

英 语

答题注意事项

1. 本试卷共 10 页。满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答案全部答在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
3. 答选择题时使用 2B 铅笔,把答题卡上对应题号的选项字母涂满、涂黑。如需修改,要用绘图橡皮轻擦干净后再选涂其它选项。
4. 答非选择题时使用 0.5mm 黑色签字笔,在答题卡上对应题号的答题区域书写答案。注意不要答错位置,也不要超界。

一、单项选择(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Sandy hopes to be a _____ because she is really interested in dancing.
A. dancer B. singer C. doctor D. scientist
2. I left my Chinese book at home today. Simon shared _____ with me.
A. he B. his C. him D. himself
3. Linda is _____. She is never afraid of giving a talk in front of many people.
A. brave B. shy C. nervous D. honest
4. It's true that robots _____ do a lot of things, such as telling stories, playing kung fu and so on.
A. may B. must C. can D. might
5. Kitty will go to the English Corner _____ her English this Saturday afternoon.
A. to practise B. practising C. practised D. practise
6. Now the students in primary and junior high schools _____ a 15-minute break between classes.
A. had B. will have C. have D. would have
7. — Sun Yingsha won women's singles final at the World Table Tennis Championships in Doha on May 25, 2025.
— _____ exciting the news is!
A. What an B. What C. How an D. How
8. In yesterday's maths lesson, our group _____ the problem after a discussion.
A. cut out B. worked out C. put out D. handed out
9. — Excuse me, could you tell me _____?
— It usually opens at nine o'clock.
A. how I can get to the bank B. where the bank is
C. how far the bank is D. when the bank opens

10. — Our country has made great achievements in science and technology.

— _____. We are proud of our country.

A. You're welcome

B. Exactly

C. Never mind

D. My pleasure

二、完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One spring morning, 8-year-old Amy received a small box from her grandma. Inside was only a seed (种子). "Plant it 11, and you'll understand its secret." Grandma said with a smile.



Amy was very curious about what would happen to the seed. She thought planting it must be 12. She decided to plant it in the soil carefully at once. Every day she 13 it three times, singing to it like Grandma taught her. But after four days, only bare (光秃秃的) soil greeted her. She felt a little 14.

"Maybe something is wrong with the seed." Amy complained to Mr. Green, her elderly neighbour. Mr. Green was good at growing plants. Hearing her 15, he said, "Nature works on its own clock. I have spent a long time growing these plants. And you have just spent several days on the seed. 16 you need to be patient."

Amy didn't believe 17 he said. She still watered the soil three times a day. She even used plant food which she bought from the shop. Another three days passed, the soil turned into a muddy mess (泥泞不堪). 18, a heavy rain poured down that weekend. Amy rushed out of the house and saw Mr. Green covering the soil with a piece of cloth.

"I've killed the seed, haven't I?" she said unhappily, pointing at the flooded soil.

Mr. Green 19 the soil carefully and said, "You've paid too much attention. Be patient! Plants need 20 to grow."

This time, Amy took his 21. She didn't check the seed again and again any longer. She simply made sure that it got enough sunlight. Five days passed quietly. Then one morning, a green shoot (嫩芽) pushed through the soil.

Amy was too excited. She ran quickly to 22 Mr. Green about it. He said to her, "Let it grow! Still be patient!"

Through summer, Amy watched and waited 23 patience (耐心). The plant grew taller and taller day by day. Finally golden petals (花瓣) came out and 24 a bright sunflower. It turned its face to follow the sun.

When Grandma visited Amy in August, she smiled at the tall sunflower and said, "Aha, Amy! You've known the 25 at last." Amy nodded her head.

No matter what we do, we need patience as well as love.

11. A. carefully B. happily C. carelessly D. quietly
 12. A. boring B. clear C. terrible D. interesting
 13. A. touched B. watered C. smelt D. sent
 14. A. warm B. lazy C. glad D. sad
 15. A. words B. wish C. story D. lie
 16. A. Or B. But C. So D. Yet
 17. A. how B. when C. what D. where
 18. A. Unluckily B. Patiently C. Luckily D. Impolitely
 19. A. bought B. checked C. painted D. collected
 20. A. time B. water C. food D. heat
 21. A. test B. advice C. present D. box
 22. A. teach B. help C. treat D. tell
 23. A. at B. with C. from D. without
 24. A. offered B. received C. became D. protected
 25. A. road B. rose C. secret D. shop


三、阅读(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从短文后每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

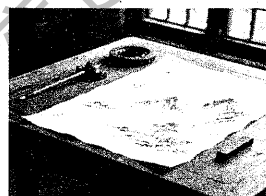
The following form is a simulated (模拟的) high-speed train schedule from Suqian to six cities.

