2026 北京石景山高三（上）期末

英　　语

本试卷共 10 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。

考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答，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 完形填空（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。

Lina was sitting in the garden one evening when she heard a loud crash. At first she thought something had fallen from her house. But as she walked to the front, she could see a small____1____outside.

The scene was____2____. Approaching the crowd, she found a boy lying in a pool of blood near a crashed motorbike. His leg was almost cut off at his knee. Though in great pain, he was still conscious and able to____3____

Lina had first aid training and knew time was____4____. She called for help but didn't wait. She grabbed a thick____5____from her bag and pressed it firmly against the boy's wounds to stop the bleeding. Though the crowd was gathered, no one____6____to help. Lina kept calm, speaking to the man to reassure him. "Stay with me.____7____is on the way."

Unfortunately, doctors weren't able to save the boy's leg. But they did save his life — and Lina's____8____played a vital role. "I'm glad I knew what to do," Lina reflected. "It was terrifying, but having the____9____to act made all the difference. I'm just_____10_____that my training helped save his life."

1. A. bag	B. crowd	C. boy	D. motorbike
2. A. upsetting	B. peaceful	C. familiar	D. confusing
3. A. work	B. complain	C. leave	D. respond
4. A. specific	B. critical	C. available	D. tough
5A. book	B. rope	C. towel	D. coin
6. A. sat around	B. held back	C. stepped forward	D. put off
7. A. Help	B. Progress	C. Justice	D. Success
8. A. actions	B. cures	C. ideas	D. words
9. A. direction	B. pressure	C. opportunity	D. confidence
10. A. hopeful	B. curious	C. nervous	D. thankful

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

A

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 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Coffee has become more than just a trendy drink in modern life. For many office workers, it is a daily "survival tool" ____11____ (stay) awake and keep up with demanding schedules. Health experts often highlight the benefits of coffee, from reducing tiredness to _____12_____ (lower) the risk of certain cancers. But coffee is not

suitable for everyone. Medical studies suggest that many people, especially _____13_____ (child), should be cautious or even avoid drinking coffee.

B

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 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A popular fried chicken vendor (摊贩) Li Junyong,_____14_____ (know) online as "Chicken Chop Brother" from Jingdezhen, posted a video on Wednesday thanking visitors from across China who_____15_____ (travel) to his hometown to try his chicken cutlets recently. In the video, he expressed gratefulness for the strong support and _____16_____ (offer) an apology for the extended wait in the cold. His humorous interactions with tourists turned the city into a trending destination.

C

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 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Virtually, everyone _____17_____ (have) this experience: After a long, hard day, you lie in bed _____18_____ night but just can't fall asleep. However, when you sit on the sofa, sleepiness quickly sets in. The sofa's _____19_____ (mood) lighting, comfortable temperature, and white noise from the TV or phone help create a calming environment, _____20_____ makes it even easier to fall asleep. Most importantly, unlike a bed, it doesn't start the anxiety of "must fall asleep."

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

Coastal Discovery Science Camp

Located on the rocky coast of northern California, the Coastal Discovery Science Camp (CDSC) gives pre-college students a rewarding firsthand taste of outdoor learning. Participants live and study on site, taking classes led by experienced teachers and field scientists while having access to labs, research boats, and tide-pool study areas. Courses will cover environmental science, ocean exploration, coastal ecology and more.

Programs Information

	Middle school program	**High school program**
Minimum age	13	15
Grades	6 — 8	9 — 12
Dates	June 28 — July 4	June 20 — 26
Program fee	$3,840	$3,940

Coastal Discovery Science Camp does not provide transportation to Seabrook, CA or to the coastal field station.

This includes rides to and from airports, train stations, and other public transportation stops. A parent or guardian must bring the student to the camp on arrival day.

What's Included

All meals and on-site housing during the program; classes 9:00 a.m. — 4:00 p.m. each day taught by professional instructors and teaching assistants; all textbooks and lab materials; guest lectures; entrance fees and transportation for field trips; college pathways workshops and other club activities; evening and weekend social events; guided visits to nearby colleges and use of sports and recreation equipment.

Courses

Course	Time	Location	Real-time Status
Coastal Ecosystems: An Artistic and Scientific Exploration of Life Along the Shoreline	9:00 a.m. — 4:00 p.m.	Coastal Discovery Field Lab	Open-limited seats

21. Which service is offered by CDSC?

A. On-site housing during the program.　　B. 24-hour online tutoring after camp.

C. Door-to-door pick-up service.　　D. Free air tickets to Seabrook.

22. What do the two programs have in common?

A. They both accept students in Grade 8.　　B. They last the same number of days.

C. They provide sufficient open seats.　　D. They have the same program fees.

23. What is special about this camp according to the text?

A. It facilitates admission to university.　　B. It features students' all-round growth.

C. It stresses the ability to survive outdoors.　　D. It allows students to learn in coastal environments.

B

Like many people in New Zealand, Emma Lewis grew up knowing little about her country's national game — rugby, other than watching some neighbours pass the ball around on a muddy field.

