

# 英语试卷

班级/层：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

考生  
须知

1. 本试卷有三道大题，共 14 页。考试时长 100 分钟，满分 120 分。
2. 考生务必将答案填写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。
3. 考试结束后，考生应将答题卡交回。



## 第一部分 知识运用（共四节，50 分）

### 第一节 单项选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据所给语境选择一个最佳答案补全句子。

1. After the initial meeting, the \_\_\_\_\_ discussions were much more productive.  
A. substantial      B. subsequent      C. sufficient      D. superior
2. According to our \_\_\_\_\_, the project will take about three months to complete.  
A. estimation      B. extension      C. exception      D. extinction
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the new library is expected to finish by the end of the year.  
A. introduction      B. instruction      C. construction      D. consumption
4. The company announced the \_\_\_\_\_ of the project due to unforeseen circumstances.  
A. suspension      B. intention      C. superiority      D. tension
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ shelter provided food and medical care for the victims of the natural disaster for a short period of time.  
A. contemporary      B. autonomous      C. permanent      D. temporary
6. The smell of the bakery's freshly baked bread was \_\_\_\_\_, drawing in \_\_\_\_\_ customers from down the street.  
A. unavoidable      B. irresistible      C. irresponsible      D. unapproachable
7. In the last thirty years, computers have brought \_\_\_\_\_ changes to the workplace.  
A. dramatic      B. defensive      C. dominant      D. domestic

8. The quality of this product is \_\_\_\_\_ to that of more expensive brands.  
A. understandable    B. comparable    C. applicable    D. dependable
9. Abstracts of about 300 words should be \_\_\_\_\_ to the conference committee who will decide which papers to accept.  
A. subjected    B. stimulated    C. substituted    D. submitted
10. His \_\_\_\_\_ actions showed that he was more interested in his own benefits than in helping others.  
A. self-conscious    B. self-sufficient    C. self-serving    D. self-taught

第二节 选词填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据语境, 选择合适的词, 并用其恰当形式填空, 每个词仅用一次, 有两个多余的选项。

address	commit	duck	land	stand	subject
claim	consume	flue	factor	station	train

11. When we make decisions, it's important to \_\_\_\_\_ in all possible outcomes.
12. After months of searching, she finally \_\_\_\_\_ a job at her dream company.
13. Despite the intense pressure from his colleagues, he decided to maintain his \_\_\_\_\_ on the company's environmental policies.
14. He decided to \_\_\_\_\_ to his studies, aiming for top grades this semester.
15. Passengers can \_\_\_\_\_ their luggage after they arrive at the airport.
16. The homeowner \_\_\_\_\_ for the loud parties and faced a ban on hosting any gatherings for the next six months.
17. The politician planned to \_\_\_\_\_ the difficult question about his controversial policy, but the reporter persisted in inquiring into the truth.
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ of thought was interrupted when her phone rang, pulling her away from the complex problem she was trying to solve.
19. When the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the class about the importance of punctuality, she emphasized the value of time management.
20. Flights are \_\_\_\_\_ to delays after the heavy snowfalls.



第三节 完型填空 (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。

On the morning of my first marathon, I woke up before my alarm and ate a classic runner's breakfast. I had slept eight hours. My unreliable left knee wasn't bothering me. I was 21.

Then my girlfriend, Louisa, knocked on the door, asking whether I had checked my email. Race officials sent an email at 5 a. m. announcing The Twin Cities Marathon in Minneapolis and St. Paul had been 22 due to record high temperatures.

While I understood why the race organizers didn't want to put runners at 23, I also knew that I had trained in the baking and humid (潮湿的) Washington D. C. all summer. If I could start earlier than planned and finish around noon, I'd miss the worst 24 of the day.

I went to the starting line and saw many runners despite the cancellation. I joined a group of local runners who knew the route. While running, I was overfilled with 25 to still see neighbors who gathered outside their houses 26 out bottles of water as they watched runners go by. The runners and supporters made the race feel like a real marathon, during which the shared goal of reaching the finishing line and the affirmations (肯定) from the crowds made me believe I could run the 27 race.

The last one mile of the route was downhill. By that point in the race, my legs felt like jelly. But from the top of the hill, I could see dozens of supporters cheering runners home, which 28 me to move on. When my smart watch finally ticked to "26.2" miles, I called out "I'm done" to Louisa, who had been giving a much needed 29 along the way. I let out a dry sob and gave Louisa a hug. After months of training, the unexpected emotion felt like a total release.

