2025 中考英语冲刺题 2

一、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

Li Hua is a middle - school student who has a big dream. He lives in a small village 1 the mountains. The roads in his village are not very good, and it's hard to go out. But Li Hua is 2 and hard - working. He loves reading and always studies hard at school.

One day, a volunteer teacher came to his school. The teacher was from the city and brought many 3 books. Li Hua was really excited when he saw these books. He 4 every free minute reading them. Through the books, he saw a 5 world that he had never known before.

Li Hua also joined the school's English club. At first, he was very 6 to speak English in front of others. But with the help of the teacher and his classmates, he started to 7 more and more. He found that speaking English could be so much fun.

Now, Li Hua dreams of going to a good high school in the city. He knows it won't be 8, but he is determined to make it come true. He believes that as long as he keeps working hard, he can 9 his dream and have a better life in the future. And he also hopes that one day he can come back to his village and 10 it become better.

( ) 1. A. in B. on C. at D. by

( ) 2. A. lazy B. kind C. honest D. confident

( ) 3. A. expensive B. boring C. interesting D. old

( ) 4. A. took B. cost C. paid D. spent

( ) 5. A. small B. big C. dark D. poor

( ) 6. A. excited B. happy C. shy D. angry

( ) 7. A. write B. listen C. read D. speak

( ) 8. A. easy B. hard C. boring D. interesting

( ) 9. A. forget B. achieve C. lose D. change

( ) 10. A. ask B. tell C. help D. make

二、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

A

Have you ever burped (打嗝) after a meal? Recently, scientists from Harvard University found a black hole that “burped out” the star it had “eaten”.

Back in 2018, a small star was seen to be “eaten” by a black hole that is 665 million light years away from Earth. Three years later, the same black hole became active again. This time, it began ejecting (喷出) materials of the star at half the speed of light. This event is called AT2018hyz.

“This caught us completely by surprise — no one has ever seen anything like this before,” said Yvette Cendes, a researcher on this.

A black hole's eating of a star is called a tidal disruption event (TDE). Although TDEs have happened a few times before, the ejecting has only taken place at the same time as the eating and not three years later. What's more, the speed of the materials ejected from the black hole is also unusual, as most TDE outflows travel at 10% of the speed of light rather than half of it.

The team thought about the possible reasons behind the event. They first turned to the density theory (密度理论). If the density is very high around the black hole, the materials might be drawn out, causing a “burp”. Another explanation was that the other TDEs happened in directions that could not be seen from Earth. So other black holes' gravity drew the materials out.

However, scientists have not yet found the true reason. But they say they will work hard on it. 【2024 深圳一模】

( ) 1. What does the author compare a black hole to?

A. A star. B. A meal. C. A person. D. A university.

( ) 2. What is TRUE about the black hole in Paragraph 2?

A. It was named AT2018hyz.

B. It became active again in 2021.

C. It moves at half the speed of light.

D. It is 665 million light years away from the sun.

( ) 3. Why was Yvette Cendes surprised about AT2018hyz?

A. Black holes usually eject materials.

B. TDEs have happened several times before.

C. The ejecting is three years later than the eating.

D. The ejected materials travel at 10% of the speed of light.

( ) 4. What will scientists probably do in the future?

A. Write papers about stars.

B. Give lectures on AT2018hyz.

C. Make movies about black holes.

D. Conduct research on the reason.

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

A. A Black Hole “Burped”

B. How a TDE Happens

C. A Black Hole “Ate” a Star

D. How the Density Theory Works

B

People know animals have feelings, but they are not sure if these feelings are correctly understood. In recent years, scientists have done research about the feelings of cows, frogs and pandas. ▲ It says that humans can tell whether a chicken is happy or sad by listening to its calls.

The researchers put a bowl behind a door. Inside the bowl, sometimes, there was something chickens love to eat, such as rice or insects. Sometimes, there was nothing. When the chickens saw food behind the door, they seemed happy and produced fast and loud sounds, known as food calls. When there wasn't food, the chickens made low and long noises to express disappointment.

The researchers recorded all these sounds and studied their waves. Then the researchers chose 16 recordings of such chicken noises. Half were from the chickens seeing the food and half were from the chickens finding no food. The recordings were played to 194 volunteers. Sixty - nine percent of the volunteers correctly understood whether the chickens were feeling happy or not, and some even had no experience of taking care of chickens.

The result shows that humans have the natural ability to understand the feelings of chickens. Hopefully, this finding can bring about new technology to help with chicken - raising, a big industry in many countries. Some scientists are already working on a smart computer program that can identify chickens' feelings. This is good news for farmers who want to make the birds happier and healthier. 【2024 广州中考改编】

( ) 6. Which of the following can be put in “ ▲ ” in Paragraph 1?

