

昆山市 2025-2026 学年第二学期八年级英语期末考试模拟试题

第一部分 完形填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Edgar McGregor is a 20-year-old climate activist. He spent 589 days straight picking up litter _____ 1 Eaton Canyon (峡谷). Eaton Canyon is a part of the Angeles National Forest in southern California.

Edgar promised to pick up litter _____ 2 _____ by visitors while posting his progress on an online social platform (平台). He has more than 17,000 followers now!

Edgar started this journey when he learned that Los Angeles would hold the Olympic Games in 2028. He thought the litter would be a “national embarrassment” for the United States. He decided to start with cleaning Eaton Canyon _____ 3 _____ he lives closest to it. There are many trails (小径) and waterfalls as well as homeless encampments (营地).

Thanks to his work, Eaton Canyon is now free of _____ 4 _____. Edgar said recently that there was no more rubbish in the canyon. However, his work doesn't end. He plans to go back to the canyon often to keep its clean _____ 5 _____.

When asked about his _____ 6 _____, Edgar said, “Whether it is hot or _____ 7 _____, it doesn't matter. I stayed there for at least an hour every day, cleaning up the canyon.”

All of the recyclable things he picked up were sold and he gave away all the money. Edgar has donated the money to organizations such as World Central Kitchen and some schools in Uganda.

He often _____ 8 _____ everyone to take action in cleaning up online. “If you think my work is inspiring, go outside to clean up the planet and let me see it,” Edgar wrote on the online social platform. “It has nothing to do with your abilities. It's _____ 9 _____ something that everyone could do.”

_____ 10 _____ don't always wear capes (披风) like Superman. What can you do for the environment?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. from | B. about | C. with | D. to |
| 2. A. forgotten | B. leaving | C. left | D. forgetting |
| 3. A. since | B. when | C. so | D. but |
| 4. A. food | B. waste | C. water | D. money |
| 5. A. situation | B. introduction | C. condition | D. conversation |
| 6. A. interest | B. life | C. need | D. experience |
| 7. A. rainy | B. late | C. strange | D. low |
| 8. A. warns | B. supports | C. advises | D. refuses |
| 9. A. ever | B. still | C. just | D. even |
| 10. A. Writers | B. Players | C. Fans | D. Heroes |

第二部分 阅读理解(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A

Below is the information about four popular online travel platforms for middle school students.





Platform Name	Main Content	Free or Paid	Best for	Highlight
World Online	3D tours of over 500 museums around the world, with English introductions	Free for all users	Students who love art and history	Zoom in to see every detail of artworks; free study guides for students
Nature View	Live online tours of national parks around the world, with real-time rangers	10 <i>yuan</i> per tour	Nature lovers	Real-time videos of wild animals; live Q&A with park rangers
City Walk	Pre-recorded walking tours of 100+ famous cities, with local guides	Free for most tours; 5 <i>yuan</i> for special ones	Culture lovers	Learn local stories and traditions; online food-tasting with guides
Space Tour	Online tours of space stations and astronomical museums	Free for basic tours; 20 <i>yuan</i> for full experience	Space fans	360-degree view of the space station; live talk with astronauts

11. Which platform should you choose if you want to learn about artworks in world-famous museums?
A. World Online. B. Nature View. C. City Walk. D. Space Tour.
12. What can you do on the Nature View platform?
A. Take a 3D tour of the Louvre Museum.
B. Watch real-time videos of wild animals.
C. Learn local traditions of different cities.
D. Talk with astronauts in the space station.
13. Which of the following is TRUE according to the information?
A. All the tours on City Walk are completely free for students.
B. World Online provides free study guides for student users.
C. You need to pay 20 *yuan* for each tour on Nature View.
D. Space Tour is the best choice for students who love art history.

B

Hand gestures mean different things in different countries. Some gestures may even get you in trouble in foreign countries if you don't know them well. So maybe it is best to keep your hands in your pockets when travelling.

There are many kinds of hand gestures; here are some we usually use.

	<p>People in most countries such as Canada and the USA use a thumbs-up to agree about something. But it may be unfriendly in some countries and shouldn't be used at all. In Iran, Iraq and Thailand, it is an unfriendly gesture.</p>
	<p>What does making a circle with your thumb and index finger (食指) mean? In many countries, it means OK. That is not the only meaning, however. For example, it usually means "zero" rather than OK in Australia. And in Japan, it usually means money, but for young people it means OK.</p>
	<p>Don't try to call someone to you by using this gesture of your index finger. It may mean "come here" in the USA. But it is an unfriendly hand gesture in most parts of the world. There are places where this could even get you in trouble!</p>
	<p>You have to worry about the "V" for winning sign. If you use it, you should keep your palm (手掌) facing away from you. If you turn your palm towards you, you'll be thought to be unfriendly.</p>

14. A thumbs-up is an unfriendly gesture in _____.
- A. Canada B. Japan C. Thailand D. the USA
15. Making a circle with your thumb and index finger usually means _____ in Australia.
- A. OK B. zero C. money D. come here
16. If you make a "V" sign with your palm towards you, _____.
- A. you are doing something unfriendly
 B. it means you are winning
 C. it means you want to call someone to you
 D. you agree about something
17. Where may this article come from?
- A. A story book. B. A science book. C. A dictionary. D. A magazine.

C

Zhang Hua is a college student. Last summer vacation, she went to a mountain village in Sichuan Province to work as a volunteer teacher. She wanted to help the children there get a better education.

The village was very poor. The school was small and old. There were only 3 classrooms and 2 teachers in the school. Most of the children's parents went to big cities to work, so they lived with their grandparents. They had never left the village before, and they knew little about the outside world.

