

## 2025 年九年级质量模拟检测

### 英语

注意事项:

1. 本试题卷满分 120 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。

2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

一、听力理解 (本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话, 然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

A. Some juice.      B. Some oranges.      C. Some apples.

答案是 C.

下面正式开始听力考试:

A) 请听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后, 你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. How did Gina get the answer to the math problem? 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

A. By asking Lily for help.      B. By surfing the Internet.      C. By reading the math book.

2. Which toy does Susan prefer? 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

A. The toy bear.      B. The toy monkey.      C. The toy panda.

3. Where are the two speakers probably talking? 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

A. In a bookstore.      B. At a bank.      C. In a restaurant.

4. When will Uncle Sam come back? 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

A. Next month.      B. This morning.      C. Next week.

5. What does Mike mean? 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

A. He really doesn't like the new bag. B. He will buy a new bag for himself. C. He won't buy a scarf for his grandma.

B) 请听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒

请听对话，回答下列小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. At 3:00 pm.

B. At 4:00 pm.

C. At 5:00 pm.

A. Go to the concert.

B. See the dentist.

C. Practise the piano.

请听对话，回答下列小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. Play ping-pong.

B. Do her math homework.

C. Go shopping.

### A. Sisters.

### B. Cousins.

### C. Neighbors.

请听对话，回答下列小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. This Monday.

B. This Friday.

C. This Saturday.

A. Once a week.

B. Twice a week.

C. Every day.

A. He will sing a pop song in the competition.

B. He hasn't learned to write songs for long.

C. He has joined a singing club at school.

请听对话，回答下列小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. A teacher.

B. A student.

C. A hostess.

### A. Cloudy.

B. Rainy.

C. Windy.

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A He played games with his classmates during the rainstorm.

B. He got back home at 6:30 yesterday evening.

C. His father picked him up yesterday afternoon.

C)

请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过 3 个单词。独白读两遍。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

16. Next Monday, there is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the City Art Museum.

17. Each of the students only needs to pay \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the museum.

18. All the students will go to the City Art Museum \_\_\_\_\_.

19. All the students will listen to a talk by an artist from a local \_\_\_\_\_.

20 We can call Nancy at \_\_\_\_\_ to get more information.

## 二、单项填空（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

请阅读下面各小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. —This pair of shoes looks nice, but I am not happy about its \_\_\_\_\_.

—I see. White shoes get dirty easily.

A. size                      B. brand                      C. color                      D. price

22. —Do you know that Ann didn't pass the test yesterday?

—Yes I do. She was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she made so many mistakes.

A nervous                      B. careful                      C. intelligent                      D. special

23. — I planned to return your dictionary on Tuesday, but I \_\_\_\_\_ forgot.

— That's OK. I won't use it until next Friday.

A. gradually                      B. completely                      C. politely                      D. clearly

24. —Why is there so much noise in Mr. Li's house?

—Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_ an old machine in his house.

A. was repairing                      B. repaired                      C. repairs                      D. is repairing

25. —Did you get to the railway station on time this morning?

—Yes, we did \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic was heavy.

A. because B. though C. when D. after

26. —Which jacket of the two will you buy?

—I'd like to buy the \_\_\_\_\_ one so that I can save some money for a new schoolbag.

A. expensive B. cheap C. cheaper D. more expensive

27. —I didn't see Susan at Alice's birthday party.

—Yeah. She \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold and went to see a doctor.

A. got B. gets C. is getting D. has got

28. —I hear Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ to the art festival. Is that true?

—Oh, yes. She performed very well at the festival.

A. invites B. will invite C. has invited D. was invited

### 三、完形填空 (本大题共 26 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 26 分)

A) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Taking a journey can be a happy thing. 29, a journey may go wrong sometimes because something unexpected happens. I still remember a difficult 30 that I took three years ago. I was going to the 31 with my friend. We were going to London on holiday, and we had to be at the airport two hours before the plane took off.

My 32 and I left home early enough. Usually it took 40 minutes to go to the airport by car, but it 33 hard that day. The heavy rain 34 a big traffic jam (堵塞) on the way! The traffic wasn't moving at all. We didn't know 35 to do. It was a little 36 to go another way, so we just sat in the car and waited. After ten minutes, the traffic started moving slowly. But we couldn't 37 any longer. We decided to 38 another way to the airport. However, we weren't sure of the way, and we got lost. Finally, we found the 39 way and got to the airport just 40 minutes before the plane was going to leave. We were running out of 40 and had to ask an airport worker for help. 41, with the worker's help, we caught our flight (航班) in the end.

The starting point of the journey was terrible 42 we didn't miss our flight. But I also learned a lesson from it. Always think more about 43 things like the weather and traffic.

29. A. Instead B. Anyway C. Besides D. However

30. A. journey B. celebration C. project D. expression

31. A. factory B. garden C. museum D. airport

- |                   |              |             |               |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 32. A. friend     | B. classmate | C. neighbor | D. relative   |
| 33. A. snowed     | B. blew      | C. rained   | D. shined     |
| 34. A. prevented  | B. caused    | C. deleted  | D. stopped    |
| 35. A. how        | B. why       | C. what     | D. when       |
| 36. A. early      | B. late      | C. easy     | D. convenient |
| 37. A. wait       | B. provide   | C. carry    | D. decide     |
| 38. A. refuse     | B. cancel    | C. find     | D. drop       |
| 39. A. similar    | B. right     | C. same     | D. wrong      |
| 40. A. money      | B. energy    | C. material | D. time       |
| 41. A. Suddenly   | B. Luckily   | C. Normally | D. Hardly     |
| 42. A. until      | B. unless    | C. although | D. so         |
| 43. A. unexpected | B. relaxing  | C. strange  | D. common     |

**B)**

请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空，并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。

how	probably	right	solve	ask	always	make	smarter
if	own	word					

It seems everyone is talking about AI these days. AI 44 machines, such as computers or robots, seem smart.

You've 45 heard of AI tools like Siri, Google Assistant, DeepSeek and Alexa. They can answer questions and do simple jobs, like turning the TV on and off. Some 46 AI tools, like Copilot and ChatGPT, can even talk like humans.

If you're wondering 47 AI can help with school, the answer is "yes", but first you have to make sure your school says it's OK. You can 48 an AI tool for information on a subject, like asking about Mars (火星) for your science homework. But remember, you should do your 49 work. Don't just copy what the AI says. Use your own 50.

Can AI be like a teacher? The answer is "yes" too. If you don't understand a math problem, an AI tool can tell you the steps 51 it and show you examples. If you can't spell a word, an AI tool can spell it for you and even show you 52 to use it in a sentence. It's a fun way to learn.

But is AI always reliable (可靠的)? No. AI is smart, but it's not 53 right. AI is still learning, and sometimes it might make mistakes. So, always check with other sources (信息来源) to make sure the information is 54. AI is a great tool to help you learn, but you should ask for help from teachers or parents to use it in the right way.

