

# 初中英语

# 小题才王做<sup>®</sup>

恩波教育研究中心 编

巅峰版

八年级下  
·译林版·

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答案全解精析(另册)





## Unit 1 Past and present

### 巅峰训练 1

#### 一、完形填空

(2025·镇江期末) Could you imagine being in a car driven by a computer, not a human? Recently, China has made a big 1 toward self-driving technology. Driverless taxis can run on roads in Wuhan, Chongqing, Shenzhen and so on.

Why do we invent self-driving cars? They give us many benefits. They use computers to sense(感知) the things 2 them and make better use of space. This means 3 traffic jams(堵塞) and better parking of cars. For disabled or blind people, self-driving cars can also help them get around more 4.

According to US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, each year, more than 1.35 million people are killed on roads around the world. Many more are injured. Self-driving cars could 5 road accidents by 90 percent and save governments a lot of money according to the website TechDim. The main cause of car accidents is human mistakes. By using computers, self-driving cars don't make 6 decisions or lose focus(注意力) like humans do. It could also help 7 unskilled driving, overtaking, drunk driving and so on.

But self-driving cars aren't 8. If something unexpected on the road happens, self-driving cars can't react as fast as a human driver could. 9, during weather events like heavy snow, it's hard for self-driving cars to see the lines on the road. It might lead to an accident. What's more, road conditions in China are complicated(复杂的). So there would be a lot of 10 if self-driving cars were used in such a large country.

It's clear that there is a lot of work to do to make self-driving cars a common and safe sight on our roads. And China is taking the lead in making this happen.

- |         |            |               |              |              |
|---------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. trade   | B. speech     | C. step      | D. prize     |
| ( ) 2.  | A. around  | B. opposite   | C. behind    | D. among     |
| ( ) 3.  | A. more    | B. worse      | C. heavier   | D. fewer     |
| ( ) 4.  | A. closely | B. easily     | C. luckily   | D. healthily |
| ( ) 5.  | A. cause   | B. bring      | C. reduce    | D. produce   |
| ( ) 6.  | A. poor    | B. special    | C. proper    | D. wise      |
| ( ) 7.  | A. save    | B. avoid      | C. hide      | D. catch     |
| ( ) 8.  | A. useful  | B. meaningful | C. perfect   | D. necessary |
| ( ) 9.  | A. Anyway  | B. Also       | C. However   | D. Otherwise |
| ( ) 10. | A. tasks   | B. experience | C. pollution | D. risks     |

## 二、阅读理解

## A(2025·南通海门期中)

Villages in China have enjoyed their development in a digital(数字的) way in recent years. With the help of digital technology(技术), villagers are living an easier and happier life.

Farming in the past was not an easy job. Farmers worked hard all year round. At the same time, they usually found it difficult to solve problems like plant diseases and pests(害虫). Now, there have been big changes in farming. For example, in Dayi County, Sichuan Province, AI machines help local farmers know when and how to fertilize(施肥) and kill pests. In this way, they make farmers work more easily with less time and energy.

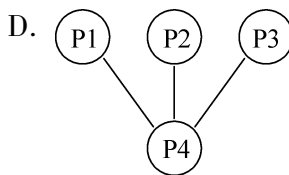
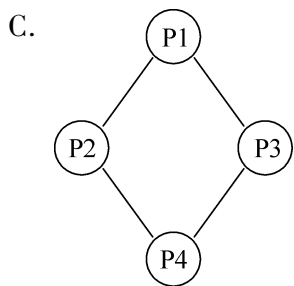
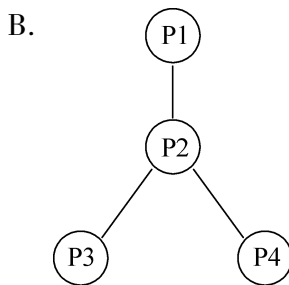
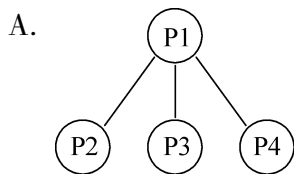
Thanks to the Internet, a new business called rural e-commerce(乡村电子商务) grows. Selling fresh fruit and vegetables to cities is faster. The business also helps villagers live a digital life. They can get many things done on different kinds of apps. They can also use drones to help with their farm work.