At first, Zhang Hua was worried that she couldn't get along with the children. But soon she found that the children were very lovely and hard-working. They were thirsty for knowledge, and they listened to her carefully in every class. Zhang Hua taught them Chinese, Maths, English and also told them stories about the outside world. She also bought many books for the children with her own money.

After class, Zhang Hua played games with the children, and talked with them about their dreams. Some children wanted to be doctors, some wanted to be teachers, and some wanted to go to college in big cities. Zhang Hua encouraged them to study hard and chase their dreams.

When the vacation was over, Zhang Hua had to leave the village. The children cried and gave her many small gifts, such as paper flowers and hand-drawn pictures. Zhang Hua also cried. She promised the children that she would come back to see them.

Zhang Hua said, "This volunteer experience is the most meaningful experience in my life. It taught me that love and knowledge can change people's lives. I hope more people can pay attention to the children in poor areas and help them get a better education."

18. Why did Zhang Hua go to the mountain village?
- A. She wanted to spend her vacation there
 - B. She wanted to work as a volunteer teacher
 - C. She wanted to visit her grandparents there
 - D. She wanted to travel around Sichuan Province
19. What did Zhang Hua do for the children?
- A. She built a new school for the children
 - B. She taught them lessons and bought books for them
 - C. She took the children to the big cities
 - D. She helped the children's parents find jobs in cities
20. What does the underlined word "thirsty" mean in English?
- A. Needing water very much
 - B. Having a strong wish for something
 - C. Feeling tired after studying
 - D. Being afraid of something new
21. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. The children in the village didn't like Zhang Hua at all
 - B. Zhang Hua will not go back to the village again
 - C. Volunteer work can make a difference to poor children's lives
 - D. There are many teachers in the village school

D

We all know banks where we save money, but have you ever heard of a “Food Bank”? In Shenzhen’s Futian District, you will find smart boxes that look like package lockers. They provide free, fresh food day and night to those in need.

Starting in May 2022, the project is a team effort including the government, companies, and social organizations. So far, 22 smart boxes across Futian’s 10 streets are filled with different safe foods.

Just like a traditional bank, this system depends on “deposits (存入)” and “withdrawals (提取).” The “deposits” come from 87 partner companies which make food donations. A touching example is the “steamed buns”—handmade by a retired soldier using his pension (退休金), which have become a local favourite.

The “withdrawals,” however, work differently. Instead of the owners taking the food back, it is offered to the vulnerable. First, the food is saved for poor families, the disabled, and street cleaning workers through the “I Shenzhen” App before 8 p.m. To reduce waste, any leftovers (剩余食物) are offered to the general public after 8 p.m.

Safety is the top worry. The bank follows strict rules: boxes are kept at a low temperature, all food sources are known, and officials do regular checks.

By December 2025, the project has helped 484,000 people, saving 195 tons of food from waste and reducing CO₂ by 390 tons. These food banks do more than provide food; they build community spirit and help save food and energy, acting as a shining model of Shenzhen’s creative and kind citizen care.

22. What is a “Food Bank” according to the passage?
- A. A traditional bank to save and withdraw money.
 - B. A smart box providing free food to people in need.
 - C. A supermarket that sells fresh vegetables and fruits.
 - D. A large package locker for mail delivery.
23. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. The food banks have run for more than three years.
 - B. Only partner companies donate food for the bank.
 - C. The general public can get food from the bank at any time.
 - D. The “steamed buns” are made by a famous hotel.
24. What does the word “vulnerable” probably mean in Paragraph 4?
- A. People who are rich and powerful.
 - B. People who work for the government.
 - C. People who need help and support most.
 - D. People who like using smart phones.
25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. The project wastes too much money and food.
 - B. The project is helpful to environmental protection.
 - C. Shenzhen will stop the project after December 2025.
 - D. People in Shenzhen don’t like using these food banks.

第三部分 信息还原(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Have you ever bought any second-hand things? Maybe you've noticed that this trend (趋势) is spreading fast around us. 26 One million people are buying over 2 million second-hand items, such as clothing and books every day.

People have bought more things than they really need. As more people turn to a simple lifestyle, they are selling their used items cheaply. Shoppers like low prices. Besides the cost-saving benefit, there's another nice reason behind this choice. 27

Chen is a college student in Shanghai. When she wants to buy books, she searches for the books she wants on a second-hand book-trading site, just like on any other shopping sites. She can easily find almost any book she needs there. 28 The price is as much as 70% lower than the new books.

29 Zhao, a college student in Harbin, once found a note in a second-hand book she bought. "Its previous (以前的) owner shared her thoughts and hoped I would enjoy it. It was so heart-warming," Zhao said. "30" This small connection makes second-hand books carry more warmth than new ones.

- A. Most people like new things.
- B. Buying old books can even connect readers.
- C. I want to do the same thing in the future too.
- D. The difference is that the books are much cheaper.
- E. You can also donate second-hand items to people in need.
- F. Buying second-hand items is becoming more popular these days.
- G. They also think that buying second-hand things is good for the environment.

第四部分 词汇运用(共 13 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 13 分)

第一节 根据下列句子所给汉语注释或首字母, 在答题卡标有题号的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

31. The writer has _____ (创作) several famous novels in the past three years.
32. The old man has been _____ (死的) for more than ten years.
33. To win the praise from her teacher, Helen tried her best to _____ (完成) the task on time.
34. "Love you, my dear self." It's your own _____ (选择) to decide what kind of life to live.
35. At that time, the hikers were too tired to w _____ any further.
36. The experience of being a volunteer is v _____ for young people's future development.
37. We should provide help for the old and the sick d _____ instead of asking others for help.
38. The members of the Eco Club were busy h _____ out the leaflets to students.

