

选择题(共 40 分)

一、单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下列各题,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

- Look at the picture. The man is _____ in the park.
A. jogging B. camping C. skating D. cycling
- The outdoors _____ healthy people and helps you get close to nature and relax.
A. touches B. creates C. harms D. protects
- Sally _____ interested in outdoor photography when she entered university.
A. became B. becomes C. is becoming D. will become
- Next year, Sally will visit the Amazon Rainforest _____ photos of the interesting plants and animals there.
A. take B. taken C. to take D. taking
- Stephen likes playing frisbee because it makes him feel _____ and helps let worries go.
A. relaxed B. nervous C. worried D. powerless
- A frisbee _____ a round plate, and you need to run, throw and catch it when playing.
A. looks up B. looks out C. looks for D. looks like
- Stephen said that he liked the _____ in the match. People worked together and tried their best to get goals.
A. stress B. service C. teamwork D. contribution
- Surfing is a great sport to try _____ you are a strong swimmer and like excitement.
A. if B. or C. so D. unless
- A surfer catches a wave just as it is cresting, then rides along the wave's "face" as _____ breaks toward the beach.
A. he B. she C. it D. they
- Wanning, a famous seaside city in Hainan Province, gradually became one of the _____ surfing locations in China and attracted more and more tourists.
A. better B. best C. worse D. worst



- ## 二、完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

Charlie entered the shop and laid a wet 50-pence on the counter. “One Wonka’s Whipple-Scrumptious Fudgemallow Delight,” he said, 16 how much he had loved the one he had on his birthday.

“You look like you wanted that one, sonny,” the shopkeeper said

18 .

The shopkeeper put Charlie's 19 on the counter. "Take it easy," he said. "It'll give you stomachache if you eat it like that without chewing."

1-2

“I think,” he said quietly, “I think... I’ll have just 22 more of those chocolate bars. The same kind as before, please.”

“Why not?” the fat shopkeeper said, reaching 23 him again and taking another Whipple-Scrumptious Fudgemallow Delight from the shelf. He laid it on the counter.

Charlie 24 it up and tore off the wrapper... and suddenly... from under the wrapper... there came the brilliant flash of gold.

Charlie’s heart stood still.

“It’s a Golden Ticket!” screamed the shopkeeper, leaping about a foot in the air. “You’ve got a Golden Ticket! You’ve found the last Golden Ticket! Hey, would you 25 it! Come and look at this, everybody! The kid’s found Wonka’s last Golden-Ticket! There it is! Right there in his hands!”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 16. A. remembering | B. forgetting | | |
| C. impressing | D. discovering | | |
| 17. A. simply | B. quietly | C. slowly | D. quickly |
| 18. A. rudely | B. angrily | C. pleasantly | D. impatiently |
| 19. A. gold | B. change | C. ticket | D. chocolate |
| 20. A. jumped | B. turned | C. broken | D. disappeared |
| 21. A. so | B. though | C. but | D. unless |
| 22. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. many |
| 23. A. above | B. over | C. beside | D. behind |
| 24. A. gave | B. held | C. picked | D. turned |
| 25. A. miss | B. believe | C. spread | D. regret |

三、阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下列材料,从材料后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Kids, we want to hear your voices!

The new park you deserve is coming to Brookview! Help us design it. Do you want a place to in-line skate? Do you want a cool, new playground with a giant slide? The choice is yours! Come and let your voice be heard and turn the park of your imagination into reality.

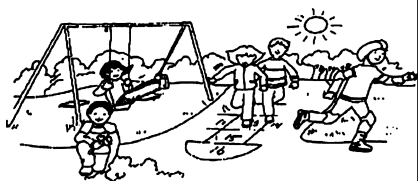
The city’s Planning Board is holding a meeting on March 3 to discuss part one of the City Development Project. The board needs your ideas to help design the new park.

Brookview Town Hall Meeting

March 3 at 6:30 p. m.

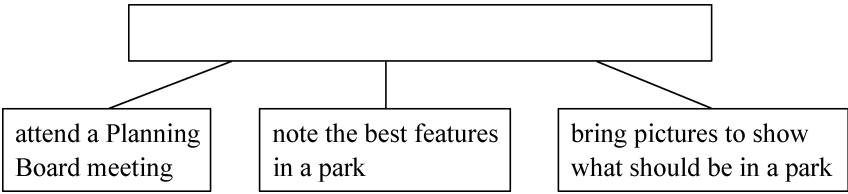
Community Centre, 702 Main Street

For more information on the City Development Project or the new park, call 555-1336 or visit the city’s website.



and restaurants downtown. This part should start next summer after the park is open.

29. Which of the following belongs in the empty box?



- A. Brookview has Planning Board help plan for the city’s future
 - B. Brookview has children help design the new community park
 - C. People in Brookview tell Planning Board how to improve community
 - D. People in Brookview have power to make Planning Board do what they want
30. What does the underlined word “**foster**” in the passage mean?
- A. Fight.
 - B. Accept.
 - C. Understand.
 - D. Encourage.
31. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The city of Brookview respects people’s opinions.
 - B. The city of Brookview has no idea about the new park.
 - C. Three plans about the new park will be carried out soon.
 - D. Children’s ideas for the community are better than adults’.

