

省时高效得高分

江苏13大市

# 中考好卷速递

恩波教育研究中心 主编

# 模拟18套

暑期预习用 八升九

记诵基础知识，强化阅读训练

中考复习用 九年级

速递最新模拟，感知中考题型

## 英语

好解析就是好老师！

SE 东南大学出版社  
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

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模拟18套

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英语


好解析就是好老师!

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·南京·

选择题(共40分)

一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

请认真阅读下列各题,从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

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

- In Wanning, one-to-one surfing instructions \_\_\_\_\_ for beginner surfers in surfing clubs.
  - provide
  - provided
  - are provided
  - are providing
- Justin, we can join in the camping trip this weekend. —\_\_\_\_\_ good news! I am looking forward to it.
  - What
  - What a
  - How
  - How a
- \_\_\_\_\_ is it from the bus stop to South Hill? —About 3 miles.
  - How many
  - How much
  - How long
  - How far
- I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ we can take mobile phones with us. —Sure. The apps on the mobile phone can help us learn more about wildlife.
  - why
  - what
  - that
  - whether
- Justin, what about taking your binoculars? Birdwatching is fun. —\_\_\_\_\_.
  - Sounds great
  - Have fun
  - That's all right
  - That's not the case

二、完形填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Charlie entered the shop and laid a wet 50-pence on the counter. "One Wonka's Whipple-Scrumptious Fudgemallow Delight," he said, 16 how much he had loved the one he had on his birthday. The man behind the counter looked fat and well-fed. He reached behind him for the chocolate bar, and handed it to Charlie. Charlie 17 tore(撕) off the wrapper and couldn't wait to take a huge bite. Then he took another... and another... an oh, the joy of being able to eat large pieces of something sweet and solid into one's mouth! "You look like you wanted that one, sonny," the shopkeeper said 18. Charlie nodded, with his mouth full of chocolate. The shopkeeper put Charlie's 19 on the counter. "Take it easy," he said. "It'll give you stomachache if you eat it like that without chewing." Charlie went on with the chocolate. And in less than half a minute, the whole thing had 20 down his throat. He was quite out of breath, 21 he felt extraordinarily happy. He reached out to take the change but stopped.

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

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

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

Charlie's heart stood still.

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

- remembering
  - forgetting
  - impressing
  - discovering
- simply
  - quietly
  - slowly
  - quickly
- rudely
  - angrily
  - pleasantly
  - impatiently
- gold
  - change
  - ticket
  - chocolate
- jumped
  - turned
  - broken
  - disappeared
- so
  - though
  - but
  - unless
- one
  - two
  - three
  - many
- above
  - over
  - beside
  - behind
- gave
  - held
  - picked
  - turned
- miss
  - believe
  - spread
  - regret

三、阅读理解(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

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

A

**Kids, we want to hear your voices!**

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

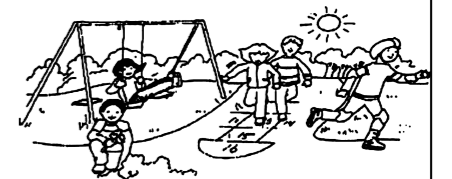
The city's Planning Board is holding a meeting on March 3 to discuss part one of the City Development Project. The board needs your ideas to help design the new park.

Brookview Town Hall Meeting

March 3 at 6:30 p. m.

Community Centre, 702 Main Street

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



26. Where is the passage most probably taken from?
- A. A storybook.                      B. A book review.  
C. A newspaper.                      D. A science magazine.
27. Which words from the passage are used to encourage readers to share their ideas?
- A. *let your voice be heard*        B. *hold a meeting on March 3*  
C. *discuss part one*                D. *visit the city's website*
28. What's the purpose of the passage?
- A. To use the new park for in-line skating.  
B. To invite suggestions on the new park.  
C. To choose a giant slide for the new park.  
D. To recommend the new park to visitors.

**B**

The city of Brookview invites families who live in the city to attend a meeting with the Planning Board to talk about the City Development Project. The meeting will be held on March 3, at 6:30 in the evening, at the Community Centre.

Last year the board asked people to fill out a survey with questions about how it could improve the community. Next, the board made a plan based on the survey results. One part of the plan is to build a new park in downtown Brookview.

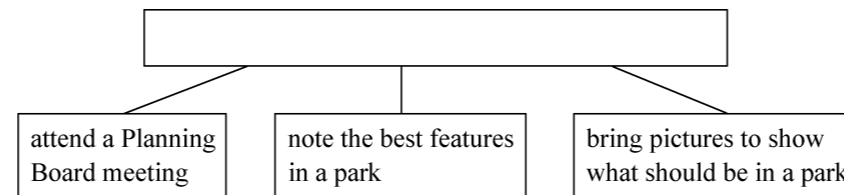
At the March 3 meeting, the board wants to hear from the children of Brookview. Children will have the chance to tell what they would like to see in the new park. The board will display pictures of parks in other cities. Children will be asked to study the pictures and note the features of the parks they like best, such as bike trails, playgrounds, and picnic tables. Children can also bring their own pictures to show what they would like in the park.

After the meeting, the board will use the children's feedback(反馈) to make three plans for the new park. In May, there will be a second meeting where people can vote for the plan they like the best. Their votes will decide which park will be built. It will be a year before the new park is ready for use. The city is planning a ceremony in the new park next May.

The city will continue to hold meetings to **foster** community involvement and to tell people about the park and its progress. The next part of the plan is to resurface streets and add sidewalks and crosswalks around the park to make it easier for people to visit shops

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

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



- A. Brookview has Planning Board help plan for the city's future  
B. Brookview has children help design the new community park  
C. People in Brookview tell Planning Board how to improve community  
D. People in Brookview have power to make Planning Board do what they want

30. What does the underlined word "**foster**" in the passage mean?

- A. Fight.                                      B. Accept.  
C. Understand.                              D. Encourage.

31. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The city of Brookview respects people's opinions.  
B. The city of Brookview has no idea about the new park.  
C. Three plans about the new park will be carried out soon.  
D. Children's ideas for the community are better than adults'.

**C**

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

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

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

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

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

32. Who told lies in the story?

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

33. Which of the following best describes Marlowe?

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

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

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

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

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

**D**

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

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



wind current.

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. Why do most plants disperse seeds?

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

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

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

38. What does "a squirrel is nature's gardener" probably mean?

- A. Squirrels are born gardeners in nature.
- B. Squirrels can help people take care of gardens.
- C. Squirrels like planting acorns instead of eating them.
- D. Squirrels help disperse seeds because they forget where to find seeds.

39. Which method of seed dispersal is clearly good for both a plant and an animal?

- A. A coconut seed floats to another continent.
- B. Milkweed and dandelion seeds are dispersed by the wind.
- C. A squirrel buries an acorn but does not come back to dig it up.
- D. An animal eats a fruit and the seeds are taken away to another place.

40. Which of the following sentences from the passage is an opinion?

- A. Seed dispersal is an interesting topic of study.
- B. Fire is a less common method of seed dispersal.
- C. Wind, water, animals and even fire help scatter plant seeds.
- D. Some plants, such as dandelions, have seeds that are small and light.

### 非选择题(共 50 分)

四、填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

A) 请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词,使短文意思完整正确。

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

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

B) 请根据短文意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

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

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

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

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

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

happiness special a symbol of latest fits me very well

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Susan: Sounds nice. Can I try it on?

Shopkeeper: Of course.

Susan: Wow, it 55.

Shopkeeper: You look beautiful in this blue one.

Susan: Thank you. How much does it cost?

Shopkeeper: Three hundred *yuan*.

Susan: I'll take it.

五、阅读填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

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

注意:56-63 题每个空格只填 1 个单词;64-65 题词数不限。

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

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

"Give us rice!" the people begged.

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

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

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

Rani took all the rice to the raja.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

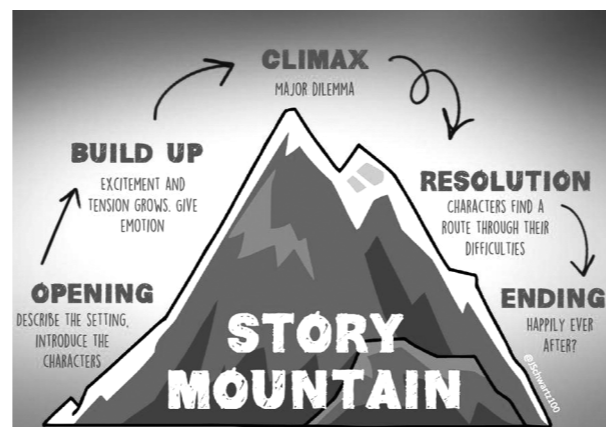
“I promise,” said the raja. And from then on, the raja was truly good, as a raja should be.

**Characters:** The raja, rice farmers and Rani

**Setting:** In 56

(续表)

**Plot:**



◆ **Opening**

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

◆ **Build-up**

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

◆ **Climax**

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

◆ **Resolution**

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

◆ 63

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

**Follow-up:**

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

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

B) 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词。

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

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

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

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

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

“What should we plant?” Mum asked.

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

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

Maybe this garden would grow a new understanding between us.

六、书面表达(满分 15 分)

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

**IDEAS NEEDED**

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

注意:

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

I am Li Hua from Class 1, Grade 9.

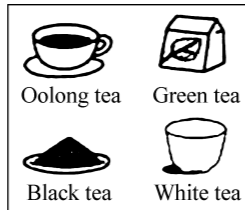
I hope my idea can be considered. Thanks.

## 选择题(共40分)

## 一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

请认真阅读下列各题,从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

1. Tea has a long history. The picture on the right shows us the \_\_\_\_\_ of tea.
- A. tastes                      B. types  
C. qualities                    D. materials
2. Purple Mountain and Xuanwu Lake are famous \_\_\_\_\_ their attractive views.
- A. as            B. to            C. for            D. with
3. There are many Chinese parasol trees(梧桐树) on \_\_\_\_\_ side of Lingyuan Road.
- A. all            B. both            C. each            D. every
4. It's \_\_\_\_\_ of you to make too much noise when your classmates are resting at noon.
- A. fearless    B. helpless    C. hopeless    D. thoughtless
5. To make DeepSeek work perfectly, you need to give it some clear \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. introductions B. inventions    C. instructions D. instruments
6. Over the past three years, you \_\_\_\_\_ your abilities and become a better yourself.
- A. develop                      B. will develop  
C. have developed              D. are developing
7. Plants \_\_\_\_\_ food for most animals, even if animals don't eat plants directly.
- A. find out    B. serve as    C. deal with    D. lead to
8. Millie decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the broken mobile phone repaired rather than buy a new one.
- A. keep            B. make            C. have            D. let
9. Being a teenager is a time when we're exploring \_\_\_\_\_ we are and wanting others to like us.
- A. who            B. how            C. when            D. why
10. \_\_\_\_\_ China gets better at inventing new things and doing scientific research, it helps the country grow and improve in many



ways.

- A. As            B. Until            C. Unless            D. Though
11. In order to build a beautiful China and make the nation even greener, bad habits like wasting water should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. avoid            B. be avoided    C. cancel            D. be cancelled
12. —Jack practised a lot for the speech competition.  
—That was why he spoke so \_\_\_\_\_ and won the first prize.
- A. closely            B. quickly            C. smoothly            D. silently
13. China and the European Union will work together \_\_\_\_\_ the SMILE satellite into space in order to gain a deeper understanding of the Sun-Earth relation.
- A. to send            B. send            C. sending            D. sent
14. The idiom “one leaf knows autumn” tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. why leaves fall in autumn  
B. what colour the leaves are in autumn  
C. that one leaf marks the harvest of autumn  
D. that a falling leaf suggests the arrival of autumn
15. —How is Daniel going this term?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, I guess. He seems to be in a good mood.
- A. No problem                      B. Never mind  
C. That's all right                    D. Everything goes well

## 二、完形填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

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

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

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

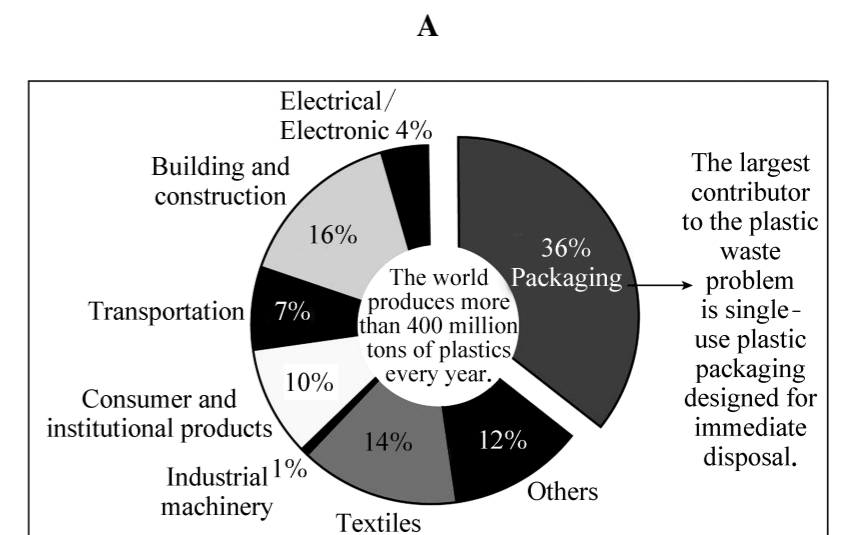
them. Meetings are often held 22 in the day, so people can get in a good twenty minutes or more of laughing before they head off for work. Once there, members believe, they concentrate(集中心思) better and are more 23.

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

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

## 三、阅读理解(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

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



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

27. What might be the purpose of the poster?

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

### B

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now that the competition has ended, both children have returned

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

28. What’s special about Song and Fu’s performance at the Juste Debut 2025 Finals?

- A. They designed Tai Chi on their own.
- B. They showed smooth moves on the stage.
- C. They used storm scenes in their street dance.
- D. They mixed Chinese martial arts with moves.

29. How did the two dancers achieve their smooth teamwork on stage?

- A. With the help of a professional designer.
- B. Through years of dance training and practice.
- C. By learning from famous international dancers.
- D. By attending the same school and practising together daily.

30. What does the text show about Fu’s practice?

- A. He prefers outdoor practice spaces.
- B. He trains alone with skilled coaches.
- C. He dances on weekends to focus on schoolwork.
- D. He practises in his dance studio for over two hours nightly.

31. According to the text, what future plans do the dancers have?

- A. To show traditional Chinese cultural elements.
- B. To become dance judges instead of performers.
- C. To stop dancing and return to their school lives.
- D. To compete only in national-level competitions.

### C

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

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

years to a person’s life.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### D

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

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

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

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

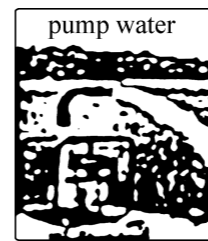
Pajaro Valley farmers draw their water from an underground aquifer(含水层). The trouble is that they have been pumping water out of the aquifer faster than it can be replaced by rainfall, and the drought has made things even worse. Many farmers are wondering whether they can switch to crops that use less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

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

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

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

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



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

#### 非选择题(共 50 分)

#### 四、填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

A) 请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词,使句子意思完整正确。

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

B) 根据句子意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

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

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

improving shown was made special future

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

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

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

五、阅读填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

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

**A Reader's Brain is Different**

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

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

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

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

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

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



<u>56</u> information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few young people enjoy reading in the UK.</li> <li>• 1/4 of people aged 16 - 24 don't have the <u>57</u> of regular reading.</li> </ul>
A study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is <u>58</u> on open-source data from over 1000 people.</li> <li>• It studies the influence of reading on the <u>59</u> structure.</li> </ul>
Findings	<p>There're <u>60</u> lying in two parts of the brain's left temporal lobe.</p> <p>The temporal pole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It lies in the front part of the lobe.</li> <li>• It helps connect and sort information.</li> <li>• Skilled <u>61</u> have a thinner left temporal pole.</li> </ul> <p>The Heschl's gyrus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It lies on the upper part of the lobe.</li> <li>• The auditory cortex in this part deals with sounds.</li> <li>• Though it isn't <u>62</u> noticed, the auditory cortex helps children's reading development.</li> <li>• People with a thicker auditory cortex do <u>63</u> in reading.</li> </ul>
Your understanding	<p>Who does the underlined word "you" in Paragraph 5 refer to?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>64</u></p> <hr/> <p>What is the purpose of the writing?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>65</u></p>

B) 根据短文内容及首字母提示,填写所缺单词。

When is enough enough?

