

# 初中英语

# 小题才王做<sup>®</sup>

恩波教育研究中心 编

巅峰版

七年级下  
·译林版·

本册主编 吴 薇  
编 委 赵耀卫 陆红丽 刘丹丹  
周 苏 陈 明

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答案全解精析(另册)





## Unit 1 Home

### 巅峰训练 1

#### 一、完形填空

(2025 扬州期中) Hello! I'm Batu from the north of China. The big thing in the picture looks like a 1, right? But in fact, it is a yurt. People also call the yurt the "felt(毛毡) house" 2 it is made of felt and some wood. The yurt has a long history. It is on the 3 and easy to move.



It's easy for my parents and elder brothers to 4 the yurt, but I think it is difficult. My dad says I'm not 5 enough to do the job. I hope I can grow up 6 so that I can help my family when we move our yurt. I don't have my 7 yurt. I share one with my three brothers together. Our yurt is 8 enough to hold about 20 people. We can cook, sleep and watch TV in 9. It's a great place to have fun and rest.

I 10 living on the grasslands. On sunny days, the 11 here is always big with some white clouds flying across it quietly. I like to run after groups of sheep and cows. And I also like to 12 a horse. I feel like I'm a flying bird on the back of the horse. It's so 13.

Sometimes my brothers want a house 14 the seaside, but I think the yurt is better. The yurt is our best 15. We spend lots of happy time with it on the grasslands.

- |         |             |                |               |              |
|---------|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. field    | B. tent        | C. yard       | D. garden    |
| ( ) 2.  | A. because  | B. so          | C. or         | D. but       |
| ( ) 3.  | A. sea      | B. tree        | C. grasslands | D. mountain  |
| ( ) 4.  | A. design   | B. change      | C. collect    | D. build     |
| ( ) 5.  | A. lucky    | B. tall        | C. smart      | D. healthy   |
| ( ) 6.  | A. together | B. around      | C. only       | D. soon      |
| ( ) 7.  | A. real     | B. old         | C. own        | D. quiet     |
| ( ) 8.  | A. lively   | B. modern      | C. large      | D. bright    |
| ( ) 9.  | A. it       | B. them        | C. us         | D. you       |
| ( ) 10. | A. remember | B. enjoy       | C. start      | D. stop      |
| ( ) 11. | A. sky      | B. lake        | C. seagrass   | D. wind      |
| ( ) 12. | A. protect  | B. clean       | C. watch      | D. ride      |
| ( ) 13. | A. relaxing | B. traditional | C. tiring     | D. difficult |
| ( ) 14. | A. for      | B. by          | C. with       | D. as        |
| ( ) 15. | A. hobby    | B. plan        | C. home       | D. town      |

## 二、阅读理解

## A(2024 扬州期末)

Do you still remember these two poems? Every time I read or hear them, my memory will return.

I	II
Sleep baby sleep, Your father tends the sheep. Your mother shakes the Dream Land tree, Down falls a little dream for thee. Sleep baby sleep, Sleep baby sleep, Your father tends the sheep. Your mother shakes the Dream Land tree, Sleep baby sleep.	My mama feeds me, And washes my fur, The first thing I see every morning is her. The last thing I kiss every night is her face. My mama is the best one, And sings like a bird, And knows how I feel. _____, My mama is warm, And she holds me in her arm.
Glossary: memory(回忆); tend(照看).	

- ( ) 1. Which of the following words rhymes with the word “sleep” in Poem I?  
 A. Dream.                      B. Tree.                      C. Baby.                      D. Sheep.
- ( ) 2. Which of the following is the most suitable for the blank “▲” in Poem II?  
 A. When I cry                      B. When I don't say a word  
 C. When I sing a song                      D. When I play for a while
- ( ) 3. What are the poems mainly talking about?  
 A. Food and health.                      B. Hobbies and sports.  
 C. Family and love.                      D. Animals and humans.

## B(2025 南通如皋期中)

Family rules are important. They help your children to know what is and isn't OK in the family. But how can you make good family rules for your children? When making family rules, it's good to let your children join in. When talking about rules with them, they are more likely to follow them.

First, you need to tell your children what to do, not what not to do. For example, “Go to bed before 9:30 p. m. !” is good. “Don't go to bed late!” isn't.