C

Marlowe was the richest man in the village. One evening, three men knocked at his door. They were tired and wanted a bed for the night. “You can sleep in the stable(马厩),” said Marlowe, “and my servant will bring you some soup.” The strangers said thank you and went to the stable. In the middle of the night, one of the men got up quietly. He took a rope and tied it round a cow’s neck. He led the cow into a forest and tied it to a tree. “I’ll get the cow in the morning and sell her in the market,” he thought.

Next morning, the servant went to milk the cows. When he saw that one cow was missing he went to tell Marlowe. Marlowe went to the stable. “Did you steal one of my cows?” he asked. “Of course not,” the three men answered. “We were asleep all night.” Marlowe told his wife about the cow. “I’m sure that one of the three men stole the cow,” she said. “I have a plan.”

They went to the stable and she said, “We have a very clever dog

called Barney. He will show us who stole the cow. Go into the room where Barney is, and stroke him. When the thief strokes Barney's fur, the dog will bark. ”

The first man went into the room. The dog didn't make a sound. The second man went in. The dog didn't make a sound. Finally the third man went in. The dog still didn't make a sound. “Did you all stroke the dog's fur?” asked the woman. “Yes,” they said. Then Marlowe's wife asked to smell the hand that each man used to stroke the dog. She smelled them in turn. When she got to the third man, she said, “You are the thief. Our dog Barney is very smelly. Your friends' hands smell of Barney. Your hand doesn't. You didn't stroke Barney's fur because you were afraid that Barney would bark. Now tell us where the cow is. ”

32. Who told lies in the story?

- A. The first man.
- B. The second man.
- C. The third man.
- D. Marlowe's wife.

33. Which of the following best describes Marlowe?

- A. Brave and honest.
- B. Kind and helpful.
- C. Organized and creative.
- D. Curious and energetic.

34. How did Marlowe's wife find out the truth?

- A. She asked her dog to make a sound.
- B. She called the police for help.
- C. She met a detective on the way home.
- D. She played a trick on the thief.

35. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. A Clever Woman
- B. Three Thieves in the Stable
- C. Marlowe's Police Dog
- D. The Best Cow in the Market

D

Seed(种子) dispersal is an interesting topic of study. It involves the movement, or transport, of seeds away from the parent plant. Plants disperse(传播) seeds in a variety of ways. Wind, water, animals and even fire help scatter(撒播) plant seeds.

Some plants, such as dandelions, have seeds that are small and light. One dandelion can produce up to a hundred seeds. As dandelion seeds are dispersed by the wind, it is likely that some seeds will land in areas in which new plants can grow. A milkweed pod is filled with hundreds of seeds that can waft(飘荡) in the breeze. Both milkweed and dandelion seeds have been known to travel hundreds of miles on a

wind current.

Some plants, such as peas and violets, use an explosion(爆破) to send their seeds away. As a pea pod dries, it will eventually burst and send seeds flying in every direction. Violets use explosive dispersal as well. When the seeds are ready, the pod will open with a pop, ejecting seeds with surprising force.

Many plants that live near water, such as the coconut tree, have seeds that can float and be carried great distances by the water. If dispersed into an ocean, a coconut can even be transported to another continent.

Animals help plants disperse seeds in several ways. Some plants, like the burdock, have barbs that can get caught in the fur of animals passing by. An animal may carry the seed to a new location before the seed gets shaken off its fur.

Other plants produce seeds inside fruits, such as apples and berries, that get eaten by animals. The seeds pass through the animal's body and are dropped in other locations. The animal gets a tasty treat, and the plant grows in new places as the seeds are dispersed.

Squirrels bury seeds for later. They return to find many, but not all, of the seeds they have stored. It could be said that **a squirrel is nature's gardener**, as these seeds often grow into new plants. This is how many oak trees have been planted, as the acorn is one of a squirrel's favourite treats.

Fire is a less common method of seed dispersal. A forest fire can destroy most plants in an area, creating an open space. Seeds designed to take advantage of this space live in cones held together by resin(树脂). The glue-like resin melts at the temperature of a forest fire, allowing the seeds to be released to begin regrowth of the forest.

36. Why do most plants disperse seeds?

- A. To keep the ocean clean.
- B. To help new plants grow.
- C. To satisfy human's daily needs.
- D. To treat animals in the forest.

37. How does the writer introduce the ways of dispersing seeds?

- A. By showing the steps in order.
- B. By explaining cause and effect.
- C. By comparing and noticing what's different.
- D. By providing the examples in detail.

