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答案全解精析(另册)





## Unit 1 Know yourself

### 巅峰训练 1

#### 一、完形填空

(2025·苏州调研) I decided at 10 that I was going to be a teacher because I had a strong wish for superpowers. As a boy, I could 1 see some of my teachers had such powers.

There was an English teacher in the fifth grade. She could magically transport us to different worlds every day by telling us stories and reading to us from books we would otherwise never 2. This was our secret and fun time because fifth graders were considered too 3 to have stories read out to them.

It was even surprising that my teacher could see the invisible. I was one of those who had 4 insight(洞察力). Yet my teacher could notice me and the unspoken message in her eyes 5 that she could see me through. She had another superpower and even after forty years, I could still remember her 6 lessons about the great masters of art and great geographers. She did this though her major(专业) was not art, 7 geography. Her lessons went beyond the textbook. I knew I wanted to be one of those all-seeing ones with superpowers that made children feel safe and valued.

I know being a teacher isn't the easiest or the best-paid job. And there are some 8. For example, your knees can become worn out from years of carrying piles of notebooks up and down the school stairs. And your 9 can become weak because of too much talking. However, there are those choosing this career. To them, teaching is not just a job—it is a science, an art and a craft. It requires emotional investment(情感投入).





All my life, for thirty years now, I've gone to work early each day with a(n) 10 in my step. Sometimes, I meet my former students. Their love for me and happy memories of our time together are my rewards. I feel very proud to be a teacher with superpowers too.

- |                |              |            |               |
|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. hardly   | B. heavily   | C. clearly | D. correctly  |
| 2. A. put up   | B. pick up   | C. set up  | D. stay up    |
| 3. A. tall     | B. short     | C. young   | D. old        |
| 4. A. few      | B. little    | C. much    | D. many       |
| 5. A. reminded | B. mentioned | C. proved  | D. suggested  |
| 6. A. silly    | B. lively    | C. boring  | D. tiring     |
| 7. A. and      | B. but       | C. nor     | D. either     |
| 8. A. risks    | B. regrets   | C. doubts  | D. advantages |
| 9. A. hearing  | B. wisdom    | C. voice   | D. strength   |
| 10. A. spring  | B. summer    | C. autumn  | D. winter     |

## 二、阅读理解

A(2024·苏州姑苏一模)

## Flowers show personality

<p>It's flower season! Which flower do you like best? The flower you pick may say something about you. A survey was made in Class 1, Grade 9 about students' favourite flower. Here are the results:</p> <p><b>Tulip 30%    Rose 35%    Daisy 12%    Lily 23%</b></p>	
<p><b>Tulip:</b> You are afraid of failure and dare not try. But you are a thoughtful and steady(稳重的) person. You are just short of courage. You may need to wait for someone to guide you to get out of the comfortable area. Face the challenges in life, and you will have success.</p> 	<p><b>Rose:</b> You are simple and you often see things differently. But you are too worried about the opinions of others. If you want to be successful, you'd better be confident in yourself, stick to your dream and not be shaken by others. Believe in yourself and you can make it.</p> 
<p><b>Daisy:</b> You're born to be a leader, and you have a great sense of responsibility(责任感). You always put yourself in the situation of leading, and you enjoy it. But you need to listen to the opinions of the people around you.</p> 	<p><b>Lily:</b> It is easy for you to notice chances. You seem to know things ahead and you like planning for the coming events. However, you are not careful enough. You should think twice about what you say and do.</p> 

- What percent of students in the survey like Daisy?
 

A. 12%.                      B. 35%.                      C. 30%.                      D. 23%.
- Which of the following is TRUE about the personality?
 

A. A person who likes lilies doesn't like planning ahead.

B. A person who likes roses may stick to his/her own opinion.

C. A person who likes daisies should listen more to others' words.

D. A person who likes tulips is brave enough to try something new.
- On which part of a website can you probably find the passage?
 

A. Sports.                      B. History.                      C. Technology.                      D. Biology.

B(2025·镇江期末)

When at college, Andrew Westbrook found that he could focus(集中注意力) well when he put his heart into an interesting book, but he could not focus in class. This troubled him a lot. After he

graduated, he became a neurologist (神经学家). His research helps us understand why we have difficulty doing certain tasks.

Scientists used to think that mentally (精神上) tiring tasks required more energy than easier ones. For example, solving maths problems needs more energy than looking around a room. As a result, these harder tasks would make us lose focus more quickly. However, even when you're just looking around a room, your brain is handling lots of information and using a lot of energy. But we never think such tasks difficult.

According to Westbrook's studies, we often think certain tasks are harder than they really are. When we are thinking about doing a difficult task, it often feels much worse than really doing it. And this early "mental difficulty" can make us unwilling to do it. But if we can get over this difficulty, it will become easier.

Westbrook's team has found ways to help us. One is to focus on the advantages of finishing the task instead of the effort it takes. Another is to get into a mental state (状态) called "flow", where we don't care how hard the task is. One key to entering "flow" is to reduce uncertainty. For example, before you write a report, ask yourself "How much can I finish in 15 minutes?"