#### 四、阅读理解（本大题共 23 小题，每小题 2 分，共 46 分）

A) 请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

##### A

Chinese Culture Lessons	
<p><b>Traditional Chinese Art</b></p> <p><b>Things to do:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* learn about Chinese calligraphy (书法)</li> <li>* learn to make Chinese kites</li> </ul> <p><b>Time:</b> 8:00-9:30 on Saturday morning</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 65 yuan/ person</p> <p><b>Place:</b> School Art Room</p> <p><b>Teacher:</b> Mrs. Li</p> <p><b>Tel:</b> 120-2436885</p>	<p><b>Traditional Chinese Music</b></p> <p><b>Things to do:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* learn to play the <i>erhu</i>, the <i>dizi</i>, the <i>guzheng</i> and the <i>suona</i></li> <li>* enjoy traditional Chinese music</li> </ul> <p><b>Time:</b> 10:00-11:30 on Sunday morning</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 85 yuan/ person</p> <p><b>Place:</b> School Music Room</p> <p><b>Teacher:</b> Mr. He</p> <p><b>Tel:</b> 120-6238526</p>
<p><b>Traditional Chinese Food</b></p> <p><b>Things to do:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* eat traditional Chinese food</li> <li>* learn to make <i>zongzi</i>, mooncakes and <i>jiaozi</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Time:</b> 2:00-3:30 on Saturday afternoon</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 78 yuan/ person</p> <p><b>Place:</b> School Dining Hall</p> <p><b>Teacher:</b> Mrs. Wang</p> <p><b>Tel:</b> 120-3541268</p>	<p><b>Traditional Chinese Clothes</b></p> <p><b>Things to do:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* try on Han and Tang clothes</li> <li>* know about Chinese clothes at different times</li> </ul> <p><b>Time:</b> 4:00-5:30 on Sunday afternoon</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 80 yuan/ person</p> <p><b>Place:</b> School Craft (手工) Room</p> <p><b>Teacher:</b> Miss Yang</p> <p><b>Tel:</b> 120-1643856</p>

55. When can Daming go to learn how to make Chinese kites?

- A. At 8:00 am on Saturday. B. At 10:00 am on Sunday.  
C. At 2:00 pm on Saturday. D. At 4:00 pm on Sunday.

56. How much should Li Hua pay if he wants to take all the four lessons?

- A. 150 yuan. B. 165 yuan. C. 228 yuan. D. 308 yuan.

57. Which of the following is TRUE according to the material?

- A. Students can learn about Han and Tang clothes in the art room.  
B. Mr. He can teach you how to make *zongzi*, mooncakes and *jiaozi*.  
C. Miss Yang may know much about Chinese clothes at different times.  
D. Each of the four lessons lasts for over two hours every time.

### B

Once there was a wise old man. People always asked him for help when they were in need. One day, a woman brought her five-year-old son to the old man for help.

The old man looked at the woman and asked, "What do you want?" The woman said, "Sir, my son eats too much sweet food. I tell him not to eat too much sweet food, but he doesn't listen." After thinking for a while, the old man said, "Please bring your son to me after a week."

The woman took her son home. A week passed, and the woman brought her son back to see the old man.

The old man looked at the son and said to him, "Don't eat too much sweet food. It is harmful to your health. You will get bad teeth."

The woman had doubt. She asked, "Sir, when I brought my son to you last week, you could have advised my son then that if he eats too much sweet food, it is bad for his health. \_\_\_\_\_"

The old man smiled and said, "When you brought your son last week, I was a heavy eater of sweet food. Therefore (因此), I was not qualified (有资格) to advise your son. During the week, I stopped eating sweet food. That is why I can now give advice to your son."

The mother praised the old man. The boy also stopped eating sweet food from that day.

58. Which of the following about the woman's son are TRUE? Choose the right answers.

- a. He is five years old. b. He likes sweet food a lot. c. He often fights with others. d. He has a bad toothache.

- A. ab. B. ad. C. bc. D. cd.

59. Choose the best sentence to fill in the blank “\_\_\_\_\_” in Paragraph 5.

- A. What are you doing now? B. Why are you advising him after a week?  
C. Where did you go last week? D. How did you spend your last week?

60. How did the story happen? Put the following events in the right order.

- a. The boy gave up eating sweet food.  
b. The old man stopped eating sweet food.  
c. The woman and her son came back to the old man.  
d. The woman was told to come back to the old man next week.  
e. The old man advised the boy not to eat too much sweet food.  
f. The woman brought her five-year-old son to the old man for help.

- A. f-d-a-e-b-c. B. b-e-f-d-a-c. C. f-d-b-c-e-a. D. d-a-c-b-f-e.

61. How did the three people feel in the end?

- A. Nervous. B. Angry. C. Surprised. D. Happy.

62. What can we learn from the old man's experience?

- A. Think twice before you do.  
B. Two heads are better than one.  
C. You are what you eat.  
D. Show others what to do by doing it ourselves first.

### C

Sometimes people may feel lonely when they are alone. Loneliness (孤独) is one of the worst experiences, so we should find ways to overcome it. Here is some advice.

#### Keep yourself busy

One of the greatest ways to avoid being lonely is to do something all the time. Giving yourself something to do is a good way to pass time. You can do housework, such as cleaning, washing and cooking. It can also be fun.

#### Make a plan for your work.

Make a plan for your work, and you'll have more time to do many other fantastic things that you like to do. In that way, you'll use your time well and enjoy your life.

①\_\_\_\_\_

When you feel lonely, you can play sports. It is a good way to help you not be lonely. It also helps you enjoy your life.



②\_\_\_\_\_

Maybe if you buy something new, you'll feel better. After you see many colorful things, your feelings will improve.

③\_\_\_\_\_

If you have a good rest, you may dream of something nice. During that time you'll feel as if loneliness isn't close to you.

63. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. Elderly people can feel lonely easily. B. Happy people never feel lonely.  
C. Loneliness makes people feel bad. D. Loneliness can improve our health.

64. What does the underlined word "It" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Doing housework. B. Feeling lonely.  
C. Overcoming loneliness. D. Doing fantastic things.

65. What should people do in order to make good use of time?

- A. Stay in all day. B. Work long at weekends.  
C. Do one thing all the time. D. Make a plan for work.

66. Match the topic sentence with each part.

- a. Go shopping. b. Go to sleep. c. Develop hobbies. d. Do some sports. e. Have nice meals.  
A. ①-e ②-d ③-c B. ①-d ②-a ③-b C. ①-c ②-d ③-a D. ①-b ②-c ③-d

67. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Ways to pass our free time B. Ways to overcome loneliness  
C. When do people feel lonely? D. Who makes people feel lonely?

## D

When we talk about communication, we often think of communicating with others. But do you know that we also do communication with ourselves from time to time? Picture this: Your mom asks you what you would like for breakfast. Many foods come to your mind: bread, cake, milk, and porridge... You think that it would be great to have bread. Until you tell your mom what you want to eat, you are communicating with yourself.

We call this kind of communication intrapersonal communication (自我沟通). This can be talking to ourselves, reading, writing, thinking, understanding and remembering things.

Intrapersonal communication plays a big role in our lives. Good intrapersonal communication allows you to understand yourself better. When you're comfortable with who you are, and you know what you want, you can

better get on with yourself. Also, intrapersonal communication helps you to keep an eye on your thoughts and feelings. When you find that your mind is full of **negative** thoughts and feelings, and they make you sad, you will try to cheer up and get rid of (摆脱) these bad thoughts and feelings.

What's more, intrapersonal communication helps with your communication with others. Understanding your thoughts and feelings better allows you to put yourself in others' shoes when you talk to or listen to them. Then, you can better understand and get on with them.

68. How does the writer explain the idea of intrapersonal communication?

- A. With a saying. B. With some facts.  
C. With an example. D. With some numbers.

69. What does the second paragraph mainly talk about intrapersonal communication?

- A. Several forms of it. B. Good points of it.  
C. Some rules of it. D. Some problems of it.

70. What does the underlined word "negative" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Small. B. Bad. C. Useful. D. Sudden.

71. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To tell us the value of communication.  
B. To tell us how to communicate with others.  
C. To ask us to think more of others than of ourselves.  
D. To ask us to learn to communicate with ourselves.

72. What's the best structure of this passage? (①②③④= Paragraph 1;2;3;4)

- A. ①②③/④ B. ①②/③/④ C. ①/②③/④ D. ①/②/③④

**B)**

请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整。一空一句。

Lesser Fullness is the eighth solar term (节气) of a year. 73 It marks the second solar term of summer.