38. What does “a squirrel is nature’s gardener” probably mean?
- A. Squirrels are born gardeners in nature.
 - B. Squirrels can help people take care of gardens.
 - C. Squirrels like planting acorns instead of eating them.
 - D. Squirrels help disperse seeds because they forget where to find seeds.
39. Which method of seed dispersal is clearly good for both a plant and an animal?
- A. A coconut seed floats to another continent.
 - B. Milkweed and dandelion seeds are dispersed by the wind.
 - C. A squirrel buries an acorn but does not come back to dig it up.
 - D. An animal eats a fruit and the seeds are taken away to another place.
40. Which of the following sentences from the passage is an opinion?
- A. Seed dispersal is an interesting topic of study.
 - B. Fire is a less common method of seed dispersal.
 - C. Wind, water, animals and even fire help scatter plant seeds.
 - D. Some plants, such as dandelions, have seeds that are small and light.

非选择题(共 50 分)

四、填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

A) 请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词,使短文意思完整正确。

Hanfu is a type of traditional clothes for the Han Chinese, and it is still 41 (受欢迎的) with young Chinese. There are many different types of *hanfu* in China, such as Ru skirt, Coat skirt and Curving-front robe. Each of these has a different design. *Hanfu* is made of 42 (丝绸), linen and cotton. It is usually loose and 43 (舒适的) to wear.

Hanfu is not just part of 44 (时尚). It also shows the traditional culture of our country. More and more Chinese people choose to wear it on important days to 45 (表达) their love for Chinese culture. They also want to keep this traditional art form alive.

B) 请根据短文意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

In celebration of Chinese New Year, a *hanfu* parade 46 (hold) by China Cultural Centre in Valletta, the capital of Malta, on February 17, 2024.

The parade attracted local people and tourists with 47 (it) display of ancient Chinese elegance and grace. Volunteer models from

different cultural backgrounds 48 (come) together to show the beauty of traditional Chinese costumes. Each model wore delicate *hanfu* in different 49 (style), reflecting the richness of China's cultural heritage.

By 50 (include) the *hanfu* parade into Chinese New Year celebrations, the event helped strengthen the bonds of friendship between Malta and China.

C) 请根据对话内容, 从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空, 使对话内容完整正确。

happiness special a symbol of latest fits me very well

Shopkeeper: Welcome to ABC Clothes Shop. What can I do for you?

Susan: I'll go back to London next week. I would like to choose a *hanfu* for my birthday party.

Shopkeeper: These are the 51 styles. Have a look.

Susan: I like the blue one. By the way, what kind of flower is this?

Shopkeeper: Lotus. It's 52 purity in China. It can bring you good luck.

Susan: What about the Chinese characters? Do they have 53 meanings?

Shopkeeper: Sure. The character Fu means "54 and good luck" in Chinese.

Susan: Sounds nice. Can I try it on?

Shopkeeper: Of course.

Susan: Wow, it 55.

Shopkeeper: You look beautiful in this blue one.

Susan: Thank you. How much does it cost?

Shopkeeper: Three hundred *yuan*.

Susan: I'll take it.

五、阅读填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

A) 阅读下列短文, 根据所读内容在文章后 56 – 65 小题的空格里填入最恰当的内容。

注意: 56 – 63 题每个空格只填 1 个单词; 64 – 65 题词数不限。

Long ago, a raja lived in India. His people were rice farmers. The raja said to them, "Give me most of your rice, and I will store it. When the time of famine comes, everyone will have rice to eat." So each year, the raja took most of the people's rice and stored it.

For many years, the rice grew well. Then one year the rice did not grow, and there was a famine.

"Give us rice!" the people begged.

“No!” cried the raja. “The famine may last a long time. I must have the rice for myself. A raja must not go hungry!”

One day, an elephant was carrying two big baskets of rice to the raja.

A village girl named Rani noticed something. A little rice was falling from one of the baskets. She walked behind the elephant and caught the falling rice in her skirt.

Rani took all the rice to the raja.

“This rice fell from one of the elephant’s baskets, and I’m returning it to you,” she said.

“I wish to give you a reward for returning my rice,” the raja said. “Ask me for anything.”

“Oh, Raja,” said Rani. “I do not need any reward. But if you wish, you may give me one grain of rice.”

“One grain of rice?” cried the raja. “That’s not enough!”

“Very well,” said Rani. “Today, you can give me a single grain of rice. Then tomorrow you can double it and give me two grains of rice. The next day, four grains of rice and so on for thirty days.”

“That’s not much of a reward,” said the raja. “But you shall have it.”

And the raja gave Rani a single grain of rice. The next day, Rani got two grains of rice.

On the 9th day, Rani got 256 grains of rice.

“This girl is not very clever,” thought the raja. “There was more rice in her skirt. Why didn’t she keep it?”

On the 16th day, Rani received 32,768 grains of rice. On the 27th day, the raja delivered 64 baskets of rice to Rani.

“One grain of rice is turning into a lot,” the raja thought. “But I shall give her the reward, as a raja should.”

On the final day, 256 elephants carried the last of the rice to Rani—536,870,912 grains.