Making these mentally tiring tasks a habit can also help. Try doing them at a fixed time and place. After a few weeks, focusing on these tasks won't just feel easier—it will be easier.

- What does the underlined word "handling" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
 

A. Dealing with.	B. Worrying about.
C. Giving up.	D. Taking away.
- What can we know from the passage?
  - When you look around a room, your brain needs little energy.
  - When you set a time limit, it becomes harder to finish the task.
  - Westbrook has the ability to focus on the things he's interested in.
  - Westbrook's research has nothing to do with his own experiences.
- What is the best title for this passage?
 

A. Importance of hard tasks	B. Methods of getting into "flow"
C. Research on staying focused	D. A neurologist, Andrew Westbrook

## 巅峰训练 2

### 一、完形填空

(2024·台州一模) Every Saturday, Bibi hung out at her grandma's laundry and dry-cleaning store. Bibi loved being with her grandma but she wanted to do more than just 1 and read.

Bibi had an idea to write down what people brought and put a number on it. Being too short, she couldn't 2 certain tasks. But she still wanted to help.

"Why don't you draw a picture of customers coming in? You're such a good 3," Grandma

joked. "Maybe that would help!"

Bibi went outside, seeing Stephanie and some high school students painting big letters on 4 up and down the street.

Bibi asked 5 they were doing that on windows. Stephanie explained they were painting for a football game. Bibi wondered if the paint washed off. Stephanie said yes, mentioning it's just cornstarch, soap, and food colouring.

"I can help 6!" Bibi called to Stephanie, her heart beating. "I can draw!"

"7, Bibi, I run out of paint," Stephanie said. "I have to get home. Thank you all the same!"

8, Bibi looked at Grandma's windows. 9 an idea jumped into Bibi's head. Would it work? Would Grandma agree?

10 asking permission and borrowing a few dollars, Bibi bought materials. She and Grandma 11 ways and made homemade window paint together, then Bibi set to work.

She washed the windows, wrote her 12, and filled in the letters with different colours. Then came the 13 part. She really enjoyed drawing!

When she finished, Bibi went inside to get Grandma 14 she wanted to show her. When they came back out, a group of kids were gathered there.

"Great job!" said one girl.

"Perfect," said another.

*AFTER THE GAME, BRING YOUR UNIFORMS HERE!* the window said.

Bibi had drawn a picture of the team's uniforms 15 into the water.

Grandma clapped and hugged Bibi. "This just might help," she said. After the game, it did.

- |                  |                |                 |                |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. draw       | B. sing        | C. listen       | D. dance       |
| 2. A. talk about | B. deal with   | C. give up      | D. think about |
| 3. A. customer   | B. artist      | C. singer       | D. player      |
| 4. A. grounds    | B. doors       | C. walls        | D. windows     |
| 5. A. when       | B. where       | C. why          | D. how         |
| 6. A. you        | B. him         | C. her          | D. them        |
| 7. A. Sure       | B. Sorry       | C. OK           | D. Great       |
| 8. A. Scared     | B. Satisfied   | C. Disappointed | D. Proud       |
| 9. A. Gradually  | B. Certainly   | C. Suddenly     | D. Carefully   |
| 10. A. After     | B. Without     | C. Before       | D. For         |
| 11. A. forgot    | B. refused     | C. missed       | D. studied     |
| 12. A. homework  | B. story       | C. message      | D. diary       |
| 13. A. fun       | B. traditional | C. lucky        | D. tiring      |
| 14. A. though    | B. because     | C. until        | D. or          |
| 15. A. digging   | B. walking     | C. moving       | D. jumping     |

## 二、阅读理解

## A

Ugly dogs and other less attractive pets may not be the prettiest, but they still pull at our heartstrings. What's going on?

Every June in Petaluma, California, judges examine a lineup of funny faces, crooked teeth, big eyes and messy whiskers (胡须) to decide the winner of the World's Ugliest Dog contest. The dogs competing for this questionable title often melt the hearts of animal lovers everywhere. Funny-looking pets are also common in viral internet content.

So why do we find odd-looking animals so appealing?

Evolution plays a role. According to Austrian zoologist Konrad Lorenz, human attraction to baby-like features, such as big eyes, large heads and soft bodies, is an evolutionary adaptation that helps ensure that adults care for their offspring, guaranteeing the survival of their species. These features were coined "baby schema" by Lorenz in 1943.

Animals such as blobfish, pugs (哈巴狗), and bulldogs all share these baby-like features that cause a caring response from humans. They trigger a natural instinct to nurture and protect.

There are other reasons we like "ugly-cute" animals. Some, like the blobfish or naked mole rat, live in extreme environments. Scientists study these animals to understand if their biology might provide insights that could lead to treatments for human health issues like cancer and heart disease.

But there are concerns with this trend. Vets urge people not to choose flat-faced dogs because they have serious health problems. Pugs and French bulldogs are bred to have short noses and often experience trouble breathing, skin infections and eye issues. Many pugs make snoring and wheezing noises due to their blocked airways.

So while silly features such as big eyes and wrinkly faces may make us smile, we might want to rethink our love of "ugly-cute" pets.