People explain Lesser Fullness differently in southern and northern China. In the north, they think it's when the seeds (种子) in the ground start to grow but aren't ready to be picked yet. While it gradually becomes hotter and wetter, the wheat (小麦) and rice grow bigger. 74 There is a saying goes, "When it rains a lot, the river gets full." During this time, it gets really wet and rainy.

75 So in some villages in northern China, people will pour a bottle of water on farm lands, wishing for

a lot of rain that farming needs.

In southern China, people celebrate the birthday of the Goddess of Silk on Lesser Fullness. It's said that she was the first person to teach people how to make silk. During this time, the silkworms make cocoons (蚕化作蚕茧).  
76 They hope the Goddess of Silk will give them lots of silk.

During Lesser Fullness, people are encouraged to keep healthy by eating more vitamins (维生素). Chinese people collect sowthistle (苦菜) from the wild. 77 People always cook them in different ways like frying or making salads. Besides, it is also a good time to eat fish as the rising water level results in rich food across China.

- A. Rain is important for farming.
- B. It's also known as "Xiaoman" in Chinese.
- C. Seeds should be picked during Lesser Fullness.
- D. People try to keep healthy during Lesser Fullness.
- E. People collect these cocoons to make silk.
- F. But in the south, Lesser Fullness means lots of rain.
- G. They taste bad but can help the body cool down in hot weather.

### 五、补全对话 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

请阅读下面对话, 根据对话内容从下面的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处, 使对话通顺、合理, 意思完整。一空一句。

(Wendy meets Mike on the street. Wendy=W; Mike=M)

W: Hi, Mike. You look excited. What happened?

M: I just won first prize in a competition.

W: 78

M: Yes. It was hard for me to win against the other several top classmates.

W: Wow, that's great! 79

M: Thank you. By the way, last night I called to ask you to cheer for me. But you didn't pick up. What were you doing at that time?

W: Oh, I am sorry. 80

M: You're kidding! Can you make kites?

W: Of course I can. 81 Would you like to come to my home this Saturday? If you come, I will show you how to make a kite.

M: Sure, I'd love to. And we can also play chess after that.

W: 82 See you this Saturday.

M: See you!

A. Congratulations to you!

B. How will you celebrate it?

C. I can fly kites at the weekend.

D. I was making a kite for my little brother.

E. I am sure we will have a good day then.

F. I learned how to make kites from my grandpa.

G. Did you mean the English writing competition?

## 六、书面表达 (15 分)

83. 我们每个人都有自己最喜爱或者对自己特别有意义的礼物,它或许是一件学习用品、一件玩具或是一本有趣的书。你最喜爱的礼物是什么呢?假如你是张华,请你根据写作要点和要求,写一篇英语短文向学校英语报投稿:介绍你最喜爱的礼物。

写作要点:

1. About your favorite gift. (What, when, how long...)

2. How did you get the gift? (Tell us the story behind it)

3. Why does the gift have a special meaning to you?

要求:

1. 短文应包括所有的写作要点,条理清楚,行文连贯,可适当发挥;

2. 短文中不得出现真实的人名、校名、地名等信息;

3. 词数为 80—120,短文的开头已经给出,不计入总词数。

Hi, I am Zhang Hua. I have had many gifts.

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### 英语

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现在是试听时间。请听一段对话, 然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

A. Some juice.      B. Some oranges.      C. Some apples.

答案是 C.

下面正式开始听力考试:

A) 请听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后, 你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. How did Gina get the answer to the math problem? 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

A. By asking Lily for help.

B. By surfing the Internet.

C. By reading the math book.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: Did Lily tell you the answer to the math problem, Gina?

W: No, I found the answer by using the Internet.

2. Which toy does Susan prefer? 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

A. The toy bear.

B. The toy monkey.

C. The toy panda.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: Susan, look at the toy bear and the toy monkey. Do you like them?

W: No. I prefer the toy panda. I think it is cute.

3. Where are the two speakers probably talking? 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

A. In a bookstore.

B. At a bank.

C. In a restaurant.

【答案】 A

【解析】

【原文】 W: May I help you?

M: Yes, please. I am looking for a book named *The Old Man and the Sea*.

4. When will Uncle Sam come back? 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

A. Next month.

B. This morning.

C. Next week.

【答案】 A

【解析】

【原文】 M: Mom, will Uncle Sam come back next week?

W: No. He told me on the phone this morning that he will come back next month.

5. What does Mike mean? 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

A. He really doesn't like the new bag. B. He will buy a new bag for himself. C. He won't buy a scarf for his grandma.

【答案】 C

【解析】

【原文】 W: Mike, I don't think it's a good idea to buy your grandma a new bag. How about buying her a scarf?

M: But my grandma has too many scarves

**B) 请听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。**

请听对话，回答下列小题。【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

6. When is the concert on Monday?

A. At 3:00 pm.

B. At 4:00 pm.

C. At 5:00 pm.

7. What will Ted do on Monday afternoon?

A. Go to the concert.

B. See the dentist.

C. Practise the piano.

【答案】 6. A 7. B

【解析】



【解析】

**【原文】** W: Will you take part in the singing competition this Friday, John?

M: Yes. And I am getting ready for it.

W: When do you practise singing?

M: I have joined a singing club at school. And I practise it every Monday.

W: Then what kind of song will you sing in the competition?

M: A folk song.

W: A song written by Mr. Green?

M: No, I wrote it by myself this time. Mr. Green has taught me how to write songs for a long time. Do you like listening to folk songs?

W: Yes, and I like pop songs and rock songs as well. John, you sing very well and I believe you will get a prize.

M: Thank you.

请听对话，回答下列小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

13. What do you think the woman probably do?

A. A teacher.

B. A student.

C. A hostess.

14. How is the weather today?

### A. Cloudy.

B. Rainy.

C. Windy.

15. What can we know about Paul from the conversation?

A. He played games with his classmates during the rainstorm.

B. He got back home at 6:30 yesterday evening.

C. His father picked him up yesterday afternoon.

【答案】 13. C      14. A      15. B

【解析】

【原文】 W: Hi, Paul! Welcome to our TV program *Teenagers' Life*.

M: Thank you.

W: You're welcome. Well, Paul, could I ask you some questions?

M: Sure.

W: It is a cloudy day today, but yesterday it rained heavily. So what were you doing when the rainstorm came?

M: When we were about to go home at 5 o'clock, our teacher asked us to stay in the classroom for a longer time.



W: What did your teacher say?

M: She said we could wait until our parents picked us up or we could go back when the rainstorm stopped.

W: Then when did you get back home?

M: At 6:30 in the evening. Before that, we all did our homework and our teacher stayed with us and helped us.

W: Your teacher is really kind and helpful.

M: I agree with you.

C)

请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过 3 个单词。独白读两遍。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

16. Next Monday, there is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the City Art Museum.

17. Each of the students only needs to pay \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the museum.

18. All the students will go to the City Art Museum \_\_\_\_\_.

19. All the students will listen to a talk by an artist from a local \_\_\_\_\_.

20. We can call Nancy at \_\_\_\_\_ to get more information.

【答案】 16. school trip

17. five yuan##5 yuan

18. by bus 19. university

20. 24163829

【解析】

【原文】 Hi, dear classmates. I have some good news to tell you. We will have a school trip to the City Art Museum next Monday. We each only have to pay 5 yuan to visit the museum. And we must hand in the money before this Friday. We're going there next Monday morning by bus. At the museum, we will listen to a talk by an artist from a local university. And then we can watch some paintings by the artist. Everyone who takes part in the activity can get a book from the artist as a present. Remember to bring your own lunch. There isn't a shop or restaurant there and we won't be back until late in the afternoon. If you still have any questions, you can call Nancy at 24163829.

二、单项填空（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

请阅读下面各小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. —This pair of shoes looks nice, but I am not happy about its \_\_\_\_\_.

—I see. White shoes get dirty easily.

