

经四川省中小学教辅材料评议委员会

——**评议推荐**——



根据《义务教育英语课程标准（2022年版）》编写

- ★ 四川省重点中学一线骨干教师联合编写
- ★ 本书依据《儿童青少年学习用品近视防控卫生要求》（GB 40070-2021）制作

中考解读
英语
主编 杜玉梅

科学备考

- ◆ 校本教程
- ◆ 讲练结合
- ◆ 三轮备考

课标解读

- ◆ 最新课标
- ◆ 考点剖析
- ◆ 透视规律

中考预测

- ◆ 常考提示
- ◆ 动态考讯
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中考解读

英语

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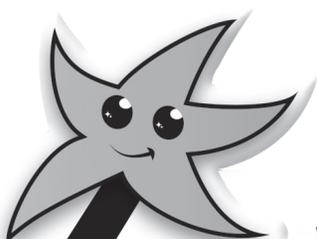
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编写说明

《中考解读 英语》由一线优秀名师编写，严格依据《义务教育英语课程标准（2022年版）》，紧扣中考考试要求，难度适中，内容丰富，创新性强，适用于广大中考师生进行中考复习。

根据考生对英语知识掌握的特点，《中考解读 英语》由正文（语法突破、主题突破、专题突破、中考英语词汇练习）和参考答案组成。具体内容安排如下：

一、正文

1. 语法突破

语法突破包括中考考试要求的全部语法项目，共13节，每一节分为：考点解读（表格梳理、易错点突破、学练结合）、中考链接（近年各地中考真题精选）、模拟突破（语篇题，原创为主，考点精准）。

2. 主题突破

主题突破按三大主题范畴将新课标29个子主题整合为10个子主题，每个子主题包括完形填空、选择型阅读理解、短文填空（选词填空）、补全短文（阅读填空）、完成图表、任务型阅读（回答问题）以及书面表达（附写作指导）。

3. 专题突破

专题突破包括完形填空、选择型阅读理解、短文填空（选词填空）、补全短文（阅读填空）、完成图表、任务型阅读（回答问题）、书面表达七个部分。每个部分包括：题型解读（题型特点介绍）、解题指导（方法总结）、真题实练（近三年中考真题）、模拟突破（题材丰富、定位准确）。另附第八部分为新题型专练（选短语填空），帮助考生了解中考新题型特点及改革方向。

4. 中考英语词汇练习

精选各地中考真题以及名校模拟试题，巩固中考必备单词及短语。

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我们谨以此书献给广大奋斗在中考一线的师生，相信通过此书的使用，你们在中考中定能取得优异的成绩！

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第一部分

语法突破

第一节 名词

K 考点解读

新课程标准中，名词的考查包括：可数名词及其单、复数，不可数名词，专有名词和名词所有格。中考对名词的考查主要集中在语义辨析上，如固定搭配中名词的正确运用，在具体语境中义近、形近名词的用法区别。高频名词的一词多义，名词的数和所有格也是中考的重点。

一、名词的数

1. 可数名词复数的规则变化

规则	例子		
(1) 一般情况在词尾加-s	German — <u>Germans</u>	habit — <u>habits</u>	month — <u>months</u>
(2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词，后面加-es	class — <u>classes</u> dish — <u>dishes</u>	box — <u>boxes</u> wish — <u>wishes</u>	watch — <u>watches</u> church — <u>churches</u>
(3) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词，变 f 或 fe 为 v，再加-es	leaf — <u>leaves</u> life — <u>lives</u>	thief — <u>thieves</u> shelf — <u>shelves</u>	knife — <u>knives</u> wife — <u>wives</u>
(4) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词，变 y 为 i，再加-es	party — <u>parties</u> dictionary — <u>dictionaries</u>	family — <u>families</u> hobby — <u>hobbies</u>	story — <u>stories</u> baby — <u>babies</u>
(5) 以元音字母加 y 结尾的词，在词尾加-s	toy — <u>toys</u>	boy — <u>boys</u>	day — <u>days</u>
(6) 以辅音字母加 o 结尾的词，表示有生命的词加-es；表示无生命的词加-s	hero — <u>heroes</u> piano — <u>pianos</u>	potato — <u>potatoes</u> kilo — <u>kilos</u>	tomato — <u>tomatoes</u> photo — <u>photos</u>

2. 可数名词复数的不规则变化

规则	例子	
(1) 不规则变化	man — <u>men</u> mouse — <u>mice</u> policeman — <u>policemen</u>	child — <u>children</u> foot — <u>feet</u> woman teacher — <u>women teachers</u>

(续表)

规则	例子
(2) 单复数同形名词	绵羊 <u>sheep</u> 鱼 <u>fish</u> (<u>fishes</u> 表示不同种类的鱼) 鹿 <u>deer</u> 中国人 <u>Chinese</u> 日本人 <u>Japanese</u>
(3) 通常以复数形式出现的名词	裤子 <u>trousers</u> 眼镜 <u>glasses</u> 手套 <u>gloves</u> 鞋子 <u>shoes</u> 短袜 <u>socks</u> 衣服 <u>clothes</u>
(4) 集体名词	家庭 <u>family</u> 班级 <u>class</u> 团队 <u>team</u> 人们 <u>people</u> 警方 <u>police</u>

二、名词的量

用法	例子
1. many/few/a few/several/a number of + 复数可数名词	(1) 树上结了很多苹果。 There are <u>many/a number of apples</u> on the tree. (2) 我只有几个好朋友。I have <u>only a few/several good friends</u> .
2. much/little/a little/a bit of/a large amount of/a great deal of+不可数名词	(1) 广东春天雨水充足。 There is <u>much/a large amount of/a great deal of rain</u> in spring in Guangdong. (2) 冰箱里还有点食物。 There is <u>a little/a bit of food</u> in the fridge.
3. some/any/a lot of/lots of/plenty of/enough+复数可数名词或不可数名词	(1) 桌子上没有任何书。There aren't <u>any books</u> on the desk. (2) 他没有给我提很多关于如何学英语的建议。 He didn't give me <u>much/a lot of/lots of/plenty of advice</u> on how to learn English.
4. 借助单位词表示一定的数量。结构为“数词/冠词+单位词+of+...”	(1) 一块蛋糕 <u>a piece of cake</u> (2) 三双筷子 <u>three pairs of chopsticks</u> (3) 四千克棉花 <u>four kilos of cotton</u>

三、名词所有格

名词所有格分为两种，一是有生命的名词所有格，在名词词尾加 's 构成；二是无生命的名词所有格，由介词 of 加名词构成。

1. 's 所有格的构成

构成方式	例子
(1) 一般情况下在名词后面加 's	迈克的汽车 <u>Mike's car(s)</u> 母亲节 <u>Mother's Day</u>
(2) 复数名词	以 s 结尾，在词尾只加 ' 教师节 <u>Teachers' Day</u> 护士节 <u>Nurses' Day</u> 三个小时的步行 <u>three hours' walk</u>
	不以 s 结尾，在词尾加 's 儿童节 <u>Children's Day</u> 妇女节 <u>Women's Day</u>

(续表)

构成方式	例子
(3) 表示“在某人家”“在店铺”“在诊所”的所有格后名词省略	在怀特先生家 at Mr. White's 在诊所 at the doctor's
(4) 表示各自的所有关系时, 每个名词词尾均须加 's	莉莉和露西各自的房间 Lily's and Lucy's rooms 日本和美国各自的问题 Japan's and America's problems
(5) 表示共有关系时, 只在最后一个名词词尾加 's	莉莉和露西共有的房间 Lily and Lucy's room 军军和雷雷(兄弟)的父亲 Junjun and Leilei's father

2. 's 所有格的特殊用法

(1) 表示时间或距离

今天的报纸 **today's newspaper** 一公里的旅程 **a kilometer's journey**

(2) 表示集体、国家、团体等无生命的名词

世界的人口 **the world's population** 中国的航天员 **China's astronaut(s)**

3. of 所有格的用法 (用于无生命的事物)

(1) 一张我们教室的照片 **a photo/picture of our classroom**(2) 一张中国地图 **a map of China**

4. 双重所有格 (of+'s 所有格/名词性物主代词)

(1) 我父亲的一个朋友 **a friend of my father's**(2) 我的一个老师 **a teacher of mine**

四、易错点突破

1. 专有名词的首字母必须大写, 但其中的虚词, 如冠词 (a, an 和 the)、介词 (at, in, on) 等的首字母一般不大写。如: the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom

2. 抽象名词是不可数名词, 但在一些短语或句子中可以作可数名词。

如: have a rest 休息 catch a cold 感冒 have a good time 玩得开心

3. 集体名词 people (人们), police (警察) 通常用作复数, 因此不能说 a people, a police, 但可以说 a person (一个人), a policeman (一个男警察)。

4. 集体名词看作整体时, 谓语动词用单数形式; 看作整体的各个成员时, 谓语动词用复数形式。

如: His family is a happy one. 他家庭幸福。

My family are all having dinner at the moment. 此刻我们全家人正在吃晚饭。

5. 复合名词变单复数时只需要改最后一个名词, 但 man, woman 构成的复合名词除外。

如: two school buses 两辆校车 two women doctors 两个女医生

6. 量词修饰不可数名词时, 谓语动词的单复数形式由量词决定。

如: There are two bottles of water on the table. 桌子上有两瓶水。

7. 有些名词虽然以-s 结尾, 却表示不可数概念。如: news, grass, physics, maths

Z 中考链接

- (C) 1. 难度★★ — Art serves as a _____ between different nations.
— I agree. It really helps cross-cultural communication. (2025·凉山中考)
A. mountain B. wall C. bridge
- (C) 2. 难度★★ — It's raining outside, and you should take an umbrella.
— OK. It's a useful _____. (2025·乐山中考)
A. tradition B. invention C. suggestion
- (A) 3. 难度★★ — Which cartoon would you like to watch, *Ne Zha 2* or *the Underworld*, Tina?
— Um... it's hard to make a _____. (2025·广元中考改编)
A. choice B. promise C. deal
- (B) 4. 难度★★ — Who left a notebook in the English club?
— It's not _____. Maybe it's _____. (2025·达州中考)
A. me; Jack's B. mine; Jack's C. mine; Jack
- (C) 5. 难度★★ They all think my eyes look bigger than _____. (2025·绥化中考)
A. my brother B. my brothers C. my brother's
- (C) 6. 难度★★ The online shop sells _____ shoes at a very low price.
A. children and men's B. children's and men C. children's and men's
- (B) 7. 难度★★ The subway station is about _____ walk from my home.
A. ten minutes B. ten minutes' C. ten-minutes
- (A) 8. 难度★★ Would you please show the way to the _____ shop?
A. shoe B. shoes C. shoes'
- (B) 9. 难度★★ There are many famous _____ in the Chinese history.
A. woman hero B. women heroes C. woman heroes
- (A) 10. 难度★★ _____ father works in the police station.
A. Eric and Helen's B. Eric's and Helen C. Eric's and Helen's

M 模拟突破

短文填空 (考查名词) 难度★★

city dream experience food gift guide photo plane trip truth village wonder

Chengdu is the capital of Sichuan Province, and it enjoys a long and rich history. It is one of the most lively 1. cities in the world. I dreamed of seeing it one day. Last summer vacation, my 2. dream finally came true. My parents and I went to Chengdu on a

3. trip. We went there by 4. plane. It was my first journey in the sky. How excited I was!

On the first day, we visited Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding and took many 5. photos there. On the second day, we went to Dujiangyan. It is one of the greatest 6. wonders of the world. We saw lots of tourists and learned much information about it with the tour 7. guide's help. At last we went shopping in the city center of Chengdu, Chunxi Road. We bought a lot of 8. gifts for our friends. We also tasted the most delicious 9. food in Chengdu — hot pot.

We enjoyed our trip very much. It was a(n) 10. experience that was full of enjoyment and excitement and I will never forget it. I hope we can go there one more time.

第二节 冠词

K 考点解读

冠词有两种：不定冠词 a/an 和定冠词 the。不定冠词表泛指，定冠词表特指，这是冠词的核心用法，也一直是中考考查的重点。冠词在具体语境中的活用以及在习语和固定搭配中的使用也是中考的关注点。

一、不定冠词的用法

不定冠词可用于单数可数名词前，表示泛指。a 用于辅音音素之前，an 用于元音音素之前（注意：根据其读音而不是首字母）。如：a useful book, a European country, a university, a usual day, an hour, an honest man, an “s”等。

序号	用法	例子
1	指一类人或事（物）	马是有用的动物。 <u>A horse</u> is a useful animal.
2	第一次提及某人或某物，非特指	(1) 一个男孩在等你。 <u>A boy</u> is waiting for you. (2) 桌上有一本书。 There is <u>a book</u> on the desk.
3	表示“每一”，相当于 every	我们每天学习 8 小时。 We study (for) <u>eight hours a day</u> .
4	用于固定词组中（带有 a）	(1) 少数；几个 <u>a few</u> (2) 少量；一点点 <u>a little</u> (3) 一点点 <u>a bit</u> (4) 许多 <u>a lot of</u> (5) 结果 <u>as a result</u> (6) 坐公共汽车 <u>take a bus</u> (7) 从前；很久以前 (8) 去散步 <u>go for a walk</u> <u>once upon a time</u> (9) 感冒 <u>have/catch a cold</u> (10) 匆忙 <u>in a hurry</u> (11) 玩得高兴 (12) 一会儿 <u>for a while</u> <u>have a good/great time</u> (13) 总之 <u>in a word</u> (14) 试一试 <u>have a try</u>

二、定冠词的用法

序号	用法	例子
1	表示特指的人或物	你认识那边的那个男孩吗? Do you know <u>the boy over there</u> ?
2	表示世上独一无二的事物	(1) 宇宙 <u>the universe</u> (2) 地球 <u>the earth</u> (3) 月亮 <u>the moon</u>
3	表示说话双方都了解的或上文提到过的人或事	(1) 你介意把门打开吗? Would you mind <u>opening the door</u> ? (2) 我有一本小说。这本小说是马克·吐温写的。 I have a novel. <u>The novel</u> was written by Mark Twain.
4	普遍用于演奏西洋乐器名称前面	(1) 拉小提琴 <u>play the violin</u> (2) 弹吉他 <u>play the guitar</u> (3) 击鼓 <u>play the drum</u> (4) 弹钢琴 <u>play the piano</u>
5	用于形容词前表示一类人	(1) 穷人 <u>the poor</u> (2) 老人 <u>the old</u>
6	用于姓氏的复数形式前,表示一家人或夫妇俩	(1) 格林夫妇 <u>the Greens</u> (2) 姓王的一家 <u>the Wangs</u>
7	用于序数词、形容词或副词最高级前	(1) 他是第一个来这里的人。 He is <u>the first person/one</u> to come here. (2) 这是我看过的最好的电影。 This is <u>the best film/movie</u> I have ever seen.
8	用于表示江、河、湖、海、山脉、群岛等名词前	(1) 太平洋 <u>the Pacific Ocean</u> (2) 黄河 <u>the Yellow River</u>
9	表示年代	在 20 世纪 90 年代 <u>in the 1990s</u>
10	用于方位名词前	太阳从东方升起。The sun rises <u>in the east</u> .
11	用于某些由普通名词构成的专有名词前	(1) 长城 <u>the Great Wall</u> (2) 美利坚合众国 <u>the United States of America</u>
12	用于固定搭配中	(1) 顺便说一下 <u>by the way</u> (2) 说实话 <u>to tell the truth</u>

三、不用冠词的情况

序号	情况	例子
1	当复数名词表示一类人或事物时	(1) 马是有用的动物。 <u>Horses</u> are useful animals. (2) 我很喜欢苹果。I like <u>apples</u> very much.
2	当不可数名词表示概念或类别时	钢铁是很坚固的金属。 <u>Steel</u> is very strong metal.
3	国名、人名、地名等专有名词前	(1) 中国 <u>China</u> (2) 杰克 <u>Jack</u> (3) 中山路 <u>Zhongshan Road</u> (4) 海南岛 <u>Hainan Island</u>

第 三 节 数 词

K 考点解读

新课程标准中，数词的考查包括基数词和序数词。基数词表示数量，序数词表示顺序，它们是互相对应的。常见的数词如下表所示：

序号	基数词	序数词	序号	基数词	序数词
1	one	<u>first</u>	9	nine	<u>ninth</u>
2	two	<u>second</u>	10	ten	<u>tenth</u>
3	three	<u>third</u>	11	eleven	<u>eleventh</u>
4	four	<u>fourth</u>	12	twelve	<u>twelfth</u>
5	five	<u>fifth</u>	13	thirteen	<u>thirteenth</u>
6	six	<u>sixth</u>	14	twenty	<u>twentieth</u>
7	seven	<u>seventh</u>	15	twenty-one	<u>twenty-first</u>
8	eight	<u>eighth</u>	16	one hundred	<u>one hundredth</u>

一、基数词

1. 基数词的构成

- (1) 1~12: 逐个记，见上述表格。
- (2) 13~19: -teen 结尾，注意 thirteen, fifteen, eighteen。
- (3) 20~90 中的整十数: -ty 结尾，注意 twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, eighty。
- (4) 21~99 中的非整十数: 先说“十位”，再说“个位”，中间加连字符“-”。
如: 23 → twenty-three, 34 → thirty-four, 45 → forty-five
- (5) 101~999: 先说“百位”，再加 and，再加后两位数或末位数。
如: 586 → five hundred and eighty-six, 803 → eight hundred and three
- (6) 1000 以上: 先从右往左数，每三位数加一个“,”分节，每一节视为独立的三位数; 第一个“,”前为 thousand (千)，第二个“,”前为 million (百万)，第三个“,”前为 billion (十亿)。从最高位读起，完整读出每一节数字; 若这一节内部的“百位”后有数字，先加 and，再加后两位数或末位数。
如: ① 1,001 → one thousand and one
② 18,423 → eighteen thousand, four hundred and twenty-three
③ 6,260,309 → six million, two hundred and sixty thousand, three hundred and nine
④ 750,000,000,000 → seven hundred and fifty billion

注意: thousand, million, billion 的“两有两无”原则: 表示具体的数字时，无复数形式，一般后面不接 of 结构; 表示笼统的数字时，用复数形式，后接 of 结构 (hundreds of/thousands of/millions of/billions of)。

如: There are three thousand students in our school. 我们学校有三千名学生。
Thousands of people are on the square. 数千人在广场上。

2. 基数词的用法

(1) 表示时刻。

① 表示整点。如 8:00 a. m. 读作: eight a. m. 或 eight (o'clock) in the morning

② 表示非整点 (顺读法, 先时后分)。如:

8:20 eight twenty 7:40 seven forty 8:15 eight fifteen

以上时刻也可以读作 (逆读法, 先分后时):

8:20 twenty past eight 7:40 twenty to eight 8:15 a quarter past eight

(2) 表示年龄。

① 用阿拉伯数字或基数词表示。如: 1/one year old 80/eighty years old

② at the age of+阿拉伯数字/基数词表示“在……岁时”。

如: at the age of 35/thirty-five 在三十五岁时

③ in one's+整十的复数形式表示“在某人几十岁时”。

如: in my fifties 在我五十多岁的时候

(3) 表示年代。如: in the 1930s 在 20 世纪 30 年代

(4) 表示度量衡。

句型: 主语+is+具体数词+meter(s)/kilometer(s)+long/high/tall/deep/away/wide...

如: The Changjiang River is 6,300 kilometers long. 长江长 6300 千米。

二、序数词

1. 序数词的构成

基数词变序数词, 词尾加上-th (如 fourth, sixth); 注意第一、二、三、五、八、九、十二的序数词分别为: first, second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth; 以 y 结尾的基数词变序数词, y 变 ie 后加-th (如 twentieth); 若是碰到第几十几, 前面用基数词, 后面用序数词, 中间加连字符, 如 twenty-first。

2. 序数词的用法

(1) 序数词和冠词连用表示顺序。

如: The first truck is carrying a fruit basket. 第一辆卡车载着一个水果篮。

注意: 下列几种情况不用冠词。

① 序数词前已有名词所有格或物主代词时, 不能再用冠词。

如: This is Tony's second visit to China. 这是托尼第二次访问中国。

Tom is their second son. 汤姆是他们的第二个儿子。

② 表示比赛或考试的名次时, 通常省略定冠词。

如: He was (the) second in the English exam. 在这次英语考试中他得了第二名。

③ 序数词被用作副词时不用冠词。

如: I have to finish my homework first. 我得先把作业完成。

④ 在某些习语中不用冠词。如: at first 起初 first of all 首先

(2) 年、月、日的表达法。

如: 1st September, 2026=September 1st, 2026 2026年9月1日

(3) 序数词和不定冠词连用表示“又一, 再一”。

如: John failed twice, but he tried a third time. 约翰失败了两次, 但他又试了一次。

三、易错点突破: 基数词和序数词的混合用法

1. 分数的表达法: 母序子基。

(1) 分子是1时, 分母用序数词的单数形式。如: one fifth 1/5

(2) 分子大于1时, 分母用序数词的复数形式。如: three fourths 3/4

(3) 当分母是2和4时, 分别可以用 half 和 quarter 代替。

如: a half 1/2 three quarters 3/4

注意: 分数修饰主语时, 谓语动词的形式由分数所修饰的名词的单复数决定。

如: Two fifths of the land in that district is covered with trees.

那个地区五分之二的土地被树木覆盖。

Two fifths of the girls in the class have finished their homework.

班上五分之二的女生已经完成了作业。

2. 表示年、月、日时, 年用基数词表示, 日用序数词表示。

如: nineteen hundred 1900年 nineteen o five 1905年

October the first, nineteen forty-nine 写作: October 1(st), 1949

3. 基数词和序数词都可以用来给数字编号, 用基数词时, 名词和数词首字母都要大写。

如: Lesson One=the first lesson 第一课

Z 中考链接

(A) 1. 难度☆☆ David will celebrate his _____ birthday soon. He will reach “the year of erli”. (2025·凉山中考)

A. thirtieth B. fortieth C. fiftieth

(C) 2. 难度☆☆ My old grandfather is in his _____, but he can still do some gardening and look after himself well. (2025·广元中考改编)

A. ninety B. ninetieth C. nineties

(B) 3. 难度☆☆ — When are you going on holiday?

— I'm not sure, perhaps the _____ week in July. (2025·达州中考)

A. two B. second C. twice

- (B) 4. 难度★★ It's well known that December is the _____ month of a year.
(2025·绥化中考)
A. twelve B. twelfth C. twelveth
- (A) 5. 难度★★ The weather in Kunming is so comfortable and I have been there _____ times. If possible, I still want to go there a _____ time. (2024·攀枝花中考改编)
A. three; fourth B. third; fourth C. three; four
- (A) 6. 难度★★ — Why is Jenny so happy?
— Because today is her _____ wedding anniversary. (2024·达州中考)
A. fifth B. the fifth C. five
- (C) 7. 难度★★ — _____ of the students in our class have passed the exam.
— Oh, that means 20% of them should work harder. (2024·呼和浩特中考改编)
A. One fifth B. Four five C. Four fifths
- (C) 8. 难度★★ Two _____ dollars is enough to buy the bike, but I can't afford _____ it. (2024·龙东地区中考)
A. hundreds; to buy B. hundreds; buy C. hundred; to buy
- (C) 9. 难度★★ We do eye exercises _____ a day at school in order to keep our eyes healthy.
A. two B. second C. twice
- (B) 10. 难度★★ — People in our town planted _____ trees on Tree Planting Day.
— Good job! Everyone can do something to make our town greener.
A. hundred B. hundreds of C. hundred of

M 模拟突破

语法填空 (考查数词) 难度★★

1. Hundreds (hundred) of millions of old tires are recycled each year in the United States. Some are reused to make new products, and some are reused at home for creative projects. But why do we need to recycle them instead of just throwing them away?

The 2. first (one) reason is that tires are not biodegradable (可生物降解的). Tires can take hundreds or 3. thousands (thousand) of years to decompose (分解). If you throw them in nature, they will do harm to the environment.

The 4. second (two) reason is that tires take up a lot of space in landfills. In addition, tires get into landfills and attract insects and pests (害虫). This may cause many diseases.

第 四 节 代 词

K 考点解读

代词是代替名词的一种词类，大多数具有名词和形容词的功能。新课程标准中，考查的代词包括：人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词。中考命题常设情景干扰，特殊语境中代词的意义和功能、替代词的选择是常考热点。

一、人称代词

1. 人称代词的基本用法

人称代词分为主格和宾格两种形式。具体用法如下：

用法	例子
(1) 作主语（用主格）	她是个好学生。 <u>She</u> is a good student.
(2) 作表语（放在系动词之后）	— 是谁啊？ Who is there? — 是我。 It's <u>me</u> .
(3) 作宾语（用宾格，放在动词或介词之后）	我在超市看到他了。 I saw <u>him</u> in the supermarket.

2. 代词 it 的用法

(1) 代替上文提到的事物或情况。

如：I have a cat. It is very cute. 我有一只猫。它非常可爱。

(2) 用来指代天气、时间、距离等。

如：It is raining outside. Don't go out! 外面正在下雨。不要出去了！

It was half past five when John got up. 约翰起床时是五点半。

It is very far from the school to the market. 从学校到市场的路很远。

(3) 指代不明身份的人。

如：Someone is knocking at the door. Please go and see who it is.

有人在敲门。请去看看是谁。

(4) 用作形式主语和形式宾语。常用于以下句型：

It's+*adj.* (+for sb.)+to do sth. 做某事（对某人来说）是……的

It's+*adj.* (+of sb.)+to do sth. (某人) 做某事是……的

It's+*adj.* +that ... ……是……的

It's time for/to do sth. 是（做）某事的时间了

It seems that ... 好像……

It takes (sb.)+some time+to do sth. 做某事花费（某人）多长时间

sb. +find/think/make/feel it *adj.* +to do sth. 某人发现/认为/使得/感觉做某事是……的

It's one's turn to do ... 轮到某人做……

如：① It's very easy for him to carry the box. 对他来说搬箱子很容易。

② It's time for lunch/It's time to have lunch. 该吃午饭了。

③ It takes me half an hour to read English every morning.

每天早上我花半小时读英语。

④ I find it difficult to learn English well. 我发现学好英语很难。

二、物主代词

形容词性物主代词相当于形容词作定语，后接名词，不能单独使用；名词性物主代词后不能接名词；当表示强调时，形容词性物主代词可与 own 连用，表示“某人自己的”。

如：1. Her (她的) ruler is long, but his (他的) is short.

2. The gifts on my desk are not theirs (他们的).

3. This is my own room (我自己的房间).

三、反身代词

1. 反身代词用来加强语气，表示“本人；自己”，在句中位置较灵活。

如：He cooked it himself. = He himself cooked it. 他自己做的饭。

2. 反身代词作宾语，表示主语和宾语是指同一个或同一些人或物。

如：Jane saw herself in the mirror. 简在镜子中看见了她自己。

3. 与反身代词搭配的常用词组有：

(1) learn by oneself = teach oneself 自学 (2) for oneself 为自己

(3) enjoy oneself 玩得开心 (4) help oneself (to) 随便吃

(5) dress oneself 自己穿衣

(6) look after oneself/take care of oneself 照顾自己

四、指示代词

指示代词包括 this, that, these, those。具体用法如下：

1. this 和 these 一般指时间或空间上较近的人或事物，that 和 those 则指时间或空间上较远的人或事物。

如：(1) This is my football, and that is your football.

这个是我的足球，那个是你的足球。

(2) These are my sisters, and those are my brothers.

这些是我的姐妹们，那些是我的兄弟们。

2. 为避免重复，常用 that 或 those 指代前面的讲过的事物 (that 指代不可数名词或单数可数名词，those 指代复数可数名词)。

如：The weather of Guangzhou is much better than that of Beijing.

广州的天气比北京好得多。

五、不定代词

不定代词分为普通不定代词和复合不定代词。以下是几组常用的不定代词的比较：

序号	不定代词	用法	例子
1	some	(1) 多用于肯定句, 表示“一些; 几个” (2) 也可用于疑问句中表示请求或邀请 (3) 指代或修饰不可数名词或复数可数名词	① Would you like <u>some</u> coffee? ② Have you got <u>any</u> tea?
	any	(1) 多用于疑问句、否定句和条件状语从句中, 表示“一些; 任何” (2) 表示“任何”的含义时, 可用于肯定句或条件状语从句 (3) 指代或修饰不可数名词或复数可数名词	③ There isn't <u>any</u> orange in the bottle. ④ If you have <u>any</u> question(s), please ask me.
2	many	(1) 用来指代或修饰复数可数名词 (2) 可与 a lot of, lots of, plenty of 换用	① <u>Many</u> students in our class come from Chengdu.
	much	(1) 用来指代或修饰不可数名词 (2) 可与 a lot of, lots of, plenty of 换用	② Don't eat too <u>much</u> junk food.
3	few	(1) 表示“几乎没有”, 表否定 (2) 指代或修饰复数可数名词	① <u>Few</u> (很少) of us can speak Japanese. ② There are only <u>a few</u> (几个) students in the classroom. ③ There is <u>little</u> (很少) water in the bottle, so I have to fetch some. ④ I'm <u>a little</u> (有点) hungry.
	a few	(1) 表示“几个”, 表肯定 (2) 指代或修饰复数可数名词	
	little	(1) 表示“几乎没有”, 表否定 (2) 指代或修饰不可数名词	
	a little	(1) 表示“有一点”, 表肯定 (2) 也可用作副词, 表示“有点; 稍微”, 相当于 kind of, a bit (3) 指代或修饰不可数名词	
4	all	(1) 表示三者或三者以上“都” (2) 用于指代或修饰不可数名词或复数可数名词	① <u>All</u> (所有的) the water has been used up.
	both	(1) 表示两者“都” (2) 用于指代或修饰复数可数名词 (3) both ... and ... 表示“既……又……, ……两个都”, 作主语时谓语用复数	② <u>Both Lily and Lucy</u> (莉莉和露西都) are interested in it.

(续表)

序号	不定代词	用法	例子
5	either	(1) 指“两者中的任何一个” (2) 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数 (3) 主语由 either ... or ... (要么……要么……) 连接时, 谓语遵从就近原则	① — Which do you prefer, tea or coffee? — <u>Either</u> (哪一个) is OK. I don't mind. ② <u>Either you or I</u> (要么你要么我) am going to the meeting.
	neither	(1) 指“(两者中) 一个也不”, 表示全部否定 (2) 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数 (3) 主语由 neither ... nor ... (既不……也不……) 连接时, 谓语遵从就近原则	③ <u>Neither</u> (两个都不) of the answers is right. ④ <u>Neither we nor her brother</u> (我们和她哥哥都不) likes the book.
6	each	(1) 可用于两者或以上中的每一个人或物 (2) 作代词时, 后接 of 短语 (3) 作形容词时, 后接单数名词	① There are many trees on <u>each</u> side of the road. ② <u>Each</u> of us has an English-Chinese dictionary.
	every	(1) 用于三者或三者以上中的每一个人或物 (2) 只用作形容词, 后接单数名词	③ <u>Every</u> student loves their English teacher.
7	none	(1) 表示三者或三者以上的人或物, “没有一个”, 表示全部否定 (2) 后接 of+名词, 作主语时, 谓语动词可用单数或复数	① <u>None</u> of the answers is/are right. ② — How many students are here? — <u>None</u> .
	no one/ nobody	(1) 指人, 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数 (2) 其后不接 of 结构 (3) 表示否定	③ — Who is in the classroom? — <u>No one</u> ./Nobody.
8	other	(1) 形容词, 后接复数名词 (2) any other 后常接单数, 表示“其他任何一个”	① He is taller than any <u>other</u> student in his class. ② He has two brothers. One is 10 years old, and <u>the other</u> is 5 years old.
	the other	(1) 表示(两者中的) 另一个 (2) 后接复数名词, 表示“其余的……”(特指)	③ Only Lily and Lucy are in the classroom. Where have <u>the other</u> students gone?

(续表)

序号	不定代词	用法	例子
8	another	(1) 表示单数, 表示三者或三者以上之中的另一个 (2) 当与数词连用时, 可接复数名词	④ I'm still hungry after eating the cake. Please give me <u>another</u> . ⑤ I need <u>another</u> three hours to finish the work. = I need three more hours to finish the work.
	others	表示复数, 泛指, 相当于“other+复数名词”; 其后不接名词	⑥ He is ready to help <u>others</u> .
	the others	相当于“the other+复数名词”, 表特指; 后不接名词	⑦ Tony has taken three oranges. But where are <u>the others</u> on the table?

六、疑问代词

用来提出问题的代词称为疑问代词, 通常位于句首, 引导特殊疑问句。常用的疑问代词包括 who, whom, whose, what, which 等。

- 如: 1. — Who is the boy in red? — He is Jim.
 2. To whom are you talking?
 3. Whose wallet is this?
 4. What would you like?
 5. — What does your father do? — He is a teacher.
 6. Which bike is yours, the black one or the red one?

七、易错点突破

1. some, any, every, no 与 one, body, thing 构成复合不定代词, 如 someone, anybody, everything 等。修饰这一类复合不定代词时, 定语需要后置。

如: (1) Is there anything new (任何新的事) in today's newspaper?

(2) Would you like something else (别的东西)?

2. 指人的复合不定代词作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。

如: If anyone comes (来), ask him to wait.

3. 不定代词 one 指物时, 指代同一类中不特定的单数名词, 一般指代“a/an+单数名词”, 其复数形式为 ones; it 指上文提到的同一事物, 其复数形式为 they/them。

如: (1) I can't find my hat. I think I have to buy one.

我找不到我的帽子了。我想我得去买一顶。(同名不同物)

(2) I can't find my hat. I don't know where I put it.

我找不到我的帽子, 我不知道把它放在哪了。(同一物)

Z 中考链接

- (A) 1. 难度★★ Miss Li always has a lot of work to do. For her, _____ is more important than a proper plan. (2025·成都中考)
A. nothing B. something C. anything
- (C) 2. 难度★★★ — Molly, I left my dictionary at home. Do you have _____?
— Yes. Here you are. (2025·广元中考改编)
A. it B. that C. one
- (C) 3. 难度★★ — At Chengdu Research Base, the panda, Huahua, is very popular and people stand in a long line to see her.
— She is so lovely that _____ could say no to her. (2025·遂宁中考改编)
A. everybody B. anybody C. nobody
- (A) 4. 难度★★★ — What a pity! I left my computer at home.
— Don't worry. I brought _____ with me. We can share. (2025·乐山中考)
A. one B. it C. this
- (C) 5. 难度★ — Is this Meimei's volleyball?
— Yes, it's _____. Look, there is "MM" on it. (2025·云南中考改编)
A. she B. her C. hers
- (C) 6. 难度★★ Chaochao still sticks to teaching _____ English though he is busy working now. (2025·绥化中考改编)
A. he B. his C. himself
- (C) 7. 难度★★★ _____ sister is in the school tennis team. I'm proud of _____. (2025·天津中考改编)
A. I; she B. My; she C. My; her
- (B) 8. 难度★ Miss Lin teaches piano very well. With _____ help, I've made great progress. (2024·成都中考)
A. his B. her C. their
- (A) 9. 难度★★★ — Tina, did you buy _____ when you went to Dazhou last month?
— Of course. I bought some Dengying Beef for my parents. (2024·达州中考)
A. anything special B. special anything C. something special
- (B) 10. 难度★★★ — Did you watch *To the Wonder* with your parents last night?
— No, I watched it alone. _____ of them were busy. (2024·凉山中考)
A. All B. Both C. Neither

M 模拟突破

完形填空 (考查代词) 难度☆☆

I'm really glad to hear from you. Don't worry too much. 1 will be fine! 2 is common that the first day at a new school is always strange and different. I will share 3 ideas with you.