1. What do we know about "baby schema"?

- A. It refers to baby animals' behavior.                      B. It ensures that humans care for pets.  
C. It causes humans' desire to protect.                      D. It helps adults recognize their babies.

2. Why do scientists study animals like the blobfish or naked mole rat?

- A. To explore potential human health treatments.      B. To prove evolutionary influence.  
C. To cure their serious health problems.                      D. To train them for extreme environments.

3. Why do vets warn people against choosing flat-faced dogs?

- A. They require special care.                                      B. They are costly to care for.  
C. They have severe physical limits.                              D. They have short lifespans.

4. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Why we love ugly-cute animals                                      B. How ugly-cute animals can help us  
C. How to train ugly-cute animals                                      D. What ugly-cute animals have in common

## B(2025·扬州江都期中)

Introverts are often thought as shy and weak in social settings. However, these stereotypes (刻板印象) fail to get the strengths of introversion. Moreover, people's ideas of introversion and extroversion are quite different across cultures.



A study in 2005 analyzed Big Five personalities across 51 cultures and found great differences in extroversion and introversion scores. For example, Latin American countries scored high on extroversion, while East Asian countries scored low. Because in countries like the United States and the UK, extroversion is often welcomed. In contrast, some East Asian countries, such as Japan and China, value qualities related to introversion, like modesty.

Different from the stereotype, research suggests they have unique skills and strengths. Introverts' deep thinking and focus can make their work more effective. The Harvard Grant Study shows that introverts are more likely to have fewer but deeper and more meaningful relationships.

It's often said that introverts do not make good leaders. However, studies show that introverted leaders can be just as excellent as their extroverted leaders. Introverts often do well in leadership roles that require careful listening, thoughtful decision-making. They encourage team members to take an active part in activities and often create a friendly environment to work closely with others.

It's important to tell the differences between introversion and shyness. Shyness is a fear of social activities, while introversion refers to how one recharges (休整)—by spending some time alone rather than having social interaction. Introverts can be highly social, especially in small talks. And this makes them form deep, lasting relationships.

Though different from extroverts, introverts have “superpowers” that are helpful to the society, workplaces, and communities. So, the next time you meet introverts, remember that behind their quiet behaviour there may be a world of deep thoughts, and powerful leadership ability.

1. People from \_\_\_\_\_ may score lower on extroversion.
 

A. China	B. the USA
C. Germany	D. the UK
2. We can infer from Paragraphs 3&4 that introverts \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. are afraid of social activities	B. can't be effective on their work
C. are good at listening and thinking	D. have difficulty working closely with people
3. What does the underlined word “this” refer to in Paragraph 5?
 

A. Staying alone.	B. Having social interaction.
C. Recharging.	D. Having small talks.
4. What is the writer's main purpose of writing the passage?
 

A. To encourage people to become introverts.
B. To remind us to have a proper opinion about introverts.

- C. To prove that introverts can do better than extroverts.  
D. To tell the differences between introverts and extroverts.

### 巅峰训练 3

#### 一、完形填空

(2024·南京玄武期末) Isaac Newton was born in Lincolnshire, England in 1643, where he grew up on a farm. When he was a boy, he made lots of brilliant inventions like a windmill to grind corn, a waterclock and a sundial. 1, Isaac didn't get brilliant marks at school.

When he was 18, Isaac went to study at Cambridge University. He was very interested in physics, mathematics and astronomy. But in 1665, the Great Plague, which was a terrible disease, spread in England, and Cambridge University had to close down. Isaac returned home to the 2.

Isaac continued studying and experimenting at home. One day he was drinking a cup of tea in the garden. He saw an apple fall from a tree. "Why do apples fall 3 instead of up?" From this, he formed the theory of gravity. Gravity is an invisible 4 which pulls objects towards the Earth and keeps the planets moving around the Sun.

Isaac was fascinated by 5. He discovered that white light is in fact made up of all the colours of the rainbow. Isaac also invented a special reflecting telescope, using mirrors. It was much more powerful than other telescopes.

Isaac made another very important 6, which he called his "Three Laws of Motion". These laws 7 how objects move. Isaac's laws are still used today for sending rockets into space.

Thanks to his brilliant inventions, Isaac earned a lot of money and became 8 and famous. During his lifetime, Isaac often argued with others because of his 9 temper. That's the reason why he had few friends and never got married.

Sir Isaac Newton 10 in 1727 at the age of 85. He was buried along with English kings and queens in Westminster Abbey in London. He was one of the greatest scientists and mathematicians that had ever lived.

- |                    |                 |                |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Moreover     | B. However      | C. Anyway      | D. Otherwise   |
| 2. A. city         | B. town         | C. farm        | D. school      |
| 3. A. under        | B. off          | C. below       | D. down        |
| 4. A. power        | B. force        | C. energy      | D. strength    |
| 5. A. light        | B. sound        | C. electricity | D. colour      |
| 6. A. invention    | B. introduction | C. discovery   | D. display     |
| 7. A. explain      | B. expect       | C. express     | D. experience  |
| 8. A. wealthy      | B. healthy      | C. careful     | D. careless    |
| 9. A. gentle       | B. sweet        | C. good        | D. bad         |
| 10. A. passed over | B. passed by    | C. passed down | D. passed away |

## 二、阅读理解

A(2024·苏州昆山一模)

“Am I an ‘I’ person or an ‘E’ person?” It is a popular topic among young people around China today. Many people are crazy about it so that they take a personality test named Myers-Briggs test to find out the answer.