Train Number	Route 	Departure (出发) time	Arrival time	Platform (站台)	Marker(标识) Color
G2611	Suqian→Shanghai Hongqiao	12 : 05	15 : 31	2	Blue
G2223	Suqian→Yangzhou	12 : 32	14 : 09	1	Orange
G2571	Suqian→Wuxi	13 : 00	15 : 27	2	Green
G3284	Suqian→Chengdu East	14 : 24	23 : 17	3	Brown
G8298	Suqian→Xuzhou East	15 : 30	16 : 04	1	Blue
G2588	Suqian→Beijing South	18 : 16	22 : 10	4	Orange

26. Which of the following high-speed trains is from Suqian to Shanghai Hongqiao?
 A. G2223. B. G2611. C. G2588. D. G3284.
 27. What marker color should you follow on Platform 2 if your train number is G2571?
 A. Brown. B. Blue. C. Green. D. Orange.
 28. How long does it take from Suqian to Xuzhou East by G8298 train?
 A. 206 minutes. B. 147 minutes. C. 97 minutes. D. 34 minutes.

B

Among all types of paper, Xuan paper has earned a special place in Chinese culture. The history of Xuan paper dates back to the Tang Dynasty. At that time, paper was produced in Xuancheng, Jingxian, Ningguo and Taiping. They were counties (县) under the jurisdiction (管辖范围) of Xuanzhou.



Among them, the paper made in Jingxian was the best for its excellent qualities. Since most paper distribution (分发) centers were in Xuancheng, the paper was then known as Xuan paper.

Xuan paper is made from the bark (树皮) of the blue sandalwood (檀香木) tree and rice straw. The process (过程) of making it includes many procedures like washing, boiling, and drying. Each step needs a lot of time and care. The final product is soft, thin but strong. It doesn't tear (扯破) easily and can take in a lot of ink. Because of these qualities, Xuan paper has been loved by painters and calligraphers. It helps them fully express their creative ideas and feelings.

Xuan paper is not only a material for art but also a cultural symbol. It represents the rich heritage (遗产) of the arts in Chinese history. Even in today's modern world, Xuan paper continues to hold an important position in Chinese art and cultural traditions. It serves as a bridge connecting the past with the present, allowing modern artists to look for good ideas from history while creating new works. The special treasures of Xuan paper ensure that the beauty of Chinese calligraphy and painting can remain and can be passed down through generations.

29. Where was the best Xuan paper made according to the passage?
- A. Jingxian. B. Taiping.
C. Ningguo. D. Xuancheng.
30. What does the underlined word "procedures" in paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Materials. B. Steps.
C. Counties. D. Thoughts.
31. Why has Xuan paper been loved by painters and calligraphers?
- A. Because of the price. B. Because of the size.
C. Because of the qualities. D. Because of the colour.
32. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. The types of Xuan paper. B. The value of Xuan paper.
C. The weight of Xuan paper. D. The ways of making Xuan paper.

准考证号

姓名

座位号

C

Where does the water in our homes come from? How do people change sea water into fresh water? How does water come into our homes? This passage will answer these questions.



In most places, people get their water from lakes and rivers. The water is usually seen all year round. In some places, people get their water from under the ground. They use wells to get the water. In some other places, windmills (风车) are used to get water from under the ground. In some country areas away from the city water supply, people collect rainwater that falls on their roofs (房顶). Pipes from the roofs lead the water into tanks (罐子). The water from rainwater tanks is usually clean enough to drink.

In some countries that are in need of water, fresh water is made from sea water in special treatment factories. This is called desalination (脱盐). In most treatment factories, salt water is heated until it turns into steam (蒸汽) and the salt is left behind. When the steam is cooled, it becomes fresh water. Only a little salt is left in the fresh water. This makes the water taste better and also stops the pure water taking salts and minerals (矿物质) out of our bodies.

Have you seen tanks or towers on the tops of buildings? These tanks or towers are used for storing clean water. Before the water is put into these tanks or towers, it goes to a water treatment factory. Some water from rivers or lakes is not clean. If we drink it directly, we may be ill. In the water treatment factory, workers make the water clean and safe for people to drink. Then pipes bring the water to our homes.

