

初中英语

小题才王做[®]

恩波教育研究中心 编

巅峰版

八年级上
• 译林版 •

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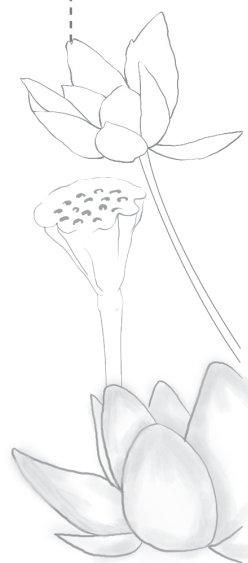
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Unit 1 Friendship

巅峰训练 1

一、完形填空

(2025·南京玄武期中) It was my 14th birthday and I would have the biggest party. The number of the guests had quickly grown from seven to seventeen. Nearly every girl in my class was 1. When each guest excitedly took the invitation, I was especially happy.

The living room was full of shouts and laughter. We had just finished a game of Twister when the door bell rang. I was so 2 and I could feel my face turning red, because when I opened the door, there at the front door stood Sarah Westly—the quiet girl who sat next to me in music class—and she was holding a 3. I thought about the guest list. How did I 4 to invite Sarah?

I remembered that I only added a name to the 5 when someone was interested in me. But Sarah had 6 done that. I accepted the box, a gift from Sarah, and warmly led her into the sitting room. I invited her to join the party. “I can’t 7,” she said. “My dad’s waiting in the car.” At that moment I felt bad about forgetting to invite Sarah and 8 wanted her to rest for some time in my room. “Thanks a lot, but... , but I have to go,” she said, turning quickly towards the 9. “See you Monday.”

I didn’t open the box until the party was over. Inside the small box was a ceramic(陶瓷) tabby cat. It was the 10 gift I had received though(尽管) I didn’t like cats. I later found out that the gift looked just like Sarah’s cat, Seymour. I didn’t know it then, but now I realize that Sarah was my best friend.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. invited | B. helped | C. showed | D. named |
| 2. A. angry | B. surprised | C. tired | D. relaxed |
| 3. A. cat | B. toy | C. pen | D. box |
| 4. A. forget | B. stop | C. hope | D. choose |
| 5. A. gift | B. list | C. diary | D. party |
| 6. A. still | B. even | C. never | D. only |
| 7. A. stand | B. sing | C. wait | D. stay |
| 8. A. easily | B. really | C. slowly | D. suddenly |
| 9. A. door | B. car | C. room | D. box |
| 10. A. only | B. first | C. best | D. worst |

二、阅读理解

A(2024·无锡惠山期中)

Good friends are really important for our happiness. They share good times with us—we have fun together, laugh together and they make us smile. But good friends are also there for us when things aren’t

so great. They listen to us, help us and support us through difficult times.

What makes a good friend?

A good friend is always there for you, whatever happens. They don't judge you—they accept you, value you and respect you for who you are. You can be yourself when you're around them. A good friend is kind, loyal and honest and isn't afraid to tell you the truth, even if it's difficult. You enjoy spending time together and maybe share some hobbies or interests.

What is the International Day of Friendship?

Friendship is so important that, in 2011, the United Nations decided to make a special day for it! The International Day of Friendship takes place on 30 July every year. The idea is that friendship between different groups of people, countries and cultures can help us live more peacefully together.




The International Day of Friendship on 30 July is not the only day celebrating friendship around the world. Some countries celebrate on different days. For example, Argentina, Brazil and Spain celebrate Friend's Day on 20 July, and in India and the USA, they celebrate it on the first Sunday in August. In Finland and Estonia, people celebrate Friendship Day on the same day as Valentine's Day, 14 February.

What do people do on the International Day of Friendship?

The main aim of the International Day of Friendship is to show your friends that you care about them and that you value their friendship. You could make a card or write a note telling them why they're such a great friend. You could make them a small present, such as a friendship bracelet, or bake a cake for them. Whatever you do on this day, it's time to have fun and celebrate with friends, and perhaps make some new ones! Happy International Day of Friendship!

1. What does the underlined word “ones” mean?

- A. Presents. B. Wishes. C. Plans. D. Friends.

2. Which of the following is the best for  ?

- A. Friendly activities around the world B. Different celebrations about friendship
C. Friendship Days around the world D. Different friends in foreign countries

3. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Ways to make good friends B. International Day of Friendship
C. Different days for friends D. Friendship brings more happiness

B(2024 · 辽宁中考)

Last summer, Kelly went to a fishing village for vacation with her parents. As soon as she arrived, she ran to the beach with her watercolours, brushes and paper.

Fishermen were busy fishing. Seabirds were flying around. Just then a red-haired girl passed by. “Hello there!” said Kelly.

“Hello,” said the girl, but she didn't stop. In fact, she seemed to walk faster. Kelly was unhappy. She thought it would be boring if she couldn't make any friends in the village.



and don't know how to act. Try giving 8 a little time, space and understanding, and she will change her mind soon."

Over the next week, I tried my best to give Avery some 9. Then one day, on the way to our practice, I 10 her. "I just want to say, you're such a great actor when acting as the March Hare." I smiled. She seemed happy and 11 how she understood the role. When I asked her to help me with my role, she agreed and smiled, too. She 12 said sorry to me for acting that way at first. Later, we became 13 to each other.

I've learned that people often have a 14 time dealing with envy and disappointment(失望). If you have similar 15, you could try taking my parents' advice. Give your friend a little time, space and understanding. This might be the perfect time to be an extra-good friend.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. promised | B. hoped | C. forgot | D. chose |
| 2. A. turned out | B. found out | C. carried out | D. tried out |
| 3. A. till | B. from | C. like | D. without |
| 4. A. excited | B. careful | C. nervous | D. worried |
| 5. A. energy | B. treasure | C. friendship | D. courage |
| 6. A. game | B. chance | C. story | D. dream |
| 7. A. before | B. whether | C. unless | D. when |
| 8. A. them | B. him | C. her | D. it |
| 9. A. advice | B. space | C. fun | D. trouble |
| 10. A. met | B. left | C. answered | D. thanked |
| 11. A. faced | B. missed | C. explained | D. supported |
| 12. A. even | B. never | C. almost | D. seldom |
| 13. A. stricter | B. quieter | C. luckier | D. closer |
| 14. A. smart | B. great | C. careless | D. difficult |
| 15. A. activities | B. mistakes | C. experiences | D. interests |

二、阅读理解

A(2024·常州一模)

There are many idioms or sayings in English that we use when we want to describe relationships between and among friends. Here are a few to practise with your friends.