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

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

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

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

六、书面表达(满分 15 分)

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



In your writing, the followings should be included:

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

注意:

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

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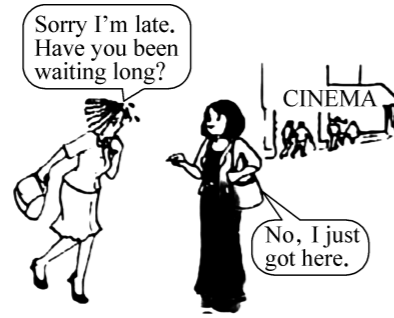
## 选择题(共40分)

## 一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

请认真阅读下列各题,从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

1. What can we learn from the picture on the right?

- A. The woman on the left arrived on time.  
B. They are meeting in front of a restaurant.  
C. They watched a movie together just now.  
D. The woman on the right didn't wait long.



2. Weight control isn't \_\_\_\_\_ about weight loss but also about improving health and reducing the risk of diseases.

- A. simply B. smoothly C. carefully D. correctly

3. During the Chinese New Year holiday, a Chinese company DeepSeek \_\_\_\_\_ the world's thoughts of AI in a new way by starting a large model.

- A. shut B. shone C. shaped D. shouted

4. The Shenzhou-19 astronaut Cai Xuzhe \_\_\_\_\_ his fifth spacewalk outside the Tiangong space station on 21 March.

- A. broke out B. worked out C. turned out D. carried out

5. As a young hero, Ne Zha proved \_\_\_\_\_ smart and brave in the fight against all the bad things.

- A. he B. him C. his D. himself

6. —Well done! You won yesterday's English speech competition.

—Thank you. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot for it.

- A. practised B. will practise  
C. have practised D. am practising

7. —Lucy, what type of book would you like to read?

—I'll choose cooking because it's fun and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. natural B. hopeful C. similar D. practical

8. In Germany, you'd better not send gifts before someone's birthday \_\_\_\_\_ early gifts are seen as bad luck.

- A. since B. until C. unless D. though

9. —Have you heard of the latest news about China's Chang'e-6?

—Yes. Scientists announced the new \_\_\_\_\_ of their research.

- A. result B. reason C. review D. reward

10. As an actress, she thinks every role is like a friend of hers. She enjoys going \_\_\_\_\_ their minds and feeling their feelings.

- A. above B. below C. inside D. outside

11. —People in Nanjing are working together to make the city more beautiful.

—That's it. \_\_\_\_\_.

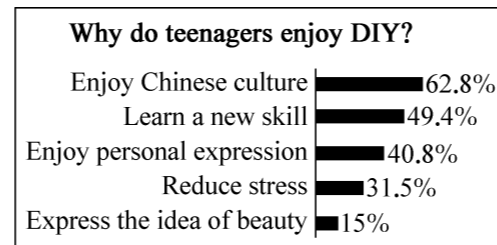
- A. Every dog has its day  
B. Many hands make light work  
C. The early bird catches the worm  
D. Put all your eggs in one basket

12. —Do you remember the robots' dance at this year's Spring Festival Gala?

—Yes, that's really amazing. And I wondered \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. why could they move so easily  
B. what exactly made them so smart  
C. if they can hear the music just like us  
D. that they could do more difficult tasks

13. The chart shows us that \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. DIY can help most teenagers reduce stress  
B. very few teenagers do DIY to learn a new skill  
C. teenagers enjoy doing DIY for the same reason  
D. DIY about Chinese culture is the most popular

14. Kunqu \_\_\_\_\_ in Jiangsu Province is one of China's oldest forms of opera and known for its pleasant singing.

- A. create B. created C. creating D. to create

15. —Would you please help me solve the problem?

—\_\_\_\_\_ . That's what true friends really mean.

- A. With pleasure B. Believe it or not  
C. It doesn't matter D. Don't mention it

## 二、完形填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

On 23 February 2025, a special game took place in Shanghai for autistic(患自闭症的) children, who are sometimes called “children of the stars” in China.

15 families with autistic children 16 in Shanghai for a special floor hockey(曲棍球) match. 40 volunteers around the world also took part in it. With the help of hockey coaches, the children took an active part in the game. 17 the event was about more than just hockey—it was about creating a space where autistic children felt included and understood.

Wang Ziqing, a 16-year-old volunteer from Shanghai, told people her story with a young autistic boy. To her 18, the boy showed great intellectual abilities and creative ideas. “Spending time with autistic children makes me realize they are smarter than we thought. Sometimes their parents 19 too much. I think these kids have already done an amazing job,” she said.

Although none of the international volunteers spoke much Chinese, they communicated with the children 20. It proves that some things such as smiles and love can go 21 language. “This experience teaches me the importance of respecting everyone, no matter who they are or how they look,” a 19-year-old volunteer from Nicaragua said.

The 22 of this event is quite deep. Volunteers noticed a complete change in the children. They seemed 23 at first, but they became comfortable and happy after playing. Moreover, Muller, a 23-year-old volunteer from Italy, said she was excited to feel like a kid again. “Sometimes we get too 24 in life, but it's important to remember that inside, we're still kids who like to play. That was a really fun moment for me,” she said.

Not everyone has a chance to volunteer, but our efforts really matter by 25 more kindness. Just as the saying goes, “Roses given, good smell in hand.”



16. A. lived B. landed C. gathered D. graduated  
 17. A. So B. Or C. But D. Nor  
 18. A. heart B. shame C. sadness D. surprise  
 19. A. worry B. laugh C. refuse D. depend  
 20. A. nearly B. hardly C. loudly D. easily  
 21. A. after B. around C. through D. beyond  
 22. A. progress B. influence C. conclusion D. possibility  
 23. A. shy B. tired C. angry D. active  
 24. A. scared B. curious C. serious D. careless  
 25. A. selling B. showing C. receiving D. recording


三、阅读理解(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

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

A

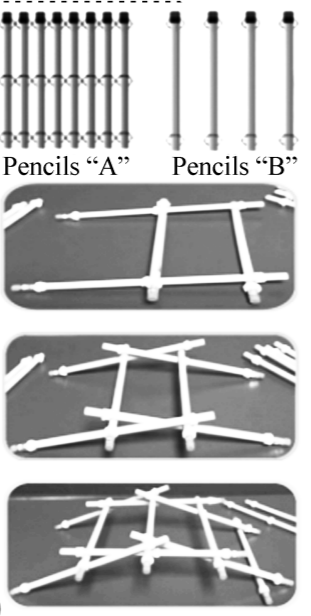
**Build a Da Vinci Bridge**

The bridge was designed by Leonardo da Vinci around 1480. It could be moved easily and built quickly without using any tools. The strength of the bridge lies in its structure(结构) which gets stronger as you add weight on it because it spreads out the weight equally.



**What you need** •12 pencils •32 rubber bands(橡皮筋) •a helper

- Put 3 rubber bands around each of the 8 pencils "A". Then put 2 bands around each of the 4 pencils "B".
- Put 2 pencils "A" in a left-to-right direction. Then put a pencil "B" on the 2 pencils. Make sure it is in the center.
- Put another pencil "B" under the right ends of the two pencils "A".
- Carefully put 2 more pencils "A" under the right pencil and over the left pencil. This step is difficult so you may need someone to help you.
- Repeat steps 3 and 4 until you have used all of your pencils. Then you have a bridge!



26. Why is the Da Vinci bridge so strong?  
 A. There are enough rubber bands.  
 B. It doesn't need any tools to create.  
 C. It could be moved easily and built quickly.  
 D. The structure spreads out the weight equally.
27. How many rubber bands are needed in all to put around 4 pencils "B"?  
 A. 4 B. 8 C. 24 D. 32

28. Why do we need a helper when making the Da Vinci bridge?  
 A. We have to repeat steps 3 and 4.  
 B. There are 12 pencils and 32 rubber bands.  
 C. It's difficult to complete Step 4 on our own.  
 D. We need to move pencils "B" under pencils "A".

B

Do you like to make different voices? That's what voice actors do in movies and on TV shows or radio shows. As a voice actor, Eric Bauza voices two characters—Daffy Duck and Porky Pig. Here is an interview with Bauza.

**Reporter:** Have you always been interested in voice acting?

**Bauza:** In fact, I didn't even think that doing voices for cartoons could be a real career. As I was interested in watching cartoons at first, I recorded my favorites on tape. While watching, I would stop the show and copy(抄写) what was on the screen with a pencil and a notebook. In college, I studied radio, television and film production. What I loved most, out of those three, was radio: using voices in making and sending out programmes.

**Reporter:** What makes voice acting different from other types of acting?

**Bauza:** You're still acting, even though it's about doing silly cartoon voices sometimes. You still have to make the people care for these characters. The directors, the writers, the producers—they depend on the voice actors to express real feelings.

**Reporter:** What advice would you like to give to future voice actors?

**Bauza:** Read lots. Actors must remember what they have to say. But voice actors are lucky, because we can read the script there. But even that can also bring a challenge, because you have to make these characters sound natural. The more you read, the better you can understand the characters. If you have difficulty in making a voice, don't worry. Sometimes it's not bad to fail. In this way, you can learn how to pick yourself up and start all over again. If you have a hobby or something that you want to turn into a career, never give up.

29. What did Bauza love to study most in college?  
 A. Acting. B. Radio.  
 C. Television. D. Film production.
30. Why does Bauza think voice actors need to read more?  
 A. Because voice actors have the script when they are acting.  
 B. Because it's difficult for voice actors to make some voices.

- C. Because making characters sound natural can be a challenge.  
 D. Because voice actors should remember the script before acting.
31. Which part of a magazine is the passage probably from?  
 A. Career. B. Custom. C. Fashion. D. Science.

C

You may disagree with your friends or family members in some cases. While disagreements can be uncomfortable, there are some steps you can take to make conversations more polite and meaningful.

**Listen to their side**

Even if you don't share someone's point of view, you can still listen to what they want to say. Show that you're paying attention by listening carefully without stopping them. Keep eye contact, nod and move your body towards the person you are listening to. Another way to show that you're listening is by asking questions or repeating what they have said. You can start by saying, "OK. If I understand you, you are saying..."

**Try respectful language**

When someone has an opinion you don't agree with, it can be easy to dismiss(摒弃) it. Some people refute(驳斥) others' opinions by attacking or making fun of them. Here are some ways for you to express opinions with respect. Don't use rude words like "stupid". Stay calm and start with "I" instead of "You". For example, you might say "I feel" or "I see this in another way". Also make sure you will not use "We" language, even if you know others in your group agree with you.



An opinion with feelings is weak. If you have a strong opinion, you can make a better case for it with facts. Facts are not based on personal feelings or guesses; they are true statements. Say what you would like to say in a calm voice and make sure your facts are from sources(来源) that can be trusted. If you are stopped, gently remind the person that you gave them a turn to speak and now you would like to speak. Then give the person a chance to reply.

**Find common(共同的) ground**

You may find that you can't change others' minds, and they may not change yours. Still, look for points you agree on. You may also gain a better understanding of each other's opinion. In the end, it's worth the effort because healthy communication builds strong relationships with others.

32. What does the writer mainly explain in Paragraph 2?

- A. Why do you need to listen to others' side?  
 B. How can you show that you are listening?



C. What can you say to express your understanding?

D. When do you ask questions or repeat others' words?

33. What way does the writer use to connect the ideas in Paragraph 3?

A. Showing sequence.

B. Giving examples.

C. Presenting numbers.

D. Describing cause and effect.

34. Which of the following is the most suitable for ▲?

A. Use facts instead

B. Say in a calm voice

C. Share better feelings

D. Give others a chance

35. Which sentence is TRUE according to the passage?

A. If you can't change others' minds, you can change yours.

B. If you're stopped, you need to give others a turn to speak.

C. To better understand others, looking for common views is necessary.

D. To have healthy communication, building strong relationships is important.

#### D

To get a better idea of how far bees usually travel, researchers at Penn State worked to develop a way to follow bees. Bees are usually studied in a lab or near one. But the researchers wanted to develop a system that could work anywhere and be used by anyone.



Researchers worked with engineers to create "AprilTags", which are similar to QR codes(二维码). These codes are easy for cameras to find and read, even when the light isn't good. They are smaller than a coin, and can be stuck on the back of bees without causing any harm.

But sticking thousands of "AprilTags" was a lot of work. The researchers mainly studied young bees, tagging(贴标签) 600 of them every two weeks. Over the spring and summer, the researchers tagged over 32,000 bees spread across six different hives(蜂箱). By putting a camera powered by the sun and a tiny computer above the door to each hive, the researchers could follow the tagged bees. **They** could show when each bee left the hive and when it returned.

The new system gave the researchers a lot of information about the bees' flying. They found that most trips outside the hive took between one and four minutes. The researchers thought these short trips were used for quick jobs like checking the weather. Even longer trips were shorter than 20 minutes. But about 34% of the bees took trips that

lasted longer than two hours. The researchers said this could show that the bees were making longer trips to collect food. The researchers noticed that the bees spent more time out collecting when there were fewer flowers around.

Researchers know that bees use a special "dance" to communicate with each other about where to collect food. Now the researchers want to see how their new findings match up with the special dance. They plan to teach beekeepers and other researchers how to use their system.

36. What are the advantages of "AprilTags" according to the passage?

①Easy to read. ②Safe to bees. ③Cheap to buy. ④Small in size. ⑤Shiny in the dark.

A. ①②③

B. ①②④

C. ①③⑤

D. ②④⑤

37. What does "They" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A. The researchers.

B. The tagged bees.

C. Six different hives.

D. Cameras and computers.

38. What can we infer(推断) from the passage?

A. Bees change their flying time according to the environment.

B. Short trips were used for dangerous jobs like checking weather.

C. About 66% of the bees took short trips between 1 and 4 minutes.

D. Young bees were chosen because they use the special dance better.

39. What will the researchers do next with their new findings?

A. Tag more young bees every two weeks.

B. Study how bees communicate with each other.

C. Compare the special "dance" with their findings.

D. Teach beekeepers how to take better care of bees.

40. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Following Young Bees with Cameras

B. Creating New Codes with Computers

C. Exploring Bees' Flying with "AprilTags"

D. Helping Beekeepers with New Technology

#### 非选择题(共50分)

四、填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

A)请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词,使句子意思完整正确。

41. Yingge Dance is a \_\_\_\_\_ (传统的) folk art in South-east China.

42. Dancers usually wear special masks and spin heavy wooden \_\_\_\_\_ (棍;棒).

43. Men with much experience often lead the dance, moving fast with

burning wood, \_\_\_\_\_ (然而) others hold flags or umbrellas.

44. It was believed to have the power to drive the evil spirits \_\_\_\_\_ (离开).

45. The exciting dance always \_\_\_\_\_ (使……满意) the people, leaving them with big smiles and loud screaming.

B)请根据句子意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

46. Today, Yingge Dance \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of as an important cultural treasure in our country.

47. Local schools teach students \_\_\_\_\_ (practise) Yingge Dance during the morning exercises.

48. Young people add some bright lights and loud music to make the dance show much \_\_\_\_\_ (exciting).

49. This dance doesn't just bring people \_\_\_\_\_ (happy), but it also passes on courage and teamwork.

50. Join the fun and you may feel as brave as those \_\_\_\_\_ (hero) in the stories!

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

注意:每个单词或短语只能用一次,有一个单词或短语是多余的。

trust gifts out of difficulty instead of make a difference

Have you ever wanted to know why some of your classmates learn harder and never give up easily? The answer lies in the Pygmalion Effect—a special mind power that turns people's thoughts into real-life changes. It is said that once a man named Pygmalion made a sculpture of a woman 51 a stone. He strongly believed that the woman would come to life and become his wife. His dream did come true at last! This tale explains how hopes influence results—if you 52 your ability, you can work harder to achieve success. For example, in a study, a teacher told some non-top students that they had 53 for Maths and Science. By the end of the term, those students' test scores improved a lot because of the teacher's strong trust. Similarly, encouragements in our daily life also 54. "You're a great teammate!" or "You can do this!" will push you to try harder. Remember that your mind is like a garden. Plant "I can try" 55 "I can't". Water it with efforts and over time, just as Pygmalion's strong wish brought the stone to be alive, your efforts will grow into something beautiful.

五、阅读填空(共 19 小题;56—63, 65—74 题每小题 1 分, 64 题 2 分; 满分 20 分)

A) 请认真阅读下列短文, 根据所读内容在文章后的空格里填入最恰当的内容。

注意: 56—62 题每个空格只填 1 个单词, 63 题不超过 5 个单词, 64 题字数不限。

How do your classmates stay calm during exams? Why can they fix group work problems quickly or solve fights with friends? The secret isn't being "born smart"—they ask themselves simple questions like, "What should I do next?" or "Is there a better way?" This skill is called "metacognition".

**Understanding metacognition**

Metacognition means "thinking about how you think". Imagine it as a map for your brain—it helps you see your learning path clearly. Scientist John Flavell said, "It's like knowing what you know and what you don't know." People who use metacognition well break a big task into small ones(plan), find mistakes quickly(check), try new ways if something doesn't work (fix) and use what worked before in new situations(learn). In this way, people can work out problems faster with less trouble and effort.

**Real-life examples of metacognition**

Preparing for exams. Tom breaks his study into two parts—30 minutes for notes and 10 minutes for his problems. Later, he asks, "Can I explain this to my classmates?" If not, he marks difficult parts or watches short videos to help himself learn faster.