It was only when her two kids started playing rugby as part of their training for netball that she really took notice. Her son, Ben, went on to do very well in rugby and now plays for the Wellington Waves in a national youth rugby league.

Both came up through the Harbour Junior Rugby Club (HJRC), in the Wellington area, which has been around since 1905. When the number of players in the kids' teams began falling in 2019, Ms. Lewis, who runs a small cafe in Wellington, volunteered to help. She offered to sponsor the "Tiny Ferns" program, which introduced kids aged 7 and 8 to the game.

Thanks to her sponsorship, more than 80 kids play for free each autumn for eight weeks. They spend an hour every Saturday learning the game and every player is given a soft rugby ball and a green shirt. "They are taught to catch, pass, run and score in a non-contact setting," she said. "You get them running around. You get them off their devices. It is our national game, so you let them feel it. And sure enough, they enjoy it."

To fund the program, Ms. Lewis came up with a new idea. She started looking around her neighbourhood for old appliances, metal and electronic items such as broken toasters, laptops and cell phones. She sorted the material

behind her cafe and sold it to a local recycling centre. “People now bring their old electronics and metal to the back door,” she said. The recycling brings in around $15,000 a year, which covers the cost of the rugby program.

Ms. Lewis said watching the kids play has given her a lot of happiness. Not only is far less rubbish going to landfill, she said, but “we’ve also got kids who are out on the field, not sitting in front of a phone.”

24. What can we learn about Emma’s early experience with rugby?

A. She knew little about the game.
B. She was trained by a famous coach.
C. She enjoyed watching rugby games.
D. She joined matches with her neighbours.

25. The main purpose of the “Tiny Ferns” program is to _____.

A. raise money for the HJRC
B. teach kids how to use rugby equipment
C. help young kids enjoy rugby in a safer way
D. provide more kids with opportunities to play rugby

26. How did Emma obtain funds for the program?

A. By charging participation fees.
B. By collecting and selling used items.
C. By organizing charity matches.
D. By raising money from the community.

27. What can we learn about the program’s impact?

A. It made rugby a national game.
B. It promoted community inclusion.
C. It reduced screen time for kids.
D. It created jobs for the local residents.

C

When you see someone unbox a new pair of sneakers (运动鞋), their face lights up with pure excitement. Today, millions of people around the world share this feeling. Across cities and campuses, customers line up outside popular stores to trade shoes, and celebrate their favourite styles.

Yet in the early 2010s, sneaker culture was just coming on the scene. Although several classic brands had already built strong reputations, many companies wondered: Would this growing love for sneakers last? Would young consumers still buy them after a few years? And with so many designs entering the market, how could brands truly stand out from the competition?

These were the questions that SkyStep, a Singapore-based sports shoe company, faced in 2016. Although they had successfully launched dozens of stores, they found themselves in a strategic fog, which led them to research into the deep, unexplored psychology of sneakers.

Like Serenitea, SkyStep partnered with a research agency called INSIGHT Lab, which specializes in drilling down to the deep consumer “why”. Using a variety of psychological techniques, the team invited participants to recall their earliest memories of shoes — both sports shoes and everyday footwear.

They uncovered the three psychological mechanisms of the sneaker experience. First, participants associated shoes with freedom: childhood memories of running outdoors, playing games, and exploring the world. Second, they connected sneakers with identity. People explained that choosing a certain style allowed them to express who they were — or who they hoped to become. Lastly, sneakers represented belonging. Many recalled joining sports teams or walking with friends who wore similar shoes, forming a shared community.

SkyStep quickly turned these insights into action. New stores were designed with wide, open spaces that invited customers to move, jump and try different activities. The company introduced customizable details — such as choosing colours, laces (鞋带) and small symbols — so that buyers could express a personal identity. They also created community running clubs, weekend “sneaker walks”, and online groups where fans shared photos and stories.

In this way, sneakers became more than products; they became tickets into a living, growing community.

The case of SkyStep suggests that when brands pay attention to consumers' inner world, they can do more than sell another pair of shoes. For many customers, slipping on their favourite sneakers is not just getting dressed — it is quietly telling the world who they are and where they belong.