Just be friendly and introduce 4 bravely. You can take some candies to offer to new friends. If you get lost, ask 5 for directions. People will be glad to help you when 6 realize you're new.

7 will be curious. They will want to find out more about you. Smile and be friendly, and 8 people will be friendly, too!

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| (A) 1. | A. You | B. I | C. They |
| (B) 2. | A. This | B. It | C. That |
| (A) 3. | A. my | B. our | C. their |
| (C) 4. | A. herself | B. themselves | C. yourself |
| (A) 5. | A. them | B. him | C. her |
| (B) 6. | A. we | B. they | C. it |
| (B) 7. | A. Nobody | B. Everyone | C. Anyone |
| (A) 8. | A. other | B. another | C. others |

第五节 形容词和副词**K** 考点解读

新课标中，形容词和副词的考查包括基本形式、比较级和最高级。中考英语中，比较级和最高级为考查重点，主要考查基本用法及特殊表达；形容词和副词的词义辨析则常在完形填空与短文填空中进行考查。

一、形容词

1. 形容词是说明人或事物的属性、状态或特征的词，常用来修饰名词，放在名词前作定语，也可用在系动词之后作表语。

如：This is a good book. 这是一本好书。

His English is good. 他的英语很好。

2. 有些形容词不能修饰名词，通常只在系动词后，作表语。

如：afraid 害怕的 asleep 睡着的 alone 单独的 ill 生病的

3. 形容词还可作宾语补足语，常与 make, leave, keep, find 等动词连用。
如：make me strong 使我强壮 keep the door closed (关着的)
4. 某些形容词前加 the，表示“一类人”。如：the rich 富人 the poor 穷人
5. 形容词修饰 something, anything, nothing 等不定代词时，要放在不定代词之后。
如：something important 重要的事情 nothing special 没什么特别的事情

二、副词

(一) 起修饰或限制动词或形容词作用、表示程度或范围的词叫副词。形容词变副词时通常加-ly，其变化规律如下：

规律	例子
1. 在形容词词尾直接加-ly	careful — carefully serious — seriously
2. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的形容词要变 y 为 i，然后再加-ly	busy — busily easy — easily angry — angrily happy — happily
3. 以 ue 结尾的词，去 e 加-ly； 以 le 结尾的词，去 e 加-y	true — truly terrible — terribly gentle — gently possible — possibly
4. 其他以 e 结尾的词，一律加-ly	wide — widely polite — politely
5. 副词还可以由形容词加前缀 a-得来	loud (<i>adj.</i>) — aloud (<i>adv.</i>)
6. 部分名词加后缀也可变成副词	part — partly

(二) 副词的用法

1. 副词常用来修饰实义动词，放在动词（短语）之后，作状语。
如：Mr. Smith works hard. 史密斯先生努力工作。
2. 频率副词是表示动作发生频率的副词，如 always（总是），usually（通常），often（经常），sometimes（有时），seldom（不常），never（从不）等。作状语时，通常放在实义动词之前，情态动词、助动词和 be 动词之后。
如：(1) I have never heard him sing. 我从未听过他唱歌。
(2) He usually gets up early. 他通常早起。
(3) Sometimes I go to school by bus. 我有时坐公交车上学。
3. 程度副词一般放在所修饰的形容词或副词的前面。
如：(1) He drives very carefully. 他开车很小心。
(2) It is a rather difficult job. 这是一份挺难的工作。
4. 对频率提问用 how often。
如：— How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次身体?
— Twice a week. 一周两次。

三、形容词、副词的比较级、最高级的构成和用法

1. 构成

内容	构成法	原级	比较级	最高级
规则变化	(1) 一般在单音节词末尾加-er 或 -est	small few	smaller <u>fewer</u>	smallest <u>fewest</u>
	(2) 以不发音的 e 结尾的单音节词, 在末尾加-r 或 -st	nice large	nicer <u>larger</u>	nicest <u>largest</u>
	(3) 以重读闭音节结尾, 结尾只有一个辅音字母 (w, y 除外) 的词, 先双写结尾的辅音字母再加-er 或 -est	fat thin	fatter <u>thinner</u>	fattest <u>thinnest</u>
	(4) 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词变 y 为 i, 再加-er 或 -est	dry early	drier <u>earlier</u>	driest <u>earliest</u>
	(5) 部分以 er 或 r 结尾的双音节词, 可在末尾加-er 或 -est	clear near	clearer <u>nearer</u>	clearest <u>nearest</u>
	(6) 部分双音节词和多音节词, 在前面加 more 或 most	beautiful slowly	more beautiful <u>more slowly</u>	most beautiful <u>most slowly</u>

注意: 以-ing 或-ed 结尾的形容词和以“adj. +ly”构成的副词, 其比较级通常是在原级前加 more, 在最高级前加 most。如: tired — more tired — most tired, easily — more easily — most easily

内容	原级	比较级	最高级	词义
不规则变化	(1) good, well	<u>better</u>	<u>best</u>	较好, 更好/最好
	(2) ill, bad, badly	<u>worse</u>	<u>worst</u>	更坏, 更糟/最坏, 最糟
	(3) many, much	<u>more</u>	<u>most</u>	更多/最多
	(4) little	<u>less</u>	<u>least</u>	较少/最少
	(5) far	<u>farther</u>	<u>farthest</u>	(表示距离) 较远/最远
		further	furthest	(表示程度) 进一步/最大限度地
(6) old	<u>older</u>	<u>oldest</u>	(表示相比之下年长多少、年龄大小) 更年长/最年长; (用于比较事物的新旧或年代) 更旧的/最旧的	
	elder	eldest	只作定语, 用于表示兄弟姐妹间年长多少、辈分大小	

2. 用法

(1) 使用原级的情况

① 形容词和副词前有 very, quite, rather, too, so, as 等词修饰时。

如: The car is much too expensive. 这辆车太昂贵了。

He spoke very slowly. 他讲得很慢。

② 表示程度相等, 用 “as ... as ...” (和……一样); 表示程度不相等, 用 “not so (as) ... as ...” (不如……)。

如: This box is as big as mine. 这个盒子和我的一样大。

She doesn't run as/so fast as (和……一样快) he does.

(2) 使用比较级的情况

① 两个人或两种事物相比较时, 用 “形容词比较级+than+比较成分”, 表示 “比……更……”。

如: He is younger than me. 他比我年轻。

The boys in her class are taller (高) than those in your class.

注意: 表示 “较……低; 不及……” 用 “less+形容词原级+than+比较成分”。

如: I am less young than he (is). 我不比他年轻。

② 比较级前可用 a lot, much, far, a bit, a little, even, still, rather 等修饰。

如: His English is much better (好) than mine.

③ 两者进行比较时, 比较对象应属于同类。

如: The climate in Beijing is colder than that (比……的天气冷) in Guangdong.

④ the+比较级+of the two, 表示 “两者中较……的那个”。

如: She is the older of the two girls. 她是这两个女孩子中年龄较大的那个。

(3) 使用最高级的情况

① 三个或三个以上的人或物进行比较时, 用最高级。

如: Shanghai is one of the largest/biggest (最大的) cities in China.

② 形容词最高级前要加 the (有形容词性物主代词时不用 the); 副词最高级前可加可不加 the。

如: This is my happiest (我最高兴的) day.

He listened to the teacher (the) most carefully (最仔细地).

③ 形容词前有序数词, 用最高级。

如: The Yellow River is the second longest (第二长的) river in China.

6. **难度★★** It's great to have many friends, but it's more important to see clearly (clear) who is truly helping you. (2025·凉山中考)
7. **难度★★** It's important to know how to ask for help politely (polite). (2025·达州中考)
8. **难度★★** Taotao runs faster than most of his classmates. He is the running star in his class. (2025·德阳中考改编)
9. **难度★★** The joke he told was so funny that we all laughed loudly. (2025·眉山中考)
10. **难度★★** My bad luck has unexpectedly turned into a good thing. (2025·达州中考)

M 模拟突破

完形填空 (考查形容词和副词) **难度★★**

Hello, everyone! My name is Li Hua. Nowadays, people care 1 about grades. In fact, good behavior is 2 good grades. However, we can see some students throw rubbish everywhere, which makes the environment 3. Some students talk 4 on the bus. These may make others 5. What's 6, some students even shout back angrily to their parents. It may hurt not only their parents but also themselves.

How can we behave 7? First, I think we should be polite and kind to others. Be ready to help others in need. Second, we should try to be 8 students and we shouldn't lie to others. 9 is to follow the rules at school or in public.

Let's pull together and take action from now on. I believe we'll be 10 students as long as we behave ourselves.

That's all. Thanks for listening!

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (C) 1. | A. fewer | B. less | C. more |
| (B) 2. | A. much important than | B. as important as | C. so important as |
| (C) 3. | A. better and better | B. bad and bad | C. worse and worse |
| (A) 4. | A. loudly | B. lively | C. exactly |
| (C) 5. | A. impossible | B. unusual | C. uncomfortable |
| (B) 6. | A. longer | B. worse | C. further |
| (B) 7. | A. fast | B. well | C. hard |
| (A) 8. | A. honest | B. early | C. clean |
| (C) 9. | A. The more different | B. The less difficult | C. The most important |
| (A) 10. | A. good | B. normal | C. careful |

第六节 介词和介词短语

K 考点解读

介词属于虚词，不能单独使用，后面需要接名词、代词（人称代词用宾格）或动名词，构成介词短语。介词短语可在句中作定语、状语、表语和宾语补足语。

一、常用介词的比较

1. 表示时间的介词

序号	介词	用法	例子
(1)	at	用于具体的钟点时刻前，或固定搭配	① <u>at</u> noon
	in	用于一段时间、星期、月、季、年、世纪、四季或泛指的上半、下午或晚上	② <u>in</u> autumn
			③ <u>in</u> the 21st century
on	用在星期几，具体的某一天或某一天的早、中、晚或节日前	④ <u>on</u> Thursday evening ⑤ <u>on</u> a cold morning ⑥ <u>on</u> Christmas Eve	
(2)	past	表示“过了……”（在 0~30 分钟内）	① It's <u>ten past ten</u> (10 点 10 分).
	to	表示“还差……”（大于 30 分钟）	② The meeting will begin at <u>ten to ten</u> (9 点 50 分).
(3)	in	用于将来时，也用于回答“how soon”提问的问句，后面接时间段	① My sister will be back <u>in</u> a week.
	after	后接时间段时多用于一般过去时；后接时间点时常与将来时连用	② My sister came back <u>after</u> a week.
	before	表示“在……之前”	You should go to bed before 10 o'clock.
(4)	during	+时间段，意为“在……期间”，与延续性的动词连用表示某期间的动作	The restaurant is open during the day.
	until	表示“直到……为止” not ... until ... “直到……才”	She doesn't go to bed until 12 o'clock.
	since	表示“自从”，作介词时，后跟时间点，可用于现在完成时	He has lived here since 2001.

2. 表示地点的介词

序号	介词	用法	例子
(1)	at	接小地方	① My brother works <u>at/in</u> the factory.
	in	接大地方；在某范围内	② He arrived <u>in</u> Beijing yesterday. ③ Shanghai lies <u>in</u> the east of China.

(续表)

序号	介词	用法	例子
(2)	above	表示“以上”	两者是一对反义词, 都可以表示“(数量、位置等)在……以上/以下”
	below	表示“以下”	
	over	表示“以上”	
	under	表示“以下”	
(3)	across	表示“横跨”, 即从表面通过	① The old man can swim <u>across</u> the river.
	through	表示“穿过”, 即从内部穿过	② They walked <u>through</u> the forest.
	past	表示“从……旁边经过”	③ He walked <u>past</u> the post office.
(4)	between	用于两者之间	① There is a river <u>between</u> the two villages.
	among	表示“在……中间”, 用于三者或三者以上之间	② Look! Miss Li is sitting <u>among</u> the ten students.

3. 表示方式、手段等的介词

介词	用法	例子
by	表示方式、手段、交通工具等	(1) He relaxes himself <u>by</u> listening to music.
on	表示“依靠……”或通过电子方式等	(2) ① His grandma does the washing <u>on</u> her own. ② on the phone/on TV/on the Internet
with	表示“用……工具”或“用人体的部位”; without 表示“没有, 缺乏”	(3) I like to write <u>with</u> my left hand.
in	表示“用……方法、材料、声音、语言等”	(4) Please tell the story <u>in</u> English.
through	表示“用/通过……方式”	(5) She achieved great success <u>through</u> hard work.

4. 表示运动方向的介词

序号	介词	用法	例子
(1)	up	指向上运动	① The cat climbed <u>up</u> (向上) the tree. ② Tom fell <u>down</u> from the tree. = Tom fell <u>off</u> the tree.
	down	指向下运动	
	off	表示“从……离开, 从……掉下来”	

(续表)

序号	介词	用法	例子
(2)	into	指对内的运动, 表示“进入……之内, 到……里面去”, 常与表示动作的动词如 come, go, run, fall, rush 等连用	① The child fell <u>into</u> the river. ② He ran <u>into/out of</u> the room just now.
	out of	指对外的运动, 表示“从……里面出来”	③ Sam got <u>out of</u> the house when there was a fire.

5. 表示其他意义的介词

序号	介词	用法	例子
(1)	against	表示“倚靠, 碰撞, 反对, 以防”	① We will play <u>against</u> Class One this week.
(2)	except	表示“除……以外”, 所排除的内容与主语往往是同一类的	② All the buildings are excellent <u>except</u> this one.
(3)	except for	表示“除……以外”, 所排除的内容与主语往往并非同一类	③ All the buildings are excellent <u>except for</u> their location (位置).
(4)	besides	表示“除……以外还有”, 所接内容与主语是同类	④ He has another car <u>besides</u> this.

二、易错点突破

1. 不加介词的情况

- (1) 在 here, there, home, upstairs, downstairs 等副词前不加介词。
- (2) 在以 this, that, last, next, every, one 等开头的时间状语前不加介词。
- (3) 在 today, yesterday, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow 等时间状语前不加介词。

2. 介词后面的宾语

介词后面的宾语通常是名词、代词(人称代词用宾格)或动名词。

- 如: (1) Thanks for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。
- (2) It's difficult for me to finish the task. 对我来说, 完成这项任务很困难。
- (3) She is good at telling stories. 她擅长讲故事。

3. 表示交通方式的介词 by, in 和 on 的区别

- (1) 当不涉及表示交通工具的名词或直接加表示交通工具的单数名词时, 用介词 by, 如 by sea, by air, by plane, by bus 等。
- (2) 当表示交通工具的名词前有冠词、物主代词、指示代词等修饰语时用介词 on 或 in, 如 on my bike, in a car 等。

M模拟突破

短文填空 (考查介词) 难度☆☆

Everyone wants to succeed in their life. Even **1.** as a teenager, you can achieve success in your life. It isn't that hard. Follow the steps below, and successful teenage years will come to you!

Do well in school. Education will help you be a productive (多产的) member **2.** in society. Try your best, listen **3.** to the teachers, do your homework, and get good grades. Doing so will help you get into a better university, which will enable you to get a great job **4.** in the future.

Help out **5.** in your community. Volunteering can not only improve your community, but also make you happier. Studies show that people who volunteer are less likely to develop depression (抑郁) or other bad feelings than people who don't. Find volunteer chances that interest you. **6.** For example, if you like helping people, volunteer at a soup kitchen. If you love helping protect the environment, plant trees or pick up rubbish. When you help others, it will make you feel better **7.** about yourself.

Be nice **8.** to your parents and teachers. Remember, they're there to help you be the best that you can be. Keep in mind that they do the things because they care **9.** about/for you and want you to succeed in life. Start learning how to work well **10.** with others now. When you're an adult, you will know how important it is to respect others.

第七节 动词和动词短语

K考点解读

新课程标准中, 动词的考查包括: 动词的基本形式、及物动词和不及物动词、系动词、助动词、情态动词。动词分为助动词、情态动词、系动词、实义动词 (包括及物动词和不及物动词) 四类。实义动词有动词原形 (do)、第三人称单数 (does)、现在分词和动名词 (doing)、过去式 (did)、过去分词 (done) 五种形式。动词作谓语时, 要和其主语保持人称和数的一致。

一、助动词的用法

序号	用法	例句
1	be (am, is, are, was, were): 与实义动词构成现在进行时、过去进行时 (be+doing) 或者被动语态 (be+done)	(1) We <u>are</u> working hard in the garden now. (2) He <u>was</u> doing his homework at that time. (3) English <u>is</u> spoken in Canada.
2	do, does, did: 用于实义动词的否定句和疑问句中	(1) <u>Do</u> you <u>live</u> (live) in Shanghai? (2) He <u>doesn't like</u> (not like) hamburgers any more. (3) <u>Did</u> they <u>have</u> (have) a meeting last week?
3	have, has: 与实义动词构成现在完成时 (have/has+done)	(1) I <u>haven't finished</u> (not finish) the work yet. (2) She <u>has lived</u> (live) here for 20 years.
4	will: 与实义动词构成一般将来时 (will do)	I <u>will call</u> (call) you this evening.

二、情态动词的用法

序号	词语	用法	例子
1	can	表示能力, 意为“会, 能够”; 表示请求或允许, 意为“可以”; can't be 表示可能性、猜测, 用于否定猜测, 意为“不可能”	(1) She <u>can</u> (能够) write stories. (2) You <u>can</u> (可以, 允许) go now. (3) The bat <u>can't</u> (不可能) be Lily's because she never plays ping-pong.
	could	为 can 的过去式, 表示过去的 ability; 在疑问句中也可表示委婉请求	(4) He <u>could</u> (能够) cook dinner for his parents when he was young.
2	may/ might	表示请求或允许; 在回答 may 的问句时, 否定答语要用 can't 或 mustn't, 表示不允许; 表示可能性、猜测; might 是 may 的过去式, 表示请求时比 may 更委婉	(1) — <u>May</u> (可以) I smoke here? — No, you <u>can't/mustn't</u> (不可以). It's too dangerous. (2) He <u>may</u> (可能) come tomorrow, but I am not sure. (3) He said he <u>might</u> (可能) forget to clean his room.
3	must	表示必须, 在回答 must 的问句时, 否定答语要用 needn't 或 don't have to, 但不能用 mustn't (表示禁止); 表示推测, 语气比 may 肯定, 只用于肯定句中	(1) — <u>Must</u> (必须) I stay in bed all day? — No, you <u>needn't/don't have to</u> . (2) You <u>mustn't</u> (不准) lend my book to others. (3) He <u>must</u> (肯定) be at home now.

(续表)

序号	词语	用法	例子
4	will/ would	表示请求、建议和征求听话人的意见。would 比 will 语气更委婉	(1) <u>Will/Would</u> (会) you go with me? (2) <u>Would</u> you like to join us?
5	need	作情态动词时, 一般用于疑问句或否定句中; 在疑问句中, 肯定回答用 must, 否定回答用 needn't 或 don't have to; 作实义动词时, 后常跟不定式作宾语, 常用于肯定句	(1) You <u>needn't/don't have to</u> (没必要) give it back to me before Friday. (2) — Need I finish the work today? — Yes, you must. — No, you needn't/don't have to. (3) He needs to see a doctor. 他需要去看医生。
6	should	否定式为 shouldn't, 表示责任和义务, 也可表示劝告或建议	We should keep the air fresh. 我们应该保持空气清新。
7	shall	常用于主语是第一人称的疑问句, 表示询问意见	Shall we go for a picnic this Saturday? 这周六我们去野炊好吗?
8	had better	意为“最好”; 否定形式 had better not	You had better stay at home. 你最好待在家里。

三、系动词的用法

有些系动词不具有词义, 有些具有词义, 但都不能单独用作谓语, 后边必须跟表语构成系表结构, 说明主语的状况、性质、特征等情况。常见的系动词有: be, look, taste, smell, sound, feel, get, become, grow, turn, go, fall, come, keep, stay, remain, seem, appear 等。

序号	系动词	例子
1	状态系动词 (be 动词) (1) 形式一般会随人称及时态的变化而变化 (2) 后面接名词、代词、数词、介词或形容词等	① She <u>is</u> a nurse. ② I <u>am</u> tired. <u>Are</u> you tired, too? ③ He got up late and <u>was</u> late for school. ④ They began to learn English when they <u>were</u> 6 years old.
2	感官系动词 (1) 感官系动词有: look, taste, smell, sound, feel 等 (2) 后面接形容词 (3) 表示“看(听, 闻……)起来像……”的结构: look/sound/smell like, 后面接名词或代词	① The sculptures <u>look</u> (看起来) real. ② The mooncake <u>tastes</u> (尝起来) good. ③ It <u>smells like</u> (闻起来像) chocolate. ④ What does it <u>sound like</u> (听起来像)?

(续表)

序号	系动词	例子
3	<p>变化系动词</p> <p>(1) 变化系动词有: get, become, grow, turn, go, fall, come</p> <p>(2) become 多指身份、职位或状态等的变化, 后面接名词或形容词, 或用于天气变暖或变冷, 日/夜变长或变短</p> <p>turn 一般用于表示颜色的变化</p> <p>get 一般用于天变黑或变亮, 此时也可用 grow; 天气变暖或变冷, 日/夜变长或变短, 此时也可用 become</p> <p>grow 一般用于某段时间的逐渐变化过程</p> <p>go 用于由某种状态向另一种状态转变, 往往表示不好的状态 (come 则相反)</p>	<p>① When winter comes, the days <u>get/become shorter</u> (变短).</p> <p>② He <u>became</u> (成为) a teacher when he was 20.</p> <p>③ The leaves <u>turn green</u> (变绿) when spring comes.</p> <p>④ Her mother <u>got/became</u> (变得) angry when she heard the news.</p> <p>⑤ The tree <u>grows</u> (长得) taller and taller.</p> <p>⑥ My computer has <u>gone wrong</u> (出毛病).</p> <p>⑦ His dream <u>came</u> true (实现) at last.</p>
4	<p>持续系动词</p> <p>(1) 用来表示主语继续或保持一种状况或态度</p> <p>(2) 持续系动词主要有 keep, stay, remain, 后面接形容词</p>	<p>① You must <u>keep/stay/remain quiet</u> (保持安静) in the library.</p> <p>② Whatever achievements you've made, you should remain modest. 无论你取得多么大的成就, 你都应该保持谦虚。</p>
5	<p>表象系动词</p> <p>(1) 用来表示“看起来像”这一概念</p> <p>(2) 主要有 look, seem, appear, 后面接形容词</p>	<p>① He <u>looks</u> tired. 他看起来很累。</p> <p>② He <u>seems</u> (to be) very sad. 他看起来很伤心。</p>

四、实义动词 (行为动词) 的用法

实义动词分为及物动词 (vt.) 和不及物动词 (vi.)。

1. 及物动词后面加宾语意义才能完整, 有被动语态。

如: I want two apples. 我想要两个苹果。(动词+宾语)

May I ask you a question? 我可以问你一个问题吗? (动词+间接宾语+直接宾语)

2. 不及物动词后不接宾语, 没有被动语态, 但与介词连用时, 后面可接宾语。

如: The accident happened last night. 这场事故发生在昨晚。

She'll arrive in Beijing tomorrow. 她明天将到达北京。

3. 同一动词有时可用作及物动词, 有时可用作不及物动词。

如: She can sing and dance. 她能歌善舞。(sing 用作不及物动词)

She can sing many English songs. 她能唱好多首英文歌曲。(sing 用作及物动词)

(续表)

序号	形式	变化规律	写出动词的相应形式
2	现在分词	(1) 直接在词尾加-ing (2) 以不发音的 e 结尾, 去掉 e 再加-ing (3) 以重读闭音节加单辅音字母结尾, 双写结尾的辅音字母, 再加-ing (4) 以 ie 结尾, 先将 ie 变为 y, 再加-ing	① eat → <u>eating</u> ② play → <u>playing</u> ③ write → <u>writing</u> ④ swim → <u>swimming</u> ⑤ die → <u>dying</u> ⑥ lie → <u>lying</u>
3	过去式与过去分词 (规则变化)	(1) 直接在词尾加-ed (2) 以 e 结尾, 直接加-d (3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾, 先将 y 变为 i, 再加-ed (4) 以重读闭音节加单辅音字母结尾, 双写结尾的辅音字母再加-ed	① work → <u>worked</u> → <u>worked</u> ② enjoy → <u>enjoyed</u> → <u>enjoyed</u> ③ decide → <u>decided</u> → <u>decided</u> ④ carry → <u>carried</u> → <u>carried</u> ⑤ stop → <u>stopped</u> → <u>stopped</u>

注意: 动词过去式与过去分词的不规则变化需要特殊记忆。

二、动词的时态

序号	时态	主要用法	例句
1	一般现在时 (do/does)	(1) 用来表示状态、特征或不受时间限制的客观存在和真理 (2) 表示经常发生的动作或习惯性动作, 常与表示频率的时间状语连用。如: always, every day, usually, often, sometimes, every morning/day/week/year ..., twice a week, on Sundays, at weekends ... (3) 用于由 when, as soon as, if, unless 等连词引导的时间、条件状语从句中表示将要发生的动作	① The earth <u>moves</u> (move) around the sun. ② One and one <u>is</u> (be) two. ③ He <u>visits</u> (visit) his grandparents once a week. ④ Lucy often <u>goes</u> (go) to bed before ten o'clock. ⑤ As soon as he <u>gets</u> (get) there, he'll call you.
2	一般过去时 (did)	(1) 主要用于表达过去时间里发生的动作或存在的状态, 常用的时间状语有: then, yesterday, last week, two years ago, just now, in the past, in 2017, one day, long long ago, once upon a time, at the age of ... (2) 过去经常发生的动作或习惯性动作	① I <u>was</u> (be) ill last week. ② Mike <u>hurt</u> (hurt) himself three days ago. I often <u>walked</u> (walk) to school last term.

(续表)

序号	时态	主要用法	例句
3	一般将来时 (will/be going to do)	(1) 表示将来某一时间内将要发生的动作或状态	The radio says it <u>will rain/is going to rain</u> (rain) tomorrow.
		(2) 表示打算要做的事情, 或有迹象表明要发生的事情	I <u>am going to ski/will ski</u> (ski) this weekend.
		(3) 常与一般将来时连用的时间状语有: tomorrow, soon, next week, in the future, one day, some day, in two days ...	The plane <u>will take/is going to take</u> (take) off in five minutes.
4	现在进行时 (am/is/ are doing)	(1) 用于表示现在正在进行的动作, 也可以表示在最近一段时间内一直或反复进行的动作。时间标志词: look, listen, now, right now, at present, at this time, at the/this moment, these days, when, while ...	① I <u>am watching</u> (watch) TV at the moment. ② The workers <u>are building</u> (build) a school these days.
		(2) go, come, leave, start, move, sail, arrive, reach, get to 等表示位置移动的动词, 用现在进行时可表示将来	I'm coming. He <u>is leaving</u> (leave) tomorrow.
5	过去进行时 (was/were doing)	(1) 表示过去某一时刻、某一阶段正在进行的动作。常用的时间状语有: then, at that time, at ten yesterday, at this time yesterday, at that moment 等	In 1980 he was studying in a university. I <u>was washing</u> (wash) clothes at that time.
		(2) 用于由 when, while 引导的时间状语从句中	He fell asleep when/while he <u>was reading</u> (read) his newspaper.
6	现在完成时 (have/has done)	(1) 用来表达从过去开始的动作持续到现在。常与 for 和 since 表示一段时间的状语 (for+时间段, since+时间点) 或 so far, up to now, in the past/last three years, recently, lately 等包括现在时间在内的时间状语连用	① I <u>have studied</u> (study) English for two years. ② We <u>have learned/learnt</u> (learn) 3,000 English words so far.
		(2) 用来表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果。常与 already, yet, ever, never, just, before 等副词连用	I <u>haven't had</u> (not have) my breakfast yet, so I'm hungry now.

(续表)

序号	时态	主要用法	例句
6	现在完成时 (have/has done)	(3) 注意: 瞬间性动词不能和表示一段时间的 for 短语和 since 短语连用, 也不能用于 how long 引导的疑问句中。如果要用, 应先把瞬间性动词改为相应的持续性动词。如: become — be borrow — keep buy — have open — be open die — be dead leave — be away close — be closed finish — be over begin (start) — be on join — be in	How long have you kept this book? 这本书你借了多久? Mike has been away for ten days. 迈克离开已经有十天了。

三、易错点突破

1. 一般过去时与过去进行时的用法比较

一般过去时表示的动作或状态已结束; 而过去进行时表示的动作在过去某个时间正在进行, 可能完成了, 也可能未完成。

如: Mary wrote a letter last night. 玛丽昨晚写了封信。(信已写完)

Mary was writing a letter at 8:00 last night.

昨晚八点玛丽正在写信。(信不一定写完)

2. 现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

现在完成时表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果, 强调的是现在。与现在完成时连用的时间状语有: already, yet, still, just, so far, in the last (past) few years, before, ever, never, since+时间点, for+时间段等。

一般过去时只表明过去的动作或状态, 与现在无关, 常与具体的过去时间连用, 如 two days ago, yesterday, last year, in 2002, just now 等。

如: He has lived in New York for eight years. 他在纽约已经住了八年了。

(他现在仍在纽约)

He lived in New York for eight years. 他在纽约住了八年。

(他现在可能不在纽约了)

Z 中考链接

(B) 1. 难度★★ — China is taking action to help people manage their weight and lead healthier lives.

— Yes. The government _____ a three-year “Weight Management Year” program already. (2025·凉山中考)

A. started

B. has started

C. will start

- (B) 2. 难度★★ — Time for dinner, my girl. Please tell your father that dinner is ready.
— Wait a minute, Mum. Dad _____ a phone call. (2025·乐山中考改编)
A. answered B. is answering C. will answer
- (B) 3. 难度★★ — Tina, the phone _____. Can you answer it?
— Sure, Mum. (2025·成都中考)
A. was ringing B. is ringing C. rang
- (C) 4. 难度★ — What will you do tomorrow?
— I _____ the museum to learn about the local history. (2025·淮安中考改编)
A. visit B. visited C. will visit
- (C) 5. 难度★ Now the students in primary and junior high schools _____ a 15-minute break between classes. (2025·宿迁中考改编)
A. had B. will have C. have
- (A) 6. 难度★ The mobile phone _____ when I was making a cake with my mother.
(2025·天津中考改编)
A. rang B. rings C. is ringing
- (C) 7. 难度★★ — Peter, did you play table tennis with your friends after school yesterday?
— No, I didn't. We _____ vegetables in our school garden. (2025·北京中考改编)
A. water B. have watered C. watered
- (A) 8. 难度★★ During Guyu, the temperature usually _____ a lot and rain increases.
(2025·扬州中考改编)
A. rises B. rose C. is rising
- (C) 9. 难度★★ I'm sorry I didn't answer your call just now. Because I _____ knowledge from the astronauts in Tiangong Classroom. (2024·攀枝花中考改编)
A. learned B. am learning C. was learning
- (C) 10. 难度★★ — May I speak to Honghong?
— Sorry, she is not at home. She _____ to Beijing. (2024·达州中考改编)
A. has been B. has to go C. has gone

M 模拟突破

语法填空 (考查时态) 难度★★★

Throwing snowballs is one of the oldest and most popular winter activities in the world. In

fact, it is so popular that it 1. has turned (turn) into a competitive team sport in the past few years.

Called yukigassen, this sport 2. started (start) in Japan in 1988. “Yukigassen” means “snow battles (战斗)” in Japanese. It is played on a snowy field with two teams of seven players on each side. Players are protecting themselves while others 3. are hitting (hit) them. The purpose of the game is simple: hit the other team’s players by throwing snowballs at them. Being hit by a snowball 4. means (mean) that player is “out”. And the team with more players left on the field at the end of a three-minute battle 5. wins (win) the set. The first to win two sets wins the match. I believe more and more people 6. will love (love) this activity in the future.

第九节 被动语态

K 考点解读

语态是动词的一种形式，用来表明主语与谓语动词之间的关系。英语动词有两种语态：主动语态和被动语态，主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者，被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。

新课程标准要求掌握一般现在时、一般过去时和一般将来时的被动语态。被动语态也是中考必考点之一，一般每年都会考查不同时态的被动语态。

一、被动语态的构成

被动语态由“be+动词的过去分词”构成，助动词 be 有人称、数和时态的变化，其变化规则与 be 作为系动词的变化规则完全相同。

序号	时态	被动语态构成	例句	时间状语
1	一般现在时	am/is/are done	肯定句: A lot of books are kept in our school library. 否定句: A lot of books <u>aren't kept</u> in our school library. 一般疑问句及回答: — Are a lot of books kept in your school library? — Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. 特殊疑问句: What are kept in your school library?	always, often, usually, sometimes, every day/morning, twice a week ...

(续表)

序号	时态	被动语态构成	例句	时间状语
2	一般过去时	was/were done	肯定句: The room was cleaned yesterday. 否定句: The room wasn't cleaned yesterday. 一般疑问句及回答: — <u>Was the room cleaned yesterday</u> ? — Yes, it was. /No, it wasn't. 特殊疑问句: When was the room cleaned?	yesterday, just now, last week, two years ago, in the past, in 2017 ...
3	一般将来时	will be done/ be going to be done	肯定句: The class meeting will be held next Saturday afternoon. 否定句: The class meeting won't be held next Saturday afternoon. 一般疑问句: Will the class meeting be held next Saturday afternoon? 特殊疑问句: <u>When will</u> the class meeting <u>be held</u> ?	tomorrow, soon, next week, in the future, in two days ...

二、被动语态的用法

用法	例句
不知道谁是动作的执行者	The floor has been cleaned.
没有必要或不想说出谁是动作的执行者	A meeting will be held tomorrow.
强调或突出动作的承受者时, 含“被”“受”的含义	This dictionary is used by most students.
动作的发出者不是人	A lot of houses were destroyed in the earthquake.

三、易错点突破

1. 不及物动词(短语)如 happen, take place, begin, become, go, come, come out, die, rise 等无被动语态。

如: The party began (begin) at 8:00 last night.