A. Humans may not like animals.

B. A new study adds chickens to the list.

C. Nobody knows why this happens.

D. Scientists know nothing about it.

( ) 7.What did the researchers do to study chickens' feelings?

A. They put different kinds of food in the bowl.

B. They played chicken noises to farmers.

C. They recorded chicken sounds and studied their waves.

D. They asked volunteers to feed the chickens.

( ) 8. How did the volunteers help with the research?

A. By finding food for the chickens.

B. By taking care of the chickens.

C. By listening to the chicken calls.

D. By making the chickens happy.

( ) 9. What does the underlined word “identify” mean in Paragraph 4?

A. control. B. hide. C. hurt. D. recognize.

( ) 10. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Chickens' Food Calls

B. Happy Chickens, Sad Chickens

C. Farmers' Best Choice

D. Smart Farmers, Healthy Farmers

C

Beauty sleep is a real thing. Researches have shown that people who have enough sleep look more attractive to others.

A few bad nights are enough to make a person look “especially” more ugly, as their sleep experiments show.

The researchers asked 25 university students to join in their sleep experiment. They were asked to get a good night's sleep for two nights.

A week later, they were asked to sleep for only four hours every night for two nights in a row.

The researchers took make - up free (素颜) photos of the volunteers after both the good and the bad sleep.

Next, they asked 122 strangers to have a look at the photos and judge them on attractiveness, health, and sleepiness, as well as asking them: “How much would you like to make friends with this person in the picture?”

The strangers were good at judging if the person they were looking at was tired and sleepy. So if the person's attractiveness score was low.

The strangers also said they wouldn't want to socialize with the tired students. The researchers say this is natural for people. An unhealthy - looking face makes people run away. In other words, people don't want to hang around with people who might be ill.

Dr. Brewer, an expert at the University of Liverpool, said, “Judgement of attractiveness is often unconscious (无意识的), but we all do it, and we are able to judge on even something small like whether someone looks tired or unhealthy. This study is a good reminder of how important sleep is to us.”

( ) 11. When did the researchers take make - up free photos?

A. After every experiment.

B. After two nights bad sleep.

C. Before the experiment.

D. After two nights good sleep.

( ) 12. The strangers did the following things except \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. telling who looked healthier

B. telling who missed a lot of sleep

C. telling who had no friends

D. telling who was attractive

( ) 13. What kind of friends did the strangers like to make?

A. The people who were tired.

B. The people who were sleepy.

C. The people who were unhealthy.

D. The people who were attractive and energetic.

( ) 14. What does the underlined word “socialize” mean?

A. become partners.

B. make friends.

C. have fun.

D. work together.

( ) 15. According to the passage, which of the following is the best title?

A. Beauty Sleep, More Attractive

B. More Sleep, More Friends

C. A Good Night's Sleep

D. No Attractiveness, No Friends

三、短文还原（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

Do you feel a little sleepy after lunch? Well, that's normal. (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ What should you do about it? Don't reach for a coffee! Instead, take a nap.

It's good to have a daily nap. First of all, you are more efficient (有效的) after napping. (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Also, you can learn things more easily after taking a nap. A nap may increase your self - confidence and make you more active. It may follow about taking a nap. First, take a nap in the middle of the day, about eight hours after you wake up. Next, a 20 - minute nap is the best. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ In this way, you can fully relax during your nap. You won't have to keep looking at the clock to ensure you don't oversleep.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ After waking from a deep sleep, you will feel worse. Also, you should set an alarm clock. (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Put your head down, close your eyes, and catch forty winks (打瞌睡).

A. If you sleep longer, you may fall into a deep sleep.

B. The longer you have a nap in the middle of a day, the healthier you will be.

C. You remember things better and make fewer mistakes.

D. Your body naturally slows down then.

E. Now, the next time you feel sleepy after lunch, don't get stressed.

F. Also, you should learn things better and make fewer mistakes.

四、信息匹配（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

( ) 1. Sophia dreams to fly through the air like a bird.

( ) 2. Emily has some trouble in driving cars when she feels sleepy.

( ) 3. Jane has made up her mind to give up her video games and go outside to do sports.

( ) 4. Ann plans to relax herself by creating her own videos and share them on the web.

( ) 5. William is a collector of high - tech fashion. He collects Google Glass, smart watch and so on.

A. Are you interested in a new kind of fashion? If yes, fashion goes high - tech is a must - read passage for you.

B. This article will tell you something about hang - gliding (滑翔), a sport that requires both skill and courage. For example, there are basically two different forms of hang - gliding.

C. This article will introduce advanced driverless cars to you. And some cities are already passing laws that will allow cars without drivers on the road.

