

昆山市 2026-2027 学年第一学期八年级英语期中考试模拟试题

二、完形填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

"Mum, we have all got a poem called 'It' to learn in forms," said Tom, "and the one who says it best will get a prize from the teacher. But I don't think I can learn it."



"Why not?" said Mrs. Smith.

"It is so long and hard for me. And other boys always laugh at me and call me 'Slow Tom'," Tom said ____1____.

"Well, dear, don't mind what others say," said Mrs. Smith kindly. "I know that ____2____ you watch it, you will see it will move up to the ____3____ at last. So try to learn it little by little, and never give up. Now, go and look at the snail on the wall."

At last, the day came. The teacher called up the boys to repeat the ____4____. After five or six boys had tried, it finally came to Tom's ____5____. When Tom got up, there was a laugh because most of the boys thought he would ____6____. But he did not miss a word. And his heart was full of happiness when the teacher said, "Well done, Tom!" After the rest of the class had tried, the teacher said Tom had done best and he gave him the ____7____.

"And now tell me," said the teacher, "how you learned the poem so well?"

"Please, sir, it was the snail on the wall that taught me ____8____ to do it," said Tom. "I saw it climb up the wall little by little. It did not stop for a moment, but went on and on. And I thought I would do the ____9____. So I just learned it little by little, and at last I knew it."

"Now, boys, let us give a good ____10____ for Tom and the snail on the wall," said the teacher. And the old house rang with a loud, long cheer. For now we had to say "Slow Tom" had got a prize at last.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. happily | B. sadly | C. excitedly | D. surprisingly |
| 2. A. if | B. before | C. until | D. because |
| 3. A. door | B. corner | C. ground | D. top |
| 4. A. rule | B. poem | C. news | D. plan |
| 5. A. game | B. seat | C. turn | D. class |
| 6. A. fail | B. win | C. finish | D. change |
| 7. A. gift | B. snail | C. prize | D. chocolate |
| 8. A. how | B. what | C. why | D. when |
| 9. A. different | B. same | C. special | D. easy |
| 10. A. example | B. smile | C. lesson | D. cheer |

三、阅读理解(共 17 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 34 分)

A

Our school is going to add different kinds of labor (劳动) courses. The courses will begin next week and can help you get living skills.

Course 1

This course is to help students develop a healthy eating habit. The biggest fun of this course is that you can experience cooking. Cooking for your family or your friends one day is so cool!

Course 2

If you are interested in paper-cutting or kite-making, here is the chance. Miss Hong will show you how to make them. We should respect and enjoy the beauty of the traditional arts.

Course 3

You may find it tiring and hard to do housework. This course will change the situation. You will learn some useful skills that can help you do cleaning.

Course 4

This course is special because Mr. Green will show you much knowledge out of classrooms. You can plant flowers, vegetables and some trees in the garden.

Attention: If you have any questions, please visit our school's website to know more about the labor courses.

11. What may be used in Course 2?

A.



B.



C.



D.



12. What can students learn in Course 4?

A. How to make delicious food.

B. How to do housework quickly.

C. Knowledge about planting in the garden.

D. Skills of traditional arts like paper-cutting.

13. What's the purpose of the passage?

A. To tell students about the new labor courses.

B. To encourage students to take part in more outdoor activities.

C. To introduce the teachers who will teach the labor courses.

D. To tell students the traditional art is very important.

B

Do you have true friends? Do you want to know better between you and your friends? There are three different kinds of friends: “pest friends”, “guest friends”, and “best friends”.

The first kind of friends is simply acquaintances (熟人), and all you usually know about them is their names. You may meet this kind of friend at school, at work, or on the bus, but you don’t miss them when they’re not around. When this kind of friend does something bad, you don’t tell them.

That is why they are called “pest friends”.

The second kind of friend could also be called “guest friends”. They are closer than acquaintances, but not as close as true friends. You know their names, a little of what they like or dislike, and a little of their family histories; you usually have a few things in common, but you don’t talk about anything deep, such as your wishes or fears (害怕), and they don’t open up to you how they really feel.

The last kind of friend, the “best friend”, is the one you know the deepest. You’re like family, and know everything about each other. You have no problem staying at each other’s houses, and you share your deepest feelings and thoughts. They will correct you when you’re wrong, and though they may not be perfect, they at least will always care about you, and hardly ever do anything bad to hurt you.

We all have our pest, guest, and best friends. We should value all friendships and remember, **all best friends start out as just acquaintances.**

14. How does the passage start?

- A. By telling stories. B. By asking questions. C. By listing numbers. D. By giving examples.

15. What can we know about good friends from the passage?

- A. We know everything about them, including their family history. B. They are closer than acquaintances.
C. We only know their names and nothing else. D. They will correct us when we’re wrong.

16. Why aren’t acquaintances true friends according to the passage?

- A. Because you don’t share your real feelings with them. B. Because you have nothing in common with them.
C. Because you don’t know their names. D. Because you only meet them at school.

17. What does the underlined sentence “Some best friends start out as acquaintances” mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Most acquaintances can quickly become best friends.
B. Best friends are the same as acquaintances.
C. We should treat acquaintances worse than best friends.
D. Friendships can develop from acquaintances to best friends.

18. What might be the best title of the passage?

- A. How to make best friends easily B. Why friends are very important
C. Different kinds of friends in our lives D. The history of friendships around the world

C

Small and cute Welsh corgis (威尔士柯基犬), widely known for being loved by the British royal family (王室), are in fact a breed (品种) of fast runners. That's what 120 teams from all over Europe showed at the Corgi Race (比赛). The event brought together many cute corgis and their owners from countries like Poland, Denmark, Austria, and Italy.

Thousands of people came together to watch the races. There were different kinds of races: a single-dog sprint (短跑), a "loudest bark" competition, a costume contest (时装比赛), and a team race.

"This brings much happiness to our family," said Janina Stoniciene, who came to the race with her three grandchildren. The children said they loved the costume contest because dogs were dressed in eye-catching clothing like Batman, a princess or a plane.

A corgi named Amigo won the costume contest. He wore a piece of factory clothing with two small chimneys (烟囱) with the words "Fur Factory" on it. He looked very happy when he won.

Another called Mango was the winner of the single-dog sprint race. "This is Mango, and we are taking part in the Corgi Race for the second time", said Ignas Klimika, the owner of Mango. "Last year, we didn't finish the race well though we had daily training. This year, we decided to join just for fun—no training, just to enjoy the race," he said. But this year, Mango won the racing competition. "He knows what he did and he's really proud of himself," said Ignas, who is planning for the race in 2026.