Many people find the MBTI(Myers-Briggs Type Indicator) useful. It groups people into 16 types, which start with the letter “I” or “E”, such as “ESTJ” “ENFP” or more. “E” is short for “Extroversion” while “I” is for “Introversion”. “I’m an ‘E’ person. I should go to the party and make more friends.” “I’m an ‘I’ person. I’d like to work by myself. I could be a writer in the future.” They believe different types can help them make decisions for activities, jobs or even future plans more quickly.

But there are also problems. Some people take the test for a second time and get different results. Some people find it hard to answer some questions. “I like watching TV by myself. But I also enjoy playing with friends. Am I an ‘I’ or an ‘E’ person?”

When you take a personality test, you may think, “Oh, that’s me.” That’s because the descriptions are common. They can be used to describe many people. Research has found that over 50% of people got a different score when they retook the MBTI just five weeks later. “Personalities can change with time, and they are not black-or-white,” scientists say. You may be introverted now but become extroverted when you get older. Or, you can be both an “I” and an “E” person. Studies have also shown that the test is not real at telling people’s success in different jobs. So, don’t take it too seriously.

1. What is MBTI?

- A. A test about stress problems.
- B. A test with the same answer.
- C. A test about young people in China.
- D. A test for your personality type.

2. What do you probably like to do if you are an “E” person?

- A. To read books in the library in the free time.
- B. To cook simple meals at home on weekends.
- C. To watch movies with a pet dog on Friday night.
- D. To celebrate different festivals with different people.

3. What are the problems of the test?

- ①The test is too black-or-white.
- ②It costs much money to take the test.
- ③Some questions are difficult to answer.
- ④You need to take it many times to get the result.

A. ①②

B. ①③

C. ②③

D. ③④



3. What do you know about passion and purpose from the passage?
- A. Purpose usually comes before passion in jobs.  
B. Purpose is the key for people to lead a rich life.  
C. People make a smart plan with purpose and passion.  
D. People need purpose more than passion at hard times.
4. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To show how people can find their purpose in jobs.  
B. To explain why passion alone is not enough at work.  
C. To compare different ways of choosing jobs in modern times.  
D. To introduce the challenge of making good job choices in life.

### 巅峰训练 4

#### 一、完形填空

Many people argue that the brain is the most important organ in the body. It 1 what we think, what we feel, and what we do all day. 2, your brain is in charge of keeping your balance, helping you talk, and moving the muscles in your body. When you sleep, however, your brain is 3 from doing most of its daytime tasks. So what exactly does your brain do when you are asleep?

The brain 4 working and thinking all night long. If you have to make an important decision, some people might tell you to “sleep on it”. Your brain never shuts down, so it is always busy helping you process information. Sometimes you go to bed facing a difficult decision, you might wake up and know what you should do. This is 5 you worked some things out while you were asleep.

Your brain does a lot more than help you make decisions while you are asleep. It 6 uses that time to help you learn and remember information better. 7 sleep, the brain goes back over new information that you learned during the day. This information is moved from one area of the brain to another to form a long-lasting 8. So whenever you learn something new, it can be a good idea to get a good night's rest afterward. It might help you when you need to remember the information later.

When you're asleep, your brain can also clear out toxins that build up during the day. Toxins are dangerous chemicals that can harm your body. For example, toxins in the brain can 9 memory loss. When you sleep, your brain acts kind of like a dishwasher. At night, it fills with a liquid that cleans away these harmful toxins. That way, your brain can do all of its 10 tasks the next day. With all of the things that the brain does at night, it's no wonder that humans spend a third of their lives asleep.

- |                   |                |              |             |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. concludes   | B. controls    | C. confirms  | D. contacts |
| 2. A. For example | B. As a result | C. After all | D. In all   |
| 3. A. different   | B. tired       | C. free      | D. absent   |
| 4. A. keeps       | B. stops       | C. considers | D. allows   |

- |                  |               |             |              |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 5. A. why        | B. where      | C. when     | D. because   |
| 6. A. always     | B. especially | C. seldom   | D. also      |
| 7. A. Before     | B. During     | C. With     | D. After     |
| 8. A. decision   | B. value      | C. memory   | D. idea      |
| 9. A. lead to    | B. come from  | C. give out | D. insist on |
| 10. A. dangerous | B. important  | C. private  | D. missing   |

## 二、阅读理解

### A(2025·南京鼓楼期末)

Host: Welcome to today's chat show! We're excited to have Karen, a talented writer, here to share her writing journey with us. Hello, Karen. It's a pleasure to meet you. When and how did you get into writing?

Karen: I've been writing for as long as I can remember, starting with letters and my diary. I wrote down my feelings almost every day. But I really became hooked when I became a reporter for my school newspaper when I was in the third grade. I also remember writing a play called *The Silver Locket* in the sixth grade.