The idiom "through thick and thin" is used to describe a friend who is loyal and supportive during bad times as well as good times. It most often describes a friendship that has been strong for a long time. Here are two examples: John and Lisa have been friends through thick and thin. My best friend and I stayed together through thick and thin.

If two people are "like two peas(豌豆) in a pod", it means that they get along very well. They are two very good friends and they are very similar to each other. I have never seen Lola and Camille argue; they are like two peas in a pod.

Some friends are especially sympathetic and easy to talk to. They are not judgmental or impatient. They are good at sharing our pain, which helps reduce our pain. A friend like this is often called “a shoulder to cry on”. We can go to this person with a problem or sadness and this person can bring comfort to us.

“Hit it off” with someone means falling in love with someone quickly or getting along with someone. This usually happens the first time two people are meeting. They often share interests, goals and beliefs. This can happen between friends who like each other at first sight. Carmen and Isabel hit it off at the party and are going to a movie together today. Mike and I did not hit it off on our first date, but we are going to try once more.

1. Which of the following may be friends through thick and thin?
 - A. Friends who often play games.
 - B. Friends who help reduce pain.
 - C. Friends who share a long friendship.
 - D. Friends who are easy to deal with.
2. Which of the following idioms describes two similar friends?
 - A. Hit it off.
 - B. Through thick and thin.
 - C. A shoulder to cry on.
 - D. Like two peas in a pod.
3. What's the purpose of the text?
 - A. To introduce some English idioms.
 - B. To explain what a good friendship is.
 - C. To teach readers how to learn idioms well.
 - D. To offer some examples of English sentences.

B(南京鼓楼模拟)

I am Jenny Tobin. When I was young, Linda Evans was my best friend, even like my sister. We did everything together—had piano lessons, watched movies, went swimming and horse riding.

When I was 13, my family moved away. Linda and I kept in touch by writing to each other. However, one day that year, a letter that I sent came back, stamped “Address Unknown”. I had no idea how to find Linda. Over the years I missed her very much. I wanted to share my stories with her. There was an empty place in my heart that only a friend like Linda could fill.

One day while I was reading a newspaper, I saw a photo of a young woman. She looked like Linda a lot. “This must be a coincidence,” I thought, but I still wrote to her.

She called me as soon as she got my letter. “Mrs Tobin,” a woman said excitedly, “Linda Evans is my mother. Just wait a moment. She will talk to you.” Then I heard a voice that I knew very much, even after 40 years. We both laughed and talked about each other's life.

Now the empty place in my heart is filled. And there's one thing that Linda and I know for sure. We will not lose each other again.

1. The writer went to piano lessons with Linda Evans _____.
 - A. at the age of 13
 - B. before the writer could speak
 - C. after they moved to new homes
 - D. before the writer's family moved away

habit of doing things with excellence that causes success.

Enjoy the Journey. Success is a journey, not a destination(终点). Success is not a certain car or a certain house or a certain happy marriage. Success is the enjoyment of the journey. You have to enjoy the journey.

Someone once said, “Unless you change how you are, you will always have what you’ve got.” You have to change. . . you will change, you will succeed.

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in achieving success?
 - A. Working hard.
 - B. Good education.
 - C. Strong desire.
 - D. Enjoying failure.
2. What does the writer really mean by saying “Everyone runs, but everyone is not willing to run for an hour every day.” ?
 - A. It’s not easy for people to develop their health.
 - B. You are sure to meet with some difficulty in your life.
 - C. Keeping working harder is necessary when you go after success.
 - D. Most people don’t want to spend too much time running.
3. What does the writer mostly want to tell us in the fourth paragraph?
 - A. Failure is the mother of success.
 - B. Many hands make light work.
 - C. Every dog has its day.
 - D. Actions speak louder than words.
4. Which of the following is TRUE about success according to the passage?
 - A. If you want to succeed, you should have special talents.
 - B. If you want to succeed, you’d better not show up.
 - C. Success is about doing what the common person can’t do.
 - D. Success means the enjoyment of your gain or loss on the journey.
5. The best title of the passage might be _____.
 - A. The importance of success
 - B. The meaning of success
 - C. Success or failure
 - D. The five main steps to success

巅峰训练 3

一、完形填空

(2023·无锡中考) I knew Marty’s magic was fake(假的), but I just couldn’t prove it. One day I caught a lucky break. At lunch, Marty was going on about how he could make things 1. He had a ring in one hand and a pencil in the other.

That’s when I 2 it: a thin piece of fishing line around the end of the pencil and attached(连接) to Marty’s shirt! Sure enough, he made it by sliding(滑动) the ring over the pencil and hanging it from the line. No one else 3 the line, and soon the whole dining hall was cheering. When the crowds were gone, I walked over. It was time to 4 the Magic Marty Show.

“I know how you did it,” I said, looking him right in the eye. “5,” Marty replied. “But the first law of magic is that. . .”

“It was the fishing line.”

Marty became 6. He looked a bit worried. Without all his confidence, he seemed more normal (正常的). I suddenly felt bad.

“So, are you going to tell other people?” he asked. I thought about it for a moment. If I did, I would 7 be able to prove that Marty’s magic was fake. But would that really make me feel happy? What about Marty? He might 8 his new friends. How would that make him feel?

“Nah,” I said. “It will be a 9 between you and me.”

Marty let out a relieved sigh, and I turned to walk away.

“Wait!” Marty jumped in front of me. “You’ve got a pretty good eye for magic. If you’re 10, I have an idea.”

That’s how the Magic Marty and Mysterious Matt Lunch Show began.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. disappear | B. grow | C. float | D. change |
| 2. A. saw | B. heard | C. felt | D. smelt |
| 3. A. confirmed | B. noticed | C. explained | D. supported |
| 4. A. watch | B. praise | C. create | D. end |
| 5. A. Indeed | B. Maybe | C. However | D. Anyway |
| 6. A. polite | B. crazy | C. silent | D. curious |
| 7. A. finally | B. properly | C. easily | D. mainly |
| 8. A. make | B. leave | C. greet | D. lose |
| 9. A. trick | B. secret | C. present | D. reward |
| 10. A. surprised | B. impressed | C. satisfied | D. interested |

二、阅读理解

A(2024·南京玄武期中)

A tree has roots. People have roots too. If you get to the root of a problem, you will solve it. It’s the same thing with words. Dig deeply into a big, unfamiliar word and you will understand where it came from.

As readers, especially those reading in a second language, we need to deal with the text as if we were detectives(侦探), the first thing to do when meeting a new and difficult word is to judge the situation, to look at everything that is known and see if it helps us to understand what it means.

As you know, prefixes and suffixes, and you will have the word building power. But root words are the key. Take time to learn a few of these and then put them in your memory.