19. Why are Welsh corgis famous?

- A. Because they run fastest in Europe.
- B. Because they are smarter than most dog breeds.
- C. Because the British royal family love them.
- D. Because they can bring much fun to the elderly.

20. What competitions were mentioned in the passage?

- ① a single-dog sprint
- ② a 100-meter swimming race
- ③ a picture puzzle
- ④ a team race
- ⑤ a "loudest bark" competition
- ⑥ a costume contest

A. ①②④⑤

B. ②③④⑥

C. ②④⑤⑥

D. ①④⑤⑥

21. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Amigo won the single-dog sprint race.
- B. Janina Stoniciene came to the race with her three grandchildren.
- C. Amigo was dressed in clothing like a plane.
- D. Janina Stoniciene's grandchildren like dressing the corgis.

22. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Ignas was more relaxed about the race this year.
- B. Ignas was happy with the result last year.
- C. Ignas hoped Mango would win the race this year.
- D. Ignas won't join the race next year.

D

I am an English teacher. I really don't like that class "Talk about your family". The students say, "There are five people in my family. My mother, my father..." It sounds like that all families are the same.

Our families are one and only. All have their stories, jokes and so on. They're the place where our personalities were made.

We know our families so well that we even think they're boring. Not at all. Families are the most special things. If you dig (挖掘) enough into them, you will get everything for a great book.

My mother started making our family tree (家谱) years ago, not expecting (期待) to get far. However, what happened to the records and visiting libraries, she got back 300 years. She found some old stories. Reading the old big family farm: Where did the family fortune (财富) go in the 1870s?

I'm the traveler in my family, and I love travelling. I always think I got it from a great-grandfather. My two favorite family heirlooms (传家宝) are a photo of him on a horse and a postcard from China. If you look at your family, you open a window to the past.

When my mother, still putting the family tree together, asked me for a few names from my Russian wife's family, my wife got on the phone to check a name or two. But she spent an hour talking with her mother. So you can see that some people start talking about their family stories and they might never stop exploring (探索).

To go back to that English class, let's look at some interesting ways to talk about families. English is rich in idioms (习语) to talk about family life. The black sheep of the family is someone who brings family trouble. If you're true to your family, you can say "blood (血) is thicker than water". "Who wears the trousers in your family?" means "Who's the head of your family?". And stories behind them are what I want to hear.

23. What does the writer think of the class "Talk about your family" at first?

- A. Interesting. B. Boring. C. Special. D. Useful.

24. What does "it" refer to in paragraph 5?

- A. His family tree. B. His family heirlooms.
C. His love for travelling. D. His family stories.

25. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The writer doesn't really like his teaching job in Russia.
B. The writer wants to make a great book for his family.
C. The writer's mother visited libraries to get the family heirlooms.
D. The writer's wife is very interested in the family stories.

26. Amy decides almost everything in the family, so which of the following can describe her?

- A. She is the dark horse of the family. B. She is the black sheep of the family.
C. She wears the trousers in the family. D. Her blood is thicker than water.

27. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. Each family has special stories and we should explore them.
B. Every family in Russia is the same with five people.
C. English idioms about family are useful in English class.
D. It's interesting but hard to make a family tree.

四、信息还原（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Chinese lacquer fans (漆扇) have a very long history. The artist draws pictures on the fans with special paint. And they often tell old Chinese stories. 28. Many young people think they are both beautiful and interesting.

Lacquer is a natural paint that comes from trees. 29 Later, they started to use it to make beautiful fans.

These fans are usually made of bamboo or wood. People paint pretty pictures on them, like mountains, flowers, birds, and sometimes people. 30 Even today, some skilled workers still make fans in the old ways to keep this traditional art.

Now, many young people have started to love making lacquer fans. 31 The ways are easy: first, they choose colors, then drop the lacquer in water, turn it, put the fan in the water, and finally take it out. As a result, you can get a special fan every time.

Making lacquer fans is not only fun but also meaningful. 32 This old art form is becoming new again in the hands of young Chinese.

- A. It helps young people learn about Chinese culture and history.
- B. Chinese lacquer fans were beautiful and practical (实用的) works of art in ancient China.
- C. These years, Chinese lacquer fans became popular again.
- D. At first, people used it to cover wooden things to keep them safe from water and insects (昆虫).
- E. The fans were popular among nobles (贵族) because they were beautiful and useful in summer.
- F. This makes each fan look special and different.
- G. Instead of using paintbrushes, they use lacquer and water.

五、词汇检测（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

第一节 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

- 33. After a _____ (深思的) silence, she gave the right answer to the teacher's question.
- 34. Hard work is the key to _____ (成功) in all subjects.
- 35. Our teacher often uses games to help us learn _____ (语法) easily.
- 36. The university has a responsibility to _____ (提供) the highest quality education.

37. —Mom, why do things sometimes go wrong even when I try my best?
—Dear, let it go. Life is full of ups and downs and it is i _____ (不完美的) in some ways.
38. You must read the _____ /ɪn'strʌkʃnz/ before using the new English learning app.
39. I helped him put up some _____ /felvz/ in his bedroom.
40. Lily _____ /ʌn'taɪd/ the gift box happily to see what Lucy brought to her.
41. The teacher said we would have a _____ /'fɜːðə/ discussion about this story next class.
42. Would you prefer it if we spoke in _____ /'dʒɜːmən/?
43. My brother has no s _____ of time. He is always late.
44. After drinking a strong cup of black coffee late in the afternoon, he became s _____ the whole night.
45. My father is busy t _____ an English book into Chinese these days.
46. It is a scientific t _____ that the Earth goes around the Sun.
47. Lily has dreamed of becoming a p _____, so she practices the piano for at least four hours every day.

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

wash away, fall into, relax, with, however

A shower at night may make us feel _____48_____. But morning showers can keep us cleaner, according to Primrose Freestone, a scientist at the University of Leicester in the UK.

This is because our bodies sweat (出汗) during sleep. Fresh sweat does not smell. _____49_____, many bacteria (细菌) living on our skin “eat” sweat and make gases (气体) _____50_____ bad smells. Also, we lose small pieces of dead skin (死皮) during sleep. They can _____51_____ our beds, and dust mites (螨虫) that give us allergies (过敏) feed on them.

Having a shower in the morning _____52_____ the sweat and bacteria. You won't smell as much during the day at school. Remember to wash your bed sheets (床单) every week in water over 60 °C. This helps kill bacteria and dust mites.