Host: What kind of training do you need to be a writer?

Karen: Many writers say the best way to improve writing is by living. I totally agree with that. I think good writers also need hard work, creative talent, and a little luck too. Writers are natural readers. Reading what others have written helps you not only enjoy good writing but also understand different writing styles. If you're serious about being a writer, it's also important when you have the chance, to take writing courses.

Host: What gives you ideas?

Karen: I get ideas all the time when I'm driving to the store, in a meeting, watching TV, cooking, or even relaxing on the beach!

Host: Do you write all at once or in fragments(片段)?

Karen: It all depends on what I'm writing. If I'm writing a nonfiction article that requires a lot of research and interviews, I do the research first, taking notes along the way. I organize my notes and then I start writing. I pay more attention to content than sentence structure, how it reads, or how long the piece is running. Making sure it reads well, catches the readers' attention, makes sense(言之有理), and is the right length will come later. I'll solve that when I begin editing and rewriting. And, believe me, editing and rewriting are worth taking time!

Host: ▲?

Karen: I have several books in mind, both fiction and nonfiction, but the first one—a children's picture book—is ready for publishing. I even entered it into a competition and it won a prize.

Host: ...

1. When did Karen really become “hooked” in writing?  
A. When she started writing letters.                      B. When she kept diaries every day.  
C. When she finished a play in the sixth grade.      D. When she wrote for the school newspaper.
2. According to Karen, what is the best training to be a writer?  
A. Reading a lot of books.                                  B. Taking writing courses.  
C. Getting life experiences.                                D. Writing as much as possible.
3. What can we learn from the interview?  
A. Karen puts great value on editing and rewriting.  
B. Karen has interviews first when writing nonfictions.  
C. Karen pays more attention to language than to content.  
D. Karen gets ideas from other writers’ works all the time.
4. Based on Karen’s answer, which question may be put in “ ▲ ”?  
A. What are your plans for future writing?  
B. Why did you enter the writing competition?  
C. What made you write a children’s picture book?  
D. How do you feel about publishing your first book?

**B(2025 · 北京西城二模)**

An interesting finding has been discovered from psychological research: introverts may manage the challenges of aging better. While extroverts have long been celebrated for their social butterfly abilities, it turns out that the introvert’s natural inclinations(倾向) may serve as a built-in buffer against some of aging’s most common challenges. The very qualities of introverts—preference for quieter environments, comfort with being alone, and deeper but fewer social connections—appear to match well with the natural development of the social world as they grow older.

The key lies in what is known as “positive disengagement”. Laura Carstensen, the founding director of Stanford’s Centre of Longevity, suggests that as people grow older, they naturally become more selective(有选择的) about their social interactions, preferring quality over quantity. The change that extroverts may feel uncomfortable with often comes more naturally to introverts.

Another interesting work by Helene Fung at the Chinese University of Hong Kong found that introverts experience less worry about the social changes accompanying aging. While extroverts may have trouble with the decreased energy for socializing, introverts often find that such changes match with pre-existing(已存在的) preferences.

Robert McCrae’s research at the National Institute on Aging supports this “introvert advantage”. His team’s findings show that introverts may deal with the big questions of aging better because they naturally think deeply about life. While extroverts might look for outside activities that can pull their attention away from aging-related worries, introverts’ natural inclinations to turn inward often result in better adjustment(调整) and acceptance of life’s changes.

The most convincing research comes from Klaus Rothermund, who studies how people manage emotions as they age. His work shows that introverts often develop better coping skills earlier in life. Such skills as the ability to think deeply about themselves and the ability to form one-on-one connections become increasingly valuable as they grow older. It's as if introverts have been unknowingly practicing for their elder years all along.

The meanings of the findings go beyond just research interest. Understanding how different personality types deal with change becomes increasingly important as people age.

For extroverts reading this, don't feel disappointed—awareness is half the job done, and many coping skills that come naturally to introverts can be learned and trained. And for introverts? You might want to add this to your list of quiet victories. Your personality may have prepared you for a more beautiful journey into your later years.

Sometimes, it seems that the tortoise doesn't just win the race. It may also enjoy the journey more.



- What does the word “buffer” in Paragraph 1 most probably mean?
  - Weakness.
  - Warning.
  - Monitor.
  - Protector.
- Which behavior probably matches Carstensen's findings?
  - Refusing to choose friends according to personality.
  - Spending less time alone to make time for social activities.
  - Staying away from relationships that are not worthwhile.
  - Joining in group discussions instead of thinking independently.
- What can we learn about introverts and extroverts as they age?
  - Introverts need to find ways to stop worrying about their age.
  - Extroverts can learn from introverts about ways to slow aging down.
  - Extroverts have the ability to deal with personal problems earlier in life.
  - Introverts' qualities better suit the natural changes of the social world.
- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
  - Introverts: a more popular personality
  - Introverts: practice to fight against aging
  - Introverts: feel better when getting older
  - Introverts: social advantages over extroverts

## 期末试卷精选

### 巅峰训练 1 2026 年南京市鼓楼区期末精选

#### 一、完形填空

Hi, I've been looking for a place to share this story which makes me happy whenever I think of it.