28. What can SkyStep do with the findings from their research?

A. Offer as many different shoes as possible.

B. Create a sporty, belonging-centred brand image.

C. Redesign stores by adding fashion-inspired elements.

D. Conduct intensive market research with INSIGHT Lab.

29. What can we learn about SkyStep from the passage?

A. It outperformed its opponents in research field.

B. It suffered a temporary strategic failure in 2016.

C. It planned to distinguish itself from competitors.

D. It partnered with a leading psychological agency.

30. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

A. Three Mechanisms of Sneakers

B. A New Path Into Sneakers Market

C. Following the New Trend of Sneakers

D. Revealing the Psychology of Sneakers

D

A "memory breakdown" is often said to be the major cognitive (认知的) problem of our time. In a recent piece in *The Chronicle Review*, Daniel Mercer argued that "students can't remember even simple facts without checking their phones", and many schools have quietly lowered expectations for memorizing dates, formulas (公式) and vocabulary.

Yet complaints about weak memory are hardly new. In the late 19th century, British educator Henry Latham worried that cheap printed books would destroy students' power to remember, because they no longer needed to keep long passages in their heads. Over the decades, similar <u>denunciations</u> have returned each time a new tool has entered classrooms.

Mercer suggests that rather than a simple loss of ability, we may be seeing a shift in how people choose to use their memory. Many students now treat their phones as an "external brain", much as earlier generations treated the family bookshelf. At the same time, the use of digital calendars, search engines and cloud storage continue to rise. This points to a change not in whether people can remember, but in what they believe is worth remembering. "Students can still memorize," Mercer wrote. "They're just deciding to memorize different things."

This leads to a deeper question: What kind of memory do we truly need, and why? Psychologists often distinguish between recall — producing information with no help — and recognition, which is using clues to find what we once knew. In classic "change blindness" experiments, people fail to notice that a stranger they are speaking to has been secretly replaced by another person, because their attention is on the task, not the face. It seems that relying on external cues and context is not always a weakness; it may reflect a different way of managing limited mental resources.

Could today's young people be developing useful memory strategies that we have not yet learned to value? What about their skill at searching huge databases in seconds, or at linking ideas across videos, chats and online documents?

These new habits of remembering challenge us to reconsider — with the history of past "memory breakdown" in mind — how we might understand and support human memory in more flexible, forward-looking ways.

31. What does the underlined word "denunciations" in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Criticisms. B. Origins. C. Trends. D. Indicators.

32. What does the growing use of digital tools suggest according to Mercer?

A. People are changing how they use their memory.

B. People no longer need to train their memory as before.

C. Schools are forcing students to rely on external devices.

D. Modern technology is destroying traditional learning tools.

33. Why does the author mention the "change blindness" experiments?

A. To display that people are easily fooled by visual tricks.

B. To argue that face recognition is more important than tasks.

C. To prove that using outside cues can be a reasonable strategy.

D. To illustrate that most memories are formed without our awareness.

34. What will probably be discussed next?

A. More valuable lessons taught by history.

B. Challenges facing the young generation.

C. The effect of relying on external tools for remembering.

D. Practical ways to support memory in a technology-rich world.

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。

Many students have started to use AI-powered chatbots as study helpers. They ask the tool to explain grammar points, generate example sentences or even solve math problems. Some simply copy and paste the answers into their homework without even reading them carefully. ____35____

So learning how to use AI wisely has become a new study skill. ____36____ When you see it as a thinking partner, you are more likely to stay active in the learning process instead of becoming lazy. ____37____ Vague (含糊的) requests like "teach me chemistry" or "explain this whole unit" are hard for any tool to answer well. Start by telling the tool which subject you're working on and what kind of help you want, such as explanation, practice or revision. That way, the AI knows what to focus on and can give more helpful replies. Next, do not believe every answer you see on the screen. ____38____ When you receive an answer, compare it with your textbook, class notes or reliable websites, and mark the parts you are unsure about. When you do this regularly, you gradually train yourself to judge information instead of copying it blindly.

AI can also support active practice, not just passive explanation. ____39____ Choose one and you can ask it to be your debate opponent, an examiner for a speaking test or a "picky" editor for your writing. In this way, you turn a quiet screen into an interactive learning partner.

A. The first step is to be clear about what you need.

B. Some students even share their personal data with AI tools.

C. Many tools can respond in real time and adjust to your level.

D. Instead of letting it write full essays for you, treat it as a learning partner.

E. Because of this habit, their own thinking skills become weaker over time.

F. Just like a human instructor, AI can make mistakes or misunderstand the question.

G. Used in this way, AI multiplies the learning value of every minute you spend online.

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）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。

On Lin's shelf stands a plain white ceramic mug (陶瓷杯). At first glance it seems ordinary, yet it quietly carries the story of her friendship with Hana.