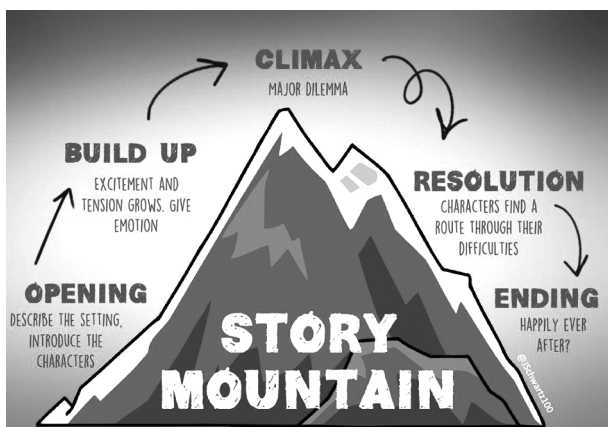
“What will you do with this rice?” asked the raja. “I have no more.”

“I will give it to all the hungry people,” said Rani. “And I will leave you a basket. From now on, you’ll only take as much rice as you need. Promise?”

“I promise,” said the raja. And from then on, the raja was truly good, as a raja should be.

Characters: The raja, rice farmers and Rani
Setting: In <u>56</u>

Plot:



◆ Opening

The raja collected most of his people's rice each year and 57 to store it for times of famine. The people, who are rice farmers, 58 the raja and gave him their rice.

◆ Build-up

One year, the rice failed to grow, but the raja 59 to share the stored rice, claiming he needed it for himself.

◆ Climax

Rani collected fallen rice from an elephant's basket and returned it to the raja. Impressed by Rani's honesty, the raja offered her a 60. Rani asked for one grain of rice on the first day, doubling each day for 61 days.

◆ Resolution

On the final day, elephants brought the last of the rice to Rani. The raja had no rice left. He realized his 62 and the power of Rani's clever request.

◆ 63

Rani shared the rice with all the hungry people and the raja. The raja agreed that he would only take what he needed in the future.

Follow-up:

What will the raja do if there is another famine? 64

Find one sentence from the story to support your idea. 65

B) 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词。

I crumpled up the letter I'd been writing to my grandmother and threw it into the trash. We'd moved to the city this past winter when Mum was offered a new j 66, and I missed Grams terribly. Still, I couldn't send her another l 67 telling her how unhappy I was when I knew she was waiting to hear that I had eventually settled in.

"Willa Jean," Mum called, breaking into my thoughts. "I'm not letting you d 68 another Saturday to staring (凝视) out that window. Put on your oldest clothes and a jacket. You're coming with

me.” The suggestion pulled me out of my s 69 . Mum had been so busy with her new job that I wasn’t s 70 she had even noticed my bad mood.

Three blocks later, we arrived at a corner lot where several of our neighbours were already gathered. It was hard to understand why everyone was standing in a dirty, trash-filled lot, but it soon became c 71 . Our neighbour, Mr Himura, explained that the city had given us shovels, rakes, and trash bags as a reward to clean up the lot and s 72 a community garden. The city’s only request was that we donate part of the food from our garden to a 73 to the city’s food bank for the poor.

“Sounds like a lot of hard work,” Mum said doubtfully, but I was excited. Working in the garden with Grams had always been our special time together, and I m 74 sitting on my knees next to her and digging in the sun-warmed soil.

“What should we plant?” Mum asked.

“Tomatoes,” I answered. Grams had always made the most d 75 sandwiches from the tomatoes in her garden.

“I miss those sandwiches,” Mum said softly, “and I miss Grams, too.” I hugged her.

Maybe this garden would grow a new understanding between us.

六、书面表达(满分 15 分)

假如你是李华,你校英语社团计划为国际交流学生举办“中国民间艺术展演”(Chinese Folk Art Show),为此在校内征集师生建议。请你给英语社团公众号留言,提供一个具体的活动设计并说明理由。

IDEAS NEEDED

Our English Club is planning to organize a Chinese Folk Art Show. We would like you to recommend one folk art activity. Please describe the activity in detail and provide at least two reasons why you think it would be a good choice.

注意:

- 1. 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称;
- 2. 语言通顺,意思连贯,条理清楚,书写规范;
- 3. 词数 80 左右。

I am Li Hua from Class 1, Grade 9.

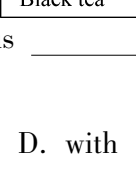
I hope my idea can be considered. Thanks.

选择题(共 40 分)

一、单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下列各题,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

1. Tea has a long history. The picture on the right shows us the _____ of tea.



Oolong tea Green tea

Black tea White tea

A. tastes
B. types

C. qualities
D. materials
 2. Purple Mountain and Xuanwu Lake are famous _____ their attractive views.

A. as
B. to
C. for
D. with
 3. There are many Chinese parasol trees(梧桐树) on _____ side of Lingyuan Road.

A. all
B. both
C. each
D. every
 4. It's _____ of you to make too much noise when your classmates are resting at noon.

A. fearless
B. helpless
C. hopeless
D. thoughtless
 5. To make DeepSeek work perfectly, you need to give it some clear _____.

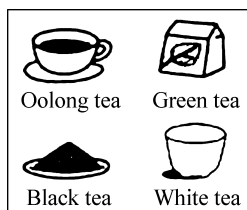
A. introductions
B. inventions
C. instructions
D. instruments
 6. Over the past three years, you _____ your abilities and become a better yourself.