More visitors travel in beautiful villages because of digital technology. A good example is Huacheng Town, Guangdong Province. Visitors can know where to park their cars for free, when to book a ticket easily and what to buy online. They can also enjoy the view of nearly every part of the town by using VR.

( ) 1. According to Paragraph 2, we know AI machines can help farmers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. water the crops
- B. harvest the crops
- C. know when and where to fertilize
- D. save time and energy on farming

( ) 2. What is the structure(结构) of this passage? (P1=Paragraph 1, P2=Paragraph 2...)



( ) 3. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Better village life
- B. Tourism in villages
- C. The digital technology
- D. A new business in villages

## B(2025·镇江丹阳二模)

Life is always changing. The only thing that never changes is change itself.

There can be lots of new things that happen in your life. Sometimes that's great but at other times it can make you feel unsure and worried. The changes which make you happy are positive changes. You make them happen by yourself and they bring you happy feelings, like making a new friend. However, some changes you face could make you feel worried or uncertain. They can be big things like moving schools, a friend going away, or family life changing. They can be smaller ones like a new teacher taking over your class. All of these things can bring up some pretty big feelings.

Change can be difficult to deal with because it often brings feelings of uncertainty. Scientists explain that our brains love things that take place in a usual way. They make us feel safe. When something changes, like starting a new school or moving to a new home, it can feel like stepping into an unknown world. It's like going on a surprise journey without a map. This can make us feel nervous or worried because we don't know what to expect.

Of course, life would be boring if everything stayed the same all the time. Trying new things and making changes help you discover what you like—and don't like. For example, if you didn't try new ice cream, how would you have known you love it? It also helps you to grow and learn new skills.

There are simple things you can do to make it easier to deal with life changes. Firstly, share your thoughts and feelings with someone you trust. It helps to put your worries into words. Then, think of change as an experience. Ask questions and learn as much as you can about what's new. Finally, look for things that stay the same—maybe you still have your favourite game or book with you. This helps create a sense of comfort.

- ( ) 4. How does the writer organize his ideas in this passage?
- A. In time order.
  - B. In space order.
  - C. From general to specific.
  - D. From specific to general.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is a positive change according to the passage?
- A. Nancy received a nice hair clip at her birthday party.
  - B. Daniel joined the basketball team because he loved sports.
  - C. Simon was asked to give a speech on how to make friends.
  - D. Millie failed the final exam though she always worked hard.
- ( ) 6. What's the writer's opinion towards life changes?
- A. Big or small changes can influence you much.
  - B. Making changes depends on your likes and dislikes.
  - C. Our brains like changes because they make us feel safe.
  - D. Looking for changes helps create a comfortable feeling.

## 巅峰训练 2

## 一、完形填空

(2025 · 无锡梁溪二模) When I volunteered at the city library, I discovered a dusty box of old books labeled “For Repair”. The librarian sighed, “These are classics, but their pages are torn and covers 1. Can you help repair them?”

I couldn't make up my mind—I had no 2 in book repair. Yet, seeing the faded title *The Secret Garden*, I felt a sudden 3. “I'll try,” I whispered.

The next day, I carefully put glue to a torn page. My hands 4, and the glue spread unevenly (不均匀地). “Patience,” the librarian 5, handing me tweezers. Slowly, I learned to align pages and stitch bindings. Some days, progress felt 6, but each repaired book gave me courage.

One afternoon, a girl pointed at *Little Women* in my pile. “My grandma loved this! Can I borrow it after you fix it?” Her 7 made me realize these weren't just books—they were memories.

By summer's end, the box was empty. The librarian smiled, “You've given these stories a second 8.” Now, I 9 my shelf with repaired classics, remembering how fragile(易碎的) things can become 10 with care.