- A. size                      B. brand                      C. color                      D. price

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——这双鞋看起来不错，但我不太满意它的颜色。——我明白。白色的鞋容易脏。

考查名词辨析。size 尺码；brand 品牌；color 颜色；price 价格。根据“White shoes get dirty easily.”可知，谈论的是鞋子的颜色，故选 C。

22. —Do you know that Ann didn't pass the test yesterday?

—Yes, I do. She was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she made so many mistakes.

- A. nervous                      B. careful                      C. intelligent                      D. special

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你知道安昨天没通过考试吗？——是的，我知道。她太紧张了，以至于犯了那么多错误。

考查形容词辨析。nervous 紧张的；careful 仔细的；intelligent 聪明的；special 特别的。根据“she made so many mistakes”可知，安犯了很多错误，所以应是“紧张的”。故选 A。

23. — I planned to return your dictionary on Tuesday, but I \_\_\_\_\_ forgot.

— That's OK. I won't use it until next Friday.

- A. gradually                      B. completely                      C. politely                      D. clearly

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——比尔，我计划周二把你的字典还你，但我完全忘记了。——没关系。直到下周五我才会用它。

考查副词辨析。gradually 逐步地；completely 完全地；politely 有礼貌地；clearly 清晰地。根据“I planned to give you the card on Saturday, but I... forgot.”可知，此处是表示强调，完全忘记了，所以，“completely 完全地”符合题意，副词修饰动词 forgot。故选 B。

24. —Why is there so much noise in Mr. Li's house?

—Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_ an old machine in his house.

- A. was repairing                      B. repaired                      C. repairs                      D. is repairing

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——在李先生的家里为什么这么吵？——哦，他正在家里修理一台旧机器。

考查动词时态。根据“Why is there so much noise in Mr. Li's house?”可知，答句需要解释噪音的原因，且噪音是正在发生的，故空处时态为现在进行时，其结构为 be doing，主语为 he，be 动词用 is。故选 D。

25. —Did you get to the railway station on time this morning?

—Yes, we did \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic was heavy.

A. because B. though C. when D. after

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——今天早上你准时到火车站了吗？——是的，尽管交通拥挤，我们还是准时到了。

考查连词。because 因为；though 虽然，尽管；when 当……时；after 在……之后。根据上句及“Yes, we did...the traffic was heavy.”可知，尽管交通拥堵，但是还能准时达到。故选 B。

26. —Which jacket of the two will you buy?

—I'd like to buy the \_\_\_\_\_ one so that I can save some money for a new schoolbag.

A. expensive B. cheap C. cheaper D. more expensive

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——这两件外套你会买哪一件？——我想买较便宜的那件，这样我就可以存点钱买新书包了。

考查形容词比较级和形容词词义辨析。expensive 昂贵的；cheap 便宜的；cheaper 更便宜的；more expensive 更贵的。根据“Which jacket of the two will you buy?”和“so that I can save some money for a new schoolbag.”可知，此处应该是想买两件中较便宜的一件。故选 C。

27. —I didn't see Susan at Alice's birthday party.

—Yeah. She \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold and went to see a doctor.

A. got B. gets C. is getting D. has got

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——在 Alice 的生日聚会上我没有看到 Susan。——是啊。她得了重感冒去看医生了。

考查动词时态。根据“I didn't see”可知，动作发生在过去，故空处描述的“患重感冒”也是发生在过去，故空

处时态为一般过去时，谓语动词用过去式。故选 A。

28. —I hear Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ to the art festival. Is that true?

—Oh, yes. She performed very well at the festival.

A. invites                      B. will invite                      C. has invited                      D. was invited

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：—— 我听说露西被邀请参加艺术节了。那是真的吗？—— 哦，是的。她在艺术节上表现得非常好。

考查动词的时态和语态。invites 是一般现在时的主动语态；will invite 是一般将来时的主动语态；has invited 是现在完成时的主动语态；was invited 是一般过去时的被动语态。根据 “She performed very well at the festival.” 可知，参加艺术节这件事发生在过去，且露西是“被邀请”参加艺术节，所以要用一般过去时的被动语态，结构为 “was/were + 过去分词”，主语 Lucy 是第三人称单数，be 动词用 was，invite 的过去分词是 invited。故选 D。

### 三、完形填空（本大题共 26 小题，每小题 1 分，共 26 分）

A) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Taking a journey can be a happy thing. 29, a journey may go wrong sometimes because something unexpected happens. I still remember a difficult 30 that I took three years ago. I was going to the 31 with my friend. We were going to London on holiday, and we had to be at the airport two hours before the plane took off.

My 32 and I left home early enough. Usually it took 40 minutes to go to the airport by car, but it 33 hard that day. The heavy rain 34 a big traffic jam (堵塞) on the way! The traffic wasn't moving at all. We didn't know 35 to do. It was a little 36 to go another way, so we just sat in the car and waited. After ten minutes, the traffic started moving slowly. But we couldn't 37 any longer. We decided to 38 another way to the airport. However, we weren't sure of the way, and we got lost. Finally, we found the 39 way and got to the airport just 40 minutes before the plane was going to leave. We were running out of 40 and had to ask an airport worker for help. 41, with the worker's help, we caught our flight (航班) in the end.

The starting point of the journey was terrible 42 we didn't miss our flight. But I also learned a lesson from it. Always think more about 43 things like the weather and traffic.

- |                   |                |             |               |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 29. A. Instead    | B. Anyway      | C. Besides  | D. However    |
| 30. A. journey    | B. celebration | C. project  | D. expression |
| 31. A. factory    | B. garden      | C. museum   | D. airport    |
| 32. A. friend     | B. classmate   | C. neighbor | D. relative   |
| 33. A. snowed     | B. blew        | C. rained   | D. shined     |
| 34. A. prevented  | B. caused      | C. deleted  | D. stopped    |
| 35. A. how        | B. why         | C. what     | D. when       |
| 36. A. early      | B. late        | C. easy     | D. convenient |
| 37. A. wait       | B. provide     | C. carry    | D. decide     |
| 38. A. refuse     | B. cancel      | C. find     | D. drop       |
| 39. A. similar    | B. right       | C. same     | D. wrong      |
| 40. A. money      | B. energy      | C. material | D. time       |
| 41. A. Suddenly   | B. Luckily     | C. Normally | D. Hardly     |
| 42. A. until      | B. unless      | C. although | D. so         |
| 43. A. unexpected | B. relaxing    | C. strange  | D. common     |

【答案】 29. D    30. A    31. D    32. A    33. C    34. B    35. C    36. B    37. A    38. C  
39. B    40. D    41. B    42. C    43. A

### 【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了一次艰难的旅行经历，作者与朋友计划前往伦敦度假，但在前往机场的路上遭遇了大雨导致的交通堵塞。

### 【29 题详解】

句意：然而，旅行有时可能会出错，因为意想不到的事情发生了。

Instead 代替；Anyway 而且；Besides 除.....之外（还）；However 然而 根据“Taking a journey can be a happy thing.”和“ a journey may go wrong sometimes”可知，空处前后两句之间表示转折关系。故选 D。

### 【30 题详解】

句意：我仍然记得三年前一次艰难的旅行。

journey 旅行；celebration 庆祝；project 项目；expression 表达。根据“Taking a journey can be a happy thing.”可知，本文讲述的是旅行，结合下文内容可知，作者回忆了三年前的一次旅行经历。故选 A。

### 【31 题详解】

句意：我和朋友一起去机场。

factory 工厂； garden 花园； museum 博物馆； airport 机场。根据“We were going to London on holiday, and we had to be at the airport two hours before the plane took off.”可知，此处指和朋友一起去机场。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

句意：我和朋友很早就离开了家。

friend 朋友； classmate 同班同学； neighbor 邻居； relative 亲戚。根据“I was going to the... with my friend.”可知，此处指作者和朋友很早就离开了家。故选 A。