My first marathon was canceled, but I ran 26.2 miles 30



- |                |               |                |                |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. ready   | B. stuck      | C. unfortunate | D. surprised   |
| 22. A. put off | B. called off | C. wiped out   | D. carried out |
| 23. A. rest    | B. will       | C. risk        | D. ease        |
| 24. A. jam     | B. treat      | C. mood        | D. drought     |
| 25. A. joy     | B. tension    | C. fear        | D. peace       |
| 26. A. picking | B. clearing   | C. pointing    | D. handing     |
| 27. A. regular | B. advanced   | C. entire      | D. competitive |
| 28. A. forced  | B. expected   | C. required    | D. encouraged  |
| 29. A. speech  | B. boost      | C. solution    | D. message     |
| 30. A. late    | B. soon       | C. anyway      | D. somewhat    |



#### 第四节 语法填空 (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

In the old bakery, which \_\_\_31\_\_\_ (run) for generations by the Smith family, a secret recipe was discovered by accident. One rainy afternoon, as the dusty recipe book was being sorted through by young Tommy, a faded page fell out. It revealed a \_\_\_32\_\_\_ (forget) method for making the most delicious chocolate cake. The recipe soon became a favorite among the townspeople, with lines forming outside the bakery, \_\_\_33\_\_\_ the aroma (香味) of freshly baked goods filled the air.

##### B

It is believed \_\_\_34\_\_\_ sleep is essential for overall health and well-being. It allows the body to rest and repair, \_\_\_35\_\_\_ (support) cognitive functions such as memory and learning. Quality sleep \_\_\_36\_\_\_ (promote) emotional balance and immune function, reducing the risk of illnesses like heart disease and diabetes. To improve \_\_\_37\_\_\_ (we) sleep quality, establishing a consistent bedtime routine and creating a comfortable sleep environment are essential.

## C

The 144-hour visa-free transit policy in China allows travelers from certain countries to stay in designated (指定的) cities for up to six days \_\_\_38\_\_\_ a visa. Qualified \_\_\_39\_\_\_ (traveler) can explore major cities like Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, provided they hold valid onward tickets to a third country. This new policy not only simplifies travel but also encourages cultural exchange and economic \_\_\_40\_\_\_ (grow) within these urban areas.



### 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

Regeneron Science Talent Search (Regeneron STS) is the oldest and most important science research competition for high school students all over the nation. Started in 1942, Regeneron STS recognizes and empowers most promising young scientists. Each year, nearly 2,000 students enter Regeneron STS. The competition awards 300 student scholars and their schools annually and invites 40 student finalists to Washington, D. C. to participate in final judging. Regeneron STS provides an important platform for their original research which is examined and reviewed by professional scientists.

#### What are the requirements?

- Applicants must be over 13 years of age and have legal parental permission to submit the application and participate, or be 18 years of age or older;
- Applicants must complete individual research projects to enter Regeneron STS. Research conducted as part of a pre-collegiate student team project is not qualified for Regeneron STS;
- Applicants must submit application package through our online system, and must not have entered any previous Regeneron STS.

#### What are the core components of an application?

- Essays, short answer responses, activities and basic information;
- Scientific Research Report (maximum 20-page research paper about one of the applicant's original research projects);
- Recommendations submitted by adults;
- Test Scores (optional).

**What could the applicants win?**

- PARTICIPATION AWARDS: All competitors will receive a T-shirt, laptop stickers, and a free one-year subscription to Science News magazine.
- SCHOLAR AWARDS: Each of the 300 scholars will receive a \$2,000 award.
- SCHOOL AWARDS: The schools of each scholar will receive \$2,000 per scholar. The award is intended to contribute to excellence in science, math and/or engineering education at the school.
- FINALIST AWARDS: Judges select 40 finalists from among the scholars. In addition to an all-expense-paid trip to Washington, D. C., finalists receive a minimum award of \$25,000.

41. From Paragraph 1, we know that Regeneron STS \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was started before the 1940s
- B. recognizes 40 scholars every year
- C. is a platform for professional scientists
- D. is a nationwide science research competition

42. According to the passage, applicants are required to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. be over 18 years old
- B. submit applications online
- C. have entered Regeneron STS before
- D. have completed the research for a team project

43. Who will win a minimum award of \$25,000?

- A. Each finalist.
- B. Each participant.
- C. Each scholar.
- D. Each of the scholars' school.