第二节 请认真阅读下面短文，从方框中选择适当的单词或短语，在答题卡标有题号的横线上，填入其正确形式。每个单词或短语仅用一次。

resource ask spread take care of health

Every year on April 22, people around the world celebrate Earth Day. It was first held in 1970 to remind people about the importance of 39 our planet. In 1990, it became a worldwide event. Today, the 40 of Earth Day activities has reached 192 countries around the world, with over 1 billion people taking part each year. The theme for Earth Day 2025 is “Our Power, Our Planet”. Its purpose is 41 everyone to use more new types of energy which come from natural 42 and will never run out. In this way, we can make sure that our planet will stay 43 for years to come.

第五部分 短文填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文，在答题卡标有题号的横线上，填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

China is 44 nation of etiquette. According to traditional Chinese manners, there are strict rules about people’s 45 (day) life, like the way of walking, standing, the polite behavior when meeting up with people, as well as table manners. Chinese table manners are part of Chinese diet culture. Now let me tell you how 46 (order) dishes in China.

Ordering dishes is an 47 (importance) part of Chinese table manners. If time permits (允许), the menu will be passed among the people in attendance. If you are the host, make the final decision after asking for 48 (other) opinions. If you are one of the 49 (guest), you may order an inexpensive and a commonly favourite dish. Chinese table manners advocate (提倡) that we must think about others’ dietary habits. For example, some people are vegetarians, and they don’t eat any kind 50 meat.

When in China, you are encouraged to respect and follow the local dining manners. 51, make sure you also try the local specialties (特产) and have an interesting food tour. The most popular dishes at a Chinese banquet (宴会) 52 (be) fried spring rolls, dumplings, large meatballs, Kung Pao Chicken. If you 53 (travel) around, don’t miss the Pita Bread Soaked in Lamb Soup (羊肉泡馍) in Xi’an, hot pot in Chengdu or Chongqing, instant-boiled mutton (涮羊肉) in Beijing, beer fish in Yangshuo, and so on.

第六部分 阅读表达(共3小题; 54题2分, 55题2分, 56题3分, 满分7分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 用英语回答短文后的问题, 并将答案写在答题卡标有题号的横线上。

Tian Shuo is a volunteer teacher in the west of China. The girl with long hair in a photo is Tian Shuo. She's giving a class in the classroom.

Tian Shuo works as a volunteer teacher because of her father. He is also a volunteer teacher. He always tells Tian the stories between his students and him. When he tells these stories, he always feels proud. In his students' eyes, he is their favorite teacher. Tian Shuo wants to be a good teacher like her father, so she comes to the school and works as a volunteer teacher.

Being a volunteer teacher is not easy. Tian Shuo usually arrives at school at half past six in the morning. She teaches 120 students from two classes. It usually takes her over an hour to correct (批改) their homework. When the students meet problems, she always comes to the classroom and answers their questions.

After class, Tian is like a big sister. She often plays games with her students. She also teaches them to play badminton twice a week. The students all love Tian. They say she is the best Maths teacher. They write songs to make Tian happy and show their love.

Tian will keep working hard in the coming days. She wants to help these children learn more and live a better life.

54. Where does Tian Shuo work? (不超过7个词)

55. How often does Tian teach her students to play badminton? (不超过3个词)

56. What do you think of Tian? (不超过10个词)

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群聊：昆震提招交流群2027



如果二维码过期，请添加 17751295132 邓老师添加

QQ 群：564965872

参考答案

第一部分 完形填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Edgar McGregor is a 20-year-old climate activist. He spent 589 days straight picking up litter _____ 1 Eaton Canyon (峡谷). Eaton Canyon is a part of the Angeles National Forest in southern California.

Edgar promised to pick up litter _____ 2 _____ by visitors while posting his progress on an online social platform (平台). He has more than 17,000 followers now!

Edgar started this journey when he learned that Los Angeles would hold the Olympic Games in 2028. He thought the litter would be a “national embarrassment” for the United States. He decided to start with cleaning Eaton Canyon _____ 3 _____ he lives closest to it. There are many trails (小径) and waterfalls as well as homeless encampments (营地).

Thanks to his work, Eaton Canyon is now free of _____ 4 _____. Edgar said recently that there was no more rubbish in the canyon. However, his work doesn't end. He plans to go back to the canyon often to keep its clean _____ 5 _____.

When asked about his _____ 6 _____, Edgar said, “Whether it is hot or _____ 7 _____, it doesn't matter. I stayed there for at least an hour every day, cleaning up the canyon.”

All of the recyclable things he picked up were sold and he gave away all the money. Edgar has donated the money to organizations such as World Central Kitchen and some schools in Uganda.

He often _____ 8 _____ everyone to take action in cleaning up online. “If you think my work is inspiring, go outside to clean up the planet and let me see it,” Edgar wrote on the online social platform. “It has nothing to do with your abilities. It's _____ 9 _____ something that everyone could do.”