Water is very important for all living things, but sometimes there is not enough water. We should use water wisely.

33. How does the writer begin the passage?
- A. By comparing ideas. B. By giving examples.
C. By asking questions. D. By explaining reasons.
34. Where do people in most places get water from?
- A. Lakes and rivers. B. Lakes and underground water.
C. Rivers and rainwater. D. Rainwater and underground water.
35. What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 3 refer to (指代)?
- A. Rainwater. B. Salt water. C. Fresh water. D. Pure water.
36. What are tanks or towers used for according to the passage?
- A. Storing salt. B. Storing pipes.
C. Storing minerals. D. Storing clean water.

D

This is a tale of a lonely old woman. She lived in the white North. There, the night is long in winter and the day is long in summer.



The old woman lived alone in a small village. The villagers took good care of her, but she was still unhappy. She wanted a child of her own.

One winter day, she walked out and saw a small white animal on the ice. It was a baby bear. The bear looked small and felt very cold. The old woman spoke softly to the bear, "Poor little thing. Come with me." Then she carried him home.

Inside her house, the old woman held the bear close until he was warm. She touched him gently and sang to him softly. He felt comfortable in her arms. From that day, when the old woman ate, she fed the little bear from her hand. When she slept, the bear slept beside her. They were a family now. The village children loved the bear too. They played together.

Time passed quickly and the bear grew big and strong. One day, some villagers said to him, "Little Bear, go hunting with us. We'll teach you how to hunt." The bear followed them. Soon the bear became a better hunter than the villagers.

When the weather was bad, everyone stayed indoors. Then the bear went out into the snow and brought home enough food for the whole village. The old woman felt proud of him.

One day, some villagers said to the old woman, "The bear has grown big and strong enough. He is a good hunter now. You'd better let him go back to the wild."

In the following days, the old woman was quiet, thinking. She thought aloud, "The bear belongs to the wild. I should let him go."

Finally, she said to the bear, "It's time for you to leave. Be safe. Be free." She put her arms around his neck. Her tears ran into his fur. She was heartbroken.

The bear walked slowly away from her and looked back again and again. Then he disappeared. When darkness fell, the old woman still stood there. Once more, she was alone.

A long time passed. The winter came again. One day, the old woman stood at the same place for a long time. The wind blew snow around her face. Suddenly, the white bear appeared and ran to her.

Now, once a year, in winter, the old woman and her little bear meet each other at the same place.

(Adapted from *Little Bear*)

37. In which season did the old woman first meet the baby bear?
A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn. D. Winter.
38. Who taught the bear to hunt according to the tale?
A. The old woman. B. Some villagers.
C. The bear himself. D. The village children.
39. Which of the following is the correct order of the tale?
a. The white bear appeared and ran to her.
b. Soon the bear became a better hunter than the villagers.
c. The old woman held the bear close until he was warm.
d. The old woman decided to let the bear go back to the wild.
A. c-b-d-a B. a-c-d-b C. a-d-b-c D. c-a-b-d
40. What can we infer (推断) from the underlined sentence in paragraph 10?
A. The bear didn't get well and was still ill.
B. The bear was too fat to walk any further.
C. The bear didn't want to leave the old woman.
D. The bear said goodbye to the village children.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Cycling is popular and enjoyable. It is not only a good way to keep healthy but also an action to protect the environment.

41 Here are some tips on how to keep safe while cycling.

42 Before you start cycling, you need to examine the condition of your bike with care. For example, make sure that the brakes (刹车) work well and the chain (链条) can turn with no problems.

Use proper equipment. Wear a helmet. 43 Before you start cycling, you should fasten (扣紧) your helmet. Wear bright and reflective (反光的) clothes on the road. Make sure your bike has lights. All these can greatly reduce the risk of being hurt.

Follow traffic rules. You are required to follow the same traffic rules as drivers. 44 For example, you should ride at a safe speed on the right side of the road, wait at the traffic lights and let passers-by go first.

Stay focused (专注的). 45 If you chat with others when you are cycling, it can distract (使分心) you and put yourself at the risk of road accidents.



By following these tips, you can enjoy cycling and stay safe at the same time.
Always remember that safety comes first! Happy cycling!