Working in a group. Lisa divides tasks into "research" and "writing" and then sets weekly Friday meetings. When a member is absent, she calmly gives the tasks to others and uses the group chat to share their work. In this way, the project can be finished on time.

Managing moods. When a friend suddenly changes the outing plan, Mike stops for a moment, takes a deep breath and asks himself, "Am I angry because of this?" He then sends WeChat messages to his friend, "Can we meet another day?" This calm way of dealing with his awful feelings is a better choice.

**Practising metacognition**

When you're working, ask yourself questions like, "What should I do now?", "Is this helpful?" or "Is there a better way?" Write down good ideas in a notebook, or try to explain them out. If you can't

explain them clearly, go back and review the parts you don't understand. When you're trapped, think: "How will someone else solve this?" Maybe they will research first, break the task into small ones or ask for others' help. Try to do what they do!

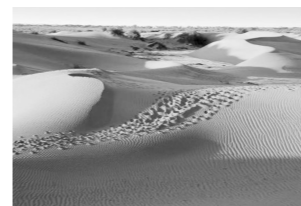
**Why it matters**

Metacognition turns "not understanding" into "clear understanding". Whether solving maths problems or facing daily challenges, paying attention to how you think helps you make better decisions. Remember: The best learners don't just work hard, but also use metacognition to work smarter.

<b>About Metacognition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It works as a mind map to deal with the problems instead of a <u>56</u> skill.</li> <li>It helps people work faster and more <u>57</u>.</li> </ul>
<b>Examples</b>	<p><b>Preparing for exams</b> Tom goes over what he learned <u>58</u> he explains ideas to others.</p> <p><b>Working in a group</b> Lisa <u>59</u> in completing the project on time by working closely with the team.</p> <p><b>Managing moods</b> Mike sends messages <u>60</u> to his friend to keep their friendship.</p>
<b>How it works</b>	When people have trouble solving problems, others' thoughts or experience should be <u>61</u> .
<b>Why it matters</b>	It helps <u>62</u> things more clearly and make better decisions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What steps should people take to solve problems with metacognition? <u>63</u></li> <li>What can you learn from the passage to improve yourself? <u>64</u></li> </ul>

B) 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词。

In North-west China lies the Taklamakan Desert—a huge golden sand sea covering 337,000 square kilometers. For centuries, the desert spread s 65, eating up fields and houses. Its strong winds covered villages with sand and f 66 farmers to leave their homelands. Now, local farmers and workers are planting a "green wall"—thousands of kilometers of trees, bushes and grass, to s 67 the desert growing. These plants act like glue, keeping the sand in place. This sand-fixing planting is turning the desert into a green wall. Rows of the green wall have now prevented 70% of moving sand in some areas. Farmers



e 68 grow wheat and fruit behind the green wall, bravely fighting the desert's terrible living conditions.

Workers use smart m 69 to fight the desert. For example, drones(无人机) fly over remote places, dropping seeds(种子) and carrying water to help plants grow. Moreover, electronic tools under the ground check how w 70 the soil is all the time, like doctors keeping records of patients' health. When it's time to water, they send messages to farmers' phones. At the same time, underground pipes transport water carefully to a 71 waste. These technologies provide a high level of service for all the farmers.

The green wall also b 72 life back. Birds return to their homes among the plants. Small animals like rabbits and insects find cover in the growing green spaces. China plans to build this wall across the whole of the Taklamakan. If it is s 73, other desert countries may learn from it. Each seed planted becomes a brave fighter in the quiet war against the sand. Where nothing grew before, h 74 grows like a seed—a living wall whispers, "This land will survive."

六、书面表达(满分 15 分)

人工智能(AI)正多方面影响着人们的学习与生活。请根据校刊的征稿要求, 写一篇英语短文。

Everyone feels excited about China's rapid AI development. We would like you to say something about AI:

- the ways that AI helps people(choose at least two)
- one example that you have known or experienced
- your opinions about using AI

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Learning:

- learning apps
- online teachers

Problem(s)?

Transport:

- self-driving cars
- smart traffic lights

Housework:

- cleaning robots
- smart fridges

Health care:

- online doctors
- health care apps

注意:

- 内容涵盖所有要点, 可适当发挥;
- 词数 80 左右(已给出的文章开头, 不计入总词数);
- 文中不得提及有关考生个人身份的任何信息, 如校名、人名等。

In my opinion, AI helps people in many ways. \_\_\_\_\_

选择题(共40分)

一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

请认真阅读下列各题,从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

- AI can improve \_\_\_\_\_ between people and help us understand each other better.  
A. skills B. abilities C. safety D. communication
- Many indoor ice centres have been built recently! They help \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers' interest in winter sports.  
A. imagine B. develop C. impress D. keep
- There are many practical courses like cooking to choose from this term.  
—Great! They can prepare us for the real world \_\_\_\_\_ just learning from books.  
A. in B. from C. beyond D. except
- Our \_\_\_\_\_ monitor often writes encouraging notes and puts them in everyone's desk before exams.  
A. thoughtful B. patient C. generous D. funny
- Mr Wang always explains maths problems \_\_\_\_\_ on the board, step by step.  
—Exactly! That's why we can all solve them finally.  
A. clearly B. quietly C. slowly D. quickly
- \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful Qinhuai River scenes, many tourists like to take a boat tour.  
—That's true! The Qinhuai River has also attracted poets from different dynasties.  
A. Enjoy B. Enjoying C. Enjoyed D. To enjoy
- More than 40% of the insects around us may die out in the future \_\_\_\_\_ we change our ways of producing food.  
A. if B. unless C. until D. when
- What do you enjoy doing in your free time?  
—Drawing. \_\_\_\_\_ is more exciting to see my ideas come to life as I draw.  
A. Nothing B. Something C. Anything D. Everything
- More efforts \_\_\_\_\_ in the following years to improve the elderly care industry.  
—I believe so. Many young people have joined home-nursing companies these years.  
A. made B. were made C. will make D. will be made

- Nanjing Qingliangshan Metro Station \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of attention since its opening.  
—No wonder. It's the deepest station in Nanjing—51 metres deep!  
A. attracts B. attracted C. is attracting D. has attracted
- Your room looks like a storm hit it! The T-shirt is hanging from the ceiling fan!  
—I know... I need to \_\_\_\_\_ my clothes before my roommate sees this disaster!  
A. put up B. put away C. put in D. put out
- The book *Wonder* is so amazing! I've read it twice.  
—Really? Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. how did you get the book B. that the book is worth reading  
C. where I can find the book D. when I could borrow the book
- \_\_\_\_\_. It tells us real success comes from hard work, not empty talk.  
A. Many hands make light work  
B. It never rains but it pours  
C. Actions speak louder than words  
D. Burn the candle at both ends
- What information can we get from the note below?

**Badminton Club**

If you'd like to join the Badminton Club, contact us by Friday (tomorrow). There are only 18 places left now. Practice evenings are Tuesdays and Thursdays.

- The Badminton Club has only 18 members.
  - You can join the club if you call the club after Friday.
  - There are three badminton classes a week in the club.
  - You need to decide quickly if you want to join the club.
- Ugh! My dog just ate my favourite trainers!  
—\_\_\_\_\_! Now you can finally buy those cool light-up ones.  
A. Such a pity B. Can't believe it  
C. Perfect excuse D. What a disaster

二、完形填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Our science class was always full of things to do, but this project was different. When I was 13, my science teacher, Mr Thompson, gave us a 16 project. "Watch one tree for a month and write about it," he said, sounding excited. There were several trees behind our building. Right away, I noticed the sad-looking maple tree. Its

branches were mostly bare(光秃的), with only one red leaf 17 a little in the cool autumn wind. It seemed to be holding on to life.

Every single afternoon, I 18 set up my painting stand and got my drawing book ready. I really wanted to draw all the small changes of that leaf. Day by day, I saw its 19 red colour slowly become lighter. The sides of the leaf started to curl, showing it was dying. On the twelfth day, a big rainstorm hit the city. Worried, I ran to check on "my" tree. I was so 20 when I saw the leaf was gone. I almost gave up on the project.

But just as I was about to leave, I saw something truly great. Three tiny buds(芽) had grown where the old leaf used to be. They were small and weak, but they still brought 21. Mr Donovan, the kind park gardener, saw my surprised look. "Leaves don't really die, 22, they fall to feed the earth, so new life may rise when spring comes," he said softly and put an acorn(橡子) in my hand. His words helped me get through the long, cold winter. I spent the 23 of the season writing down all the interesting things about the tree. I saw its rough bark(树皮) give a home to many insects, and 24 squirrels ran around, hiding nuts under the tree.

When spring came, I saw a beautiful sight. New leaves grew on the maple tree and from the acorn I planted. This experience taught me an important lesson. Years later, when I 25 the national science competition, I thought of the tree. It made me realize that true strength lies in rising after every fall, just like the maple tree.

- A. modern B. public C. special D. difficult
- A. nodding B. shaking C. dancing D. spinning
- A. easily B. simply C. properly D. carefully
- A. pale B. soft C. pretty D. bright
- A. sad B. afraid C. amazed D. excited
- A. joy B. power C. hope D. truth
- A. however B. moreover C. otherwise D. instead
- A. part B. rest C. start D. middle
- A. how B. why C. when D. where
- A. held B. faced C. cancelled D. failed

三、阅读理解(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

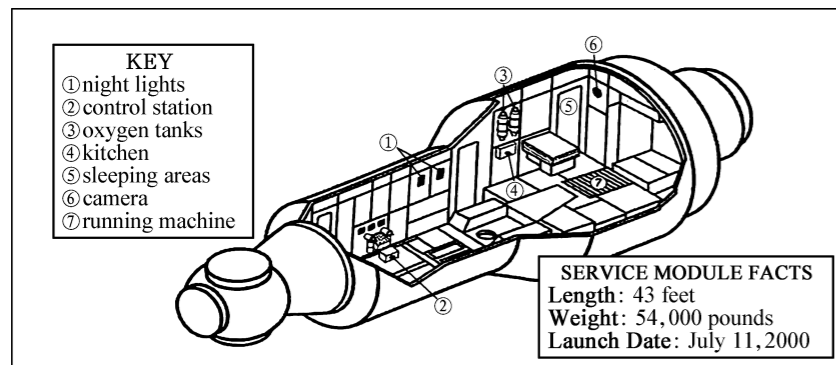
请认真阅读下列材料,从材料后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

**Living in Space**

The International Space Station is an important research station for

countries around the world. Many countries worked together to build different sections of the station. One section, called the Service Module, was built by Russia and sent to space in 2000. It was the first part of the space station that was built for people to live in.



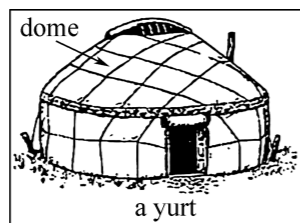
26. According to the material, astronauts sleep closest to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. camera                      B. night lights  
 C. control station              D. running machine
27. What can you learn about the service module?
- A. It was sent to space in 2000.  
 B. Its length and width are both 43 feet.  
 C. It has been in space for 20 years.  
 D. Its weight reaches up to 55,000 pounds.
28. Where is them material probably from?
- A. A tour guide.                  B. A book review.  
 C. A history book.                D. A science magazine.

**B**

As the sun was rising, Ainura looked at the purple mountains far away. This was her favourite place, and she felt a little sad to leave. Today, the family would move their sheep and goats to new grasslands—just like many other families in Inner Mongolia (内蒙古)—to find fresh grass for their animals. Soon, everyone would pack their things onto horses.

Ainura poured the milk into leather bags tied to the horses. As the horses walked, the shaking would turn the milk into butter. This was a clever way to save time while travelling.

After finishing with the milk, Ainura helped her mother take down the yurt. Yurts are tall and round tents, with roofs like domes. The walls and roof are made of felt (毛毡) tied to a wooden frame. There was a fire inside the yurt, which was used for cooking.



Ainura and her mother took out the saddlebags (鞍袋) from inside

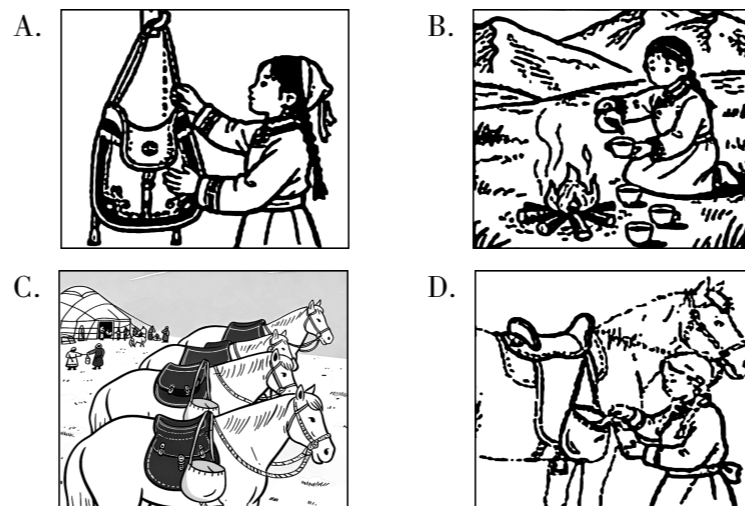
the yurt. They didn't use heavy drawers (抽屉) to store things. Instead, they used saddlebags because they were light and easy to carry. When they stayed in one place, they hung the bags on the walls of the yurt. Once they emptied the yurt, they took off the felt sheets and took down the wooden frame.

Ainura's brother was getting the animals together. He was singing his songs while working. He sang, "My home is around my campfire, my home is the grass." It was a new song, but it showed the old ideas of the nomads (游牧民族).

Then, Ainura wet down the wool and wrapped (裹) it in blankets. Usually, they made felt by beating the wool for a long time, but when they travelled, they tied it to the horses and let the movement do the work.

Ainura's mother lined up the horses, and Ainura tied ropes to horses to pull the wool. Before leaving, Ainura walked to the fire and poured everyone a cup of tea. It would be another year before they returned here, and she thought it was a good time for the family to stop for a moment and share her favourite view.

29. Which picture can best show how to turn milk into butter?



30. What does "it" in Paragraph 6 refer to?
- A. The horse. B. The blanket. C. The wool. D. The felt.
31. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. An exciting trip in the wild.  
 B. A family's travel to find a new home.  
 C. A helpful guide to building yurts.  
 D. A traditional lifestyle of the nomads.

**C**

① Filled with magic, love, and change, *The Legend of Lady White Snake* is one of China's most famous stories. It started as a warning story, but became a timeless love story loved by Chinese people for

centuries.

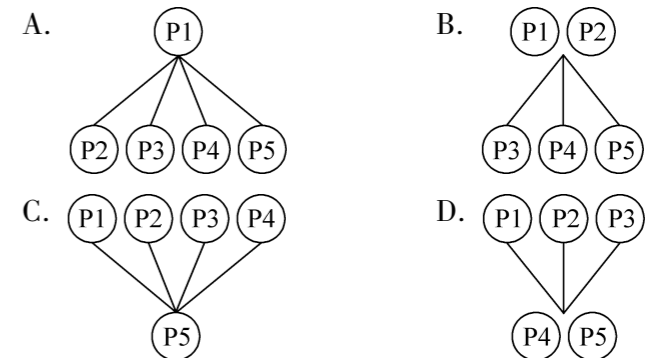
② The earliest version (版本) of the story appeared in the Song Dynasty. Li Huang, a writer in the Tang Dynasty, meets a beautiful woman in white and spends three happy days with her. But soon, he becomes sick and dies suddenly. Later, his family finds out the woman is a white snake living in an empty garden. This story teaches young men to be careful with mysterious women.

③ In the Ming Dynasty, Feng Menglong added dark humour to the story. Xu Xuan is a poor man crazy about money. The White Snake tricks him by giving him stolen money and marrying him. When Xu Xuan gets charged because of the stolen money, he runs away. The White Snake follows him and warns that she'll destroy the village if he leaves her. Xu feels so helpless that he decides to kill himself, but a kind monk called Fahai saves Xu Xuan. He catches the White Snake and locks her in Leifeng Pagoda. Feng's story teaches people not to care too much about money.

④ In the Qing Dynasty, a writer called Fang Chengpei broke with tradition. He stressed (强调) the White Snake's purity and love, and turned Fahai into a cold-hearted character, trying to stop their unnatural love. In his story, the White Snake risked her life to save her husband, Xu Xuan, by bravely fighting Fahai. However, Xu Xuan remains selfish and weak, only caring about himself.

⑤ In the past century, calls for freedom in marriage made the story different. In the 1950s, Tian Han made lady White Snake a symbol of love and free will. Xu Xuan, now named Xu Xian, becomes a better character. Touched by lady White Snake's bravery, Xu Xian grows into a devoted and loving husband. Fahai, however, is described as a heartless controller, always keeping to unreasonable rules. The story tells that love is stronger than prejudice.