They met in Grade Three, when Hana transferred to Lin's school. On her first day, Hana forgot her water bottle. At lunchtime, Lin shyly pushed a new mug across the desk and murmured, "You can use mine." From then on, they did homework together, shared secrets and gradually became inseparable.

In senior high, things changed. Lin joined the student union and was constantly busy with meetings and events. Hana felt increasingly left out. One weekend, Hana went to Lin's home, determined to talk seriously. Their conversation, however, quickly turned into a heated argument. As Hana stood up, her hand hit the shelf. The white mug fell and shattered (破碎) on the floor. Shaken, Hana gathered the pieces with trembling fingers. Hurt and speechless, Hana took the broken pieces with her and left. From that day on, they barely spoke.

Months later, on Lin's seventeenth birthday, memories of their shared laughter returned, leaving an unexpected ache in her chest. Just then, the doorbell rang. To her surprise, Hana was standing there with a small paper bag.

After she left, Lin opened the bag. Inside was a white ceramic mug, identical to the one that had been broken, and a small card: "I'm sorry. I know I can't bring back the old mug, but I hope we can start again. If you still need a friend, I'm here."

Holding the mug, Lin finally smiled.

40. Why did Lin push Hana a mug when they first met?

_____

41. What did Hana do when she felt left out?

_____

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

On Lin's seventeenth birthday, she received a gift, the white ceramic mug that had been broken by Hana.

_____

43. From this story, what can you learn about "friendship"? (In about 40 words)

_____

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的故事投稿被杂志 Early Bird 录用，你的外国好友 Jim 在写作方面给你提供了帮助。请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1.表达感谢；

2.回顾所提供的帮助。

注意：1.词数 100 字左右；

2.开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

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

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了莉娜发现一场摩托车车祸现场。她凭借急救知识，果断对受伤男孩采取止血措施，在无人上前帮忙的情况下冷静安抚伤者，最终为医生救治争取了时间，成功挽救了男孩的生命。

【1 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但当她走向前门时，看到外面有一小群人。A. bag 包；B. crowd 人群；C. boy 男孩；D. motorbike 摩托车。根据后文“Approaching the crowd”的提示可知，莉娜最先看到的是聚集起来的人群。故选 B 项。

【2 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：眼前的场景令人揪心。A. upsetting 令人心烦意乱的、令人揪心的；B. peaceful 平静的；C. familiar 熟悉的；D. confusing 令人困惑的。根据后文“Approaching the crowd, she found a boy lying in a pool of blood near a crashed motorbike. His leg was almost cut off at his knee”可知，这样的车祸场景显然是让人揪心。故选 A 项。

【3 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：尽管剧痛难忍，他仍然清醒，还能做出回应。A. work 工作；B. complain 抱怨；C. leave 离开；D. respond 回应。根据前文“he was still conscious”以及后文莉娜不断安抚男孩可知，男孩意识清醒，能够和她交流回应。故选 D 项。

【4 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：莉娜接受过急救培训，知道此刻分秒必争。A. specific 具体的；B. critical 关键的、危急的；C. available 可获得的；D. tough 艰难的。根据前文“Lina had first aid training”以及“in a pool of blood”可知，孩动脉大出血，急救的黄金时间非常关键，“time is critical” 表示“时间紧迫”。故选 B 项。

【5 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她从包里拿出一条厚毛巾，紧紧压在男孩的伤口上止血。A. book 书；B. rope 绳子；C. towel 毛巾；D. coin 硬币。根据常识可知，急救止血需要用柔软且有一定厚度的物品按压伤口，毛巾符合这个需求。故选 C 项。

【6 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：虽然人群围了过来，却没有一个人挺身而出提供帮助。A. sat around 闲坐；B. held back 退缩；C. stepped forward 挺身而出；D. put off 推迟。根据前文“Though the crowd was gathered”以及后文“to help”可知，围观人群都没有上前帮忙，“step forward” 符合语境。故选 C 项。

【7 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“撑住，救援马上就到。”A. Help 帮助、救援；B. Progress 进步；C. Justice 正义；D. Success 成功。莉娜在安抚伤者，让他坚持住等待救援人员到来。后文“doctors”也是提示，救援马上就到，“help is on the way”是常用表达，符合语境。故选 A 项。

【8 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但医生们保住了他的性命——莉娜的行动起到了至关重要的作用。A. actions 行动；B. cures 治疗方法；C. ideas 想法；D. words 话语。根据前文“She grabbed a thick__5__from her bag and pressed it firmly against the boy's wounds to stop the bleeding.”可知，莉娜主动上前为男孩止血、安抚他，这些实际行动为救治争取了时间。故选 A 项。