六、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, 填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Last September, Ethan and his friends were excited about starting a new school year. Ethan loved adventures and laughed a lot. Lucas was quiet but very smart. Max was good at solving puzzles. Noah used a wheelchair, but he never let it 53 (slow) him down.

One day at school, Ethan 54 (hear) stories about a group of bullies. They picked on others.

It wasn't long before Ethan first met the group. One afternoon, he stayed late 55 (finish) a project. As he was leaving the school, he saw the bullies teasing(戏弄) a younger student. Ethan was scared, 56 he knew he should help. He shouted, "Leave him alone!" The bullies looked 57 (angry) at him, but the younger kid took the chance to get away. Soon, the bullies left.

That evening, Ethan told his parents about the bullies, and they talked to his teachers. Ethan also shared his experience 58 his friends. "We'll stick together," Noah said. The four friends then joined the school's anti-bullying group to spread 59 (kind).

By the end of the year, the bullies stopped 60 (cause) people trouble. The school felt much 61 (safe) because students stood up for each other. On the last day, the friends smiled in celebration. "We did it together," Lucas said.

Ethan learned that courage isn't just being brave alone. It's standing with friends, asking for help and making 62 difference.

七、阅读表达（共 3 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 6 分）

请认真阅读短文，用英语回答短文后的问题。

I showed my Drawing Number One to the grown-ups, and asked them whether the drawing frightened them. But they answered: "Frighten? For a hat?" In fact, my drawing was not a hat. It was a picture of a big snake digesting (消化) an elephant. But since the grown-ups were not able to understand it, I made another drawing: I drew the elephant inside of the big snake, so that the grown-ups could see it clearly. They always need to have things explained. My Drawing Number Two looked like the picture.

The grown-ups' response (回答), this time, was to advise me to lay aside my drawings of the big snake, whether from the inside or the outside, and devote myself instead to geography, history, arithmetic and so on. That is why, at the age of six, I gave up what might have been a magnificent career (职业) as a painter. I had been depressed (使沮丧) by the failure of my Drawing Number One and my Drawing Number Two. Grown-ups never understand anything by themselves, and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them.

So then I chose another job, and learned to fly airplanes. I have flown a little over all parts of the world; and it is true that geography has been very useful to me. At a glance I can distinguish (辨别) China from Arizona. If one gets lost in the night, such knowledge is valuable. In the course of this life I have had lots to do with lots of serious people. I have spent a lot of time with grown-ups. I have seen them intimately, close at hand. And that hasn't much improved my opinion of them.

63. How many pictures did the writer draw in Paragraph 1?

64. When did the writer give up his dream as a painter?

65. What might the writer want grown-ups to learn?

八、书面表达(共 1 题；满分 25 分)

66. 每个人都有自己的朋友，也经常会和朋友交流沟通。有人喜欢和朋友分享自己的快乐，有人愿意和朋友倾诉自己的不开心和烦恼。请以“I like sharing happiness / sadness with my friends”为题，用英语写一篇文章，阐述你更倾向于哪一种，并通过事例来说明你倾向于这一类型的理由。

要求：

1. 字数 100 词左右，结合实际，适当发挥，使行文连贯；
2. 文中不能出现真实学校名称和人名。

I like sharing _____ with my friends

未来参加提招的家长，可以加入交流群

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参考答案

二、完形填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)通读短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

“Mum, we have all got a poem called ‘It’ to learn in forms,” said Tom, “and the one who says it best will get a prize from the teacher. But I don’t think I can learn it.”



“Why not?” said Mrs. Smith.

“It is so long and hard for me. And other boys always laugh at me and call me ‘Slow Tom’,” Tom said ____1____.

“Well, dear, don’t mind what others say,” said Mrs. Smith kindly. “I know that ____2____ you watch it, you will see it will move up to the ____3____ at last. So try to learn it little by little, and never give up. Now, go and look at the snail on the wall.”

At last, the day came. The teacher called up the boys to repeat the ____4____. After five or six boys had tried, it finally came to Tom’s ____5____. When Tom got up, there was a laugh because most of the boys thought he would ____6____. But he did not miss a word. And his heart was full of happiness when the teacher said, “Well done, Tom!” After the rest of the class had tried, the teacher said Tom had done best and he gave him the ____7____.

“And now tell me,” said the teacher, “how you learned the poem so well?”

“Please, sir, it was the snail on the wall that taught me ____8____ to do it,” said Tom. “I saw it climb up the wall little by little. It did not stop for a moment, but went on and on. And I thought I would do the ____9____. So I just learned it little by little, and at last I knew it.”

“Now, boys, let us give a good ____10____ for Tom and the snail on the wall,” said the teacher. And the old house rang with a loud, long cheer. For now we had to say “Slow Tom” had got a prize at last.

- | | | | |
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| 9. A. different | B. same | C. special | D. easy |
| 10. A. example | B. smile | C. lesson | D. cheer |

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

【解析】

【导语】本文讲述了汤姆学习一首诗并最终获得奖励的故事。

【1 题详解】

句意：汤姆伤心地说。

happily 开心地；sadly 伤心地；excitedly 兴奋地；surprisingly 惊讶地。根据“And other boys always laugh at me”可知别人嘲笑汤姆，因此是伤心地说。故选 B。

【2 题详解】

句意：我知道如果你一直观察它，你会看到它最终会爬到顶部。

if 如果；before 在……之前；until 直到；because 因为。根据“you will see it will move up to the...at last”可知此处表示一种假设条件，即如果一直观察，会看到结果，用 if 引导条件状语从句。故选 A。

【3 题详解】

句意：我知道如果你一直观察它，你会看到它最终会爬到顶部。

door 门；corner 角落；ground 地面；top 顶部。根据前文提到让汤姆去看墙上的蜗牛，以及蜗牛爬行的特点可知，这里说蜗牛最终会爬到顶部。故选 D。

【4 题详解】

句意：老师叫男孩们起来跟读这首诗。

rule 规则; poem 诗; news 新闻; plan 计划。根据前文“we have all got a poem called ‘It’ to learn”可知是要跟读这首诗。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

句意: 五六个男孩试过之后, 终于轮到汤姆了。

game 游戏; seat 座位; turn 轮流, 次序; class 班级。one's turn 表示“轮到某人”, 这里说轮到汤姆了。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