Second, rules need to be clear for children to follow. For example, “Eat an egg every morning!” is good. “It's important to eat well!” isn't.

Also, it's good for you to write down the rules to help children remember them. For little children, you can draw pictures to help them understand the rules.

In short, family rules play a really important part in our family life. But sometimes we need to change family rules. For example, when your children get older, you can make rules about helping with







this same idea as the great “Chinese dream”. There are thousands of families in China, just 10 every family goes well, China is getting better and better.

- ( ) 1. A. as                      B. like                      C. seem                      D. through
- ( ) 2. A. character                B. word                      C. roof                      D. picture
- ( ) 3. A. right                      B. wrong                      C. weak                      D. strong
- ( ) 4. A. seldom                      B. usually                      C. never                      D. hardly
- ( ) 5. A. example                      B. habit                      C. way                      D. advise
- ( ) 6. A. helpful                      B. useful                      C. strict                      D. distant
- ( ) 7. A. in their life                B. in old days                C. in the country            D. in our life
- ( ) 8. A. forget                      B. remember                C. know                      D. tell
- ( ) 9. A. upside                      B. outside                      C. inside                      D. downside
- ( ) 10. A. because                B. so                      C. so that                      D. because of

## 二、阅读理解

### A(2025 南京玄武期中)

Search answers <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="ASK"/>	
Home & Gardens	
Why Are British Houses So Small Yet So Expensive?	
 <p>Izzy Lee 5 days ago</p>	<p>Even in more rural or open areas like Scotland, the newer houses are so small but expensive. Compared to England, Scotland has so much space for much bigger homes like those in the U. S. or Australia, but people there choose to build small homes that look really out of place in the countryside. What's more, the prices are so high. Why?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="button" value="Answer"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/></p>
 <p>Berry 5 hours ago</p>	<p>We are a small country; land suitable for building is expensive. The price of land is an important part in house prices. Also, in Britain, most houses are built of brick, so labour costs(人力成本) are high. When I visited the U. S. , I noted that many of the new houses were built of timber and didn't have slates(石板) or tiled roofs(用瓦平铺的屋顶). This is why when tornadoes(龙卷风) hit, houses there are blown away.</p>
 <p>Sue 5 hours ago</p>	<p>Because of the housing market and prices, I am back for good in France, after 10 years of working in the U. K. For £ 130,000, you can at least get a three-to four-bedroom cottage and lots of land in France.</p>
 <p>Tiffany 1 day ago</p>	<p>You might search “British country houses' images” for some nice pictures of bigger houses. There is a huge variety of styles and sizes of houses in the U. K. well worth a look.</p>



The phone call+Mr Stirling = ▲

Dad: Do you know the result(结果) of your History test?

Me: Oh...

Dad: 2 out of 100!

Mum: Don't get angry, Dad.

Dad: I'm not angry!

I never understand why Mum calls Dad "Dad". He isn't her dad. Her dad lives in a flat in London. My dad's name is Martin. And Martin is angry.

Mum: You're usually good at History, Eoin.

Me: I'm sorry, Mum.

Dad: Mr Stirling says you're not doing well in any school subject.

Mum: Except(除了) sport.

Dad: You hate sport, Eoin. What's going on?

Me: I like sport now.

Dad: Do you know what I think?

Me: I can't read your mind(思想), Dad.

But this time I can read minds. I know clearly what Dad thinks.

Dad: I think your new friends—the twins next door are the problem. They are strange.

Me: They are special.

Mum: Maybe it's good if you don't see the twins for a while.

I can't believe she's saying this.

Mum: Only if things get better at school.

I look at Mum and shout: I hate fried tomatoes!

I walk out of the door and run upstairs. I'm foolish.

- ( ) 4. Who is calling Mum?  
A. Dad.                      B. Mr Stirling.              C. The twins' parent.      D. The twins.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following can you put in "▲"?  
A. Great fun.              B. Great dream.              C. Big smile.              D. Big trouble.
- ( ) 6. Why are Dad and Mum angry with Eoin?  
A. Because he hates sport very much.      B. Because he knows what they think.  
C. Because he hates eating fried tomatoes.      D. Because he fails most of his subjects.
- ( ) 7. Why does Eoin run upstairs at last?  
A. Because he is going to do sport outside.  
B. Because he will call his grandfather in London.  
C. Because his parents don't understand him at all.  
D. Because he has problems with his favourite subject.