- |         |               |               |              |              |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. new        | B. broken     | C. colourful | D. thick     |
| ( ) 2.  | A. time       | B. interest   | C. skill     | D. money     |
| ( ) 3.  | A. fear       | B. connection | C. doubt     | D. anger     |
| ( ) 4.  | A. relaxed    | B. hurt       | C. held      | D. shook     |
| ( ) 5.  | A. shouted    | B. refused    | C. advised   | D. added     |
| ( ) 6.  | A. easy       | B. impossible | C. boring    | D. expensive |
| ( ) 7.  | A. excitement | B. sadness    | C. complaint | D. silence   |
| ( ) 8.  | A. chance     | B. copy       | C. life      | D. owner     |
| ( ) 9.  | A. sell       | B. fill       | C. show      | D. clean     |
| ( ) 10. | A. common     | B. heavy      | C. useless   | D. beautiful |

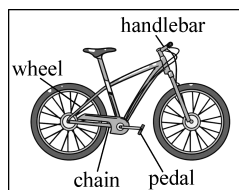
## 二、阅读理解

## A(2024 · 无锡新吴期中)

In the 1790s, a Frenchman invented the world's first bicycle. It had no pedals, so people had to use feet to ride it. It also had no handlebars, so people couldn't steer it—they could just go straight ahead.

In 1817, Baron Karl, from Germany, invented a new kind of bike. The bicycle had a seat, two wheels and handlebars. But it had no pedals, either. Again, people would use their feet and push while the wheels were moving on the ground.

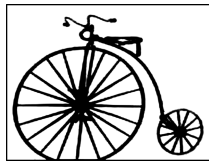
In 1870, the Englishman James Starley made a bicycle with a large front wheel and a small back wheel. The front wheel was as high as the rider's leg length. Such bicycles were dangerous because if



riders were to stop, they could fall back. Also, it was dangerous to go down a hill.

The first bicycle with a chain appeared(出现) in 1874 in the UK. The bicycle was made up of two wheels of the same size and a chain on the back wheel. It was called the safety bicycle. It started to be popular in the late 1880s, and is now the most common type of bicycle.

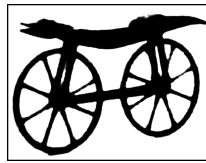
- ( ) 1. The safety bike first appeared \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in the 1790s      B. in the 1810s      C. in the 1880s      D. in the 1870s
- ( ) 2. Which of the following looks like James Starley's bicycle?



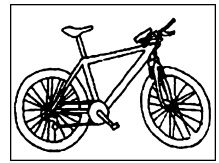
A



B



C



D

- ( ) 3. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. four famous inventors      B. necessary bicycle parts
- C. the history of bicycles      D. the world's fastest vehicle

### B(武汉中考)

When I was very young, people in our village lived by planting fruit trees. My grandmother always took me to the orchard(果园) on the hill. At that time, they had to carry water from the river at the foot of the hill to halfway up the hill. Even though we worked so hard, the production level of fruit was still low because it was short of water there.

One day, two young men led a group of workers to our village. They learned about the difficulties we faced, and later, canals and other projects began to be built in my village. "Who are they?" I asked. "They are good men from our government," my grandma replied.

Shortly afterwards, I moved to another city for my junior high school. The only reason I ever came back to my hometown was my grandmother.

One day, my family and I made time to return. We were surprised because everything had changed. The canal ran past every orchard so villagers didn't have to go up and down the hill anymore. The river was now so clean that fish swam happily in it. When we arrived home, my grandma took out some fresh pears and apples. She told us that after the water conservation project(水利工程) was completed, a policy(政策) was made to encourage more people to increase the fruit production with clean water in the river.

Thank those good men who have devoted themselves to the development of our countryside.

Nowadays, people work hard to live in a big city. However, we should not forget our hometowns where we are from.

- ( ) 4. What troubled the villagers most was that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they had too much work      B. it was not convenient to go up the hill
- C. they could only grow fruit trees      D. there wasn't enough water in the orchard



- ( ) 4. A. Old                      B. Luxurious                      C. Modern                      D. Private
- ( ) 5. A. improving                      B. constructing                      C. damaging                      D. copying
- ( ) 6. A. asked                      B. questioned                      C. forgotten                      D. supported
- ( ) 7. A. educate                      B. invite                      C. tell                      D. protect
- ( ) 8. A. recording                      B. changing                      C. supporting                      D. finishing
- ( ) 9. A. control                      B. discussion                      C. threat                      D. stress
- ( ) 10. A. vets                      B. tourists                      C. volunteers                      D. zoos
- ( ) 11. A. future                      B. habitat                      C. life                      D. food
- ( ) 12. A. construction                      B. communication                      C. conservation                      D. connection
- ( ) 13. A. native                      B. new                      C. polluted                      D. similar
- ( ) 14. A. stops                      B. worsens                      C. changes                      D. continues
- ( ) 15. A. comfortable                      B. possible                      C. impossible                      D. incredible