句意: 当汤姆站起来时, 一阵笑声传来, 因为大多数男孩认为他会失败。

fail 失败; win 赢; finish 完成; change 改变。根据“there was a laugh”以及大多数男孩对汤姆的看法可知, 他们觉得汤姆会失败。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

句意: 在其余的同学都试过之后, 老师说汤姆做得最好, 然后给了他奖品。

gift 礼物; snail 蜗牛; prize 奖品; chocolate 巧克力。根据前文“the one who says it best will get a prize from the teacher”以及老师说汤姆做得最好可知, 老师给了他奖品。故选 C。

【8 题详解】

句意: “先生, 请听我说, 是墙上的蜗牛教会了我如何做到的,” 汤姆说。

how 如何; what 什么; why 为什么; when 什么时候。根据“how you learned the poem so well”可知这里汤姆回答是蜗牛教会他如何学好的。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

句意: 并且我想我会做同样的事。

different 不同的; same 相同的; special 特别的; easy 容易的。根据“I saw it climb up the wall little by little. It did not stop for a moment, but went on and on.”以及“So I just learned it little by little”可知汤姆看到蜗牛一点一点爬, 自己也是一点一点学, 所以是做同样的事。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

句意: “现在, 孩子们, 让我们为汤姆和墙上的蜗牛热烈欢呼,” 老师说。

example 例子; smile 微笑; lesson 课; cheer 欢呼。根据“And the old house rang with a loud, long cheer.”可知老师让大家为汤姆和蜗牛欢呼。故选 D。

三、阅读理解(共 17 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 34 分)

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

A

Our school is going to add different kinds of labor (劳动) courses. The courses will begin next week and can help you get living skills.

Course 1

This course is to help students develop a healthy eating habit. The biggest fun of this course is that you can experience cooking. Cooking for your family or your friends one day is so cool!

Course 2

If you are interested in paper-cutting or kite-making, here is the chance. Miss Hong will show you how to make them. We should respect and enjoy the beauty of the traditional arts.

Course 3

You may find it tiring and hard to do housework. This course will change the situation. You will learn some useful skills that can help you do cleaning.

Course 4

This course is special because Mr. Green will show you much knowledge out of classrooms. You can plant flowers, vegetables and some trees in the garden.

Attention: If you have any questions, please visit our school's website to know more about the labor courses.

11. What may be used in Course 2?

A.



B.



C.



D.



12. What can students learn in Course 4?

A. How to make delicious food.

B. How to do housework quickly.

C. Knowledge about planting in the garden. D. Skills of traditional arts like paper-cutting.

13. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To tell students about the new labor courses.
B. To encourage students to take part in more outdoor activities.
C. To introduce the teachers who will teach the labor courses.
D. To tell students the traditional art is very important.

【答案】11. D 12. C 13. A

【解析】

【导语】本文讲述了学校即将开设的不同类型的劳动课程。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 Course 2 中的描述“If you are interested in paper-cutting or kite-making, here is the chance. Miss Hong will show you how to make them.”可知，课程 2 涉及剪纸和风筝制作，因此可能会用到纸和剪刀等工具。故选 D。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“This course is special because Mr. Green will show you much knowledge out of classrooms. You can plant flowers, vegetables and some trees in the garden.”可知，学生在课程 4 中可以学习到在花园里种植花卉、蔬菜和树木的知识。对比选项，“Knowledge about planting in the garden.”（关于在花园里种植的知识）符合题意。故选 C。

【13 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章开头“Our school is going to add different kinds of labor (劳动) courses. The courses will begin next week and can help you get living skills.”以及后文对四个课程的详细介绍，可知文章的目的是告诉学生关于新的劳动课程的信息。对比选项，“To tell students about the new labor courses.”（告诉学生关于新的劳动课程）符合题意。故选 A。

B

Do you have true friends? Do you want to know better between you and your friends? There are three different kinds of friends: “pest friends”, “guest friends”, and “best friends”.

The first kind of friends is simply acquaintances (熟人), and all you usually know about them is their names. You may meet this kind of friend at school, at work, or on the bus, but you don't miss them when they're not around. When this kind of friend does something bad, you don't tell them.

That is why they are called “pest friends”.

The second kind of friend could also be called “guest friends”. They are closer than acquaintances, but not as close as true friends. You know their names, a little of what they like or dislike, and a little of their family histories; you usually have a few things in common, but you don't talk about anything deep, such as your wishes or fears (害怕), and they don't open up to you how they really feel.

The last kind of friend, the “best friend”, is the one you know the deepest. You're like family, and know everything about each other. You have no problem staying at each other's houses, and you share your deepest feelings and thoughts. They will correct you when you're wrong, and though they may not be perfect, they at least will always care about you, and hardly ever do anything bad to hurt you.

We all have our pest, guest, and best friends. We should value all friendships and remember, **all best friends start out as just acquaintances.**

14. How does the passage start?

- A. By telling stories. B. By asking questions. C. By listing numbers. D. By giving examples.

15. What can we know about good friends from the passage?

- A. We know everything about them, including their family history. B. They are closer than acquaintances.
C. We only know their names and nothing else. D. They will correct us when we're wrong.

16. Why aren't acquaintances true friends according to the passage?

- A. Because you don't share your real feelings with them. B. Because you have nothing in common with them.
C. Because you don't know their names. D. Because you only meet them at school.

17. What does the underlined sentence “Some best friends start out as acquaintances” mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Most acquaintances can quickly become best friends.
B. Best friends are the same as acquaintances.
C. We should treat acquaintances worse than best friends.
D. Friendships can develop from acquaintances to best friends.

18. What might be the best title of the passage?

- A. How to make best friends easily B. Why friends are very important
C. Different kinds of friends in our lives D. The history of friendships around the world

【答案】14. B 15. D 16. A 17. D 18. C

【解析】

【导语】本文主要介绍了三种不同的朋友的特点。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “Do you have true friends? Do you want to know better between you and your friends?” 可知，作者通过提出问题来展开文章。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “The last kind of friend, the ‘best friend’, ... They will correct you when you’re wrong” 可知，好朋友会在你犯错时纠正你。故选 D。

【16 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “The first kind of friends is simply acquaintances (熟人)... you don’t talk about anything deep, such as your wishes or fears (害怕), and they don’t open up to you how they really feel.” 可知，熟人不是真正的朋友，因为你不会和他们分享真实的感受。故选 A。

【17 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据 “We should value all friendships and remember, all best friends start out as just acquaintances.” 可知，这句话意为友谊可以从熟人发展为最好的朋友。故选 D。

【18 题详解】

最佳标题题。根据 “There are three different kinds of friends: ‘pest friends’, ‘guest friends’, and ‘best friends’.” 及通读全文可知，文章主要介绍了生活中三种不同类型的朋友。故选 C。

C

Small and cute Welsh corgis (威尔士柯基犬), widely known for being loved by the British royal family (王室), are in fact a breed (品种) of fast runners. That’s what 120 teams from all over Europe showed at the Corgi Race (比赛). The event brought together many cute corgis and their owners from countries like Poland, Denmark, Austria, and Italy.