【9 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“当时情况很吓人，但拥有行动的自信起到了决定性作用。”A. direction 方向；B. pressure 压力；C. opportunity 机会；D. confidence 自信。面对惨烈的车祸现场，莉娜没有退缩，而是果断施救，并结合后文“to act made all the difference”，可知这份自信是挽救男孩生命的关键。故选 D 项。

【10 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“我很庆幸自己学的急救知识帮着救了他一命。”A. hopeful 抱有希望的；B. curious 好奇的；C. nervous 紧张的；D. thankful 庆幸的、感激的。根据后文“my training helped save his life”可知，莉娜因为自己的急救培训能派上用场、救了人而感到庆幸。故选 D 项。

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

【答案】11. to stay　12. lowering　13. children

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要说明了咖啡不仅是时尚饮品，更是职场人保持清醒的“生存工具”，健康专家也强调其提神防癌等益处，但医学研究表明，咖啡并不适合所有人，尤其是儿童应慎用或避免饮用。

【11 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：对于许多办公室职员而言，这是一种每日必备的“生存手段”，能帮助他们保持清醒，应对繁重的工作安排。空处作非谓语动词，此处 stay 作目的状语，用不定式。故填 to stay。

【12 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：健康专家常常强调咖啡的诸多益处，比如能缓解疲劳、降低患某些癌症的风险等等。空处作介词 to 的宾语，用动名词形式。故填 lowering。

【13 题详解】

考查名词。句意：医学研究表明，许多人群，尤其是儿童，应当谨慎饮用咖啡，甚至应当避免饮用。child 是可数名词，结合语意，数量大于一用复数形式。故填 children。

【答案】14. known　15. had traveled　16. offered

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。文章主要介绍了网红“鸡排哥”李俊勇发视频感谢游客，因游客远道而来品尝美食。他对排队等待致歉，其幽默互动让景德镇成为热门打卡地。

【14 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：来自景德镇、被网友称为“鸡排哥”的网红炸鸡摊主李俊勇，于周三发布了一段

视频，感谢近期专程前往他家乡品尝鸡排的全国各地游客。此处 know 与 Li Junyong 构成被动关系，应用过去分词，作后置定语。故填 known。

【15 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：来自景德镇、被网友称为“鸡排哥”的网红炸鸡摊主李俊勇，于周三发布了一段视频，感谢近期专程前往他家乡品尝鸡排的全国各地游客。根据后文 recently 可知，应用现在完成时，who 指代先行词 visitors，在从句作主语，从句助动词用 have。故填 had traveled。

【16 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：在视频中，他表达了对大家大力支持的感激之情，并为大家在寒冷中长时间等待而致歉。根据上文 expressed 可知，应用一般过去时。故填 offered。

【答案】17. has　18. at　19. mood　20. which

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章指出人们常失眠却在沙发上易入睡，原因是沙发环境舒适（灯光、温度等），且不像床那样给人“必须睡着”的心理压力。

【17 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：实际上，每个人都有这样的经历：在漫长而辛苦的一天过后，晚上躺在床上却怎么也睡不着。句子陈述目前事实，应用一般现在时，主语为 everyone，谓语用三单形式。故填 has。

【18 题详解】

考查介词。句意：实际上，每个人都有这样的经历：在漫长而辛苦的一天过后，晚上躺在床上却怎么也睡不着。固定搭配 at night“在晚上”。故填 at。

【19 题详解】

考查名词。句意：沙发上的氛围灯、舒适的温度以及电视或手机发出的白噪音，有助于营造出一种宁静的氛围。固定搭配 mood lighting“氛围灯”。故填 mood。

【20 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：沙发上的氛围灯、舒适的温度以及电视或手机发出的白噪音，有助于营造一种令人平静的环境，这使得入睡变得更加容易。此处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是前面整个主句的内容（沙发营造的环境），关系词在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

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）

【答案】21. A　22. B　23. D

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章介绍了北加州海岸探索科学营的概况、初高中项目信息。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 What’s Included 部分“All meals and on-site housing during the program(整个项目期间的所有餐饮以及住宿安排)”可知，CDSC 在项目期间提供住宿服务。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Programs Information 部分“Dates: June 28 — July 4; June 20 — 26 (日期：6 月 28 日至 7 月 4 日；6 月 20 日至 26 日)”可知，两个项目持续的天数相同。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“Located on the rocky coast of northern California, the Coastal Discovery Science Camp (CDSC) gives pre-college students a rewarding firsthand taste of outdoor learning. Participants live and study on site, taking classes led by experienced teachers and field scientists while having access to labs, research boats, and tide-pool study areas. Courses will cover environmental science, ocean exploration, coastal ecology and more.(海岸探索科学营（CDSC）位于加利福尼亚州北部的岩石海岸边，为大学预科生提供了一次宝贵而真实的户外学习体验。参与者在校内生活和学习，由经验丰富的教师和科研人员授课，同时还能使用实验室、研究船和潮池研究区域。课程内容将涵盖环境科学、海洋探索、海岸生态学等)”可知，这个营地能让学生在沿海环境中学习。故选 D。