A. develop
B. will develop
C. have developed
D. are developing
 7. Plants _____ food for most animals, even if animals don't eat plants directly.

A. find out
B. serve as
C. deal with
D. lead to
 8. Millie decided to _____ the broken mobile phone repaired rather than buy a new one.

A. keep
B. make
C. have
D. let
 9. Being a teenager is a time when we're exploring _____ we are and wanting others to like us.

A. who
B. how
C. when
D. why
 10. _____ China gets better at inventing new things and doing scientific research, it helps the country grow and improve in many



ways.

A. As B. Until C. Unless D. Though

11. In order to build a beautiful China and make the nation even greener, bad habits like wasting water should _____.

A. avoid B. be avoided C. cancel D. be cancelled

12. —Jack practised a lot for the speech competition.

—That was why he spoke so _____ and won the first prize.

A. closely B. quickly C. smoothly D. silently

13. China and the European Union will work together _____ the SMILE satellite into space in order to gain a deeper understanding of the Sun-Earth relation.

A. to send B. send C. sending D. sent

14. The idiom “one leaf knows autumn” tells us _____.

A. why leaves fall in autumn

B. what colour the leaves are in autumn

C. that one leaf marks the harvest of autumn

D. that a falling leaf suggests the arrival of autumn

15. —How is Daniel going this term?

—_____, I guess. He seems to be in a good mood.

A. No problem

B. Never mind

C. That's all right

D. Everything goes well

二、完形填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10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。

People have believed for a long time that laughter, as the old saying goes, is good for the soul. There is now scientific evidence that it is also good for the 16. Recent research has shown that laughter strengthens the heart, helps the flow of blood 17 the body, reduces pain, aids healing, fights infections, and decreases blood pressure. It also improves memory, makes people feel more confident, and 18 to a positive view of life.

Laughter Clubs None of this 19 would surprise Dr Madan Kataria. After reading about some of the benefits of laughter, he 20 a “Laughter Club” in a public park in Bombay, India. That was in 1995. There are now more than 2,500 such clubs around the world following his practice.

Club meetings aren't exactly 21, but that's sort of the point. Although the noise may surprise those passing by, the participants know exactly what they're doing and why they're doing. It's good for

them. Meetings are often held 22 in the day, so people can get in a good twenty minutes or more of laughing before they head off for work. Once there, members believe, they concentrate (集中心思) better and are more 23.

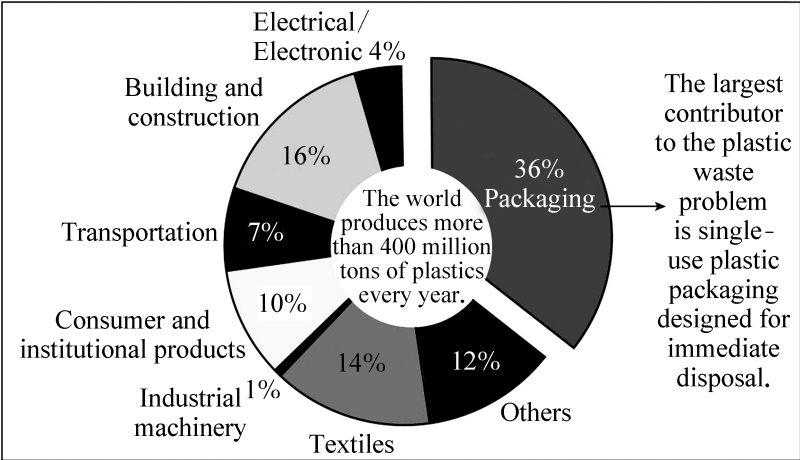
Just Fake It How do these clubs find enough jokes to keep everyone howling? They don't. According to Dr Kataria, it doesn't 24 if laughter is produced naturally, by actually finding something funny, 25 if it is faked (假的). The benefits to the body are the same. Laughter club leaders get things going without any comedians around to help.

- 16. A. mind B. body C. heart D. memory
- 17. A. onto B. across C. above D. through
- 18. A. leads B. replies C. listens D. compares
- 19. A. news B. notice C. message D. information
- 20. A. ruled B. joined C. started D. recommended
- 21. A. quiet B. special C. noisy D. crowded
- 22. A. late B. early C. soon D. sometime
- 23. A. productive B. impressive C. imaginative D. attractive
- 24. A. mean B. matter C. manage D. mistake
- 25. A. or B. so C. and D. but

三、阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下列材料,从材料后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A



26. Which activity produces the most plastic waste according to the poster?
- A. Building.
 - B. Transporting.
 - C. Packaging.
 - D. Shopping.

27. What might be the purpose of the poster?
- A. To prevent us from buying bottled water.
 - B. To encourage us to design new packaging.
 - C. To show the amount of plastics every year.
 - D. To make us realize the serious plastic pollution.

B

Two young Chinese street dancers, 10-year-old Song Haoming and 14-year-old Fu Junxi, have taken the global street dance scene by storm. Competing in the Hip-Hop adult category at the Juste Debout 2025 World Finals in Paris on March 3, 2025, the team defeated two top international pairs to reach the semifinals—marking the best performance ever by a Chinese team in the competition’s history.