Thousands of people came together to watch the races. There were different kinds of races: a single-dog sprint (短跑), a “loudest bark” competition, a costume contest (时装比赛), and a team race.

“This brings much happiness to our family,” said Janina Stoniciene, who came to the race with her three grandchildren. The children said they loved the costume contest because dogs were dressed in eye-catching clothing like Batman, a princess or a plane.

A corgi named Amigo won the costume contest. He wore a piece of factory clothing with two small chimneys (烟囱) with the words “Fur Factory” on it. He looked very happy when he won.

Another called Mango was the winner of the single-dog sprint race. “This is Mango, and we are taking part in the Corgi Race for the second time”, said Ignas Klimika, the owner of Mango. “Last year, we didn’t finish the race well though we had daily training. This year, we decided to join just for fun—no training, just to enjoy the race.” he said. But this year, Mango won the racing competition. “He knows what he did and he’s really proud of himself,” said Ignas, who is planning for the race in 2026.

19. Why are Welsh corgis famous?

- A. Because they run fastest in Europe.
- B. Because they are smarter than most dog breeds.
- C. Because the British royal family love them.
- D. Because they can bring much fun to the elderly.

20. What competitions were mentioned in the passage?

- ① a single-dog sprint
- ② a 100-meter swimming race
- ③ a picture puzzle
- ④ a team race
- ⑤ a “loudest bark” competition
- ⑥ a costume contest

A. ①②④⑤

B. ②③④⑥

C. ②④⑤⑥

D. ①④⑤⑥

21. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Amigo won the single-dog sprint race.
- B. Janina Stoniciene came to the race with her three grandchildren.
- C. Amigo was dressed in clothing like a plane.
- D. Janina Stoniciene’s grandchildren like dressing the corgis.

22. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Ignas was more relaxed about the race this year.
B. Ignas was happy with the result last year.
C. Ignas hoped Mango would win the race this year.
D. Ignas won't join the race next year.

【答案】19. C 20. D 21. B 22. A

【解析】

【导语】本文主要介绍了威尔士柯基犬因受英国王室喜爱而闻名，还讲述了欧洲举办的柯基犬比赛，包括不同类型的赛事以及参赛柯基和主人的故事。

【19 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Small and cute Welsh corgis (威尔士柯基犬), widely known for being loved by the British royal family (王室)”可知，威尔士柯基犬因受英国王室喜爱而闻名。故选 C。

【20 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“‘There were different kinds of races: a single-dog sprint (短跑), a ‘loudest bark’ competition, a costume contest (时装比赛), and a team race.’”可知，文中提到的比赛有单犬短跑、“最响亮叫声”比赛、时装比赛和团队赛，对应①④⑤⑥。故选 D。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“‘This brings much happiness to our family,’ said Janina Stoniciene, who came to the race with her three grandchildren.”可知，Janina Stoniciene 和她的三个孙子一起来看比赛。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“‘This year, we decided to join just for fun—no training, just to enjoy the race.’”可推断，Ignas 今年对比赛更放松。故选 A。

D

I am an English teacher. I really don't like that class “Talk about your family”. The students say, “There are five people in my family. My mother, my father...” It sounds like that all families are the same.

Our families are one and only. All have their stories, jokes and so on. They're the place where our personalities were made.

We know our families so well that we even think they're boring. Not at all. Families are the most special things. If you dig (挖掘) enough into them, you will get everything for a great book.

My mother started making our family tree (家谱) years ago, not expecting (期待) to get far. However, what happened to the records and visiting libraries, she got back 300 years. She found some old stories. Reading the old big family farm: Where did the family fortune (财富) go in the 1870s?

I'm the traveler in my family, and I love travelling. I always think I got it from a great-grandfather. My two favorite family heirlooms (传家宝) are a photo of him on a horse and a postcard from China. If you look at your family, you open a window to the past.

When my mother, still putting the family tree together, asked me for a few names from my Russian wife's family, my wife got on the phone to check a name or two. But she spent an hour talking with her mother. So you can see that some people start talking about their family stories and they might never stop exploring (探索).

To go back to that English class, let's look at some interesting ways to talk about families. English is rich in idioms (习语) to talk about family life. The black sheep of the family is someone who brings family trouble. If you're true to your family, you can say “blood (血) is thicker than water”. “Who wears the trousers in your family?” means “Who's the head of your family?”. And stories behind them are what I want to hear.

23. What does the writer think of the class “Talk about your family” at first?

- A. Interesting. B. Boring. C. Special. D. Useful.

24. What does “it” refer to in paragraph 5?

- A. His family tree. B. His family heirlooms.
C. His love for travelling. D. His family stories.

25. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The writer doesn't really like his teaching job in Russia.
B. The writer wants to make a great book for his family.
C. The writer's mother visited libraries to get the family heirlooms.
D. The writer's wife is very interested in the family stories.

26. Amy decides almost everything in the family, so which of the following can describe her?

- A. She is the dark horse of the family. B. She is the black sheep of the family.
C. She wears the trousers in the family. D. Her blood is thicker than water.

27. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. Each family has special stories and we should explore them.
B. Every family in Russia is the same with five people.
C. English idioms about family are useful in English class.
D. It's interesting but hard to make a family tree.