【答案】24. A　25. D　26. B　27. C

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了 Emma Lewis 通过赞助儿童曲棍球项目 Tiny Ferns 并创新回收筹款方式，既推广了新西兰国球运动，又减少了儿童屏幕时间的故事。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“Like many people in New Zealand, Emma Lewis grew up knowing little about her country’s national game — rugby, other than watching some neighbours pass the ball around on a muddy field.(和新西兰的许多民众一样，艾玛·刘易斯从小对本国的国家运动——橄榄球知之甚少——只知道曾看到一些邻居在泥泞的场地上传球嬉戏)”可知，艾玛早期对橄榄球这项运动知之甚少。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段“Thanks to her sponsorship, more than 80 kids play for free each autumn for eight weeks.(多亏了她的资助，每年秋天会有超过 80 名孩子可以免费参加为期八周的活动)”可知，项目的主要目的是为更多孩子提供参与橄榄球运动的机会。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段“She started looking around her neighbourhood for old appliances, metal and electronic items such as broken toasters, laptops and cell phones. She sorted the material behind her cafe and sold it to a local recycling centre.(她开始在自己居住的小区里四处寻找旧电器、金属制品和电子产品，比如坏掉的烤面包机、笔记本电脑和手机。她把咖啡馆后面的这些废旧物资整理分类，然后卖给了当地的回收中心)”可知，艾玛通过收集并出售二手物品为这个项目筹集资金。故选 B。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Not only is far less rubbish going to landfill, she said, but “we’ve also got kids who are out on the field, not sitting in front of a phone.”(她说，不仅垃圾的填埋量大幅减少，而且“孩子们也都在户外活动，而不是坐在手机前面。”)”可知，项目显著减少了儿童屏幕时间。故选 C。

【答案】28. B　29. C　30. D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了新加坡运动鞋品牌 SkyStep 如何通过用户心理研究实现差异化竞争的。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“SkyStep quickly turned these insights into action. New stores were designed

with wide, open spaces that invited customers to move, jump and try different activities. The company introduced customizable details — such as choosing colours, laces (鞋带) and small symbols — so that buyers could express a personal identity. They also created community running clubs, weekend "sneaker walks", and online groups where fans shared photos and stories. In this way, sneakers became more than products; they became tickets into a living, growing community.(SkyStep 迅速将这些见解转化为行动。新店被设计成宽阔、开放的空间，邀请顾客移动、跳跃和尝试不同的活动。该公司引入了可定制的细节，比如选择颜色、鞋带和小符号，这样买家就可以表达个人身份。他们还创建了社区跑步俱乐部，周末"运动鞋散步"，以及粉丝分享照片和故事的在线小组。通过这种方式，运动鞋变得不仅仅是产品；它们成了进入一个生机勃勃、不断壮大的社区的门票)"可知，SkyStep 把研究发现转化为实际举措，打造出运动、归属感为核心的品牌形象。故选 B 项。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中的"And with so many designs entering the market, how could brands truly stand out from the competition?(面对如此多的设计进入市场，品牌如何才能真正在竞争中脱颖而出？)"和第五段中的"They uncovered the three psychological mechanisms of the sneaker experience. (他们揭示了"运动鞋体验"所涉及的三种心理机制)"及倒数第二段中的"SkyStep quickly turned these insights into action. New stores were designed with wide, open spaces that invited customers to move, jump and try different activities. The company introduced customizable details — such as choosing colours, laces (鞋带) and small symbols — so that buyers could express a personal identity. (SkyStep 公司迅速将这些见解转化为实际行动。新店的设计采用了宽敞开阔的空间，鼓励顾客自由活动、跳跃并尝试各种活动。该公司还推出了可定制的细节——比如颜色选择、鞋带样式和小图标——以便消费者能够展现个人特色)"可推知，SkyStep 计划通过自身特色来与竞争对手区分开来。故选 C 项。

【30 题详解】

主旨大意题。文章核心是 SkyStep 通过研究消费者心理 (自由、身份认同、归属感)，将其转化为品牌策略，最终成功建立社区感。由此可知，选项 D"Revealing the Psychology of Sneakers (揭示运动鞋的心理学)"准确概括了全文围绕"消费者心理"展开的主线。故选 D 项。