Fifteen years ago, I was working at a care home in a small town. We had an elderly gentleman, John, who was a WW II soldier. He was lovely but 1. His wife had passed away and he had no children. We did our best for him but he 2 to feel blue. He used to go for a walk in a nearby park every day.

One summer, he returned to the home, upset (心烦意乱的). He said a group of teenagers in hoods (兜帽) were in the park all the time and he found it 3. The teenagers were loud and he was afraid. He stopped going to the park. 4, he missed the walk too much.

On the day he returned, he said, "If I'm not back in an hour, come looking for me." He wasn't back in an hour. I gave it 10 more minutes, and then ran to find him. I thought he'd had a(n) 5.

When I reached the park, John was sitting on a bench with 4 teenagers around him, listening to every word John was saying. He was 6 and talking about WW II.

He returned to the home two hours later, overjoyed because he'd made new friends. John had even told them they frightened him. The teenagers 7 their hoods and said sorry.

Anyhow, nearly every day, John met them at the park. Finally, he started wearing a cap 8 autumn came. In winter, those kids came to the home once a week with snacks, and watched a war movie with John.

They called him Pops. For Christmas, they gave him a hoodie which John wore a lot later. John went from being lonely and sad to being happy. Even when he got very sick, those teenagers 9 visiting him until John passed away.

I think John 10 them but they had a big effect on John too. It is a genuine friendship that is really moving to witness and always warms my heart.

- |                  |              |             |              |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. impatient  | B. stressed  | C. lonely   | D. nervous   |
| 2. A. failed     | B. started   | C. refused  | D. continued |
| 3. A. surprising | B. boring    | C. tiring   | D. worrying  |
| 4. A. However    | B. Moreover  | C. Instead  | D. Otherwise |
| 5. A. meeting    | B. activity  | C. accident | D. trip      |
| 6. A. curious    | B. excited   | C. angry    | D. scared    |
| 7. A. took down  | B. took away | C. put up   | D. put on    |

8. A. since                      B. if                      C. when                      D. until  
 9. A. thought of                B. succeeded in            C. dreamed about        D. carried on  
 10. A. praised                    B. changed                C. encouraged              D. trusted

## 二、阅读理解

### A

There are many problems that young people have to face when we stop being children. At this age all feelings and emotions are very strong. All problems seem very important.

The first terrible thing is misunderstanding from the dearest people—parents. They do not understand why we need to buy things we want to buy, listen to this type of music or spend most of our spare time with our friends. We do not want to hurt their feelings but they should try to understand us.

The same misunderstanding we face sometimes comes from the side of the teachers. They think that youth is given for studying. But a person who only studies is dull(无趣的). Some teachers do not understand that youth is the time for us to learn about people and about ourselves, to play and to try things. They try to keep us away from all dangers in our lives. But teenagers need adults to take them seriously and give them a friendly hand, not a punishment.

▲ I think, young people need to have pocket money for buying books, pens, ice-cream and so on. But I do not think it is a good idea to ask parents to give me some money. If I find a part-time job, they will say it distracts(使分心) me from studies. If I ask for money, they say they spend too much on my school, clothes and other things.

Sometimes the problem of fashion appears. My parents try to buy me clothes to their taste. Sometimes that's all right, but sometimes I want something more fashionable, especially for summer. Then we can argue(争吵) for hours. It is interesting that in the question of clothes, my mother is on my side, but in the question of books and music, my father supports me.

Being young is not easy, but it is an important time to learn and grow. Problems like these may feel big now, but they also help us understand ourselves better. If we can talk with adults honestly, find good friends who support us, and be true to who we are, we will get through these years smoothly. Remember, all these experiences—the good and the hard—are preparing us for the future ahead.

- Which of the following sentences can be put in “ ▲ ”?
  - The problem of money is important as well.
  - A part-time job is another common problem.
  - It's hard for us to ask parents for some money.
  - Saving money is a necessary skill for the future.
- Which sentence would the writer keep in his diary?
  - I am too busy to take part-time jobs.
  - I like my parents to buy clothes for me.
  - I want to make more choices by myself.
  - I hope my teachers help me with my study.

3. How is the passage organized?
- A. Time order. B. Space order.  
 C. From specific to general. D. From general to specific.
4. What's the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To show youth is even better than adulthood.  
 B. To encourage teenagers to take on challenges.  
 C. To advise teenagers to face problems bravely.  
 D. To guide teenagers to deal with their daily needs.

**B**

What do you think causes the northern lights?

Many years ago, people who saw waves of colour dance across the sky at night were afraid. Some people made up stories to explain what today is known as the northern lights, or aurora borealis(北极光).

The sun gives off particles(粒子) filled with energy. Large groups of these particles travel together. They are called solar wind. They travel through space at hundreds of miles per second. Even at that speed, it still takes several days to reach Earth.

When the solar wind gets close to Earth, it moves toward the North Pole and the South Pole. These particles enter the atmosphere(大气层) near the poles. They run into gases in the atmosphere. The energy that is made in that crash creates lights. When lots of these crashes happen, northern lights can be seen from Earth. Northern lights are harmless, but they can be frightening if you don't know what they are.