Let’s look at one common root word used in English. “Alter” from the Latin word means “other”. When you meet this root word, you know that the bigger word has something to do with “other”. Examine the word “alternate”. Can you find the Latin root in it?



• If you and your friend like to eat out, first you pay and the other pays the next time. You are alternating paying.

• If you go to the movies on alternate Saturdays, you go on one Saturday, but not the other Saturday.

• If you have no alternative, you have no other choice.

Learn as many root words as you can in the language you are studying. Then use your “rooting for words” skills. Like any new skill, practice and hard work make a big difference.

1. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. The situation.

B. The crime scene.

C. Everything that is known.

D. A new and difficult word.

2. If Jim and Lily go to the movies, which one below is “alternating paying”?

A. They each pay half.

B. Jim pays every time.

C. They take turns to pay.

D. Their parents pay for them.

3. How does the author explain his/her ideas about root words?

A. By telling an interesting story.

B. By listing some numbers in detail.

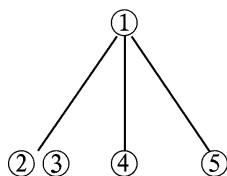
C. By giving the readers examples.

D. By asking and answering a question.

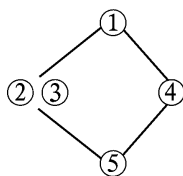
4. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?

(①=Paragraph 1 ②=Paragraph 2, ...)

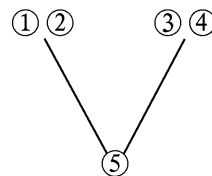
A.



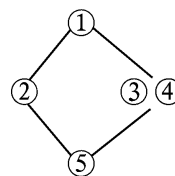
B.



C.



D.



B(2024·北京朝阳期末)

Have you heard the saying “If you fall off the horse, get back on.”? It means that things may get difficult, and you may make many mistakes. But you should have the passion(激情) and energy to keep going. This is called perseverance. It can help you get a lot of things.

Perseverance means keeping doing something for a long time. It doesn't matter if it is easy or difficult. For example, you practise a trick on your bike again and again. Or you finish a picture without giving up and start over. These show perseverance. Florence, a 13-year-old girl, says, “It means never giving up and trying hard to push yourself. I go running with my mum three times a week. Sometimes I feel good and sometimes I don't. But I still do it because I want to be the fastest in my class. Whether in good situations or bad ones, we need perseverance.”

Studies show that when you feel hopeful and work for a goal you really want, it can reduce stress(压力) and make you feel happier. When you get something you worked hard for and face difficulties on the way, it can develop your confidence and make you feel braver to try new things. Angela Duckworth is an expert(专家) about people's thoughts and feelings. She studies perseverance and calls it “grit”. She thinks that having grit is really important for us to succeed. She says, “No matter how talented(有天赋的) you are at something or how well you do in school, you must have grit. When things are hard,

perseverance is even more important. It can help you get past the hard times and reach your goals.”

Duckworth believes perseverance is something anyone can learn. The best way to learn it is to have a growth mind. This means believing that your brain can grow. You can get anything if you put your mind to it. So don't think, “I can't do this”, try thinking, “I can't do this... yet”. As the book *The Big Life Journal* says, “People with a growth idea know they can get better by working hard. They keep trying even when things are difficult.”

1. Why does the writer take Florence for example in Paragraph 2?
 - A. To introduce what perseverance means.
 - B. To talk about how to train running skills.
 - C. To present the advantages of perseverance.
 - D. To show the importance of staying with parents.
2. According to the passage, what can help us reduce stress?
 - A. Developing talents through mistakes.
 - B. Building confidence in hard situations.
 - C. Trying hard for our dreams with hope.
 - D. Keeping doing things without thinking.
3. Which of the following would the writer most probably agree with?
 - A. Goals are easier to reach in difficult times.
 - B. Talent is the most important for us to succeed.
 - C. Being clever will help us do well in our lessons.
 - D. Knowing we can get better helps us develop grit.
4. What is the best title for the passage?
 - A. The power of perseverance
 - B. The tips to reach the goals
 - C. The ways to solve difficulties
 - D. The meaning of thinking habits

巅峰训练 4

一、完形填空

(2023 · 南通中考) Jatto's mother was doing housework while Jatto was reading a book aloud in English. Jatto didn't always like 1 to his mother. She spoke only Esan, one of the languages in Nigeria. Wasn't it a waste of time to read to someone who couldn't understand? His mother didn't even realize when he made 2. Still, she insisted he read aloud every day.

“Let's bottle nuts when you finish reading,” she said in Esan.

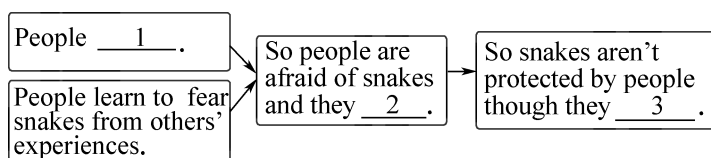
Jatto shook his head. He had so much homework to do. “I'll never finish reading.”

Jatto said “never” in English because there was no word for never in Esan.

“What's ‘never’?” she asked.

Jatto cleared his throat to 3 the English word. “It means I won't stop reading today, tomorrow, or

1. In the writer's opinion, what are "black faces"?
 - A. Things that make people feel dangerous.
 - B. Faces of animals in the picture.
 - C. Things that have black faces.
 - D. Faces of people in danger.
2. What does the writer mean by saying "we might learn our lesson too late" in the third paragraph?
 - A. We might never see any snakes.
 - B. We are not in danger any longer.
 - C. We might not fear snakes any more.
 - D. We might already be killed by snakes.
3. How do the scientists help people reduce the fear of snakes?
 - A. By teaching people skills of killing snakes.
 - B. By driving snakes away through a field trip.
 - C. By teaching people the right way to stay with them.
 - D. By giving snakes a chance to show they are good.
4. What can we learn from the scientists after reading the passage?
 - A. Don't be afraid and find chances in danger.
 - B. Always remember to give people safety tips.
 - C. Face failures bravely and never give up trying.
 - D. Find problems and do research to solve them.
5. Which fits the scientists' idea best?



- a. are born to fear snakes
- b. need to be protected
- c. don't protect animals they fear

A. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c

C. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b

D. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c



Unit 6 Seasons

巅峰训练 1

一、完形填空

(2025·南通海安期末) Mr Black was over 80 years old. He had four sons in all. He wanted all his sons to learn to be 1 and wise. So he asked each of them to take turns to look at the pear tree that was very far from 2 own home. His first son went in winter, the second in spring, the third in summer and the 3 son in fall.

After they had all gone and come back, Mr Black called them together to 4 what they had seen.

The first son said that the tree was really ugly(丑的) and weak. There was 5 on it except(除了) a few dry sticks.