## 二、阅读理解

### A(2024·南京玄武期中)

The elephant-foot drum is one of the most famous musical instruments of the Dai ethnic group. It got its name because it looks like the white elephant's leg. The drum-making skill was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage(非物质文化遗产) in 2011.

The elephant-foot drum dance is very popular among the Dai people. It can be danced by one or two people or a group of people. It is often performed during festivals. This form of dance was at first used to scare off evil and welcome the new year. Now it is a way for the Dai people to show their joy as well as their village culture. It also shows that Dai people are gentle, simple, hospitable(热情好客的) and inclusive(包容的).

Xie Wenping, 32, used to follow his grandfather who made elephant-foot drums for a living to learn how to make a drum. "I wanted to make more and better drums when I grew up," Xie said.

While elephant-foot drums carry great cultural meaning, making an elephant-foot drum takes many steps and a long time. "Making an elephant-foot drum takes about 30 steps and one month," Xie explained.

The work of making the drum is dull(枯燥无聊的), but whenever Xie sees his grandfather's smile while making the drum, he feels encouraged again. "Over the years, the number of craftsmen skilled in making elephant-foot drums has become smaller," Xie said. "I feel like it's my responsibility(责任) to carry it on."

Xie tries to get more people to know about the drum. "I was thinking about how the drum is big and difficult to carry around. How could I make it easier for the elephant-foot drum to spread outside Yunnan and let more people know it?" Xie said. He came up with the idea of making key chains shaped like the elephant-foot drum. "Tourists love them!" Xie said.



as ever, keeping all the people from A to Z in order. But my new address book whispers a story of new possibilities. It offers me space for those new friends that I haven't met yet. I'll get to it. It's just a matter of time.

- ( ) 5. The old information in the old address book can help the writer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. move back home to Niagara                      B. connect with old friends again  
C. move around the world                              D. make more new friends
- ( ) 6. The writer drew arrows in her address book when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. two strangers became friends  
B. two friends became husband and wife  
C. a friend of hers gave birth to a child  
D. a friend of hers moved to a new place
- ( ) 7. Why does the writer dislike keeping friends' information on a phone?
- A. Because she finds it not easy to use a phone.  
B. Because she wants to be different from the younger.  
C. Because it's impossible to get back to the information if it is deleted.  
D. Because she has to depend on her daughter to manage the information.
- ( ) 8. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. The writer doesn't like the new address book.  
B. The writer will start to use the new address book sooner or later.  
C. The writer has decided to throw her old address book away.  
D. The writer decides to put all her friends' information into a phone.
- ( ) 9. What is the proper structure of the passage?
- A. ①—②③④⑤—⑥                                      B. ①②③—④—⑤⑥  
C. ①②—③④—⑤⑥                                      D. ①—②③④—⑤—⑥

#### 巅峰训练 4

##### 一、完形填空

(2025·南通通州二模) Before I entered the university, my knowledge of rowing was limited to movie scenes—neat oars(桨) and breaking waves(浪). Back then, I used to be a very 1 girl who disliked sports. It was even impossible for me to be good at a sport which 2 teamwork.

Our university gave us many chances to take part in all kinds of traditional activities. Rowing is the most popular of all. My roommate encouraged me to join our college boat 3. It marked the start of an unexpected journey.

One of the first things I learned was that rowing training comes in two 4: land training and water training. Land training(practising on machines) hit me hard. On the heavy rowing machine, I tried hard to follow the rhythm, but I couldn't control my oars. After several months' hard work, it

helped me get used to basics of correct movement. And our coach often told us, “Since rowing is a team sport, all eight rowers in the boat must 5 together as one in order to form a wonderful and powerful stroke(划水动作).”