D. This article introduces an activity which aims to fight against childhood obesity (儿童肥胖症) and get some exercise.

E. If you are looking for a great way to relax yourself from boredom, videos on the Internet are a perfect choice. If you want to know more, you can't miss this article.

F. This article talks about the rise of electronic media. You'll get to know the advantages as well as disadvantages of electronic magazines and newspapers.

五、语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

A report says that most of Shenzhen teenagers want to do more housework, but their parents usually don't think so. “Mother tells me that the most important thing is to study,” said Wang, (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ middle school student in Shenzhen. “She never gives me any housework to do though I (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (real) want some.”

According (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the report, 37% of the teenagers do housework (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ half an hour to one hour every day; 39.4% of (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (they) from half an hour to one hour; 11.5% one to two hours; 5.6% over two hours; and 5.2% just have no housework to do.

“Most of my time after school should (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) on my homework, and I don't have time to play. Even on weekends, my parents ask me (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home to study. My parents never say I can't go to see a film, watch TV (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_ play with other children. Sometimes I feel I have (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (responsible) to do something to help my parents, but they just get everything done for me,” said Yang Ming, a sixteen - year - old student.

Experts say that this won't change much (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the College Entrance Examination, which adds much pressure on high school students, is changed.

六、书面表达（满分 15 分）

为了弘扬传统文化，你校结合 “深圳元素” 在今年 5 月 19 日（中国旅游日）开展了丰富多彩的文化活动。假如你是李华，请根据表格中的信息并结合自身经历，写一篇英语短文向学校英语报投稿。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| When | What I did | What I learned | feeling |
| in the morning | visit Shenzhen Museum | the history of the city |  |
| at noon | make Shenzhen Tangyuan | a symbol of family get - together |  |
| in the afternoon | 请补充一项活动 | 请补充一项活动 |  |

写作要求：

短文必须包括表格中的所有要点，并适当发挥；

语言连贯，语法正确，书写规范；

词数 80 - 100；标题和开头已给出，不计入总词数。

My Traditional Cultural Experiences

On May 19, our school organized

一、完形填空

1. A。“in the mountains”表示“在山里”，是固定搭配，所以选A。

2. D。根据后文“hard - working”以及他努力追求梦想可知，他是自信且努力的，lazy“懒惰的”；kind“善良的”；honest“诚实的”；confident“自信的”，所以选D。

3. C。从“Li Hua was really excited when he saw these books.”可知，这些书很有趣，expensive“昂贵的”；boring“无聊的”；interesting“有趣的”；old“旧的”，所以选C。

4. D。“spend +时间+(in) doing sth.”表示“花费时间做某事”，take常用it作形式主语，cost主语是物，pay常与for搭配，所以选D。

5. B。通过书籍，他看到了一个以前不知道的更大的世界，small“小的”；big“大的”；dark“黑暗的”；poor“贫穷的”，所以选B。

6. C。根据“At first”以及“with the help of the teacher and his classmates”可知，一开始他在别人面前说英语很害羞，excited“兴奋的”；happy“开心的”；shy“害羞的”；angry“生气的”，所以选C。

7. D。前文提到加入英语俱乐部，所以是说英语越来越多，write“写”；listen“听”；read“读”；speak“说”，所以选D。

8. A。去城市上好高中不会容易，easy“容易的”；hard“困难的”；boring“无聊的”；interesting“有趣的”，所以选A。

9. B。achieve one's dream“实现某人的梦想”，forget“忘记”；achieve“实现”；lose“失去”；change“改变”，所以选B。

10. C。他希望能帮助家乡变得更好，ask“问”；tell“告诉”；help“帮助”；make“使，让”，help sb./sth. do sth. 表示“帮助某人/某物做某事”，所以选C 。

二、阅读理解

1. C。文章开篇“Have you ever burped after a meal? Recently, scientists from Harvard University found a black hole that “burped out” the star it had “eaten”.”将黑洞的行为比作人打嗝，所以作者把黑洞比作人，选C。

2. B。2018年小恒星被黑洞吞噬，三年后即2021年黑洞再次活跃，A选项AT2018hyz是事件名不是黑洞名；C选项是喷出物质的速度不是黑洞移动速度；D选项是距离地球665亿光年不是太阳，所以选B。

3. C。根据“Although TDEs have happened a few times before, the ejecting has only taken place at the same time as the eating and not three years later.”可知，这次喷出物质在吞噬恒星三年后，这是让Yvette Cendes惊讶的原因，所以选C。

4. D。文章最后提到“However, scientists have not yet found the true reason. But they say they will work hard on it.”，所以科学家未来可能会研究原因，选D。