The second son didn't agree at all. He said it was 6 with green leaves and full of hope.

The third son didn't 7 either of them. He said it was covered in a lot of flowers that smelled sweet and looked 8.

The last son also had his own 9. He said the tree was ripe and full of fruit, ready for people to 10.

Mr Black looked at them and 11 for a moment. Then he told his sons that they were all correct 12 each of them saw just one season in the tree's life.

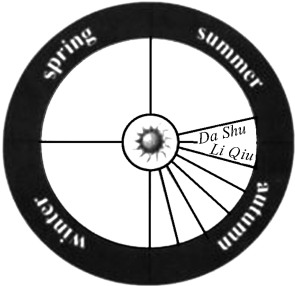
Mr Black told them that a person is like a 13. You cannot judge(评价) a person by only one side. People change and 14 over time—sometimes they are happy, and sometimes they are sad. If you give up on someone when they are living 15 the “winter” of their lives, you will miss the promise(承诺) of their spring, the beauty of their summer, and the greatness of their fall.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. generous | B. polite | C. patient | D. helpful |
| 2. A. his | B. your | C. our | D. their |
| 3. A. healthiest | B. youngest | C. smartest | D. tallest |
| 4. A. advise | B. describe | C. understand | D. complete |
| 5. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 6. A. covered | B. protected | C. repaired | D. followed |
| 7. A. write down | B. agree with | C. care about | D. look through |
| 8. A. boring | B. awful | C. silent | D. beautiful |
| 9. A. idea | B. plan | C. dream | D. memory |
| 10. A. cut | B. watch | C. pick | D. make |

11. A. thought B. chose C. meant D. slept
 12. A. after B. because C. if D. while
 13. A. trip B. season C. tree D. flower
 14. A. study B. wonder C. rush D. grow
 15. A. without B. through C. across D. between

二、阅读理解

A(2024·浙江二模)

 <p>24 solar terms</p>	Introduction	<p><i>Li Qiu</i> often begins on August 7—9. The leaves from the trees start to fall, so there is a famous saying, “<u>One leaf falls, autumn arrives.</u>” And it’s also a reminder for farmers to gather crops. There is a saying, “If it rains on that day, a good harvest is expected.”</p>
	Weather	<p>Though <i>Li Qiu</i> shows the beginning of autumn, hot weather will not come to an end. This period of hot days after <i>Li Qiu</i> is called “Autumn Tiger”. The temperature is even hotter than that in <i>Da Shu</i>. After 30 days, the weather turns cool gradually.</p>
	Traditions	<p>Touching autumn: People can take all kinds of fruits in private gardens for free as they like, and the owners won’t be angry.</p> <p>Fleshing out in autumn: People eat many different kinds of delicious food to put on weight.</p> <p>Eating red beans: It is believed that people should eat more red beans which will be good for health.</p>

- What does the underlined saying mean in Chinese?
 - 西风落叶
 - 落叶归根
 - 一叶知秋
 - 秋风落叶
- Which are the traditions of *Li Qiu*?
 - Eating litchi.
 - Eating red beans.
 - Touching autumn.
 - Fleshing out in autumn.
 - acd
 - abd
 - bcd
 - abc
- What can we learn from the text?
 - Li Qiu* is the 13th solar term of the year.
 - It won’t get hotter anymore when *Li Qiu* comes.
 - People have more food to lose weight during autumn.
 - The leaves from the trees start to grow when *Li Qiu* comes.

B(2024 · 南京江宁期末)

During the Winter Solstice(冬至), the sun is at its lowest in the sky. It is also the shortest day and longest night of the year. In the northern hemisphere(半球), the Winter Solstice is on 21 or 22 December. It is the middle of winter, so it is also called “Midwinter Day”. After this day, the nights will begin to get shorter and the days will begin to get longer.

For thousands of years, people celebrated this day as the last festival before deep winter set in. Winter was always a dangerous time for our ancestors(祖先). They were always scared, because they might not have enough food to live through the winter. Midwinter Day is still an important festival in many northern countries today.

In Scandinavia, people used to believe that the sun goddess flew through the sky and made the plants grow again. This is very important, as people in Scandinavia need the grass to grow so their reindeer will have food to eat. People cover the doors of their houses with butter for the sun goddess and her daughter to eat during their journey.

In China and Japan, some families celebrate the day by eating rice balls(*tangyuan*), served in soup. The rice balls are a symbol of reunion(团圆). Families eat them because they wish to stay together and never be apart. In Japan, these rice balls often contain sweet bean paste.

In Scotland, Midwinter Day is actually celebrated on 31 December and is called “Hogmanay”. Of course, it is also the celebration for New Year. The most important tradition is called “first-footing”. This is when you invite a neighbour to be the first person to enter your house in the first minute of the New Year. The neighbour should bring a gift of salt or sweet biscuits. You will have to give them a drink and something to eat in return.

1. When will the nights begin to get shorter in the northern hemisphere?
 - A. In the middle of winter.
 - B. Before the Winter Solstice.
 - C. During the Winter Solstice.
 - D. After the Winter Solstice.
2. How do people in Scandinavia celebrate “Midwinter Day”?
 - A. Eating rice balls and wishing to stay together.
 - B. Asking the sun goddess to give grass to their reindeer to eat.
 - C. Covering their doors with butter for the sun goddess and her daughter.
 - D. Inviting a neighbour to come to their house in the first minute of the New Year.
3. Which may be the best title for the passage?
 - A. The history of the Winter Solstice
 - B. The importance of the Winter Solstice
 - C. Different foods for the Winter Solstice
 - D. Different celebrations for the Winter Solstice

3. Why did a Japanese housing developer invent a “flood-resistant house”?
- A. To protect people from earthquakes.
B. To reduce the loss of housing in floods.
C. To keep people away from the ocean.
D. To protect people from typhoons.
4. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. The “flood-resistant house” can fly high up into the sky.
B. The “flood-resistant house” is popular all around the world.
C. Japanese people might build more “flood-resistant houses”.
D. Japanese engineers are living in the “flood-resistant house”.

巅峰训练 3

一、完形填空

(丽水中考) Two months ago, there was a serious earthquake in my country. Many people were hurt and 1 their homes. In my school, we decided to organize a 5-kilometre run to collect money for the people. 2 signed up for the run and asked their relatives and neighbours to support them. These people agreed to 3 some money—50 cents or a dollar, for example, for every kilometre that the students completed.

Joe was my classmate. He was the 4 student in my class because he seldom did any exercise and he ate plenty of junk food. He never walked to school. He always took a bus. When he was asked 5 he was going to take part in the run, he said he would think about it. A few students laughed and I think Joe felt embarrassed. I felt a bit sorry for 6.