However, the real 6 began with the other part, water training. I found it was very difficult for me to follow others at first. But gradually I made it and realized that the sport helped us 7 our confidence and trust in each other.

To push myself further, I decided to try to be a coxswain(舵手). I was not 8 of the important role a coxswain played in rowing before I became a coxswain. Having to do many things at the same time was 9 a challenge. Controlling a boat is not always easy, especially around tight corners of the river. Making the right decisions about what my rowers should do sometimes felt like a lot of responsibilities. It was a great chance for me to develop the 10 of making some key decisions, which I didn't expect before joining a boat club.

By the end of the first term at university, my team took part in two races. When 11 the finishing line, I was excited and touched. It was not just for the 12 of the race, but because I met a new view of myself. The girl who once 13 herself during the gym class, now could lead a team. The bookworm that couldn't be seen became someone others could 14.

Looking back, rowing gave me more than medals. It taught me that youth shines brightest not in calm waters, but in the journey of rowing together, 15 waves, and growing stronger.

- |         |               |              |               |              |
|---------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. active     | B. shy       | C. impolite   | D. helpful   |
| ( ) 2.  | A. explained  | B. reminded  | C. refused    | D. required  |
| ( ) 3.  | A. final      | B. charity   | C. society    | D. club      |
| ( ) 4.  | A. paths      | B. skills    | C. parts      | D. points    |
| ( ) 5.  | A. move       | B. gather    | C. spread     | D. hold      |
| ( ) 6.  | A. courage    | B. challenge | C. chance     | D. choice    |
| ( ) 7.  | A. change     | B. believe   | C. improve    | D. discover  |
| ( ) 8.  | A. proud      | B. aware     | C. afraid     | D. tired     |
| ( ) 9.  | A. certainly  | B. correctly | C. secretly   | D. possibly  |
| ( ) 10. | A. habit      | B. ability   | C. order      | D. charm     |
| ( ) 11. | A. raising    | B. receiving | C. completing | D. crossing  |
| ( ) 12. | A. truth      | B. service   | C. victory    | D. purpose   |
| ( ) 13. | A. showed     | B. managed   | C. hid        | D. forced    |
| ( ) 14. | A. turn on    | B. insist on | C. take on    | D. depend on |
| ( ) 15. | A. protecting | B. breaking  | C. pouring    | D. touching  |

## 二、阅读理解

### A(苏州中考)

On warm winter days, Yang Liheng, 89, enjoys sitting by the window and looking through old







## 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

Orion Jean, an American boy, has the same interests as other 12-year-olds. He listens to music and plays with friends. But there's one thing that makes him 1 from others: Orion leads activities focused on doing good for others.

In 2020, Orion entered a speech competition. In his speech, he said, "Kindness is a virtue we can all have, 2 we're willing. So why not start today?"

Orion soon found out 3 he could help. He used up his \$500 prize from the competition to 4 toys for patients at a children's hospital in Texas. To encourage others to give away toys to local hospitals, he began the first of his Race to Kindness activities—the Race to 500 Toys.

He didn't 5 there. Seeing hunger in his community, Orion worked with a relief(救济) group to collect more than 100,000 meals for local families.

Giving is just one of Orion's passions. 6 is reading. He has combined the two in the Race to 500,000 Books. According to a 2021 survey in the US, 94% of teachers, parents and caregivers(护理员) said their biggest worry was that students couldn't get printed books. "There are people who live in areas where it's almost 7 to get any books," Orion said. "It breaks my heart."

Orion worked 8 several organizations to host events where people could give away new or used books. He reached his goal of collecting 500,000 books in just a few months.

9, the boy is an author. He has written *A Kids Book About Leadership*. He says his purpose in life is to alleviate(减轻) pain wherever he finds it. "That's 10 we all want," he believes. "When people come together for a common purpose, great things can happen."