_____ 10 _____ don't always wear capes (披风) like Superman. What can you do for the environment?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. from | B. about | C. with | D. to |
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| 9. A. ever | B. still | C. just | D. even |
| 10. A. Writers | B. Players | C. Fans | D. Heroes |

【答案】

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D

【导语】本文主要介绍了 20 岁的环保活动家 Edgar McGregor 连续 589 天在 Eaton Canyon 捡垃圾的事迹, 他通过社交媒体分享自己的环保行动, 并号召更多人参与环境保护。

【详解】1. 句意: 他连续 589 天从 Eaton Canyon 捡垃圾。

from 从; about 关于; with 和; to 到。此处表示“从 Eaton Canyon”捡垃圾, 应该用介词 from。故选 A。

2. 句意: Edgar 承诺收拾游客留下的垃圾, 同时在网络社交平台上发布他的进展。

forgotten 被遗忘的; leaving 正在离开; left 留下的; forgetting 正在忘记。根据“pick up litter...by visitors”可知此处指游客留下的垃圾, 应该用过去分词 left 作后置定语。故选 C。

3. 句意: 他决定从清理 Eaton Canyon 开始, 因为他住得离那里最近。

since 因为; when 当; so 所以; but 但是。根据“He decided to start with cleaning Eaton Canyon...he lives closest to it”可知, 此处表原因, 应用 since 引导原因状语从句。故选 A。

4. 句意: 多亏他的工作, Eaton Canyon 现在没有垃圾了。

food 食物; waste 垃圾; water 水; money 钱。根据“Edgar said recently that there was no more rubbish in the canyon”可知, 伊顿峡谷现在没有垃圾了。故选 B。

5. 句意: 他计划经常回到峡谷, 保持它的清洁状态。

situation 情况; introduction 介绍; condition 状态; conversation 对话。根据“He plans to go back to the canyon often to keep its clean...”可知, 他打算经常回这个峡谷, 让它保持干净的状态。故选 C。

6. 句意: 当被问及他的经历时, Edgar 说: “无论是炎热还是下雨, 都没关系。”

interest 兴趣; life 生活; need 需要; experience 经历。根据“I stayed there for at least an hour every day, cleaning

up the canyon”可知，Edgar 谈论的是他捡垃圾的经历。故选 D。

7. 句意：无论是炎热还是下雨，都没关系。

rainy 下雨的；late 晚的；strange 奇怪的；low 低的。根据“Whether it is hot or...”可知，无论天气炎热还是下雨他都会去。故选 A。

8. 句意：他经常建议每个人在网上参与清理行动。

warns 警告；supports 支持；advises 建议；refuses 拒绝。根据“everyone to take action in cleaning up online.”可知，Edgar 在网上建议人们行动起来，清理垃圾。故选 C。

9. 句意：这只是每个人都能做的事情。

ever 曾经；still 仍然；just 只是；even 甚至。根据“It has nothing to do with your abilities”可知，此处指这与能力无关，这只是每个人都能做的事情。故选 C。

10. 句意：英雄并不总是像超人那样披着披风。

Writers 作家；Players 玩家；Fans 粉丝；Heroes 英雄。根据后文“like Superman”可知，此处指“英雄”。故选 D。

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A

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- Which platform should you choose if you want to learn about artworks in world-famous museums?
A. World Online. B. Nature View. C. City Walk. D. Space Tour.
- What can you do on the Nature View platform?
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B. Watch real-time videos of wild animals.
C. Learn local traditions of different cities.
D. Talk with astronauts in the space station.
- Which of the following is TRUE according to the information?
A. All the tours on City Walk are completely free for students.
B. World Online provides free study guides for student users.
C. You need to pay 20 yuan for each tour on Nature View.
D. Space Tour is the best choice for students who love art history.

【答案】11. A 12. B 13. B

【导语】本文主要介绍了四个面向中学生的在线旅游平台及其特点、收费情况和最佳适用人群。

【详解】11. “World Online”平台主要提供世界各地博物馆的3D游览，适合热爱艺术和历史的同学，因此想了解世界著名博物馆的艺术作品应选择此平台。





12. “Nature View”平台提供国家公园的实时在线游览，可观看野生动物的实时视频，并与护林员实时问答。

13. “World Online”平台在“Highlight”部分明确指出“free study guides for students”，说明该平台为学生提供免费学习指南。

B

Hand gestures mean different things in different countries. Some gestures may even get you in trouble in foreign countries if you don't know them well. So maybe it is best to keep your hands in your pockets when travelling.

There are many kinds of hand gestures; here are some we usually use.

	<p>People in most countries such as Canada and the USA use a thumbs-up to agree about something. But it may be unfriendly in some countries and shouldn't be used at all. In Iran, Iraq and Thailand, it is an unfriendly gesture.</p>
	<p>What does making a circle with your thumb and index finger (食指) mean? In many countries, it means OK. That is not the only meaning, however. For example, it usually means “zero” rather than OK in Australia. And in Japan, it usually means money, but for young people it means OK.</p>
	<p>Don't try to call someone to you by using this gesture of your index finger. It may mean “come here” in the USA. But it is an unfriendly hand gesture in most parts of the world. There are places where this could even get you in trouble!</p>
	<p>You have to worry about the “V” for winning sign. If you use it, you should keep your palm (手掌) facing away from you. If you turn your palm towards you, you'll be thought to be unfriendly.</p>

14. A thumbs-up is an unfriendly gesture in _____.
- A. Canada B. Japan C. Thailand D. the USA
15. Making a circle with your thumb and index finger usually means _____ in Australia.
- A. OK B. zero C. money D. come here
16. If you make a “V” sign with your palm towards you, _____.
- A. you are doing something unfriendly
B. it means you are winning
C. it means you want to call someone to you
D. you agree about something
17. Where may this article come from?
- A. A story book. B. A science book. C. A dictionary. D. A magazine.