The next day, as I was riding to school, I saw Joe walking in the street. I stopped and asked why he was 7. He said he was training to take part in the run. “Good for you, Joe!” I said. 8, I told my friends about Joe. Most of them just laughed and said that they didn’t think he would 9 the run. I wasn’t sure, but I decided that I would 10 Joe. So, for the two weeks before the run, I was his trainer. He walked to school for a few 11. Then he started to run slowly.

On the day of the run, Joe lined up with the other students. The 12 began and soon Joe was left behind. Well, it took him hours to finish and he didn’t expect to 13 the other students, but he tried to do his best. And 14 he completed the 5-kilometre run. Everyone was very 15 and said, “Well done, Joe!” What is more, Joe collected more money than any other student!

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. cleaned | B. reached | C. lost | D. made |
| 2. A. Parents | B. Students | C. Teachers | D. Workers |
| 3. A. borrow | B. get | C. give | D. lend |
| 4. A. happiest | B. heaviest | C. tallest | D. youngest |
| 5. A. how | B. where | C. why | D. if |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 6. A. her | B. him | C. us | D. you |
| 7. A. crying | B. riding | C. singing | D. walking |
| 8. A. Again | B. However | C. Later | D. So |
| 9. A. complete | B. discuss | C. support | D. understand |
| 10. A. help | B. invite | C. stop | D. visit |
| 11. A. days | B. weeks | C. months | D. years |
| 12. A. class | B. movie | C. race | D. school |
| 13. A. catch up with | B. get on well with | C. make friends with | D. talk with |
| 14. A. easily | B. quickly | C. firstly | D. finally |
| 15. A. busy | B. happy | C. interested | D. nervous |

二、阅读理解

A(2025·无锡锡山期末)

Recently, scientists have already found out how and why earthquakes happen.

Long ago, people believed that the Earth was solid, but today, scientists know that the Earth is made up of layers(层).

The centre of the Earth is called the core. The core is very hot. The inner core is a solid ball made of iron, and the outer core is made of iron that can flow(流动) slowly.

The mantle around the core is made of very hot rock. The lower part of the mantle is soft and can move very slowly. The mantle makes up most of the Earth.

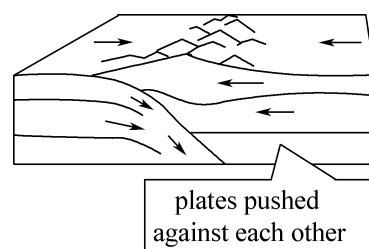
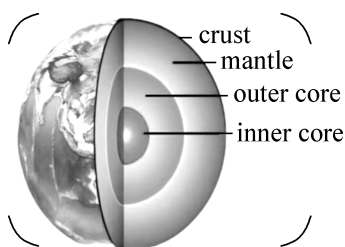
The top layer of the Earth is called the crust, and is made of rock. It is the thinnest of all the Earth's layers. It is thinnest under the sea and much thicker under the land.

The crust and the upper part of the mantle are made up of very big, plate-like pieces of rock that move slowly on the lower part of the mantle, so they are always moving. Most of the time, the pieces are moving so slowly that people cannot feel them.

These big pieces of rock are called tectonic plates(板块). They are in different sizes, and each one has a name. When the plates meet, the plates can move to different directions, go past each other, or push against each other until part of one plate is under the other.

The movements of the plates make the Earth's cover break. These broken places are called faults(地质断层). Some faults are easy to see. Most faults don't move, but the plates keep moving slowly. Over time, this causes stress(压力) in the rocks.

When the stress is too much for the rocks, they break suddenly along the fault. This kind of shaking run out in all directions, and make the ground shake. This is an earthquake, and it is why most earthquakes happen near the sides of tectonic plates.





1. How many layers are there in the Earth according to the text?

- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.

2. The following sentences are describing _____.

"I am now in the deep Earth. After going through the layer made of hot rock, I found hot iron around me flowing softly like water."

- A. inner core B. outer core C. mantle D. crust

3. What does "they" in Paragraph 6 refer to?

- A. Layers of the earth. B. Big and plate-like pieces of rock.
C. The lower part of the mantle. D. The upper part of the mantle.

4. What is the main idea of the report?

- A. What an earthquake is. B. Reasons for earthquakes.
C. Movements of tectonic plates. D. How and why earthquakes happen.

B(宁波中考)

Jason and his father were going to the grocery store by car to pick up some apples. It had been an unusual day. The sky was dark but there were few clouds. As they drove up the street, there started to be a rumbling(隆隆的) sound heard across the ground.

Jason's father immediately realized that a tornado(龙卷风) was coming. He stopped the car and told Jason to get out immediately. Jason and his father got out of the car and made their way to the closest building. By this time the wind was blowing harder, and it was hard to see or hear. Debris was falling all over the place. Jason couldn't see his dad anymore. He also realized that he wasn't getting to the building fast enough. He was afraid he would be picked up by the wind and thrown into the air.

As he made his way towards the building, he noticed a field to his right. He could see an irrigation ditch(灌溉渠). In a panic, he scrambled(爬) to the ditch and lay flat on the ground. More debris and objects flew overhead. His heart was beating hard, and he was nervous. He had never been in a tornado before.

After a while, the winds died down and the loud roaring sound was gone. Jason slowly lifted his head and nervously looked around. What he saw was a great mess. Jason could hardly recognize the buildings in front of him because of all the damage.

He stood up and with shaky legs walked to the building. Once there, he pushed the door open and went inside. It was a public building owned by the city. It was empty, but Jason could hear noises further inside. He walked into the large room and saw his dad. He ran across the room and gave him a big hug.

"Jason! How are you? I've been worried sick about you!" said his father. "I couldn't find you anywhere!"

Jason breathed a sigh of relief(松了一口气) and sat down. He did have a story to tell!

1. From Paragraph 1, we can get the _____ of the story.

- A. background B. development
C. climax(most exciting part) D. ending

2. Which of the following is the right order according to the passage?

① Jason nervously looked around from the irrigation ditch.

② Jason ran across the room and gave his father a big hug.

③ Jason got out of the car.

④ Jason noticed a field to his right.

A. ②①③④

B. ③④①②

C. ④①②③

D. ③①②④

3. The underlined word “Debris” in Paragraph 2 probably means “_____”.

A. parts of the tornado

B. apple pies

C. broken pieces

D. drops of rain

4. The story tells us that when we are in danger, _____.

A. we should wait patiently until help comes

B. we should work hard to make our dreams come true

C. we should be brave enough to change nature

D. we should be quick-thinking and believe in ourselves

巅峰训练 4

一、完形填空

(武汉中考) The December day started like any other. Papa came back with his boat full of fish. Mama made breakfast for the family. Seven-year-old Joonas was doing his homework, while his two little brothers ran around the yard. That day seemed peaceful, but Alejo 1 better.