【33 题详解】

句意：通常开车去机场需要 40 分钟，但那天下了大雨。

snowed 下雪； blew 刮风； rained 下雨； shined 照耀。根据“The heavy rain”可知，此处指下雨。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

句意：大雨在路上造成了严重的交通堵塞！

prevented 阻止； caused 造成； deleted 删除； stopped 停止。根据“The heavy rain... a big traffic jam (堵塞) on the way!”可知，此处指大雨造成交通堵塞。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

句意：我们不知道该怎么办。

how 如何； why 为什么； what 什么； when 什么时候。根据“We didn’t know... to do.”可知，面对交通堵塞，作者他们不知道该怎么办，应用 what。故选 C。

【36 题详解】

句意：现在走另一条路有点晚了，所以我们就坐在车里等着。

early 早； late 迟； easy 容易的； convenient 方便的。根据“so we just sat in the car and waited.”可知，走另一条路有点晚了。故选 B。

【37 题详解】

句意：但是我们不能再等了。

wait 等待； provide 提供； carry 搬运； decide 决定。根据“We decided to... another way to the airport.”可知，作者他们已经等得太久了，不能再继续等下去，因而选择另外一条路。故选 A。

【38 题详解】

句意：我们决定另找一条路去机场。

refuse 拒绝； cancel 取消； find 寻找，发现； drop 掉下。根据“We decided to... another way to the airport.”可知，作者他们不想再继续等待，因此决定去寻找另一条去机场的路。故选 C。

【39 题详解】

句意：最后，我们找到了正确的路，在飞机起飞前 40 分钟到达了机场。

similar 相似的；right 正确的；same 相同的；wrong 错误的。根据“got to the airport just 40 minutes before the plane was going to leave”可知，作者他们最终找到了正确的路到达了机场。故选 B。

【40 题详解】

句意：我们的时间不多了，不得不向机场工作人员求助。

money 金钱；energy 能量；material 材料；time 时间。根据“had to ask an airport worker for help”并结合语境可知，由于交通堵塞的原因，作者他们到达机场后所剩时间不多了。故选 D。

【41 题详解】

句意：幸运的是，在工人的帮助下，我们终于赶上了飞机。

Suddenly 突然；Luckily 幸运的是；Normally 通常；Hardly 几乎不。根据“we caught our flight (航班) in the end.”可知，作者他们最终赶上了飞机，这是幸运的。故选 B。

【42 题详解】

句意：尽管我们没有错过航班，但旅途的起点很糟糕。

until 直到……为止；unless 除非；although 尽管；so 因此。根据“The starting point of the journey was terrible... we didn't miss our flight.”可知，尽管结果还好，但过程并不顺利，应用 although 引导让步状语从句。故选 C。

【43 题详解】

句意：总是多考虑一些意想不到的事情，比如天气和交通。

unexpected 意想不到的；relaxing 令人放松的；strange 奇怪的；common 普遍的。根据“Always think more about... things like the weather and traffic.”并结合文章内容可知，此处指要考虑意外的情况。故选 A。

**B)**

请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空，并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。

how	probably	right	solve	ask	always	make	smarter
if	own	word					

It seems everyone is talking about AI these days. AI 44 machines, such as computers or robots, seem smart.

You've 45 heard of AI tools like Siri, Google Assistant, DeepSeek and Alexa. They can answer questions and do simple jobs, like turning the TV on and off. Some 46 AI tools, like Copilot and ChatGPT, can even talk like humans.

If you're wondering \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ AI can help with school, the answer is "yes", but first you have to make sure your school says it's OK. You can \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ an AI tool for information on a subject, like asking about Mars (火星) for your science homework. But remember, you should do your \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ work. Don't just copy what the AI says. Use your own \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_.

Can AI be like a teacher? The answer is "yes" too. If you don't understand a math problem, an AI tool can tell you the steps \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ it and show you examples. If you can't spell a word, an AI tool can spell it for you and even show you \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ to use it in a sentence. It's a fun way to learn.

But is AI always reliable (可靠的)? No. AI is smart, but it's not \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ right. AI is still learning, and sometimes it might make mistakes. So, always check with other sources (信息来源) to make sure the information is \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_. AI is a great tool to help you learn, but you should ask for help from teachers or parents to use it in the right way.

【答案】44. makes

45. probably

46. smarter

47. if      48. ask

49. own      50. words

51. to solve

52. how      53. always

54. right

【解析】

【导语】本文主要介绍了人工智能 (AI) 在日常生活和学习中的应用及其局限性，并提供了一些使用 AI 工具时的建议。

【44 题详解】

句意：人工智能让诸如电脑或机器人之类的机器看起来很智能。根据 "It seems everyone is talking about AI these days. AI... machines, such as computers or robots, seem smart." 及备选词可知，这里表达人工智能使机器看起来智能，"make + 宾语 + 形容词 (作宾补)" 表示 "使.....怎么样"，句子时态为一般现在时，主语 AI 是不可数名词，所以 make 要用第三人称单数形式 makes。故填 makes。

【45 题详解】

句意：你很可能听说过像 Siri、谷歌助手、通义千问和 Alexa 这样的人工智能工具。根据 "You've... heard of AI tools like Siri, Google Assistant, DeepSeek and Alexa." 及备选词可知，这里需要一个副词来修饰动词 heard，



表示一种可能性,“probably”是副词,意为“可能,大概”,符合语境。故填 probably。

**【46 题详解】**

句意:一些更智能的人工智能工具,比如 Copilot 和 ChatGPT,甚至能够像人类一样交谈。根据“‘They can answer questions and do simple jobs, like turning the TV on and off. Some... AI tools, like Copilot and ChatGPT, can even talk like humans.’”及备选词可知,这里是把 Copilot 和 ChatGPT 与前面提到的能做简单工作的人工智能工具作比较,强调它们更智能,所以用 smart 的比较级 smarter。故填 smarter。

**【47 题详解】**

句意:如果你想知道人工智能是否能对学业有帮助,答案是“能”,但首先你得确保你的学校允许使用它。根据“‘If you’ re wondering... AI can help with school, the answer is ‘yes’...”及备选词可知,这里是在表达对人工智能能否帮助学业的疑惑,“if”意为“是否”,引导宾语从句,符合语境。故填 if。

**【48 题详解】**

句意:你可以向人工智能工具询问关于某一学科的信息,比如为你的科学作业询问关于火星的情况。根据“‘You can... an AI tool for information on a subject, like asking about Mars (火星) for your science homework.’”及备选词可知,这里考查“ask... for...”结构,意为“向.....要.....; 向.....询问.....”,情态动词 can 后接动词原形,所以填 ask。故填 ask。

**【49 题详解】**

句意:但是记住,你应该做你自己的作业。根据“‘But remember, you should do your... work.’”及备选词可知,这里表达“自己的”作业,“own”意为“自己的”,“do one’s own work”表示“做某人自己的作业”。故填 own。

**【50 题详解】**

句意:用你自己的话。根据“‘Don’t just copy what the AI says. Use your own...’”及备选词可知,这里表达不要抄袭,要用自己的话语,“word”表示“单词; 话语”,结合语境这里应该用复数形式 words。故填 words。

**【51 题详解】**

句意:如果你不理解一道数学题,一个人工智能工具可以告诉你解决它的步骤,并给你展示例子。根据“‘If you don’t understand a math problem, an AI tool can tell you the steps... it and show you examples.’”及备选词可知,这里考查“the steps to do sth”结构,意为“做某事的步骤”,“solve”意为“解决”,所以用 to solve。故填 to solve。

**【52 题详解】**

句意:如果你不会拼写一个单词,一个人工智能工具可以为你拼写它,甚至可以告诉你如何在一个句子中使用它。根据“‘If you can’t spell a word, an AI tool can spell it for you and even show you... to use it in a sentence.’”及备选词可知,这里表达人工智能工具可以展示如何在句子中使用这个单词,“how”意为“如何”,“how to do sth”表示“如何做某事”。故填 how。

