效 AI 水印“invisible to the human eye, but easily found by specialized software”，D 选项“每隔几行有特定模式”符合该特征。

【排除】A：重打的水印；B：标注“AI”，人眼可见，不符合隐形；C：可移除贴纸，易伪造。

29.【答案】C

【解析】段落主旨题。第三段讲述“训练时嵌入水印→使用后检测水印”的过程，即“AI 水印的技术原理”。

【排除】A：技术指南，无“指导操作”；

B：对比技术，无对比；

D：技术进化，未提及“发展过程”。

30.【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据最后一段，“current AI watermarking techniques are unreliable and relatively easy to bypass. Developing long-lasting AI watermarks remains an open research problem”（现有技术不可靠，开发持久不可移除的水印仍是研究目标。

【排除】A：让文本自然，原文未提及；

B：推动免责声明，是“平台可使用水印添加声明”而非“水印推动声明”；

D：假阳性因明显或轻微，原文未提及二者关联。

D

31.【答案】C

【解析】推理题。引用 Marcus Aurelius 的话“We care more about their opinion than our own”（更在意他人看法），是为了说明“人们过度关注他人观点”的现象。

【排除】A：逻辑与人性一致，原文“if we were perfectly logical, we would understand fears are overblown”，逻辑与人性不一致；

B：优先他人需求，是“在意看法”而非“需求”；

D：社交媒体加深冲突，未提及社交媒体。

32.【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。前文“本能与现代生活脱节”，后文“因不当言论被网暴、穿搭被嘲笑”，可推测“drive us round the bend”意为“让我们极度烦恼”。

【排除】B：困惑；C：走错路；D：激励改进，均与“负面情绪”不符。

33.【答案】D

【解析】细节题。根据最后一段，“everyone around you is doing more or less the same”（周围人都和你一样不自在），可缓解社交中的不安情绪。

【排除】A：忽视他人看法更好，原文“not a complete disregard”，并非完全忽视；

B：羞耻来自进化，进化解释的是“在意他人认可”，而非“羞耻”；

C：外界声音影响世界观更多，原文“influence on our opinion of ourselves”更强。

34.【答案】A

【解析】主旨题。全文核心是“人们过度在意他人看法，但他人其实没那么关注你”，A 选项简洁贴合主旨。

【排除】B：认可重要，与主旨“少在意认可”矛盾；

C：羞耻的牢笼，仅为部分情节；

D：判断的本质，未突出“过度关注”的核心。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

35.【答案】E

【解析】上下文衔接题。前文定义“浮鸭综合征”，后文“Just like ducks, they attempt to present an image of accomplishment”（像鸭子一样，试图展现成就），E 选项“高成就者中尤其常见”衔接自然，“they”指代“high-achieving people”。

36.【答案】C

【解析】因果逻辑题。前文“hard work and sufferings going unnoticed”（努力和痛苦不被看见），导致“误以为别人的成功很容易”，C 选项符合因果关系。

37.【答案】A

【解析】比喻衔接题。前文“stretched thin across a large number of tasks”（同时应对多个任务，分身乏术），A 选项“像杂耍者同时抛多个球”比喻贴切，衔接上下文。

38.【答案】B

【解析】上下文衔接题。后文“internalization of struggle”（压抑挣扎），B 选项“为保持能干的形象，将压力隐藏起来”解释了“压抑”的原因，衔接自然。

39.【答案】F

【解析】总结句题。前文“easy success hides a deeper truth”，F 选项“真正的成就需要接受背后的努力”总结核心，与后文“承认努力、寻求帮助”呼应。

第三部分　书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节（共 4 小题；第 40、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分）

40.【答案】Harry chose to be independent and strike out on his own, while Walter focused on gaining the grandparents'inheritance.）

【解析】细节题。根据第二段，“Harry chose to strike out on his own. Meanwhile, Walter always had his eyes on the prize get him the inheritance”，提取核心差异即可。

41.【答案】To rebuild the house in her husband's memory and pass it on from generation to generation. ）

【解析】细节题。根据第三段，祖母的请求是“rebuild this house in your grandfather's memory be passed on from generation to generation”，直接提取答案。

42.【答案】错误部分：obtained immediate funding from the lawyer

【解析】推理题。原文“Harry decided to use his savings and borrow additional funding to rebuild the house”（用自己的积蓄和借款），而非“从律师处获得即时资金”。

【解释】Harry didn't get immediate funding from the lawyer. Instead, he used his own savings and borrowed money to undertake the restoration of the house.

43.【答案】示例：When my classmate lost his wallet with exam fees, I gave him my spare money even though I needed it for books. It felt right to help him, and we became closer friends.）

【解析】开放题。需讲述“像 Harry 一样做正确决定”的经历，体现“坚持原则、帮助他人”，

控制在 40 词左右，逻辑连贯。

第二节（20 分）

【范文】

Dear Jim,

I recommend"Digital Palace Museum"as the most representative case for your report"Tradition Meets Technology".

The Digital Palace Museum combines China's traditional cultural relics with advanced technology. Visitors can view high-definition digital versions of ancient artworks online, and VR technology allows them to"walk"through the palace virtually. This not only makes traditional culture more accessible to people worldwide but also attracts young people to learn about history. It perfectly shows how technology helps traditional culture thrive in the modern era.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

1) 结构契合要求：先明确建议（数字故宫），再分点说明理由（结合传统与科技、方便传播、吸引年轻人），符合“1. 建议；2. 理由”的要求。
2) 语言亮点：使用“high-definition digital versions”“VR technology”“thrive”等短语和词汇，语法正确，词数控制在 100 左右。
3) 逻辑连贯：用“This not only … but also”衔接理由，突出“传统与科技融合”的核心，贴合报告主题。