2. 有些动词用主动形式表示被动意义。

(1) 系动词 appear, become, fall, feel, get, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn 等无被动语态, 用主动结构表被动意义。

如: This material feels soft. 这种材料摸起来很柔软。

(2) write, read, sell, wash, open 等词作不及物动词时, 当它们的主语为物时, 用主动形式表示被动意义。

如: This pen writes well. 这支笔很好写。

(3) need, want, require 等词后加动词-ing, 相当于动词不定式的被动形式, 即 need/want/require doing = need/want/require to be done。

如: The house needs repairing. = The house needs to be repaired. 这个房子需要修理。

(4) be worth doing 用主动形式表被动意义。

如: This book is worth reading. 这本书值得一读。

3. 表示客观的说明常用 “It is+过去分词+that 从句” 句型或 “主语+be+过去分词+to do sth.”。这类句型有:

It is said that ... 据说…… It is reported that ... 据报道……

It is well-known that ... 众所周知…… It is thought that ... 大家认为……

如: (1) It is reported (据报道) that a new library will open next month.

(2) It is well-known (众所周知) that paper is mainly made from wood.

4. 主动句中的感官动词 see, hear, watch, feel, notice 等, 使役动词 let, make, have 等, 后跟省略 to 的不定式作宾语补足语, 变为被动句时则要加上 to。

如: Kate is heard to play (play) the piano every evening.

5. 动词短语变成被动语态时, 必须保留其后的介词或副词。

如: The nurse takes good care of the sick man.

→ The sick man is taken good care of by the nurse.

6. 含有双宾语的句子变成被动语态时, 有两种形式:

(1) 直接宾语变成被动语态的主语时, 间接宾语前要加 to/for。

如: He gave me a book yesterday. → A book was given to me yesterday.

My father bought me a bike. → A bike was bought for me by my father.

(2) 间接宾语变成被动语态的主语。

如: My friend told me a story. → I was told a story by my friend.

Z 中考链接

(A) 1. **难度★★** In April, some planarians (涡虫) _____ into China's space station for scientific research. (2025·成都中考)

A. were taken B. took C. were taking

(B) 2. **难度★★** — We planted lots of trees on Tree Planting Day.

— That's quite meaningful. To have a greener world, more trees should _____ every year. (2025·凉山中考)

A. plant B. be planted C. are planted

(B) 3. **难度★★** When Tony _____ why he was late for school, he just kept silent. (2025·乐山中考)

A. asks B. was asked C. will be asked

- (A) 4. 难度★★★ We should be honest to our friends, because it _____ to be our traditional value. (2025·广元中考改编)
A. is considered B. was considered C. considered
- (C) 5. 难度★★★ — World Animal Day is on October 4th every year.
— Many activities _____ to improve the relationship between humans and animals this day. (2025·达州中考)
A. will hold B. is held C. are held
- (C) 6. 难度★★★ — I hear that Jingdezhen Porcelain (瓷器) _____ in Paris last month.
— Wow! Good news. (2025·江西中考改编)
A. shows B. is shown C. was shown
- (A) 7. 难度★★★ — Do you know the Spring Festival became a *UN Floating Holiday* in 2024?
— Yes. The Spring Festival _____ widely in the world nowadays. (2024·凉山中考)
A. is celebrated B. was celebrated C. will be celebrated
- (B) 8. 难度★★★ — Bob, your room is so dirty. It must _____ every day.
— OK, Mom. I'll do it right now. (2024·达州中考)
A. clean B. be cleaned C. is cleaned
- (C) 9. 难度★★★ Fu Zai, a cute police dog, _____ to better deal with different environments in the near future. (2024·攀枝花中考改编)
A. will train B. trains C. will be trained
- (B) 10. 难度★★★ — Good morning! May I have a plate of dumplings, please?
— Sorry. Dumplings _____ only at dinner. (2024·广元中考改编)
A. serve B. are served C. are serving

M 模拟突破

语法填空 (考查语态) 难度★★★

Lanterns have been part of Chinese culture for centuries, and there were mainly three kinds of lanterns.

Palace Lanterns (宫灯)

They were mainly used in palaces in ancient times. When making palace lanterns, fine wood

1. was used (use). The palace lanterns 2. were covered (cover) with silk or glass.

These lanterns were not only used as lights but also as decorations (装饰) in palaces.

Gauze Lanterns (纱灯)

Red gauze 3. was used (use) when people in ancient time made gauze lanterns. In Chinese culture, red lanterns are symbols of happiness and good wishes. So red lanterns are always 4. hung (hang) at important festivals such as the Lantern Festival, the Spring Festival and National Day. In some famous Chinatown abroad, red lanterns can 5. be seen (see) all the year round. They 6. have become (become) a symbol of Chinese culture worldwide.

Revolving Lanterns (走马灯)

The shape of revolving lanterns was much like that of the palace lanterns. There were two layers (层) of covers. Pictures 7. were drawn (draw) on the inside layer and 8. appeared (appear) on the outside cover when they 9. were moving (move).

Nowadays, more modern technology 10. is used (use) to make lanterns. The shapes of modern lanterns have changed a lot, too.

第十节 非谓语动词

K 考点解读

动词的非谓语形式分为：动词不定式、动名词、分词（现在分词和过去分词）。新课程标准要求掌握动词不定式作宾语、宾语补足语和目的状语，并理解动词的-ing形式和-ed形式。某些动词后只能接动名词是动名词的主要考点。

一、动词不定式

1. 动词不定式的结构：肯定式：to do 否定式：not to do
2. 动词不定式的用法

用法	结构	例子
(1) 作主语	To do is/was ...	To see is to believe. 眼见为实。
(2) 作表语	be+to do	His dream is to be a doctor. 他的梦想是当一名医生。
(3) 作定语	sb./sth. +to do	We need someone to help with the work. 我们需要有人来帮助做这项工作。 I have a lot of homework to do. 我有很多家庭作业要做。 若该不定式为不及物动词，其后要加上介词，构成及物动词短语。 They have no places to live in. 他们没有地方住。

(续表)

用法	结构	例子
(4) 作宾语	vt. +to do	① I <u>want to tell</u> you the whole story. 我想告诉你整个故事。 ② You <u>need to buy</u> a pair of new shoes. 你需要买一双新鞋。
(5) 作宾语 补足语	vt. +sb. +to do	① My mother often <u>tells/asks me to finish</u> my homework on time. 我妈妈常叫我按时完成作业。 ② She <u>wants/wanted her father to buy</u> a new bike for her. 她想要她爸爸给她买一辆新的自行车。
(6) 作目的 状语	to do =in order to do =so as to do 注意: so as to 不用于句首	① He came <u>to give us a talk/lecture</u> yesterday. 他昨天来给我们开讲座。 ② He spoke slowly <u>(in order/so as) to make everyone hear him clearly</u> . = <u>In order to/To make everyone hear him clearly</u> , he spoke slowly. 为了使每个人都听清楚, 他说得很慢。

注意:

(1) 动词不定式作主语时, 往往用形式主语 It 代替, 而将真正的主语 (即不定式) 后置。

如: To learn a foreign language is not easy.

=It is not easy to learn a foreign language. 学习一门外语并不容易。

(2) 作宾语: 不定式用在及物动词后作宾语, 其后跟补足语时常用 it 作形式宾语, 而将真正的宾语 (即不定式) 后置, 常用在 think, find, feel 后。

如: We found it easy to learn English. 我们发现学英语是容易的。

3. 常接不定式作宾语的动词有 expect, hope, wish, plan, want, promise, offer, choose, decide, agree, refuse, afford, manage, fail, prove, seem, pretend (假装), hesitate (犹豫), would like 等, 表示命令、打算或希望等。

如: He offered to take us to the park. 他主动提出带我们去公园。

注意: help 后面的 to 可以省略。

如: He helped (to) do some housework. 他帮忙做了一些家务。

4. 常接不定式作宾语补足语的动词有 ask, tell, teach, want, wish, warn, allow, force, would like, help, encourage, advise, order, invite 等。

如: I advised him to read more English books after class. 我建议他课后多看英文书。

注意: help sb. to do 中的 to 也可以省略。

如: He helped his mother (to) do some housework. 他帮助他妈妈做了一些家务。

二、动名词

动名词是一种兼有动词和名词功能的非谓语动词。

1. 动名词的结构：由“动词-ing”构成，其否定形式为直接在动名词前加 not。
2. 动名词的用法：动名词具有名词的性质，因此在句中可作主语、表语、定语、宾语等。

用法	结构	例子
(1) 作主语	doing ... is/was ...	① Reading is an art. 读书是一种艺术。 ② Playing basketball and listening to music are interesting. 打篮球和听音乐都很有趣。
(2) 作表语	be+doing	Your task is cleaning the windows. =Cleaning the windows is your task. =Your task is to clean the windows. 你的任务是擦窗户。
(3) 作定语	—	walking stick 手杖 washing machine 洗衣机 reading room 阅览室 sleeping boy 在睡觉的男孩
(4) 作动词的宾语	v. +doing	① He practises playing the piano every day. 他每天练习弹钢琴。 ② Have you finished reading this novel ? 你看完这本小说了吗?
(5) 作介词的宾语	prep. +doing	① He is thinking about making a new plan for the next term. 他正考虑为下学期制订新的计划。 ② We are looking forward to receiving your letter. 我们盼望收到你的来信。

三、易错点突破

(一) 既可以接不定式又可以接动名词作宾语的动词

1. 表达的意思区别不大的动词：begin, start, hate, like, love 等。
如：It began to rain. =It began raining. 开始下雨了。
2. 表达的意思有差别的动词：forget, remember, regret, stop 等。如：
 - (1) forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事（未做） forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事（已做）
 - (2) 记得要做某事（未做） **remember to do sth.**
记得做过某事（已做） **remember doing sth.**
 - (3) 对未做的事感到遗憾（未做） **regret to do sth.**
对做过的事感到遗憾，后悔（已做） **regret doing sth.**
 - (4) 停下来去做某事（去做另一件事） **stop to do sth.**
停止做某事（不做了） **stop doing sth.**

第十 一 节 连 词

K 考点解读

用来连接词、短语、从句或句子的词叫连词，在句中不能单独使用。连词可分为两类：并列连词和从属连词。做此类题目时，需根据句子的逻辑关系判断是并列还是转折、递进等，理顺句子前后关系，才能正确解答。

一、并列连词

用来连接具有并列关系的词、短语或句子的连词叫作并列连词。

- 表示并列关系：and, both ... and ..., not only ... but also ..., neither ... nor ...
- 表示选择关系：or, either ... or ..., not ... but ...
- 表示转折关系：but, while (而)
- 表示因果关系：for, so

序号	连词	用法	例子
1	and 和, 并且	(1) 表示并列或顺承关系，一般用于肯定句，连接并列成分 (2) 特殊用法：祈使句+and ... = If you ..., you'll ...	① He works quickly <u>and</u> carefully. 他做事快而且仔细。 ② Use your head, <u>and</u> you'll find a way. =If you use your head, you'll find a way. 动动脑筋，你就会想出办法来。
2	or 或者, 否则	(1) 用于否定句中，连接并列成分 (2) 用于疑问句中，表示选择 (3) 特殊用法：祈使句+or ... = If you don't/aren't ..., you'll ... (or 在祈使句中译为“要不然……；否则……”，有转折的意思) (4) either ... or ... 或者……或者……	① He never smokes <u>or</u> drinks. 他从不吸烟，也不喝酒。 ② Would you like tea <u>or</u> coffee? 你喝茶还是喝咖啡？ ③ Be careful, <u>or</u> you'll break that vase. =If you aren't careful, you'll break that vase. 小心，否则你会打碎那个花瓶！
3	but 但是	but 作连词，表示转折 not ... but ... 不是……而是…… while 也可以表示转折，表示所连接的两部分形成对照关系	(1) I like to write to my friends, <u>but</u> it takes too much time. 我喜欢给朋友写信，但太费时间。 (2) <u>Not</u> John <u>but</u> his brother enjoys playing football. 不是约翰而是他的兄弟喜欢踢足球。 (3) Mingming is lazy, <u>while/but</u> his brother is hard-working. 明明很懒惰，而他的兄弟很勤奋。

二、从属连词

用来引导从句的连词叫作从属连词。

序号	用法	连词	例子
1	引导 宾语从句 的连词	(1) that (2) if/whether (是否) (3) 特殊疑问词	① He said <u>that 或/</u> he would come to see me. ② I asked him <u>whether</u> he could come to the party or not. ③ I don't know <u>why</u> he was late for class again.
2	引导 状语从句 的连词	(1) 条件状语从句: if (如果), unless (除非) (2) 原因状语从句: because, since (既然), as (因为, 由于) (3) 时间状语从句: when, while, as (一边……一边……), until/till, as soon as (一……就……), before, after, since (自从……以来) (4) 让步状语从句: though/although, even if/even though, no matter where/wherever ... (5) 结果状语从句: so ... that ..., such ... that ... (6) 目的状语从句: so that/in order that	① <u>If</u> it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home. ② He didn't go to the meeting <u>because</u> he was ill. ③ <u>Since</u> everyone is here, let's begin. ④ I was doing my homework <u>when</u> the light went off. ⑤ My mother was doing housework <u>while</u> my father was working in the study. ⑥ He won't leave <u>until</u> I come back. ⑦ The book has been popular with children <u>since</u> it came out. ⑧ <u>Although/Though/Even if/Even though</u> he is young, he knows a lot. ⑨ <u>No matter where/Wherever</u> you go, I will follow you. ⑩ The film is <u>so</u> good <u>that</u> I have seen it twice. ⑪ He got up early this morning <u>so that/in order that</u> he could catch the first bus.

三、易错点突破

连词连接两个并列主语时要注意以下几个问题:

1. and 和 both ... and ...连接两个主语时, 谓语动词用复数。

如: (1) He and I are students in Class Three. 我和他是三班的学生。

(2) Both he and I are students in Class Three. 我和他都是三班的学生。

2. not only ... but also ...连接两个主语时, 谓语动词的人称和数与跟它邻近的主语保持一致 (就近原则)。

如: Not only Bill but also his parents want to stay in China for another year.

不仅比尔想在中国再待一年, 他父母也是这么想的。

- (B) 7. 难度★★ — There is still a long way to go _____ we finish the task.
— Don't worry. Let's go on with it together. (2024·安徽中考改编)
A. as soon as B. before C. because
- (A) 8. 难度★★ You can feel better _____ you take a walk in the park just for 20 minutes. (2024·福建中考)
A. if B. before C. until
- (C) 9. 难度★★ Many students lose marks simply _____ they do not read the questions carefully. (2024·白银中考改编)
A. unless B. so C. because
- (B) 10. 难度★★ Jeff still works hard _____ he has achieved great success. (2024·河北中考改编)
A. if B. though C. because

M 模拟突破

短文填空 (考查连词) 难度★★

Being street smart is an important skill 1. **and** it's a good way to take care of yourself.

Always carry your phone with you, 2. **but** do not look at it while you are walking. Being able to communicate or call for help is important, 3. **so** keep a list of useful phone numbers. But put your phone away while you are walking so that you can keep your head up and see what's going on around.

Don't wear earphones (耳机) when you are out. If you have to listen to something when you're out, use only one earphone 4. **or** play the music at a very low volume (音量).

Avoid dark and out-of-the-way places. Do not take short cuts through dark areas, even if it will make your trip much shorter. 5. **If** you have to go to a place, and you're not sure whether it's safe or not, go with someone you know or speak to someone on the phone while you are there.

第 十 二 节 句子种类

K 考点解读

句子按用途可分为四类：陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。按句子结构来分可分为三类：简单句、并列复合句和主从复合句。新课程标准要求掌握陈述句、疑问句（一般疑问句、特殊疑问句和选择疑问句）、祈使句和感叹句。

一、按句子用途分类

句式名称	概念	分类	例句
陈述句	用来叙述一个事实, 表达某种观点的句子	肯定陈述句	The story is interesting. 这个故事很有趣。
		否定陈述句	He doesn't live here any more. 他不再住在这里了。
疑问句	用来提出问题的句子	一般疑问句: 通常能用 Yes 或 No 回答的问句	— Is there anything wrong with the bike? 这辆自行车有什么问题吗? — Yes, there is. 是的, 它坏了。 /No, there isn't. 不, 它没问题。
		特殊疑问句: 以特殊疑问词开头, 询问某一具体内容的问句	1. <u>What</u> is in the box? 什么东西在盒子里面? 2. <u>Which</u> book do you like best? 你最喜欢哪本书? 3. <u>Who</u> is the man over there? 那边的男人是谁?
		选择疑问句: 提供两种或两种以上情况, 需对方从中选择的问句	4. Which do you prefer, water, tea <u>or</u> coffee? 你喜欢哪一种, 水、茶还是咖啡?
祈使句	表示请求、命令的句子。它的主语 (you) 通常被省略, 谓语用动词原形; 否定形式通常用 Don't+动词原形	肯定祈使句	5. <u>Open the door</u> , please. 请开门。 6. Please <u>follow me/come with me</u> . 请跟我来。
		否定祈使句	7. <u>Don't be late again</u> . 别再迟到了。
感叹句	表示说话者喜、怒、哀、乐等强烈感情的句子	What+(a/an)+形容词+单数可数名词 (+主语+谓语)!	What lovely girls (they are)! 多可爱的女孩呀! 8. <u>What an interesting story</u> (it is)! 多么有趣的一个故事啊!
		What+形容词+复数可数名词/不可数名词 (+主语+谓语)!	9. <u>What useful advice</u> (it is)! 多么有用的建议啊!
		How+形容词/副词 (+主语+谓语)!	10. <u>How interesting</u> the story is! 多么有趣的一个故事啊! 11. <u>How carefully</u> he is listening! 他正听得多么仔细啊!

特殊疑问句中常见的特殊疑问词如下：

疑问词	询问内容	例句
What	职业；身份	— What is your father?/What does your father do?/What is your father's job? 你父亲是做什么的? — He is a doctor. 他是一名医生。
	事物	— What's this? 这是什么? — It's a book. 这是一本书。
What ... like?	相貌特征	— What does she look like? 她长什么样子? — She is tall with long hair. 她高个子，长头发。
	性格	— What is she like? 她是什么样的人? — She is very kind. 她很和善。
How ...?/ What ... like?	天气	— How is the weather today?/What is the weather like today? 今天天气怎么样? — It's fine. 天气晴朗。
What ... for?	目的	— What did they come here for? 他们来这里是为了什么? — To attend a meeting. 为了参加会议。
What color	颜色	— What color is her skirt? 她的裙子是什么颜色的? — It's red. 红色的。
What size	尺寸	— What size does he wear? 他穿多大码的? — Size 40. 40 码。
What time	时间	— What time is it? 几点了? — It's 7:30. 七点半。
What day	星期几	— What day is it today? 今天星期几? — It's Tuesday. 星期二。
What is the date ...?	日期	— What is the date today? 今天是几月几日? — It's May 2nd. 五月二日。
How old	年龄（多大）	— How old is he? 他几岁了? — He is 8. 8 岁。
How long	持续多长时间（多久）	— How long have you been here? 你在这里待多久了? — For five months. 五个月了。
	长度（多长）	— How long is the bridge? 这座桥有多长? — It's 500 meters long. 五百米长。

(续表)

疑问词	询问内容	例句
How far	距离 (多远)	— How far is it from here to the zoo? 从这里到动物园有多远? — It's 6 kilometers away./About 30 minutes' walk/ride/ drive. 六千米。/三十分步行/骑行/驾车。
How often	频率	— How often do you come back? 你多久回来一次? — Once a week. 一周一次。
How soon	多久之后	— How soon will she arrive? 她多久之后能到? — In a week. 一周后。
How many (+复数可数名词) How much (+不可数名词)	数量 (多少)	— How many jackets do you have? 你有多少件夹克衫? — Three. 三件。 — How much coffee do you want? 你要多少咖啡? — Two cups. 两杯。
How much What's the price of ...?	价格	— How much is it?/How much does it cost? 它多少钱? — 5 dollars. 五美元。 — What's the price of the pears? 这些梨多少钱? — 5 yuan a kilo. 每千克五元。
How tall (人; 树) How high (山; 建筑物)	高度 (多高)	— How tall is she? 她个子多高? — She's 1.73 meters tall. 她身高 1.73 米。 — How high is the tower? 这座塔有多高? — It's 450 meters high. 450 米高。
When	什么时候	— When shall we meet? 我们几点会面呢? — At ten o'clock. 十点钟。
Who	姓名或关系	— Who is that boy? 那个男孩是谁? — He is Jack./He is my brother. 他是杰克。/他是我弟弟。
Why	原因	— Why did they come here? 他们为什么来这里? — Because they have a meeting to attend. 因为他们要参加会议。
How	方式	— How do you usually go to school? 你通常怎么去学校? — On foot. 步行。
Where	地点	— Where are you going? 你要去哪儿? — To the library. 图书馆。

二、按句子结构分类

句式名称及概念		例句
简单句： 只含有一个 主谓结构的 句子	主语+系动词+表语 主语+不及物动词 主语+及物动词+宾语 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语 There be+主语+其他	My sister is a nurse. 我姐姐是一名护士。 He has left. 他已经离开了。 I often read books. 我经常读书。 She gave me a pen. =She gave a pen to me. 她给了我一支笔。 He asked me to do it again. 他让我再做一遍。 There is a book and some pens on the desk. 桌上有一本书和一些笔。
并列句： 由两个或 几个分句 组成	由并列连词 and, but, or 等连接主谓结构的复合句（注：当一个并列句有两个或两个以上分句组成时，通常只在最后两个分句间使用连词，前面的分句之间用逗号）	She's a teacher, and he's a worker. 她是位老师，而他是名工人。 She is clever, but she is lazy. 她聪明，但懒惰。 Hurry up, or you can't catch the bus. 快点，否则你赶不上公交车了。
复合句： 含有主句和 从句的句子	宾语从句	He said (that) she was wrong. 他说她错了。
	状语从句	I'll go there if it's fine tomorrow. 如果明天天气好，我会去那里。 Although it rained, they had a good time. 尽管下雨了，他们还是玩得开心。
	定语从句	I like the books that/which are full of funny jokes. 我喜欢那种充满有趣笑话的书。

三、易错点突破

(一) 感叹句

1. 用 what 引导的感叹句用来修饰名词。

如：What an unusual day (it is)! 这天真不寻常呀！

What wonderful ideas (we have)! 我们的主意多好啊！

What dirty water (it is)! 这水真脏啊！

2. 用 how 引导的感叹句用来修饰形容词或副词。

如：How lovely the baby is! 这个宝宝真可爱啊！

How wonderfully this girl sings! 这个女孩唱得多好呀！

(二) there be 与 have 的区别

1. there be 句型表示“存在”关系，have 表示“所属”关系，两者不能在一个句子中混用。

如：There is going to/will be a class meeting tomorrow. 明天将有一个班会。

- (C) 10. 难度★★ — _____ did Mike say when you told him about the party?
— He said he would be happy to come. (2024·阿坝州、甘孜州中考改编)
A. How B. When C. What

M模拟突破

完形填空 (考查句子种类) 难度★★

I have never tried to understand my neighbors, but this neighbor taught me a lesson.

It was a little cold in late autumn. There 1 fallen leaves here and there. I felt cold in the wind and my face turned red.

The door behind me was closed. 2 unlucky dog I was! I forgot to take my keys when I left home. Both my parents 3 busy working in their offices. 4 should I do? I had to take out my exercise books and started to do my homework in the street light. It was getting darker. And I felt hungry.

I stood up and took out my pocket money. One *yuan*, two *yuan*, ... I hoped to get a bowl of noodles for dinner. But my money 5 by a sudden wind! I got so sad that I almost cried.

Just at this moment came my neighbor, Mrs. Wang. She asked, “ 6 are you standing alone outside?”

“... I left my keys at home,” I had to answer. “Oh, I see. Then 7 to my home. I have made some dumplings,” she invited me. 8 I felt when I heard 9 she said, but then I felt embarrassed (窘迫的). She went on, “Come on. We are neighbors. 10 we help each other?”

I had a good dinner at her home and I felt warmer in my heart. Really, a good neighbor is better than a brother in the next village. My neighbor helped me while I was in trouble. I will never forget it.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| (C) 1. | A. is | B. are | C. were |
| (C) 2. | A. How | B. What | C. What an |
| (C) 3. | A. is | B. are | C. were |
| (A) 4. | A. What | B. How | C. When |
| (C) 5. | A. was put up | B. is given away | C. was blown away |
| (C) 6. | A. What | B. How | C. Why |
| (B) 7. | A. arrive | B. come | C. look |
| (A) 8. | A. How happy | B. How happily | C. What happy |
| (B) 9. | A. why | B. what | C. how |
| (B) 10. | A. Should | B. Shouldn't | C. Can |

1. Can you tell me how I can get to the zoo ?

你能告诉我怎样去动物园吗?

2. Please tell me when we will have a meeting .

请告诉我, 我们什么时候开会。

三、宾语从句的时态规则

时态规则	例子
<p>1. 如果主句的时态是现在时态, 从句的时态由句意决定 注意: 主句出现 Could you tell me 表示的是询问对方的委婉语气 (一般现在时), 并非过去时</p>	<p>(1) The boy doesn't know <u>(that) his mother came to see him</u> . 这男孩不知道他的母亲来看过他。</p> <p>(2) Could you tell me <u>where you are going</u> ? 你能告诉我你打算去哪里吗?</p> <p>(3) I don't know <u>where the meeting will be held</u> . 我不知道会议将要在哪里开。</p>
<p>2. 如果主句的时态是过去时态, 从句通常用相应的过去时态, 包括一般过去时, 过去进行时, 过去将来时和过去完成时</p>	<p>(1) He told me that <u>he was getting ready for/preparing for</u> the sports meeting. 他告诉我他正在准备运动会。</p> <p>(2) He asked <u>if/whether you had written to</u> Peter. 他问你是否已经写了信给彼得了。</p> <p>(3) They wondered <u>if/whether they would have an English test</u> next Monday. 他们想知道下周一是否会进行英语测验。</p>
<p>3. 如果从句所陈述的是客观事实、真理、自然现象等, 其时态常用一般现在时</p>	<p>(1) Our teacher said <u>(that) January is the first month of the year</u> . 我们的老师说一月份是全年的第一个月。</p> <p>(2) Scientists proved <u>(that) the earth goes around the sun</u> . 科学家证明了地球是绕着太阳转的。</p>

四、易错点突破

(一) 直接引语变间接引语

1. 陈述句变成 that 引导的宾语从句。

如: He says, "I will go to Shanghai on Friday."

变成: He says (that) he will go to Shanghai on Friday .

2. 一般疑问句变成由 if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句。

如: The teacher asked me, "Have you finished your homework?"

变成: The teacher asked me if/whether I had finished my homework .

3. 特殊疑问句变成由特殊疑问词引导的宾语从句。

如: He asked the boy, "Where do you live?"

变成: He asked the boy where he lived .

(二) 宾语从句的难点

1. 当宾语从句的主语和主句的主语相同, 且主句的谓语动词是 know, ask, tell, show, teach, remember, forget, decide 等时, 宾语从句可转化为含有不定式的简单句, 即“引导词+to+动词原形+其他”。

如: (1) I didn't know how I could do it. = I didn't know how to do it .

(2) Mike didn't decide what he would buy. = Mike didn't decide what to buy .

2. 宾语从句的否定转移 (否定前置): 当主句的主语是第一人称, 且谓语动词是 think, believe, suppose, expect 等时, 如果宾语从句是否定意义, 否定词要移到主句的谓语动词之前。

如: (1) I don't think he is right . 我认为他不对。

(2) I don't believe they have finished the work . 我相信他们还没有完成工作。

3. 有些疑问词作句子主语, 问句本身就是陈述语序, 在变成宾语从句时, 语序无变化。

如: Do you know what is happening over there? 你知道那里正在发生什么事吗?

I want to know what's wrong/the matter. 我想知道怎么了。

4. if 和 when 既可以引导宾语从句, 也可以引导状语从句, 应注意它们在两种从句中的意思和用法的不同。

if 和 when 引导宾语从句时, 分别意为“是否”和“何时”, 其从句时态应和主句时态相呼应; 它们引导状语从句时, 意思分别为“如果, 假如”和“当……时候”, 当主句时态是一般将来时, 其从句时态用一般现在时。

如: (1) — Do you know when he will come back tomorrow?

你知道他明天什么时候回来吗?

— Sorry, I don't know. When he comes back , I'll tell you.

对不起, 我不知道。当他回来时, 我就告诉你。

(2) — I don't know if he will come. 我不知道他是否会来。

— He will come if it doesn't rain . 如果不下雨, 他会来的。

Z 中考链接

(A) 1. 难度☆☆ — Sarah, could you tell me _____ ?

— About ten minutes' walk. (2025·凉山中考)

- A. how far it is from your home to school
B. how long it takes you to walk to school
C. how you get to school from your home

(C) 2. 难度☆☆ — There will be a robot which can dance on show in our city next month.

— Really? I wonder _____ . (2025·乐山中考)

- A. what does it like B. what is it like C. what it is like

- (A) 3. 难度☆☆ — Excuse me. Could you tell me _____?
— Sure. Go straight and turn left at the end of the road. You can find it. (2025·达州中考)
A. how I can get to the library
B. when I can get to the library
C. how can I get to the library
- (B) 4. 难度☆☆ — Amy recently won a prize from the Help Save Our Society. Can you guess _____?
— It's said that she built a house out of rubbish. (2025·广元中考改编)
A. what did she do B. what she did C. what she does
- (C) 5. 难度☆☆ — Could you please tell me _____?
— Certainly, there is a modern library on Binjiang Road. You can find different kinds of books here. (2025·遂宁中考改编)
A. how far the library is
B. if there is a mall near here
C. where I can find a quiet place to read
- (C) 6. 难度☆☆ — What did Peter say to you just now, Kate?
— He asked me _____. (2025·绥化中考)
A. if I have read the book *Little Women*
B. whether will I believe in him
C. if I joined the music club
- (C) 7. 难度☆☆ — That sounds interesting! May I ask _____ to see the changes?
— Well, it depends. Some people take a while, and some others take forever. (2025·无锡中考改编)
A. how long will it take
B. how much it will cost
C. how long it will take
- (A) 8. 难度☆☆ — Could you tell me _____ two 30-minute breaks every day?
— They help us stay healthy and energetic. (2025·常州中考改编)
A. why we have B. what we do during C. why do we have
- (C) 9. 难度☆☆ — I just went back from Guangzhou. Can you guess _____?
— I suppose you took the high-speed train (高铁). (2024·乐山中考)
A. how did I get there B. when I got there C. how I got there

(B) 10. 难度☆☆ — Excuse me, could you please tell me _____?

— It's on sale, only 45 yuan. Do you like it? (2024·遂宁中考改编)

- A. how much does the jacket cost
B. how much the jacket costs
C. what was the price of the jacket

M 模拟突破

短文填空 (考查宾语从句) 难度☆☆

根据短文内容, 用适当的宾语从句引导词填空, 注意上下文的连贯性。

A group of frogs were traveling through the forests, but unluckily two of them fell into a hole. The other frogs tried to help them. When they saw 1. how deep the hole was, they told the two frogs 2. that they could not be saved. The two frogs didn't care 3. what they said and tried their best to jump up out of the hole. The other frogs kept saying 4. that they were sure to die. Hearing that, one of the two frogs fell down and died. The other one, however, continued to jump as hard as he could, and at last he succeeded. When he got out, the other frogs asked 5. why he didn't listen to them. The frog, who had a poor hearing, explained, "I thought 6. that you were encouraging me all the time."

The story tells us when a person is in trouble, we should encourage him instead of discouraging him.

状语从句

K 考点解读

状语从句是指由一个从句来充当句子的状语, 用于修饰主句中的动词、形容词或副词等。状语从句由从属连词引导, 与主句连接, 放在主句后面时, 一般不在前面加逗号。状语从句根据其表示的意思可分为时间、条件、原因、比较、结果、目的、让步等类型。中考主要考查状语从句中的时态以及从属连词的选择。时间状语从句和条件状语从句主要考查“主将从现”原则。

类型	引导词	例句
时间状语从句	when, while, as 当……时, after 在……之后, before 在……之前, since 自从, until 直到, as soon as 一……就……, once 一旦	(1) I will call you <u>as soon as I get there</u> . 我一到达那里就打电话给你。

(续表)

类型	引导词	例句
时间状语从句	<p>注意:</p> <p>1. when 可表示瞬间, 也可表示时间段, 与主句所陈述的动作或事情可同时发生, 也可有先后</p> <p>2. while 常用于连接同时进行的两个延续性动词相伴而发生的动作, 常用进行时</p> <p>3. as 不分先后, 尤指两个动作或事情同时发生</p> <p>4. until 常用于 not ... until ... 结构中, 意为“直到……才……”</p>	<p>(2) The girl <u>didn't stop crying until</u> she saw her mum. 那女孩直到看到妈妈才不哭。</p> <p>(3) I was watching TV <u>when my uncle came in</u>. 我叔叔进来的时候我正在看电视。</p> <p>(4) <u>While/When Mary was writing a letter</u>, the children were playing outside. 当玛丽在写信的时候, 孩子们在外面玩。</p> <p>(5) She sang <u>as she went along/walked</u>. 她边走边唱。</p>
条件状语从句	<p>if 如果</p> <p>unless 除非; 如果不</p> <p>as/so long as 只要</p> <p>注意: 从句用一般现在时表将来, 即“主将从现”</p>	<p>(6) <u>If it doesn't rain</u> tomorrow, we'll go on a trip. 如果明天不下雨, 我们将会去旅行。</p> <p>(7) <u>As/So long as you keep on trying</u>, you will be successful. 只要你坚持不懈, 你就会成功。</p>
原因状语从句	<p>because, since, as</p> <p>区别:</p> <p>1. because 强调直接原因和因果关系, 语气最强, 可回答 why 的问句</p> <p>2. since 意为“既然”, 表示对方已知的无须说明的原因或事实, 语气比 because 弱</p> <p>3. as 语气比 since 弱, 说明比较明显的原因</p>	<p>(8) I don't like that coat <u>because its color is very terrible</u>. 我不喜欢那件外套, 因为它的颜色太难看了。</p> <p>(9) <u>Since we have no money</u>, we can't buy that vase. 既然我们没钱, 我们就不能买那个花瓶。</p> <p>(10) As it is raining, you'd better take a taxi. 天下雨了, 你最好乘出租车。</p>
比较状语从句	<p>than 比……</p> <p>as ... as ... 和……一样……</p>	<p>(11) This book is <u>as interesting as</u> that one. 这本书和那本一样有趣。</p> <p>(12) He is <u>three years older than</u> me. 他比我大3岁。</p>
结果状语从句	<p>so+adj./adv.+that 如此……以至于……</p> <p>such+(a/an)+n.+that 如此……以至于……</p> <p>so+many/much/little/few+n.+that 如此……以至于……</p> <p>(so much, so many, so little, so few 等为固定搭配)</p>	<p>(13) He spoke <u>so fast that</u> I couldn't follow him. 他讲得太快了, 我跟不上。</p> <p>(14) He told us <u>such funny stories that</u> we all laughed. 他讲的故事很好笑, 我们都笑了。</p> <p>(15) Joe has <u>so much homework to do that</u> he has no time to watch TV. 乔有太多作业要做, 没时间看电视。</p>

(续表)

类型	引导词	例句
目的状语从句	so that 以便, 为了 (不能放句首) in order that 为了 (可放句首) 1. 谓语中常含有 may, might, can, could, will, would 等情态动词 2. 主句主语与从句主语一致时, 可用 so as to (不能放句首), in order to (可放句首), 后跟动词原形	(16) You must raise your voice <u>so that/in order that</u> everybody can hear you clearly. 你必须提高音量以便大家都能听清楚。 (17) He got up earlier in order that/so that he could get to school on time. = He got up earlier <u>(in order/so as) to</u> get to school on time. = <u>In order to/To</u> get to school on time, he got up earlier. 为了准时到校, 他早早起床。
让步状语从句	though/although 尽管, 虽然 even if/even though 即使 注意: 以上连词不能与 but 连用 whatever 无论什么 whichever 无论哪个 whoever 无论谁 wherever 无论哪里 whenever 无论何时 however 无论如何 =no matter+相应疑问词	(18) <u>Although/Though it rained</u> , we had a good time. 虽然下雨, 但我们玩得很开心。 (19) Whatever/No matter what you say, I will go. 不管你说什么, 我都要去。

Z 中考链接

- (B) 1. 难度★★ It is good for your health _____ you take a walk after supper. (2025·乐山中考)
A. until B. if C. although
- (C) 2. 难度★★ Dawei wants to pass the Civilian Mobile Library on to his son _____ it can stay open forever. (2025·成都中考改编)
A. before B. although C. so that
- (C) 3. 难度★★ — Labor education is important for students' development.
— Sure. _____ schools put it into practice, students will be more independent. (2025·凉山中考)
A. Although B. Unless C. If
- (A) 4. 难度★★ _____ it may not work on everyone, it may work on you. (2025·无锡中考改编)
A. Though B. But C. Because

- (C) 5. 难度★★★ The wind power of our country develops more quickly _____ we push for green energy. (2025·扬州中考改编)
A. though B. before C. as
- (C) 6. 难度★★ We can't go swimming _____ our parents are with us. (2024·自贡中考)
A. if B. when C. unless
- (C) 7. 难度★★★ Everything is possible _____ you work hard. (2024·遂宁中考改编)
A. as much as B. as soon as C. as long as
- (A) 8. 难度★★★ You will never truly understand your parents' great love _____ you grow up. (2024·泸州中考改编)
A. until B. if C. as
- (C) 9. 难度★★★ — When is the school sports meeting?
— It is going to be held next Thursday if it _____ that day. (2024·广元中考改编)
A. rains B. won't rain C. doesn't rain
- (B) 10. 难度★★★ Molly is _____ young _____ she can't dress herself. (2024·达州中考改编)
A. too; to B. so; that C. such; that

M 模拟突破

完形填空 (考查状语从句) 难度★★★

As we all know, the environment around us is getting worse and worse. 1 we don't take action, there 2 no more fish swimming in the river or no more clean water to drink in the future.