【答案】14. C 15. B 16. A 17. D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了四种常见手势在不同国家的不同含义，提醒人们出国旅行时注意手势文化差异。

【详解】14. 第一个表格段落最后一句“In Iran, Iraq and Thailand, it is an unfriendly gesture.”，原文明确说明在泰国竖大拇指是不友好的手势。

15. 第二个表格段落倒数第二句“it usually means ‘zero’ rather than OK in Australia.”，原文说明在澳大利亚该手势通常表示“零”。

16. 第四个表格段落最后一句“If you turn your palm towards you, you'll be thought to be unfriendly.”，手掌朝向自己比出V字手势，会被认为不友好。

17. 全文整体内容，文章科普各国手势文化差异，属于生活文化类短文。该类科普文化知识的文章常出现在杂志上；故事书、科学书、词典均不符合文体特征。

C

Zhang Hua is a college student. Last summer vacation, she went to a mountain village in Sichuan Province to work as a volunteer teacher. She wanted to help the children there get a better education.

The village was very poor. The school was small and old. There were only 3 classrooms and 2 teachers in the school. Most of the children's parents went to big cities to work, so they lived with their grandparents. They had never left the village before, and they knew little about the outside world.

At first, Zhang Hua was worried that she couldn't get along with the children. But soon she found that the children were very lovely and hard-working. They were thirsty for knowledge, and they listened to her carefully in every class. Zhang Hua taught them Chinese, Maths, English and also told them stories about the outside world. She also bought many books for the children with her own money.

After class, Zhang Hua played games with the children, and talked with them about their dreams. Some children wanted to be doctors, some wanted to be teachers, and some wanted to go to college in big cities. Zhang Hua encouraged them to study hard and chase their dreams.

When the vacation was over, Zhang Hua had to leave the village. The children cried and gave her many small gifts, such as paper flowers and hand-drawn pictures. Zhang Hua also cried. She promised the children that she would come back to see them.

Zhang Hua said, "This volunteer experience is the most meaningful experience in my life. It taught me that love and knowledge can change people's lives. I hope more people can pay attention to the children in poor areas and help them get a better education."

18. Why did Zhang Hua go to the mountain village?
- She wanted to spend her vacation there
 - She wanted to work as a volunteer teacher
 - She wanted to visit her grandparents there
 - She wanted to travel around Sichuan Province
19. What did Zhang Hua do for the children?
- She built a new school for the children
 - She taught them lessons and bought books for them
 - She took the children to the big cities
 - She helped the children's parents find jobs in cities
20. What does the underlined word "thirsty" mean in English?
- Needing water very much
 - Having a strong wish for something
 - Feeling tired after studying
 - Being afraid of something new
21. What can we infer from the passage?
- The children in the village didn't like Zhang Hua at all
 - Zhang Hua will not go back to the village again
 - Volunteer work can make a difference to poor children's lives
 - There are many teachers in the village school

【答案】18. B 19. B 20. B 21. C

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了大学生张华暑假去四川山村做志愿老师的经历，以及她通过支教帮助孩子们开阔眼界、追逐梦想的感人故事。

【详解】18. 根据第一段“Last summer vacation, she went to a mountain village in Sichuan Province to work as a volunteer teacher.”可知，张华去山村是为了做志愿老师。

19. 根据第三段中“Zhang Hua taught them Chinese, Maths, English...She also bought many books for the children with her own money.”可知，她为孩子们上课并买书。

20. 文中“thirsty for knowledge”描述孩子们的状态，结合上下文“they listened to her carefully in every class”，可知 *thirsty* 在这里表示“对某事物有强烈的渴望”。

21. 根据全文内容，尤其是结尾张华的话“It taught me that love and knowledge can change people's lives”，可以推断出志愿工作能够改变贫困儿童的生活。

D

We all know banks where we save money, but have you ever heard of a “Food Bank”? In Shenzhen's

Futian District, you will find smart boxes that look like package lockers. They provide free, fresh food day and night to those in need.

Starting in May 2022, the project is a team effort including the government, companies, and social organizations. So far, 22 smart boxes across Futian's 10 streets are filled with different safe foods.

Just like a traditional bank, this system depends on “deposits (存入)” and “withdrawals (提取).” The “deposits” come from 87 partner companies which make food donations. A touching example is the “steamed buns”—handmade by a retired soldier using his pension (退休金), which have become a local favourite.

The “withdrawals,” however, work differently. Instead of the owners taking the food back, it is offered to the vulnerable. First, the food is saved for poor families, the disabled, and street cleaning workers through the “I Shenzhen” App before 8 p.m. To reduce waste, any leftovers (剩余食物) are offered to the general public after 8 p.m.

Safety is the top worry. The bank follows strict rules: boxes are kept at a low temperature, all food sources are known, and officials do regular checks.

By December 2025, the project has helped 484,000 people, saving 195 tons of food from waste and reducing CO₂ by 390 tons. These food banks do more than provide food; they build community spirit and help save food and energy, acting as a shining model of Shenzhen's creative and kind citizen care.

22. What is a “Food Bank” according to the passage?
- A traditional bank to save and withdraw money.
 - A smart box providing free food to people in need.
 - A supermarket that sells fresh vegetables and fruits.
 - A large package locker for mail delivery.
23. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- The food banks have run for more than three years.
 - Only partner companies donate food for the bank.
 - The general public can get food from the bank at any time.
 - The “steamed buns” are made by a famous hotel.
24. What does the word “vulnerable” probably mean in Paragraph 4?
- People who are rich and powerful.
 - People who work for the government.
 - People who need help and support most.
 - People who like using smart phones.
25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- The project wastes too much money and food.
 - The project is helpful to environmental protection.
 - Shenzhen will stop the project after December 2025.
 - People in Shenzhen don't like using these food banks.