The two dancers showed the spirit of Chinese martial arts in their performance. They started with a polite fist-and-palm salute, then amazed everyone with a street dance mixed with kung fu moves like Phoenix Three Nods, Drunken Fist, Tai Chi, Wing Chun, and Shaolin Spinning Kicks. Their moves were sharp and smooth, lighting up the stage—and the best part? They designed the whole moves themselves!

All the achievements came from their years of hard work. Fu Junxi began learning street dance at the age of five and a half, while Song Haoming started practising as early as three. Their smooth teamwork on stage rises from years of dance training.

In Song Haoming’s home, the living room is filled with his dance awards. His mum shared that whenever schoolwork isn’t too heavy, he practises nonstop—even repeating a single move hundreds of times. Bruised knees? Normal. To him, “Dancing is tiring but brings joy.” He pushes himself to improve every day, never ignoring details.

As for Fu Junxi, he turned his 6 square metres dining room into a dance studio. Every night, he practises for more than two hours in front of a mirror. Though he once felt like quitting, his parents’ support kept him going. Now, after 7 years, dance is his “happy childhood”.

Juste Debout (a famous dance competition) praised them online: “These fearless young dancers from China conquered the stage with unstoppable energy!” When the young dancers cheered on the Paris stage wrapped in China’s national flag, it showed the world the energy and creativity of Chinese culture shining brightly.

Now that the competition has ended, both children have returned

to school and normal studies. Yet their creative journey continues, as they plan to mix China's intangible cultural heritage—including lion dance, bian lian (face-changing), and traditional opera—with street dance. Though just in their early teens, they embrace both challenges and high expectations for what lies ahead.

28. What's special about Song and Fu's performance at the Juste Debout 2025 Finals?
- A. They designed Tai Chi on their own.
 - B. They showed smooth moves on the stage.
 - C. They used storm scenes in their street dance.
 - D. They mixed Chinese martial arts with moves.
29. How did the two dancers achieve their smooth teamwork on stage?
- A. With the help of a professional designer.
 - B. Through years of dance training and practice.
 - C. By learning from famous international dancers.
 - D. By attending the same school and practising together daily.
30. What does the text show about Fu's practice?
- A. He prefers outdoor practice spaces.
 - B. He trains alone with skilled coaches.
 - C. He dances on weekends to focus on schoolwork.
 - D. He practises in his dance studio for over two hours nightly.
31. According to the text, what future plans do the dancers have?
- A. To show traditional Chinese cultural elements.
 - B. To become dance judges instead of performers.
 - C. To stop dancing and return to their school lives.
 - D. To compete only in national-level competitions.

C

When her father died, Karen Wright was very worried. Her mother, Violet, was 72 years old. "Mum had always been full of energy and enthusiasm," says Wright. "But after Dad died, she didn't take care of herself and got sick a lot." Wright's mother didn't feel that she had much to live for—except a dog named Buddy. "I never paid much attention to Buddy when my husband was alive," says Violet. "But suddenly he depended on me for his survival."

Most people agree that a pet adds joy to a person's life. This can be more true after a loved one dies. Scientists are now finding that having a pet may keep its owner healthy. And good health may add

years to a person's life.

Scientists have been looking at the tie between pets and health for years. In 1990, a study was done with people who aged 65 and older. It showed that pet owners went to the doctor less than people without pets. Do pets make people happier? Do they help people live on their own longer? Are people able to handle their everyday lives better? Alan Beck is the head of the Centre for the Human-Animal Bond. Beck says that if the answer to these questions is yes, then having pets may be a good idea.

Can pets also help people live longer? Rebecca Johnson did a study to find out. She shared the findings of her study at a meeting about Pets and Aging. Her study shows that having pets may cause people to age more slowly.

The human body makes many chemicals. Some of the chemicals make people feel good. Others make people feel bad. In Johnson's study, levels of the "good" chemicals rose when people were around pets. Levels of the "bad" chemicals went down. The good chemicals seemed to slow the aging of cells. If this is true, maybe people should spend more time with their pets. Then the levels of good chemicals will go up. People might feel better and age more slowly. They might even live longer.

Having pets may also be good for people in nursing homes. In a study of five nursing homes with pets, 25% fewer people stayed in bed all day. And sores caused by being in bed were down 57%. Having pets around was good for the workers too. They missed work 48% less than before the pets came.

Of course, you could be allergic(过敏的) to pets. Or you may not want to take care of a pet. Never fear. A robotic, or computer, pet may be just the thing for you. Scientists are testing computer pets, like the robotic dog AIBO. They want to see if computer pets can help people the way real dogs do.

Will a robotic pet take the place of the pet pal snuggling with you on the sofa? Something tells us that the furry couch potato lying next to you has little to worry about.

32. What does the writer want to say through Violet's experiences?

- A. Buddy added some joy to Violet's life.
- B. Violet was too old to take care of herself.