- A. You need to buy a new hat.
- B. It is important to stay focused.
- C. Examine (检查) your bike with care.
- D. Remember that your helmet fits you well.
- E. Keep the traffic rules in mind all the time.
- F. However, sometimes it may be dangerous.
- G. You can do anything you want while cycling.

四、根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释, 写出句中所缺单词, 每空限填一词。

(共 8 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 8 分)

- 46. Helen, a British student, will enjoy (她自己) during the summer holiday in China.
- 47. There are many (不同的) places of interest in our country.
- 48. The Great Wall is one of the (奇迹) in the world.
- 49. Guilin is a beautiful city in the (南部的) part of our country.
- 50. Suzhou is (known by many people) for its fantastic gardens.
- 51. Mount Huangshan is always full of v the whole year.
- 52. The nice views of Jiuzhaigou also c people's attention.
- 53. It is (not special) to see souvenirs (纪念品) in these places. Why not buy some?

五、阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

When it comes to Yuan Longping, we will think of him as the "Father of Hybrid Rice". In fact, he is also good at reading, swimming and playing the violin.

Yuan has a reading habit—reading aloud. In the first year of high school, there was 54 speech competition. Yuan took part in the competition. He chose a topic, wrote his speech and read it aloud in the morning. After that, he 55 (find) reading aloud was a good method. It could make his memory much better and he could have a 56 (deep) understanding of articles than before.

Yuan is a good 57 (swim). When he was 8 years old, he and his family took a ship to Hunan. He fell from the ship. He 58 (save) by a boatman. This made him 59 (learn) to swim—he wanted to be able to save others just as the boatman had saved him. In a national swimming competition in Chengdu, Yuan finished 60 (four) in the race, while the top three entered China's national swimming team 61 (successful).

Yuan is also a good music lover. He learned to play the violin 62 a music teacher at college. He said, "Music is the warmth that has accompanied (陪伴) me throughout my life."

Yuan once said, "We should be good both in mind 63 body." Not only did he finish great things, but he also had a unique soul (独特的灵魂).

As middle school students, we should also find our own interests and life dreams like Yuan Longping.

六、阅读下面短文,用英语回答短文后的问题。(共3小题;64题2分,65题2分,66题3分,满分7分)

I'm Li Ming. I live in a nice neighbourhood in the countryside. There's a school, a flower shop, a hospital, two book shops and a big supermarket in it. My neighbours are kind and helpful. Some of them are volunteers. They have many kinds of skills and often help us with all kinds of problems.

Usually there is a "helping hands" meeting at the weekend at the community centre. We can go there when we need help with our problems. Computer engineers are popular. They help us check our computers. We can also find someone to fix things like broken washing machines or fridges. From time to time some lawyers help us learn about laws.

Students can get help with their homework. There are some college students among the volunteers and they are always ready to help. Volunteers also help the old people. Some of them often visit the old people and do some shopping for them. Sometimes some volunteers help the old people tidy their flats.

Just as the saying goes, "Close neighbours are better than distant relatives." In the neighbourhood we are like a big family. To us, the home is not only the house we live in, but also the neighbourhood we belong to. We all work hard to make it an even better place.

I'm very lucky to live in such a lovely neighbourhood.

64. What are Li Ming's neighbours like?

65. When do the volunteers usually have a "helping hands" meeting?

66. What can you do to help others in your daily life?

七、书面表达(满分 15 分)

学校英语角开展以“健康饮食”为主题的演讲比赛,假如你是李华,请你以“A Healthy Diet”为题写一份英语演讲稿。要求:参照下表,阐述健康饮食的重要性,列举不良饮食习惯及危害,并给出合理的建议。

A Healthy Diet	
健康饮食的重要性	1. 提供能量 2. 强壮身体
不良饮食习惯及危害	1. 甜食:对牙齿有害 2. 油炸食品(fried food):使身体变胖
合理的建议	1. 按时吃饭 2. 多吃水果、蔬菜 3. ……(补充 2 点)

注意:

- 1. 词数 90 左右, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
- 2. 可适当发挥, 使短文连贯通顺;
- 3. 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名和地名。

A Healthy Diet

Dear classmates,

I'm Li Hua. I'm glad to be here to give a speech. My topic is "A Healthy Diet".

▲ 请

▲ 在

▲ 答

▲ 题

▲ 卡

▲ 上

▲ 作

▲ 答

That's all for my speech. Thank you for listening!