32. What's the structure of the passage?



33. In Feng Menglong's story, Xu Xuan runs away because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he gets charged with theft  
 B. he marries the White Snake

C. the White Snake will kill him

D. Fahai wants to catch his wife

34. What's the main difference between Fang Chengpei's story and Tian Han's?

A. The ending of the story. B. The personality of Xu.

C. The role of White Snake. D. The description of Fahai.

35. What's the writer's purpose of writing the passage?

A. To ask people to read the story.

B. To compare the writers of the story.

C. To introduce the changes of the story.

D. To show the reason why people love the story.

**D**

Miss Martha Meacham kept the little bakery on the corner. At forty, she had two false teeth and a **sympathetic** heart. She has two thousand dollars in the bank. Many people, who were not as good as Miss Martha, had married.

A customer came in two or three times a week, and soon Miss Martha began to take an interest in him. He was a quiet, middle-aged man, wearing glasses and a brown beard. ① His clothes were always old and patched(缝补的). But he looked tidy and had very good manners. He always bought two loaves of stale(不新鲜的) bread. Fresh bread was five cents a loaf, while stale loaves were two for five. ②

Once, while serving him, Miss Martha saw a red and brown mark on the customer's fingers. ③ She was sure then that he was an artist and very poor. No doubt he lived in an attic(阁楼), where he painted pictures, ate stale bread and thought of the good things to eat in Miss Martha's bakery. ④

Miss Martha's heart was a sympathetic one. To check if she was right about his job, she took a painting from her room and put it behind the bread counter(柜台). No artist could fail to notice it.

Two days later, the customer came in.

"Two loaves of stale bread, if you please."

"You have here a fine picture, madam," he said while she was packing the bread.

"Yes?" said Miss Martha, pleased with her cleverness. "Do you think it is a good picture?"

"The palace," said the customer, "is not in good drawing. The perspective(透视画法) of it is not true. Goodbye, madam."

He took his bread, bowed and hurried out.

Yes, he must be an artist. How gently and kindly his eyes shone behind his glasses! To be able to judge perspective at a quick look—and to live on stale bread! But talented people often have to go through difficulties before they succeed.

What a thing it would be for art and perspective if genius were supported by two thousand dollars in the bank, a bakery and a sympathetic heart—But these were daydreams.

Now, when he came, he would often chat for a while with Miss Martha. He kept on buying stale bread, never a cake, never a pie. She thought he began to look thinner and lost heart. She wanted to offer something good to him, but she was afraid of hurting him. She knew the pride of artists.

(To be continued)

36. We can put the sentence "Never did he call for anything but stale bread." in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ① B. ② C. ③ D. ④

37. Why did Miss Martha put the painting behind the bread counter?

A. To sell the painting to help the poor artist.

B. To test whether the customer was an artist.

C. To show her personal art collection and taste.

D. To decorate the shop and attract more customers.

38. Miss Martha had a "sympathetic" heart means she was kind to someone \_\_\_\_\_.

A. who had a problem B. who made mistakes

C. who achieved success D. who laughed at others

39. What might happen later according to the last two sentences of the story?

A. Miss Martha would offer the man stale bread for free.

B. Miss Martha would lend some of her money to the man.

C. Miss Martha would secretly add something to the stale bread.

D. Miss Martha would give him fresh bread instead of stale one.

40. How does the writer mainly develop the story?

A. By describing the setting in great detail.

B. By showing scenes between two locations.

C. By using long dialogues between characters.

D. By exploring Miss Martha's thoughts and feelings.

**非选择题(共 50 分)**

**四、填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)**

A) 请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词,使句子意思完整正确。

41. Born in 1881, Shaoxing, Lu Xun was a famous \_\_\_\_\_ (作家) and thinker.

42. His works lead people to explore human nature and \_\_\_\_\_ (社会的) problems.

43. But do you know he had a habit of keeping a \_\_\_\_\_ (日记) for over twenty years?

44. He would describe what happened in his daily life and \_\_\_\_\_ (分享) his feelings.

45. He has a lasting influence and continues to be \_\_\_\_\_ (广泛地) admired till today.

B) 请根据句子意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

46. A practical way \_\_\_\_\_ (protect) the environment is to follow the 3R rules.

47. Reducing the use of plastic bags in our \_\_\_\_\_ (day) life is a smart decision.

48. Another good \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) is to reuse things made of glass and paper.

49. People should also know the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ (recycle) electronic waste.

50. If we follow the rules, our world will become \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) and more beautiful.

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

expected amazing traditional take any photos in modern times

[Scene: Weekend, two classmates are chatting at school on Monday.]

Emily: Hey Jack! What did you do over the weekend?

Jack: I went to Yuejiang Tower with my family!

Emily: Wow, really? How was it?

Jack: It was 51! The view of the Yangtze River from the top was beautiful. To be honest, it was better than I 52.

Emily: I've never been there. Is it a very old building?

Jack: Not really. It was planned by Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang in the Ming Dynasty, but finished 53. As far as I know, it still keeps the 54 style.

Emily: That sounds interesting! Did you 55?

Jack: Of course! And we also learned some history about Nanjing. All in all, it was a great trip.

Emily: Fantastic! Maybe I'll go next weekend.



五、阅读填空(共20小题;每题1分,共20分)

A) 请认真阅读下列短文,根据所读内容在文章后表格中第56-62小题的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词,63-65题词数不限。

Bobby Darin must have felt as though he belonged everywhere. During his short life, he was a singer, an actor, a songwriter and a television host. His music career covered swing, folk, and rock and roll. When he died of heart failure at the age of 37, Darin seemed to be famous for doing just about everything.



Bobby Darin(1936-1973)

Darin was born with the name Walden Robert Cassotto. He chose the name Bobby Darin when he decided to go into show business. He took his new name from a sign on a Chinese restaurant. The letters M-a-n in the word Mandarin went out, and he thought the rest of the sign was a perfect short name that people would remember.

He began his career as a songwriter in the early days of rock and roll. In the 1950s, he wrote “Love Me Right” and “Early in the Morning” for other singers. Darin also recorded some of his own songs, such as “Splish Splash” and “Dream Lover”. These songs showed he was a good songwriter, but he was still trying to be a singer.

After he recorded a song in 1959 called “Mack the Knife”, however, everything changed. It was a song that Louis Armstrong and Lawrence Welk had recorded before, but Darin’s version became the most famous. The song was number one on the pop music charts. It was Darin’s first and biggest success.

During the mid-1960s, Darin showed great interest in folk music. He began to write and sing folk songs. He recorded versions of “If I Were a Carpenter” and Bob Dylan’s “Blowin’ in the Wind”.

Darin wanted to do more than just singing, so when he had time during his busy singing and recording career, he started acting too. He received an Academy Award nomination for his role in the film *Captain Newman, M. D.* He guest-hosted several TV shows and even had his own show. He always reinvented himself—not just to stay popular, but to express deeper parts of who he was.

Darin had always known about the heart condition that led to his death. When he died in 1973, it seemed as though he had been on a mission to do as much in his life as he could. He had all kinds of friends. During his life, he called Robert F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr. Gore Vidal, and Liza Minnelli his friends. He once said his goal was to be “accepted widely as an entertainer and human being”.

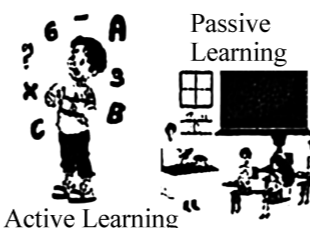
Darin may very well have achieved his goal.

**Bobby Darin—A Talented Star**

Basic information	▶He was given the name Walden Robert Cassotto at birth. He <u>56</u> himself Bobby Darin after seeing a sign on a Chinese restaurant. ▶As a child, he had a serious heart problem, which caused his early <u>57</u> .
His <u>58</u> career	▶He started his career by <u>59</u> songs in the early days of rock and roll. ▶In the 1950s, his works <u>60</u> “Love Me Right”, “Early in the Morning”, “Splish Splash” and “Dream Lover”. ▶In 1959, Darin recorded “Mack the Knife” which made him a popular singer. ▶In the mid-1960s, his <u>61</u> of music changed.
His acting and TV career	▶Being a singer didn’t <u>62</u> him, so he began acting. ▶He was nominated for an Academy Award and even had his own TV show.
Your ideas	▶What strong quality did Darin have? _____ 63 ▶If you were Darin in 2025, what new field would you try? _____ 64 ▶What’s your FIRST small step? _____ 65

B) 根据短文内容及首字母提示,填写所缺单词。

Doing well in school is about more than just spending long hours with your books—it’s about studying the right way. Many students work hard but don’t always get the r 66 they want because they rely on ineffective methods like last-minute cramming(死记硬背) or passive reading. The good news is that by using smarter and easier study skills, you can improve your understanding, remember information longer, and r 67 stress. Here are some ways to make your study time more productive.



One of the most important h 68 is active learning, which means engaging with the material instead of just reading it. When you study, try explaining concepts in your own words, asking yourself questions, or e 69 teaching the topic to a friend. This forces your brain to process(处理) information deeply, making it easier to recall later. Another helpful way is taking o 70 notes. Instead of writing down everything your teacher says, focus on key ideas and use methods like the Cornell note-taking system, which d 71 the page into main

points, supporting details, and a summary part. This makes reviewing much easier.

Properly managing your time wisely is another important skill. Rather than waiting u 72 the night before a test, spread out your study sessions(阶段) over days or weeks. Short, regular review sessions are far more effective than one long cramming session. A useful skill is the Pomodoro method: study for 25-30 minutes, then take a 5-minute break to recharge. This keeps your mind f 73 and helps you stay focused.

Practice is also necessary—especially for subjects like math and science. Instead of just memorizing formulas(公式), work through different problems to apply(应用) what you’ve l 74. Self-testing with flashcards or past exam questions is another great way to check your understanding and strengthen your memory.

Finally, don’t forget that your physical and mental h 75 influence your learning. Getting enough sleep, eating well, and staying active all help your brain work at its best. If you’re tired or distracted, even the best study methods won’t work as well.

六、书面表达(满分15分)

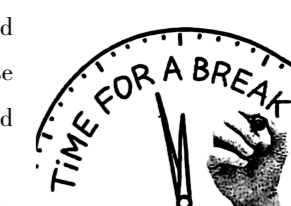
为促进学生身心健康,本学期各地中小学已将课间休息时间延长至15分钟。英文校刊 *Sunshine for Teens* 想了解学生对此事的想法,请根据以下要求用英语写一篇短文。

**Time for a Break**

We are making a survey on “How Students Spend Their Break Time between Classes”. Could you please share your thoughts with us? Your article should include:

- Your break habits** (What do you usually do between classes?)
- Your opinion** (Do you feel more relaxed during the 15-minute break?)
- Creative suggestions** (What new activities would you like to have?)

Let’s turn breaks into the best part of the day—fun AND meaningful! Have cool ideas? We’d love to hear your advice!



注意:

1. 内容涵盖所有要点,全文连贯通顺;
2. 词数80左右(已给出的文章开头,不计入总词数);
3. 文中不得提及有关考生个人身份的任何信息,如校名、人名等。

Break time is an important part of our daily lives. \_\_\_\_\_



## 省时高效得高分

- 01 2025年南京市联合体中考模拟试卷(一)
- 02 2025年南京市玄武区第二学期九年级学情调研卷
- 03 2025年南京市秦淮区第一阶段学业质量监测试卷
- 04 2025年南京市鼓楼区九年级第一次模拟考试试卷
- 05 2025年苏州市工业园区初三教学调研试卷
- 06 2025年苏州市高新区初中毕业暨升学考试模拟试卷
- 07 2025年苏州市昆山、太仓、常熟、张家港四市初三中考适应性考试试卷
- 08 2025年无锡市锡山区九年级第一次模拟调研试卷
- 09 2025年无锡市江阴市初三学业水平调研测试
- 10 2025年常州市九年级教学情况调研测试
- 11 2025年镇江市初中结业学科学业水平测试模拟评价
- 12 2025年扬州市邗江区九年级第一次模拟考试英语试题
- 13 2025年扬州市江都区九年级第一次模拟考试英语试题
- 14 2025年南通市海门区第二学期学情调研试卷
- 15 2025年南通市启东市初中毕业、升学模拟考试
- 16 2025年南通市通州区中考网上阅卷第一次适应性考试
- 17 2025年南通市海安市初三学业质量监测试卷
- 18 2025年徐州市九年级第一次质量检测

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线上预习资料



JM5SDC4JS02



省时高效得高分

江苏13大市

中考好卷速递

模拟18套

答案全解精析

英语

好解析就是好老师!



## 一、单项填空

1. D 提示:考查实际运用。从图片可以看出男孩在骑自行车。jog 慢跑;camp 露营;skate 滑冰;cycle 骑自行车。
2. B 提示:考查动词。touch 触摸;create 创造,造就;harm 伤害;protect 保护。句意:户外造就健康的人,帮助你接近自然和放松。
3. A 提示:考查时态。根据“when she entered university”可知,主句也应用一般过去时。句意:萨莉进入大学后对户外摄影产生了兴趣。
4. C 提示:考查非谓语动词。句意:明年,萨莉将参观亚马逊雨林,拍摄那里有趣的植物和动物的照片。此处用不定式表示目的。
5. A 提示:考查形容词。relaxed 放松的;nervous 紧张的;worried 担心的;powerless 无力量的;没有权利的。句意:斯蒂芬喜欢玩飞盘,因为飞盘使他感到放松,帮助他放下忧虑。
6. D 提示:考查动词短语。look up 查阅;look out 小心;look for 寻找;look like 看起来像。句意:飞盘看起来像一个圆形的盘子,玩的时候你需要跑、扔、接住它。
7. C 提示:考查名词。stress 压力;service 服务;teamwork 团队合作;contribution 贡献。根据下文“work together”可推断句意:斯蒂芬说他喜欢比赛中的团队合作。人们共同合作,尽最大努力实现目标。
8. A 提示:考查连词。if 如果;or 或者;so 所以;unless 除非。句意:冲浪是一项很好的运动,如果你是一个游泳健将且喜欢刺激。
9. C 提示:考查代词。句意:冲浪者在海浪达到顶峰时抓住它,然后在海浪冲向海滩时沿着它的“表面”滑行。此处用 it 指代 wave。
10. B 提示:考查形容词最高级。better 更好的;best 最好的;worse 更差的;worst 最差的。句意:万宁,海南省著名的海滨城市,逐渐成为在中国最好的冲浪地点之一,吸引了越来越多的游客。
11. C 提示:考查被动语态。句意:在万宁,冲浪俱乐部为冲浪初学者提供一对一的冲浪指导。根据句意可知主语 one-to-one surfing instructions 和谓语动词

provide 之间是被动关系,用被动语态。

12. A 提示:考查感叹句。句意:——贾斯汀,我们可以参加这个周末的露营旅行。——好消息!我很期待。感叹句的结构:What+形容词+可数名词复数/不可数名词+主语+谓语!;What a/an+形容词+单数可数名词+主语+谓语!;How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语! 此处 news 是不可数名词,因此用 what 修饰。
13. D 提示:考查疑问短语。how many 多少,对数量提问;how much 多少钱,对价格提问;how long 多长时间,对时间段提问;how far 多远,对距离提问。句意:——从公交站到南山有多远?——大约三英里。
14. D 提示:考查宾语从句引导词。why 为什么;what 什么;that 那个;whether 是否。句意:——我想知道我们是否可以带手机。——当然。手机上的应用程序可以帮助我们了解更多关于野生动物的知识。
15. A 提示:考查情景交际。Sounds great. 听起来很棒;Have fun. 玩得开心;That's all right. 没关系;That's not the case. 事实并非如此。句意:——贾斯汀,带上你的双筒望远镜怎么样? 观鸟很有趣。——听起来很棒。

## 二、完形填空

【语篇导读】本文选自罗尔德·达尔的《查理与巧克力工厂》,讲述了查理买巧克力并抽到最后一张金奖券的故事。

16. A 提示:remember 记得;forget 忘记;impress 给……留下深刻印象;discover 发现。句意:“一块旺卡牌惠普尔美味软糖夹心巧克力。”他说,想起了自己是多么喜欢生日那天吃的那块巧克力。
17. D 提示:simply 简单地;quietly 安静地;slowly 慢慢地;quickly 快速地。句意:查理迅速撕下包装纸,迫不及待地咬了一口。
18. C 提示:rudely 粗鲁地;angrily 生气地;pleasantly 愉快地;impatiently 不耐烦地。句意:“孩子,你看起来很想那个,”店主愉快地说。
19. B 提示:gold 金子;change 零钱;ticket 票;chocolate 巧克力。根据第一段第一句“Charlie entered the shop and laid a wet 50-pence on the counter.”可知,查理拿着零钱。
20. D 提示:jump 跳;turn 转动;break 打破;disappear 消失。句意:不到半分钟,整块巧克力就从他的喉咙里消失了。

21. C 提示:so 因此;though 尽管;but 但是;unless 除非。句意:他上气不接下气,但他感到非常高兴。
22. A 提示:句意:“我想,”他轻声地说,“我想……再要一块那种巧克力。跟以前一样的那种。”one more 表示“再来一块”。
23. D 提示:above 在……上面;over 超过;beside 在……旁边;behind 在……后面。句意:“为什么不呢?”胖店主说,再次把手伸到他身后,从货架上拿起另一个惠普尔美味软糖夹心巧克力。
24. C 提示:give 给;hold 拿着;pick 捡起;turn 转动。句意:查理捡起它,撕下包装纸。
25. B 提示:miss 想念;believe 相信;spread 传播;regret 后悔。句意:你得到了最后一张金奖券!嘿,你们相信吗!每个人都来看看!