Alejo felt shaking in his legs, and his ears perked up(竖着), listening for what had already 2. Alejo made a crying sound, and Mama said, “Sh!” Alejo barked(吠), and Joonas complained, “Quiet, I’m trying to 3.”

Suddenly, a strange roaring(轰鸣) sound began. Papa ran to a nearby building’s roof(屋顶) to 4 what was happening. But Alejo knew better. The shaking of the ground 5 up his padded paws(肉掌). He wanted to run, but he didn’t dare to leave his family.

“Why were they 6? Didn’t they know that a great earthquake had roared under the ocean and would soon bring strong waves onto the land?” Alejo thought.

And then Papa shouted with 7 from the rooftop, “Tsunami(海啸)! Run!”

Mama cried, “Sons, come on!” She grabbed(抓) a little one under each arm. “Joonas, run! You’re fast and strong. Follow me up the 8. Fast!”

But the roar had gotten louder, 9 her words. All that Joonas had heard was, “Run!” And he ran back home where he thought he would be 10. Alejo barked and barked, but the tsunami made it 11 to hear his voice, too.

Alejo gently bit(咬) Joonas’s feet, but the boy wouldn’t move. “12,” Joonas pushed the dog away, but Alejo would not give up. He grabbed Joonas’s shirt in his 13. He pulled and pulled until his mouth broke. With all his strength, he pulled Joonas back outside and hit him from behind. Finally,

the boy 14 .

Alejo ran toward the hill, looking back to make sure Joonas was following. They raced uphill as the huge wall of 15 ran after them. Alejo and Joonas didn't stop running until they reached higher up the hill and met their family. And they had a mother-father-brothers-dog thankful hug.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. knew | B. grew | C. felt | D. became |
| 2. A. returned | B. moved | C. started | D. stopped |
| 3. A. sleep | B. speak | C. think | D. listen |
| 4. A. deal with | B. find out | C. worry about | D. look through |
| 5. A. held | B. pushed | C. woke | D. traveled |
| 6. A. cooking | B. waiting | C. playing | D. complaining |
| 7. A. pain | B. anger | C. pity | D. fear |
| 8. A. hill | B. roof | C. boat | D. land |
| 9. A. passing on | B. cutting off | C. breaking down | D. leaving out |
| 10. A. warm | B. brave | C. safe | D. free |
| 11. A. hard | B. possible | C. late | D. clear |
| 12. A. Run | B. Go | C. Come | D. Look |
| 13. A. feet | B. paws | C. teeth | D. legs |
| 14. A. refused | B. understood | C. promised | D. escaped |
| 15. A. wood | B. sand | C. stone | D. water |

二、阅读理解

A(无锡期末)

Being caught in a flood is quite dangerous. Like many other natural disasters, floods can happen with little or no warning. Floodwater moves quickly and it is known to pull trees out of the ground, wash away buildings and cause bridges to come down.

Of course, drowning(溺死) is a danger during a flood, not only because there is so much water and it is moving quickly, but also because of what the water is carrying. Pieces of glass, bricks and metal caught in the moving water can hurt anyone in the floodwater, making it more difficult to swim or walk through water.

Moreover, floods can cause power cut, traffic jams and wide destruction(毁灭). And the flood itself isn't the only thing to deal with. The thing after the flood can be just as difficult, because it may not be possible to send basic supplies such as food and drinking water to the area.

So how to protect ourselves during the flood? Here are some tips for you:

1. Avoid bridges that cross quickly-moving water, as floodwaters can cause bridges to come down.
2. Listen to the government's radio for further instructions. If you are told to move to a safer place, do so.
3. Stay inside a car trapped by fast-moving water. Only get out if the water begins to flood the car itself, then move to the top of the car.

4. Never try to walk, swim or drive through floodwaters. It only takes six inches of moving water to knock people off their feet.

5. Stay away from ▲, as they are often knocked down during strong storms and flooding. They can cause water all around to become charged, leading to people's death because the power isn't cut off.

After the flood, do not drink water or use it to wash dishes or brush teeth. Drink clean, safe water. If you moved from your home, return to it only after the local government has said it is safe to do so.

1. Where does this passage come from?

A. A guidebook. B. A movie poster. C. Local newspapers. D. A Biology magazine.

2. Which of the following doesn't make drowning a great danger during a flood?

A. There is so much water.

B. The water is moving very fast.

C. The floodwater carries pieces of glass, bricks and metal.

D. Some of the people are not good at swimming.

3. Which of the following can be put in "▲" in the passage?

A. fallen trees

B. power lines

C. hard rocks

D. broken houses

4. What do we know about floods according to the passage?

A. After the flood, it is easy for us to send basic supplies to the area.

B. Six inches of floodwater isn't strong enough to knock people down.

C. If you are a good swimmer, you can swim across the floodwater safely.

D. Floods can cause a lot of problems not only during the flood but also after the flood.

5. This passage is written to _____.

A. tell us what causes the flood

B. tell us how dangerous the flood is

C. tell us how to prevent floods from happening

D. introduce floods' danger and tips for protecting ourselves

B(2023·扬州中考)

That night, July 11, 2022, Nick Bostic was driving down the streets of Lafayette, Indiana, when he found a two-storey house was on fire.

Flames(火焰) were climbing up the front porch. Without pausing for a moment to think about the danger, Bostic stopped his car and ran from the back door into the burning building, which belongs to the Barrett family.

Bostic had just started climbing the stairs when he looked up and saw four faces appear from a room at the top of the stairs and look down at him, their eyes wide. "Your house is on fire. You need to go!" Bostic yelled.

Bostic hurried the four girls into the fresh air. "Anybody else in there?" Bostic asked.

"Kaylani is in there! We can't find her!" Seionna, the eldest of the girls, screamed, referring to her



six-year-old sister. Without hesitating, Bostic ran back inside.

By now, the whole side of the house was in flames. Bostic went upstairs. He searched every bedroom. No kid. The smoke was thick now. He lifted his T-shirt, trying to cover his mouth and nose when he heard the sound of crying, from the dark smoke below.

Bostic felt about in the blackness and heat, moving downstairs toward the sound. Then suddenly Kaylani was in front of him. Bostic quickly lifted the girl into his arms. Where is the front door? Bostic remembered seeing a window on the side of the house where the fire hadn't reached.

Bostic climbed back up, made it to the room and broke the glass, Kaylani still in his arms.

Bostic and Kaylani looked down at the open grassy space. The girl said, “▲” He was thinking the exact same thing.