- |         |              |               |               |               |
|---------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. different | B. safe       | C. famous     | D. absent     |
| ( ) 2.  | A. until     | B. although   | C. if         | D. unless     |
| ( ) 3.  | A. what      | B. where      | C. how        | D. when       |
| ( ) 4.  | A. borrow    | B. sell       | C. offer      | D. buy        |
| ( ) 5.  | A. rest      | B. stop       | C. continue   | D. begin      |
| ( ) 6.  | A. The other | B. Another    | C. Other      | D. Others     |
| ( ) 7.  | A. necessary | B. unable     | C. meaningful | D. impossible |
| ( ) 8.  | A. on        | B. at         | C. with       | D. out        |
| ( ) 9.  | A. Otherwise | B. Moreover   | C. However    | D. Finally    |
| ( ) 10. | A. something | B. everything | C. anything   | D. nothing    |

## 二、阅读理解

## A

Sarah often helped out at her dad's small restaurant, but today felt different—she was given the responsibility of serving customers. Excited, yet nervous, she carefully carried a pork steak(猪排) to a table. Her excitement quickly turned to



anxiety(焦虑) when she saw Kassy, a popular girl from school, sitting there with her friends. Feeling shy and afraid, Sarah ducked behind the front desk to avoid being seen.

Though an excellent student, Sarah often felt out of place among her rich classmates. She remembered how Kassy used to make fun of her and worried that others might do the same to her for working at a restaurant. When Sarah's dad found her hiding, she didn't know what to say. He suggested that she take a break.

Turning back to the kitchen, Sarah felt bad for letting her dad down. To her surprise, Hannah, one of Kassy's friends, came over and said that she knew how mean Kassy could be. She also praised Sarah for her hard work. Her comfort gave Sarah the strength she needed.

With confidence, Sarah returned to the dining area and brought the check to Kassy's table. When Kassy tried to make fun of her, Sarah and Hannah did a silly "crab dance" and laughed together. As she crossed the dining room, Sarah realized she didn't feel embarrassed. Whether Kassy liked her family's restaurant or not, it didn't matter.

As Sarah returned to the front desk, she felt a warm sense of pride, knowing the restaurant was special to her, no matter what others thought. She understood that hard work and kindness were what really mattered. From then on, she started to enjoy her new role with confidence and pride.

- ( ) 1. Why did Sarah feel anxious when she saw Kassy?
- A. Because Kassy was more popular than her.  
B. Because she was serving customers for the first time.  
C. Because she didn't want Kassy to make fun of others at school.  
D. Because she didn't want Kassy to know she was working at the restaurant.
- ( ) 2. What does "out of place" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Not in the usual or proper place.                      B. Not suitable for the situation.  
C. Uncomfortable because of not fitting in.            D. Incorrect or improper in the context.
- ( ) 3. Which of the following best describes the change of Sarah's feelings through the story?
- A. Afraid→anxious→excited→confident.              B. Excited→anxious→surprised→confident.  
C. Nervous→confident→excited→happy.              D. Nervous→surprised→excited→confident.
- ( ) 4. What did Sarah learn from her experience?
- A. It's necessary to see the good in others.  
B. Be yourself, no matter what others think.  
C. The support of family is always important.  
D. Kids from wealthy families are usually unkind.

## B

Fake news refers to false or misleading information that is shown as if it were true news. While fake news has many forms, it can be divided into two types: misinformation and disinformation. Misinformation is when false information is shared by someone who believes that information to be true.



Normally it isn't done on purpose. Disinformation is when misleading or even false information is shared to deceive others on purpose.

There are lots of reasons why people share fake news. Often the person sharing it doesn't realize

that it's fake. Sometimes it's done to advertise a service or product, so that someone can make money. It could even be to make people laugh. Fake news can also be shared by someone who wants others to hear their own personal opinions and be affected by them. Still, fake news is shared to influence the opinions and beliefs of others about organizations and businesses.

Fake news? Question it! To work out whether the “news” we are reading is fake, we can use our critical thinking(批判性思考) skills to ask ourselves the following questions.