### 三、阅读理解

#### A

**【语篇导读】**本文是一则通知。布鲁克维尤市发通知邀请孩子们参与设计即将建设的新公园。

26. C 提示:推理判断题。a storybook 一本故事书;a book review 一篇书评;a newspaper 一份报纸;a science magazine 一本科学杂志。通读全文可知,布鲁克维尤市发通知邀请孩子们参与设计即将建设的新公园。结合选项可推断,本文最有可能源自一份报纸。
27. A 提示:细节理解题。选项 A:让你的声音被听到;选项 B:3月3日开会;选项 C:讨论第一项;选项 D:访问城市网站。题干问文中哪些话可以被用来鼓励孩子们分享想法。根据第一段中“Come and let your voice be heard...”再结合选项可知,选项 A 可以用来鼓励孩子分享他们的想法。
28. B 提示:推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“The board needs your ideas to help design the new park.”再结合全文可知,本文的写作目的是选项 B“为了征求对新公园的建议”。

#### B

**【语篇导读】**本文报道了布鲁克维尤市通过社区会议收集儿童对新公园的意见,并据此制定计划,后续还将举行投票会议,同时规划改善公园周边街道的设施。

29. B 提示:推理判断题。根据题干中的三个方框内容可定位到文章第三段。通读第三段可知,本段说明委

员会希望听取孩子们对新公园的想法,孩子们可研究其他城市公园的图片并提出喜好,也可自带图片展示期望。由此推断选项 B“布鲁克维尤市让孩子帮助设计新社区公园”概括了其核心内容。

30. D 提示:词义猜测题。fight 斗争;accept 接受;understand 理解;encourage 鼓励。根据倒数第二段中“After the meeting, the board will use the children’s feedback to make three plans for the new park. In May, there will be a second meeting where people can vote for the plan they like the best. Their votes will decide which park will be built.”再结合单词所在句和选项可推断, foster community involvement 意为“促进社区参与”,由此可知 foster 与 encourage 意思相近。
31. A 提示:推理判断题。通读全文可知,布鲁克维尤市通过会议、调查等方式听取人们,尤其是孩子们对公园建设的意见。由此可推断,选项 A“布鲁克维尤市尊重人们的意见”符合文意。

#### C

**【语篇导读】**马洛家的一头牛被一个借宿马厩的男人偷走,马洛的妻子想了一个办法找出了小偷。

32. C 提示:细节理解题。根据最后一段中“When she got to the third man, she said, ‘You are the thief. . . You didn’t stroke Barney’s fur because you were afraid that Barney would bark. Now tell us where the cow is.’”可知,第三个人撒了谎。
33. B 提示:推理判断题。根据第一段中“‘You can sleep in the stable,’ said Marlowe, ‘and my servant will bring you some soup.’”可知,马洛为三个人提供住处和食物,由此可以推断他善良且乐于助人。
34. D 提示:推理判断题。根据第三段中“‘When the thief strokes Barney’s fur, the dog will bark.’”和第四段中“‘She smelled them in turn. When she got to the third man, she said, ‘You are the thief. Our dog Barney is very smelly. Your friends’ hands smell of Barney. Your hand doesn’t.’”可知,马洛的妻子谎称狗会通过叫声指认小偷,实际上她通过气味找到了小偷。由此可知,马洛的妻子通过一个计谋找到小偷。
35. A 提示:最佳标题题。选项 A:一个聪明的女人;选项 B:马厩中的三个贼;选项 C:马洛的警犬;选项 D:市场中最好的奶牛。通读全文可知,本文讲述了马洛

的妻子用智慧找出小偷的故事。由此推断,选项 A 最适合作标题。

## D

**【语篇导读】**本文主要介绍了种子传播的多种方式,包括风、水、动物、爆破和火等,并通过具体例子说明这些方法如何帮助植物将种子扩散到新的生长区域。

**36. B 提示:**推理判断题。根据第一段中“Seed dispersal is an interesting topic of study. It involves the movement, or transport, of seeds away from the parent plant.”可知,种子传播是为了让种子远离母株,从而有机会在适合的地方生长为新植物。由此可推断,选项 A“帮助新植物生长”是种子传播的原因。

**37. D 提示:**细节理解题。根据第二段中“Some plants, such as dandelions, have seeds that are small and light. One dandelion can produce up to a hundred seeds. As dandelion seeds are dispersed by the wind, it is likely that some seeds will land in areas in which new plants can grow.”第三段中“Some plants, such as peas and violets, use an explosion to send their seeds away.”第四段中“Many plants that live near water, such as the coconut tree, have seeds that can float and be carried great distances by the water.”及第五段中“Animals help plants disperse seeds in several ways. Some plants, like the burdock, have barbs that can get caught in the fur of animals passing by.”可知,文章介绍了蒲公英、豌豆、紫罗兰、椰子和牛蒡的种子不同传播方式。结合选项可知,选项 D“通过提供详细的示例”符合题意。

**38. D 提示:**词句猜测题。根据倒数第二段中“Squirrels bury seeds for later. They return to find many, but not all, of the seeds they have stored.”可知,松鼠埋藏种子后常忘记位置,未被找回的种子得以生长为新植物。由此推断,选项 D“松鼠帮助散播种子,因为它们忘记了在哪里可以找到种子”与画线句“松鼠是大自然的园丁”意思相符。

**39. D 提示:**细节理解题。根据第六段中“The seeds pass through the animal's body and are dropped in other locations. The animal gets a tasty treat, and the plant grows in new places as the seeds are dispersed.”可知,种子穿过动物的身体,落在其他地方。动物得到了美味的食物,随着种子的传播,植物在新的地方生长。由

此推断,选项 D“动物吃果实,种子被带到另一个地方”体现了互利关系。

**40. A 提示:**推理判断题。选项 A:种子传播是一个有趣的研究课题;选项 B:火是一种不太常见的种子传播方法;选项 C:风、水、动物甚至火都有助于植物传播种子;选项 D:一些植物,如蒲公英,有小而轻的种子。题干要求找出哪个陈述是观点。结合选项可知,选项 A 是一种观点,其他三个选项都是事实。

## 四、填空

A) **【语篇导读】**本文主要介绍了汉服的特点及其文化意义。

41. popular 42. silk 43. comfortable  
44. fashion 45. express/show

B) **【语篇导读】**本文报道了 2024 年 2 月 17 日,马耳他首都瓦莱塔的中国马耳他文化中心举办了汉服巡游,这展示了中国传统服饰的魅力,促进了两国之间的友谊。

46. was held 47. its 48. came 49. styles  
50. including

C) **【语篇导读】**本文是苏珊和店主之间就购买汉服的对话。

51. latest 52. a symbol of 53. special  
54. happiness 55. fits me very well

## 五、阅读填空

A) **【语篇导读】**印度一位王公向农民征收大量稻谷,饥荒时却拒绝赈济。聪明的女孩拉妮通过要求王公每天翻倍给予米粒的方式,最终促使王公将所有存粮分发给饥饿的人民。

56. India 57. promised 58. trusted  
59. refused 60. reward 61. 30/thirty

62. mistake 63. Ending

64. He will give most of his food to all the hungry people./He will share his rice with the hungry people.(言之有理即可。)

65. And from then on, the raja was truly good, as a raja should be.

B) **【语篇导读】**本文主要讲述了作者搬家后,非常想念奶奶,妈妈为了让她走出悲伤,带她去了一个

社区花园,作者在这里找到了与奶奶之间的回忆。

66. job 67. letter 68. devote 69. sadness

70. sure 71. clear 72. start 73. add

74. missed 75. delicious

## 六、书面表达

One possible version:

I am Li Hua from Class 1, Grade 9.

For the school's Chinese Folk Art Show, I suggest a DIY lesson about Chinese paper-cutting. A teacher can first introduce its history and artistic value. Then we can help the exchange students to make Chinese paper-cuts.

This activity will give our foreign friends an opportunity to learn about traditional Chinese art form. What's more, when they take these paper-cuts back to their home country and give them to their families as gifts, more people there may enjoy the beauty of Chinese culture.

I hope my idea can be considered. Thanks.

## 02 2025年南京市玄武区 第二学期九年级学情调研卷

### 一、单项填空

- B** 提示:考查名词。taste 味道;type 种类;quality 品级;material 材料。结合图片中 oolong tea, green tea, black tea 和 white tea 可知,图片介绍的是茶的种类。
- C** 提示:考查固定搭配。句意:紫金山和玄武湖以它们迷人的景色而闻名。be famous for 表示“以……而著名”;be famous as 表示“作为……而著名”。
- C** 提示:考查限定词。all(三者或三者以上)都;both 两者都;each(两个或两个以上的)每个;every(整体中的)每一个。根据... side of Lingyuan Road 可知是马路的每一边,指两者中的每一个用 each。
- D** 提示:考查形容词。fearless 无畏的;helpless 无助的;hopeless 绝望的;thoughtless 欠考虑的。句意:中午同学们休息时你制造太多噪声,这是欠考虑的。
- C** 提示:考查名词。introduction 介绍;invention 发明;instruction 指示;instrument 工具。句意:为了让深度求索完美运行,你需要给它一些清晰的指示。

- C** 提示:考查时态。句意:在过去三年,你已经提升了你的能力,成为更好的自己。根据句首的时间状语 over the past three years 再结合句意可知,空格处用现在完成时,表示已经做了某事且对现在产生了影响。
- B** 提示:考查动词短语。find out 查明;serve as 充当;deal with 处理;lead to 导致。句意:植物充当大多数动物的食物,即使动物不直接吃植物。
- C** 提示:考查固定搭配。句意:米莉决定去修她的坏手机而不是买一部新的。have sth. done 表示“让某事被完成”。
- A** 提示:考查特殊疑问词。who 谁;how 怎样;when 什么时候;why 为什么。句意:青少年时期是我们探索自己是谁,希望别人喜欢我们的时期。
- A** 提示:考查连词。as 随着;until 直到;unless 除非;though 尽管。句意:随着中国在发明新事物和开展科学研究方面不断取得进步,这有助于中国在许多方面的发展和进步。
- B** 提示:考查动词和语态。avoid 避免;cancel 取消。句意:为了建设美丽中国,让国家更加绿色环保,浪费水资源等陋习应该被避免。分析句子结构可知,habits 和 avoid 是被动关系。
- C** 提示:考查副词。closely 紧密地;quickly 快速地;smoothly 流畅地;silently 默默地。句意:——杰克为演讲比赛大量地练习。——那就是为什么他讲话如此流畅并且获得了一等奖。
- A** 提示:考查非谓语动词。句意:中国和欧盟将合作将“SMILE”卫星送入太空,以加深对太阳和地球关系的了解。分析句子结构可知,空格处在句中表示目的,因此用不定式做目的状语。
- D** 提示:考查句意理解。选项 A:为什么树叶在秋天掉落;选项 B:秋天树叶是什么颜色;选项 C:一片树叶标志着秋天的收获;选项 D:一片落叶预示着秋天的到来。句意:成语“一叶知秋”告诉我们一片落叶预示着秋天的到来。
- D** 提示:考查情景交际。No problem. 没问题;Never mind. 别介意;That's all right. 没关系;Everything goes well. 一切顺利。句意:——丹尼尔这学期过得怎么样?——我猜,一切顺利。他看起来心情不错。

## 二、完形填空

**【语篇导读】**科学研究表明笑声对身心都有益处,而笑声俱乐部通过让成员们一起大笑来获得这些益处,不管是真实的笑还是假笑都有同样的效果。

16. B 提示: mind 意识; body 身体; heart 心脏; memory 记忆。根据下文“... the heart... and decreases blood pressure.”可知句意: 现在有科学证据表明, 笑对身体也有好处。
17. D 提示: onto 到……上; across 横跨; above 在……上方; through 通过。句意: 最近的研究表明, 笑可以增强心脏功能、促进血液在身体中的流动、减轻疼痛、帮助愈合、抵抗感染和降低血压。
18. A 提示: lead to 导致; reply to 回复; listen to 听; compare to 比较。句意: 它还能提高记忆力, 让人感觉更自信, 并带来积极的人生观。
19. D 提示: news 新闻; notice 通知; message 消息; information 信息。根据第一段内容再结合选项可知句意: 这些信息不会让卡塔里亚医生感到惊讶。
20. C 提示: rule 控制, 统治; join 加入; start 启动; recommend 推荐。句意: 在阅读了关于笑声的一些好处之后, 他在印度孟买的一个公园里创办了一个“大笑俱乐部”。
21. A 提示: quiet 安静的; special 特别的; noisy 吵闹的; crowded 拥挤的。根据下文“Although the noise may...”可知句意: 俱乐部聚会并不安静, 但这正是关键所在。
22. B 提示: late 迟的; early 早的; soon 很快的; sometime 某时。句意: 会议通常在一天早些时候举行, 因此人们可以在去上班之前尽情欢笑二十分钟或更长时间。
23. A 提示: productive 高效的; impressive 印象深刻的; imaginative 富有想象力的; attractive 有吸引力的。句意: 成员们相信, 一旦到了那里, 他们就能更好地集中精力, 也更高效。
24. B 提示: mean 意思是; matter 要紧; manage 管理; mistake 误认。句意: 据卡塔里亚医生所言, 不管笑声是自然产生的, 是真的发现了有趣的事情, 还是装出来的, 都没有关系。
25. A 提示: or 或者; so 因此; and 和; but 但是。句意见上一题。

## 三、阅读理解

### A

**【语篇导读】**本文是一张饼状图, 展示了全球每年超4亿吨塑料垃圾的来源。

26. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据图中“The largest contributor to the plastic waste problem is single-use plastic packaging designed for immediate disposal.”可知, 产生最多塑料垃圾的活动是包装。
27. D 提示: 推理判断题。选项 A: 防止我们购买瓶装水; 选项 B: 鼓励我们设计新包装; 选项 C: 展示每年的塑料数量; 选项 D: 让我们意识到塑料污染的严重性。图片展示了全球每年超4亿吨塑料垃圾的不同来源, 并结合选项可推断, 选项 D 是海报的目的。

### B

**【语篇导读】**本文介绍了两位中国少年街舞舞者在国际比赛中将中国武术融入街舞并取得了优异成绩, 他们计划未来继续将中国非物质文化遗产融入舞蹈创作。

28. D 提示: 细节理解题。根据第二段中“They... then amazed everyone with a street dance mixed with kung fu moves like Phoenix Three Nods, Drunken Fist, Tai Chi, Wing Chun, and Shaolin Spinning Kicks.”可知, 他们表演的特别之处是将中国武术融入舞蹈动作中。
29. B 提示: 细节理解题。根据第三段中“All the achievements came from their years of hard work... Their smooth teamwork on stage rises from years of dance training.”可知, 他们通过多年的舞蹈训练和练习实现了舞台上的默契配合。
30. D 提示: 细节理解题。根据第五段中“As for Fu Junxi, he turned his 6 square metres dining room into a dance studio. Every night, he practises for more than two hours in front of a mirror.”可知, 符隽熙每晚在舞蹈练习室练习超过两个小时。
31. A 提示: 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Yet their creative journey continues, as they plan to mix China’s intangible cultural heritage—including lion dance, bian lian (face-changing), and traditional opera—with street dance.”可推断, 他们未来的计划是继续展示中国传统文化元素。

### C

**【语篇导读】**本文讨论了养宠物对人们健康的好

处,提到了一些人对宠物过敏或不愿意照顾宠物的情况,并指出科学家正在测试电脑宠物是否可以替代真实的宠物来帮助人们。

32. A 提示:推理判断题。根据第一段中“Wright’s mother didn’t feel that she had much to live for—except a dog named Buddy.”可知,赖特的母亲觉得除了一条名叫巴迪的狗之外,她没有什么值得留恋的东西。由此推断,选项A“巴迪给维奥莉特的生活增加乐趣”与文意相符。

33. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“In 1990, a study was done with people who aged 65 and older. It showed that pet owners went to the doctor less than people without pets.”可知,养宠物的人比不养宠物的人需要的医疗护理更少。

34. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第五段中“In Johnson’s study, levels of the “good” chemicals rose when people were around pets.”可知,养宠物会增加“好”化学物质的水平。