But they had little choice. The flames were inching ever closer. Holding Kaylani tightly in one arm, Bostic ran forward and threw himself out of the window. He managed to land on the other shoulder. Kaylani was almost unhurt.

Days passed. Bostic woke up from first-degree burns to his leg and arm. He felt like he'd just done what anyone would have done in that situation. But outside the hospital, the story of Nick Bostic was already spreading. He was a hero—the pizza man who had run into a burning building not once, but twice.

1. What does the underlined word “hesitating” mean in Paragraph 5?

- A. 交谈 B. 犹豫 C. 埋怨 D. 期待

2. Which of the following is the correct order of the story?

- a. Bostic looked for the door with Kaylani in his arms.
b. Bostic led the four girls out into the fresh air.
c. Bostic went upstairs to search every bedroom for Kaylani.
d. Bostic jumped out of the window holding Kaylani tightly in one arm.
e. Bostic followed the sound of crying to the dark smoke below.

- A. cbade B. bcead C. ceabd D. baedc

3. Which sentence should go in “▲” in Paragraph 3 from the bottom?

- A. I want my sisters!
B. Wow, we'll be heroes!
C. I can't thank you too much.
D. I don't want to jump out of the window.

4. The picture in the passage is helpful because it shows _____.

- A. when Kaylani was found
B. how brave Kaylani and Bostic were
C. what the two-storey house on fire was like
D. how the hero saved Kaylani at the very moment

期末试卷精选

巅峰训练 1 2025 年南京市鼓楼区期末完形阅读精选

一、完形填空

When I was a teenager, I fell in love with birds and birdwatching. For my 13th birthday, I received my first “real” binoculars. Growing up near Conwy Mountain in North Wales gave me the perfect place to 1 and learn about birds. The mountain was surrounded(环绕) by beautiful forests and fields, which were 2 to many different species(物种). I often birdwatched alone 3 it wasn't “cool” at school. Birdwatching made me happy and helped me get away from problems at home. It was my way of finding peace and quiet.

At school, I sometimes got in 4 for “daydreaming” because I was watching birds outside the classroom window. I would often get distracted(分心的) by the birds flying by, making it 5 to listen to the teacher carefully. I also kept notes about the birds I saw. I made some mistakes as I was still learning about the different species. However, each mistake was an important 6, and I always wanted to be better.

One summer, my family visited the Scottish Highlands, and I was excited to see new birds. I studied a bird book with maps to prepare, 7 of seeing rare birds like the Osprey. I finally saw one through my binoculars, and a warden(看门人) let me use a special one for a 8. It was amazing and felt like a dream come true. Later, in mid-Wales, we searched for a Red Kite, a rare bird at the time. After days of trying, we 9 saw one flying over a hill. That unforgettable moment stays with me all my life.

Looking back, birdwatching is much easier today. There's more information, and young birdwatchers can talk with each other easily. I hope more young people can 10 the joy of birdwatching, just like I did. Hopefully, these days, it is easier to meet other young birdwatchers. I do hope so.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. watch | B. save | C. collect | D. feed |
| 2. A. home | B. food | C. friends | D. treats |
| 3. A. but | B. so | C. because | D. if |
| 4. A. need | B. danger | C. action | D. trouble |
| 5. A. boring | B. easy | C. hard | D. interesting |
| 6. A. skill | B. lesson | C. habit | D. tip |
| 7. A. dreaming | B. hearing | C. speaking | D. hoping |
| 8. A. picture | B. look | C. stay | D. rest |

9. A. mainly B. slowly C. nearly D. finally
10. A. send B. find C. face D. describe

二、阅读理解

A

Leisure

What is this life if, full of care,
 We have no time to stand and stare(凝视).
 No time to stand beneath the boughs(大树枝),
 And stare as long as sheep or cows.
 No time to see, when woods we pass,
 Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
 No time to see, in broad daylight,
 Streams full of stars, like skies at night.
 No time to turn at Beauty's glance(一瞥),
 And watch her feet, how they can ▲ .
 No time to wait till her mouth can
 Enrich that smile her eyes began.
 A poor life this is if, full of care,
 We have no time to stand and stare.

—By William Henry Davies(1871-1940)

1. Which of the following words can we put in “ ▲ ”?

A. smile B. dress C. care D. dance

2. Which picture comes to your mind after reading the poem?

A.



B.



C.



D.



3. What is the main idea of the poem?

A. People should work hard. B. Animals are our friends.
 C. Busy life makes us miss joys. D. Protecting nature is our duty.

B

Argyle(菱形)-Left and Argyle-Right were the closest of socks. They looked out for each other all the time, which was not easy. Jimmy, whose feet they clothed, was always dropping them. Often, Argyle-Left

found himself under the bed, while Argyle-Right was in a trainer.

“Right! Where are you?” Argyle-Left cried.

“Left! In the trainer,” Argyle-Right replied.

One day, after the laundry(洗好的衣物) was put away, and all the socks smelled good and felt pleased, Argyle-Left could not find Argyle-Right. He asked every sock in the drawer(抽屉) where Argyle-Right could be. But nobody knew where he was.

“You’re alone now,” they told him. “Argyle-Right has gone to the Laundry(洗衣房), a dark place where socks disappear(消失).”

“And you’d better watch out,” said Herringbone(人字形)-Left. “Jimmy’s mum always throws the lone(单个的) sock away. It almost happened to me. But I clung(紧抓) to Underwear, so Mum couldn’t find me.”

Argyle-Left’s heart went bing-bang. He felt as if a big hole had opened in his weave. No! Argyle-Right could not be gone forever. Argyle-Left climbed out of the sock drawer and searched many places by himself: the living room, the kitchen, even Mum’s bedroom. “Right, Right, where are you?”

Finally, he reached the laundry, where Washing Machine and Dryer lived.

“Right—are you here?”

“Left—I’m stuck,” Argyle-Right’s voice came from deep within Washer.

Argyle-Left climbed up Washer. Deep and dark! What to do? He thought for a while, then pulled up his thread to save Argyle-Right. It worked.

“Left, Left!” said Right.

“Right, Right!” said Left.

A nylon sock that looked just like Herringbone-Left—it was the lost Herringbone-Right.

So he was in the Very Most Ultimate Laundry, too!

“Take me to my Left, please,” said Herringbone-Right. And they did just that.

1. Which sock is lost at the beginning of the story?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Argyle-Left. | B. Argyle-Right. |
| C. Herringbone-Left. | D. Herringbone-Right. |

2. What do you know about Argyle-Left from the underlined sentence “He felt as if a big hole had opened in his weave.”?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. He was happy and excited. | B. He was sad and angry. |
| C. He was afraid and worried. | D. He was easy and pleased. |

3. What happened in the story? Put the following events in the correct order.

①Argyle-Left reached the laundry.