Luckily, a new lifestyle called low-carbon life is spreading to every corner of our country. The meaning of low-carbon is low energy and no waste. It is 3 important project that I can't wait to express my ideas on it.

First, we should set up a no-car day every week in our school, 4 cars not only cause serious air pollution but also waste energy. On the no-car day, no one is allowed to drive to school. We can just walk or run. Use our legs and enjoy the fun.

Second, we'd better not use plastic bags any more. No one can stand "white pollution", so it is wise to use cloth bags which can be used again and again.

Finally, one thing that we should keep in mind is that every big thing comes from small

二、易错点突破

- 当关系代词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以省略。
- 当关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，从句谓语动词的人称和数要根据先行词而定。
如：The students that/who are from this school are great. 来自这所学校的学生都很优秀。
The book that/which was written by Lu Xun is here. 那本鲁迅写的书在这里。
- 关系代词只能用 that 的情况
 - 先行词被序数词或形容词最高级所修饰，或本身是序数词或形容词最高级时。
如：He was the first person that passed the exam. 他是第一个通过考试的人。
 - 被修饰的先行词为 all, any, many, much, everything, anything, none, the one 等指物的不定代词时。
如：Is there anything that you want to buy? 你有什么东西要买吗?
 - 先行词被 the only, the very, the same, the last 等词修饰时。
如：This is the same bike that I lost. 这就是我丢的那辆自行车。
 - 先行词里同时含有人和物时。
如：I can remember well the people and some pictures that I saw in the room.
我能清楚记得我在那个房间所见到的人和一些照片。
- 关系代词只能用 who 的情况
先行词是 one, anyone, everyone, all, none 等且指人时，引导词只能用 who。
如：One who does not work hard will never succeed. 不努力的人永远不会成功。
- 关系代词前有介词时，用 which 而不用 that。
如：This is the room in which he lives. 这是他居住的房间。

Z 中考链接

- (B) 1. 难度★★ It's hard to say goodbye to the teachers _____ have spent the past three years with us. (2025·成都中考)
- A. which B. who C. what
- (C) 2. 难度★★ — What kind of music do you like?
— I like music _____ I can dance to. When I hear the songs, I'm full of energy. (2025·达州中考)
- A. what B. why C. that
- (C) 3. 难度★★ Chengdu is a city in China _____ has two airports because of the opening of Chengdu Tianfu International Airport. (2025·乐山中考)
- A. where B. who C. that



第二部分

主题突破

◆ 人与自我 ◆

整合子主题 ① 生活学习

一、完形填空 (2025·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

My 12-year-old daughter is smart, but she never reads a whole book for pleasure. It felt like a parenting 1. As a book lover, I shouldn't have any trouble 2 the importance of reading, but I failed to pass on the joy of it to my own child. I told her she 3 to read because novels are the best way to learn how people's minds work. She replied that influencers (网红) post about their ideas all the time.

Because most of my daughter's arguments against reading didn't seem 4 to me, I had no choice but decided to go straight to a cold bribe (贿赂). I told my daughter I'd 5 her \$100 to read a novel. She blinked at me and said, "What? Really?" Then, not 6, she said yes. We reached a 7 — she can get \$100 if she finished *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* within a month.

Then we went on a(n) 8 beach holiday. When the seventh day came, my daughter 9 the book. Two days later, as soon as we finished our holiday and got home, she asked for another book by Roald Dahl and finished it in two weeks without asking for more 10.

Will this lead to her picking up more good books? Will it result in a lifelong love of reading? I don't know. I only know that I've finally opened a door for her to the printed page.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) 1. | A. failure | B. introduction | C. suggestion |
| (C) 2. | A. realizing | B. discussing | C. explaining |
| (B) 3. | A. hurried | B. needed | C. began |
| (C) 4. | A. clear | B. fair | C. wrong |
| (A) 5. | A. pay | B. lend | C. cost |
| (C) 6. | A. necessarily | B. comfortably | C. surprisingly |
| (B) 7. | A. level | B. deal | C. dream |
| (C) 8. | A. six-day | B. seven-day | C. nine-day |

- (B) 9. A. found B. finished C. remembered
 (A) 10. A. money B. advice C. information

三、阅读理解

A 难度☆☆

Mike

Normally, we don't refuse something directly. For example, when a waiter asks me whether I need more coffee or food, I would say "No, thanks. I'm good." Similarly, when my workmate asks me if I want some desserts, I just say "I'm good. Thanks."

Tim

On my first day in a Chinese middle school, I asked my Chinese friend where I could find a restroom. To my surprise, he asked me if something was wrong with me and if I needed to see a doctor instead of having a rest.

Deng Peng

As the final exam was coming last term, many of my American classmates said they would burn the midnight oil. I was so shocked to hear that because burning things was so dangerous and didn't help get good grades. Luckily, my best friend John told me the phrase meant staying up late to study. That phrase reminded me of some people reading by candlelight in the past.

- (A) 1. Why does Mike say so to his workmate?
 A. Because he wants to be polite.
 B. Because his workmate helps him a lot.
 C. Because he always refuses others directly.
- (C) 2. What did Tim want to do?
 A. To have a rest. B. To see a doctor. C. To go to the toilet.
- (A) 3. What can be your reply to your friend saying "I need to burn the midnight oil these days"?
 A. All the best for your exam.
 B. That must be very dangerous.
 C. Study under the bright light instead of the candlelight.
- (C) 4. Which is probably TRUE about the people?
 A. Mike works in a middle school.
 B. Tim was ill on his first day of middle school.
 C. Tim and Deng Peng have experiences of studying abroad.

(B) 5. What's the theme of the passages?

- A. Cultural changes.
- B. Language expressions.
- C. Educational differences.

B (2025·广安二模改编) 难度★★★

My father woke me up early one summer morning when I was fourteen and said, "Get up, you're going with me to cut the grass in the garden."

The idea that my father thought I was old enough to help him in his business made me feel proud and excited. From sunrise to sunset, my father, my younger brother and I worked in the large garden, in a rich part of Atlanta, Georgia. By the end of the day, I was too tired to say a word but I felt good. This was my first time to help my father in his business. I got \$6 for my work that day.

One day my father found some leaves I had missed and pulled me aside. "Take away these leaves!" he said seriously, "and don't make me have to tell you to do it again." The message was clear. Today I still value it, which my father gave to me that day. It will always be helpful to impress (留下深刻印象) the person that you are working for.

After two years, I left home and went to another town to start my new life. Luckily for me, I quickly found a job to wash dishes in a restaurant. Every morning, I set off early, always with the same strong wish I got long ago. I felt like I was old enough to be independent and make a living by myself.

In fact, washing dishes was not exciting, but that didn't matter. It taught me that any job was a good job and whatever I got from the job was more than I had before. I could learn something meaningful from every job and do it better and better. One day, a newspaper reporter once asked me how someone could possibly live with hard work and low pay. "If you only think about hard work and money, you won't be happy in your life and you won't do anything better." I answered.

In every job, from cutting the grass to washing dishes, I've learned much. I've learned something that helps me in my next job.

(C) 6. The writer felt proud to cut the grass because _____.

- A. he was not old enough to help his family
- B. he could spend that day by cutting grass
- C. he thought he became important to his father's business

(B) 7. What can we infer (推断) from the passage?

- A. The writer's mother gave him \$6 for his work of cutting the grass.
- B. The writer would do better in his next job.
- C. The writer learned much from cutting the grass and washing clothes.

- (A) 8. What did the writer think of washing dishes in the restaurant?
- A. It was a valuable experience.
B. It was an easy job.
C. It was too boring.
- (B) 9. If we put the passage into three parts, which of the following is the best?
(①=Para. 1 ②=Para. 2 ③=Para. 3 ④=Para. 4 ⑤=Para. 5 ⑥=Para. 6)
- A. ①; ②③④⑤; ⑥ B. ①②③; ④⑤; ⑥ C. ①②; ③④; ⑤⑥
- (C) 10. Which is the best title of this passage?
- A. Work Hard to Find a Job
B. Different Jobs, Different Lives
C. Keep Learning in Your Jobs

三、短文填空 (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度☆☆

but doubt five form give on quick tip understand use word you

Reading English articles is enjoyable and educational, but it can be challenging for some people. Here are some simple 1 to help you understand the passages better.

First, it's 2 to skim the text by looking at titles, subtitles, first and last paragraphs, even the charts or pictures. This 3 you a general idea of the article's structure. Besides, try to scan for specific (明确的) information 4 by using key words. You needn't to read word by word. Also, don't forget to guess the meaning if you don't know a word. Try 5 best to figure out its meaning from the context, roots, or the whole sentence. Another tip is to find the main ideas by focusing 6 the first and last paragraphs and the first sentences of each paragraph. They often contain main ideas and key points. The 7 tip is to understand logic by noticing cause-and-effect, turns and parallels (平行) in the text. This can help you follow the author's thoughts. What's more, it's a good idea to retell the article in your own 8 after reading. It will strengthen your 9 and memory. In addition, build your language sense by reading English articles regularly. This not only helps you learn new vocabulary and expressions, 10 also makes reading easier over time.

With proper ways, I believe you will enjoy reading soon!

1. tips 2. useful 3. gives 4. quickly 5. your
6. on 7. fifth 8. words 9. understanding 10. but

四、补全短文 (2025·泸州中考) 难度☆☆

Everyone is born with the ability to be a smart student — someone who knows how to study and how to succeed. 1

- Set yourself goals.

Everybody needs something to work towards. An hour of studying each night? Fifty pages read throughout the week? Make certain goals you can reach for. 2

- Work in a study group.

It has shown that students studying in a small group get better results. 3 So ask your friends and make plans for studying. But choose the people you're studying with carefully. You don't want to work with someone who just wants to destroy your learning time.

- 4

It's important that you finish it on time. If you want to actually understand your homework, do it attentively. When you get home after school, sit down and get it over with. Then you can do other things and not worry about it the next morning.

- Take breaks more often than you think.

When you want to learn something, you'll always think, "Study, and study some more until you have it down." Actually, that's not how it works. 5 When you take breaks, your attention and memory are improved.

School life can sometimes be full of challenges, but now with all the tips above, you will be on the right way to success! Cheer up, all smart students!

- A. Don't put off your homework.
- B. It'll also be more fun than studying alone.
- C. The brain needs enough rest from time to time.
- D. Joining a sports club in your school helps a lot.
- E. With the right methods, this student can be you.
- F. They can be whatever you think would keep you going.

1. E 2. F 3. B 4. A 5. C

五、完成图表 难度★★

Have you ever wondered why you can't remember anything more than its basic plot (情节) just a few days after putting your books down? If you've ever wondered how to keep what you read in mind, here are some tips to help you.

Take notes and highlight (用彩笔做标记) things in a wise way.

Taking notes isn't something many students like to do, but there's a simple reason behind why it's so useful: you can't possibly write everything down, so you'll be forced to pick out the most important points. While reading, try to only highlight important information. Before you highlight something, ask yourself, "Does this information fulfill (实现) my purpose for reading the material?" If the answer is no, then it is best not to highlight it.

Link (联系) the material to what you've learned.

Connect new information to information you've already known. By collecting new information with prior (先前的) knowledge, your brain will remember the new information much longer. For example, if a historical event happened in the same year as your grandmother was born, by connecting two things together, you will be able to remember the date easily.

Reword what you read in your own words.

After you finish reading a section, write down what you read in your own words. The goal isn't to recreate whole passages in your own words. Just write down a quick summary. This will help you assess (评估) which information you remember and which information you cannot remember. Go back and re-read the information that you could not remember.

Some Advice on <u>1</u> What You Read	
Take notes and highlight things <u>2</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pick out the most important points. • Highlight the key information which can fulfill your reading <u>3</u>.
Connect the material to something you know.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect what you read to your prior knowledge to help you have <u>4</u> memory.
Reword what you read in your own words.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write down a <u>5</u> summary of what you read in your own words. • Re-read your forgotten information.

1. Remembering 2. wisely 3. purpose 4. longer 5. quick

六、任务型阅读 (2025·资阳二模) 难度☆☆☆

The flag-raising ceremony is considered by many Chinese to be an event they must attend at least once in their lifetime. In fact, especially for the young, watching the ceremony can bring out further love for our motherland.

Cheng Yiting, a student from a university in Sichuan Province, said she and her friends took a trip to Beijing to watch the flag-raising ceremony during the summer vacation. Before traveling to the capital, they read social media posts offering advice on how to get a good place to watch the ceremony.

They arrived at Tian'anmen Square just after midnight on that day, although the ceremony that day was scheduled (计划) to begin at 5:22 a. m. However, Cheng was surprised to see that a large crowd of young people had formed a line to watch the ceremony long before she and her friends arrived.

After waiting in line for about four and a half hours, the crowd went through a security (安全) check at around 4:30 a. m. The first group of people to enter Tian'anmen Square started

running towards the flag post as fast as they could. Cheng said she and those around her were surprised to see such a scene, which she keeps replaying in her mind. The next day, she posted a video online of the people running, which quickly went viral (走红).

“Maybe the Chinese national team should come to Tian’anmen Square to look for sprinters (短跑运动员),” one Internet user commented (评论) under Cheng’s post.

1. Where is Cheng Yiting from? (No more than 5 words)

A university in Sichuan Province./Sichuan Province.

2. Why did Cheng Yiting and her friends travel to Beijing during the summer vacation? (No more than 5 words)

To watch the flag-raising ceremony.

3. When did Cheng arrive at Tian’anmen Square that day? (No more than 3 words)

Just after midnight.

4. How long did they wait in line before going through the security check? (No more than 7 words)

For about four and a half hours.

5. What did the Internet user think of the people running to the flag post? (No more than 4 words)

They ran very fast.

七、书面表达 难度☆☆☆

假设你叫李明，请你写一封电子邮件给你的外教 Alan，分享一个你身边的“好孩子”，并询问他对“好孩子”的看法。内容包括：1. 我眼中的“好孩子”是怎样的；2. 介绍我身边的一个“好孩子”，说明原因和你从他/她身上得到的启发；3. 询问在 Alan 眼里，“好孩子”是怎样的。

【写作指导】

第一步：审题（主题、体裁、人称、时态等）

主题：对“好孩子”的看法；分享一个“好孩子” 体裁：应用文（电子邮件）

人称：第一人称、第三人称为主 时态：一般现在时为主

第二步：列要点

段落	思路	提示
第一段	我眼中的“好孩子”是怎样的	In my opinion, a “good kid” is someone who ...
第二段	1. 介绍我身边的一个“好孩子”	I have a friend named ...
	2. 认为他/她是好孩子的原因	The reason why ...
	3. 从他/她身上得到的启发	I learn ... from him/her.
第三段	询问在 Alan 眼里，“好孩子”是怎样的	What be ... like?

【短文写作】

Dear Alan,

I hope you're doing well! I am writing to share my thoughts about "good kids" with you. In my opinion, a "good kid" is someone who is kind, helpful, and respectful.

I have a friend in my class named Wang Jia who I consider to be a great example of this. He's very responsible and always ready to help others. For example, when one of our classmates was sick and couldn't attend school, Wang Jia brought him notes every day so that he wouldn't fall behind. I admire him a lot for his kindness and sense of responsibility. From him, I've learned that being helpful and caring for others is an important part of being a good person.

I'm curious about what qualities do people in other countries think a "good kid" should have? Are there any specific traits or behaviors that are particularly valued?

Looking forward to hearing your thoughts!

Yours,

Li Ming

整合子主题 二 珍爱生命

一、完形填空 (2025·长沙二模) 难度☆☆

Earlier this year, a police officer named Andrew Bartlett suffered a cardiac arrest (心脏骤停) at his home. Luckily, he was 1 by his son.

Andrew is 49 years old. One day, he and his son Jassem came home from their usual basketball game. Everything was fine. 2, he collapsed (晕倒) in the kitchen. His wife and Jassem found him lying face down on the floor. His wife called 911 immediately, and at the same time, Jassem 3 doing CPR (心肺复苏术).

"I kept doing CPR 4 doctors arrived," Jassem said. "It was a dangerous 5. But I knew I had to stay 6 because only then could I focus on saving my father."

Andrew was taken to the hospital and 7 a few hours later. "I'm glad I'm still alive," Andrew said.

Osman Al-Dabel, one of the first doctors to arrive, praised Jassem's 8 action. "The four minutes after the heart stops beating are important. Doing CPR during this time can improve a person's chances of survival (生存)," Osman said. "It was Jassem who saved his father's life, not us. He is a 9."

"About 21 people in our state experience cardiac arrest every day, and only one tenth of them survive," Osman said. "That's why it's 10 for people to take action like Jassem did."

- (C) 1. A. served B. warned C. saved
(A) 2. A. Suddenly B. Finally C. Naturally

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| (C) 3. | A. enjoyed | B. practised | C. began |
| (A) 4. | A. until | B. but | C. if |
| (C) 5. | A. direction | B. instruction | C. situation |
| (C) 6. | A. healthy | B. honest | C. calm |
| (C) 7. | A. ran away | B. set off | C. woke up |
| (B) 8. | A. simple | B. quick | C. serious |
| (C) 9. | A. doctor | B. winner | C. hero |
| (C) 10. | A. impossible | B. impolite | C. important |

二、阅读理解

A (2025·南充模拟改编) 难度☆☆

Winter swimming tips

Winter swimming has many benefits:

- Helps blood move more around your body faster.
- Helps keep you fit.
- Boosts your immune system (免疫系统).
- Helps your body better deal with cold temperatures.

Tips

Start with just one minute twice a week, then build up. You can also prepare your body with very cold, short showers.

Take more breath in

Experienced winter swimmers take two breaths in instead of one, getting more oxygen into the blood.

Recovery is key

After the swim, drink something warm and eat something sugary. Do not have a hot shower — your body will send blood away from your vital organs (重要器官).

- (C) 1. What does the writer advise beginners to start with?
- A. Practising swimming at home.
B. Practising breathing.
C. Swimming for one minute.
- (B) 2. What can we know from this material?
- A. A beginner swimmer usually drinks more water than an experienced swimmer.
B. An experienced swimmer takes two breaths in while a beginner takes one.
C. A beginner doesn't know how to ask for help when in danger.

- (A) 3. What should you do right after winter swimming?
A. Eat something sweet. B. Drink some cold water. C. Take a hot shower.
- (B) 4. What information does this passage mainly give us about winter swimming?
A. Reasons for and places of winter swimming.
B. Reasons for and ways of winter swimming.
C. Times for and ways of winter swimming.
- (C) 5. In which section of a newspaper would you probably find this passage?
A. Science. B. Culture. C. Health.

B 难度☆☆

In China, safety education is becoming more and more important now. Since 1996, the National Day of Education on the Safety of Primary and Middle School Students has been held every year on the last Monday of March. It helps students learn more about how to keep themselves safe. When there is an accident, the first and most important rule is to stay calm. But different accidents mean different ways of dealing with them.

So what are the accidents at school? Let's take a look. Stampedes (踩踏), earthquakes and fires are the main accidents at school.

A stampede always happens in **over-flowing** places. When students around you begin to push, just stand there and try to hold onto something. If you fall down in the crowd, move to one side and protect your head with your hands around.

When earthquakes happen, you can get under a desk quickly and hold on. It will protect you from falling things. If you are outside, find a place away from buildings, trees, and power lines.

When there's a fire, leave the classroom quickly. It's better to put something wet over your mouth and nose. In this way, you won't breathe (呼吸) in smoke. Many people die in a fire, not because of the fire but smoke. It makes them cough and they can't breathe. That's very dangerous! So when you want to get out, you should make yourself close to the floor. Then you can breathe some fresh air.

- (A) 6. What is the first and most important rule when there is an accident?
A. To stay calm. B. To shout for help. C. To call the police.
- (B) 7. What does the underlined word "over-flowing" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Normal. B. Crowded. C. Personal.
- (A) 8. Why should people get under a desk quickly in an earthquake?
A. Because it will protect people from falling things.
B. Because it will protect people's heads.
C. Because it will help people run away.

- (B) 9. What can we learn from the passage?
 A. When there's a fire, don't leave the classroom quickly.
 B. Many people die in a fire, not because of the fire but smoke.
 C. When you want to get out of a fire, make yourself close to the floor.
- (C) 10. What's the best title for this passage?
 A. Health Care B. Cooking Courses C. Safety Education

三、短文填空 难度☆☆

fail for give he help lock mind save so sudden through without

A 14-year-old Chinese boy overcame his fear and got his homework done after he got stuck (被困) in a lift. After school, Sun Yixiao was on his way up when the lift 1 stopped. He was really scared at first, but soon he calmed down and decided to find a way out by 2 . He tried to open the lift door, but he 3 . He had to give up the idea and instead leaned against the wall. He thought the lift might fall down. He then pressed all the buttons (按钮) in the hope of getting the lift to work again, but it didn't work. He then pressed the "stop" button to 4 the lift and make it wouldn't move.

 5 a cellphone in hand, Sun tried shouting to get the attention of people outside, but no one answered as time went by. But the young boy didn't 6 up hope. He put a note out 7 the door and hoped someone would pick it up and save him.

After doing all these things, Sun knew it might take some time before someone found him, 8 he decided to do his homework. Soon after he finished his homework, he was 9 . He had been stuck in the lift for five hours by the time 10 arrived.

On the Internet, many people praised the boy for his bravery and calm in the face of such emergency (紧急情况).

1. suddenly 2. himself 3. failed 4. lock 5. Without
 6. give 7. through 8. so 9. saved 10. help

四、补全短文 (2025·达州中考) 难度☆☆

Do you also feel anxiety (焦虑) during a big test? In fact, a little anxiety can be helpful. It will help you perform at your best. However, if your anxiety becomes so great, it will influence your performance in the test. 1

Answer the easy questions first.

Just start by putting your name on the paper. You have to start somewhere. 2 Then answer the questions you think you know.

Delete the wrong answers first.

 3 You might not know the correct answer right away, but you can look at the answer

choices and find one or two that you know to be wrong.

Skip and mark questions that you don't know.

4 Taking this step is actually progress. Knowing you're making progress on a question reduces anxiety about it.

5

Breathe in through your nose for 4 seconds, hold your breath for 7 seconds, and breathe out through the mouth for 8 seconds. Repeat this 3 to 4 times until your heart rate (心率) slows down. It actually counts.

- A. Use 4-7-8 breathing.
- B. Step your test for a moment.
- C. First, take a quick look at the paper.
- D. Start by deleting answers you don't think are correct.
- E. Then you need to learn how to overcome test anxiety.
- F. Circle or mark these questions so you know how to come back to them.

1. E 2. C 3. D 4. F 5. A

五、完成图表 (2025·成都模拟) 难度★★★

NANNING, Feb. 26 — Two Chinese scientists were rescued (救援) from a karst (喀斯特) cave following a 69-hour search.

On Feb. 5, a scientific research team entered a karst cave in Baise, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Five members of the team dived to photograph rare cave fish in the underwater caves, but on their return at 7 p. m. , two team members, both surnamed Zhou, were found to be missing.

After receiving the call for help from their teammates, a joint rescue team of 13 divers, police, firefighters, and doctors was quickly organized.

The cave appears as a large hall but narrows deeper inside. It contains air pockets — spaces with water below and air above, according to Liang Liang, a rescue officer. “The complex environment was unknown to us, which was the biggest challenge,” he said. Visibility (能见度) was limited to just 3 meters, forcing rescuers to use portable (携带的) lights. With water depths reaching 18 meters, rescuers used five 200-meter reels (线轮) to lay guide ropes from the cave entrance into the water.

“The exact places of the lost members were unclear, and we could only hear the sound of knocking on the rock walls, to find a general direction,” said Xu Shide, a diver.

The elder Zhou was found at 4: 30 a. m. on Feb. 6, in an air pocket 16 meters below the water surface and about 300 meters from the cave entrance. After 90 minutes of further efforts,

he was finally outside the cave.

Xu Shide said the younger Zhou was trapped much deeper, so they scanned more than 10 underwater air pockets.

Fortunately, around 6: 50 p. m. on February 8, they discovered the younger Zhou waving his hand in another air pocket 28 meters deep and about 500 meters from the entrance. When the younger Zhou was rescued at around 8: 30 p. m. , he was so weak after three days without food.

“The team was professional, with cave rescue skills and advanced equipment,” said Tang Junwen, a cave diver and trainer with the Ministry of Emergency Management. “Plus, these caves weren’t completely enclosed, allowing lost people to find breathable air pockets.”

Rescuers warned that getting lost is a major risk of cave exploration. Proper preparation, including plenty of food and communication tools, is important before entering caves. Explorers should also have outdoor survival experience.

<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the cave’s complex structure <u>1</u> visibility not knowing the exact places of the missing people 	<p>Rescue <u>2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rescue boats five 200-meter reels with guide ropes <u>3</u> allowing rescuers to view the underwater situation 	<p>Keys to the successful cave diving rescue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The cave contains air pockets which <u>4</u> oxygen (氧气) for the missing people. ◆ The rescue team is professional. ◆ The two missing members have outdoor survival experience and strong wills.
<p>(Day 3) Rescuers found the younger Zhou in a deeper air pocket.</p>	<p>(Day 2) Rescuers found the elder Zhou in an air pocket.</p>	<p>(Day 1) At around 7 p. m. two members lost <u>5</u> while returning.</p>

1. limited 2. equipment 3. portable lights 4. provide 5. contact

六、任务型阅读 难度☆☆

Children know that summer is probably the most fun of all seasons. However, experts (专家) say it is also the most dangerous, especially for 14 and under. In its first study of children's safety in the US, the National Safe Kids Campaign (NSKC) found that nearly half of injury-related (与受伤相关的) deaths among children happened in summer.

Experts are not surprised by the study's results. They always know summer is a dangerous season for children. During the summer, children are out of school and spend more time outdoors. They are more likely to get into an accident or be injured. "While we encourage children to be active and spend more time outdoors, they need to understand the importance of safety," said Everett Koop, an expert of the NSKC.

To help children stay safe, the NSKC started a "Make It a Safe Kids Summer" campaign during National Safe Kids Week, from 5th May through 12th May. Here are some important summer safety tips from the NSKC:

- Always wear your seat belt.
- Make sure there is an adult around when you decide to go swimming.
- Wear a life jacket (救生衣) when on a boat or doing water sports.
- Obey all traffic rules.
- Don't meet e-pals (网友) alone.

1. Which season is the most dangerous for children aged 14 and under? (1 word)

Summer.

2. Are experts surprised by the study's results? (no more than 3 words)

No, they aren't.

3. What do children need to understand when experts encourage them to spend more time outdoors? (no more than 8 words)

They need to understand the importance of safety.

4. How many summer safety tips does the NSKC provide? (1 word)

Five.

5. What's the purpose in writing this passage? (no more than 8 words)

To show the importance of children's summer safety.

七、书面表达 难度☆☆

假设你叫李明, 请根据以下内容提示, 并结合自身经历体会, 给 *China Daily* 英语栏目写一篇短文。内容包括: 1. 学生近视的主要原因及保护视力的重要性; 2. 保护视力的措施 (至少两点); 3. 呼吁保护视力, 预防近视。

参考词汇: nearsighted *adj.* 近视的 eyesight *n.* 视力

【写作指导】

第一步：审题（主题、体裁、人称、时态等）

主题： 保护视力

体裁： 议论文

人称： 第一人称、第三人称

时态： 一般现在时

第二步：列要点

段落	思路	提示
第一段	1. 学生近视的主要原因 2. 保护视力的重要性	spend too much time ... stay indoors for quite a long time play an important part
第二段	保护视力的措施（至少两点），可从饮食、用眼习惯等方面出发	First, ... Second, ...
第三段	呼吁保护视力，预防近视	keep a healthy diet and have good studying habits

【短文写作】

Nowadays, more and more students around the world are getting nearsighted, because they spend too much time reading books or using computers, and stay indoors for quite a long time. As we all know, eyes are the windows to the soul and they play an important part in our daily life. Here are some good ways to protect our eyes.

To begin with, eat more food that is good for our eyes, such as carrots and tomatoes. Second, we should not keep our eyes open for a long time. When reading, we must remember not to read in the dark or in the sun, not to read on a moving bus or in bed. What's more, doing eye exercises will help us rest our eyes and protect our eyesight.

In a word, to have good eyesight, we are supposed to keep a healthy diet and have good studying habits.

整合子主题 劳动实践

一、完形填空 难度★★

Parents can't solve every problem for us. We should have enough life skills to 1 the problems waiting for us in the future.

This is what our country 2 to do now: Helping more students have working spirit. To help us understand the 3 of hardworking spirit education (劳动教育), the government released a guideline (发布指导方针) recently. The guideline requires students to learn 4 life skills and form good working habits through such education, and they should work.

The government has always tried to help students 5 the importance of working hard. But many students do not value the 6 of working hard and aren't interested in doing so. Only 22% of primary and middle school students help their parents with everyday housework.

Schools and families play an important 7 in teaching students about the value of working hard. Every week, primary and middle schools should 8 students with hardworking spirit classes. They can also organize activities to give students real-world work experience. For example, they can teach children how to plant trees on Tree-Planting Day.

As children's first teachers, parents should also encourage children to do 9, such as cooking, washing their clothes and tidying up their rooms.

We'll 10 grow up someday, leaving our parents and facing the challenges in life. If we learn enough life skills, we can depend on ourselves.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (C) 1. | A. compare with | B. begin with | C. deal with |
| (A) 2. | A. tries | B. disagrees | C. learns |
| (C) 3. | A. secret | B. competition | C. importance |
| (B) 4. | A. expensive | B. necessary | C. possible |
| (A) 5. | A. realize | B. introduce | C. describe |
| (A) 6. | A. meaning | B. practice | C. difficulty |
| (A) 7. | A. role | B. character | C. use |
| (B) 8. | A. offer | B. provide | C. protect |
| (A) 9. | A. housework | B. research | C. business |
| (A) 10. | A. finally | B. luckily | C. successfully |

二、阅读理解

A (2024·重庆三模改编) 难度★★

Our school is going to add different kinds of labor courses (劳动课程). The courses will begin next week. They can help students develop practical life skills. Let's take a closer look at

what each course offers.

<p>Course 1</p> <p>This course is to encourage students to develop a healthy eating habit. The biggest fun of this course is that you can learn cooking. You don't need to bring any materials to the classroom. It's a wonderful chance to explore the joy of cooking while developing good eating habits!</p> <p>Place: Room 304, Dining Hall</p>	<p>Course 2</p> <p>If you are interested in paper cutting, Chinese clay (黏土) or kite-making, here is the chance. They sound simple but difficult to do because they require patience and skills. Miss Liu will guide you step by step through each activity, teaching you how to make them. You'll surely experience the joy of making something with your own hands.</p> <p>Place: Room 203, Building 3</p>
<p>Course 3</p> <p>Does housework feel like too much work? This course is here to make it easier and less tiring. You will learn some useful skills to help you clean better and keep things in order. After the course, housework will seem simpler, and you'll feel more confident in keeping things tidy and clean.</p> <p>Place: Room 104, Building 2</p>	<p>Course 4</p> <p>This course is special because the teachers will show you knowledge out of classrooms. There is a big garden which needs planting. Students will plant flowers, vegetables and some trees with the teachers' help. But if it is rainy or windy, the course will be canceled (取消).</p> <p>Place: The School Garden</p>

- (A) 1. If you want to experience cooking, where can you take the labor course?
 A. Room 304, Dining Hall. B. Room 203, Building 3. C. Room 104, Building 2.
- (C) 2. What kind of chance will Course 2 bring to you?
 A. Developing a healthy eating habit.
 B. Becoming interested in cleaning.
 C. Enjoying making things with your own hands.
- (B) 3. Which tool is the most likely to be used in Course 3?
- A. 

B. 

C. 
- (C) 4. Which course may be influenced by the weather?
 A. Course 2. B. Course 3. C. Course 4.
- (B) 5. Who may the passage be written for?
 A. Parents. B. Students. C. Farmers.