【答案】31. A　32. A　33. C　34. D

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。主要探讨当代人"记忆力衰退"的说法，指出这并非能力丧失，而是人们使用记忆的方式发生转变，并引发对人类所需记忆类型的深层思考。

【31 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第二段中的"Yet complaints about weak memory are hardly new. In the late 19th century, British educator Henry Latham worried that cheap printed books would destroy students' power to remember, because they no longer needed to keep long passages in their heads. Over the decades, similar denunciations have returned each time a new tool has entered classrooms. (然而，关于记忆力衰退的抱怨并不是什么新鲜事。19 世纪末期，英国教育家亨利·莱瑟姆就曾担忧，廉价印刷书籍会毁掉学生的记忆能力，因为学生们再也不必将长篇段落记在脑子里了。数十年来，每当有新的工具进入课堂，类似的 denunciations 便会卷土重来。)"可知，前文提到"对记忆力变差的抱怨"，后文说新工具出现时就会有类似的声音，由此推断 denunciations 与"抱怨、批评"含义相近。故选 A 项。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Mercer suggests that rather than a simple loss of ability, we may be seeing a shift in how people choose to use their memory. Many students now treat their phones as an “external brain”, much as earlier generations treated the family bookshelf. At the same time, the use of digital calendars, search engines and cloud storage continue to rise. This points to a change not in whether people can remember, but in what they believe is worth remembering. (默瑟提出，我们看到的并非是单纯的记忆能力衰退，而是人们在记忆使用方式上的转变。如今，许多学生将手机当作“外置大脑”，就像前几代人把家里的书架当作信息存储的载体一样。与此同时，电子日历、搜索引擎和云存储的使用频率也在持续攀升。这一切都表明，变化的核心不在于人们是否具备记忆能力，而在于他们对“哪些内容值得记忆”的判断标准发生了改变)”可知，数字工具使用的增多，意味着人们使用记忆的方式正在改变。故选 A 项。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中的“In classic “change blindness” experiments, people fail to notice that a stranger they are speaking to has been secretly replaced by another person, because their attention is on the task, not the face. It seems that relying on external cues and context is not always a weakness; it may reflect a different way of managing limited mental resources. (在经典的“变化盲视”实验中，人们会无法察觉到正在与之交谈的陌生人已被悄然替换成了另一个人，因为他们的注意力集中在交谈任务上，而非对方的面部特征。如此看来，依赖外部线索与语境并非总是一种短板；这或许体现了一种管理有限脑力资源的不同方式)”可知，作者提及该实验，是为了证明借助外部线索是一种合理的策略。故选 C 项。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“These new habits of remembering challenge us to reconsider — with the history of past “memory breakdown” in mind — how we might understand and support human memory in more flexible, forward-looking ways. (这些新的记忆习惯要求我们重新思考——结合过去“记忆力衰退”的历史——如何以更灵活、更具前瞻性的方式理解和支持人类的记忆力)”可知，前文提出了对记忆方式转变的思考，按照行文逻辑，接下来最有可能讨论在科技发达的世界中支持记忆力的实用方法。故选 D 项。

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

【答案】35. E　36. D　37. A　38. F　39. C

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章指出学生使用 AI 辅助学习时存在依赖弊端，强调应将其视为学习伙伴。建议明确需求、核实信息，并利用其进行主动练习，从而提升学习效果。

【35 题详解】

根据上文“Some simply copy and paste the answers into their homework without even reading them carefully.(有些人只是将答案直接复制粘贴到作业中，甚至都不仔细阅读这些答案)”可知，前文提到“有些人只是将答案直接复制粘贴到作业中，甚至都不仔细阅读这些答案”，即这是一种不良习惯。E 选项“由于这种习惯，他们自身的思维能力会随着时间的推移而逐渐减弱”承接上文，说明了这种行为带来的后果（思维能力变弱），并自然引出下文关于“需要明智使用 AI”的观点。故选 E。

【36 题详解】

根据后文“When you see it as a thinking partner, you are more likely to stay active in the learning process instead

of becoming lazy.(当你将其视为一个能进行思考的伙伴时，你就更有可能在学习过程中保持积极主动，而不会变得懒散)”可知，下文提到“当你把它视为一个思考伙伴”。D 选项“不要让它替你撰写完整的文章，而应将其视为一个学习伙伴”中出现了关键词“learning partner”，与下文形成呼应，提出了正确的使用态度。故选 D。

【37 题详解】

根据后文“Vague requests like “teach me chemistry” or “explain this whole unit” are hard for any tool to answer well.(含糊不清的请求，比如“教我化学”或者“解释整个单元的内容”，对于任何工具来说都很难给出恰当的回答)”可知，下文提到“含糊的请求…… 很难让工具回答好”。这说明本段的主题是关于如何提出清晰的指令。A 选项“第一步是要明确自己真正需要的是什么”概括了本段的核心建议。故选 A。