②Argyle-Left saved Argyle-Right.

③Argyle-Left climbed out of the sock drawer.

A. ①②③

B. ①③②

C. ②①③

D. ③①②

4. What can we learn from the story?

A. Argyle-Left found and saved Argyle-Right in the drawer.

B. Argyle-Right wanted to be together with Herringbone-Right.

C. Jimmy's carelessness often kept socks away from each other.

D. Jimmy's mum threw away both Argyle-Left and Herringbone-Left.

5. What's the best title for the story?

A. The lone sock

B. The fight of socks

C. The journey of a sock

D. Jimmy and his socks

巅峰训练 2 2025 年南京市玄武区期末完形阅读精选

一、完形填空

One day, Betty's doorbell rang suddenly. It was 16-year-old Amy from next door. "Help, my brother Dylan is bleeding(流血)," she shouted.

Betty and her sister Ellen ran to their house to find 8-year-old Dylan bleeding heavily from a huge cut in his 1. Amy had been looking after Dylan while their mum had gone to the shops. Dylan had fallen while running 2 the house, accidentally pushing his arm through a glass door panel(镶板).

Betty had recently taken a first-aid 3 and knew what to do. "I knew I needed to apply pressure to stop the bleeding. I got a towel from the bathroom and 4 it to press on the wound," she said. Dylan was crying and shocked, so Betty comforted(安慰) him while pressing on the towel to stop the blood 5. She told Ellen to call for an ambulance(救护车) 6 she knew the cut would need medical treatment. Amy felt so 7 to see Dylan's blood that she had to go and wait in another room. Just 8 the ambulance pulled up, Dylan's mother came home. She was deeply shocked but immediately held Dylan's arm. Then the two of them travelled to the hospital together in the ambulance.

A few weeks later, Dylan got well and was back from the hospital.

Dylan's mother thanked Betty and Ellen. "I'm so happy that I learned first aid," Betty said. "I never thought I'd need to use my first-aid skills so 9, but I'm very glad I knew what to do. I didn't need a first-aid kit. 10, the towel did a great job in stopping the blood from running." What a good girl!

1. A. face

B. hand

C. arm

D. leg

2. A. above

B. over

C. along

D. through

3. A. chance

B. course

C. trip

D. risk

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4. A. covered | B. made | C. used | D. put |
| 5. A. run | B. running | C. to run | D. ran |
| 6. A. if | B. but | C. so | D. since |
| 7. A. sick | B. free | C. brave | D. calm |
| 8. A. as | B. while | C. until | D. during |
| 9. A. fast | B. often | C. much | D. soon |
| 10. A. Moreover | B. Instead | C. Otherwise | D. Therefore |

二、阅读理解

A

December 20, 2024 marked the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to China.

Macao, a beautiful city located on the southern coast of China, has a rich history dating back hundreds of years. It was an important trading port during the Ming and Qing dynasties, serving as a window for cultural exchanges between China and the West. However, it experienced colonial(殖民的) rule for over 400 years until December 20, 1999, when it officially became part of China, marking the beginning of a new era(时代) under the principle of "One Country, Two Systems".



Macao is famous for its different and delicious food, which is a perfect blend of traditional and Western flavours. Some famous dishes include Portuguese egg tarts, pork mince, and Portuguese chicken, all showing the special cooking culture of Macao.


Known as *che zai mian* in Mandarin Chinese, Cart noodles(车仔面) is enjoyed by locals throughout the day. The best part of the noodle is that you can choose your noodle type, ingredients and even soup base(汤底). There are up to 30 ingredients to choose from, like beef and cheese sausages. For noodles, you can pick from thick or thin, rice or egg noodles. People with Portuguese cultural background have added Portuguese spices(香料) to give it a spicy and special taste.

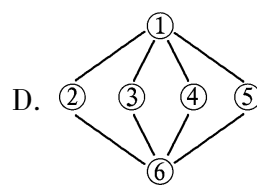
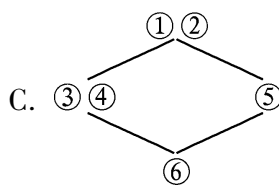
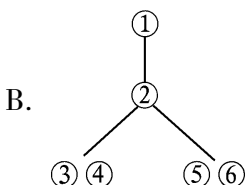
In addition to its delicious food, Macao is also known for its cultural heritage. The city is a melting pot(熔炉) of East and West, with a blend of Chinese and Portuguese influences in its art, buildings, and customs. Macao has many World Heritage Sites, such as the Ruins of St. Paul's and the A-Ma Temple, which not only symbolize the city's culture but also form an important part of Chinese culture.

Over the past 26 years, Macao has changed a lot, transforming from a small city that depended on the gaming industry into a modern and wealthy city. And we believe that Macao will become better and better.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about Macao?

- A. It has a rich history of hundreds of years.
- B. It has not changed much in the past 26 years.

- A. 



“But who—” began Injun Joe’s friend.

“Don’t ask,” Injun Joe said. “It’s our money now.”

“We can’t take it with us today,” said his friend. “What can we do with it? Put it back under the floor?”

“Yes,” said Injun Joe. (Happy faces upstairs.) “No! (Very unhappy faces upstairs.) Let’s put it under the cross—nobody goes there. We can take it there tonight.”

When night came, the two men carried all the money away. The boys wanted very much to find that “cross”, but they were afraid of Injun Joe.

—Adapted from *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*

1. What does the underlined word “it” in the passage refer to?
 - A. Fifty dollars.
 - B. Six hundred dollars.
 - C. Thousands of dollars.
 - D. Six hundred and fifty dollars.
2. What did Injun Joe and his friend plan to do with the money in the old box?
 - A. Take it all with them at once.
 - B. Hide it under the cross where no one goes.
 - C. Put it back under the floor where they found it.
 - D. Leave it at the place and come back for it the next day.
3. In which order did the following things happen in the story?
 - a. The two men found an old box with money.
 - b. Tom and Huck discovered two men through the holes in the floor.
 - c. The two men decided to put the money under the cross.
 - d. Injun Joe took off his green hat and fake long white hair.
 - A. d-b-a-c
 - B. b-d-a-c
 - C. b-a-c-d
 - D. d-a-b-c
4. What can we infer(推断) about the following story?
 - A. Injun Joe and his friend were caught.
 - B. Tom and Huck successfully got the treasure themselves.
 - C. The treasure was hidden in a place easily found by others.
 - D. Tom and Huck might give up following Injun Joe and his friend at last.

巅峰训练3 2025年苏州市六区期末完形阅读精选

一、完形填空

My oldest brother is an engineer. He is really good at 1. My second brother is even better at maths—he’s a building designer. But me? I’m never good at maths. I always thought it was too 2.