B (2024 · 成都模拟改编) 难度☆☆

	<p>Lending a helping hand to others is indeed a wonderful act. Not only can you learn new knowledge and enjoy yourself in the process, but you can also help both people and animals, as well as the protection of the environment. Such acts can bring you a great sense of satisfaction! So, how can you offer your help? Charities, like UNICEF or the World Wildlife Fund, are organizations that aim to help others. You can support these charities by giving your time, offering your money, or giving away things that you have. Besides, you have the choice to help people or places that you are familiar (熟悉的) with.</p>
	<p>Volunteering refers to the act of spending your time helping others. Examples of volunteering activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visiting elderly people to have conversations with them or provide them with help. Taking dogs out for walks at an animal shelter. Taking part in cleanup efforts in parks.
	<p>Fundraising refers to the process of gathering money to help others. A couple of ways for fundraising include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baking (烘焙) cakes or biscuits to sell. Participating in a sponsored (赞助) activity, where you receive money from family and friends if you successfully complete a task, such as a long walk.
	<p>Donating means giving away your belongings to help others. Examples of donating include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing your old toys or clothing for a charity that supports sick children or those in need. Offering your used books to a library.
<p>Some Facts</p>	<p>September 5th marks the International Day of Charity. The world record for volunteering is 77,019 hours! The Philippines hosted the largest sponsored walk, with over 175,000 people! So what can you do to help others?</p>

- (C) 6. From the passage, what are UNICEF and the World Wildlife Fund?
 A. Environmental organizations.
 B. Animal protection organizations.
 C. Charity organizations.
- (C) 7. What information can we get from the passage?
 A. The exact number of people who joined the largest sponsored walk.
 B. The time when and the place where the International Day of Charity start.
 C. The longest duration of the world record for volunteering.
- (B) 8. What phrase in the following has the same meaning as “Fundraising”?
 A. Charity activities. B. Raising money. C. Social events.
- (B) 9. Which of the following activity is a donation?
 A. You visit old people to make them feel less lonely.
 B. You give your old pants to the poor children.
 C. You take an active part in sponsored activities to help people in need.
- (B) 10. What’s the best title for the passage?
 A. Great Things to Do B. Helping Others C. Ways of Volunteering

三、短文填空 (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度☆☆

call carry communication friend join make
 punish slow strict survive travel until

In 1804, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, 1 an important journey through what is now Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

In three boats, they took more than 40 people and many things including food, instruments, medicine and books. They packed 4,600 sewing needles, 144 pairs of scissors and 130 rolls of tobacco to give to Native Americans. Also, they made 2 rules. If people broke them, they would get serious 3. They traveled westward 4, only a few miles every day, because they had to row their boats on the river.

In November they reached Knife River Village. There they met a young Shoshone Native American woman 5 Sacagawea and her fur-trader husband. The couple 6 them on the journey and translated the language of the local tribes (部落) for Lewis and Clark’s men. Sacagawea prevented 7 relations with other tribes simply by being with the group.

Sacagawea also helped them get food and horses. She showed them where places were and how 8 there, especially in the very cold winter. She searched for eatable plants and herbs (草药), 9 her newborn baby on her back all the way.

After meeting Sacagawea and her husband, they traveled west, 15 to 20 miles a day on foot

and by boat, toward the mountains. They wouldn't see the Pacific Ocean 10 November 1805 — over a year after they first left Missouri.

1. made 2. strict 3. punishment(s) 4. slowly 5. called
6. joined 7. unfriendly 8. to survive 9. carrying 10. until

四、补全短文 (2025·自贡模拟) 难度★★★

Summer vacation is a perfect time to enjoy new books with a group of friends. Joining a book club is a great way to see friends and keep reading over the summer. Here's how to get started.

Invite members and plan your meetings. 1 Think about who would like to read books and talk with them. Then invite them to join. Find a time that is convenient for everyone to meet.

2 At your first meeting, your club members can decide what kind of books you'd like to read. You can also talk about how your club will choose specific titles (特定的主题). 3 And you need to decide who will choose first, second, and so on.

Prepare the topics of your discussion. With the other members of your group, prepare a list of topics to discuss after you read a book. Some possible questions: What difficulties does the main role face in the book? How does the writer show the main idea? 4

Add a final touch to your club. Another way to make your book club fun is to take turns bringing snacks. 5 If the book you're reading was turned into a movie, you can also watch movies with your members together!

- A. Where can you find your members?
B. Choose the books you are interested.
C. One idea is that members can take turns.
D. The food could be tied to the topic of the book.
E. Consider who you would like to invite to join your club.
F. How does the main role change from the beginning to the end?

1. E 2. B 3. C 4. F 5. D

五、完成图表 (2025·南充模拟改编) 难度★★★

December 5 is the International Volunteering Day, and our country now has 4.5 million registered volunteers. If you're part of it, great. If not, think about volunteering.

Volunteering brings lots of benefits.

Volunteering means that you work to help people without being paid. Volunteering in your community gives you a chance to give back and the local organization will benefit, too. You'll get a strong feeling of satisfaction and pride when you volunteer your time to help people.

Volunteering with friends can make it more enjoyable because you're with people you know and have fun with. In addition, that's really a good chance to develop skills you already have. For example, if you are fluent in another language, you could offer your skills to help with language learners, improving your skills along the way.

Volunteering needs great actions.

There are different kinds of ways to volunteer. You could volunteer for projects at school, helping with information on future studies or simply helping new students get used to their school life soon. Maybe you could run in a marathon to raise money for an organization which needs extra help. If you don't have much time, you can even find one-time volunteer opportunities, such as giving out food at a food bank, helping at a library, or cleaning up the city park. Be a volunteer today!

<u>1</u> Is Great	
Volunteering brings lots of benefits.	Give back to your community and benefit the local organization. Feel satisfied and <u>2</u> to help people. It's more enjoyable to volunteer with friends. Develop skills you already have and put knowledge into <u>3</u> .
Volunteering needs great <u>4</u> .	Volunteer for projects at school. Run in a marathon to raise money for an organization. Find one-time volunteer opportunities if you are <u>5</u> .

1. Volunteering 2. proud 3. use/practice 4. actions 5. busy/unavailable

六、任务型阅读 难度☆☆

My name is Peter. Since I'm an 18-year-old student now, I think it is the perfect time for me to take real responsibility (责任) for myself and begin a new challenge. I have already finished high school, and spent long time making friends and finding out a path for my future. So I started to do a part-time job this year.

Now, I have a lot of opportunities to get a part-time job. If I want to get a job at school, I can work in the school libraries or bookshops. If I decide to work outside the school, I can be a shopping guide at the mall or work as a waiter at fast food restaurants.

However, what I do as a part-time job is to help international high-school students learn the subjects like English and history. I help these students through online classes. This way, I am actually doing something that a lot of people nowadays could only dream of — working at home.

The job really isn't too difficult because I have some teaching experience when I was in high school. I can also learn a lot from it. I see doing a part-time as something that brings me a

lot of advantages. It not only gives me some pocket money but also teaches me skills that can't be learned from university classes. These include skills such as interpersonal communication, time management and financial (财务的) planning.

I think that part-time jobs are not something that everyone should do. It requires the ability to manage one's time wisely and find the perfect balance between work and study.

1. How old is Peter now?

18. /He is 18. /18 years old.

2. What is Peter's part-time job?

To help international high-school students learn the subjects like English and history. /It is to help international high-school students learn the subjects like English and history.

3. Where do a lot of people nowadays dream of working?

At home. /They dream of working at home.

4. Why isn't the job too difficult for Peter?

Because he has some teaching experience when he was in high school.

5. What ability does a part-time job require?

It requires the ability to manage one's time wisely and find the perfect balance between work and study.

七、书面表达 难度☆☆

假设你叫李明，现在你们学校正在举办“劳动实践周”活动，请你给同学们写一篇题为“Do More Labor Practice”的英语演讲稿，发表在学校的英文校刊上。内容包括：1. 劳动实践经历分享；2. 介绍劳动实践的优点（至少两个）；3. 号召同学们多进行劳动实践，行动起来。

【写作指导】

第一步：审题（主题、体裁、人称、时态等）

主题：劳动实践

体裁：应用文（演讲稿）

人称：第一人称、第三人称

时态：一般现在时、一般过去时

第二步：列要点

段落	思路	提示
第一段	劳动实践经历分享	share my experience with ...
第二段	介绍劳动实践的优点，可从技能提升方面和团队合作方面出发	First, ... learn many skills Second, ... help each other
第三段	号召同学们多进行劳动实践，行动起来	Let's take action to ...

【短文写作】

Do More Labor Practice

Hello, boys and girls! I would like to talk about labor practice. **First, I want to share my experience of taking part in labor practice with everyone.**

Last Wednesday, I planted trees with my classmates. It was sunny and warm. Winds blew gently on my face. We started working as soon as we got to the place. Some dug holes, some carried the water, some carried trees, and others put the earth into the hole after placing the tree in the hole. We were tired but we laughed happily.

Through labor practice, we get to understand how important the labor is for humans and how hard our parents are every day. During labor practice, we can learn many skills that we can't learn from books, too. What's more, we help each other and come up with many new ideas together when we take part in labor practice. This makes us understand books better.

It is necessary for us to receive labor education. Come on! Let's take action to do more labor practice.

That's all. Thank you!

◆ 人与社会 ◆

整合子主题 ④ 人际交往

一、完形填空 难度 ★★

On my first day as a teacher, I was really nervous and scared. The morning when I began to teach, I arrived early in order not to be 1. My hands were shaking. My throat was dry. My stomach was filled with butterflies. I looked at the clock. The students would 2 in five minutes. I felt a wave of fear inside my heart.

I was so afraid and 3 myself behind the desk. The students came in and looked for their 4. I heard them saying, "Where is our new teacher, Ms. Wood?" Finally, I stood up from behind the desk. Everyone was surprised. I decided to be 5 with my students. I prepared myself to speak bravely. It took me a few moments to calm down. Finally, I took a deep 6 and told them how afraid I was. I also told them that it was my first day to 7 as a teacher, and I wanted to be their best friend as well as their best teacher.

They understood my fear instead of 8 me. One boy said, "That is OK, Ms. Wood. I get frightened too." The students all stood there, smiling at me. They made me feel so comfortable that my fear 9 disappeared.

I can make a joke now. But on my first day as a teacher, I was ready to run away. I was glad that I stayed there and overcame (克服) my 10.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| (C) 1. A. lazy | B. hot | C. late |
| (C) 2. A. run | B. rest | C. arrive |
| (B) 3. A. bit | B. hid | C. wrote |
| (A) 4. A. teacher | B. parent | C. school |
| (C) 5. A. careless | B. angry | C. honest |

- (A) 6. A. breath B. dream C. care
 (B) 7. A. think B. work C. smile
 (C) 8. A. knocking on B. learning from C. laughing at
 (C) 9. A. hardly B. friendly C. slowly
 (C) 10. A. decision B. care C. fear

二、阅读理解

A 难度☆☆

Recently, the topic of “friendship” has brought about a lot of discussion online. Some people think that relationships need to be especially taken care of. So does friendship. But others think that the most important thing for friends is to be comfortable and natural with each other.



Chen Yuhao, 16

I think friendship is a natural relationship that makes people feel comfortable. It depends on people's similar hobbies, so friends will naturally get along well with each other.

According to that, friends know quite a lot about each other and can understand each other's meaning with only a smile or eye contact. True friends will gradually become a part of our life.

Wang Hong, 16

Some people say that true friends can understand each other with only a smile. I must say that having such a friendship is not easy. Friends usually need to speak out their ideas. If there is a misunderstanding between two friends, the friendship will be easily broken.

However, friendships can be kept and improved if they talk more, play together more or send gifts to each other.

Lei Tao, 16

Friendship is founded on communication, and the interaction sometimes needs intentional (有意识的) ideas. If none of the friends are willing to step forward to communicate, the relationship will gradually disappear. For example, this term, I moved to a new class, and those classmates who I used to value were not as close as before.

It is a sad fact, so we should learn from this lesson to better improve our friendships.

- (C) 1. According to Chen Yuhao, how does friendship make people feel?
 A. Important. B. Natural. C. Comfortable.
- (C) 2. What should friends do in Wang Hong's eyes?
 A. Ask for more gifts.
 B. Move to a new place.
 C. Share their ideas with each other.

- (C) 3. What might Lei Tao's old classmates do after he moved to a new class?
- A. Be sad about him.
B. Learn a lesson from him.
C. Seldom communicate with him.
- (C) 4. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. All people think friendships need to be comfortable and natural.
B. People can know a lot about each other with only a smile or eye contact.
C. Wang Hong thinks it's really important to speak out ideas to friends.
- (B) 5. In which part of the newspaper can we probably see this passage?
- A. In Interesting Stories.
B. In School Time.
C. In Science Study.

B 难度☆☆

It's natural to feel nervous or shy in front of others at times. Most people manage to get through these moments.

“My only wish is to make a new friend.” a young girl with social phobia (社交恐惧症) wrote online. Social phobia seems to appear in many people's daily lives. Especially young people often describe themselves as having “social phobia”. They prefer not to go out much, saying that it's difficult for them to make new friends or socialize. But is this a “real” illness?

A researcher, Ty Tashiro, thinks that some young people don't read social situations correctly, so they feel very uncomfortable. For example, they may be afraid of breaking some rules. This may make them **repudiate** social activities. They prefer to stay at home instead of meeting different people. But this doesn't mean they have social phobia.

▲ People with social phobia want to go out and communicate with people, but they are so afraid of doing it that they cannot leave their homes. Their brains simply won't allow them to communicate with others in a normal way. People with social phobia can even have some terrible feelings when they are doing that.

Luckily, people find some ways to deal with their social phobia. Some people use self-help books to help themselves get more control over their minds. Mental treatment (心理治疗) can also help. With the help of them, people with social phobia can have a better life.

- (C) 6. What do young people think of socializing in recent days according to the passage?
- A. Important. B. Necessary. C. Hard.
- (B) 7. What does the underlined word “**repudiate**” in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Reuse. B. Refuse. C. Return.

- (A) 8. Which of the following can be put in “ ▲ ” in Paragraph 4?
- A. Real social phobia is much more serious.
B. Most young people have social phobia.
C. People with social phobia enjoy staying at home.
- (A) 9. We can learn from the last paragraph that _____.
- A. social phobia can be treated
B. people with social phobia like reading
C. people with social phobia can't live a rich life
- (B) 10. Which is the best title for the passage?
- A. How to Improve Social Skills
B. What Real Social Phobia Is Like
C. How Social Phobia Influences Everyone

三、短文填空 难度☆☆

bad beside careful cross effect explain need practice rule talk with yourself

Good communication is the secret of making friends and keeping them. Today, we will learn some important 1 for communication.

First, listen with your ears and your heart. When someone is 2 to you, give full attention to them. Look at them, nod your head, and listen with your ears and your heart. It shows that you care about what they are saying. Then, think 3 before you speak. Just like you look before 4 the street, you need to think twice about something before you say it. Ask 5 , “Is it kind? Is it helpful?” If the answer is “Yes”, feel free to share it! But if it's not, keep it in your mind. What's more, use your words, not your fists (拳头). If you have a problem 6 someone, don't solve it with your fists. Instead, use your words 7 how you feel. Your words can make a world of difference, while getting physical only makes things even 8 . Finally, be a friend, not a bully (霸凌者). Bullies are no fun, and they don't have many friends. Instead, be a friend to others. Support those people who 9 help and always be there to lend an ear. Together, we can make the world for the better.

Remember to put these suggestions into 10 , and you'll be a popular person soon!

1. rules 2. talking 3. carefully 4. crossing 5. yourself
6. with 7. to explain 8. worse 9. need 10. practice

四、补全短文 (2025·德阳二模改编) 难度☆☆

When you speak, write a letter, or make a telephone, your words carry a message. People communicate with words. 1 A smile on your face shows you are happy or friendly. Tears

(眼泪) in your eyes tell others that you are sad. When you put up your hands in class, the teacher knows you want to say something or ask questions. You shake your head and people know you are saying “No”. 2

 3 For example, a sign at the bus stop helps you to know which bus to take. A sign on the door tells you where to go in or out. Have you ever thought that there are a lot of other signs around you and that you receive messages from them all the time? 4 An artist can use his drawings to tell about the beautiful mountains, the blue seas and many other things. A writer writes books to tell you about all the wonderful things in the world and also about people and their ideas. 5 They can help us know what is going on in the world and what other people are thinking about.

- A. Other things can also carry messages.
 B. It is a good way to communicate with others.
 C. People can communicate in many other ways.
 D. You nod and people know you are saying “Yes”.
 E. But do you know people also communicate without words?
 F. Magazines, TV, radio and films all help us communicate with others.

1. E 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. F

五、完成图表 (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度☆☆

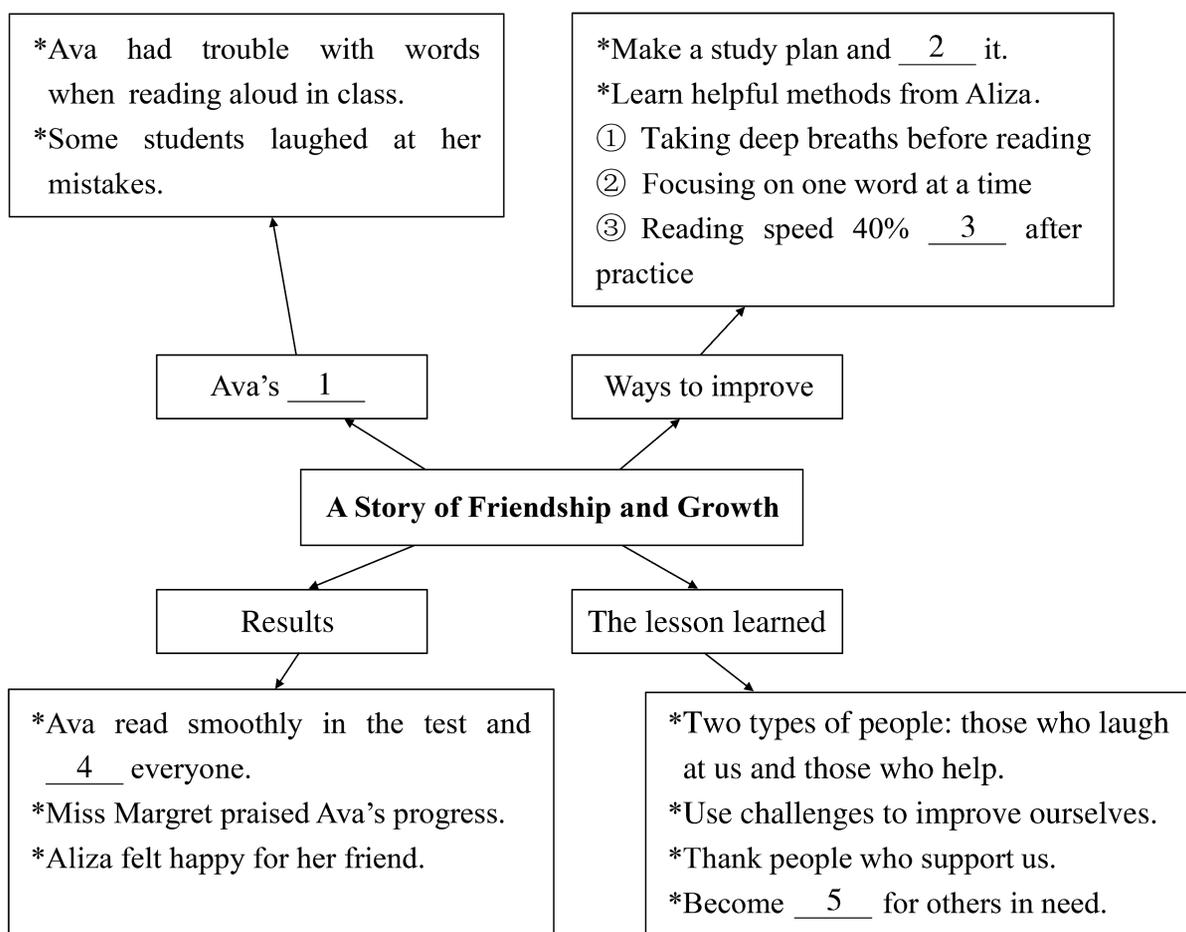
Friendship plays an important role in our lives, especially during hard times. According to a recent survey, about 70% of teenagers think having supportive friends is one of the most important things in overcoming personal problems. The story of Ava and Aliza shows how friendship can help people build confidence and reach success.

One day in class, Miss Margaret asked Ava to read a paragraph. Ava was nervous because she stammered (口吃, 结巴) when reading aloud. “Em... Emma was stand... ing...” Some students started laughing at her mistakes. After class, Ava went to the library to practise reading alone. She tried many times but found it difficult to read smoothly. She clearly needed more practice and help from others.

Aliza, a classmate who noticed Ava’s efforts, offered to help her. They created a regular study plan and met at a fixed time for reading practice. Aliza taught Ava several helpful methods, such as taking deep breaths before reading and focusing on one word at a time. Research shows that these simple methods can improve reading speed by 40% within a month. After several weeks of daily practice, Ava’s reading skills improved a lot and her confidence grew stronger.

At the end of the semester, Miss Margaret held a reading test for the whole class. When it was Ava's turn, everyone was surprised to hear her read the paragraph smoothly without any mistakes. Miss Margaret praised Ava's progress, and Aliza felt proud of her friend's achievement. Their success shows that keeping on trying and getting support are two key parts for personal growth.

This experience taught Ava an important lesson about people: there are those who laugh at your weaknesses and those who help you overcome them. Studies have found that positive friendships can increase a person's chance of success by 30%. The key is to use challenges as reasons to improve ourselves and to thank those who support us along the way. Most importantly, we should also help others in need.



1. experience/problems 2. follow 3. faster 4. surprised 5. supportive/helpful

六、任务型阅读 难度☆☆

Are your friends really your friends? Seems like a stupid question, right? You are probably thinking, of course the people I think of as friends consider me their friend too. But a new study shows that we are pretty terrible at telling who really likes us. The study finds that only about half of the people we consider to be a friend actually consider us to be their friend.

Obviously, our instincts (直觉) are way off the mark. “It turns out that we are very bad at judging who our friends are,” said Erez Shmueli from Tel Aviv University who worked on the study together with researchers from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Sadly, this finding can’t be put aside because the scientists not only did far-reaching experiments themselves but they also included data from a number of other studies including people from the United States, Europe and the Middle East.

They found that compared to the high expectations of people, the level of reciprocity (相互性) in the studies was often as low as 35% but added up to about 50% overall. They also used the data to develop an algorithm (算法). The algorithm was able to predict not only whether a friendship was two-sided, but also, in situations where it was not, which person was mistaken about the relationship.

The researchers feel that their findings could be helpful to companies and groups that depend on personal influence to sell a product or organize a group. But for most of us, we simply want the people we think are our friends to actually like us back.

1. According to the study, how many people we think to be our friends actually consider us to be their friends?

About half of the people (we think to be our friends actually consider us to be their friends).

2. Are our instincts right according to the study?

No, they aren't.

3. What does the author think of the finding of the study?

The author thinks the finding of the study is serious/can't be put aside.

4. Who would probably think the findings are helpful?

Companies and groups that depend on personal influence to sell a product or organize a group (would probably think the findings are helpful).

5. What benefit do most people want to get from the findings?

Most people want the people we think are our friends to actually like us back.

七、书面表达 难度★★

假设你叫李明，你校近期组织了以“团队协作”为主题的学生活动，校刊英语专栏以“Working Together”为题发起征文。请你用英文写一篇短文投稿，分享你和同学之间团队协作的故事。内容包括：1. 说明团队协作的重要性，如可以帮助解决问题等；2. 分享团队协作的经历，包括起因、经过和结果等；3. 感悟和收获。

【写作指导】

第一步：审题（主题、体裁、人称、时态等）

主题：团队协作

体裁：应用文（征文投稿）

人称：第一人称、第三人称

时态：一般现在时、一般过去时

第二步：列要点

段落	思路	提示
第一段	团队协作的重要性	the importance of working together
第二段	我和同学团队协作的故事	起因：Once, my classmates and I were asked to ... 经过：At first, we didn't know ... But then, ... 结果：With everyone's effort, we ...
第三段	感悟和收获	Through this experience, we realized that ...

【短文写作】

Working Together

There is a famous saying, “no man is an island”. As teenagers, we learn the importance of working together through different activities. It not only helps us solve problems but also brings us closer.

Once, my classmates and I were asked to prepare a group project for school. At first, we didn't know where to start. But then, we decided to divide the work. Some searched for information, while others made the presentation. We met after class to discuss and share our progress. With everyone's effort, we finished the project on time and it turned out great.

Through this experience, we realized that teamwork makes the dream work. When we work together, we can achieve more and have more fun. It teaches us to trust and support each other. So let's always remember the power of working together.

整合子主题 ⑤ 社会变迁

一、完形填空 难度☆☆

People are living longer and longer now. That's good news. However, getting old can bring a lot of problems. Many people get sick and need care. When there are many elderly people in society, finding care is 1. There aren't enough people to do this job.

Today, technology is helping us 2 this problem. New robots can give elderly people all kinds of 3. Some of them lift and move people from one bed to another. Others help people around their own homes. There are 4 some that can just be good friends.

The simplest care 5 are like pets. When you touch them, they will move or make animal sounds. They bring real joy to elderly people, and nobody has to feed them.

Sometimes, elderly people just 6 a helper. Some care robots use AI. They can help elderly people with many things. The robots tell people to 7 medicine, do exercise, and see

the doctor.

Other care robots do physical 8. For example, they 9 things, help people walk, and lead groups in dances.

Many of these robots can not only help elderly people do things, but also help them feel useful and independent. Some companies make their robots look 10. That way, people will care for the robots while the robots care for them.

- (C) 1. A. terrible B. boring C. difficult
 (A) 2. A. solve B. enter C. try
 (B) 3. A. mess B. care C. work
 (C) 4. A. only B. just C. even
 (A) 5. A. robots B. homes C. animals
 (B) 6. A. miss B. need C. lend
 (C) 7. A. sell B. give C. take
 (A) 8. A. jobs B. news C. plans
 (C) 9. A. give up B. look up C. pick up
 (C) 10. A. lazy B. cool C. weak

二、阅读理解

A 难度★★

Universal Beijing Resort is a widely expected theme park. Here are some of the most popular places.

<p>Wand (魔杖) Magic</p> <p>Feel what it is like by waving a wand. This must be the coolest experience for a Harry Potter fan. Are you afraid of what is happening? Don't worry! Someone who knows how to use a wand is nearby and happy to help guide you on your way!</p>	<p>Rhythm Drifters (流浪者)</p> <p>A group of drifters know how to make the most of things to create music by using whatever they can find! Their special concert is wonderful. You will certainly get an unforgettable memory.</p>
<p>SING on Tour</p> <p>Watch the energetic and colorful concert starring your favorite SING characters. This is a must watch for guests of all ages! Warm up your voice because you'll be singing all day long!</p>	<p>Lights Camera Action</p> <p>Have you ever wondered what it is like to film a special-effect movie? Let our two special guests give you a different learning experience.</p>

Attention: Tickets are sold from Sep. 14th and you can visit it from Sep. 20th. Besides, remember that you can visit Universal Beijing Resort from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

- (C) 1. Who may like Wand Magic best?
A. A music lover. B. A film maker. C. A Harry Potter fan.
- (B) 2. What do both Rhythm Drifters and SING on Tour have in common?
A. They provide wands. B. They hold concerts. C. They are not crowded.
- (A) 3. What will visitors learn about in Lights Camera Action?
A. How to film a movie.
B. How to warm up voice.
C. How to create the best music.
- (B) 4. When can people visit Universal Beijing Resort?
A. At 11 a. m. on Sep. 14th.
B. At 10 a. m. on Sep. 20th.
C. At 10 p. m. on Sep. 24th.
- (B) 5. Where is this passage most probably from?
A. A science book. B. A travel guide. C. A health magazine.

B 难度 ★★

The China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (中国扶贫基金会) has started a program to hire (雇佣) and train 100 local women to work as volunteers to take care of left-behind children. The program will select 100 villages across Sichuan Province and hire one woman in each village.

“It’s a model to solve the problem of left-behind children.” said Liu Wenkui, secretary of the foundation. ▲ For example, they will find out what the children need and help them with problems. Each volunteer mother will take care of about 300 to 500 children. There will be a “Children’s Home” in each village to be the mother’s office and children’s playing space. Their job is to provide quick service and discover the children’s problems.

The program hopes to hire women aged 19 to 55 years old from the villages. “We want to hire full-time ‘mothers’ to make sure they won’t think about other work.” Liu said. “We want local women because they understand local languages and cultures.” This three-year program in Sichuan is an experiment, and Liu said, “If it is a successful model, we will start it in the whole country.”

Liu added, “If parents are forced to leave home to make a living and unable to take their children with them, we are looking for a possible way to solve the problem.”

- (A) 6. What does the underlined word “select” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
A. Choose. B. Refuse. C. Watch.

- (A) 7. Which of the following can be put in “ ▲ ” in Paragraph 2?
 A. The volunteer mothers will do parents' job.
 B. The volunteer mothers will only work during the day.
 C. The volunteer mothers will teach the children to study.
- (C) 8. Who of the following will most probably be a volunteer mother in this program?
 A. Betty, a girl at the age of 18.
 B. Tracy, a woman with a part-time job.
 C. Ann, a woman who knows local language.
- (C) 9. How long will this program last?
 A. 3 days. B. 3 months. C. 3 years.
- (B) 10. What is the best title for the passage?
 A. Left-behind Children's Problems
 B. Volunteer Mothers in Villages
 C. Left-behind Women's Problems

三、短文填空 难度☆☆

all another cost cut easy however kind one opinion other spend with

You Can Ride All!

Now you can travel from one end of Austria to the other by using just one ticket. You can jump onto a city train to get to a railway station. Then, you can take a bus or the subway to the place where you are going. Yes, the best part is — 1 you need is one ticket to ride!

Last October, Austria introduced the “climate ticket”. 2 this one simple ticket, people can travel all over the country while using all 3 of public transportation. The climate ticket is sold as an annual pass (年票). It 4 about three euros (欧元) a day. The ticket will help the people in Austria save 1,150 euros every year.

The climate ticket has become quite popular among Austrians. 5 , it was often expensive to buy tickets for long journeys in the past. “Now I no longer have to worry about buying tickets,” 6 of the buyers said. “It has made my trips much 7 .”

The Austrian government plans 8 down its use of private cars by 20 percent by the year 2040. The climate ticket is part of that plan. It helps to protect the environment while working to solve climate problems.

What are your 9 on the climate ticket? Do you think it is a move that 10 countries should follow?

1. all 2. With 3. kinds 4. costs 5. However
 6. one 7. easier 8. to cut 9. opinions 10. other

四、补全短文 (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度★★★

As we all know, clothes are important to people. 1 Today, let's take a look at the development of clothing materials and a great achievement — man-made materials.

In the past, people used natural materials to make their clothes. For example, they used animal fur (毛皮) to keep warm in cold weather. In the Middle Ages, clothes made of sheep wool (绵羊毛) were popular. 2 Shoes were made of leather (皮革). Only very rich people could wear silk and colorful clothes, as they were expensive.

3 But we also use man-made materials, which are cheaper. They have different qualities too — swimsuits are made of man-made cloth because they dry faster. Actually, our clothes usually have both natural and man-made materials. Fleece (绒头织物) is a very special man-made material. It's from recycled plastic bottles. 4 Fleece is very warm and soft, and it's also good for the environment because it helps reduce plastic waste.

In the future, we might wear clothes made of smart materials. These materials have tiny sensors (传感器) inside them that can collect energy from our bodies. 5 For example, a T-shirt made of smart materials could keep a football player cool during a game. This would be very helpful for athletes and people who work in hot conditions.

- A. They can work for a long time with little energy.
- B. This kind of material was warm and easy to find.
- C. And there are different clothing materials around us.
- D. Today, we still use many natural materials for our clothes.
- E. You only need about 25 plastic bottles to make a sweater.
- F. They are useful in helping people keep a proper body temperature.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. E 5. F

五、完成图表 (2025·成都模拟) 难度★★★

On March 9 this year, the government announced that the minimum ceiling height (最低住宅层高) will be raised from 2.8 meters to 3 meters.

What difference will the small change make? It will result in larger and more comfortable living spaces. Higher ceilings allow for bigger windows, making lighting better and letting more fresh air enter the apartment. Besides, this announcement shows that people in China have moved from just having a home to looking for quality homes. "Today, apartment buildings usually have things like the underfloor heating and soundproofing (隔音层) in order to provide a better living experience. However, they take up space in your home. Raising the ceiling height can help solve this problem," Liu Xiaozhong from the Beijing Institute of Architectural Design

said in an interview.

In recent years, Chinese people have generally been getting taller. A person who is 184 cm tall can reach up to 2.26 meters with his/her arm raised. In a room with a low ceiling, he/she can almost touch it.

According to CCTV, some cities like Tianjin have already made some rules to raise the ceiling height to between 3 and 3.3 meters in the past few years. Different places have different ceiling height rules because of local needs and building habits.

Besides the ceiling height, what else marks quality homes? This year's Government Work Report explained that and gave clear instructions at length.

* Build strong buildings and use sensors (传感器) to warn people about possible problems with water, electricity and gas.

* Things like the ceiling height, indoor temperature, air quality and brightness may influence health. That's why building homes should fit people's needs for health.

* Use green materials to save money for people and save energy for society.

* New technologies are important. Smart systems like automated (自动化的) lighting and voice controlled curtains (窗帘) make our life easier.

Seeking for quality homes

The government's announcement

* Time: March 9, 2025

* Content: The minimum ceiling height will increase by 1 cm.

* 2 :

- to make larger and more comfortable living spaces
- to satisfy Chinese people's higher needs for apartment quality

* Reasons:

- Chinese people's needs to 3 their living experiences
- Chinese people's growing average 4

Other standards of quality homes

* being 5 , healthy, eco-friendly and smart

1. 20/twenty 2. Purposes 3. improve 4. height(s) 5. safe

六、任务型阅读 难度☆☆

At Shanghai Hongkou Library, there is a guestbook where readers can write their thoughts. Some people say the air conditioning is too cold. Others mention noisy children in the reading room. Some talk about the water quality or lack of toilet paper.

What's special is that every message gets a reply from the library staff. A blogger shared this online and called it "Doraemon's message book". The video quickly got thousands of likes and comments.

People love it because the library listens. It shows that good public service isn't just about money or big plans — it's about caring about people.

The library moved the guestbook from the front desk to a quiet corner. This way, readers can write freely without feeling watched.

The staff check the book regularly. When someone writes a message, they send it to the right department and write back.

Some ideas are used right away. For example, a reader suggested adding chairs in the eating area, and the library did it. When they can't do something, they explain why. For example, they won't add a microwave because it's not safe.

This simple guestbook shows the warmth of the city. It proves that what really matters is whether people feel seen and heard.

1. What makes the guestbook special?

Every message in the guestbook gets a reply from the library staff.