【53 题详解】

句意：人工智能很聪明，但它并不总是正确的。根据“AI is smart, but it’s not... right.”及备选词可知，这里表达人工智能虽然聪明，但不是一直都正确，“always”意为“总是”，符合语境。故填 always。

【54 题详解】

句意：所以，总是要和其他信息来源核实，以确保信息是正确的。根据“So, always check with other sources (信息来源) to make sure the information is...”及备选词可知，这里表达要确保信息是正确的，“right”意为“正确的”，作表语。故填 right。

四、阅读理解（本大题共 23 小题，每小题 2 分，共 46 分）

A) 请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Chinese Culture Lessons	
<p><b>Traditional Chinese Art</b></p> <p><b>Things to do:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* learn about Chinese calligraphy (书法)</li> <li>* learn to make Chinese kites</li> </ul> <p><b>Time:</b> 8:00-9:30 on Saturday morning</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 65 yuan/ person</p> <p><b>Place:</b> School Art Room</p> <p><b>Teacher:</b> Mrs. Li</p> <p><b>Tel:</b> 120-2436885</p>	<p><b>Traditional Chinese Music</b></p> <p><b>Things to do:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* learn to play the <i>erhu</i>, the <i>dizi</i>, the <i>guzheng</i> and the <i>suona</i></li> <li>* enjoy traditional Chinese music</li> </ul> <p><b>Time:</b> 10:00-11:30 on Sunday morning</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 85 yuan/ person</p> <p><b>Place:</b> School Music Room</p> <p><b>Teacher:</b> Mr. He</p> <p><b>Tel:</b> 120-6238526</p>

<p><b>Traditional Chinese Food</b></p> <p><b>Things to do:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* eat traditional Chinese food</li> <li>* learn to make <i>zongzi</i>, mooncakes and <i>jiaozi</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Time:</b> 2:00-3:30 on Saturday afternoon</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 78 yuan/ person</p> <p><b>Place:</b> School Dining Hall</p> <p><b>Teacher:</b> Mrs. Wang</p> <p><b>Tel:</b> 120-3541268</p>	<p><b>Traditional Chinese Clothes</b></p> <p><b>Things to do:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* try on Han and Tang clothes</li> <li>* know about Chinese clothes at different times</li> </ul> <p><b>Time:</b> 4:00-5:30 on Sunday afternoon</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 80 yuan/ person</p> <p><b>Place:</b> School Craft (手工) Room</p> <p><b>Teacher:</b> Miss Yang</p> <p><b>Tel:</b> 120-1643856</p>
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55. When can Daming go to learn how to make Chinese kites?

- A. At 8:00 am on Saturday.
- B. At 10:00 am on Sunday.
- C. At 2:00 pm on Saturday.
- D. At 4:00 pm on Sunday.

56. How much should Li Hua pay if he wants to take all the four lessons?

- A. 150 yuan.                      B. 165 yuan.                      C. 228 yuan.                      D. 308 yuan.

57. Which of the following is TRUE according to the material?

- A. Students can learn about Han and Tang clothes in the art room.
- B. Mr. He can teach you how to make *zongzi*, mooncakes and *jiaozi*.
- C. Miss Yang may know much about Chinese clothes at different times.
- D. Each of the four lessons lasts for over two hours every time.

【答案】 55. A      56. D      57. C

【解析】

**【导语】** 本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍了几种学习中国传统艺术的课外活动。

【55 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“**Traditional Chinese Art**”中“Time: 8:00-9:30 on Saturday morning”以及“\* learn to make Chinese kites”可知，大明可以在周六上午 8 点去学习制作中国风筝。故选 A。

【56 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Traditional Chinese Art”价格是“65 yuan/ person”，“Traditional Chinese Music”价

格是“85 yuan/ person”，“Traditional Chinese Food”价格是“78 yuan/ person”，“Traditional Chinese Clothes”价格是“80 yuan/ person”，将它们相加： $65 + 85 + 78 + 80 = 308$ （元），所以李华如果想上所有四节课要付308元。故选D。

【57题详解】

细节理解题。根据“**Traditional Chinese Clothes**”中“Teacher: Miss Yang”以及“\* know about Chinese clothes at different times”可知，杨老师可能对不同时期的中国服装很了解，根据“**Traditional Chinese Clothes**”中“Place: School Craft (手工) Room”可知不是在美术教室学汉唐服饰，A 错误；根据“**Traditional Chinese Music**”中“Teacher: Mr. He”以及“**Traditional Chinese Food**”中“Teacher: Mrs. Wang”可知何老师不教做粽子、月饼和饺子，B 错误；根据各课程的时间安排，每节课都是一个半小时，不是超过两个小时，D 错误。故选C。

B

Once there was a wise old man. People always asked him for help when they were in need. One day, a woman brought her five-year-old son to the old man for help.

The old man looked at the woman and asked, “What do you want?” The woman said, “Sir, my son eats too much sweet food. I tell him not to eat too much sweet food, but he doesn’t listen.” After thinking for a while, the old man said, “Please bring your son to me after a week.”

The woman took her son home. A week passed, and the woman brought her son back to see the old man.

The old man looked at the son and said to him, “Don’t eat too much sweet food. It is harmful to your health. You will get bad teeth.”

The woman had doubt. She asked, “Sir, when I brought my son to you last week, you could have advised my son then that if he eats too much sweet food, it is bad for his health. \_\_\_\_\_”

The old man smiled and said, “When you brought your son last week, I was a heavy eater of sweet food. Therefore (因此), I was not qualified (有资格) to advise your son. During the week, I stopped eating sweet food. That is why I can now give advice to your son.”

The mother praised the old man. The boy also stopped eating sweet food from that day.

58. Which of the following about the woman’s son are TRUE? Choose the right answers.

a. He is five years old.      b. He likes sweet food a lot.      c. He often fights with others.      d. He has a bad toothache.

A. ab.                              B. ad.                              C. bc.                              D. cd.

59. Choose the best sentence to fill in the blank “\_\_\_\_\_” in Paragraph 5.

A. What are you doing now?

B. Why are you advising him after a week?

C. Where did you go last week?

D. How did you spend your last week?

60. How did the story happen? Put the following events in the right order.

a. The boy gave up eating sweet food.

b. The old man stopped eating sweet food.

c. The woman and her son came back to the old man.

d. The woman was told to come back to the old man next week.

e. The old man advised the boy not to eat too much sweet food.

f. The woman brought her five-year-old son to the old man for help.

A. f-d-a-e-b-c.

B. b-e-f-d-a-c.

C. f-d-b-c-e-a.

D. d-a-c-b-f-e.

61. How did the three people feel in the end?

A. Nervous.

B. Angry.

C. Surprised.

D. Happy.

62. What can we learn from the old man's experience?

A. Think twice before you do.

B. Two heads are better than one.

C. You are what you eat.

D. Show others what to do by doing it ourselves first.

【答案】 58. A    59. B    60. C    61. D    62. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文讲述了一位智慧老人通过亲身示范教育孩子的故事。

【58 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“a woman brought her five-year-old son to the old man for help”和“my son eats too much sweet food”可知，小男孩 5 岁且喜欢吃甜食。c 和 d 未在文中提及。故选 A。

【59 题详解】

推理判断题。根据上文女人说的话“Sir, when I brought my son to you last week, you could have advised my son then that if he eats too much sweet food, it is bad for his health.”可知，女人对老人一周后才给儿子建议感到疑惑，所以应该问“为什么一周后才建议他呢？”故选 B。