- ( ) 12. A. rude                      B. lucky                      C. well                      D. sorry
- ( ) 13. A. OK                      B. Thanks                      C. Goodbye                      D. Help
- ( ) 14. A. Helping                      B. Remembering                      C. Hearing                      D. Loving
- ( ) 15. A. unkind                      B. unfriendly                      C. unhappy                      D. unhealthy

## 二、阅读理解

### A(2025 南京秦淮六校期中)

Homes are important places where people live, eat, sleep, and spend time with their families. Different countries have different kinds of houses because of their weather, culture, and the materials people can get.

In cold countries like Canada and Norway, houses are often made of wood or brick with thick walls and sloped(倾斜的) roofs to stop too much snow. Some traditional houses in Switzerland even have wide roofs to protect against heavy snowfall.

In hot and dry places like parts of Africa and the Middle East, people build homes from mud(泥), clay, or stone because these materials keep the inside cool.

In big cities like Tokyo and New York, many people live in tall flat buildings to save space. These flats often have modern features like elevators(电梯) and balconies. However, homes in places like England or France may have large gardens, barns(谷仓), or even small farms.

Some cultures have special traditional homes. For example, the Mongols(蒙古人) in Central Asia live in round tents called yurts, made of felt and wooden frames. These can be taken down and moved when needed.

- ( ) 1. Why do houses in cold countries have sloped roofs?
- A. To keep the inside cool.
- B. To let in more sunlight.
- C. To make them look more beautiful.
- D. To stop snow from pulling up.
- ( ) 2. What kind of homes do the Mongols live in?
- A. Wooden houses.
- B. Round tents.
- C. Flats with balconies.
- D. Houses with thick walls.
- ( ) 3. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Houses in different countries
- B. Houses in different shapes
- C. Culture and houses
- D. Houses and materials



- B. The shop assistant played tricks on Lauren.  
 C. Dad tried to make Lauren feel comfortable.  
 D. The kids in the line shared the same feeling with Lauren.

### 巅峰训练 4

#### 一、完形填空

(2025 泰州姜堰期中) A father and his son went to a kite-flying festival. When they 1, there were many parents and their children playing in the park. The son was happy when he saw the sky filled with 2 kites. He wanted to fly a kite, too. So they went to a kite shop and 3 a beautiful one.

The father is good at flying kites. Soon the 4 was high up in the sky. After a while, the son said, "Dad, it seems that the 5 is stopping the kite from flying higher. 6 we cut it, it will be free and fly even higher. Can we cut it?" The father said 7 but just cut the string(线) off. The kite really went higher. This made the little boy 8.

But then, after a few minutes, the kite started to 9 slowly. It soon fell into the 10 and got wet quickly. The son was 11 to see this. He asked his father, "I thought that after cutting the string, the kite would fly higher. Why did it fall down?"

The father smiled and said, "The role of the string was not stopping the kite from going higher, but was helping it stay in the sky, because the kite 12 couldn't fly up. You helped the kite go up in the right direction(方向) using the string. But when you cut the string, it could no longer support the kite."

In our life, we may sometimes 13 like there are certain things that are holding us back and stopping us from growing. 14 in fact, these may be the things that support us the most. We can really 15 and become better by knowing the importance of these things.

- |         |               |              |               |              |
|---------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. arrived    | B. hurried   | C. moved      | D. waited    |
| ( ) 2.  | A. clear      | B. simple    | C. colourful  | D. terrible  |
| ( ) 3.  | A. made       | B. broke     | C. sold       | D. bought    |
| ( ) 4.  | A. bird       | B. plane     | C. leaf       | D. kite      |
| ( ) 5.  | A. wind       | B. string    | C. air        | D. sky       |
| ( ) 6.  | A. If         | B. And       | C. Because    | D. Until     |
| ( ) 7.  | A. everything | B. something | C. anything   | D. nothing   |
| ( ) 8.  | A. bored      | B. sad       | C. happy      | D. afraid    |
| ( ) 9.  | A. go up      | B. cut out   | C. write down | D. come down |
| ( ) 10. | A. ground     | B. lake      | C. tree       | D. grass     |
| ( ) 11. | A. angry      | B. relaxed   | C. surprised  | D. excited   |
| ( ) 12. | A. itself     | B. myself    | C. yourself   | D. himself   |
| ( ) 13. | A. sound      | B. feel      | C. taste      | D. smell     |