2. Why does the library put the book in a corner instead of at the front desk?

So that readers can write freely without feeling watched.

3. What does the library do when they couldn't say "yes" to an idea?

They explain why they can't do it.

4. Give one example of how the library made a change because of a reader's idea.

They added chairs in the eating area as a reader suggested.

5. Why do you think people like the guestbook so much? What can other places learn from this?

(供参考) People like it because the library listens and cares about their voices. Other places can learn that good service requires truly respecting and responding to people's needs.

七、书面表达 难度★★★

假设你叫李明，你所在的社区图书馆需要招聘一批英语口语流利的志愿者与外国友人交流。请根据以下内容提示，用英文写一封自荐信去应聘。内容包括：1. 自荐的原因；2. 个人优势（至少两点）；3. 你的期望。

【写作指导】

第一步：审题（主题、体裁、人称、时态等）

主题：自荐应聘图书馆志愿者

体裁：应用文（书信）

人称：第一人称

时态：一般现在时为主

第二步：列要点

段落	思路	提示
第一段	我自荐的原因	I am writing to ... That's because ...
第二段	我的个人优势	First, I am good at ... What's more, I have some experience ...
第三段	我的期望	期望申请成功并发挥作用: I hope ... 期望收到回复: I look forward to ...

【短文写作】

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am Li Ming. **I am writing to express my interest in becoming a volunteer at the library. That's because I can communicate with foreign friends in English, and I hope to help them find books or answer their questions.**

I have some advantages. First of all, I am good at speaking English. What's more, I have some experience as a volunteer. Last summer, I helped at an international camp and talked with people from different countries. I enjoyed it very much and learned a lot.

I hope I can be a volunteer at the library and do something useful. I look forward to your reply.

Thanks for your attention!

Yours,

Li Ming

整合子主题 六 文化习俗

一、完形填空 (2025·广州二模改编) 难度☆☆

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is very important in Chinese culture. TCM has a long history. The 1 medical classic in China, *Huangdi Neijing*, came out more than 2,000 years ago. The book is about the relationship between human and 2. In Chinese culture, *yin* and *yang* are the two parts of nature. Nature keeps balanced if *yin* and *yang* work 3 together. The human body 4 such a balance too.

A doctor of TCM does not give you 5. Instead, he may give you just a good plan and right ways to eat. For example, it is common to 6 on the way to school, at our work desk, or in front of the TV. But TCM thinks it's 7. Here are the correct ways: Sit down to eat.

While eating, 8 the TV and keep away from the work desk. Eat seasonal foods. Do not miss any of the three meals. Also, get your body 9 often. Just as the saying goes, running water is not stale. So do exercise more often.

Nowadays, Traditional Chinese Medicine is becoming more and more 10 around the world. It is reported that 183 countries and areas are now using TCM.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| (B) 1. | A. biggest | B. earliest | C. latest |
| (A) 2. | A. nature | B. plants | C. animals |
| (B) 3. | A. hard | B. well | C. fast |
| (C) 4. | A. treats | B. spreads | C. needs |
| (C) 5. | A. courage | B. advice | C. medicine |
| (A) 6. | A. eat | B. drink | C. play |
| (A) 7. | A. wrong | B. common | C. helpful |
| (C) 8. | A. clean up | B. show off | C. turn off |
| (C) 9. | A. sitting | B. relaxing | C. moving |
| (B) 10. | A. expensive | B. popular | C. modern |

二、阅读理解

A (2025·德阳一模改编) 难度★★

China has a long history of over 5,000 years. What can stand for China in foreign students' eyes? The newspaper reporter interviewed some foreign students.

Tom, America

The Great Wall is a symbol of China in my eyes. It's one of the ancient walls in the world. I went to the Great Wall with my family last year. I enjoyed the beautiful sights when we got to the top.

Jill, Canada

China is the name of a country. But the word china also means porcelain (瓷器). I think porcelain is the symbol of China. Chinese people invented it, so China is called "the nation of porcelain". Chinese porcelain is sold at home and abroad. It is so beautiful that all my family like it. I even have a Chinese porcelain vase (花瓶) in my bedroom.

Grace, France

In my eyes, chopsticks can stand for China. They are quite different from our tableware (餐具) — knives and forks. It is hard but fun for me to learn how to use chopsticks. I bought some beautiful chopsticks as gifts when I returned to France.

Joe, England

When I think of China, dumplings come into my mind. Families in China always get together and make dumplings during festivals. When my family visited China, I learned how to make dumplings from my Chinese friends. We talked and laughed. It was a wonderful experience.

- (A) 1. What stands for China in Tom's eyes?
A. The Great Wall. B. Porcelain. C. Chopsticks.
- (C) 2. Why is China called "the nation of porcelain"?
A. Because porcelain was painted in China.
B. Because porcelain was bought in China.
C. Because porcelain was invented in China.
- (B) 3. What does Grace think of learning to use chopsticks?
A. It is relaxing. B. It is interesting. C. It is meaningful.
- (B) 4. Which of the following was a wonderful experience for Joe?
A. Buying porcelain. B. Making dumplings. C. Using chopsticks.
- (C) 5. Where does the passage probably come from?
A. A storybook. B. A notice. C. A newspaper.

B (2025·大庆三模改编) 难度☆☆☆

Dunhuang, a city in Gansu Province, has a history of more than two thousand years. The city was once an important stop on the ancient Silk Road. Since the fourth century, Chinese people have carved (雕刻) caves along the mountain cliffs (悬崖). However, because of dry weather and the development of tourist industry, this world-famous treasure has been in danger. Luckily, one woman has taken the lead in protecting Dunhuang. Her name is Fan Jinshi. Her efforts have given her the name "Daughter of Dunhuang".

Fan discovered her love for Dunhuang while studying at Peking University. After graduation, she was sent to work in Dunhuang. ▲ The tables, chairs and bed were made of mud (泥巴). The windows were made of paper. And there were mice everywhere. But the ancient remains in the Mogao Caves amazed Fan. She decided to get over the difficulties and protect them as well as she could.

Over the past 60 years, Fan has walked through Mogao Caves countless times. She has carefully studied every cave. To popularize Dunhuang culture, she has helped organize many successful exhibitions of Dunhuang art. "During the day, I think about Dunhuang. At night, I dream about it. I'll do everything I can for Dunhuang," she once said. Now at the age of 85, Fan

is as busy as ever. She is still working hard to protect the caves.

Peking University, the place where dreams begin, is also the place where dreams are passed on. Fan gave away ten million *yuan* to Peking University for Dunhuang studies last year. She hopes young people will find better ways to popularize Dunhuang.

- (C) 6. Which of the following has put Dunhuang in danger according to the passage?
A. Mountain cliffs. B. Silk Road. C. Tourist industry.
- (A) 7. Which of the following can be put in “ ▲ ” in Paragraph 2?
A. The working and living conditions were terrible.
B. She got interested in Mogao Caves at first sight.
C. She found the ancient treasure was in danger.
- (B) 8. What does the author talk about in Paragraph 3?
A. The location and problems of Dunhuang.
B. Fan Jinshi's efforts to protect Dunhuang.
C. The study experience of Fan Jinshi.
- (B) 9. What does Fan Jinshi expect young people today to do according to Paragraph 4?
A. To study in Peking University.
B. To make Dunhuang popular.
C. To donate money to Dunhuang.
- (B) 10. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Dunhuang's Rich History
B. Fan Jinshi's Efforts for Dunhuang
C. Tourism's Influence on Dunhuang

三、短文填空 难度☆☆

by call color everywhere in it look nation past play that wait

Red is the color of China. Among all the 1 , red is most easily seen. The color red is fresh and pure, and in China we 2 it China Red. Chinese people are taken by the color red not only because 3 makes people excited, but also because it has rich meaning in Chinese culture and history. No country in the world has ever used a color 4 such a way as China.

Here, red is a symbol. It gives color to the spirit of the nation. In the 5 , red meant dignity (尊严). Even now, Chinese people love the color much more than others do. It can be said 6 “China Red” is an important color for the Chinese people.

Finding red-colored things in China is very easy, as you can see the color 7 . All traditional red things have 8 special roles in China: the walls of ancient palaces, the 9

flag, Chinese knots, lanterns, traditional paper-cuts, and even red *tanghulu*.

In China, red is more than just a color. It carries the ancient history and culture of the Chinese nation and it is right here in China 10 for you to feel, to discover!

1. colors 2. call 3. it 4. in 5. past
 6. that 7. everywhere 8. played 9. national 10. waiting

四、补全短文 (2025·南充一模改编) 难度☆☆

For several centuries, lacquer fans (漆扇) have been deeply loved by people for their beauty. They are not only tools for cooling, but also symbols of Chinese culture. 1

Lacquer fans are special fans from China. 2 Later, lacquer fans became one of the top collections in the art world during the Tang Dynasty.

3 It was first used to coat wooden objects to protect them from water and insects. Over time, workers began to use lacquer to make and decorate fans.

Lacquer fans are made with bamboo or wooden frames (框架). Traditionally, they are painted with different themes and patterns (图案), such as landscapes, flowers and birds, and people, to make them more beautiful. Although the ways of making fans continue to develop, skilled workers still use traditional techniques to create lacquer fans. 4

Nowadays, lacquer fan painting is one of the most popular activities among young people, which is considered a new way to show lacquer art. Instead of using traditional tools such as brushes, lacquer fan painting is done only by the lacquer and water. 5 People first choose the colors they want to use, drop the colored lacquer into the water, stir it, put the fans in the water for a while, and then take them out. And that's it.

Making each fan is like opening a blind box, as no one can know in advance (预先) how the finished product will finally turn out. So every fan is unique (独一无二).

- A. The process is quite simple.
 B. Lacquer fans have a long history.
 C. This helps keep this ancient art alive.
 D. And their history dates back to the Han Dynasty.
 E. Today, we'll take a look at the story behind lacquer fans.
 F. Lacquer is a natural varnish (清漆) taken from the lacquer tree.

1. E 2. D 3. F 4. C 5. A

五、完成图表 (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度☆☆

The lion dance is an important art form in China. It is performed at many festivals, especially Chinese New Year. People believe it brings good luck and drives out evil spirits. It

creates a festival atmosphere and brings happiness.

Two artists wear a lion costume to perform the dance. One plays the head and front legs. The other plays the back and hind legs. Neither of them can finish many difficult movements alone. They also need to practise Kungfu to do their job well.

There was no lion dance until the Han Dynasty. No one knew its origin clearly. Some said it had to do with war. Once, an emperor led his army to fight against another country. One night, he dreamed of a strange animal which was strong but didn't look like a tiger. The next day, they won the fight. The emperor wanted to know what it was. His advisors told him that this animal was a lion. The emperor thought that it was a gift from heaven. So he asked people to make this animal out of paper, cloth and bamboo. The "lion models" were used in future fights to encourage soldiers. Later it became a form of art.

Here are some differences between the Northern Lion and the Southern Lion. The Northern Lion is performed in the north and the other in the south. The Northern Lion looks more real, while the Southern Lion looks more like a dragon. The Northern Lion focuses more on the leg movements, while the Southern Lion makes dramatic head movements following the sound of drums and gongs. Both types show the power and wisdom of Chinese culture.

<p>The <u>1</u> of the lion dance</p> <p>It can bring good luck and drive out evil spirits.</p>	<p>The performance of the lion dance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Two artists must <u>2</u> to finish many difficult movements. * They also need to practise Kungfu to do their job well.
 <p>Lion dance</p>	
<p>The history of the lion dance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The lion dance <u>3</u> as early as the Han Dynasty. * Then it was used to <u>4</u> soldiers <u>4</u> in the battles. * Later it became a form of art. 	<p>The differences between the Northern Lion and the Southern Lion</p> <p>The dancing lions have different <u>5</u> and movements.</p>

1. meaning/significance 2. work together/cooperate 3. began/started
 4. cheer; up 5. forms/styles/appearances/looks

六、任务型阅读 难度 ★★

“May we all be blessed with longevity. Though miles apart, we are still able to share the beauty of the moon together (但愿人长久, 千里共婵娟),” wrote Su Shi, a poet during the Song Dynasty, in his well-known poem for his younger brother Su Zhe.

The moon is at its brightest on the 15th day of the eighth month of the lunar calendar (阴历). On this day, people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival. In ancient China, that day was a harvest (收获) festival because crops were harvested during that period.

Just like Thanksgiving in Western countries, families also try to get together for the Mid-Autumn Festival in China. Usually, no matter how far away or how busy they are, people will try to return home for the celebration.

The Mid-Autumn Festival has its own special food just as other traditional Chinese holidays. People eat mooncakes with fillings such as sugar and eggs on that day. The round shape of the cake makes it look like the full moon. The full moon and mooncakes stand for family reunion (团聚).

On that night, with the beautiful moon in the sky, people enjoy the full moon, eat mooncakes, share the stories and express the best wishes for the family members and friends who live far away.

1. Who did Su Shi write the poem for in Paragraph 1?

His younger brother Su Zhe. / He wrote the poem for his younger brother Su Zhe.

2. Why was the Mid-Autumn Festival a harvest festival in ancient China?

Because crops were harvested during that period.

3. What do people eat on the Mid-Autumn Festival?

People eat mooncakes with fillings such as sugar and eggs on that day.

4. What do the full moon and mooncakes stand for?

Family reunion. / They stand for family reunion.

5. How do your family spend the night of the Mid-Autumn Festival? (Write at least ten words)

(供参考) We get together to eat a big dinner, enjoy the full moon and eat mooncakes.

七、书面表达 难度 ★★★

假设你叫李明, 你打算参加学校的英语拓展课, 介绍你最喜爱的中国传统节日。请根据以下内容提示, 用英文写一篇短文。内容包括: 1. 你最喜爱的中国传统节日及原因; 2. 去年的节日经历; 3. 该节日的意义。

【写作指导】

第一步: 审题 (主题、体裁、人称、时态等)

主题: 介绍你最喜爱的中国传统节日

体裁: 应用文

人称: 第一人称、第三人称

时态: 一般现在时、一般过去时

第二步：列要点

段落	思路	提示
第一段	你最喜爱的中国传统节日及原因	My favorite traditional Chinese festival is ..., because ... The reason why I like ... best is that ...
第二段	去年如何度过这个节日	In the morning, ... In the afternoon, ... In the evening, ...
第三段	该节日的意义	... is a good time for ...

【短文写作】

Hello, everyone. I am very happy to share my favorite traditional Chinese festival with you. Falling on the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month, the Mid-Autumn Festival is one of my favorite traditional Chinese festival, because it is not only a day filled with pleasure and happiness but also a time for family reunion.

I still remembered how I celebrated the festival last year. In the morning, I went shopping with my mother and bought a lot of delicious food, including some special mooncakes made of fruit. And in the evening, after enjoying a big dinner, we set a table in the open air, and laid out different kinds of food. We had great fun enjoying the beautiful and bright moon.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is a special day for family reunion, and everyone will enjoy good food on this day.

Thanks for your listening.

整合子主题 七 艺术体育

一、完形填空 (2025·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

Jehanne de Biolley was born into a rich family in the 1960s. She has finished many wonderful hand-made works 1 she was just 5 years old. At 18, she went to London to study art history. Soon, she 2 an Asian art gallery (画廊) there with her parents' money. In 1997, Jehanne moved to China. Living here, she achieved both work success and personal happiness. Her love for art helped her understand different 3 better. In 2021, she visited Guizhou and was 4 by the beautiful embroidery (刺绣) and hand weaving (手织业) there. She learned that each 5 of Miao embroidery tells a story about the Miao people's beliefs and life.

The Miao people 6 live in southern China, with only a small number living in other

parts of the country. They have been making this special embroidery for over 2,000 years. “Miao embroidery 7 the history of the Miao people,” Jehanne said. Attracted (被吸引) and inspired 8 what she saw, Jehanne started using Miao embroidery in her works. Through her art, Jehanne wanted to share the beauty of Miao culture with the world. She hoped to bring the past into the future by creating 9 new. This way, she could record her own growth as an artist and help keep Miao traditions 10.

- (B) 1. A. when B. since C. after
 (C) 2. A. found B. checked C. opened
 (A) 3. A. cultures B. governments C. industries
 (A) 4. A. amazed B. educated C. praised
 (C) 5. A. instrument B. secret C. piece
 (B) 6. A. hardly B. widely C. totally
 (C) 7. A. prevents B. refuses C. carries
 (B) 8. A. in B. by C. with
 (A) 9. A. something B. everything C. nothing
 (B) 10. A. safe B. alive C. valuable

二、阅读理解

A (2025·宜宾二模改编) 难度★★

The 2025 Asian Winter Games, also known as the 9th Asian Winter Games, took place in Harbin, the capital of Heilongjiang Province, from February 7th to 14th. There were a total of 64 medal events, including six sports of biathlon, curling (冰壶), ice hockey, skating, skiing and ski mountaineering. Speed skating offered the most gold medals with 14, followed by short track speed skating and ski mountaineering with 9.

How much do you know about this Asian Winter Games? Let’s learn about the slogan, emblem and mascots for the Asian Winter Games together!

	<p>Slogan (口号) “Dream of Winter, Love among Asia”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Dream of Winter” showed that the stage (舞台) had been set for Asian sportsmen. They can fully enjoy the winter sports and realize their dreams. • “Love among Asia” showed the shared hope of Asian people. They hoped to build a place with a shared future for all.
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- (B) 5. How many times has China hosted the Asian Winter Games before 2025, and in which cities?
- A. Once, in Harbin (1996).
 B. Twice, in Harbin (1996) and Changchun (2007).
 C. Three times, in Harbin (1996), Changchun (2007), and Beijing (2022).

B (2025·南充二模改编) 难度★★★

Embroidery (刺绣) is an important art form in Chinese culture. The most famous embroidery styles are Su embroidery from Suzhou, Shu embroidery from Sichuan, Xiang embroidery from Hunan and Yue embroidery from Guangdong.

Shu embroidery is the oldest of the four. It dates back to the Han Dynasty. People sold it to other countries through the South Silk Road.

Embroidery takes time and patience. Since modern machines can make cheaper embroidery products today, fewer people buy handmade Shu embroidery products. There are also very few young embroiderers. So the skill is in danger of dying out. To protect the skill, Shu embroidery was added to China's intangible cultural heritage list (非物质文化遗产目录) in 2006.

Meng Dezhi has been making Shu embroidery for over forty years. The 64-year-old woman is a national-level inheritor (传承人) of the art form. She used to work at the Chengdu Shu Embroidery Factory. But in 2006, the factory went broke and Meng lost her job.

Wanting to save the art, Meng wanted to have her own place and teach Shu embroidery to others. It's hard work. Workers need to divide each silk thread (线) into more than ten or even thirty pieces. In 2016, a company invited Meng to make a homepage logo for Qixi Festival. It was a small logo, but it required the use of 45 types of sewing techniques (针法) and 35,000 stitches (针).

Meng is trying to save Shu embroidery by teaching in different universities and communities. She believes that Shu embroidery stands for thousands of years of Sichuan culture and should be saved.

"I feel that I have the responsibility to pass on Shu embroidery skills to young people, to let it run from generation to generation," she said.

- (B) 6. _____ famous embroidery styles are mentioned in the passage.
- A. Three B. Four C. Five
- (C) 7. Which of the following is close to the underlined phrase "**went broke**"?
- A. Separated into two or more parts.
 B. Didn't keep a promise.
 C. Couldn't continue.

- (C) 8. Which is the right order of Meng's activities according to the passage?
- She saves Shu embroidery by teaching in universities.
 - She worked at the Chengdu Shu Embroidery Factory.
 - She made a homepage logo for Qixi Festival.
 - She lost her job.
- A. b-d-a-c B. d-b-a-c C. b-d-c-a
- (A) 9. What do you think Meng Dezhi must be like according to the passage?
- A. Responsible. B. Humorous. C. Serious.
- (C) 10. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
- A Famous Embroiderer
 - A Traditional Art Form
 - Embroidery Needs Protecting

三、短文填空 难度☆☆

because everyone get good outside practise quick relax suggest three two why

Do you know yoga? As a hot sport, many people like doing it now. They think yoga can not only help them keep healthy but also make them feel 1 .

In fact, yoga isn't a new thing. People in India started 2 it around 5,000 years ago. At that time, people found that many plants and animals could cure (治愈) themselves 3 . So they started to copy their movements and then the sport of yoga came to the world soon.

Now over 300 million people in the world are practising yoga. That's 4 yoga has many good points. According to NHS England, yoga can make you stronger, help you have a good sleep and stop you from 5 too fat. What's more, yoga is right for 6 . Young kids or old people all can learn it. Famous tennis player Novak Djokovic does yoga, too. "Yoga helps bring out the 7 in me," he says.

After learning the facts about yoga, you must hope to do it now. But don't hurry. Here are some 8 for you. First of all, wear comfortable clothes and take off your shoes and socks. Then eat on time. Don't eat anything two to four hours before doing yoga. 9 , have fun and enjoy it. You can practise yoga indoors or 10 in a park. Last, keep going. Do it for 30 minutes every day. If you are busy, three times a week will be OK, too.

1. relaxed 2. practising/to practise 3. quickly 4. because 5. getting
 6. everyone 7. best 8. suggestions 9. Third 10. outside

四、补全短文 难度☆☆

Do you enjoy taking a walk? Walking is an easy exercise and a good way to improve your

health. 1 It is a good way to burn calories and control your weight. Walking also helps lower the risk of many illnesses, such as heart disease and depression (抑郁). Also, as an easy exercise, walking puts less pressure on joints (关节) than most sports.

2 Walking helps blood flow faster to the brain. This improves people's memory and learning ability. The exercise also gives teenagers stronger bones and muscles (肌肉).

Since walking is so helpful, how much should we walk then? 3 Most of us have heard of this advice. It came from an ad for a step counter in Japan in the 1960s. 4 We should set goals based on our own health condition. On average (平均而言), Chinese people walk about 6,000 steps a day, and it is fine to go up to 7,000 or 10,000 a day. On rainy or snowy days, you can walk in a mall. As you become a seasoned walker, you can speed up or walk up hills.

Walking is a great first step toward a healthier life, but other forms of exercise are also important. 5 These can include lifting weights, doing yoga and more.

- A. But in fact, there is no standard answer.
 B. "Ten thousand steps a day!" you may say.
 C. Doctors suggest adding other sports at least twice a week.
 D. During this exercise, your body uses stored fat (脂肪) for energy.
 E. Adding it to your exercise list, besides other forms of exercise, will be a good idea.
 F. What's more, studies have shown that walking can strengthen brain function in young people.

1. D 2. F 3. B 4. A 5. C

五、完成图表 (2025·遂宁中考) 难度★★

She Brings Chinese Music to the World

Zheng Xiaohui, a Chinese student in Milan, Italy, has performed lots of *erhu* shows in the street. She wants to spread traditional Chinese culture to the world.

Zheng comes from Weifang, Shandong Province. She has been playing the *erhu* since she was 9. She has won prizes in many national music competitions.

Zheng came to Italy to study in 2021. She has been performing in the street during her free time since April 2023, and does three or four shows a month. She carefully prepares for every *erhu* performance, dressing in Chinese *hanfu*. She not only plays traditional Chinese music but also plays popular music and famous Italian music. Her beautiful music makes many people in the street stop to listen. After performing a few times, Zheng began recording and putting videos of her street performance on the Internet. Slowly, these videos became popular online. "I believe Chinese music has built a bridge for cultural communication," Zheng said. During the Chinese

National Day of 2023, she played *My Motherland* with her classmate in front of places of interest in Milan to show her love for the motherland.

Talking about the future, Zheng said, “I hope to bring *erhu* to the world so that more people can learn about traditional Chinese music.”

She Brings Chinese Music to the World	
Personal information	Zheng Xiaohui comes from Weifang, Shandong. She has been playing the <u>1</u> since she was 9. She has won prizes in many national music competitions. She came to Italy to study in 2021.
Performances in Italy	She has performed three or four times every month since April 2023. She dresses <i>hanfu</i> in performance. She performs <u>2</u> Chinese music, popular music and famous Italian music. Many people in the street listen to her music. Zheng’s videos have become <u>3</u> online. She played <i>My Motherland</i> in Milan to <u>4</u> the Chinese National Day of 2023.
Her hope for the <u>5</u>	She wants to introduce <i>erhu</i> and traditional Chinese music to the world.

1. erhu 2. traditional 3. popular 4. celebrate 5. future

六、任务型阅读 难度☆☆

Zheng Qinwen, a 21-year-old Chinese tennis player, won the first gold medal in women’s singles tennis at the Paris Olympics on August 3rd. This is the first time that China has won an Olympic gold medal in women’s singles tennis, and the second gold in tennis after Li Ting and Sun Tiantian won the women’s doubles at the 2004 Athens Olympics.

“Nothing can describe my feelings right now, it is unreal. I have always hoped to win a gold medal for China. Finally, I made it,” Zheng said excitedly after the final match. She believes that national honor is more important than individual success. Zheng loves her country deeply, and playing for China gave her energy and strength. Even though she was very tired after the three-hour match, she proudly said, “What I can be sure of is that I will fight until the last moment because I am not only playing for myself but also for my country. I am tired, but I’d fight for another three hours for China.”

Zheng’s journey to victory was full of challenges, but she faced them bravely and gave her best effort. In the end, she made history, and the world remembered her name.

She also encouraged young people to dream bravely because only by dreaming can you have a goal to achieve. “Be sure to enjoy the process because all the failure are for the moment of success. You will find that all the efforts in the past are worth it and life is not in vain (徒劳的).”

1. How many times has China won gold medal in women’s tennis in Olympic Games?

Twice.

2. What does Zheng think of national honor?

She thinks national honor is more important than individual success.

3. Was it easy for Zheng to win the gold medal?

No, it wasn’t.

4. Why did she encourage young people to dream bravely?

Because only by dreaming can you have a goal to achieve.

5. What can you learn from Zheng?

(供参考) I learn the spirit of loving my country and never giving up.

七、书面表达 难度☆☆

假设你叫李明，你打算向学校英语报投稿，谈谈你校开展的“阳光体育计划”。请根据以下内容提示，用英文写一篇短文。内容包括：1. 该计划的意义；2. 运动的好处；3. 呼吁。

【写作指导】

第一步：审题（主题、体裁、人称、时态等）

主题：**介绍“阳光体育计划”**

体裁：**说明文**

人称：**第一人称为主**

时态：**一般现在时**

第二步：列要点

段落	思路	提示
第一段	点明“阳光体育计划”的意义	... is very important for more and more students ...
第二段	讲述运动的好处	... stronger and healthier study better ...
第三段	呼吁	Let’s ...

【短文写作】

Since the beginning of this term, our school has started the Sunshine Sports Program. **I think the program is very important for us. There are more and more students playing all kinds of sports on the playground in our school now. We have at least one hour of sports**

every day. And most of us like running and playing basketball best.

Now many of us feel that doing sports is necessary and good for us. First, we are stronger and healthier than before. Second, it makes us study better. Last but not least, we make more good friends when doing sports.

Playing sports is good for us. I hope that everyone can join us in the sports program from now on.

整合子主题 八 发明创新

一、完形填空 (2025·达州二模改编) 难度☆☆

The Spring Festival Gala, one of the most popular TV shows in China, always brings surprises to audiences. In the 2025 show, a group of 1 robots amazed everyone with their perfect dance moves.

These robots, developed by a Chinese tech company, were designed to 2 like human dancers. With advanced AI technology, they could move rhythmically (有节奏地) to the music and even perform complicated formations.

The dance combined (结合) a mix of 3 Chinese culture and modern technology, as the robots 4 red costumes and danced to a 5 of folk music and electronic beats.

Before the performance, the engineers 6 for months to program every step. “The biggest challenge was to make the robots 7 in perfect sync (同步),” said one programmer. “A delay of just 0.1 second could ruin (破坏) the whole show.”

The performance was a huge 8. Many viewers said it was the most unforgettable moment of the gala. Some even joked that the robots danced 9 than humans! This event not only 10 China’s progress in robotics but also proved (证明) how technology can make traditional festivals more exciting.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| (C) 1. | A. tiny | B. giant | C. dancing |
| (C) 2. | A. sing | B. cook | C. perform |
| (C) 3. | A. national | B. international | C. traditional |
| (B) 4. | A. designed | B. wore | C. bought |
| (B) 5. | A. battle | B. mixture | C. memory |
| (A) 6. | A. worked | B. rested | C. played |

- (B) 7. A. look B. move C. speak
 (C) 8. A. accident B. failure C. success
 (B) 9. A. worse B. better C. slower
 (A) 10. A. showed B. refused C. feared

二、阅读理解

A 难度☆☆

Electric vehicles (电动车辆) have been around for more than a hundred years. But they have really been liked by a large number of people over the last ten years. More than three million all-electric cars, trucks and vans are now on the road worldwide.

Helping the Environment

Most cars run on oil. Burning oil produces greenhouse gases. Electric cars don't burn oil. Instead, strong batteries run their electric engines. So, electric cars don't directly produce greenhouse gases.

Poop Power!

Electric vehicles are better for the environment. But they are not perfect. Their batteries often use electricity (电) that was made by burning fossil fuels. But an electric vehicle uses less energy than a vehicle that runs on gasoline. Besides, some of the electricity comes from "greener" sources, such as solar and wind power. And some may soon come from a new source — cow poop (牛粪)! An electric car company has worked together with a large dairy farm. They plan to make electricity using a greenhouse gas from cow poop.

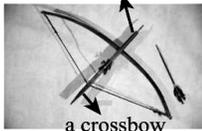
Always Improving

One of the problems for electric vehicles is their limited range. This is how far they can travel before their batteries need another charge (充电). But now their range is improving. Some new electric vehicles can travel almost three times as far as older ones did. Another problem is finding a place to recharge the batteries. But the number of charging stations is going up as well. China now has thousands more charging stations than it did ten years ago. In Sweden, engineers have even designed a road that will charge electric vehicles as they drive along.

- (A) 1. Which of the following best describes electric cars according to Paragraph 1?
 A. Popular. B. Cheap. C. Perfect.
- (C) 2. What is a new good source of electricity for electric vehicles according to the passage?
 A. Solar power. B. Wind power. C. Cow poop.

- (B) 3. How does the electric car company plan to make electricity according to Paragraph 3?
- A. By burning fossil fuels.
B. By using a gas coming from cow poop.
C. By using solar and wind power.
- (C) 4. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. Importance of electric cars in our life.
B. Ways to produce more electric vehicles.
C. Problems and improvements of electric vehicles.
- (C) 5. Where can you most probably find this passage?
- A. On a notice board in school.
B. Inside a science novel.
C. In a science magazine.

B (2025 · 成都模拟) 难度☆☆☆

<p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p>It is a famous treasure made of gold 3,000 years ago. The artwork is not only beautiful, but also very hard to make. It is very thin and light, like a piece of paper. It shows the sun with 12 rays and four flying birds around it. Ancient Chinese people spaced the rays and birds evenly (平均的), showing their great talent in math.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">b</p> <p>From the Terracotta Army, we can see how strong the Qin army was. Living in a time full of wars (战争), the Qin people actively developed things for fighting. For example, crossbows could shoot arrows as far as 100 meters. This helped the Qin army win the wars.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>
<p style="text-align: center;">c</p> <p>Technology plays a very important role in farming. Ancient Chinese worked hard to improve farming and used farming tools made of iron widely. Cao Cao, a leader in Cao Wei, started the Tuntian System. It was a plan that asked soldiers and homeless people to farm the unused land together to grow food. This helped feed soldiers, take in the homeless, and lower the cost of the government.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">d</p> <p>Nan Rendong got into Tsinghua University at the age of 18. As the leading scientist of the FAST project, he spent 12 years looking for the best mountain valley to build FAST. After more than twenty years of development, the project was successfully completed. Sadly, FAST, also known as China Sky Eye, had just started to watch the sky while the father of the project closed his eyes forever.</p>

The light bulb is a very important invention from Edison. In 1879, he made a light bulb that could last a long time. Before this, people used candles or gas lamps, which were not very safe or bright. Edison also created a system 5 electricity to homes and businesses, which made it possible for everyone to use electric light.

Edison worked very hard and never gave up. He once said, “Genius is one percent 6 and ninety-nine percent perspiration (汗水).” This means that 7 comes from hard work, not just good ideas. His laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey, was the first place in the world for research and 8. There, he and his team worked on many projects to improve people’s lives, which he saw as his 9 and meaning in life.

Thomas Edison passed away on October 18, 1931, but the 10 of his inventions in the world still lasts. His story teaches us that only with curiosity, clear goal, hard work, and strong will, can we achieve great things.

1. the most famous 2. Including 3. himself 4. amazed 5. to bring
6. inspiration 7. success 8. development 9. goal 10. influence

四、补全短文 (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度☆☆

In recent years, the rapid development of science and technology has brought many great changes to us. 1

★ On communication

In the past, people mainly talked face to face. 2 But now, social media makes it quite easy to connect with people in any corner around the world. We can use smart phones to send messages, share photos or make video calls easily.

★ On education

With online platforms (平台), students can learn from top universities at home. And e-libraries offer a lot of information, making their study more convenient and efficient. Besides, AI can even help them learn in a fun way.

★ On work

Thanks to cloud computing and video calling tools, people can work from home. 3 And robots are taking over some tasks once done by human beings, creating new job chances in technology fields.

★ On health

4 It can measure (测量) heart rate and blood pressure, and even record sleep. Also, online doctor visits allow patients to talk to doctors through video calls, which is especially helpful for those living far away.

★ On life

5 For example, with voice helpers like Smart Home, you can easily control the lights and temperatures in your home. Besides, online shopping and payment systems make daily shopping faster and easier.

- A. Technology benefits our daily tasks as well.
- B. Do you know what these technologies are on earth?
- C. If there was a long distance, they would write letters.
- D. Now let's explore its influence on different fields of our lives.
- E. Modern people enjoy the convenience brought by a smart watch.
- F. This helps achieve a better balance between personal life and work.

1. D 2. C 3. F 4. E 5. A

五、完成图表 (2025·巴中模拟) 难度☆☆

After a long day's study at school, you are very tired. So after school you go home to relax. When you get home, a robot welcomes you. He's happy to see you and helps you take your school things to your room. He listens to you talk about your school life and tells you a new joke. And he tells you to call your cousin and to say happy birthday. And then he helps you with your homework.

This is your future, and the robot's name is NAO. NAO has a small body, big eyes and a large head. He can walk and dance. He listens and talks, and he even learns and thinks for himself. His creators predict that the robot will be in people's homes before 2040. This \$ 16,000 robot knows who you are.

NAO can even express emotions. He is a self-guided robot. A self-guided robot can sense, think and act. Other robots might do two out of the three. For example, a robot might sense things using cameras and think using computers, but with no arms, he can't act. Another robot can move and sense things, but he can't think for himself. These aren't self-guided robots. But NAO can do them all.

NAO — A Home Robot in the Future	
Your life with a robot at home in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The robot can welcome you and help you <u> 1 </u> things when you get home. • The robot can listen and speak to you. He can even tell jokes. • The robot can remind you of the things you forgot and help with your homework.