【60 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章可知，先是“One day, a woman brought her five-year-old son to the old man for help.”，即 f“女人带着五岁儿子向老人求助”；接着“After thinking for a while, the old man said, ‘Please bring your son to

me after a week.”，也就是 d“女人被告知下周再来”；然后“The old man smiled and said, ‘When you brought your son last week, I was a heavy eater of sweet food. Therefore, I was not qualified to advise your son. During the week, I stopped eating sweet food.’”，即 b“老人停止吃甜食”；再之后“A week passed, and the woman brought her son back to see the old man.”，即 c“女人和儿子回到老人处”；接着“The old man looked at the son and said to him, ‘Don’t eat too much sweet food. It is harmful to your health. You will get bad teeth.’”，即 e“老人建议男孩别吃太多甜食”；最后“The boy also stopped eating sweet food from that day.”，即 a“男孩放弃吃甜食”。所以正确顺序是 f-d-b-c-e-a。故选 C。

【61 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“The mother praised the old man. The boy also stopped eating sweet food from that day.”可知，母亲称赞了老人，说明她对结果很满意，男孩也听从建议不再吃太多甜食，问题得到解决。所以在故事最后，三个人的心情应该是开心的，故选 D。

【62 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章可知，老人先因为自己是甜食重度食用者而没有资格给男孩建议，于是自己先戒掉吃甜食的习惯，之后才给男孩提出建议的行为可知，老人是先自己做到了，然后才去教导男孩。这体现了“先自己做到，再去告诉别人怎么做”的道理。故选 D。

C

Sometimes people may feel lonely when they are alone. Loneliness (孤独) is one of the worst experiences, so we should find ways to overcome it. Here is some advice.

**Keep yourself busy**

One of the greatest ways to avoid being lonely is to do something all the time. Giving yourself something to do is a good way to pass time. You can do housework, such as cleaning, washing and cooking. It can also be fun.

**Make a plan for your work.**

Make a plan for your work, and you’ll have more time to do many other fantastic things that you like to do. In that way, you’ll use your time well and enjoy your life.

①\_\_\_\_\_

When you feel lonely, you can play sports. It is a good way to help you not be lonely. It also helps you enjoy your life.

②\_\_\_\_\_

Maybe if you buy something new, you’ll feel better. After you see many colorful things, your feelings will improve.

③\_\_\_\_\_

If you have a good rest, you may dream of something nice. During that time you'll feel as if loneliness isn't close to you.

63. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. Elderly people can feel lonely easily. B. Happy people never feel lonely.  
C. Loneliness makes people feel bad. D. Loneliness can improve our health.

64. What does the underlined word "It" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Doing housework. B. Feeling lonely.  
C. Overcoming loneliness. D. Doing fantastic things.

65. What should people do in order to make good use of time?

- A. Stay in all day. B. Work long at weekends.  
C. Do one thing all the time. D. Make a plan for work.

66. Match the topic sentence with each part.

- a. Go shopping. b. Go to sleep. c. Develop hobbies. d. Do some sports. e. Have nice meals.  
A. ①-e ②-d ③-c B. ①-d ②-a ③-b C. ①-c ②-d ③-a D. ①-b ②-c ③-d

67. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Ways to pass our free time B. Ways to overcome loneliness  
C. When do people feel lonely? D. Who makes people feel lonely?

【答案】 63. C 64. A 65. D 66. B 67. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要介绍了克服孤独的几种方法。

【63 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Loneliness (孤独) is one of the worst experiences, so we should find ways to overcome it. Here is some advice.”可知，孤独是最糟糕的经历之一，会让人感觉不好。故选 C。

【64 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据“You can do housework, such as cleaning, washing and cooking. It can also be fun.”可知，“It”指代的是前文提到的做家务这件事。故选 A。

【65 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Make a plan for your work, and you'll have more time to do many other fantastic things that you like to do.”可知，为了充分利用时间，应该为工作制定计划。故选 D。

【66 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文中空缺部分前后的内容：①空缺后提到“When you feel lonely, you can play sports.”对应选项中的“d. Do some sports”；②空缺后提到“Maybe if you buy something new, you’ll feel better.”对应选项中的“a. Go shopping”；③空缺后提到“If you have a good rest, you may dream of something nice.”对应选项中的“b. Go to sleep”。故选 B。

【67 题详解】

最佳标题题。全文主要介绍了克服孤独的几种方法，如保持忙碌、制定工作计划、运动、购物和休息等。因此最佳标题是“克服孤独的方法”。故选 B。

D

When we talk about communication, we often think of communicating with others. But do you know that we also do communication with ourselves from time to time? Picture this: Your mom asks you what you would like for breakfast. Many foods come to your mind: bread, cake, milk, and porridge... You think that it would be great to have bread. Until you tell your mom what you want to eat, you are communicating with yourself.

We call this kind of communication intrapersonal communication (自我沟通). This can be talking to ourselves, reading, writing, thinking, understanding and remembering things.

Intrapersonal communication plays a big role in our lives. Good intrapersonal communication allows you to understand yourself better. When you’re comfortable with who you are and you know what you want, you can better get on with yourself. Also, intrapersonal communication helps you to keep an eye on your thoughts and feelings. When you find that your mind is full of negative thoughts and feelings, and they make you sad, you will try to cheer up and get rid of (摆脱) these bad thoughts and feelings.

What’s more, intrapersonal communication helps with your communication with others. Understanding your thoughts and feelings better allows you to put yourself in others’ shoes when you talk to or listen to them. Then, you can better understand and get on with them.

68. How does the writer explain the idea of intrapersonal communication?

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. With a saying.   | B. With some facts.   |
| C. With an example. | D. With some numbers. |

69. What does the second paragraph mainly talk about intrapersonal communication?

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Several forms of it. | B. Good points of it.   |
| C. Some rules of it.    | D. Some problems of it. |

70. What does the underlined word “negative” in Paragraph 3 mean?



A. Small. B. Bad. C. Useful. D. Sudden.

71. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To tell us the value of communication.  
B. To tell us how to communicate with others.  
C. To ask us to think more of others than of ourselves.  
D. To ask us to learn to communicate with ourselves.

72. What's the best structure of this passage? (①②③④= Paragraph 1;2;3;4)

- A. ①②③/④ B. ①②/③/④ C. ①/②③/④ D. ①/②/③④

【答案】 68. C 69. A 70. B 71. D 72. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了自我沟通的概念及其在生活中的重要作用。

【68 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“ But do you know that we also do communication with ourselves from time to time? Picture this: Your mom asks you what you would like for breakfast...Until you tell your mom what you want to eat, you are communicating with yourself.” 可推断，通过早餐选择的例子（如思考面包、蛋糕等）具体说明自我沟通的过程。故选 C。

【69 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段内容“ We call this kind of communication intrapersonal communication (自我沟通). This can be talking to ourselves, reading, writing, thinking, understanding and remembering things.” 可知，本段主要介绍了自我沟通的一些形式。故选 A。

【70 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第三段中“ When you find that your mind is full of **negative** thoughts and feelings, and they make you sad, you will try to cheer up and get rid of (摆脱) these bad thoughts and feelings.” 可知，当你发现你的头脑中充满了消极的想法和感受，它们让你悲伤，你会努力振作起来，摆脱这些不好的想法和感受。由此可知，线单词 negative 意为“ 悲观的，负面的”，与 bad 近义。故选 B。

【71 题详解】

推理判断题。据通读全文可知，本文主要介绍了自我沟通的概念及其在生活中的重要作用。由此可知，本文的目的是要求我们学会自我沟通。故选 D。

【72 题详解】

篇章结构题。根据通读全文可知，第一段主要介绍了自我沟通的概念；第二段介绍了自我沟通的一些形式；

第三、四段主要介绍了自我沟通在我们生活中的重要作用。故选 D。

**B)**

请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整。一空一句。

Lesser Fullness is the eighth solar term (节气) of a year. 73 It marks the second solar term of summer.