- ( ) 14. A. And                      B. But                      C. So                      D. Because
- ( ) 15. A. grow up                      B. stay up                      C. work on                      D. look out

## 二、阅读理解

### A(2025 淮安开发区期中)

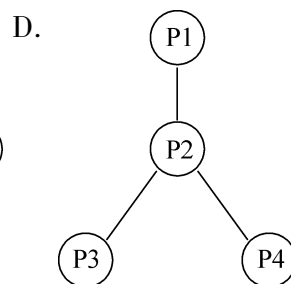
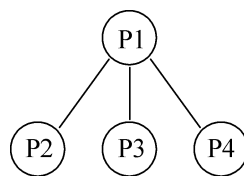
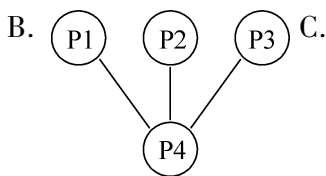
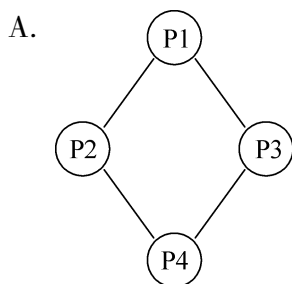
These days, a new type of house, called Fourth-generation Houses, becomes a hit(受欢迎的事物). It brings great changes to our living environment.

Fourth-generation Houses are different from traditional houses. They have some special features. Each house has a big private garden where people can plant beautiful flowers and fresh vegetables, just like living in the countryside. Also, there are large shared areas in the community, such as artificial(人造的) lakes and a great number of trees, and these will make people feel like they are in a park.

Moreover, these houses use new building materials. For example, special glass is used to let in more sunlight to keep the room warm. And because of these high-tech materials, the building structure is also more stable and can better protect people from natural disasters(灾难).

In a word, Fourth-generation Houses make our lives more comfortable and bring us closer to nature. Many people are looking forward to living in such a wonderful house in the future!

- ( ) 1. What can people do in the big private garden according to the passage?
- A. They can take a walk there.  
B. They can have a family dinner there.  
C. They can plant flowers and vegetables there.  
D. They can chat with each other there.
- ( ) 2. What can we learn from this passage?
- A. Fourth-generation Houses are similar to traditional houses.  
B. People can get closer to nature when living in Fourth-generation Houses.  
C. Fourth-generation Houses are very expensive.  
D. Everyone hopes to live in Fourth-generation Houses.
- ( ) 3. What helps the room keep warm?
- A. The artificial lakes and trees.                      B. The special structure.  
C. The shared areas.                      D. The special glass.
- ( ) 4. What is the meaning of the underlined word “stable” in Paragraph 3?
- A. Special.                      B. Strong.                      C. Modern.                      D. Mobile.
- ( ) 5. What is the structure of this passage? (P1=Paragraph 1...)



## B(2025 辽宁中考)

“The Five-Starred Red Flag flies high...” Whenever we hear the song, we will sing along. The song is called *Ode to the Motherland*(《歌唱祖国》). It was written by Wang Xin.

On October 1, 1949, Wang Xin attended the Founding Ceremony(开国大典) of the People's Republic of China. He was deeply moved and decided to write a song at once for New China with his love and pride. He had many ideas but none was good enough to him.

One day in September 1950, on the way to Beijing Railway Station, Wang Xin walked past Tian'anmen Square. The moment he saw the Five-Starred Red Flag flying in the wind, a few words for the song came into his mind. On the train back to Tianjin, when he saw the fields and mountains outside the window, the main part of the song began to take shape, “Over the mountains, across the plains(平原)...”

When Wang Xin arrived home, he said with excitement, “I made it! I made it!” He completed the whole song right away. The next morning, he went to a local newspaper, hoping to get the song published. But it wasn't accepted.