【答案】23. B 24. C 25. D 26. C 27. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述作者作为英语老师，起初觉得“谈论家庭”的课堂很枯燥，但实际上每个家庭都有独特的故事、历史。作者通过母亲整理家谱追溯 300 年家族史、自己对家族旅行基因的溯源、妻子与家人聊家族故事等例子，说明家庭是特别的，还介绍了英语中关于家庭的习语，强调每个家庭都有值得探索的独特故事。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“I really don't like that class 'Talk about your family.' The students say... It sounds like all families are the same.”可知，作者最初觉得这个课堂很“无聊”，因为学生内容重复，所以选项 B“枯燥的”符合题意。故选 B。

【24 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据“I'm the traveler in my family, and I love travelling. I always think I got it from a great-grandfather.”，这里“it”指代前句的“love for travelling”（对旅行的热爱）。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“When my mother... my wife got on the phone... she spent an hour talking with her mother.”可推知，妻子对家族故事很感兴趣，选项 D“作者的妻子对家族故事非常感兴趣”符合题意。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“‘Who wears the trousers in your family?’ means ‘Who's the head of your family?’”可知，这个习语指“家庭的主导者”。Amy 决定家里几乎所有事，对应“wear the trousers”。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述作者作为英语老师，起初觉得“谈论家庭”的课堂很枯燥（因为学生表述千篇一律），但实际上每个家庭都有独特的故事、历史，选项 A“每个家庭都有独特故事，值得探索”，符合全文主旨。故选 A。

四、信息还原（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Chinese lacquer fans (漆扇) have a very long history. The artist draws pictures on the fans with special paint. And they often tell old Chinese stories. ____28____. Many young people think they are both beautiful and interesting.

Lacquer is a natural paint that comes from trees. ____29____ Later, they started to use it to make beautiful fans.

These fans are usually made of bamboo or wood. People paint pretty pictures on them, like mountains, flowers, birds, and sometimes people. ____30____ Even today, some skilled workers still make fans in the old ways to keep this traditional art.

Now, many young people have started to love making lacquer fans. ____31____ The ways are easy: first, they choose colors, then drop the lacquer in water, turn it, put the fan in the water, and finally take it out. As a result, you can get a special fan every time.

Making lacquer fans is not only fun but also meaningful. ____32____ This old art form is becoming new again in the hands of young Chinese.

- A. It helps young people learn about Chinese culture and history.
B. Chinese lacquer fans were beautiful and practical (实用的) works of art in ancient China.
C. These years, Chinese lacquer fans became popular again.
D. At first, people used it to cover wooden things to keep them safe from water and insects (昆虫).
E. The fans were popular among nobles (贵族) because they were beautiful and useful in summer.
F. This makes each fan look special and different.
G. Instead of using paintbrushes, they use lacquer and water.

【答案】28. C 29. D 30. F 31. G 32. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了中国漆扇的历史、制作材料与工艺，以及它在当下的复兴：漆扇历史悠久，以天然漆和竹木为材料，兼具美观与实用；如年轻人用新方法制作漆扇，让这一传统艺术重新流行起来。

【28 题详解】

根据前句“And they often tell old Chinese stories.漆扇常讲述中国古老故事”和后句“Many young people think they are both beautiful and interesting.年轻人觉得它们既美又有趣”可知，C 选项“这些年来，中国漆扇再次流行起来”承接上下文，衔接自然。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

根据前句“Lacquer is a natural paint that comes from trees.漆是来自树木的天然颜料”和后句“Later, they started to use it to make beautiful fans.后来人们用它做扇子”可知，D 选项“起初，人们用它覆盖木制品以防防水防虫”说明漆的早期用途，衔接“后来用于做扇子”的逻辑。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

根据前句“People paint pretty pictures on them, like mountains, flowers, birds, and sometimes people.人们在扇子上画山水、花鸟等图案”，F 选项“这使得每个粉丝看起来都特别且与众不同”补充了漆扇的受欢迎群体及原因，符合语境。故选 F。

【31 题详解】

根据前句“Now, many young people have started to love making lacquer fans.年轻人开始喜欢制作漆扇”和后句“The ways are easy: first, they choose colors, then drop the lacquer in water, turn it, put the fan in the water, and finally take it out.方法很简单：他们选择颜色，然后将漆滴入水中，转动，把扇子放入水中，最后取出。”可知，G 选项“他们不用画笔，而是用漆和水”对应后文的新制作方法，衔接紧密。故选 G。

【32 题详解】

根据前句“Making lacquer fans is not only fun but also meaningful.制作漆扇既有趣又有意义”可知，A 选项“它帮助年轻人了解中国文化和历史”解释了“有意义”的具体体现，且呼应后文“This old art form is becoming new again in the hands of young Chinese.这一古老艺术在年轻人手中重获新生”。故选 A。

五、词汇检测（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

第一节 根据下列句子所给的汉语注释、音标和首字母，根据上下文语境，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。

33. After a _____ (深思的) silence, she gave the right answer to the teacher's question.

【答案】thoughtful

【解析】

【详解】句意：经过深思熟虑的沉默，她对老师的问题给出了正确的答案。根据“After a...silence”及汉语提示词可知，空处应用形容词作定语，修饰后面的名词“silence”，thoughtful“深思的”。故填 thoughtful。

34. Hard work is the key to _____ (成功) in all subjects.

【答案】succeeding

【解析】

【详解】句意：努力学习是所有科目成功的关键。根据“Hard work is the key to...in all subjects.”及汉语提示词可知，the key to“……的关键”，固定用法，其中 to 为介词，后接动名词，succeed“成功”，动词，动名词为 succeeding。故填 succeeding。

35. Our teacher often uses games to help us learn _____ (语法) easily.

【答案】grammar

【解析】

【详解】句意：我们的老师经常用游戏帮助我们轻松学习语法。根据汉语提示可知，grammar“语法”，不可数名词。故填 grammar。

36. The university has a responsibility to _____ (提供) the highest quality education.

【答案】provide

【解析】

【详解】句意：这所大学有责任提供最高质量的教育。provide“提供”，动词，have a responsibility to do sth.是固定用法，意为“有责任做某事”，所以此处用动词原形。故填 provide。

37. —Mom, why do things sometimes go wrong even when I try my best?

—Dear, let it go. Life is full of ups and downs and it is i _____ (不完美的) in some ways.