35. D 提示:推理判断题。选项A:讲故事;选项B:问问题;选项C:给原因;选项D:做比较。通读第六段可知,作者通过对比受护理人员和工作人员在疗养院养宠物前后的变化,说明养宠物的好处。由此可知,第六段作者通过比较的方式让其更有说服力。

## D

【语篇导读】加州农民在种植时面临诸多难题,如天气、供求关系、缺水等,数学家们正收集用水量、作物价格等信息,利用计算机模型,帮助农民决定种植什么作物以获取最高利润。他们希望该模型能帮助全国各地的农民。

36. D 提示:段落大意题。根据第一段中“However, it’s not so easy for farmers. They have to decide what to grow...”可知,农民并不容易。他们必须决定种植什么,同时还要担心他们的庄稼是否有足够的水以及是否能赚钱。结合选项可推断,选项D“农民们面临选择庄稼的难题”与第一段意思相符。

37. D 提示:词义猜测题。选项A:种植草莓的成本;选项B:农民未知的问题;选项C:打折草莓的价格;选项D:草莓的销量。根据第二段中“Farmers may, for example, grow more strawberries than their customers are ready to buy (or demand). So, to use up the supply, they end up selling their strawberries at lower

prices. If prices fall too low, farmers don’t make enough to cover the cost of growing crops.”可知,农民种植的草莓数量可能超过了消费者的购买意愿。为了用尽供应量,他们会以很低的价格卖掉草莓。如果价格降得太低,农民就赚不到足够的钱来支付种植作物的成本。因此,此处 supply 指草莓的销量。

38. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“The trouble is that they have been pumping water out of the aquifer faster than it can be replaced by rainfall, and the drought has made things even worse.”可知,问题是,他们从含水层抽水的速度比降雨补充的速度还快,而干旱使情况变得更糟。由此可知当地农民面临的主要问题是 没有足够的雨水。

39. B 提示:代词指代题。根据第四段中“The trouble is that they have been pumping water out of the aquifer faster than it can be replaced by rainfall...”可知,他们从含水层抽水的速度比降雨补充的速度还快。结合选项可知, it 与选项B“进入含水层的雨水”的意思相符。

40. B 提示:细节理解题。选项A:研究客户需求;选项B:用计算机模拟农业;选项C:提高农作物产量;选项D:研制新的生产方法。根据第五段中“They then programmed computers to, in fact, play a game.”和第六段中“The first version modeled a 100-acre farm, planted with various combinations of five different crop types.”再结合选项可知,数学家通过计算机建模分析最优种植策略。

## 四、填空

A) 41. over 42. Asian 43. coming 44. inside  
45. wealth

B) 46. itself 47. to follow 48. personal  
49. haven’t read 50. to pass

C) 【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国动画片《哪吒2》的制作背景、过程以及传达的主题,展示了中国动画制作的进步和创新。

51. was made 52. shown 53. improving  
54. special 55. future

## 五、阅读填空

A) 【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了阅读对大脑结构的影响。

56. Background 57. habit 58. based

59. brain 60. differences 61. readers  
62. obviously 63. better  
64. The readers or anyone who wants to maintain brain health and improve their reading skills.  
(言之有理即可。)

65. To explain how reading affects the brain structure and encourage people to read more.  
(言之有理即可。)

B)【语篇导读】本文主要探讨了在数字时代合理控制屏幕使用时间的必要性和方法。

66. With 67. expect 68. healthier  
69. harmful 70. not 71. which 72. create  
73. limiting 74. form 75. allow

## 六、书面表达

One possible version:

### Home—Where Love Stays

Home is more than a building. It's where love lives and memories are made. What makes a house a home? It's the family inside, the shared moments, and the feeling that you belong.

For me, home is where I feel safe and cared for. Last year, I had a hard time at school. I was really worried and didn't know what to do. When I got home, my parents were there for me. They listened to my problems and gave me advice. They stayed by my side and helped me through it.

This experience showed me how important home is. It's not just a place to sleep or eat. It's where you can be yourself and find help when you need it. Home is the place that gives you strength and love, and it's always there for you.

## 03 2025年南京市秦淮区 第一阶段学业质量监测试卷

### 一、单项填空

1. D 提示:考查实际运用。从图片可知,左边女士先说:“抱歉,我迟到了。你等了很久吗?”右边女士回答说:“没有,我也刚到!”结合选项可推断,选项D“右边女士没有等太久”与图片相符。

2. A 提示:考查副词。simply 仅仅;smoothly 流畅地,平稳地;carefully 仔细地;correctly 正确地。句意:控制体重不仅仅是为了减轻体重,也是为了改善健康状况,降低患病风险。
3. C 提示:考查动词。shut 关闭;shine 闪耀;shape 塑造;shout 大喊。句意:中国新年假期间,中国公司深度求索启动一个大型模型,以一种新的方式塑造了世界对人工智能的看法。
4. D 提示:考查动词短语。break out 爆发;work out 解答出;turn out 结果是;carry out 执行。句意:3月21日,神舟19号航天员蔡旭哲在天宫空间站外进行了第五次太空行走。
5. D 提示:考查代词。句意:作为一个年轻的英雄,哪吒在与邪恶势力的斗争中证明了自己的聪明和勇敢。选项中,只有him和himself可以做prove的宾语,himself强调自我证明。因此,空格处应用反身代词himself。
6. A 提示:考查时态。句意:——干得好!你赢了昨天的英语演讲比赛。——谢谢。我为此练了很久。根据句意可知,此处表示过去发生的事情,因此用一般过去时。
7. D 提示:考查形容词。natural 自然的;hopeful 有希望的;similar 相似的;practical 实际的。句意:——露西,你喜欢读哪种书?——我会选烹饪类的因为它既有趣又实用。
8. A 提示:考查连词。since 既然,因为;until 直到;unless 除非;though 尽管。句意:在德国,最好不要在别人生日前送礼物,因为过早送礼被视为不吉利。
9. A 提示:考查名词。result 结果;reason 理由;review 复习;reward 奖励。句意:——你听说了中国嫦娥六号的最新消息吗?——听过了,科学家宣布他们研究的新结果。
10. C 提示:考查介词。above 在……上面;below 在……下面;inside 在……里面;outside 在……外面。句意:作为一名演员,她觉得每个角色就像她的一位朋友。她喜欢进入他们的思想,感受他们的感情。
11. B 提示:考查谚语。Every dog has its day. 人人皆有得意日;Many hands make light work. 众人拾柴火焰高;The early bird catches the worm. 早起的鸟儿有虫吃;Put all your eggs in one basket. 孤注一掷。句意:——南京的人们正共同努力让这座城市变得更加美丽。——确实如此。众人拾柴火焰高。

12. B 提示:考查宾语从句。——你还记得春节联欢晚会上机器人的舞蹈吗?——记得,这真的很神奇。我想知道究竟是什么让它们如此聪明。宾语从句后要用陈述语序(主语+动词),排除选项A;主句主语wondered是过去时,从句应用相应的过去时态,排除选项C;选项D是that引导与前面动词wonder不匹配,排除选项D。
13. D 提示:考查实际运用。根据图片显示可知,62.8%的青少年因为喜欢中国文化喜欢DIY,是所有原因中青少年人数占比做多的,结合选项可知,选项D“关于中国文化的DIY最受欢迎”符合题意。
14. B 提示:考查非谓语动词。句意:昆曲创作于江苏省,是中国最古老的戏曲形式之一,以其悦耳的唱腔而闻名。分析句子结构可知,Kunqu与create之间是被动关系,且句子谓语动词是is,由此推断空格处填created,是过去分词短语做后置定语。
15. A 提示:考查情景交际。With pleasure.乐意效劳;Believe it or not.信不信由你;It doesn't matter.没关系;Don't mention it.别客气,不用谢。句意:——你能帮我解决这个问题吗?——乐意效劳。这就是真正的朋友的意义所在。

## 二、完形填空

【语篇导读】本文介绍了在上海为自闭症儿童举办的一场特别的曲棍球比赛,强调了志愿者和家庭的参与以及该活动对孩子们和志愿者所产生的积极影响。

16. C 提示:live生活;land着陆;gather聚集;graduate毕业。句意:15个有自闭症儿童的家庭聚集在上海观看一场特殊的地板曲棍球比赛。
17. C 提示:so因此;or或者;but但是;nor也不。句意:但是这个活动不仅仅是关于曲棍球——它是为了创建一个空间,让自闭症儿童感到被接纳和理解。
18. D 提示:to one's surprise令某人惊讶的是。句意:令她惊讶的是,这个男孩表现出了很高的智力和创造性的想法。
19. A 提示:worry担心;laugh大笑;refuse拒绝;depend依靠。句意:和自闭症儿童在一起的时间让我意识到他们比我们想象的要聪明。有时候父母过于担心。
20. D 提示:nearly将近;hardly几乎不;loudly大声地;easily容易地。句意:虽然这些国际志愿者都不太会说中文,但他们和孩子们交流起来很轻松。

21. D 提示:after在……后面;around围绕;through通过;beyond超过。句意:它证明了有些事情如微笑和爱可以超越语言。
22. B 提示:progress进步;influence影响;conclusion结论;possibility可能性。句意:这个活动的影响相当深远。
23. A 提示:shy害羞的;tired累的;angry生气的;active积极的。句意:他们开始似乎很害羞,但玩了后他们变得安逸且开心。
24. C 提示:scared害怕的;curious好奇的;serious严肃的;careless粗心的。句意:有时我们生活中太严肃了,但记住在内心深处我们仍然是那个爱玩的孩子很重要。
25. B 提示:sell卖;show显示;receive收到;record记录。句意:不是每个人都有机会当志愿者,但通过展现更多的善意,我们的努力真的很重要。

## 三、阅读理解

### A

【语篇导读】本文介绍了达·芬奇大约在1480年设计的一种桥,说明其移动和搭建特点,指出桥的结构优势,还介绍了搭建该桥所需材料及具体搭建步骤。

26. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“The strength of the bridge lies in its structure which gets stronger as you add weight on it because it spreads out the weight equally.”可知,达·芬奇桥结实是因为桥的结构会将重量均匀分散。
27. B 提示:推理判断题。根据Step1中“Then put 2 bands around each of the 4 pencils ‘B’.”可知,每支“B”铅笔套2根橡皮筋,共有4支“B”铅笔,需要8根橡皮筋。
28. C 提示:推理判断题。根据Step4中“This step is difficult, so you may need someone to help you.”可知,这个步骤很难,可能需要一个帮手。

### B

【语篇导读】本文是对配音演员艾瑞克·鲍扎的采访,他讲述了自己从喜爱卡通到从事配音的经历,解释了配音表演需传递真实情感的特点,并给出建议:多阅读理解角色、从失败中学习、对热爱的事业永不言弃。

29. B 提示:细节理解题。根据艾瑞克·鲍扎对第一个



问题的回答中“*In college, I studied radio, television and film production. What I loved most, out of those three, was radio: using voices in making and sending out programmes.*”可知,大学里,他学习了广播、电视和电影制作。在这三者中,他最喜欢的是广播:用声音制作和发送节目。

30. C 提示:细节理解题。根据艾瑞克·鲍扎对第三个问题的回答中“*Read lots. Actors must remember what they have to say. But voice actors are lucky, because we can read the script there. But even that can also bring a challenge, because you have to make these characters sound natural.*”可知,他认为:演员必须记住他们要说的话。但是配音演员很幸运,因为我们可以在那里读剧本。但即使这样也会带来挑战,因为你必须让这些角色听起来很自然。

31. A 提示:推理判断题。career 职业; custom 习俗; fashion 时尚; science 科学。通读全文可知,访谈中艾瑞克·鲍扎围绕自己的职业回答记者的问题,因此本文可能在杂志的职业版块出现。

### C

【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了如何在意见分歧时通过倾听、使用尊重语言、依赖事实和寻找共同点来促进礼貌且有意义的对话。

32. B 提示:段落大意题。第二段小标题是“倾听他们的意见”,主要说明在与他人沟通时,即使不同意对方观点,也应通过认真倾听、保持眼神交流、点头、面向对方、提问或复述对方话语等方式来表现专注,以促进有效交流。因此,选项B“你如何表现出你在听”是作者在这段想说明的。

33. B 提示:推理判断题。选项A:显示顺序;选项B:举例子;选项C:呈现数字;选项D:描述因果关系。根据第三段中“*Don't use rude words like 'stupid'. Stay calm and start with 'I' instead of 'You'. For example, you might say 'I feel' or 'I see this in another way'. Also make sure you will not use 'We' language, even if you know others in your group agree with you.*”再结合选项可知,第三段通过举例子的方法串联起各想法。

34. A 提示:最佳标题题。选项A:用事实代替;选项B:用平静的声音说;选项C:分享更好的感受;选项D:给别人机会。横线下一段指出带有个人情感的观点较为薄弱,若要表达有力的观点需用事实支撑,因为事实基于真实陈述而非个人感受或猜测。同时建议以

平静的语气表达观点,确保事实来源可靠;若被打断,应温和提醒对方自己已倾听过其发言,现在需要表达自己的观点,并给予对方回应的机会。结合选项可知,选项A最适合放在横线处。

35. C 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段中“*You may find that you can't change others' minds, and they may not change yours. Still, look for points you agree on. You may also gain a better understanding of each other's opinion.*”可知,你可能会发现你不能改变别人的想法,他们也不能改变你的想法。尽管如此,你还是要寻找你同意的观点。你们也可以更好地理解彼此的观点。由此可知,选项C“为了更好地理解他人,寻找共同的观点是必要的。”与文章相符。

### D

【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了研究人员开发的用于追踪蜜蜂活动的“AprilTags”系统,通过这种方式,研究人员获得了关于蜜蜂飞行模式的宝贵信息。

36. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“*These codes are easy for cameras to find and read, even when the light isn't good. They are smaller than a coin, and can be stuck on the back of bees without causing any harm.*”可知,即使光线不好,相机也很容易发现和读取这些代码。它们比硬币还小,可以粘在蜜蜂的背上而不会造成任何伤害。由此可知,它的优势①(易读)、②(对蜜蜂安全)和④(尺寸小)。

37. D 提示:代词指代题。根据上文“*By putting a camera powered by the sun and a tiny computer above the door to each hive, the researchers could follow the tagged bees. They could show when each bee left the hive and when it returned.*”可知,“They”指的是前面提到的camera和computer,是它们能显示蜜蜂何时离开和返回蜂巢。

38. A 提示:推理判断题。根据第四段中“*The researchers noticed that the bees spent more time out collecting when there were fewer flowers around.*”可知,研究人员注意到,当周围的花朵较少时,蜜蜂外出采集的时间更长。由此推断,选项A“蜜蜂会根据周围环境改变飞行时间。”与文章相符。

39. C 提示:细节理解题。根据最后一段中“*Now the researchers want to see how their new findings match up with the special dance.*”可知,研究人员想看看他们的

新发现如何与特殊舞蹈相匹配。

40. C 提示:最佳标题题。选项 A:用相机跟踪小蜜蜂;选项 B:用计算机创造新代码;选项 C:用“AprilTags”探索蜜蜂的飞行;选项 D:用新技术帮助养蜂人。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了研究人员开发的用于追踪蜜蜂活动的“AprilTags”系统。结合选项可知,选项 C 最适合做标题。

#### 四、填空

A) 41. traditional 42. sticks 43. while

44. away 45. satisfies

B) 46. is thought 47. to practise

48. more exciting 49. happiness 50. heroes

C)【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了皮格马利翁效应,阐述了信念和期望如何影响个人努力和成就,鼓励人们相信自己的能力。

51. out of 52. trust 53. gifts

54. make a difference 55. instead of

#### 五、阅读填空

A)【语篇导读】本文介绍了元认知的概念,解释了它如何帮助人们通过思考自己的思维过程来更有效地解决问题,并提供了现实生活中的例子和练习方法。

56. born 57. easily 58. before 59. succeeds

60. calmly 61. considered 62. understand

63. Plan, check, fix and learn.

64. I can learn to use metacognition; think about our thinking, break big tasks into small parts, quickly find and fix mistakes, and apply successful methods. Ask questions like “What should I do next?” or “Is there a better way?”, write down good ideas, and learn from others’ problem-solving methods to improve efficiently. (言之有理即可。)

B)【语篇导读】中国西北塔克拉玛干沙漠通过种植“绿色长城”和智能技术治理,有效固定流沙、恢复生态并助力农业,计划推广至全沙漠,为全球荒漠化治理提供范例。

65. slowly 66. forced 67. stop 68. even

69. machines/methods 70. wet 71. avoid

72. brings 73. successful 74. hope

#### 六、书面表达

One possible version:

In my opinion, AI helps people in many ways.

In learning areas, AI apps like language tools allow students to study anytime, while online teachers give personal lessons based on their students’ needs. What’s more, self-driving cars reduce accidents, and smart traffic lights help avoid traffic jams.