【答案】 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. B

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了深圳福田区“食物银行”项目的相关情况。

【详解】 22. 根据第一段中的“In Shenzhen's Futian District, you will find smart boxes that look like package lockers. They provide free, fresh food day and night to those in need.”可知，食物银行是给有需要的人提供免费食物的智能箱。

23. 根据第二段中的“Starting in May 2022, the project is a team effort including the government, companies, and social organizations.”和最后一段中的“By December 2025, the project has helped 484,000 people, saving 195 tons of food from waste and reducing CO₂ by 390 tons.”可知，项目从2022年5月运行至2025年12月，时长超过三年，可知A项正确。

24. 根据第四段中的“Instead of the owners taking the food back, it is offered to the vulnerable. First, the food is saved for poor families, the disabled, and street cleaning workers through the ‘I Shenzhen’ App before 8 p.m.”可知，食物提供给贫困家庭、残疾人等群体，因此“vulnerable”指最需要帮助和支持的弱势群体。

25. 根据最后一段“By December 2025, the project has helped 484,000 people, saving 195 tons of food from waste and reducing CO₂ by 390 tons...they build community spirit and help save food and energy”可知，该项目减少了浪费和二氧化碳排放，有助于环境保护。

第三部分 信息还原(共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分)

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项

中有两项为多余选项。

Have you ever bought any second-hand things? Maybe you've noticed that this trend (趋势) is spreading fast around us. 26 One million people are buying over 2 million second-hand items, such as clothing and books every day.

People have bought more things than they really need. As more people turn to a simple lifestyle, they are selling their used items cheaply. Shoppers like low prices. Besides the cost-saving benefit, there's another nice reason behind this choice. 27

Chen is a college student in Shanghai. When she wants to buy books, she searches for the books she wants on a second-hand book-trading site, just like on any other shopping sites. She can easily find almost any book she needs there. 28 The price is as much as 70% lower than the new books.

29 Zhao, a college student in Harbin, once found a note in a second-hand book she bought. "Its previous (以前的) owner shared her thoughts and hoped I would enjoy it. It was so heart-warming," Zhao said. "30" This small connection makes second-hand books carry more warmth than new ones.

- A. Most people like new things.
- B. Buying old books can even connect readers.
- C. I want to do the same thing in the future too.
- D. The difference is that the books are much cheaper.
- E. You can also donate second-hand items to people in need.
- F. Buying second-hand items is becoming more popular these days.
- G. They also think that buying second-hand things is good for the environment.

【答案】26. F 27. G 28. D 29. B 30. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了二手物品交易的流行趋势，分析了人们选择购买二手物品的原因，并通过两位大学生的例子讲述了二手书带来的独特体验与温暖。

26. 前文提到二手交易趋势快速蔓延，后文给出具体的购买人数和商品数据，F项“Buying second-hand items is becoming more popular these days.”点明二手物品越来越流行的现状，起到总起和衔接作用。

27. 前文说明购买二手物品除了省钱还有另一个原因，G项“**They also think that buying second-hand things is good for the environment.**”指出这一原因是对环境有益，符合上下文逻辑。

28. 前文讲陈同学能在二手书网站找到需要的书，后文提到价格比新书低70%，D项“**The difference is that the books are much cheaper.**”突出二手书更便宜的特点，衔接前后文。

29. 后文通过赵同学的经历讲述二手书能带来情感上的联结，B项“**Buying old books can even connect readers.**”总起该段内容，引出下文的具体事例。

30. 前文赵同学说前主人留下的笔记很暖心，C项“**I want to do the same thing in the future too.**”表达她也有这样做的想法，承接上文的感受。

第四部分 词汇运用(共13小题；每小题1分，满分13分)

第一节 根据下列句子所给汉语注释或首字母，在答题卡标有题号的横线上，写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

31. The writer has _____ (创作) several famous novels in the past three years.

【答案】made up

【详解】句意：这位作家在过去三年里创作了好几部著名小说。make up“创作”，句中有助动词has，结合时间状语in the past three years（在过去三年里），本句时态为现在完成时，结构：have/has+动词过去分词，make的过去分词形式是made。

32. The old man has been _____ (死的) for more than ten years.

【答案】dead

【详解】句意：这位老人已经去世超过十年了。die“死亡”，非延续性动词。此处是现在完成时，且与“for+时间段”连用，应用延续性动词be dead。故填dead。

33. To win the praise from her teacher, Helen tried her best to _____ (完成) the task on time.

【答案】complete/finish

【详解】句意：为了赢得老师的表扬，海伦尽最大努力按时完成任务。中文“完成”对应的英文为complete/finish，动词短语try one's best to do something，表示“尽某人最大努力做某事”，to后接动词原形，complete/finish原形即可。

34. "Love you, my dear self." It's your own _____ (选择) to decide what kind of life to live.