As far as scientists can tell, the northern lights do not make any sounds that people can hear. However, if you live where the northern lights appear, you might notice problems with your radio or cell phone when the lights are strong, because the activity messes with the signals(信号) in the atmosphere.

The northern lights are amazing, especially the first time you see them. Even at the highest latitudes(纬度), the lowest part of the lights is about 60 miles above Earth. They can reach up to 600 miles into the atmosphere. Imagine what a light show you would see if you were an astronaut looking down on the northern lights from space.

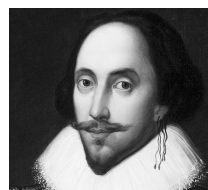
1. Where is this passage most likely from?
- A. A travel guide. B. A story book.  
 C. A news report. D. A science magazine.
2. How are the northern lights formed?
- A. Solar wind hits air gases. B. Sun sends out energy particles.  
 C. Particles travel fast in space. D. Particles move to Earth's poles.
3. What problem may the northern lights bring?
- A. They may use up energy high above Earth.

- B. They may cause trouble for cellphone signals.
  - C. They may harm the people living near the poles.
  - D. They may stop astronauts from seeing Earth clearly.
4. How does the writer organize the information in the passage?
- A. By comparing past and present views.
  - B. By describing problems and solutions.
  - C. By telling stories from different cultures.
  - D. By explaining causes and effects step by step.

## 巅峰训练 2 2026 年南京市玄武区期末精选

### 一、完形填空

Shakespeare is loved by people all over the world. His plays become important 1 in English literature. His works include humour and deep emotions. What makes his plays special is his natural way of 2 different feelings and ideas in deeply moving words.



The Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, a charity that cares for historical places connected to Shakespeare's life, provides educational materials about this great 3 for school kids. It holds a 4 event called Shakespeare Week to celebrate him. Last year's Shakespeare Week included activities like designing a poster and putting on a play. This year, it focused on female characters.

Children around the world study Shakespeare and his works in school, mostly for exams. For many modern English speakers, Shakespeare's 16th-century writing can be difficult. The 5 of Shakespeare Week is to give children a better experience with Shakespeare, starting 6 a young age.

In the last few years during Shakespeare Week, one of the best activities has been the Great Shakespeare Book Hunt. Each school receives a free children's Shakespeare book. On the first day of Shakespeare Week, these books are hidden 7 in the community. Children are encouraged to 8 books in places such as a supermarket or a park bench. Those who find a book are given 9 to read it first and then put it in a new place for someone else to find.

10 Shakespeare Week activities and events, children get to experience works of art. Organizers hope this will make a difference to their lives and encourage their love of Shakespeare for years to come.

- |                  |              |               |               |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. marks      | B. symbols   | C. records    | D. styles     |
| 2. A. expressing | B. spreading | C. developing | D. explaining |
| 3. A. actor      | B. player    | C. writer     | D. teacher    |
| 4. A. yearly     | B. monthly   | C. weekly     | D. daily      |
| 5. A. problem    | B. result    | C. cause      | D. purpose    |

6. A. in                                      B. on                                      C. at                                      D. for
7. A. anywhere                              B. somewhere                              C. nowhere                              D. everywhere
8. A. look at                                      B. look through                              C. look for                              D. look after
9. A. instructions                              B. actions                                      C. conclusions                              D. donations
10. A. Without                                      B. Through                                      C. Except                                      D. Before

## 二、阅读理解

### A

Long ago, in ancient China, there was a story about the invention of silk. People believed that silk was first invented by Leizu, the wife of the Yellow Emperor. Leizu learned how to make cocoons(蚕茧) into soft and strong cloth. This magical cloth became known as “silk”, and it was so valuable that it was called “China’s Gold”. Following kings’ orders, the Chinese kept the secret of making silk for centuries.

But then, something amazing happened during the Han Dynasty. The brave traveller Zhang Qian travelled west as far as Central Asia and brought silk there. As years passed by, silk became so important that the trade road from Europe to China got its name—the Silk Road.

The Silk Road became a busy highway for traders who carried things across deserts and mountains. From China, people sold silk and tea. In return, they received treasures such as spices, gold and silver from the West. At the very beginning, it was mainly about trade; then people began to share ideas, technologies and cultures. For example, Chinese inventions like papermaking were spread to the West, while new ideas about maths and science came to China.

Most importantly, the Silk Road helped different cultures learn from each other. Art, music and even language were shared along this ancient road. In places like the Dunhuang Grottoes in China, you can see how art pieces combined Eastern and Western things into something distinctive. It cannot be seen anywhere else.

The story of the Silk Road tells us how people from faraway lands could become friends through trade and shared ideas. Today, we remember the Silk Road as one of the greatest examples of cooperation and exchange in history. It shows us how important it is to learn about and respect each other’s traditions, and that different cultures can work together to create amazing things.