【答案】imperfect

【解析】

【详解】句意：——妈妈，为什么有时候即使我尽力了，事情还是会出错？——亲爱的，顺其自然吧。生活充满了起起落落，在某些方面是不完美的。根据句意和首字母以及括号内提示词可知，形容词 imperfect 符合语境，在此处作表语。故填 imperfect。

38. You must read the _____ /ɪn'strʌkʃnz/ before using the new English learning app.

【答案】instructions

【解析】

【详解】句意：在使用新的英语学习应用程序之前，你必须阅读说明。根据音标可知，对应的单词是复数名词 instructions“说明，指南”。故填 instructions。

39. I helped him put up some _____ /ʃelvz/ in his bedroom.

【答案】shelves

【解析】

【详解】句意：我帮他在卧室里装了几个架子。根据音标可知，shelves“架子”。故填 shelves。

40. Lily _____ /ʌn'taɪd/ the gift box happily to see what Lucy brought to her.

【答案】untied

【解析】

【详解】句意：莉莉高兴地解开礼物盒，想看看露西给她带来了什么。根据音标可知，untied“解开”，动词作谓语。故填 untied。

41. The teacher said we would have a _____ /'fɜːðə/ discussion about this story next class.

【答案】further

【解析】

【详解】句意：老师说我们下节课将就此故事进行进一步的讨论。根据题意和音标提示可知，/'fɜːðə/英文拼写为 further“进一步的”，形容词修饰名词 discussion。故填 further。

42. Would you prefer it if we spoke in _____ /'dʒɜːmən/?

【答案】German

【解析】

【详解】句意：如果我们用德语交谈，你更愿意吗？根据音标可知，German“德语”，in German“用德语”。故填 German。

43. My brother has no s _____ of time. He is always late.

【答案】sense

【解析】

【详解】句意：我哥哥没有时间观念。他总是迟到。根据后句“He is always late.”及首字母提示可知，此处应该是指“时间观念”，sense“观念、意识”，符合语境。故填 sense。

44. After drinking a strong cup of black coffee late in the afternoon, he became s _____ the whole night.

【答案】sleepless

【解析】

【详解】句意：下午晚些时候喝了一杯浓黑咖啡后，他一整晚都失眠了。根据“After drinking a strong cup of black coffee late in the afternoon”及首字母和常识可知，晚上喝咖啡会导致失眠，sleepless“失眠的、无眠的”，形容词，在句中作系动词“became”的表语，符合语境。故填 sleepless。

45. My father is busy t _____ an English book into Chinese these days.

【答案】translating

【解析】

【详解】句意：我爸爸这些天正忙着把一本英语书翻译成中文。根据首字母提示及“an English book into Chinese”可知，此处指“翻译”，translate“翻译”，符合句意；“be busy doing sth”为固定搭配，故用动词形式 translating。故填 translating。

46. It is a scientific t _____ that the Earth goes around the Sun.

【答案】truth

【解析】

【详解】句意：地球绕着太阳转，这是科学真理。根据“It is a scientific...that the Earth goes around the Sun.”及首字母提示可知，此处表达这是科学真理，scientific“科学的”，形容词，后接名词，truth“事实，真理”，名词。故填 truth。

47. Lily has dreamed of becoming a p _____, so she practices the piano for at least four hours every day.

【答案】pianist

【解析】

【详解】句意：莉莉梦想成为一名钢琴家，所以她每天至少练习四个小时钢琴。根据首字母提示和“practices the piano”可知，此处表示“钢琴家”，“钢琴家”的英文表达是 pianist，前面有 a 修饰，用单

数形式。故填 pianist。

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

wash away, fall into, relax, with, however

A shower at night may make us feel ____48____. But morning showers can keep us cleaner, according to Primrose Freestone, a scientist at the University of Leicester in the UK.

This is because our bodies sweat (出汗) during sleep. Fresh sweat does not smell. ____49____, many bacteria (细菌) living on our skin “eat” sweat and make gases (气体) ____50____ bad smells. Also, we lose small pieces of dead skin (死皮) during sleep. They can ____51____ our beds, and dust mites (螨虫) that give us allergies (过敏) feed on them.

Having a shower in the morning ____52____ the sweat and bacteria. You won’t smell as much during the day at school. Remember to wash your bed sheets (床单) every week in water over 60 °C. This helps kill bacteria and dust mites.

【答案】48. relaxed

49. However

50. with 51. fall into

52. washes away

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讨论了早晨洗澡比晚上洗澡更有利于保持清洁的原因，包括冲走汗液、细菌和死皮，并建议定期清洗床单以杀灭细菌和螨虫。

【48 题详解】

句意：晚上淋浴可以让我们感到放松。根据“A shower at night may make us feel...”及备选词可知，空处应用修饰人的形容词作宾语补足语，relaxed“放松的”，形容词。故填 relaxed。

【49 题详解】

句意：然而，许多生活在我们皮肤上的细菌会“吃掉”汗液，并产生难闻的气体。根据“Fresh sweat does not smell...many bacteria living on our skin “eat” sweat and make gases...bad smells.”及备选词可知，前文提到新鲜的汗水没有味道，下文转折表达细菌会让它产生味道，应用副词修饰整个句子，并且位于句首，首字母应大写，However“然而”，副词，表转折含义。故填 However。

【50 题详解】

句意：然而，许多生活在我们皮肤上的细菌会“吃掉”汗液，并产生难闻的气体。根据“...many bacteria living on our skin “eat” sweat and make gases...bad smells.”及备选词可知，此处指产生带有坏味道的气体，with“伴随”，介词。故填 with。

【51 题详解】

句意：它们会掉到我们的床上，让我们过敏的尘螨以它们为食。根据“They can...our beds, and dust mites that give us allergies feed on them.”及备选词可知，此处指死皮会掉落到床上，情态动词 can 后接动词原形，fall into“掉落”，动词短语。故填 fall into。

【52 题详解】

句意：早上淋浴可以冲走汗水和细菌。根据“Having a shower in the morning...the sweat and bacteria.”及备选词可知，此处指早上淋浴可以冲走汗水和细菌，句子时态为一般现在时，主语“Having a shower in the morning”为动名词，谓语动词应用三单形式，wash away“冲走”，动词短语，三单形式为 washes away。故填 washes away。

六、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，填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Last September, Ethan and his friends were excited about starting a new school year. Ethan loved adventures and laughed a lot. Lucas was quiet but very smart. Max was good at solving puzzles. Noah used a wheelchair, but he never let it ____53____ (slow) him down.

One day at school, Ethan ____54____ (hear) stories about a group of bullies. They picked on others.

It wasn’t long before Ethan first met the group. One afternoon, he stayed late ____55____ (finish) a project. As he was leaving the school, he saw the bullies teasing(戏弄) a younger student. Ethan was scared, ____56____ he knew he should help. He shouted, “Leave him alone!” The bullies looked ____57____ (angry) at him, but the younger kid took the chance to get away. Soon, the bullies left.

That evening, Ethan told his parents about the bullies, and they talked to his teachers. Ethan also shared his

experience 58 his friends. “We’ll stick together,” Noah said. The four friends then joined the school’s anti-bullying group to spread 59 (kind).

By the end of the year, the bullies stopped 60 (cause) people trouble. The school felt much 61 (safe) because students stood up for each other. On the last day, the friends smiled in celebration. “We did it together,” Lucas said.