Last year, my aunt used an AI app to check her health. The app asked simple questions about her symptoms, and then suggested that she should drink more water and rest. Later, it reminded her to measure her temperature twice a day. Thanks to this, she recovered quickly without going to hospital.

Though AI is useful, it is important for us to use it carefully and properly. If people depend too much on it, they may forget how to think independently. In my view, AI should be a helpful tool, not a replacement for humans. By using it wisely, we can enjoy its benefits to make our life better.

### 04 2025 年南京市鼓楼区九年级 第一次模拟考试试卷

#### 一、单项填空

1. D 提示:考查名词。skill 技能;ability 能力;safety 安全;communication 交流。句意:人工智能可以改善人与人之间的沟通,帮助我们更好地了解彼此。
2. B 提示:考查动词。imagine 想象;develop 发展;impress 给……留下印象;keep 保持。句意:最近又建了许多室内冰场!它们有助于培养青少年对冬季运动的兴趣。
3. C 提示:考查介词。in 在……里面;from 来自;beyond 超出;except 除了。句意:——本学期有很多实用课程,如烹饪课,可供选择。——太好了!它们可以让我们为真实世界做好准备,远超书本所学。
4. A 提示:考查形容词。thoughtful 体贴的,考虑周到的;patient 耐心的;generous 慷慨的;funny 有趣的。句

意:我们体贴的班长经常在考试前写下鼓励的纸条,放在每个人的桌子上。

5. A 提示:考查副词。clearly 清楚地,清晰地;quietly 安静地;slowly 慢慢地;quickly 快速地。句意:——王老师总是一步一步地在黑板上清楚地解释数学题。——确实!这就是为什么我们最终都能解决它们。
6. D 提示:考查非谓语动词。句意:——为了欣赏秦淮河的美景,许多游客喜欢乘船游览。——是的!秦淮河也吸引了历代诗人。分析句子结构可知,空格处在句中做目的状语,因此用不定式结构。
7. B 提示:考查连词。if 如果;unless 除非;until 直到;when 当……时候。句意:除非我们改变生产食物的方式,否则未来我们周围 40% 以上的昆虫可能会灭绝。
8. A 提示:考查不定代词。nothing 没有什么;something 某事;anything 任何事;everything 每件事。句意:——你在空闲时间喜欢做什么?——绘画。当我画画时,没有什么比看到自己的想法栩栩如生更令人兴奋的了。
9. D 提示:考查时态语态。句意:——在接下来的几年里,我们将更加努力地完善养老产业。——我想是的。这些年已经有很多年轻人加入了家庭护理公司。分析句子结构可知 more efforts 和 make 是被动关系,根据后面的时间状语 in the following years 可知此处是一般将来时,因此空格处用一般将来时的被动语态。
10. D 提示:考查时态。句意:——南京清凉山地铁站自开通以来就备受关注。——这不奇怪。它是南京最深的地铁站,深达 51 米!句中时间状语 since its opening 表示“自从开通以来”,由此可知,空格处用现在完成时。
11. B 提示:考查动词短语。put up 张贴;搭建;put away 收拾;put in 安装;put out 扑灭。句意:——你的房间看起来像被暴风雨袭击过一样!T 恤正挂在吊扇上!——我知道……我得在我室友看到这场灾难之前把衣服收拾好!
12. C 提示:考查宾语从句。句意:——《奇迹》这本书太棒了!我读了两遍。——真的吗?你能告诉我在哪儿能找到这本书吗?宾语从句中只能用陈述语序,再结合句意可知选项 C 最符合语境。
13. C 提示:考查谚语。选项 A:众人拾柴火焰高;选项 B:祸不单行;选项 C:事实胜于雄辩;选项 D:蜡烛两头

烧。句意:事实胜于雄辩。它告诉我们,真正的成功来自勤奋,而不是空谈。

14. D 提示:考查实际运用。方框中是羽毛球俱乐部发的通知:如果你想加入羽毛球俱乐部,截至周五(明天)联系我们。现在还剩 18 个名额。周二和周四晚上训练。结合选项可知,选项 D“如果你想加入俱乐部需要尽快决定。”与通知内容相符。
15. C 提示:考查情景交际。选项 A:真遗憾;选项 B:不敢相信;选项 C:完美的借口;选项 D:真是灾难。句意:——唉!我的狗刚吃了我最喜欢的训练鞋!——完美的借口!现在你终于可以买到那双酷酷的发光鞋了。

## 二、完形填空

【语篇导读】13 岁时作者按科学老师的要求观察枫树,见证红叶凋零又现新芽,园艺师的话让作者坚持记录,多年后参加科学竞赛时,作者从中领悟到在挫折后崛起的力量。

16. C 提示:modern 现代的;public 公共的;special 特别的;difficult 困难的。句意:13 岁时,我的科学老师汤普森给我们布置了一项特别的任务。
17. B 提示:nod 点头;shake 摇摆;dance 跳舞;spin 快速旋转。句意:它的树枝大多光秃秃的,只有一片红叶在凉爽的秋风中微微颤动。
18. D 提示:easily 容易地;simply 仅仅;properly 适当地;carefully 仔细地。根据下文“I really wanted to draw all the small changes of that leaf.”可知句意:每天下午,我都会小心翼翼地摆好我的画架,准备好我的画本。
19. D 提示:pale 苍白的;soft 柔软的;pretty 漂亮的;bright 明亮的。句意:一天又一天,我看到它鲜红的颜色慢慢变浅。
20. A 提示:sad 伤心的;afraid 害怕的;amazed 惊讶的;excited 兴奋的。根据上文“The sides of the leaf started to curl, showing it was dying... a big rainstorm hit the city. Worried, I ran to...”可知句意:当我看到叶子不见了,我很伤心。
21. C 提示:joy 高兴;power 力量;hope 希望;truth 真相。句意:他们(三个小芽)又小又弱,但他们仍然带来了希望。
22. D 提示:however 然而;moreover 而且;otherwise 否则;instead 相反。句意:“树叶并没有真正死亡,相反,它们掉落下来滋养大地,所以当春天来临时,新的生命可能会出现。”他轻柔地说着并把一个橡子放入我

手中。

23. B 提示: part 部分; rest 剩余的部分; start 开始; middle 中间。句意: 在这个季节剩下的时间里, 我写下了这棵树所有的有趣的事。
24. A 提示: 句意: 我看到它粗糙的树皮为许多昆虫提供了一个家, 松鼠如何跑来跑去, 把坚果藏在树下。
25. A 提示: hold 举行; face 面对; cancel 取消; fail 失败。句意: 多年后, 当我举办全国科学竞赛时, 我想起了这棵树。

### 三、阅读理解

#### A

【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了国际空间站并以图示方式展示空间站中人们居住的地方。

26. A 提示: 细节理解题。如图所示, ⑤是睡觉区域, 结合选项可知⑥摄像头离此最近。
27. A 提示: 细节理解题。根据文中“*One section, called the Service Module, was built by Russia and sent to space in 2000.*”可知, 选项 A “服务舱于 2000 年被发送到太空。”与文章相符。
28. D 提示: 推理判断题。选项 A: 旅游指南; 选项 B: 书评; 选项 C: 历史书; 选项 D: 科学杂志。通读全文可知, 本文主要介绍了空间站中人们居住的地方。结合选项可知, 本文节选自科学杂志。

#### B

【语篇导读】本文讲述了内蒙古的游牧民族艾努拉一家为了寻找新的草原而准备搬家的过程, 包括制作黄油、拆卸蒙古包、收拾行囊等, 展现了游牧民族的传统生活方式。

29. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据第二段中“*Ainura poured the milk into leather bags tied to the horses. As the horses walked, the shaking would turn the milk into butter.*”再结合图片可知, 选项 C 展示了将牛奶制成黄油的过程。
30. C 提示: 代词指代题。根据第六段中“*Then, Ainura wet down the wool and wrapped it in blankets. Usually, they made felt by beating the wool for a long time, but when they travelled, they tied it to the horses and let the movement do the work.*”可知, 艾努拉把羊毛弄湿, 用毯子把它裹起来。通常他们是通过长时间敲打羊毛来制作毛毡的。但在旅行时, 他们会把它(羊毛)绑在马背上, 通过运动来完成工作。结合选项可推断, 此

处 it 指代 the wool。

31. D 提示: 主旨大意题。选项 A: 一次激动人心的野外旅行; 选项 B: 一家人寻找新家的旅行; 选项 C: 蒙古包建造实用指南; 选项 D: 游牧民族的传统生活方式。通读全文可知, 本文讲述了游牧民族艾努拉一家为了寻找新的草原而准备搬家的过程。结合选项可知, 选项 D 最符合题意。

#### C

【语篇导读】本文讲述了中国著名故事《白蛇传》的演变历程, 从宋代的警示故事到明清时期的道德教育, 再到近现代成为爱情与自由意志的象征, 展现了不同时代的人们对这一经典故事的不同解读与情感寄托。

32. A 提示: 篇章结构题。通读全文可知, 本文第一段总体介绍《白蛇传》故事; 第二段介绍宋朝该故事的版本; 第三段介绍了明朝的版本; 第四段介绍了清朝的版本; 最后一段介绍了 20 世纪 50 年代的版本。结合选项可知, 选项 A 与文章结构相符。
33. A 提示: 细节理解题。根据第三段中“*... When Xu Xuan gets charged because of the stolen money, he runs away.*”可知, 选项 A “他被指控盗窃”符合题意。
34. B 提示: 推理判断题。根据第四段中“*However, Xu Xuan remains selfish and weak, only caring about himself.*”可知, 方成培的故事中许是一个自私懦弱的人; 根据第五段中“*Xu Xuan, now named Xu Xian, becomes a better character. Touched by lady White Snake's bravery, Xu Xian grows into a devoted and loving husband.*”可知, 田汉的故事中许变成了一个忠贞不渝的好丈夫。结合选项可知, 选项 B “许的性格”是两个不同版本故事的主要差异。
35. C 提示: 推理判断题。通读全文可知, 本文介绍了不同年代白蛇传故事的不同版本。结合选项可知, 选项 C “介绍故事的变化”是本文的写作目的。

#### D

【语篇导读】富有同情心的面包店店主玛莎小姐对一位常来买不新鲜面包的顾客产生兴趣, 并怀疑他是一位贫穷的艺术家, 为了验证这一猜想, 她把一幅画放在面包柜台后, 最后通过与顾客的对话确认了他的身份, 此后玛莎开始担忧他的生活状况并考虑如何帮助他。

36. B 提示: 推理判断题。题干中的句子意为“除了不

新鲜的面包,他什么也不点。”根据第二段中“*He always bought two loaves of stale bread. Fresh bread was five cents a loaf, while stale loaves were two for five.*”可推断,这句话放在②处最合适。

37. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“*To check if she was right about his job, she took a painting from her room and put it behind the bread counter.*”可知,玛莎小姐把画放在柜台后面是为了测试这位顾客是否是艺术家,选项 B 符合题意。

38. A 提示:推理判断题。选项 A:有困难的人;选项 B:犯错误的人;选项 C:获得成功的人;选项 D:嘲笑他人的人。文中第四段又出现 *sympathetic*,结合前文中提到的那位顾客的处境,以及文章最后一段可推断,此处 *sympathetic* 表示玛莎小姐对有困难的人很友善。

39. C 提示:推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中“*She wanted to offer something good to him, but she was afraid of hurting him. She knew the pride of artists.*”可知,她想给这位顾客提供些好的东西,但她担心伤害他。因为她知道艺术家的骄傲。结合选项可知,选项 C“玛莎会偷偷在不新鲜面包里加些东西。”可能会在接下来的故事中发生。

40. D 提示:推理判断题。通读全文可知,本文主要围绕玛莎小姐对顾客的观察、猜测以及内心想法和感受展开,如她看到顾客的穿着、手指印记后的想法,对自己猜测的验证等。由此推断,选项 D“通过探索玛莎小姐的想法和感受来推动故事发展”符合题意。

#### 四、填空

A) 41. writer 42. social 43. diary 44. share  
45. widely

B) 46. to protect 47. daily 48. choice  
49. recycling 50. cleaner

C)【语篇导读】本文是杰克和埃米莉有关周末游玩阅江楼的对话。

51. amazing 52. expected

53. in modern times 54. traditional

55. take any photos

#### 五、阅读填空

A)【语篇导读】本文介绍了著名歌手、演员、词曲作者和节目主持人博比·达林。

56. named 57. death 58. music 59. writing

60. included 61. style 62. satisfy

63. He had a strong will.

64. Maybe I would try the field of digital music.  
(言之有理即可。)

65. The first small step would be to learn about the digital music, and then start to create some digital music works. (言之有理即可。)

B)【语篇导读】本文介绍了通过采用有效的学习方法,如主动学习、合理做笔记、合理安排时间、练习以及保持身心健康,可以提高学习效率、增强理解和记忆,减少压力,从而在学校取得更好的成绩。

66. results 67. reduce 68. habits 69. even

70. organized 71. divides 72. until 73. fresh

74. learned/learnt 75. health

#### 六、书面表达

One possible version:

Break time is an important part of our daily lives. I usually chat with classmates, play games with them or do some exercise during breaks.

Thanks to five more minutes to relax this term, I feel more energetic and focused in class as it gives me enough time to have a rest and relax myself.

I'd like to invite our teachers to join us and they can play table tennis, do puzzles or share something interesting with us. I'm sure our break time can become a truly enjoyable and meaningful period for everyone.

### 05 2025 年苏州市工业园区 初三教学调研试卷

#### 一、完形填空

【语篇导读】莎士比亚出生地信托基金会通过举办“莎士比亚周”教育活动,帮助全球儿童深入体验莎士比亚作品,并激发他们对文学的持久热爱。

1. B 提示:character 角色;language 语言;story 故事;style 风格。根据下文“*Shakespeare had a way of expressing different feelings and ideas in deeply moving words.*”可知句意:让他的戏剧脱颖而出的是它们的语言。



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# 读写新体验

主编 恩波教育研究中心

**题型** 单词先预习，短语巧积累，句型早突破

**功能** 九上教材精华，暑期提前拿下

英语

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## Unit 1 Know yourself

### 一、单词

- 吃光,吃完 \_\_\_\_\_
- 有创造力的;创造性的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 好奇的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 精力充沛的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 谦虚的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 有条理的;有效率的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 顺序 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 使……保持井然有序 \_\_\_\_\_
- 炫耀 \_\_\_\_\_
- 语法 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 想出(主意) \_\_\_\_\_
- (否定句中)两者之一不 *conj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 也不 *conj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 既不……也不…… \_\_\_\_\_
- 会计 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 天生的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 给……留下印象 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 雕塑,雕像 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 赞扬,表扬 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 销售部 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 总的;普遍的;首席的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 竞赛;赛跑 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 不是……就是……,或者……或者……  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 领先地位;榜样 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 处于领先地位 \_\_\_\_\_
- 落后 \_\_\_\_\_
- 挑战 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 主要的,首要的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 高速的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 连接 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 与……相连,连接 \_\_\_\_\_
- 错误,过失 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 和……几乎一样,简直是 \_\_\_\_\_
- 注意,专心 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 注意 \_\_\_\_\_
- 标准 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 先锋,开拓者 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 外科大夫 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 粗心 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 额外的;附加的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 把……贡献,把……专用于 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 尊敬,尊重 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 合适的;适宜的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 搭档,合作伙伴 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 不耐烦的,急躁的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 三思而行 \_\_\_\_\_
- 洗碗 \_\_\_\_\_
- 月球的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 日历;挂历 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 生肖 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 代表;象征 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 出现 *vi.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 固定的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 循环 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 有力的;强大的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 活泼的;生气勃勃的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 实际的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 忠诚的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 总共,总计 \_\_\_\_\_
- 星座 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 分开,分 *vt. & vi.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 把……分成…… \_\_\_\_\_
- 使成形,塑造 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 演说,讲话,发言;台词 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 缺席的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_

66. 班长 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_

67. 职位;位置;名次 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、短语

1. 一篇有趣的有关个性的文章 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 使他们觉得好 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 有不同个性的人 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 很有条理 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 谦虚 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 重复语法规则 \_\_\_\_\_