【答案】choice

【详解】句意：“爱你，亲爱的自己。”选择过什么样的生活是你自己的选择。根据中文提示可知，“选择”

对应的英文是 **choice**，是可数名词。此处前面有 **your own** 修饰，且谓语动词为 **is**（单数），说明主语为单数，故应填 **choice** 的单数形式 **choice**。

35. At that time, the hikers were too tired to w _____ any further.

【答案】walk

【详解】句意：那时，徒步旅行者太累了，无法再往前走。“too+形容词/副词+to do sth.” 结构表示“太……而不能……”。故填 **walk**。

36. The experience of being a volunteer is v _____ for young people's future development.

【答案】valuable

【详解】句意：做志愿者的经历对年轻人未来的发展很有价值。句中 **be** 动词后需用形容词作表语，括号内 **value** 为名词，需转换为形容词形式；结合语境，**value** 的形容词形式 **valuable** 表示“有价值的”，符合句意，故填 **valuable**。

37. We should provide help for the old and the sick d _____ instead of asking others for help.

【答案】directly

【详解】句意：我们应该直接为老人和病人提供帮助，而不是求助他人。括号内 **direct** 为形容词，意为“直接的”。此处修饰动词 **provide**，需用副词形式 **directly**，意为“直接地”。

38. The members of the Eco Club were busy h _____ out the leaflets to students.

【答案】handing

【详解】句意：环保俱乐部的成员们正忙着给学生们分发传单。**hand out** 意为“分发、发放”，**hand out leaflets** 即“分发传单”；根据固定搭配 **be busy doing sth.**，意为“忙于做某事”。句中 **were busy** 后接动词时，必须使用动名词（-ing 形式）。

第二节 请认真阅读下面短文，从方框中选择适当的单词或短语，在答题卡标有题号的横线上，填入其正确形式。每个单词或短语仅用一次。

resource	ask	spread	take care of
			of health

Every year on April 22, people around the world celebrate Earth Day. It was first held in 1970 to remind people about the importance of _____ 39 _____ our planet. In 1990, it became a worldwide event. Today, the _____ 40 _____ of Earth Day activities has reached 192 countries around the world, with over 1 billion people taking part each year. The theme for Earth Day 2025 is “Our Power, Our Planet”. Its purpose is _____ 41 _____ everyone to use more new types of energy which come from natural _____ 42 _____ and will never run out. In this way, we can make sure that our planet will stay _____ 43 _____ for years to come.

【答案】39. taking care of 40. spread 41. to ask 42. resources 43. healthy

【导语】本文主要介绍了世界地球日的作用和意义。

39. 句意：它于 1970 年首次举行，旨在提醒人们保护地球的重要性。根据“**It was first held in 1970 to remind people about the importance of...our planet.**”及备选词可知，世界地球日的意义在于提醒人们保护地球的重要性，短语 **take care of**“照顾”符合语境，空前为介词，应用动名词形式 **taking**。故填 **taking care of**。

40. 句意：今天，地球日活动已遍及全球 192 个国家，每年有超过 10 亿人参与。根据“**Today, the...of Earth Day activities has reached 192 countries around the world, with over 1 billion people taking part each year.**”及备选词可知，此处指活动范围扩展至 192 国，名词 **spread**“传播”符合语境。故填 **spread**。

41. 句意：它的目的是要求每个人使用更多的新型能源，这些能源来自自然资源，永远不会耗尽。根据“**Its purpose is...everyone to use more new types of energy which come from natural...and will never run out.**”及备选词可知，它的目的是要求每个人使用新能源，应用动词不定式 **to ask**“要求”表示目的。故填 **to ask**。

42. 句意：它的目的是要求每个人使用更多的新型能源，这些能源来自自然资源，永远不会耗尽。根据“**Its purpose is...everyone to use more new types of energy which come from natural...and will never run out.**”及备选词可知，此处是指自然资源，应用名词复数形式 **resources**“资源”表示泛指。故填 **resources**。

43. 句意：通过这种方式，我们可以确保我们的星球在未来几年保持健康。根据“**In this way, we can make sure that our planet will stay...for years to come.**”及备选词可知，保持健康，为固定短语 **stay healthy**，应用名词 **health** 的形容词形式 **healthy**。故填 **healthy**。

第五部分 短文填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文，在答题卡标有题号的横线上，填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

China is _____ 44 _____ nation of etiquette. According to traditional Chinese manners, there are strict rules about people's _____ 45 _____ (day) life, like the way of walking, standing, the polite behavior when meeting up

with people, as well as table manners. Chinese table manners are part of Chinese diet culture. Now let me tell you how 46 (order) dishes in China.

Ordering dishes is an 47 (importance) part of Chinese table manners. If time permits (允许), the menu will be passed among the people in attendance. If you are the host, make the final decision after asking for 48 (other) opinions. If you are one of the 49 (guest), you may order an inexpensive and a commonly favourite dish. Chinese table manners advocate (提倡) that we must think about others' dietary habits. For example, some people are vegetarians, and they don't eat any kind 50 meat.

When in China, you are encouraged to respect and follow the local dining manners. 51, make sure you also try the local specialties (特产) and have an interesting food tour. The most popular dishes at a Chinese banquet (宴会) 52 (be) fried spring rolls, dumplings, large meatballs, Kung Pao Chicken. If you 53 (travel) around, don't miss the Pita Bread Soaked in Lamb Soup (羊肉泡馍) in Xi'an, hot pot in Chengdu or Chongqing, instant-boiled mutton (涮羊肉) in Beijing, beer fish in Yangshuo, and so on.

【答案】

44. a 45. daily 46. to order 47. important 48. others' 49. guests 50. of 51. However
52. are 53. travel

【导语】本文介绍了中国餐桌礼仪中的点菜习俗，强调尊重他人饮食习惯，并推荐了各地特色美食。

【详解】44. 句意：中国是一个礼仪之邦。“nation”是可数名词单数，且第一次提到，表示泛指，用不定冠词 a 表示“一个”。注意读音不是元音开头，所以填 a。

45. 句意：根据中国传统礼节，人们的日常生活，如走路的姿态、站立的姿势、与人见面时的礼貌行为以及餐桌礼仪，都有严格规定。“day”修饰名词“life”时，要用形容词形式 daily，意为“日常的”。