People explain Lesser Fullness differently in southern and northern China. In the north, they think it's when the seeds (种子) in the ground start to grow but aren't ready to be picked yet. While it gradually becomes hotter and wetter, the wheat (小麦) and rice grow bigger. 74 There is a saying goes, "When it rains a lot, the river gets full." During this time, it gets really wet and rainy.

75 So in some villages in northern China, people will pour a bottle of water on farm lands, wishing for a lot of rain that farming needs.

In southern China, people celebrate the birthday of the Goddess of Silk on Lesser Fullness. It's said that she was the first person to teach people how to make silk. During this time, the silkworms make cocoons (蚕化作蚕茧). 76 They hope the Goddess of Silk will give them lots of silk.

During Lesser Fullness, people are encouraged to keep healthy by eating more vitamins (维生素). Chinese people collect sowthistle (苦菜) from the wild. 77 People always cook them in different ways like frying or making salads. Besides, it is also a good time to eat fish as the rising water level results in rich food across China.

- A. Rain is important for farming.
- B. It's also known as "Xiaoman" in Chinese.
- C. Seeds should be picked during Lesser Fullness.
- D. People try to keep healthy during Lesser Fullness.
- E. People collect these cocoons to make silk.
- F. But in the south, Lesser Fullness means lots of rain.
- G. They taste bad but can help the body cool down in hot weather.

**【答案】** 73. B     74. F     75. A     76. E     77. G

**【解析】**

**【导语】** 本文主要介绍了小满这一节气，包括其在南北地区不同的含义、相关习俗以及小满时节的饮食建议。

**【73 题详解】**

根据前文“Lesser Fullness is the eighth solar term (节气) of a year.”可知，这里是在介绍小满节气，后面应补充

其在中国的别称，选项 B“它在中国也被称为“小满”。”符合语境，故选 B。

【74 题详解】

根据前文“In the north, they think it’s when the seeds (种子) in the ground start to grow but aren’t ready to be picked yet.”以及后文“There is a saying goes, ‘When it rains a lot, the river gets full.’”可知，前文讲了北方对小满理解，后文提到雨水，所以此处应引出南方对小满意味着多雨的理解，选项 F“但在南方，小满意味着大量降雨。”符合语境，故选 F。

【75 题详解】

根据后文“So in some villages in northern China, people will pour a bottle of water on farm lands, wishing for a lot of rain that farming needs.”可知，人们往农田里倒水祈求降雨，说明雨水对农业很重要，选项 A“雨水对农业很重要。”符合语境，故选 A。

【76 题详解】

根据前文“During this time, the silkworms make cocoons (蚕化作蚕茧).”以及后文“They hope the Goddess of Silk will give them lots of silk.”可知，此处应说明人们会收集蚕茧来制作丝绸，选项 E“人们收集这些蚕茧来制作丝绸。”符合语境，故选 E。

【77 题详解】

根据前文“Chinese people collect sowthistle (苦菜) from the wild.”以及后文“People always cook them in different ways like frying or making salads.”可知，此处应描述苦菜的特点，选项 G“它们味道不好，但能帮助身体在炎热天气中降温。”符合语境，故选 G。

## 五、补全对话（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

请阅读下面对话，根据对话内容从下面的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处，使对话通顺、合理，意思完整。一空一句。

(Wendy meets Mike on the street. Wendy=W; Mike=M)

W: Hi, Mike. You look excited. What happened?

M: I just won first prize in a competition.

W: 78

M: Yes. It was hard for me to win against the other several top classmates.

W: Wow, that’s great! 79

M: Thank you. By the way, last night I called to ask you to cheer for me. But you didn’t pick up. What were you doing at that time?

W: Oh, I am sorry. 80

M: You're kidding! Can you make kites?

W: Of course I can. 81 Would you like to come to my home this Saturday? If you come, I will show you how to make a kite.

M: Sure, I'd love to. And we can also play chess after that.

W: 82 See you this Saturday.

M: See you!

A. Congratulations to you!

B. How will you celebrate it?

C. I can fly kites at the weekend.

D. I was making a kite for my little brother.

E. I am sure we will have a good day then.

F. I learned how to make kites from my grandpa.

G. Did you mean the English writing competition?

【答案】 78. G      79. A      80. D      81. F      82. E

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要是 Mike 在英语写作比赛中获得一等奖后与 Wendy 的一段对话。

【78 题详解】

根据“I just won first prize in a competition.”以及“Yes. It was hard for me to win against the other several top classmates.”可知，此处是 Wendy 对 Mike 获奖的进一步询问，选项 G“你说的是英语写作比赛吗？”符合语境。故选 G。

【79 题详解】

根据“Wow, that's great!”以及“Thank you.”可知，此处是 Wendy 对 Mike 获奖表示祝贺，选项 A“祝贺你！”符合语境。故选 A。

【80 题详解】

根据“What were you doing at that time?”以及“You're kidding! Can you make kites?”可知，此处 Wendy 回答当时在做的事情且与做风筝有关，选项 D“我在给我弟弟做风筝。”符合语境。故选 D。

【81 题详解】

根据“Of course I can.”以及“Would you like to come to my home this Saturday? If you come, I will show you how to make a kite.”可知，此处 Wendy 进一步说明自己会做风筝的原因，选项 F“我从我爷爷那里学会了如何做风筝。”符合语境。故选 F。

【82 题详解】

根据“Sure, I'd love to. And we can also play chess after that.”以及“See you this Saturday.”可知，此处 Wendy 对两人周六的活动充满期待，选项 E“我相信我们到时候会玩得很开心。”符合语境。故选 E。

六、书面表达（15 分）

83. 我们每个人都有自己最喜爱或者对自己特别有意义的礼物，它或许是一件学习用品、一件玩具或是一本有趣的书。你最喜爱的礼物是什么呢？假如你是张华，请你根据写作要点和要求，写一篇英语短文向学校英语报投稿：介绍你最喜爱的礼物。

写作要点：

1. About your favorite gift. (What, when, how long...)
2. How did you get the gift? (Tell us the story behind it)
3. Why does the gift have a special meaning to you?

要求：

1. 短文应包括所有的写作要点，条理清楚，行文连贯，可适当发挥；
2. 短文中不得出现真实的人名、校名、地名等信息；
3. 词数为 80—120，短文的开头已经给出，不计入总词数。

Hi, I am Zhang Hua. I have had many gifts.

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【答案】 One possible version:

Hi, I am Zhang Hua. I have had many gifts. Among them I like my bike best. I have had it for more than two years. It looks a little bit old now, but I still like it very much.

When I was in Grade 7, my parents were busy with their work. They had no time to drive me to and from school, so I had to walk to school alone every day, rain or sunshine. And it was a little far from my home to school. My mother knew that, and she bought me a bike as my twelfth birthday gift. It is a beautiful pink bike. I have been riding it to and from school since then. Sometimes at weekends, I rode a bike to have picnics in the countryside or

in the mountains with my classmates. It has become my best friend.

Every time when I see the bike, it often reminds me of the valuable time I spent with my classmates. So the bike has a special meaning to me.

【解析】

【详解】[总体分析]

- ① 题材：本文是一篇记叙文，为材料作文；
- ② 时态：时态为“一般现在时”和“一般过去时”；
- ③ 提示：写作要点已给出，考生应注意不要遗漏提示中每一项内容，适当添加细节，并突出写作重点。

[写作步骤]

第一步，介绍最喜爱的礼物是什么；

第二步，讲述获得礼物的经过；

第三步，说明礼物对你的特殊意义。

[亮点词汇]

- ① a little bit 有点
- ② have picnics 野餐
- ③ remind sb of sth 提醒某人某事

[高分句型]

- ① When I was in Grade 7, my parents were busy with their work. (时间状语从句)
- ② Every time when I see the bike, it often reminds me of the valuable time I spent with my classmates. (定语从句)