7. 有创造性 \_\_\_\_\_

8. 对……好奇 \_\_\_\_\_

9. 精力充沛 \_\_\_\_\_

10. 轻易生气 \_\_\_\_\_

11. 成为一名好会计 \_\_\_\_\_

12. 喜欢创造性的工作 \_\_\_\_\_

13. 整天工作而不说话 \_\_\_\_\_

14. 整天 \_\_\_\_\_

15. 对……满意 \_\_\_\_\_

16. 一个天生的艺术家 \_\_\_\_\_

17. 用……给某人留下深刻印象 \_\_\_\_\_

18. 他为阳光镇广场做的雕塑 \_\_\_\_\_

19. 赢得……的高度赞扬 \_\_\_\_\_

20. 艺术界 \_\_\_\_\_

21. 搜寻更好的东西 \_\_\_\_\_

22. 本身,本质 \_\_\_\_\_

23. 放弃她的会计工作 \_\_\_\_\_

24. 为销售部门工作 \_\_\_\_\_

25. 与数字打交道 \_\_\_\_\_

26. 日复一日 \_\_\_\_\_

27. 公司的总经理 \_\_\_\_\_

28. 接受新的挑战 \_\_\_\_\_

29. 首席工程师 \_\_\_\_\_

30. 连接阳光镇和天津的高铁 \_\_\_\_\_

31. 承担不起任何错误 \_\_\_\_\_

32. 高标准工作 \_\_\_\_\_

33. 容易共事 \_\_\_\_\_

68. 同意某人(的看法) \_\_\_\_\_

34. 心脏外科大夫先锋 \_\_\_\_\_

35. 再怎么细心也不为过 \_\_\_\_\_

36. 加班 \_\_\_\_\_

37. 把……奉献给…… \_\_\_\_\_

38. 尊重/尊敬某人 \_\_\_\_\_

39. 适合…… \_\_\_\_\_

40. 接受他人的建议 \_\_\_\_\_

41. 生某人的气 \_\_\_\_\_

42. ……和……都 \_\_\_\_\_

43. 不仅……而且…… \_\_\_\_\_

44. 成为一名优秀的老师 \_\_\_\_\_

45. 适合成为一名艺术家 \_\_\_\_\_

46. 中国农历 \_\_\_\_\_

47. 十二生肖 \_\_\_\_\_

48. 代表一个农历年 \_\_\_\_\_

49. 按固定的顺序出现 \_\_\_\_\_

50. 每十二年往复一次 \_\_\_\_\_

51. 中国的生肖 \_\_\_\_\_

52. 出生于同一生肖年份的人们 \_\_\_\_\_

53. 具有相似的个性 \_\_\_\_\_

54. 西方的星座 \_\_\_\_\_

55. 一个 12 星座的循环 \_\_\_\_\_

56. 取决于你的出生日期 \_\_\_\_\_

57. 出生于兔年的人 \_\_\_\_\_

58. 被分成…… \_\_\_\_\_

59. 只是为了好玩而读它们 \_\_\_\_\_

60. 塑造你的生活和你的未来 \_\_\_\_\_

61. 据说…… \_\_\_\_\_

62. 情况并非如此 \_\_\_\_\_

63. 相信某人/某事 \_\_\_\_\_

64. 天生地 \_\_\_\_\_

65. 做演讲 \_\_\_\_\_

66. 做额外的工作 \_\_\_\_\_

67. 赢得几个科学竞赛 \_\_\_\_\_

68. 使他自己更加有条理 \_\_\_\_\_

69. 缺课 \_\_\_\_\_

70. 推荐某人为/当…… \_\_\_\_\_

71. 有许多突出的品质 \_\_\_\_\_

72. 最适合成为我们的班长的人选 \_\_\_\_\_

### 三、句型

1. 你已经吃光了我的早餐!

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 她使她所有的东西都保持井然有序。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 我和我父母都不认为我会成为一个好会计。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 吴伟, 年轻的艺术家, 用他具有创造力的作品给全国人民留下了深刻印象。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 人生就像一场赛跑。你要么领先, 要么落后。我准备好了在任何时候都接受新的挑战。

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 对我们来说, 失之毫厘, 谬以千里。我们承担不起任何错误(所造成的后果)。

\_\_\_\_\_

7. 作为一名医生, 再怎么仔细也不为过。

\_\_\_\_\_

8. 它们顺序固定, 而且这一循环每 12 年往复一次。

\_\_\_\_\_

9. 你的生活和你的未来都掌握在你的手中。

\_\_\_\_\_

10. 我们正写信推荐戴维当我们的新班长。我们认为他有许多突出的品质适合这个职位。

\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2 Colours

### 一、单词

- 靛蓝, 靛青 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 紫罗兰色 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 彩虹 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 心情, 情绪 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 影响 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 是否 *conj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 特征; 品质 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 平静的, 沉着的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 放松的; 自在的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 安宁; 和平; 和睦 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 悲哀, 忧伤 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 纯洁 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 婚礼, 结婚庆典 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 宁愿选择, 更喜欢 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 造成, 引起; 创造, 创建 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 感觉, 感受 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 使振作起来 \_\_\_\_\_
- 提醒; 使想起 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 智慧 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 因为 *conj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 妒忌; 羡慕 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 妒忌的, 眼红的 \_\_\_\_\_
- 需要, 要求 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 力量 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 热 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 困难; 费力 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 做某事费劲 \_\_\_\_\_
- 决定 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 关系 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 当然; 必定地, 无疑地 *adv.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 每天的; 日常的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 个人的; 私人的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 适合 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 庆祝; 庆祝活动 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 古代的, 古老的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 疗法; 治疗 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 发现, 发觉 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- [复]十几岁(13至19岁之间) *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 承诺, 允诺 *vt. & vi.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 否则 *conj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 奏效, 产生预期的效果 *vi.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 从事, 执业 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 紧张的, 有压力的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 建议 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 宁愿, 更喜欢 \_\_\_\_\_
- 信任 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 平静, 镇静 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 温暖, 暖和; 热情 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 女用皮包, 手提包 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 相配; 般配 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
- 使……平衡 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_

### 二、短语

- 试穿它 \_\_\_\_\_
- 穿在某人身上好看 \_\_\_\_\_
- 看到天空中的彩虹 \_\_\_\_\_
- 影响我们的心情 \_\_\_\_\_
- 使我们感到精力充沛或昏昏欲睡 \_\_\_\_\_
- 感到放松 \_\_\_\_\_
- 被漆成蓝色 \_\_\_\_\_
- 给我们的身心带来平静 \_\_\_\_\_
- 代表悲伤 \_\_\_\_\_
- 一个平静的颜色 \_\_\_\_\_
- 在他们结婚的那一天 \_\_\_\_\_
- 寒冷地区的人们 \_\_\_\_\_
- 更喜欢暖色 \_\_\_\_\_
- 更喜欢做某事 \_\_\_\_\_
- 营造一种温暖而舒适的感觉 \_\_\_\_\_
- 使你振作起来 \_\_\_\_\_
- 使你想起温暖、阳光明媚的一天 \_\_\_\_\_
- 希望成功 \_\_\_\_\_
- 代表新生命 \_\_\_\_\_
- 妒忌的颜色 \_\_\_\_\_

21. 需要力量 \_\_\_\_\_
22. 在身体或精神上 \_\_\_\_\_
23. 对某人有些帮助 \_\_\_\_\_
24. 代表力量和强烈的情感 \_\_\_\_\_
25. 更容易采取行动 \_\_\_\_\_
26. 做决定有困难 \_\_\_\_\_
27. 帮助他冷静下来 \_\_\_\_\_
28. 和你的性格特征匹配 \_\_\_\_\_
29. 影响我们的日常生活 \_\_\_\_\_
30. 浅色 \_\_\_\_\_
31. 深色 \_\_\_\_\_
32. 取决于个人品位 \_\_\_\_\_
33. 被用于庆祝活动 \_\_\_\_\_
34. 古代欧洲的统治者 \_\_\_\_\_
35. 穿白色制服 \_\_\_\_\_
36. 颜色疗法 \_\_\_\_\_
37. 承诺…… \_\_\_\_\_
38. 把某人的钱拿回来 \_\_\_\_\_

39. 从事颜色疗法 \_\_\_\_\_
40. 大学毕业 \_\_\_\_\_
41. 感到有压力 \_\_\_\_\_
42. 向不同的人建议不同的衣服 \_\_\_\_\_
43. 向某人建议某事 \_\_\_\_\_
44. 宁愿做某事 \_\_\_\_\_
45. 穿橙色看起来精干 \_\_\_\_\_
46. 与你的衬衫相配 \_\_\_\_\_
47. 据信…… \_\_\_\_\_
48. 穿蓝色(衣服) \_\_\_\_\_
49. 给男婴穿蓝色(衣服) \_\_\_\_\_
50. 快乐和温暖 \_\_\_\_\_
51. 拎着一个白色的手提包 \_\_\_\_\_
52. 使她自己看起来更有力量 \_\_\_\_\_
53. 感到有一点压力 \_\_\_\_\_
54. 搭配相宜 \_\_\_\_\_
55. 平衡平静的白色 \_\_\_\_\_

### 三、句型

1. 但是粉色没什么不好。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 我不确定你穿蓝色是否好看。  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 一些人认为颜色能影响我们的情绪。  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 本文阐明了颜色能起什么作用以及它们代表什么样的性格特征。  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 寒冷地区的人们为了营造一种温暖而舒适的感受,更喜欢把房间刷成暖色。  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 黄色是太阳的颜色,因此它能让你想起温暖、阳光明媚的一天。  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 如果你在身体或精神上需要力量,红色或许可以给你一些帮助。  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. 穿红色也更容易采取行动。当你犹豫不决的时候,红色可以有助于你做决定。  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. 桑迪不知道白色的衣服是否适合她。  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. 我们保证这种疗法可以帮助你改变情绪,否则全额退款!  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. 红与白搭配相宜,因为强有力的红色平衡平静的白色。  
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# 答 案

## Unit 1 Know yourself

### 一、单词

1. eat up 2. creative 3. curious
4. energetic 5. modest 6. organized/  
organised 7. order 8. keep... in order
9. show off 10. grammar
11. come up with 12. neither 13. nor
14. neither... nor... 15. accountant
16. born 17. impress 18. sculpture
19. praise 20. sales department
21. general 22. race 23. either...  
or... 24. lead 25. take the lead
26. fall behind 27. challenge 28. chief
29. high-speed 30. connect
31. connect to/with 32. miss 33. as  
good as 34. attention 35. pay attention  
to 36. standard 37. pioneer
38. surgeon 39. carelessness 40. extra
41. devote 42. respect 43. suitable
44. partner 45. impatient 46. think  
twice (about sth) 47. do the dishes
48. lunar 49. calendar 50. animal sign
51. represent 52. appear 53. fixed
54. cycle 55. powerful 56. lively
57. practical 58. loyal 59. in all
60. star sign 61. divide 62. divide...  
into... 63. shape 64. speech
65. absent 66. monitor 67. position
68. agree with sb

### 二、短语

1. an interesting article about personality
2. make them feel good
3. people with different personalities

4. be well organized
5. be modest
6. repeat grammar rules
7. be creative
8. be curious about...
9. be energetic
10. get angry easily
11. make a good accountant
12. like creative jobs
13. work without speaking all day long
14. all day long
15. be happy with...
16. a born artist
17. impress sb with...
18. his sculptures for Sunshine Town Square
19. win high praise from...
20. the art community
21. search for something better
22. in itself (oneself)
23. give up her job as an accountant
24. work for the sales department
25. work with numbers
26. day after day
27. the general manager of the company
28. take on new challenges
29. the chief engineer
30. the high-speed railway connecting  
Sunshine Town to Tianjin
31. can't afford to make any mistakes
32. work to high standards
33. be easy to work with
34. a pioneer heart surgeon
35. can't be too careful
36. work extra hours

37. devote... to...
38. respect sb
39. be suitable for...
40. accept others' advice
41. get angry with sb
42. both... and...
43. not only... but(also)...
44. make an excellent teacher
45. be suitable for being an artist
46. the Chinese lunar calendar
47. 12 animal signs
48. represent a lunar year
49. appear in a fixed order
50. repeat every 12 years
51. Chinese animal signs
52. people born under the same animal sign
53. have similar personalities
54. Western star signs
55. a cycle of 12 star signs
56. depend on your date of birth
57. people born in the Year of the Rabbit
58. be divided into...
59. read about them just for fun
60. shape your life and your future
61. it is said that...
62. that's not the case
63. believe in sb/sth
64. by nature
65. make/give a speech
66. do extra work
67. win several science competitions
68. get himself more organized
69. be absent from school
70. recommend sb as...
71. have many strong qualities
72. the most suitable person to be our monitor

### 三、句型

1. You've eaten up my breakfast!
2. She keeps all her things in good order.
3. Neither my parents nor I think I can make a good accountant.
4. Wu Wei, the young artist, has impressed the whole country with his creative work.
5. Life is like a race. You either take the lead or fall behind. I'm ready to take on new challenges any time.
6. To us, a miss is as good as a mile. We can't afford to make any mistakes.
7. As a doctor, you can't be too careful.
8. They appear in a fixed order and the cycle repeats every 12 years.
9. It is you who shape your life and your future.
10. We are writing to recommend David as our new monitor. We think he has many strong qualities for this position.

## Unit 2 Colours

### 一、单词

1. indigo 2. violet 3. rainbow
4. mood 5. influence 6. whether
7. characteristic 8. calm 9. relaxed
10. peace 11. sadness 12. purity
13. wedding 14. prefer 15. create
16. feeling 17. cheer up 18. remind
19. wisdom 20. as 21. envy
22. green with envy 23. require
24. strength 25. heat 26. difficulty
27. have difficulty (in) doing sth
28. decision 29. relationship
30. certainly 31. everyday
32. personal 33. suit 34. celebration

35. ancient 36. therapy 37. discover  
 38. teens 39. promise 40. or  
 41. work 42. practise 43. stressed  
 44. suggest 45. would rather( = 'd rather)  
 46. trust 47. calm 48. warmth  
 49. handbag 50. match 51. balance

## 二、短语

1. try it on
2. look good on sb
3. see a rainbow in the sky
4. influence our moods
5. make us feel energetic or sleepy
6. feel relaxed
7. be painted blue
8. bring peace to our mind and body
9. represent sadness
10. a calm colour
11. on their wedding day
12. people in cold areas
13. prefer warm colours
14. prefer to do sth
15. create a warm and comfortable feeling
16. cheer you up
17. remind you of a warm sunny day
18. hope for success
19. represent new life
20. the colour of envy
21. require strength
22. in either body or mind
23. be of some help to sb
24. represent power and strong feelings
25. make it easier to take action
26. have difficulty making a decision
27. help him calm down
28. match your characteristics
29. influence our everyday lives
30. light colour(s)

31. dark colour(s)
32. depend on personal taste
33. be used for celebrations
34. the rulers in ancient Europe
35. wear white uniforms
36. colour therapy
37. promise that
38. get one's money back
39. practise colour therapy
40. leave college
41. feel stressed
42. suggest different clothes to different people
43. suggest sth to sb
44. would rather do sth
45. look smart in orange
46. match your shirt
47. be believed to do
48. be dressed in blue
49. dress baby boys in blue
50. joy and warmth
51. carry a white handbag
52. make herself look more powerful
53. feel a little bit stressed
54. a good match
55. balance the calm white

## 三、句型

1. But there's nothing wrong with pink.
2. I'm not sure if blue looks good on you.
3. Some people believe that colours can influence our moods.
4. This article explains what colours can do and what characteristics they represent.
5. People in cold areas prefer warm colours in their homes to create a warm and comfortable feeling.



6. Yellow is the colour of the sun, so it can remind you of a warm sunny day.
7. If you require strength in either body or mind, red may be of some help to you.
8. Wearing red can also make it easier to take action. This may help when you are having difficulty making a decision.
9. Sandy doesn't know if/whether white clothes suit her.
10. We promise that this therapy can help you change your moods, or you will get your money back!
11. Red and white are a good match, as the powerful red balances the calm white.

## Unit 3 Teenage problems

### 一、单词

1. teenage 2. mark 3. mad 4. drive sb mad 5. exam/examination
6. perhaps 7. deal 8. deal with
9. choice 10. but 11. stay up
12. awake 13. hardly 14. imagine
15. doubt 16. worth 17. be worth doing sth 18. suggestion 19. cause
20. strict 21. be strict with sb 22. stay out 23. schoolwork 24. valuable
25. friendship 26. list 27. work out
28. according to 29. whom 30. silence
31. worry 32. method 33. solve
34. dictionary 35. youth worker
36. reply 37. chemistry 38. laugh at
39. bookworm 40. progress 41. worried
42. go over 43. aloud 44. pronounce
45. correctly 46. pronunciation
47. mention 48. don't mention it
49. stress 50. be of sb's age

### 二、短语

1. teenage problems
2. look at my stomach
3. get enough sleep
4. be on/off
5. close friends
6. get low/high marks in exams
7. manage your time better
8. how to deal with sth
9. have no choice but to do sth
10. stay up late
11. stay awake
12. on time
13. dream of (doing) sth
14. so that
15. offer sb sth/offer sth to sb
16. offer me some suggestions
17. be crazy about
18. become the cause of my problem
19. get into trouble
20. allow sb to do sth
21. develop our hobbies
22. stay out late
23. achieve a balance
24. your valuable advice
25. take one's advice
26. forget about your schoolwork
27. be valuable to sb
28. need silence
29. need someone to share my worries with
30. have difficulty expressing myself
31. ask for advice
32. get his replies
33. laugh at sb
34. call her a bookworm
35. pay no attention to. . .
36. be proud of your schoolwork