Something about NAO	Looks	He has a small body, big eyes and a large head.
	Ability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is <u>2</u> to walk and dance, listen and talk, learn and think. • He can also know who you are.
	Prediction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He will be used in people's homes before 2040. • You can buy the robot NAO at the <u>3</u> of \$ 16,000.
The <u>4</u> between NAO and other robots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of having more abilities than other robots, NAO is called a <u>5</u> robot. • NAO can sense, think and act, but other robots can only do two out of the three. 	

1. take 2. able 3. price 4. difference 5. self-guided

六、任务型阅读 (2025·广安二模) 难度☆☆

We usually take the subway with our subway cards or by scanning QR codes (二维码) on our smartphones. But the development of science and technology makes a difference to people's lives. The subway line, Beijing Daxing Airport Express, became the first in China to use the new technology of scanning the palms (扫描手掌).

To enjoy the service, people need to record their palms on machines in subway stations. Then, they have to turn on the palm-scanning function (功能) on their smartphones. After they finish this, they are allowed to go through the ticket gates without subway cards or smartphones. If they finish their rides, their smartphones will pay the money.

Many people welcome the new technology. They think it helps them to travel faster and more easily. They needn't take out their subway cards or smartphones in rush hours. What's more, the palm-scanning technology is very friendly to people who sometimes forget to bring their subway cards. If your phone is dead, your palms can get you into the subway station. Besides Beijing, some other cities like Shenzhen also put the new technology into service in subway stations.

Palm-scanning has started to enter people's daily lives. It is believed that the technology will be widely used in more fields in the near future, like paying in the supermarkets or restaurants.

1. What is a new way to take the subway in Daxing? (No more than 3 words)

Scanning the palms.

2. Which subway line became the first in China to use the new technology? (No more than 4 words)

Beijing Daxing Airport Express.

3. How will people pay the money for their rides after using the new way? (No more than 4 words)

By using their smartphones./By smartphone.

4. Why do many people welcome the new technology? (No more than 12 words, 回答一条理由即可)

Because (they think) it helps them to travel faster and more easily./Because they needn't take out subway cards or smartphones in rush hours./Because it's very friendly to people who sometimes forget subway cards./Because it works when the smartphone is dead.

5. Will the new technology be popular in the near future? (No more than 3 words)

Yes, it will.

七、书面表达 难度☆☆

假设你叫李明，请根据以下内容提示，为下周的课前英语演讲活动写一篇演讲稿，介绍一款家居机器人 Home Doctor。内容包括：1. 基本信息，如外观、材料等；2. 功能；3. 前景。

【写作指导】

第一步：审题（主题、体裁、人称、时态等）

主题：介绍一款家居机器人

体裁：说明文

人称：第三人称为主

时态：一般现在时

第二步：列要点

段落	思路	提示
第一段	基本信息，如外观、材料等	It looks like ... It is about ... tall. It is made from ...
第二段	功能	First of all, ... What's more, ... Last but not least, ...
第三段	前景	I believe ...

【短文写作】

Ladies and gentlemen,

Last week, I went to the science and technology museum with my parents. A special machine caught my attention. It was a new kind of robot — Home Doctor. Home Doctor was invented two months ago. And it was invented by three young men. It looks like a lovely girl, and it is about 1.2 meters tall. It is made from recycled materials, like glass and plastic.

Home Doctor can not only treat common diseases at home, but also give people lots of advice on health. With the robot, people needn't go to the hospital whenever they feel sick or get hurt, so it will save people a lot of time. What's more, it can help take good care of the old people and babies at home.

I believe Home Doctor will be more powerful and useful, and it will be very popular with people in the future.

◆ 人与自然 ◆

整合子主题 九 自然环保

一、完形填空 (2025·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

Thousands of plastic bottles are thrown away every second. While a small part of them get recycled, most of them end up in the 1. There, they break up into smaller pieces. Fish often consider them as food by mistake. Robert Bezeau 2 the world's plastic problem, so he thinks of an idea to make people pay attention to it.

Bezeau started a recycling project in 2012, after noticing plastic waste being 3 thrown on the beautiful beaches. During one year and a half, Bezeau and his volunteers collected over a million plastic bottles! But how could they deal with these bottles? He thought that they could use the bottles to 4 houses, and then the Plastic Bottle Village was born. The project is still in its 5. So far, only a small number of houses have been built. But 6 Bezeau keeps doing it, there will soon be a special community and 90 to 120 families will live in the village.

Interestingly, the bottles are good insulators (隔热材料) which help keep the houses at 7 temperature. People living in the houses don't need air conditioners (空调) in summer.

Bezeau also plans to build a training center. He wants more people to 8 how to make good use of the plastic waste.

Recycling plastic bottles is 9 in the plastic problem. However, the smartest thing to do is to 10 the use of plastic completely. So please do your part!

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (C) 1. A. grass | B. earth | C. ocean |
| (A) 2. A. worries about | B. agrees with | C. finds out |
| (B) 3. A. politely | B. carelessly | C. quickly |
| (C) 4. A. cover | B. buy | C. build |
| (B) 5. A. decision | B. beginning | C. discussion |
| (C) 6. A. before | B. though | C. if |
| (B) 7. A. high | B. comfortable | C. dangerous |
| (C) 8. A. teach | B. forget | C. learn |
| (A) 9. A. helpful | B. terrible | C. useless |
| (B) 10. A. allow | B. avoid | C. doubt |

二、阅读理解

A 难度 ★★

Our world natural park is one of the most famous parks in the world. Millions of visitors from different countries visit this park each year. In order to protect it, please do as follows:

- Protect the natural and cultural heritage (遗址). Don't destroy any buildings, exhibitions and other facilities (设施). Take care of all plants. Put rubbish in the bins provided.

- Take care when you are going up and down steps or stairs and when you are walking nearby the waters.

- Please buy tickets before entering the park. One ticket is only for one person.

Adults: \$ 60 per ticket.

Children over 6 and under 18: Half price.

People over 60 and children under 6: Free.

- If you are going into the wooded and hilly lands, for your own safety, please go with three people at least and don't take any fire along with you. Please take good care of yourself.

- It's the reserve (保护区) of water source (资源): No fishing, swimming, washing or any behaviors that are harmful to the water source. At the same time, please carefully follow the management rules of the park.

- Opening hours:

From Monday to Friday: 8:00 a. m. -6:00 p. m.

From Saturday to Sunday: 6:00 a. m. -10:00 p. m.

- Small animals such as rabbits, peacocks, squirrels, frogs must be taken care of. None of them shall be killed.

If you have any trouble in visiting our world natural park, please call 477-866-XXXX. We will do our best to help you.

(C) 1. Which of the following is most probably a picture from the passage?



A.



B.



C.

(A) 2. How much will a 65-year-old man with his 8-year-old grandson pay?

A. \$ 30.

B. \$ 90.

C. \$ 120.

(C) 3. Which of the following can you do in the natural park?

A. Fish and catch frogs.

B. Play in the lake.

C. Throw rubbish into the bin provided.

- (B) 9. From Paragraph 3, we know that _____.
- A. if sharks die out, tuna will die out soon
 B. tuna plays an important role in the ecosystem
 C. tuna disappeared because they found no food
- (B) 10. What's the purpose of the text?
- A. To tell people to stop polluting our oceans.
 B. To tell people to protect wildlife in oceans.
 C. To tell people to live a balanced and healthy life.

三、短文填空 (难度★★)

also among build connect high it language large through up visit well

Egypt, an ancient African country with a long history, is between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. The Suez Canal 1 the two seas, making it easy for ships to sail between Asia and Europe.

The Nile River, the longest river in the world, runs 2 Egypt from the south to the north, providing this country with enough water and rich land. 95% of Egyptians live along the Nile River.

Tourism is a key industry in Egypt and it offers plenty of sightseeing chances. The Red Sea is famous for 3 beautiful coral reefs (珊瑚礁). You can enjoy the colorful underwater life.

You'd better 4 the pyramids when traveling to the capital city Cairo. The Pyramid of Khufu which is 146.7 meters 5 is the largest of all the pyramids and on the list of the Wonders of the Ancient World. The pyramids 6 to house the rulers of ancient Egypt and ferry (摆渡) them into the afterlife (来世).

If there is another special thing you should do in Egypt, it is to visit the desert. 90% of Egypt is made 7 of desert. The Sahara Desert is the world's 8 desert and it covers the western and southern areas of Egypt.

The official 9 of Egypt is Arabic, but many people also speak English. If you know French, it will go a long way in Egypt as 10 .

In a word, Egypt is worth exploring and admiring.

1. connects 2. through 3. its 4. visit 5. high
 6. were built 7. up 8. largest 9. language 10. well

四、补全短文 (2025·成都模拟改编) (难度★★)

When you go out for a walk or a jog, how often do you see litter along the road? Maybe a plastic bottle, some food wrappers, an empty drink can or some paper napkins (纸巾)?

Of course, all of this litter is bad for the environment. 1 Well, a new sport called “plogging” is getting popular with people. Plogging connects the word “jogging” with “plocka upp”, which means “pick up” in Swedish. 2

The word plogging was created by the Swedish runner Erik Ahlstrom, who was unhappy with the litter he saw every time he went for a run. He also created the Plogga website to call on people everywhere to take up plogging and hold plogging events.

Stockholm, where Ahlstrom lives, became the first city to organize a plogging event in 2016. 3 The World Plogging Championship has been held every year in Italy since 2021. In 2024, over 80 ploggers from 13 countries took part in the event and collected over 1,200 kilograms of trash.

4 And it’s also good for your health because you’re running and picking up litter. According to the research, plogging burns more calories (卡路里) than jogging on its own.

5 But you can pick up litter while doing all kinds of sports. The Plogga website recommends doing it while cycling, skateboarding, or even just walking whatever way you choose to get outside and move.

- A. Of course, not everyone likes jogging.
- B. Plogging is good for the environment.
- C. But how often do we stop to pick it up?
- D. What harm can they do to the environment?
- E. Now the sport is spreading around the world.
- F. The idea is simple: pick up litter while you jog!

1. C 2. F 3. E 4. B 5. A

五、完成图表 (2025·成都模拟) 难度☆☆☆

Did you know that trees can “talk” with each other? It may look like each tree in a forest stands alone. But they’re connected underground by networks made of fungi (真菌).

Between 80% to 90% of trees are part of these networks. Earlier studies show that trees use networks to warn others about danger. For example, when bugs come to eat the leaves of a tree, the tree sends chemical signals (信号) through the networks. Other trees then receive the messages and make special juices to keep away from the bugs.



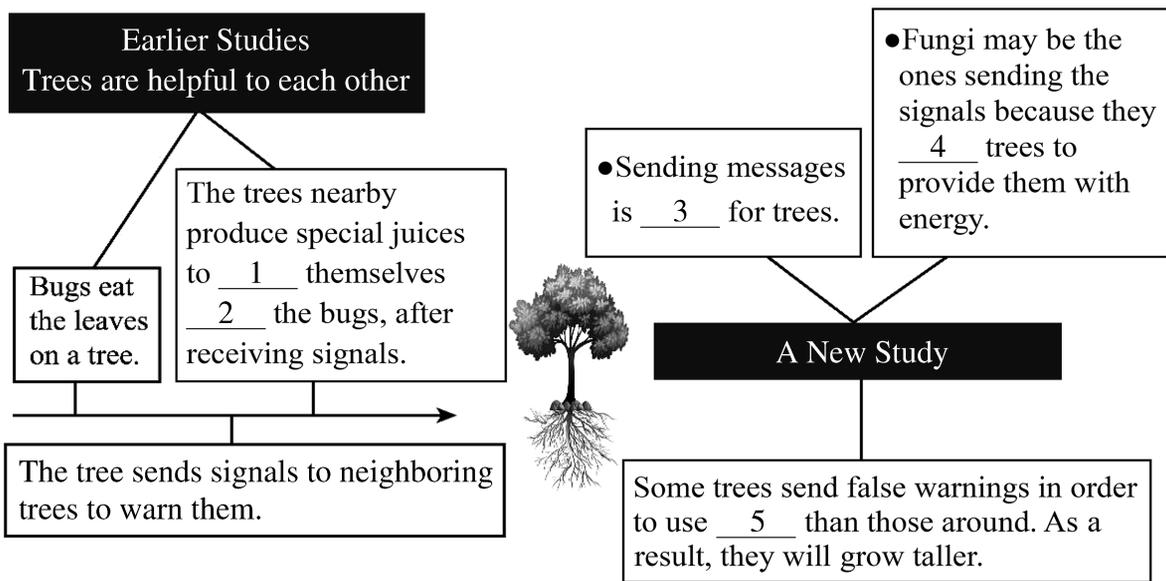
However, a new study led by the UK’s University of Oxford says something different. After running tests on math models, scientists found that trees do not actually get anything from being

nice to each other. This is because trees fight for sunlight, water and food all the time. So, it's illogical (不合逻辑的) for a tree to help others when it is in trouble.

So why are there still signals? Some scientists believe trees are born to send messages, just like we can't stop our faces from turning red. Some think the fungi may be the ones sending the signals because they can't live without trees providing energy for them. Another possible answer is that trees may be sending false warnings. The trees around will use their own energy to make juice. This way, the signaling trees can save energy to grow taller. Aren't they tricky?



A bug is eating the leaf



1. protect 2. from 3. natural 4. need 5. less energy

六、任务型阅读 (2025·石家庄二模改编) 难度☆☆

Plastic is probably one of the world's most widely used materials. That's because it is cheap and can be shaped into nearly everything. But how much do we actually know about this material?

The world's first synthetic (人工合成的) plastic was created in 1862. After polyethylene (聚乙烯) was invented in 1933, it became one of the most widely used materials in the world. Years later, with the rapid development of technology, the world entered the time of plastics.

Plastic has many advantages, but at a great cost. More than 400 million tons of plastic are produced every year, and over half of the plastics are single-use. About 19 to 23 million tons of plastic waste end up in lakes, rivers and seas every year, polluting the environment. Much of it can enter the bodies of animals and humans, harming their health and even leading to death.

Hainan is the first province of China to carry out laws to stop the use, sale and production of the single-use plastics. In supermarkets, customers can buy biodegradable (可生物降解的) plastic bags that can break down easily. In a factory in Hainan, we can see that biodegradable

materials are made from bamboo. Like trees or grass, they can return to the earth after they dry up.

Hainan's efforts are a step towards a cleaner and greener future. By stopping the use of single-use plastics, the province is helping protect the environment. This also inspires others to take action for a healthier planet.

1. Why do people like using plastic?

Because it is cheap and can be shaped into nearly everything.

2. When was polyethylene invented?

In 1933. / It was invented in 1933.

3. How many tons of plastic are produced every year?

More than 400 million tons (are produced every year).

4. What's the advantage of biodegradable plastic bags?

They can break down easily.

5. What else can we do to stop plastic waste? (答案须与文中内容不同)

(供参考) We can use cloth bags when shopping.

七、书面表达 难度☆☆

假设你叫李明，你的学校正在开展“节约用水”活动。经过调查，你了解了三个同学的家庭节水措施。请根据以下内容提示，在英语课上作一次汇报，谈谈你对此活动的感想。内容包括：1. 陈述基本情况：全班都参加了节约用水的活动；2. 介绍调查结果；3. 总结活动收获并号召节约用水。

【写作指导】

第一步：审题（主题、体裁、人称、时态等）

主题：**“节约用水”活动**

体裁：**应用文（活动汇报）**

人称：**第一人称、第三人称**

时态：**一般现在时**

第二步：列要点

段落	思路	提示
第一段	基本情况：全班都参加了“节约用水”活动	all take an active part in this activity
第二段	我的调查结果	Here are the results. First, ... Second, ...
第三段	活动收获+号召节约用水	meaningful; take action

【短文写作】

The Survey of Saving Water

It's an honor to share the results of my survey with you. **We all take an active part in this activity.**

Here are the results. Jiejie's family usually turn off the water when brushing teeth. In order to save water, Junjun always washes small clothes by hand. Yueyue thinks reusing water works well. After washing vegetables, she uses the water to clean the floor. In my family, we take a shower instead of a bath.

In my opinion, it's meaningful to have activities like this. It helps us learn more water-saving methods and understand the importance of saving water. Let's take action now to do our part for the environment.

That's all. Thanks for listening.

整合子主题 宇宙航天

一、完形填空 (2024·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

In an unusual action, the Chinese military shared photos on Thursday morning of a missile (导弹) launch (发射) that happened on Wednesday.

The People's Liberation Army Rocket Force posted four pictures which 1 a large green missile flying into the sky. The missile 2 from a launcher surrounded by tropical bushes. This is not common because the Chinese military 3 shares photos of their long-range missiles or their launches.

On Wednesday, the military said the missile carried dummy warheads (假弹头) and was launched into the Pacific Ocean. They did not say what type of missile it was or 4 it was launched from.

5, the Chinese military had said that the Rocket Force has several types of long-range missiles, including the DF-31AG, DF-5B, and DF-41. The new photos 6 the missile was not from the DF-5 series because those are launched from large towers or silos. The missile in the pictures 7 the DF-31AG, which was first shown in 2017 during a parade celebrating the 90th anniversary of the PLA.

According to the spokesman for the Defense Ministry, the test was part of the Rocket Force's 8 training. This kind of test is held every year to check the missile's abilities and the soldiers' skills.

Shao Yongling, a retired military strategy (战略) professor, said that releasing the news and photos shows China is being more 9. She added that the test was to show the world that China's nuclear power is strong and reliable, 10 China faces many security (安全) challenges.

- (A) 1. A. show B. explore C. describe
(B) 2. A. raised up B. took off C. turned up

- (C) 3. A. repeatedly B. sometimes C. seldom
- (A) 4. A. where B. what C. why
- (B) 5. A. Later B. Earlier C. Once
- (B) 6. A. describe B. suggest C. include
- (C) 7. A. separates from B. differs from C. looks like
- (C) 8. A. daily B. monthly C. yearly
- (C) 9. A. closed B. hidden C. open
- (B) 10. A. therefore B. although C. since

二、阅读理解

A (2025·达州二模改编) 难度☆☆☆

Wang Haoze was born in 1990 in Luanping, Hebei Province. Wang's father was a policeman, and her mother was a middle school teacher. The example set by her parents taught her from a young age that effort is necessary. After the college entrance exam (高考), she went to the Southeast University in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province.

In 2018, Wang Haoze passed the strict test and became the only woman in the third group of astronauts of China. That day, she wrote in her diary: "I feel very happy to connect personal value with the needs of my country."

Astronauts must experience all kinds of hard tests in different environments during their training. That would be a great challenge for both body and mind. After 48 hours of desert training, Wang recorded her experience: "Sunny days are very hot, and rainy days are freezing. We felt the huge temperature differences in the desert, and also watched the beautiful star in the sky." After the sea training, Wang wrote: "Searching at sea is a hundred times more dangerous than that on land! The waves beaten up by the helicopter (直升机) hit at us."

Of course, none of this makes Wang give up. "We are now on a road full of challenges, but I love this road. If it is full of thorns (刺), we will break through thorns; if it is lonely, we will travel together!" Wang said after the training.

In 2023, Wang became a member of the Shenzhou-19 team and the third Chinese woman astronaut to go into space. She is full of confidence and looks forward to her space journey in the future.

- (A) 1. What did Wang Haoze learn from her parents?
- A. Working hard is necessary.
- B. Health is the most important.
- C. Knowledge is power.

- (C) 2. What does the third paragraph mainly talk about?
 A. How dangerous training at sea was.
 B. How Wang spent the 48 hours in the desert.
 C. Wang's training was full of challenges.
- (B) 3. What challenges did Wang meet during the training?
 ① The shortage of water in the desert. ② Freezing rainy days.
 ③ Great temperature changes. ④ Huge waves caused by the helicopter.
 A. ①②③ B. ②③④ C. ①③④
- (A) 4. What does Wang think of her journey to becoming an astronaut?
 A. She loves it even though it has many challenges.
 B. She never expected it to be so hard.
 C. She owes her success to her parents' support.
- (B) 5. Which of the following words can best describe Wang Haoze?
 A. Confident. B. Strong-willed. C. Creative.

B (2025·遂宁中考改编) 难度☆☆

On December 17, 2024, two Chinese astronauts, Cai Xuzhe and Song Lingdong, made history. They did a spacewalk outside the Tiangong Space Station and broke a world record. They are part of the three-person team on the Shenzhou-19.

The spacewalk started in the afternoon. Cai went out of the space station first at 12: 51 p. m. Song followed him about 90 minutes later. After working very hard for 9 hours and 6 minutes, they came back to the station at 9: 57 p. m. Before this, the longest spacewalk was 8 hours and 56 minutes. American astronauts James Voss and Susan Helms set that record in March 2001. Our Chinese astronauts walked 10 minutes longer!

While Cai and Song were outside, Wang Haoze stayed inside the space station. She made sure everything worked well. The three astronauts worked together. They also got help from the space station's robot arm and the scientists on the earth. Cai and Song did many important things during the spacewalk. They checked tools and put in a machine to protect the space station from space junk. Their work was a big success!

This spacewalk is the 17th time Chinese astronauts have worked outside the Tiangong Space Station. These brave astronauts' hard work is good for China and the whole world. They are heroes. Their work shows us that everything is possible if we try hard. Their success tells us to dream big!

- (B) 6. How many people were there on the Shenzhou-19?
 A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

- (C) 7. How long did Cai Xuzhe stay out of the space station?
 A. 8 hours and 6 minutes.
 B. 8 hours and 56 minutes.
 C. 9 hours and 6 minutes.
- (A) 8. What did Wang Haoze do during the spacewalk?
 A. She stayed inside and made sure everything worked well.
 B. She checked tools outside the space station.
 C. She put in a machine to protect the space station.
- (A) 9. How many times had Chinese astronauts worked outside the Tiangong Space Station before this spacewalk?
 A. 16 times. B. 17 times. C. 18 times.
- (C) 10. What can we learn from these astronauts' work?
 A. Wang Haoze picked up space junk.
 B. Only astronauts can dream big.
 C. Everything is possible if we try hard.

三、短文填空 难度☆☆

it kind move out same send ship they three too what when

Have you ever known about satellites (卫星)? So far, humans have already invented four 1 of satellites.

The first kind of satellite studies the geography of the earth. They are used to make maps. They help countries see where they may find oil or gold, 2.

The second kind of satellite is used to guide 3 and planes. If a ship or a plane loses its way during the journey, it just needs 4 a message to the satellite. And then the satellite can find 5 where it is.

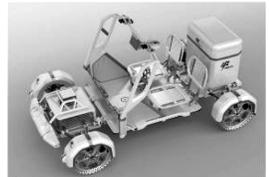
The 6 kind of satellite studies the weather. The satellites watch clouds and strong winds 7 across the earth. They usually warn countries to make preparations 8 very bad weather is coming.

The last kind of satellite is used for communication. Telephone calls between countries can be sent by these satellites. Some can carry hundreds of calls at the 9 time. The call is sent to the satellite, then the satellite sends it to a station in the country. These satellites also carry pictures. 10 can receive and send about eight pictures at a time.

1. kinds 2. too 3. ships 4. to send 5. out
 6. third 7. move/moving 8. when 9. same 10. They

四、补全短文 (2025·成都模拟) 难度★★

On February 12, 2025, China's government told the world the official names of the spacesuit and lunar rover for China's manned lunar exploration mission (探月任务). 1



lunar rover

The name “Wangyu” means watching the universe and exploring the unknown. It shows the Chinese astronauts' mission to look into space and start new journeys on the moon. This name is connected to the “Feitian” spacesuit used for space station missions.

2 The name also shows China's peaceful use of space and its efforts to build a community with a shared future for humanity.

The lunar rover is named “Tansuo”, which means “exploration”. 3 The rover can be folded and is made of different parts. It can carry two astronauts and move quickly over rough ground. It can also help with navigation, safety, communication, and carrying things. It will help astronauts do scientific research and tests on the moon.

4 They are full of Chinese culture and modern spirit. From “Chang'e” and “Yutu” to “Tianwen” and “Zhurong”, and now “Wangyu” and “Tansuo”, the names of China's spacecraft always connect traditional culture with modern technology.

Right now, the spacesuit and the lunar rover are in the early stages of development. 5 The mission will test key technologies like staying on the moon for a short time and working together with robots. The astronauts will do many tasks like landing, researching, and bringing things back to the earth.

- A. The names are “Wangyu” and “Tansuo”.
- B. China plans to send people to the moon before 2030.
- C. It shows the job to help Chinese solve the mysteries of the moon.
- D. They show China's spirit of exploration and the ability of creating.
- E. The names were chosen from more than 9,000 entries in a public competition.
- F. It shows China's plan to move from working in space to landing on the moon.

1. A 2. F 3. C 4. E 5. B

五、完成图表 (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度★★

Ever since humans appeared, we have never stopped paying our attention to the stars far above us. Chinese seemed to be especially interested in stars since the ancient times. And they gave wonderful names such as Shen Xiu and Nanhe to different stars in the sky. In one of the poems by Su Shi, Sirius — the brightest star in the sky, was mentioned as he wrote “looking northwest and shooting down Sirius”.

In China, the book *Zhou Bi*, appeared as early as 1 BC. It not only covers certain topics in math, but also talks about the moving ways of the stars in the sky. Also, things like the changes of seasons and geography are included. While in the west, the first similar book is *Almagest* appearing in around 140 AD. And after them, many other books appeared gradually.

In modern times, from 1961 to 1972, the US Apollo program landed astronauts on the moon. Since 1998, the International Space Station, built by many countries, has been helping scientists study space for a long time.

In China, the Shenzhou spacecraft (飞船) let Chinese astronauts go to space, making the long-held dream of the Chinese people come true in 2003. Starting from 2007, The Chang'e project is another big step. Its aim was to study the moon. In 2020, the Tianwen-1 shows China's advanced space technology.

Also, modern writers and directors have shown an interest in stars. In China, the movies *The Wandering Earth I & II* have won great popularity, encouraging us to care for the earth and look up at the stars. The book *The Three-Body Problem* is also liked around the world. In the west, movies like *2001: A Space Odyssey* and *Interstellar* also interest many star lovers.

Stars are useful to animals, too. For example, some insects and birds can find their way by watching the moving ways of some bright stars in the sky. Interestingly, dung beetles (屎壳郎) can move straight in the direction of the Milky Way!

Stars: Ancient to Modern, Home and <u>1</u>	
Ancient human's star-related study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Chinese were interested in stars and named them, such as Shen Xiu, Nanhe and Sirius. ☆ <i>Zhou Bi</i> in 1 BC in China covered math, star <u>2</u>, seasons and geography. ☆ In the West, <i>Almagest</i> in around 140 AD was the first of its kind.
Modern human's star-related achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ The US Apollo program landed astronauts on the moon. ☆ The International Space Station helps scientists study space. ☆ The Shenzhou spacecraft help Chinese <u>3</u> their space dream. ☆ The Chang'e project aims to study the moon. ☆ The Tianwen-1 shows China's advanced space technology.
Modern popular star-related <u>4</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ In China, <i>The Wandering Earth I & II</i> and <i>The Three-Body Problem</i> are popular. ☆ In the West, movies like <i>2001: A Space Odyssey</i> are popular.

Stars' role for animals	☆ Bright stars can <u> 5 </u> animals to the right way. ☆ Some of them can follow the direction of the Milky Way.
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1. Abroad 2. movements 3. realize/achieve 4. works 5. lead/guide

六、任务型阅读 (2025·临沂模拟) 难度★★★

We use bricks (砖) to make houses on the earth, but what about building things on the moon? Well, you use “lunar bricks”, of course!



Scientists at the Huazhong University of Science and Technology (HUST) have developed “lunar bricks”. They hope to use the bricks to build a base (基地) on the moon. To make the bricks, the scientists used a lunar soil simulant (模拟月壤). The bricks are three times stronger than normal concrete (混凝土) bricks or red bricks. They also have mortise and tenon joint structures (榫卯结构), which were used in ancient Chinese buildings. This makes it possible to simply put these bricks together, just like Lego.

Lunar soil isn't the same everywhere on the moon. The scientists had tested five different kinds of simulated (模拟的) lunar soil and used three ways to harden them. This helped them choose the best materials for making the bricks.

The lunar bricks need to be tested well before being used because the moon has an extreme (极端的) environment. Quakes (月震) often happen there, and cosmic radiation (宇宙辐射) is high. It gets as hot as 180°C during the day and as cold as -190°C at night.

The lunar bricks were sent to China Space Station on the Tianzhou-8 spacecraft on November 15, 2024. There, scientists will check how well the bricks do in space.

1. Why are the lunar bricks developed?

Because scientists hope to use the bricks to build a base on the moon./To use them to build a base on the moon.

2. Why is it necessary for the researchers to test different kinds of stimulated lunar soil?

Because lunar soil isn't the same everywhere on the moon/the soil on the moon is different in different places.

3. What will scientists do with the bricks on China Space Station?

Scientists will check how well the bricks do in space.

4. Please give a title to the passage.

(供参考) Lunar Bricks for Moon Base Construction

5. Do you think it is possible to build a base with lunar bricks on the moon in the near future? Why or why not?

(供参考) Yes, I do. Because science and technology can make something impossible become possible. I believe the aim will come true with the efforts of scientists./No, I don't. Because there is no air on the moon and the moon has an extreme environment for people to live in.

七、书面表达 难度☆☆

假设你叫李明，你对航天很感兴趣，打算参加某英语杂志社组织的一个主题与航天相关的夏令营。请根据以下内容提示，用英语写一封电子邮件，申请加入该夏令营。内容包括：1. 简单介绍身份，说明写信意图；2. 为航天梦想做的努力，如曾参加过的科技活动、成果等；3. 表达申请加入夏令营的殷切期盼。

【写作指导】

第一步：审题（主题、体裁、人称、时态等）

主题：申请加入航天夏令营 体裁：应用文（电子邮件）

人称：第一人称 时态：一般现在时、现在完成时（介绍成果）

第二步：列要点

段落	思路	提示
第一段	1. 简单介绍身份 2. 说明写信意图	I am writing to ask for taking part in ...
第二段	为航天梦想做的努力： 1. 曾参加过的科技活动 2. 成果	To achieve my dream, I have ...
第三段	表达申请加入夏令营的殷切期盼	I really hope to enter ...

【短文写作】

Dear teachers,

I am glad to hear that there will be a space summer camp organized by the magazine. My name is Li Ming, a middle school student in Sichuan. I am writing to ask for taking part in the space summer camp.

I am really interested in space. Although I am not strong enough to be an astronaut, I think I can be a space scientist. To achieve my dream, I have read a lot of books on space and had lots of training. I have already taken part in lots of school science competitions, such as making a model spaceship. And so far, I have won two first prizes.

Here I really hope to enter the summer camp because I want to learn more about space.

I am looking forward to your reply. Thanks very much!

Sincerely,

Li Ming



第三部分

专题突破

专题 一 完形填空

T 题型解读

完形填空旨在考查考生综合运用语言知识的能力。它要求考生以语篇语境为线索，通过阅读理解准确判断和选择符合上下文的词汇，综合运用所学知识，选择正确答案。

近年中考的完形填空题以记叙文为主。考查内容主要有：构成各种时态和用法区别的动词及动词短语；名词和介词（短语）；根据上下文内容及结构必须填入的形容词、副词；同义词、近义词等易混词；基础语法知识如固定搭配及句型、主从复合句等。考查着重于实词。

J 解题指导

1. 通读全文，细读首句，掌握大意。

做完形填空时，一定要先通读一遍全文，切勿为了省时而边看边填；阅读时要重视文章首句，因为首句往往是探索短文全貌的“窗口”，常常点明了全文的中心思想，对理解文章很有帮助。通读全文时，应采用快速阅读法，如遇个别生词，可以暂时略过。

2. 前后照应，先易后难，逐个击破。

词与词、句与句之间都是靠一定的语法关系、逻辑关系和固定的搭配而联系在一起的，所以每填一空都要注意词义恰当和前后照应；做题时，应遵循先易后难的原则，如果遇到一时难以确定的答案可先不填，待填完其他空后，再回过头查看，有时前后空白形成互相提示和补充。

3. 复读全文，逐个核对，检查答案。

所有的答案选出之后，应再读一遍全文，看行文是否流畅，意义是否连贯，逻辑关系是否合理。经过逐句推敲后，对短文内容的理解更为透彻，有些难解或误解的问题就很容易暴露出来，从而提高得分率。

Z 真题实练

(一) (2025·成都中考) 难度☆☆

Living in a new country is not easy, but not for me. My 1 in China are not only about learning but also about kindness.

I moved from the UK to China and began to teach in a university. Many 2, like visits to museums and food festivals, were organized for international students and teachers to get used to the new 3. Through them, I made many new Chinese friends and learned more about their language and culture. Gradually, I 4 the university and the city I work in.

Everyone around me is 5. They showed me how to use a new app, took time to go to the bank with me and helped me enter the school with QR code. One day, my family and I went out shopping. When we 6 to our apartment, we couldn't enter it because the electronic lock did not work. 7, the manager of the building came with the master key. He tried his best but 8. He called a maintenance staff (维修工) to help and stayed with us 9 the door was opened.

The care I have 10 makes me feel at home. Thanks to everyone around me, my life in a new environment is less hard.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| (C) 1. | A. lessons | B. books | C. experiences |
| (B) 2. | A. parties | B. events | C. clubs |
| (A) 3. | A. environment | B. work | C. requirements |
| (B) 4. | A. looked for | B. fitted into | C. got away from |
| (C) 5. | A. brave | B. clever | C. warm |
| (A) 6. | A. returned | B. went | C. came |
| (C) 7. | A. However | B. Actually | C. Soon |
| (B) 8. | A. continued | B. failed | C. started |
| (A) 9. | A. until | B. unless | C. after |
| (B) 10. | A. given | B. received | C. needed |

(二) (2024·成都中考) 难度☆☆

Last weekend my friend Clara and I went to a special restaurant. When we arrived there, it looked like other restaurants. The only 1 thing was that they took our bags, phones and watches and locked them up.

Next, we followed the blind waiter, Serge, down a long and fairly dark hallway. He took us to another room. It was totally 2. Serge showed us to our table and 3 us to sit down. There were no menus. Serge just put 4 down on the table and told us to enjoy our meal. At first, we found it difficult to eat and drink in complete darkness. But after a while, we got 5 to it. Everything smelled and tasted so good that it didn't matter 6 nobody could see anything.

7, it made the meal lots of fun. We had a really good time, laughing and trying to 8 what we were eating. With light music, we were soon chatting and joking with all the

other 9 .

After the meal, Serge took us 10 and told us what we'd eaten. It was certainly an unusual experience.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| (B) 1. | A. funny | B. strange | C. serious |
| (C) 2. | A. silent | B. empty | C. dark |
| (C) 3. | A. taught | B. ordered | C. helped |
| (C) 4. | A. nothing | B. anything | C. something |
| (B) 5. | A. close | B. used | C. ready |
| (A) 6. | A. that | B. before | C. because |
| (A) 7. | A. Actually | B. Thankfully | C. Finally |
| (C) 8. | A. share | B. learn | C. guess |
| (C) 9. | A. waiters | B. friends | C. customers |
| (A) 10. | A. back | B. away | C. in |

(三) (2023·成都中考) 难度☆☆

Claude Monet brought sunshine into painting.