- Who invented silk in ancient China according to the story?
  - Zhang Qian.
  - Leizu.
  - The Yellow Emperor.
  - Traders from Central Asia.
- The phrase “China’s Gold” in Paragraph 1 is used to show that silk was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - used as gold
  - as valuable as gold
  - used to trade for gold
  - a type of gold found in China
- What was the Silk Road mainly used for at the very beginning?
  - Sharing ideas.
  - Spreading cultures.
  - Exchanging technologies.
  - Trading goods like silk and tea.

4. What does the underlined word “distinctive” mean?
- A. Special.                      B. Public.                      C. Popular.                      D. Strong.
5. What can we infer from the fact that art pieces in Dunhuang Grottoes combine Eastern and Western styles?
- A. Western art styles were better than Eastern ones.
- B. The Silk Road helped the mixing of different cultures.
- C. Dunhuang was the only place where East and West met.
- D. Artists from East and West worked together in Dunhuang.

## B

Imagine a place where the sun rises in October—and goes down in March. One day is six months of bright, but cold, sunlight. Fourteen million square miles of ice cover this land. This is Antarctica(南极洲), the coldest, emptiest place on earth. It's not the kind of place you dream of visiting—unless you are travel writer Andrew Evans.

Evans grew up reading about great explorers. His goal was to be a 21st-century explorer. One day he woke up at five o'clock in the morning with an idea. “That's it. I'll take a bus to Antarctica.” In addition, he planned to share the adventure with his followers on Twitter(推特). “I want to write the story as it is happening.” On New Year's Day, he set off from Washington, D. C. His journey of 10,000 miles(16,093 kilometres) began.

Evans travelled light. His cell phone was the most essential item. He needed his phone to send tweets to his followers and to update his blog on the internet. It was going to be a challenge to get cell service in all the countries. He also wasn't sure if he could get online everywhere. Luckily, his phone worked well, and he could usually connect to the internet. During the journey, he sent over 5,000 tweets to his 10,000 followers.

After three days on a bus travelling across the United States, Evans crossed into Mexico. Forty-eight hours and several buses later, he was in Guatemala. Here his journey slowed down. “Guatemalan buses are colourful and full of chickens,” he tweeted to his followers, but the roads were often rough. He was amazed that it only cost him \$6.50 to cross the whole country. “D. C. taxi drivers, please take note,” he tweeted. When he left Guatemala, he started to travel more quickly.

The last part of his journey was difficult and, at times, dangerous. It was the rainy season. Roads were muddy, especially in Bolivia. The buses often got stuck. “The driver made us all push the bus,” Evans explained. “I got very good at pushing.” On his last bus ride in Argentina, he faced his most frightening moment. The bus was on a ferry crossing the Strait of Magellan. There was a storm. Waves crashed over the side of the ferry and hit the bus. People were crying. They were terrified. “I'm about to die,” he tweeted. Luckily, the ferry, the bus, and Evans arrived safely.

Forty days after his journey began and 40 buses later, Evans stood in Tierra del Fuego. This is where South America ends. Only the ocean and Antarctica were ahead. He got on a boat. Two days

later, he achieved his dream. He arrived at Antarctica. "It's like being on another planet," he said. Like the explorers of the past, Evans made it to the end of the world. Unlike past explorers, he made it by bus, tweeting all the way.

- What makes Evans' journey to Antarctica different from traditional exploration?
  - He discovered a different route.
  - He used only airplanes for transport.
  - He continuously shared his trip online.
  - He travelled with a team of great explorers.
- Why did Evans mention "colourful buses full of chickens" in Guatemala in Paragraph 4?
  - To describe the special character of transport.
  - To show the cheap taxi service in this country.
  - To warn other travellers about dangerous animals.
  - To complain about uncomfortable travel conditions.
- Which statement is TRUE, according to the last two paragraphs?
  - The storm was so bad that Evans thought he might die.
  - When he got to Tierra del Fuego, he got on his last bus.
  - Pushing the bus in Bolivia was Evans' scariest moment.
  - The ferry across the Strait of Magellan took him all the way to Antarctica.
- How did Evans feel when he finally arrived in Antarctica?
  - Afraid.
  - Stressed.
  - Amazed.
  - Energetic.
- Which of the following sayings is suitable for describing Evans' unforgettable adventure?
  - A miss is as good as a mile.
  - It is never too old to learn.
  - Many hands make light work.
  - Where there is a will, there is a way.

### 巅峰训练 3 2026 年苏州市期末精选

#### 一、完形填空

Lisa worked with her mother in their vegetable garden every day to make a living. They sold the vegetables at the farmers' 1. Lisa made sure the plants were never too dry, so the vegetables would be healthy and 2 for the market. However, while caring for the vegetables, she often 3 they were beautiful flowers.

Lisa could only 4 growing flowers. Her mother didn't 5 her to grow any because she thought it wasn't practical. Only city people buy flowers, 6 no one in the poor village would waste money on something so silly.

One day, she saw Mrs Bradley, the only person who planted flowers in the village, pull up a weak plant and throw it away. Lisa quietly 7 the withered(枯萎的) plant and rushed home. She planted it as 8 as she could and took care of it in secret every day.

Time spent with the little plant made Lisa's long days not so 9. One morning, she was amazed