However, Wang Xin didn't give up. He led a music group to perform the song in different places. The song really brought people power, pride and more love for the country.

In September 1951, *Ode to the Motherland* was finally published in *People's Daily* and got popular across the country. From then on, it was sung during many important national events.

Wang Xin once said, “I've written many works in my life, but I believe I've only written ‘two songs’. One is *Ode to the Motherland*, a song written with musical notes(音符), and the other is a song written for the motherland with all my heart.”

- ( ) 6. Why does the writer begin the text with part of a song?
- A. To answer a question.                      B. To catch readers' interest.
- C. To start a conversation.                    D. To introduce the writer's plan.
- ( ) 7. When did Wang Xin decide to write a song for New China?
- A. In October 1949.                              B. In September 1950.
- C. In October 1950.                              D. In September 1951.
- ( ) 8. What spirit can we learn from Wang Xin?
- A. Never giving up.                              B. Never showing off.
- C. Keeping on learning.                        D. Helping those in need.
- ( ) 9. What can we infer from Wang Xin's words in the last paragraph?
- A. He sang two songs in his life.              B. He put his heart into his own life.
- C. He wrote a song in two cities.            D. He had deep love for the motherland.



## 期末训练 1 2025 年南京市玄武区期末完形、阅读精选

## 一、完形填空

My family was poor for a long time. 1 my mum and dad came from very poor families. When I was five, I showed an interest in machines. Before long, I was trying to take 2 an old computer in my kindergarten classroom. By Grade 3, I was learning to program(编程) using the BASIC language.

Then, one day in high school, my computer science teacher suggested I go to a 3 camp. He gave me a poster and I excitedly took it home. But my excitement went away quickly 4 my mum and I saw the price of the camp: several hundred dollars! We had no choice but to give it up.

But a few weeks later, the head of the computer camp called me, telling that I could go to the camp. I couldn't believe my 5. At that camp, I really learnt a lot.

Then, two years later, I received another call from the camp director. "I've found 6 I think you'll want to see," he said. When we met, he gave me a handwritten letter from my mum.

She wrote that I was the 7 kid she had ever known. She talked a lot about my early love for machines and computers. She ended by saying she didn't have enough money and hoped in her heart that they would still accept me. I broke down 8 right then and there.

In 2014, I finally got a job where I could use all my skills. Now, I'm 9 to say that I've broken my family's cycle of living poorly. And all I want to do now is to thank my mum for everything she has done for me. Without her, I would 10 have the bright life I have today.





- ( ) 1. A. Both                      B. Neither                      C. Either                      D. All
- ( ) 2. A. up                              B. apart                              C. place                              D. off
- ( ) 3. A. art                              B. computer                              C. music                              D. robot
- ( ) 4. A. until                              B. if                              C. before                              D. when
- ( ) 5. A. eyes                              B. noses                              C. minds                              D. ears
- ( ) 6. A. something                              B. anything                              C. everything                              D. nothing
- ( ) 7. A. coolest                              B. smartest                              C. kindest                              D. bravest
- ( ) 8. A. smiling                              B. talking                              C. lying                              D. crying
- ( ) 9. A. lucky                              B. sad                              C. proud                              D. relaxed
- ( ) 10. A. always                              B. sometimes                              C. seldom                              D. never

## 二、阅读理解

## A

With the rapid development of technology, China's aerospace industry(航空航天工业) has achieved remarkable achievements that have gained worldwide attention. The Shenzhou-19 manned