46. 句意：现在让我告诉你如何在中国点菜。疑问词“how”后常接“to do”结构，构成“how to order”，在句中作动词 tell 的宾语。

47. 句意：点菜是中国餐桌礼仪的一个重要部分。“an”后缺形容词，importance 的形容词是 important“重要的”。

48. 句意：如果你是主人，征求其他人的意见后做最终决定。“other”指“其他人”，后面有名词“opinions”，所以要用所有格，表示“……的”。

49. 句意：如果你是客人之一，你可以点一道便宜又受欢迎的菜。“one of the+可数名词复数”是固定结构，guest 的复数是 guests“客人”。

50. 句意：例如，有些人是素食者，他们不吃任何种类的肉。“any kind of...”表示“任何种类的……”。

51. 句意：在中国，鼓励你尊重并遵循当地的用餐礼仪。然而，也要确保你品尝当地特产，并享受有趣的美食之旅。前句说“要遵守礼仪”，后句说“也要享受美食”，语义转折，用 However“然而”，后面接逗号。

52. 句意：中国宴会上最受欢迎的菜肴是炸春卷、饺子、大肉丸、宫保鸡丁。主语“The most popular dishes”是复数，主谓一致，be 动词用 are。

53. 句意：如果你到处旅行，不要错过西安的羊肉泡馍、成都或重庆的火锅、北京的涮羊肉、阳朔的啤酒鱼等等。条件状语从句中，用一般现在时“travel”表示将来（主句祈使句），填 travel 符合。

第六部分 阅读表达(共3小题；54题2分，55题2分，56题3分，满分7分)

请认真阅读下面短文，用英语回答短文后的问题，并将答案写在答题卡标有题号的横线上。

Tian Shuo is a volunteer teacher in the west of China. The girl with long hair in a photo is Tian Shuo. She's giving a class in the classroom.

Tian Shuo works as a volunteer teacher because of her father. He is also a volunteer teacher. He always tells Tian the stories between his students and him. When he tells these stories, he always feels proud. In his students' eyes, he is their favorite teacher. Tian Shuo wants to be a good teacher like her father, so she comes to the school and works as a volunteer teacher.

Being a volunteer teacher is not easy. Tian Shuo usually arrives at school at half past six in the morning. She teaches 120 students from two classes. It usually takes her over an hour to correct (批改) their homework. When the students meet problems, she always comes to the classroom and answers their questions.

After class, Tian is like a big sister. She often plays games with her students. She also teaches them to play badminton twice a week. The students all love Tian. They say she is the best Maths teacher. They write songs to make Tian happy and show their love.

Tian will keep working hard in the coming days. She wants to help these children learn more and live a better life.

54. Where does Tian Shuo work? (不超过7个词)

55. How often does Tian teach her students to play badminton? (不超过3个词)

56. What do you think of Tian? (不超过 10 个词)

【答案】54. She works in the west of China. 55. Twice a week. 56. She is kind and helpful.

【导语】本文介绍了志愿者教师 Tian Shuo 在中国西部支教，不仅教孩子们知识，还教他们打羽毛球、陪伴关心学生，努力帮助孩子们成长，是一位善良且乐于助人的老师。

【详解】54. 首段第一句指出“Tian Shuo is a volunteer teacher in the west of China”，说明她工作的地方是“in the west of China”，因此答案是原文直接信息。

55. 第四段中明确指出“*She also teaches them to play badminton twice a week*”。因此答案是原文直接信息。

56. 本题是开放性试题，答案不唯一，但观点需基于文中事实。结合文章对志愿者教师 Tian Shuo 的描写，合理作答即可。

第七部分 书面表达(共 1 题；满分 25 分)

57. 假如你是李华，本月是你们学校的“爱心志愿服务月”，倡导学生积极参与志愿活动，以各种方式帮助他人。请你根据以下提示信息写一篇日记，记录你本月的志愿活动。

内容提示

时间：三月

帮助对象：社区老人

活动内容：

(1) 帮老人打扫房间、购物

(2) 陪老人聊天、读报纸

感受：快乐、有意义

决定：每月坚持志愿服务

要求：

(1) 语句通顺，符合逻辑，可适当发挥；

(2) 80 词左右（格式与开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

15 March, Sunday Sunny

I used to spend my weekends playing video games or watching TV. _____

【答案】例文

15 March, Sunday Sunny

I used to spend my weekends playing video games or watching TV. But this month, I decided to do something meaningful for the community.

I volunteered to help the elderly in my neighbourhood. I helped them clean their homes and go shopping. I also chatted with them and read newspapers aloud. Seeing their smiles made me really happy. I realized that small acts of kindness can bring great joy to others.

I have decided to continue volunteering every month. It not only helps others but also makes my life more meaningful.

【详解】写作步骤：

[第一步：审题立意]

确定文体：日记，用一般现在时和一般过去时

明确要点：具体的志愿活动内容，做志愿活动的感受

确定人称：第一人称 (I)

注意事项：日记需要注明日期、星期和天气；语言表达要自然、流畅，符合日常记录的风格；要突出做志愿活动这一核心事件以及自己的感悟

[第二步：构思布局]

三段式结构：

开头段：引出主题，说明自己过去周末的活动，然后转折说明这个月决定为社区做有意义的事，引起下文。

主体段：详细描述志愿活动的具体内容，如帮助老人做了哪些事情，并表达自己做志愿活动时的感受。

结尾段：总结做志愿活动的收获，表明自己以后继续做志愿活动的决心，升华主题。

[第三步：要点展示]

要点一：本月志愿活动

活动内容：help the elderly/clean their homes/go shopping/chatted with them/read newspapers aloud

活动感受：made me really happy/bring great joy/makes my life more meaningful