**B**

Nia's family moved often, finding shelter in rooms with relatives. Tensions rose







45. The fair is life-changing for Nia because she \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. discovered her true love in art                      made the biggest sale in the fair  
B. won the recognition of customers                      D. gained confidence through interaction

46. What can we know about Nia?

- A. She was forced to the fair.                      B. She did very well throughout the fair.  
C. She finished the project successfully                      D. She was struggling to learn ceramic.

C

During the final scenes of the movie, *Lord of the Rings: Return of the King*, we experience the full range of emotions. We hold our breath as the fire surrounds Frodo; we cheer when Gandalf saves him. So what's going on? There must be a special kind of movie magic that makes us care about what we know isn't real. As it happens, there is a special kind of magic, but it's not in the movie. It's in the minds of people who watch it. Dr. Norman Holland, professor of the University of Florida, believes this magic is particularly potent when we watch movies on the big screen.

"The first thing that happens," he argues, "is that you give up control. The movie is in control." In normal life our brains are like tractor beams (牵引光束), busy taking in any information that seems important or interesting. This is called the attentional system. But as the characters come alive on screen, we stop sensing our body. Psychologists call this kind of mental state "flow": when our attention is completely absorbed in one activity and there isn't any juice left in our attentional system to take in any more information. We are effortlessly swept along in the currents of the ride. This is why we love the movies: it's like going on a roller coaster (过山车) for the brain.

But there's another kind of magic at work here too; in a movie theater, as we give up control, our sense of reality changes. Deep down we know that what we're seeing is make-believe, but because we're not going to act upon it, because it doesn't have a direct physical bearing upon us, we don't test if it is real. It's like that part of our brain goes on a temporary vacation. Something else is happening in the brain to make this possible too. The mind has different abilities, and each one has a distinct place in the brain. Our knowledge that we're only watching a movie happens in the front part of



our brain. But emotions come from the limbic system (边缘系统), in the back of the brain. Even though our front brain knows that a movie isn't real, the back brain never gets the message.

Sadly, the intensity of the emotions that movies produce in us may be decreasing. At home, or on our smart phones, movies are wonderfully convenient. But watching in this way limits their magic because we're in control; we have the power to stop the film or fast forward bits we don't like. "If you're not giving up control to the movie," Holland says, "you're getting a thinned-out movie experience." More control might be more convenient, but it won't mean more magic. Surely, we deserve better than that, and Frodo does too.

47. What does the underlined word "potent" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?  
A Complicated.      B. Effective.      C. Subjective.      D. Temporary.
48. Why does the author mention a roller coaster?  
A. To illustrate the excitement that a movie can provide.  
B. To explain the filmmaking techniques used by directors.  
C. To demonstrate the working state of the attentional system.  
D. To describe psychological methods involved in seeing a movie.
49. What can we learn from this passage?  
A. Distinct parts of our brain are interactive.  
B. The limbic system can help us sense the reality.  
C. Going to theaters creates better viewing experience  
D. Movies on phones can take us to the state of flow easily
50. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?  
A. Your Brain on Movies      B. Emotions out of Control  
C. The Rise of Movie Theatres      D. Different Choices of Moviegoers



### D

We humans are in trouble. We have let loose a new evolutionary process that we don't understand and can't control.

The latest leaps (飞跃) forward in artificial intelligence (AI) are rightly causing anxiety. Yet people are responding as though AI is just one more scary new technology,

like electricity or cars once were. We invented it, the argument goes, so we should be able to manage it for our own benefit. Not so. I believe that this situation is new and potentially dangerous.

My thinking starts from the premise (前提) that all design anywhere in the universe is created by the evolutionary algorithm (算法). This is the process in which some kind of information is copied many times, the copies vary slightly and only some are selected to be copied again. The information is called the replicator (复制者), and our most familiar example is the gene.

But genes aren't the only replicator, as Richard Dawkins stressed in *The Selfish Gene*. People copy habits, stories, words, technologies and songs; we change, recombine and pass them on in ever greater variety. This second replicator, evolving much faster than genes ever could, Dawkins called memes (模仿传递行为)—and they are selfish too.

As we face up to the recent explosion in AI, new questions arise. Could a third replicator take advantage of the first two? And what would happen if it did?

For billions of years, all of the Earth's organisms were gene machines, until, about 2 million years ago, just one species—our ancestors—started imitating sounds, gestures and ways of processing food. They had let loose a second replicator and turned us into meme machines. Following the same principle, could a third replicator appear if some object we made started copying, varying and selecting a new kind of information?