【38 题详解】

根据上文“Next, do not believe every answer you see on the screen.(接下来，不要轻信屏幕上出现的每一个答案)”可知，前文提到不要相信你在屏幕上看到的每一个答案。F 选项“就像人类教师一样，人工智能也可能犯错或者误解问题”解释了原因——AI 也会犯错或误解问题，就像人类导师一样。这为下文建议的“核对答案”提供了依据。故选 F。

【39 题详解】

根据上文“AI can also support active practice, not just passive explanation.(人工智能还能够支持主动练习，而不仅仅是被动的讲解)”以及后文“Choose one and you can ask it to be your debate opponent, an examiner for a speaking test or a “picky” editor for your writing. In this way, you turn a quiet screen into an interactive learning partner.(选择一个角色，然后它就能成为你的辩论对手、口语测试的考官或者你写作的挑剔编辑。这样一来，原本安静的屏幕就变成了一个互动式的学习伙伴)”可知，前文提到 AI 也可以支持主动练习，后文列举了辩论对手、考官、编辑等角色。C 选项“许多工具能够实时响应并根据你的水平进行调整”提到了 AI 工具的特性“实时响应并适应你的水平”，正是这些特性使得 AI 能够扮演这些互动角色。故选 C。

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. Because Hana forgot her water bottle on her first day of transferring to Lin’s school.

41. She went to Lin’ s home one weekend and wanted to have a serious talk with Lin.

42. On Lin’s seventeenth birthday, she received a gift, <u>the white ceramic mug that had been broken by Hana.</u>
Explanation: Inside was a white ceramic mug, identical to the one that had been broken.

43. Friendship may have conflicts, but sincere apologies and willingness to reconcile can help repair the broken relationship.

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述林和哈娜因一只陶瓷杯串联起的友谊破裂与重归于好的故事。

【40 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的 “They met in Grade Three, when Hana transferred to Lin’s school. On her first day, Hana forgot her water bottle. At lunchtime, Lin shyly pushed a new mug across the desk (她们在三年级相识，那时哈娜转学到了林的学校。开学第一天，哈娜忘了带水壶。午饭时，林害羞地把一个新杯子推到了桌子对面).” 可知，林给哈娜递杯子的原因是哈娜转学第一天忘带水壶。故填 Because Hana forgot her

water bottle on her first day of transferring to Lin's school.

【41 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的 "Hana felt increasingly left out. One weekend, Hana went to Lin's home, determined to talk seriously (哈娜越来越觉得被冷落。一个周末，哈娜去了林的家，决心要好好谈一谈)." 可知，哈娜感到被冷落之后的做法是周末去林家，打算和林认真谈一次。故填 She went to Lin's home one weekend and wanted to have a serious talk with Lin.

【42 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中的 "Inside was a white ceramic mug, identical to the one that had been broken (袋子里是一个白色的陶瓷杯，和之前打碎的那个一模一样)." 可知，林收到的是一个和打碎的杯子一模一样的新杯子，并非之前被打碎的那一个。故答案为 On Lin's seventeenth birthday, she received a gift, the white ceramic mug that had been broken by Hana. Explanation: Inside was a white ceramic mug, identical to the one that had been broken.

【43 题详解】

开放性试题。通读全文可知，林和哈娜的友谊因忙碌产生隔阂、因争吵破裂，又因哈娜的道歉和新杯子重归于好。由此可总结出友谊的道理：友谊或许会有矛盾，但真诚的歉意和想要和好的心意能修复破裂的关系。故填 Friendship may have conflicts, but sincere apologies and willingness to reconcile can help repair the broken relationship.

第二节（20 分）

44. 【答案】Dear Jim,

I am writing to share the exciting news that my story has been accepted for publication in the magazine Early Bird. I am truly grateful for your generous help, which played a vital role in my success.

I still remember when I struggled with the plot and felt stuck. It was your brainstorming that inspired me to add the unexpected twist at the end. Furthermore, you carefully polished my draft and corrected grammatical errors, which significantly improved the readability of my story.

Thank you again for your time and patience. I will send you a copy of the magazine as soon as I receive it.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生用英文给 Jim 写一封电子邮件，表达感谢以及回顾所提供的帮助。

【详解】1.词汇积累

令人兴奋的：exciting → thrilling

记得：remember → recall

感谢的：grateful → appreciative

修改：polish → revise

2.句式拓展

句型转换

原句：I am truly grateful for your generous help, which played a vital role in my success.

拓展句：I am truly grateful for your generous help because it played a vital role in my success.