Ethan learned that courage isn’t just being brave alone. It’s standing with friends, asking for help and making 62 difference.

【答案】53. slow

54. heard 55. to finish

56. but 57. angrily

58. with 59. kindness

60. causing

61. safer 62. a

【解析】

【导语】本文讲述了伊桑和朋友们团结起来反对校园欺凌，最终让恶霸停止捣乱、让学校更安全的故事。

【53 题详解】

句意：诺亚使用轮椅，但他从不允许轮椅减慢他的速度。let sb./sth. do sth.意为“允许某人 / 某物做某事”，固定用法，此处需用动词原形，故填 slow。

【54 题详解】

句意：一天在学校，伊桑听到了关于一群恶霸的故事。根据上下文语境可知，本句时态为一般过去时，hear 的过去式为 heard，故填 heard。

【55 题详解】

句意：一天下午，他留下来很晚完成一个项目。此处用动词不定式作目的状语，表示“留下来很晚”的目的是“完成项目”，故填 to finish。

【56 题详解】

句意：伊桑很害怕，但他知道他应该帮忙。前句“Ethan was scared”与后句“he knew he should help”为转折关系，but “但是”，符合语境。故填 but。

【57 题详解】

句意：恶霸们愤怒地看着他，但那个小男孩趁机逃走了。此处需用副词修饰动词“looked”，angry 的副词形式为 angrily，意为“愤怒地”，符合语境。故填 angrily。

【58 题详解】

句意：伊桑也和他的朋友们分享了他的经历。share sth. with sb.意为“和某人分享某物”，固定搭配，故填 with。

【59 题详解】

句意：这四个朋友随后加入了学校的反欺凌小组来传播善意。根据空前的“spread”可知，此处需用名词作宾语，kind 的名词形式为 kindness，意为“善意”，符合语境。故填 kindness。

【60 题详解】

句意：到年底时，恶霸们不再给人们制造麻烦了。stop doing sth.意为“停止做某事”，固定搭配，cause 的动名词形式为 causing，意为“制造”，符合语境。故填 causing。

【61 题详解】

句意：学校感觉安全多了，因为学生们互相支持。根据“much”可知，此处应用比较级，safe 的比较级为 safer，意为“更安全的”，符合语境。故填 safer。

【62 题详解】

句意：它是和朋友们站在一起，寻求帮助并产生影响。make a difference 意为“产生影响、有作用”，固定短语，故填 a。

七、阅读表达（共 3 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 6 分）

请认真阅读短文，用英语回答短文后的问题。

I showed my Drawing Number One to the grown-ups, and asked them whether the drawing frightened them. But they answered: “Frighten? For a hat?” In fact, my drawing was not a hat. It was a picture of a big snake digesting (消化) an elephant. But since the grown-ups were not able to understand it, I made another drawing: I drew the elephant inside of the big snake, so that the grown-ups could see it clearly. They always need to have things explained. My Drawing Number Two looked like the picture.

The grown-ups' response (回答), this time, was to advise me to lay aside my drawings of the big snake, whether from the inside or the outside, and devote myself instead to geography, history, arithmetic and so on. That is why, at the age of six, I gave up what might have been a magnificent career (职业) as a painter. I had been depressed (使沮丧) by the failure of my Drawing Number One and my Drawing Number Two. Grown-ups never understand anything by themselves, and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them.

So then I chose another job, and learned to fly airplanes. I have flown a little over all parts of the world; and it is true that geography has been very useful to me. At a glance I can distinguish (辨别) China from Arizona. If one gets lost in the night, such knowledge is valuable. In the course of this life I have had lots to do with lots of serious people. I have spent a lot of time with grown-ups. I have seen them intimately, close at hand. And that hasn't much improved my opinion of them.

63. How many pictures did the writer draw in Paragraph 1?

64. When did the writer give up his dream as a painter?

65. What might the writer want grown-ups to learn?

【答案】63. Two.

64. At the age of six.

65. Grown-ups should try to understand things by themselves instead of always asking children to explain.

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，节选自《小王子》，主要讲述了作者小时候因大人无法理解他的画作而放弃绘画梦想的经历。

【63 题详解】

根据“I made another drawing”可知，作者在段落中画了两幅画：第一幅画和第二幅画。故填 Two.

【64 题详解】

根据“That is why, at the age of six, I gave up what might have been a magnificent career as a painter”可知，作者在六岁时放弃了成为画家的梦想。故填 At the age of six.

【65 题详解】

根据“Grown-ups never understand anything by themselves, and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them”可知，作者希望大人能自己理解事物，而不是总让孩子解释。故填 Grown-ups should try to understand things by themselves instead of always asking children to explain.

八、书面表达(共 1 题；满分 25 分)

66. 每个人都有自己的朋友，也经常会和朋友交流沟通。有人喜欢和朋友分享自己的快乐，有人愿意和朋友倾诉自己的不开心和烦恼。请以“I like sharing happiness / sadness with my friends”为题，用英语写一篇文章，阐述你更倾向于哪一种，并通过事例来说明你倾向于这一类型的理由。

要求：

1. 字数 100 词左右，结合实际，适当发挥，使行文连贯；
2. 文中不能出现真实学校名称和人名。

I like sharing _____ with my friends

【答案】

例文：

I like sharing **happiness** with my friends

When I feel happy, sharing it with friends is my first choice. Their cheers always make my joy even more wonderful.

For example, last month I got a high score in my English exam. I rushed to tell my best friend right after class. She clapped her hands, laughed brightly and said, “You really deserve it! Let's treat ourselves to ice cream

this weekend!” Her joy made me even happier immediately.

Sharing happiness strengthens our friendship. It creates positive memories and makes both of us feel warm. I believe happiness grows when we share it with others.

【解析】

【详解】[总体分析]

①题材：本文是一篇话题作文；

②时态：主要为“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要点，注意行文连贯、逻辑清晰、无拼写和语法错误。

[写作步骤]

第一步，明确选择——开篇直接表明倾向（如分享快乐）；

第二步，举例说明——用具体事例（如考试取得好成绩）展示分享的过程和结果；

第三步，总结观点——强调分享快乐对友谊的积极影响。

[亮点词汇]

①high score 高分

②rush to do sth 急忙去做某事

③positive memories 积极的回忆

[高分句型]

①When I feel happy, sharing it with friends is my first choice. (when 引导的时间状语从句)

②I believe happiness grows when we share it with others. (宾语从句)