- C. Violet depended on Karen for everything.
D. Buddy mattered much to Violet's husband.
33. What can we learn about people aged 65 or more from the study in 1990?
- A. Keeping pets helped them live longer.
B. Pet owners could deal with problems better.
C. Keeping pets had nothing to do with their health.
D. Pet owners needed less medical care than non-pet owners.
34. Which opinion is Johnson's finding on having pets?
- A. It may reduce the chance of going to bed.
B. It may teach nurses to care for older people.
C. It may increase the level of "good" chemicals.
D. It may stop the producing of "bad" chemicals.
35. How does the writer make Paragraph 6 powerful?
- A. By telling stories. B. By asking questions.
C. By giving the reason. D. By making comparison.

D

A visit to a supermarket offers you choices from a wide range of products, not only vegetables of all sorts but also berries and other fruit. You can decide whether to go for strawberries or apples. However, it's not so easy for farmers. They have to decide what to grow while worrying about getting their crops enough water and wondering if they'll make money.

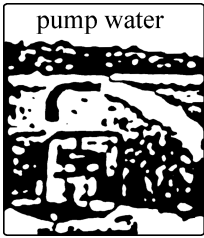
Many aspects of farming are difficult, says mathematician Estelle Basor. She's director of the American Institute of Mathematics in Palo Alto in Northern California. Farmers face a lot of unknowns, including weather, pests and an idea in economics(经济学) called supply and demand. Farmers may, for example, grow more strawberries than their customers are ready to buy(or demand). So, to use up the supply, they end up selling their strawberries at lower prices. If prices fall too low, farmers don't make enough to cover the cost of growing crops. Basor works with other mathematicians to come up with methods to help farmers make decisions about what to grow, and especially how to reduce water use.

Farms in California, including those in the Pajaro Valley, produce about 80 percent of the fresh strawberries you can buy in American supermarkets. In most recent years, however, California has suffered a

drought. The Pajaro Valley and other areas of the state are feeling the effects of the shortage of rainfall.

Pajaro Valley farmers draw their water from an underground aquifer(含水层). The trouble is that they have been pumping water out of the aquifer faster than it can be replaced by rainfall, and the drought has made things even worse. Many farmers are wondering whether they can switch to crops that use less water but that people will still buy.

The mathematicians started by collecting information on water use, crop prices, and other variables. They then programmed computers to, in fact, play a game. The goal was to find the combination of crops that would produce the highest profit(收益) using the least amount of water-all while meeting customer demand. This approach is an example of a mathematical strategy called optimization.



The first version modeled(模拟) a 100-acre farm, planted with various combinations of five different crop types. On this virtual farm, raspberries, which use less water, proved to be more profitable than strawberries.

The researchers have been checking with farmers to see whether their model offers reasonable results, and so far the response is encouraging. They hope that their model will eventually help farmers all across the country, whether they are growing corn in Iowa or soybeans in South Carolina.

36. What is the writer trying to express in the first paragraph?
- A. Farmers fail to provide enough products.
 - B. Supermarkets can satisfy customers' needs.
 - C. Customers are free to choose what they like.
 - D. Farmers face the challenge of choosing crops.
37. What does the underlined word "supply" in Paragraph 2 mean?
- A. The cost of growing strawberries.
 - B. The unknown problems to farmers.
 - C. The price of the strawberries on sale.
 - D. The amount of the strawberries for sale.
38. What problem do farmers in the Pajaro Valley face?
- A. There isn't enough rainfall.
 - B. The quality of crops goes down.

- C. They fail to draw water from rivers.
D. The production of strawberries isn't enough.
39. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 4 refer to?
A. The aquifer they draw water from.
B. The rainfall that falls into the aquifer.
C. The trouble farmers in Pajara Valley face.
D. The water the farmers have been pumping.
40. How do mathematicians help with the farming in the Pajaro Valley?
A. By studying customers' needs.
B. By modeling farming in the computer.
C. By improving the quality of crops.
D. By working out new ways of production.

非选择题(共 50 分)

四、填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

A) 请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词,使句子意思完整正确。

41. Lunar New Year, a festival that dates back _____ (超过) 3,000 years, marks the start of spring and new year.
42. It is celebrated in many _____ (亚洲的) countries on different dates every year.
43. This is a time for family reunions, visiting relatives and friends and exchanging greetings for the _____ (即将来临的) New Year.
44. Adults often give children in their families red packets with money _____ (在里面).
45. People prepare for the holiday by making decorations with red and gold which represent luck, happiness and _____ (财富).

B) 根据句子意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

46. Education is not preparation for life; education is life _____ (it).
47. My headteacher always encourages me _____ (follow) my passion and step outside my comfort zone.
48. When you rise to the challenges, you will learn great knowledge and enjoy _____ (person) growth.
49. Life is a book and there are still many pages I _____ (not read) yet.
50. You can hardly imagine how hard Tom practised _____ (pass) the PE exam.

C) 请根据短文内容,从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空,使短文内容完整正确。

improving shown was made special future

Chinese cartoon makers have been using stories from old Chinese legends since 1941, when China's first cartoon *Princess Iron Fan* 51. In 2024, the movie *Nezha 2* became super popular. It was also China's first 3D cartoon 52 on huge IMAX screens.