It could, and I believe it has. Our digital technology can copy, store and spread vast amounts of information with near-perfect accuracy. While we had mostly been the ones selecting what to copy and share, that is changing now. Mindless algorithms choose which ads we see and which news stories they “think” we would like. Once a digital replicator takes off, its products will evolve for its own benefit, not ours.

All is not lost, though. We already cope with fast-evolving parasites such as viruses by using our immune systems, machines and vaccines. Now, we need to build our collective mental immunity, our critical thinking and our ability to protect our attention from all that selfish information. Taking lessons from evolution, we can stop





In brief, sociologists define the non-material aspects of culture as the values and beliefs, language, communication and practices that are shared in common by a group of people. Expanding on these categories, culture is made up of our knowledge, common sense, assumptions and expectations. It is also the rules, norms, laws and morals that govern society; the words we use as well as how we speak and write them; and the symbols we use to express meaning, ideas and concepts. It informs and is encapsulated in how we walk, sit, carry our bodies and interact with others; how we behave depending on the place, time and “audience”; and how we express identities of race, class and gender, among others. Culture includes the collective practices we participate in as well, such as religious ceremonies, the celebration of secular (非宗教的) holidays and attending sporting events.

This aspect of culture includes a wide variety of things, from buildings, technological gadgets (小工具) and clothing, to film, music, literature and art, among others. Aspects of material culture are more commonly referred to as cultural products.

Sociologists see the two sides of culture — the material and non-material — as closely connected. Material culture emerges from and is shaped by the non-material aspects of culture. But it is not a one-way relationship between material and non-material culture. Material culture can also influence the non-material aspects of culture. For example, a powerful documentary film might change people’s attitudes and beliefs. What has come before in terms of music, film, television and art, for example, influences the values, beliefs and expectations of those who interact with them, which then, in turn, influence the creation of additional cultural products.

- A. This is why cultural products tend to follow patterns.
- B. It is composed of both non-material and material things.
- C. Without culture, we would not have relationships or society.
- D. Culture is also what we do and how we behave and perform.
- E. Material culture is composed of the things that humans make and use.
- F. Culture is distinct from social structure and economic aspects of society.
- G. In other words, what we value, believe and know influences the things that we make.





### 第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 60、61 题各 2 分, 第 62 题 3 分, 第 63 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。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

We've all seen the little kids losing temper in the toy store, screaming in restaurants and generally making a scene in public. For their parents, giving in to a kid's monstrous behavior helps to end the mess and gain some peace and quiet, and this is where overindulgence begins.

According to Kathy Webb, a psychotherapist in Brunswick, overindulgence is the result of parents' beliefs. A lot of overindulging parents believe their children should be happy all the time, which is the reason why the parents try to avoid conflict at all costs. They also hold that overindulgence equals love, but experts insist that being overly permissive and indulgent is not a healthy kind of love.

Overindulgence can create a myriad (大量) of wrong attitudes and behaviors in children. When overindulged, children develop unrealistic expectations which do not serve them as they grow. Healthy parenting, Webb said, means giving children unconditional love, quality time, healthy discipline and respect for what is appropriate. "Healthy parents promote good values and use everyday life experiences to teach their children," she said.

Many parents don't intentionally overindulge, but fail to follow through on consequences. "Consequences help children develop their own self-guidance skills," Webb said. "Without consequences, children never learn to discipline themselves."

But parents who have overindulged shouldn't just throw up their hands and walk away from the situation, feeling like failures. There are steps that can be taken to turn family life around. "All is not lost," Webb said. "You just have to take it step by step." Identifying problems and what can be done to correct them are the first steps. This is where parents might want to invest in some counseling (咨询) or parent coaching and refer to some parenting books.

Such parents should also manage to regain proper parental power. In some families, overindulging parents are acting like peers, not parents. Consistency is also

important— children often imitate the behavior they see from their parents. “Say what you mean and mean what you say,” Webb said. It seems that all it takes is one raised eyebrow and a very stern (严厉的) look to stop the misbehaviour. But Webb believes what really grounded her children is their inclusion in the family’s life, not just the fun stuff like vacations and outings. They should also be taught to clean house, cook, and do laundry.

60. What do overindulgent parents believe?

61. What is healthy parenting according to Webb?

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

*To relieve overindulgence, parents can take certain steps such as acting like kids’ peers and ensuring consistency.*

63. Share one parenting method that benefits your growth and explain why. (In about 40 words)

## 第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你的英国好友 Jim 本周来中国旅游，你们原定本周日一起游览北京，而你因故不能赴约。请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1. 表达歉意并说明原因；
2. 提供北京“一日游”建议。

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