<p>YES</p> <p><i>Dylan Patel, 13</i></p> <p>AI will change the way students learn. Many fear that chatbots might lead to cheating, but there are ways to stop it. And chatbots can be used to guide students through questions instead of directly giving them the answer.</p> <p>Chatbots can also work with teachers to create personalized lesson plans, so that no student will fall behind in class.</p> <p>AI is here to stay. Either you move with the times, or the times will move without you!</p> 	<p>YES</p> <p><i>Alexa Oh, 11</i></p> <p>Teaching kids about AI can prepare them for our technology-filled future. A survey shows that most Americans think it's necessary for students to learn AI-related skills for their future jobs.</p> <p>Using AI helps kids develop critical thinking(批判性思维) and problem-solving skills. As long as it's done well, teaching about AI in schools can change society for the better.</p> 
<p>NO</p> <p><i>Harper Carroll, 10</i></p> <p>While technology can be a useful tool, kids need to be able to perform basic tasks independently. That's why kids learn how to do maths, even with calculators around. And it's why schools teach handwriting and spelling when most adults type. Kids' brains need to be exercised to develop, just like their bodies.</p> <p>AI may benefit adults, but it's not good for children to depend on it before mastering the basics of education.</p> 	<p>NO</p> <p><i>Ninis Twumasi, 12</i></p> <p>We shouldn't introduce generative AI into schools, for a few reasons.</p> <p>First, teachers might not know how best to use AI in their classes. Second, many schools wouldn't be able to afford the latest technology, which creates an unfair situation for students.</p> <p>Most importantly, AI lacks(缺乏) the humanity and emotion(情感) that kids get from a teacher. A chatbot just feeds students information, but teachers know how to help them take it in.</p> 

- ( ) 5. According to Dylan, chatbots can help students by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. stopping them from cheating                      B. taking the place of their teachers
- C. guiding them how to answer a question      D. giving them correct answers directly
- ( ) 6. Alexa believes that learning AI skills can help students \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. find high-paying jobs                                B. learn things more quickly
- C. develop basic life skills                             D. grow into critical thinkers
- ( ) 7. Harper doesn't want to use AI for her schoolwork because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the problems of technology in basic education
- B. the need to think again about today's school education
- C. the difference between adults' and children's learning habits
- D. the negative role AI might play in the early development of children



- ( ) 9. A. all                                    B. both                                    C. none                                    D. every  
 ( ) 10. A. magic                                    B. hobby                                    C. chance                                    D. beauty

## 二、阅读理解

### A

#### DAILY NEWS 2nd February 2025 World News/Outdoors

On Saturday, February 1, Zara Lachlan, a 21-year-old girl from the UK, became the first woman and the youngest person to row across the Atlantic Ocean(大西洋) by herself without any support.

The trip was a very difficult task. Ms Lachlan wasn't just new to ocean rowing. She was also new to the ocean. So she knew little about it. What's more, she had to clean the bottom(底部) of her boat from time to time—something she didn't enjoy at first, as she doesn't swim well.

However, Ms Lachlan was determined. Her goal was clear—to row alone across the Atlantic. During her trip, Ms Lachlan faced much trouble. Bad weather turned her boat over. After 40 days, her phone couldn't work. She hurt her arm, cut her leg, and broke a finger. At one point, she was almost hit by a huge ship.

But for Ms Lachlan, the trip was also a chance to see nature in a way that most people could never experience. She said the sunrises and night skies were fantastic and the trip gave her many memories that “will stay with me for life”.

After 97 days, Ms Lachlan arrived in South America. She almost broke the record, only missing it by 19 hours. But she's still very proud of herself. “I finished a difficult task,” she said. She hoped to help other women and girls be brave. “If I can do what I'm afraid of, then they can try difficult things too,” she said.

- ( ) 1. The words “Ms Lachlan was determined” have the closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she never gave up easily                                    B. she was afraid of dangers  
 C. she enjoyed learning new things                                    D. she always followed others' advice
- ( ) 2. What does Paragraph 4 mainly want to tell us?
- A. Ms Lachlan still got help during the trip.  
 B. Ms Lachlan failed to reach her goal at last.  
 C. The trip was not that simple as Ms Lachlan thought.  
 D. The trip gave Ms Lachlan a special chance to enjoy nature.
- ( ) 3. From the news, we know Ms Lachlan is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. kind and quiet                                    B. brave and helpful  
 C. strong and popular                                    D. funny and creative

### B

*Adventures take place not only in the real world, but also in the fantasy world. The following is one of them.*

Nils hung on to Morten's neck as the tired goose(鹅) landed on a small rocky land. The other geese around were angry because they found a human among them. “Go away!” cried a young goose.

“People always hurt us!”

Akka, the elder leader (首领), stopped them with a raised wing. “Remember how he saved us from that fox(狐狸) twice today?” She looked at Nils, who looked very cold in his wet clothes. “Why did you save us, boy?”

“I... I was a bad boy,” Nils said in a low voice, thinking of his past unkind acts.