The director, Yang Yu, spent two years 53 the story. Making the whole movie took three years, making it the hardest cartoon ever created in China. The film has over 1,300 54 effect scenes. More than 20 Chinese companies and 1,600 workers helped create magical places like fairy tale worlds, the Dragon King's secret palace, and battles between fire and water. Just one amazing scene took two months to finish!

Yang wanted to make a movie about fighting unfair ideas and changing people's 55. He chose Nezha, a young hero who breaks rules but fights for what's right.

五、阅读填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

A) 请认真阅读下列短文,根据所读内容在文章后表格中第 56-63 小题的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。注意第 64-65 小题词数不限。

A Reader's Brain is Different

It appears that few young people read for fun these days in the UK. In a 2024 survey by the UK charity The Reading Agency, almost one in four people aged 16-24 in the country said they didn't read regularly. What does it mean? What kind of structure does a good reader's brain actually have?

My new study published in the journal *Neuroimage* studied open-source data from more than 1,000 people. The result shows differences in two regions of the brain's left temporal lobe(大脑左颞叶), which sits behind the left ear.

One is the lobe's front part known as the temporal pole(颞极). It helps connect and sort different kinds of information. For example, to understand a word like "leg", this brain region links how legs look, feel, and move. In people who read well, the left temporal pole is thinner compared to the right.

The other is the Heschl's gyrus(赫氏回) on the lobe's upper part.

The fold hosts the auditory cortex(听觉皮层) that processes sounds. That the auditory cortex would be related to reading might seem less obvious(明显的): isn't reading mainly a visual skill? Not only. To match letters with speech sounds, we first need to be aware of the sounds of the spoken language. This phonological awareness has been known to set the stage for children's reading development.

A thinner left Heschl's gyrus has previously been often related to dyslexia(阅读障碍), a condition that makes reading very difficult. However, my research shows that this difference in thickness isn't just about dyslexia. It applies to more people, where having a thicker auditory cortex is related to being better at reading skills. But it's important to know that the brain changes when we learn something new or practise a skill we have already mastered. For example, young adults who studied languages a lot saw an increase in the thickness of brain areas related to language. Similarly, reading is likely to shape the structure of the left Heschl's gyrus. So, if you want to keep your Heschl's gyrus healthy, pick up a good book and start reading.



<div><div>56</div><div>information</div></div>	<div><div>• Few young people enjoy reading in the UK.</div><div>• 1/4 of people aged 16 – 24 don't have the 57 of regular reading.</div></div>
<div><div>A study</div></div>	<div><div>• It is 58 on open-source data from over 1000 people.</div><div>• It studies the influence of reading on the 59 structure.</div></div>
<div><div>Findings</div></div>	<div><div>There're 60 lying in two parts of the brain's left temporal lobe.</div><div>The temporal pole</div><div><div>• It lies in the front part of the lobe.</div><div>• It helps connect and sort information.</div><div>• Skilled 61 have a thinner left temporal pole.</div></div><div>The Heschl's gyrus</div><div><div>• It lies on the upper part of the lobe.</div><div>• The auditory cortex in this part deals with sounds.</div><div>• Though it isn't 62 noticed, the auditory cortex helps children's reading development.</div><div>• People with a thicker auditory cortex do 63 in reading.</div></div></div>
<div><div>Your understanding</div></div>	<div><div>Who does the underlined word “you” in Paragraph 5 refer to?</div><div>64</div><div>What is the purpose of the writing?</div><div>65</div></div>

B) 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词。

When is enough enough?

There has to be more to life than this. W 66 the holiday season upon us, now is a good time to take a breather and consider a digital detox(数字排毒). That doesn't mean giving up the Internet. No one would e 67 us to act right now. Think of it as going on a diet and replacing bad habits with much h 68 ones to give our tired eyes some much needed downtime from technology.

Too much screen time is h 69 to our health, robbing us of sleep and more productive tasks. But n 70 all screen time is bad, after all, many students are attending school with apps. So Step One is to assess(评估) w 71 parts of screen time are unnecessary. That could be playing computer games or scrolling through Twitter and Facebook. Step Two is to c 72 a realistic plan to reduce the time spent on the bad stuff.

You could set modest goals, such as l 73 the time to 20 minutes a day on weekends. If that feels achievable, make it a daily goal. Repetition(重复) will help you f 74 new habits. Most importantly, don't treat screen time as if it were a piece of candy that you sometimes a 75 yourself to relax, that may do the opposite.

In fact, the digital detox is not only the control of online hours on the digital age but also the clear awareness of ourselves.

六、书面表达(满分 15 分)

East or West, home is best. Home is more than a place where we find love, warmth, and a sense of belonging. Each home has its own story. Please write a passage on the topic "Home is more than a place".



In your writing, the followings should be included:

- What makes a house a home?
- Share your own experience that shows the importance of home.

注意:

1. 标题自拟, 词数 80 左右;
2. 文中不得出现你的真实姓名和学校名称;
3. 语言通顺, 意思连贯, 条理清楚, 书写规范。