• **Is it a mistake or just a joke?**

People sometimes share information, believing that it's true, because they don't realize that it's a joke. ①

• **Are there lots of spelling and grammar mistakes?**

If yes, it's a sign that no one is checking the content. This could mean that those writing the content are not professional writers or journalists and the news content is untrustworthy(不可靠的). ②

• **Is the article advertising something?**

Sometimes a news article can influence us to buy something. Companies will often pay a news organization to talk about their product as if it's “news” to encourage people to buy it. ③

• **Is the headline believable?**

Sensational(耸人听闻的) headlines encourage us to click on a story because they catch our attention. Some people get paid for every click, so before clicking, ask yourself, does the story sound made-up, or even impossible? ④

• **Is there bias(偏见)?**

Sometimes certain facts have been left out of a story because the writer wants the readers to believe it. Bias is an underlying(隐含的) opinion that guides our actions. See if you can fact-check the story with another news source if you're unsure.

When fake news causes stress or hurt to people, those who have helped spread it will say they were not to blame. However, sharing fake news is just like adding fuel(燃料) to a fire. If the false information doesn't get shared, it doesn't get seen and cannot achieve its purpose. When it comes to fake news, it's not enough not to write something. We must refuse to share it, too.

( ) 5. What is the writing purpose of Paragraph 1?

- A. To explain how to fight fake news.
- B. To ask questions about fake news.
- C. To express the writer's mixed feeling.
- D. To introduce the topic of the passage.

( ) 6. The underlined word “deceive” in Paragraph 1 means to make someone \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be guided by others
- B. be laughed at by others
- C. believe untrue things
- D. believe unknown things

( ) 7. Where can we put “It might even be April Fools' Day.”?

- A. ①
- B. ②
- C. ③
- D. ④

( ) 8. According to the passage, how can we work out whether the “news” we are reading is fake?

- A. By checking the story with another news source if we are not sure.
- B. By checking its writer to see if he or she is a famous writer or journalist.

- C. By paying a news organization which discusses the product to check if it is fake.  
 D. By checking on it and then asking ourselves if the story sounds made-up or impossible.
- ( ) 9. In the last paragraph, why does the writer say “sharing fake news is just like adding fuel to a fire”?
- A. To express the writer’s surprise and worry.  
 B. To explain why it is difficult to control a fire.  
 C. To encourage more people to share fake news.  
 D. To show sharing fake news makes the problem worse.

## 期末训练 2 2025 年南京市秦淮区期末完形阅读精选

### 一、完形填空

Evan Kail, a 34-year-old shop owner from the US, made a brave decision—he donated an old collection of photos showing Japanese war crimes in China during WW II. Though he faced threats(威胁) for his actions, he says he has no regrets.

In 2022, Kail 1 the old collection of photos from a customer. It has over 30 photos of Japanese soldiers’ atrocities(暴行) in Shanghai and Nanjing, including the Nanjing Massacre(大屠杀), where hundreds of thousands of Chinese were killed. Knowing how 2 these photos were, Kail decided to give them to the Chinese.

After sharing some 3 online, Kail received scary messages. He believes they were from those who deny(否认) history. To stay safe, sometimes he 4 wore a bulletproof vest(防弹背心) when going out.

Although there was 5, Kail felt encouraged by support from Chinese people. “It’s amazing to have support from people in a country that I’ve never even met and they are standing up for 6 and that means a lot,” he said. He felt happy to receive a letter of thanks along with a surprising national gift, an exquisite porcelain tea jar. “This is the 7 thing I’ve ever done. I read the letter whenever I feel unhappy,” he said.

Kail said not many people in the West know the history of the Nanjing Massacre, and he didn’t either 8 attending a top 100 high school in the US. Kail hopes more people will learn about this dark 9. He has even started learning Chinese to connect with supporters. “War is never the answer,” he said. “We must remember the past to build a 10 future.”

- ( ) 1. A. refused                      B. designed                      C. received                      D. missed
- ( ) 2. A. interesting                      B. awful                      C. difficult                      D. important
- ( ) 3. A. photos                      B. shops                      C. books                      D. hobbies
- ( ) 4. A. still                      B. even                      C. just                      D. only
- ( ) 5. A. respect                      B. success                      C. happiness                      D. danger
- ( ) 6. A. them                      B. me                      C. him                      D. it
- ( ) 7. A. most exciting                      B. best                      C. most popular                      D. proudest
- ( ) 8. A. after                      B. until                      C. when                      D. if
- ( ) 9. A. history                      B. place                      C. sea                      D. corner
- ( ) 10. A. distant                      B. possible                      C. peaceful                      D. near