At this, Akka's face became soft. “Then hear this, all flock! Now he is not bad Nils, but Little Thumb—our friend!” The geese made loud sounds—some happy, some still worried—till Akka waved her wings. “Our rule: If someone saves us, he or she will become our family!”

One by one, the geese touched Nils' arm with their wings, making him feel surprisingly warm. The smallest goose even gave him a green plant—their symbol of shared meals.

Morning came with their first difficult task: crossing the open sea. “Stay low!” Akka said in the strong wind. Nils now travelled with his goose friend Morten, learned how birds move in such strong wind. When huge waves made them wet, he didn't cry but laughed like the young geese—making Akka smile proudly.

That evening, as the geese cleaned themselves, Nils noticed some unusual sounds in the woods. Without thinking, he made a perfect alarm-cry(警报叫声)—a sound he learned just by listening. The geese took wing right away, running away from the fox.

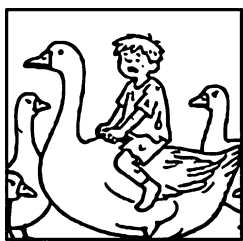
“You see?” Akka told the worried geese. “He has good hearing, and he learns well!” She let Nils stay under her wing like a baby goose. Above them, the Northern Lights danced—nature's celebration of their new friendship(友谊).

(To be continued)

( ) 4. What can we know about Nils?

- A. He was always popular among the geese.
- B. He saved the geese from a dog twice yesterday.
- C. He travelled with the geese together to cross the open sea.
- D. He kept quiet when he noticed unusual sounds in the woods.

( ) 5. Which is the correct order(顺序) of the scenes in the story?



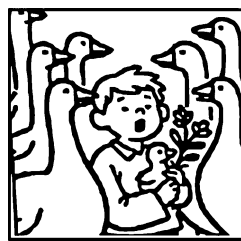
a



b



c



d

A. a-d-b-c

B. a-d-c-b

C. d-a-c-b

D. d-c-b-a



- ( ) 6. The writer uses the punctuation mark “!” many times in the story to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make readers feel surprised                      B. make the sentences look important
- C. show several strange parts of the story      D. express the characters' strong feelings
- ( ) 7. What is the story mainly about?
- A. The difficult task of flying in strong winds and bad weather.
- B. The importance of following rules and traditions in a group.
- C. The dangers geese meet in the face of humans and other animals.
- D. The beginning of a special friendship between a boy and some geese.

### 期末训练3 2025年苏州市常熟市期末完形、阅读精选

#### 一、完形填空

There are “cat people” and “dog people”, but usually everybody loves baby cats and baby dogs.

When animals are newborn, they're 1 and helpless. But only a few days 2, they're walking and looking at the world around them. They make us 3 because of the funny things they do.

When we think about kids, we often think about kids playing with 4. Puppies and kittens(小猫) play, too. When they play, they're having fun, but they're also 5. They're discovering(发现) how to be good cats and dogs.

Sometimes puppies and kittens play with things that we don't want them to play with. For example, your puppy 6 your homework or your new shoes, and that's a bad thing! Do you get 7? Yes! But not for long.

Kittens and puppies get things wrong. Like people, they make mistakes(错误). For example, they learn to jump and run, but they fall down 8 and walk into things. One minute, they're playing; the next minute they're sleeping. Their behaviour(行为) makes us say, “Aww!” But 9? Maybe because we like it when animals behave like we do.

And of course, don't forget, THE 10! Puppies and kittens can melt(融化) our hearts when they look at us with their big eyes.

Animals like cats and dogs are our friends.

- ( ) 1. A. small                      B. tall                      C. heavy                      D. flat
- ( ) 2. A. later                      B. ago                      C. before                      D. soon
- ( ) 3. A. fail                      B. laugh                      C. shout                      D. sleep
- ( ) 4. A. stones                      B. flags                      C. toys                      D. scissors
- ( ) 5. A. forgetting                      B. learning                      C. fighting                      D. collecting
- ( ) 6. A. reads                      B. writes                      C. checks                      D. bites
- ( ) 7. A. lonely                      B. proud                      C. angry                      D. tired
- ( ) 8. A. luckily                      B. slowly                      C. softly                      D. easily