5. A。文章主要围绕黑洞“打嗝”（喷出之前吞噬的恒星物质）这一现象展开，B选项TDE如何发生不是重点；C选项只提到吞噬恒星不全面；D选项密度理论只是其中一个猜测，所以选A。

6. B。前文提到对多种动物情感的研究，后文说人类能通过鸡叫声判断其情绪，所以此处应是一项新研究把鸡也列入研究对象，选B。

7. C。从“The researchers recorded all these sounds and studied their waves.”可知，研究者记录鸡的声音并研究声波，A选项放不同食物只是实验一部分；B选项是播放给志愿者不是农民；D选项未提及让志愿者喂鸡，所以选C。

8. C。志愿者通过听鸡叫声来判断鸡是否开心，A选项未提及找食物；B选项未提及照顾鸡；D选项不是让鸡开心，所以选C。

9. D。根据上下文，科学家在研发能识别鸡情感的电脑程序，identify意思是“识别，认出”，与recognize意思相近，control“控制”；hide“隐藏”；hurt“伤害”，所以选D。

10. B。文章围绕研究人类能否理解鸡的情感展开，通过实验得出人类有这种能力，A选项只提到食物叫声不全面；C选项农民的最佳选择不是重点；D选项聪明的农民和健康的农民与文章无关，所以选B。

11. B。根据“The researchers took make - up free photos of the volunteers after both the good and the bad sleep.”可知，在良好睡眠和糟糕睡眠实验后都拍了素颜照，A选项不是每次实验后；C选项不是实验前；D选项不全面，所以选B。

12. C。陌生人判断照片中人物的吸引力、健康状况和困倦程度，还判断是否想和照片中的人交朋友，但未提及判断谁没有朋友，所以选C。

13. D。根据“The strangers also said they wouldn't want to socialize with the tired students.”可知，陌生人喜欢和有吸引力且精力充沛的人交朋友，所以选D。

14. B。根据“How much would you like to make friends with this person in the picture?”以及语境可知，socialize意思是“交朋友”，所以选B。

15. A。文章主要讲述充足睡眠让人更有吸引力，B选项更多睡眠和更多朋友关系不紧密；C选项一次好觉不全面；D选项没有吸引力就没有朋友过于绝对，所以选A。

三、短文还原

1. D。前文说午饭后困倦是正常的，D选项“那时你的身体自然会慢下来”解释原因，所以选D。

2. C。前文说午睡后更高效，C选项“你能更好地记住事情，犯更少的错误”是高效的表现，所以选C。

3. A。前文说20分钟午睡最佳，A选项“如果你睡得更久，你可能会进入深度睡眠”，且后文说深度睡眠后感觉更糟，所以选A。

4. E。后文说设置闹钟，E选项“现在，下次午饭后感到困倦时，不要有压力”，引出下文如何午睡，所以选E。

5. F。F选项与前文内容重复且不符合语境，所以为多余选项。

四、信息匹配

1. B。Sophia想像鸟一样飞，B选项介绍滑翔运动，符合需求，所以选B。

2. C。Emily开车困倦有麻烦，C选项介绍先进的无人驾驶汽车，符合需求，所以选C。

3. D。Jane想放弃电子游戏去做运动，D选项介绍对抗儿童肥胖症和锻炼的活动，符合需求，所以选D。

4. E。Ann计划制作并分享视频来放松，E选项介绍互联网视频是放松的好方式，符合需求，所以选E。

5. A。William收集高科技时尚产品，A选项介绍高科技时尚，符合需求，所以选A。

五、语法填空

1. a。表示“一名中学生”，用不定冠词a。

2. really。修饰动词want用副词really。

3. to。“according to”表示“根据”，是固定短语。

4. from。“from...to...”表示“从……到……”。

5. them。介词of后用宾格them。

6. be spent。“should be +过去分词”构成被动语态，spend的过去分词是spent。

7. to stay。“ask sb. to do sth.”表示“让某人做某事”。

8. or。否定句中连接并列成分用or。

9. responsibility。have后接名词responsibility，表示“责任”。

10. until。“not...until...”表示“直到……才……” 。

六、书面表达

On May 19, our school organized a series of wonderful cultural activities to promote traditional culture combined with “Shenzhen elements”.

In the morning, I visited Shenzhen Museum. Walking through the exhibition halls, I learned a great deal about the long history of the city. I was amazed at how Shenzhen had developed from a small fishing village into a modern metropolis.

At noon, I joined the activity of making Shenzhen Tangyuan. It was really interesting. While making it, I knew that Shenzhen Tangyuan is not only a delicious snack but also a symbol of family get - together, just like the traditional Tangyuan in other places.

In the afternoon, I took part in a folk music performance. I learned to play some simple Shenzhen - style folk music on the erhu. It was a unique experience that made me feel the charm of local traditional music.

These activities were of great significance. They not only let me know more about Shenzhen's traditional culture but also made me feel proud of my city. I hope there will be more such activities in the future to keep our traditional culture alive.