He was one of the first artists to work 1 . That may sound 2 to us today. But before 1870, most artists did all their paintings in rooms. They used models dressed up as Greek gods or heroes from history. They painted with dark colors so their pictures would look more 3 .

However, Monet and his artist friends 4 the rules. They took their paints and brushes to paint lakes, flowers and woods in the open air. They wanted to show 5 sunlight made water and boats look at different times during the day. If they painted people, they always painted common people. They used 6 colors and painted quickly.

For years, Monet had 7 in making money. Sometimes he could not pay the rent (租金); sometimes his family had no heat; sometimes they went hungry. 8 , Monet would not give up.

Today, he is one of the most famous artists ever. Paintings by Monet sell for millions of dollars and 9 in museums around the world. We're all lucky that Monet never 10 .

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| (B) 1. | A. inside | B. outdoors | C. everywhere |
| (A) 2. | A. usual | B. special | C. strange |
| (C) 3. | A. funny | B. lively | C. serious |
| (B) 4. | A. supported | B. broke | C. followed |
| (C) 5. | A. when | B. why | C. how |
| (A) 6. | A. bright | B. dark | C. peaceful |

(二) (2025·成都模拟) 难度★★★

Your brain doesn't have to do anything extra (额外的) to tell the truth. You think of what you want to say, and you say it. Lying 1 much more work.

Here's an 2 of what goes into a simple lie. Imagine you're late for class and the teacher asks 3 and you decide to lie. You now have to either come up with a story or remember the story you 4 as you were rushing to class. And you say, "I had to stop by the 5 and borrowed a book." Your teacher asks, "The book I recommended last period?"

You must decide how to answer 6. If you say yes, the teacher might ask you to show her the book. Or she might 7 you to read from it in class. If you say it is a 8 book, she might ask which book you've checked out. So you have to be ready with the 9 of another book and make sure it's a book the school library owns.

You give your 10 a ton of extra work! Why not just tell the truth? It's much easier.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (C) 1. | A. refuses | B. improves | C. takes |
| (A) 2. | A. example | B. accident | C. interview |
| (B) 3. | A. when | B. why | C. how |
| (B) 4. | A. listened to | B. made up | C. wrote down |
| (C) 5. | A. bookstore | B. gate | C. library |
| (A) 6. | A. quickly | B. secretly | C. slowly |
| (A) 7. | A. expect | B. help | C. hate |
| (C) 8. | A. boring | B. personal | C. different |
| (B) 9. | A. cover | B. name | C. price |
| (C) 10. | A. book | B. classmates | C. brain |

(三) (2025·自贡模拟) 难度★★★

During the Spring Festival holiday in 2025, a video of a tourist quickly climbing Mount Taishan in Shandong became very popular online. The 1 was trying out a new robot to help with the climb. This robot is the first of its kind and it helps people climb mountains without getting too tired. The robot 2 a lot of attention from visitors.

"It really 3 ! Once I put it on, I felt like someone was helping me go up the mountain!" the tourist who tried out the robot said.

The robot 4 like something from a science fiction movie. It locks around the user's waist (腰部) and legs to move along with each step. It is very 5, weighing only 1.8 kilograms. It uses smart AI technology to understand how the legs are moving and gives the user the right help. This is especially 6 for older people or those who find walking hard. The

robot can help the user walk for over 5 hours or travel about 14 kilometers on one charge (充电). This makes it a great 7 for tourists who want to enjoy the natural beauty of the mountain without using the cable car (缆车).

In February, the AI-powered robot was also 8 at the Enshi Grand Canyon in Hubei. The Grand Canyon has over 26,000 steps, and the robot helped tourists 9 them easily.

The robot is not just for climbing mountains. It can 10 be used for hiking (徒步旅行), running, daily walking, and going up and down stairs (楼梯). It can help in many areas of life.

This cool robot will soon be on the market. What would you like to use it for?

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| (B) 1. | A. volunteer | B. tourist | C. passenger |
| (A) 2. | A. caught | B. paid | C. turned |
| (C) 3. | A. spreads | B. moves | C. works |
| (C) 4. | A. lives | B. reads | C. looks |
| (B) 5. | A. small | B. light | C. short |
| (C) 6. | A. easy | B. cheap | C. helpful |
| (B) 7. | A. challenge | B. choice | C. lesson |
| (A) 8. | A. tested | B. canceled | C. changed |
| (B) 9. | A. build | B. climb | C. clean |
| (C) 10. | A. again | B. already | C. also |

(四) (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度☆☆

One morning, there was a loud knock at John Swift's door. The servant opened the door, and a man outside handed her a fine duck that had just been killed. "A present for Mr. Swift," he said. "It's from Mr. Boyle." Then, 1 another word, he turned and walked away.

Mr. Boyle was a great 2 of John Swift, and took pleasure in sending him presents of game.

A few days later, the man came again. This time, he brought a goose. "Here's another bird from Mr. Boyle." he said 3 throwing it into the servant's arms.

The servant talked to Mr. Swift, "That man has no 4."

"The next time he comes," said Mr. Swift, "Let me know, and I'll go to the door in 5."

Not long after, the man came with another present — a rabbit. Mr. Swift went to the door.

"See here," said Mr. Swift in a 6 voice, "That's not the way to give a message here. Step 7 and imagine you're Mr. Swift. I'll go out and give a present. I'll show you how a

messenger should behave.”

The man 8. Mr. Swift took the present and went out of the house. Then he gently knocked at the door. The man opened the door. Mr. Swift 9 and said, “If you please, sir. Mr. Boyle would like you to accept this fine rabbit.”

The man suddenly felt 10 of what he had done. After that, he was very polite whenever he came to give presents.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| (C) 1. | A. in | B. with | C. without |
| (A) 2. | A. admirer | B. enemy | C. survivor |
| (B) 3. | A. politely | B. rudely | C. excitedly |
| (C) 4. | A. money | B. hope | C. manners |
| (B) 5. | A. disbelief | B. person | C. fact |
| (C) 6. | A. funny | B. strange | C. serious |
| (A) 7. | A. inside | B. further | C. forward |
| (B) 8. | A. refused | B. agreed | C. left |
| (A) 9. | A. bowed | B. shook | C. sat |
| (B) 10. | A. proud | B. ashamed | C. afraid |

(五) (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度★★★

Lily received a new bicycle for her birthday happily, and named it Sunny. However, there was one thing that 1 Lily — she hadn’t learned how to ride a bike yet. Lily’s father taught her, but it wasn’t as easy as they thought. Lily 2 hurt her knees. Still, her dad 3 her to keep trying.

Lily practised riding Sunny day after day. Her dad was always by her side, 4 onto the back of the bike. He was ready to catch her 5 she fell.

One afternoon, Lily and her parents went to a park to practise riding. As she rode faster and faster, everything around her became a world of colors and 6. But suddenly, Lily hit a rock and lost control. She 7 the bike and tears filled her eyes.

Her dad helped her onto a nearby bench. “Accidents happen, sweetheart. Importantly, you’re safe. We’ll find 8 to fix up your knee and get you back on that bike.”

As her dad cleaned and bandaged her knee with some cloth, Lily realized just how 9 she had such caring parents. In the following days, Lily spent even more time practising. With each try, Lily grew 10 and balanced, until one day, she rode on her own without any help. Her parents cheered, proud of their little girl’s achievement.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------|------------|
| (C) 1. | A. excited | B. interested | C. worried |
|----------|------------|---------------|------------|

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 2. | A. even | B. usually | C. never |
| (B) 3. | A. praised | B. encouraged | C. invited |
| (C) 4. | A. sitting | B. riding | C. holding |
| (C) 5. | A. until | B. though | C. if |
| (A) 6. | A. laughter | B. cry | C. shock |
| (B) 7. | A. fell on | B. fell off | C. fell behind |
| (C) 8. | A. somewhere | B. someone | C. something |
| (A) 9. | A. luckily | B. importantly | C. hopefully |
| (C) 10. | A. more patient | B. more different | C. more confident |

专题 二 选择型阅读理解

T 题型解读

阅读理解是中考英语最重要的题型之一，它旨在考查考生的英语基础知识和综合运用知识的能力。近几年来，中考试卷的选择型阅读理解为3篇（部分地区为4篇），每篇短文生词率不超过3%。阅读理解的文章包括人与自我、人与社会、人与自然三大主题范畴，内容丰富多样，涵盖了记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等多种文体。考生需要在备考过程中注重提高阅读速度、加强词汇积累、提升语言综合运用能力，并学会运用不同的阅读策略和解题技巧来应对不同类型的题目。

J 解题指导

1. 细节理解题

主要考查考生对文章中的细节与具体事实的把握能力，属于表层信息理解，考生一般在短文中可直接找出答案依据。

- (1) 提取题目中的关键词，然后在文章内定位，答案往往在文章中相对应的文字中出现，但其用词、句式等表达方式可能存在差别。
- (2) 将选项代入文中，看是否与文章内容相符，过于绝对或以偏概全的选项通常是干扰项。
- (3) 应对干扰项时，考生须认真留意文章中的时间、地点、人物和数字，建议在阅读的过程中用笔做出记号，从而令文章的内容一目了然。

2. 推理判断题

主要考查考生根据文章的字面意思推断作者的观点、态度、意图、事件的前因后果等，属于深层理解题。它要求考生从文章所提供的信息出发，运用逻辑思维并借助一定的常识进行推理、分析，推导出蕴含在文章中没有明说的事实及隐含的意义。

- (1) 根据文中某一个或某几个细节进行推测。若是推断作者的观点态度，可利用文中表达感情色彩或观点态度的词句，站在作者的角度进行推断；若是推断文中人物的性格、情感或观点态度，也可根据人物说的话进行推断。
- (2) 将选项代入文中，看是否与文章内容相符，过于绝对或以偏概全的选项通常是干扰项。

3. 词义猜测题

指在阅读过程中根据对话篇的信息、逻辑、背景知识及语言结构等的综合理解，去猜测或推断某一个生词、难词或关键词的意思。

- (1) 根据上下文已知部分推测。
- (2) 利用关系词推测。
- (3) 结合情景进行逻辑推测。
- (4) 根据常识推测。
- (5) 将选项代入句子中，代入后翻译句意进行推测。

4. 主旨大意题

主旨大意题主要包括对文章主旨、段落主旨（大意）、写作意图、文章主题和最佳标题等的考查，要求考生在理解全文大意的基础上，对文章做出总结性或概括性的归纳。

- (1) 抓住文章的主旨，重点在于寻找主题句。大多数情况下，文章的主题句位于首段，而段落的主题句则位于该段的段首或段末。
- (2) 如无明显的主题句，则需注意归纳每段的中心思想。

5. 指代推断题

指代推断题主要考查某个单词（尤其是代词）或短语指代的内容，通常在这个代词的前面一个或两个句子中。考生可先分析指代对象的词性，从而在这个代词前面的句子中找到相应的位置，再带入句子中进行分析判断。

6. 句子排序题

句子排序题考查考生对重点信息的定位以及文章信息前后顺序的掌握。针对此类试题，可先阅读题干，找出关键词，然后在原文中找到对应内容，确定事情的发展顺序，可借助表示先后顺序的连接词进行推断。

7. 篇章结构题

篇章的结构主要分为三种：总一分，分一总，总一分一总。做题时可根据段落与段落之间的关系，密切关注各段的主题句、过渡句以及重点细节所在的句子，来判断篇章的结构。

Z 真题实练

(一) (2025·成都中考)

A 难度☆☆

From: Laura To: Irene; Shirley Sent: 3 June 11:13 Subject:	From: Irene To: Laura; Shirley Sent: 3 June 11:18 Subject:
<p><i>Hi girls!</i></p> <p><i>Right, we need to start planning our summer or all the holidays will be booked up... Are you both still up for going away together somewhere? July is no good for me because I'm working but I can do August. Is August good for you two? We talked about somewhere hot and sunny, didn't we? But where?!</i></p> <p><i>Laura</i></p>	<p><i>I am definitely still interested in going away together! How about Greece? I was looking at my friend's photos today and it looks great. I can't do August because I'm going to Rome, but I might be free at the start of September.</i></p> <p><i>Shirley, what are your plans?</i></p> <p><i>Irene</i></p>
From: Shirley To: Irene; Laura Sent: 3 June 14:12 Subject:	From: Laura To: Irene; Shirley Sent: 3 June 14:22 Subject:
<p><i>Oh, Greece is a great idea! I'm going to visit friends in Denmark in July, but the first week of September is good for me. Laura, can you do September? Let's get together next week to plan it. So excited!</i></p> <p><i>Love</i></p> <p><i>Shirley</i></p>	<p><i>Yes, I can do the first week of September. Greece! Wow, beautiful country, interesting history, delicious food... We're going to have such a good time! Let's discuss the details next week!</i></p> <p><i>Laura</i></p>

- (B) 1. Who sent the earliest email?
 A. Irene. B. Laura. C. Shirley.
- (C) 2. What is Laura worried about?
 A. She has to work in July.
 B. The weather will turn hot soon.
 C. She and her friends can't travel together.

- (C) 3. Why does Irene suggest Greece?
 A. The weather there is cool.
 B. She will stay nearby then.
 C. Her friend's photos interest her.
- (A) 4. What have the girls agreed to do in the end?
 A. Go to Greece in September.
 B. Discuss where to go next week.
 C. Visit friends in Denmark in July.
- (A) 5. What's the best subject for the group email?
 A. Holiday plans.
 B. Favorite countries.
 C. Free time activities.

B 难度☆☆

Lightning strikes kill millions of trees each year — but it turns out that some large tropical (热带的) trees can not only stay alive after they're hit by a strike, but also benefit from its effects, according to a recent study.

Some trees are getting repeatedly hit by lightning over their lifetime. But why can they survive? Researchers don't know for sure. However, they think that trees will be heated less if they're more conductive. That means the energy from lightning is just moving to their neighbors, instead of staying in them. The lightning's strong power kills the parasitic vines (寄生藤蔓) on the trees. It also kills some other trees nearby, reducing competition.

Dipteryx oleifera, a tree in Panama's forests, has probably experienced 10 lightning strikes so far. It stays safe and sound, while most of the neighboring trees were killed. If you are in the forest where it is, you'll know what it is — its huge size and height. "We believe the trees in Panama's forests have five strikes on average. But, you know, some of them obviously have a ton." Evan Gora, a forest ecologist said.

How long do these trees live in the forests? People can't do tree ring dating in tropical forests because the trees don't make continuous growth rings. Researchers guess many of the trees would be hundreds, or maybe even more than 1,000 years old.

What can we learn from the study? The hardest things can turn into good things, can they?

- (C) 6. Why can some large tropical trees survive lightning strikes?
 A. They're not often hit by lightning.
 B. The neighboring trees protect them.
 C. The lightning energy moves away from them.

- (A) 7. What may happen after the large trees are hit by lightning?
- A. They win better living conditions.
B. They have more neighbors around.
C. They can stand more kinds of danger.
- (B) 8. What does the tree *Dipteryx oleifera* look like?
- A. Old and weak. B. Huge and tall. C. Clean and thin.
- (C) 9. Why can't people tell the exact age of the large trees hit by lightning?
- A. The weather there is terrible.
B. People don't have proper tools.
C. Continuous growth rings can't be found.
- (B) 10. Which part of the newspaper is this text taken from?
- A. Health. B. Nature. C. Technology.

(二) (2024·成都中考)

A 难度☆☆

a

Rather than using cash or a bank card, customers simply look at a screen which recognizes their face using the latest facial recognition software (软件). This is connected to their bank account and payments are completed within seconds.

b

If you use *flight alert*, you'll never miss out on the best flight deals ever again. Simply enter your email address and preferred holiday places and we will find out the best and cheapest flight deals online and email a list to you. You'll be amazed at the prices on offer.

c

Are you a crazy shopper who wants to know if the shirt on sale looks good? Take a photo and send it to the app and receive reviews at once from thousands of other shoppers who are on hand to tell you whether or not it is right for you. The app also stores your photos and recommends more that you might also be interested in.

d

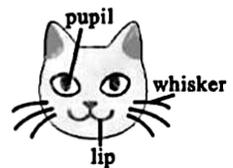
You may have already moved into the world of online shopping. You place an order online, and then the products are sent right to your door. But what about our beloved pets? This is a website that sells pet clothes. The clothes can be sent to your home. If you are not completely satisfied with the products, then simply post them back to us for free.

- (C) 1. Which of the following can best describe the latest payment in Passage a?
 A. Safe. B. Cheap. C. Fast.
- (A) 2. What can *flight alert* help people do?
 A. Save money for a trip.
 B. Arrive on time for a flight.
 C. Decide the best traveling place.
- (A) 3. What does the underlined word “it” in Passage c refer to?
 A. The shirt. B. The photo. C. The app.
- (C) 4. What can we learn about the website in Passage d?
 A. It offers offline orders for customers.
 B. It’s for pet owners to sell their pets’ clothes.
 C. It allows customers to return unwanted products.
- (B) 5. What can be the best title shared by the four passages?
 A. Cool apps, new styles B. Life made easy C. Click for a better world

B 难度☆☆

Have you ever looked at a cat’s face and wondered what it is thinking? Well, according to a new study, cats have many different facial expressions, which show how they are feeling.

The research was carried out by the scientists at the University of California, in the US. They visited a local cat café over several months to record videos of 53 cats, collecting 194 minutes of videos. They found that the cats have 276 different expressions. “Each expression was a mixture of different facial movements, which included licking (舔) their nose, opening their mouth, or widening the pupils of their eyes,” said the scientists. They also found cats use 26 of these facial movements in total, which can be mixed to express how they are feeling. Dogs use 27 facial movements and humans use a total of 44.



Out of the expressions they recorded, 45% were friendly and 37% were angry. “A friendly cat moves its ears and whiskers forward and closes its eyes. However, an angry cat often flattens its ears to its head, makes its pupils smaller and licks its lips,” said the team.

Although the researchers aren’t sure what the cats were trying to communicate with each other using their faces, they plan to study cats in other places to improve their understanding. They also hope that the research could help animal shelters (收容所) improve the way they look after the cats. Some pet owners even suggest the researchers develop an app for them to find out what their cats’ facial expressions really mean.

- (A) 6. Which of the following uses the most facial movements?
A. Humans. B. Dogs. C. Cats.
- (C) 7. Which picture shows a cat's angry expression?
A.  B.  C. 
- (C) 8. What might the scientists do next?
A. Use an app to study cats' expressions.
B. Build an animal shelter to look after cats.
C. Keep on studying to know more about cats.
- (B) 9. How does the writer develop the text?
A. By giving numbers and choices.
B. By showing examples and results.
C. By presenting opinions and facts.
- (B) 10. What's the writing purpose of the text?
A. To call on people to love cats more.
B. To introduce a new study about cats.
C. To tell readers why the team did the research.

(三) (2023·成都中考)

A 难度☆☆

Host: As we know, the British have been sending cards since the 19th century. They spend about 1,700,000,000 pounds on cards every year. However, the number of people sending cards and letters is falling. More than 30 percent of the UK children have never sent or received a handwritten letter. Should the tradition of sending cards and letters be stopped?



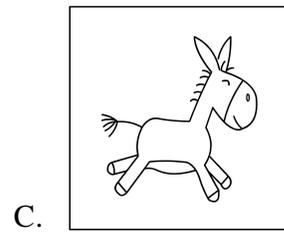
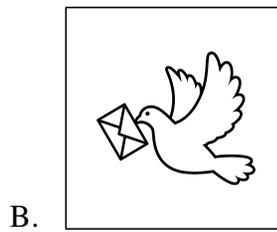
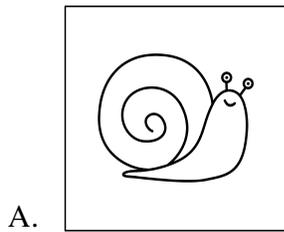
Group A:

We live in a fast-developing world and using snail mail is unnecessary. Making paper uses lots of energy and some cards are hard to recycle. It's bad for environment. What's more, cards are expensive to buy and so is posting. Nowadays, we usually use our phones and computers because they are quick, easy and free. Traditional cards and letters are out of date. They are not young people's cup of tea. It's no surprise that most of them end up as litter.

Group B:

The tradition has been around for hundreds of years and should stay. Sending a handwritten letter or carefully chosen card shows that you care. Phone messages and emails are quick and easy, but they seem to carry less feeling. Sending letters is good for children because it is a chance to practise writing skills. Also, it's fun! Receiving post makes you feel special and it's important if someone lives far away or is lonely — just imagine a birthday without cards!

- (**B**) 1. What's the discussion mainly about?
- A. When the British send cards and letters.
 B. Whether the British should keep the tradition.
 C. Why the British like sending cards and letters.
- (**C**) 2. Who thinks it's necessary to keep the tradition?
- A. The host. B. Group A. C. Group B.
- (**A**) 3. Which picture can show the meaning of the underlined word snail?



- (**C**) 4. What does Group A think of sending cards?
- A. Free but slow.
 B. Fast but expensive.
 C. Wasteful and expensive.
- (**B**) 5. Which of the following facts directly caused the discussion?
- A. People have different opinions.
 B. Fewer British people send cards and letters.
 C. The British spend too much money on cards and letters.

B 难度☆☆

a **Locals Care for Natural World**

Grasslands and lakes in Sanjiangyuan have taken on a new look and many wild animals have come back. On January 24, 2003, China set up Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve to protect the area and the wildlife. Local people joined in the project, picking up waste and protecting the animals.

b China Successfully Grows Rice in Space

How to grow food in space if humans live there one day? For nearly 40 years, China has developed over 260 new types of seeds (种子) in space. Recently growing rice at Tiangong Space Station makes a big step forward. It can also solve food problems on Earth.

c Doctors Sent to West Africa

Doctors are flying to an island off the coast of West Africa after a new flu broke out. They will test different medicines to find a way to deal with it. To get things better, they will also offer medical care and help train local nurses there.

d ▲

A strong earthquake hit Turkey on February 6. More than 8,000 international rescuers (救援人员) around the world went to help, including the Blue Sky Rescue Team from China. They helped save lives and rebuild homes.

e Scientists Fight against Plastic Pollution

A natural material, fungi (真菌), used to break down a type of plastic called polypropylene turned out to be useful. Scientists at the University of Sydney found that after 90 days, between 25% and 27% of polypropylene broke down and after 140 days, polypropylene became completely safe.

- (**B**) 6. Which passages are about environmental protection?
A. a, b B. a, e C. b, e
- (**A**) 7. When did China probably begin to develop seeds in space?
A. In the 1980s. B. In the 1990s. C. In the 2000s.
- (**B**) 8. What does the underlined word it in Passage c refer to?
A. An island. B. A new flu. C. Medical care.
- (**B**) 9. Which is the best title for ▲ ?
A. Turkey Calling for Help
B. The World Saving Lives in Quake
C. Terrible Situation Faced by Turkey
- (**C**) 10. What's the theme shared by all the passages?
A. Challenges and Chances.
B. Responsibility and Success.
C. Problems and Efforts.

M 模拟突破

(一)

A 难度★★

The new term is coming. Are you worried about your future life? Do you want to make any changes? Let's listen to what excellent graduates share.

Yuanyuan	Before the new term, I always prepare new notebooks and folders (文件夹) for each class. Cleaning out my backpack, desk, and bedroom is must-do, which helps reduce chaos and stress. Knowing where to find things helps me focus on learning.
Huihui	It's easier said than done, but I will still try to build a daily routine (常规) like waking up and going to sleep at the same time each day. I plan fixed times for studying and homework. These small habits will improve my mood and performance.
Lingling	There is a saying, "Show me your friends and I'll show you your future." It's true that the people we spend the most time with have a big influence on you. Remember to make friends with clearly goals, good study habits, and healthy lifestyles.

Creating new habits is challenging, but keep at it. You'll be more productive, successful, and happier in the long run.

Call 020-663-XXXX to tell us your problems. We'll try our best to help you.

- (B) 1. What does Yuanyuan always prepare before the new term?
 A. Textbooks. B. Notebooks. C. A new backpack.
- (C) 2. What does Huihui plan to do to improve his mood and performance?
 A. Sleep more. B. Exercise. C. Study at the fixed time.
- (A) 3. According to Lingling, who may she want to make friend with?
 A. Leilei, who finishes homework on time.
 B. Meimei, who always stays up.
 C. Jiejie, whose things are in a mess.
- (C) 4. How can you become more productive?
 A. Challenge yourselves.
 B. Make a phone call.
 C. Keep at new habits.

(B) 5. Where might this passage be found?

- A. In a fashion magazine.
- B. In an educational newspaper.
- C. In a health guide.

B (2025·南充三模改编) 难度☆☆

Henry Ford was a pioneer who changed the US car industry. He was born in 1863 on a farm in Michigan and showed an early interest in machinery (机械). At 15, he gained a fame as a talented watchmaker.

After his mother died, Ford moved to Detroit. He worked at the Edison Illuminating Company and gradually became chief engineer there. Then Ford developed a petrol-driven quadricycle (四轮车), which led to his first small car.

In 1903, he started the Ford Motor Company. Ford worked hard to improve his car designs, creating several models before the famous Model T came out in 1908. “I will build a motor car for the great multitude (大众),” Ford said. Although the Model T had many limitations, it was not too expensive. Ford’s efforts in improving **the assembly line** greatly increased production and reduced costs. In its first year, it sold 10,607 cars. For the next five years, the output doubled. By 1921, the number of cars produced had risen to 1.25 million. Model T cars were very popular among working families and farmers, who for the first time, saw that a motor car was no longer just for the rich.

Ford was known for his strong work ethic (职业道德) and simple life, often stressing the importance of hard work and team spirit. “You will find men who want to be carried on the shoulders of others,” Ford said. “They don’t seem to see that we must all lift together and pull together.”

Henry Ford’s legacy (遗产) lives on, as his innovations (创新) continue to influence the car industry today.

(C) 6. What was Henry Ford’s job before starting the Ford Motor Company?

- A. A farmer growing crops in Michigan.
- B. A watchmaker famous in his hometown.
- C. A chief engineer at a company.

(B) 7. What do the underlined words “**the assembly line**” mean in Paragraph 3?

- A. A new car engine for Model T.
- B. A way to produce cars quickly and cheaply.
- C. A road built for Ford’s quadricycle.

- (B) 8. Why did Model T cars become popular with working families?
- A. They were the fastest cars in Detroit.
 B. Their low price made them affordable.
 C. Their production grew rapidly.
- (A) 9. What can you learn about Henry Ford according to his words in Paragraph 4?
- A. He encouraged hard work and teamwork.
 B. He liked men who depended on others.
 C. He always lived a simple life.
- (C) 10. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To explain how Ford's interest influenced Ford's early career.
 B. To describe Ford's journey from a farmer to a famous engineer.
 C. To show how Ford's innovations changed the car industry.

C (2024 · 成都模拟) 难度☆☆

China Sends Beidou Successfully

China sent the latest satellite of Beidou into space on Tuesday. The satellite is the 59th in the Beidou family. It marks the completion of Beidou, one of the networks around the world, along with the United States' GPS, Russia's GLONASS and the European Union's Galileo.

Alan Turing: Ahead of His Time

Alan Turing was only 42 years old when he died, but in his short life he did some very important work in math. He famously worked as a code-breaker (密码破解者) during the Second World War, and some of his very early ideas about computer science are still important even today.

China and France Holds an Online Concert

To deepen the friendship between the people of China and France, artists from both countries stepped onto the same stage and performed online on Monday. The online concert allowed people to enjoy both traditional Chinese folk songs and French classics.

The Peanut Man

George Washington Carver spent his whole working life trying to make things easier for the poor African American farmers of the southern USA. He was a great scientist who was not interested in being rich and famous. In fact, he found happiness and honor in giving a hand to others when they needed help. After his death, a national monument (纪念碑) was **erected** in a square — the first for any African American and a true honor for “the Peanut Man”.

- (B) 11. According to the first piece of news, Galileo is a _____.
- A. rocket B. network C. person
- (C) 12. Where can we find the four passages above?
- A. In a guide book. B. In a story book. C. In a newspaper.
- (B) 13. Which of the following question was **NOT** answered in the four passages?
- A. How many Beidou satellites have been sent into space?
- B. What disease did Alan Turing die from?
- C. Why did China and France hold an online concert?
- (B) 14. What may George Washington Carver in the passage be like?
- A. Interesting. B. Helpful. C. Quiet.
- (C) 15. In which sentence should the word “**erected**” be put?
- A. J. K Rowling’s novel *Harry Potter* has been _____ into a TV series.
- B. Su Dongpo _____ a tofu dish called Dongpo tofu.
- C. He _____ a small house for his dog, using used bottles.

(二)

A (2025·廊坊二模改编) 难度★★★

Questionnaire (调查问卷)

Please fill in this questionnaire carefully. Thank you!

Name: Alice Age: 15 Date: June 5th, 2025

How far is it from your home to school?

 Less than 2 km. 2~5 km. Over 5 km.

How do you go to school?

 In a car. By bus. By taxi. By bike. On foot.

What do you do with old batteries (电池) in your home?

 Throw them in the dustbin (垃圾桶) directly. Put them in groups and throw them in the dustbin. Take them to a place that recycles old batteries.

What kind of shopping bags do you use when you go to the mall?

 Reused plastic bags. Recycled bags. Buy plastic bags in the supermarket.

When you find rubbish in a public place, would you like to pick it up?

 Yes, always. Sometimes. No. Depending on my mood.

What environmental problems does our school have?

The noise on the street makes me lose attention to the class.For more questionnaires, please visit www.questionnaire20XX.com.

- (B) 1. How far maybe is it from Alice's home to school?
A. 1.5 kilometers. B. 3.5 kilometers. C. 5.5 kilometers.
- (B) 2. If Alice sees a banana skin on the street, what will she do?
A. She will let it stay there.
B. She will pick it up directly.
C. She will turn back.
- (C) 3. What kind of pollution does the school face?
A. Light pollution. B. Water pollution. C. Noise pollution.
- (B) 4. What can you infer (推断) from the questionnaire?
A. Alice never walks to school.
B. Alice is a greener person.
C. Alice will put the used batteries into the dustbin.
- (A) 5. Where can you read this passage?
A. On a website. B. In a newspaper. C. On a noticeboard.

B 难度☆☆☆

Have you ever imagined your simple T-shirt could act as an air conditioner (空调) on those hot summer days? Thanks to a discovery, that possibility is getting closer and the T-shirt may soon be found among your favorite clothing brands.

Two inventors took a completely new method. They designed a special textile (纺织品) that can take in body heat and then send out the energy. This new textile cools both the objects and things around them through a technology. This means that a T-shirt made of this textile looks like a normal T-shirt, but actually it is a **device** that works like a mirror.

Although the technology is not new and has been used for years to design plastic films and special paints, its use in the textile industry for the good of wearers is very special and exciting. The new textile can reflect all kinds of light, and this can contribute to the cooling process. ▲

Right now, researchers still need to test the new method to know how effectively (有效) the new textile works while the wearers are standing or walking, and not directly facing the sky. They also need to test how well it works when T-shirts are not close to the skin. But it's still a great success.

The two inventors are now looking for clothing brands that are interested in using their textile. One inventor said, "The new material will increase clothing producing costs by just 10 percent. We can make it with large production. Everybody can afford a T-shirt made of this textile and the cost is basically the same as a normal T-shirt's. It can do good to everybody."

- (A) 6. What can the new textile do?
 A. Make wearers feel cool.
 B. Make wearers fashionable.
 C. Test wearers' body temperatures.
- (A) 7. What does the underlined word “**device**” in Paragraph 2 mean?
 A. Equipment. B. Map. C. Cloth.
- (B) 8. Which of the following can be put in “**▲**” in Paragraph 3?
 A. But the textile can't be used to make T-shirts.
 B. So this discovery is real advance.
 C. So the new material is very expensive.
- (C) 9. The two inventors are _____ now.
 A. trying to use the textile in other fields
 B. trying to find out more secrets of the textile
 C. looking for clothing brands to use the textile
- (B) 10. What's the best title for the text?
 A. Two Great Inventors B. A Special Textile C. Lucky Wearers
- C 难度☆☆

When I was eight years old, my family moved from Edinburgh to London because my father started a new job here. The new place was far away from my grandmother, so we sometimes spent a couple of hours driving to Edinburgh to visit her when we missed her terribly. Her house was hundreds of miles away but the trip was never boring.

Grandma never had much. She didn't have expensive things, or live in a nice house. But I could feel with my heart that she loved us deeply, especially when my world was turned upside down two years later. Grandma knew that my mother and father divorced and I lived with my father. I would actually like to live with my mother.

I still remember those little things. Grandma allowed me to sit on the top of her kitchen table, getting me to dip (蘸) my fingers in the sugar bowl or drink from her coffee cup. Grandma had a beautiful bottle high on a shelf. One day after her death, I received a box. To my surprise, I found the bottle inside. She remembered once I had asked her for it.

Grandma saved her pennies in a glass jar (罐). She could have used those pennies herself but she kept them for my brother Tommie and me. And I was always excited to divide the pennies between my brother and me. “One for you, one for me.” I would repeat until the jar was empty. I don't remember how much we got on our visits, but I know that's how she loved us and cared about us when we were far away from her. So if I am lucky enough to find a penny lying

on the ground one day, I am sure it is just the one from Grandma in heaven (天堂).

Those childhood memories have never gone away from me. Instead, they still give me great feelings through the years. A grandma's love stays with a grandchild as long as he needs it. You know, love is just like that.

- (B) 11. How far does the writer live from his grandma after moving to London?
- A. It was not very far.
B. It was hundreds of miles.
C. It was two hours' car ride.
- (A) 12. Why does the writer say "my world was turned upside down" in Paragraph 2?
- A. Because his parents no longer stayed together.
B. Because he missed his grandma so much.
C. Because he wanted to live with his mother.
- (B) 13. How does the writer feel when talking about his grandma?
- A. Cheerful. B. Warm. C. Sad.
- (C) 14. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The writer's father worked in Edinburgh for a long time.
B. The writer's grandma had a great memory.
C. Dividing pennies from Grandma's jar always makes the writer happy.
- (A) 15. What does the passage mainly want to tell us?
- A. Grandma loved her family deeply.
B. The writer always felt happy when staying with Grandma.
C. Sweet memories about Grandma's love push the writer forward.

(三)

A 难度☆☆

The Future Stars was set up in 1988 as an official service center for child development. It provides quality child care in a loving and educational environment for children from 6 weeks to 6 years of age. Our money mainly comes from public donations.

A healthy curiosity about learning is the most important quality for early childhood development. We aim at offering high-quality developmentally activities for early childhood, the most important time of child development, so that they can do better after they start primary schooling.

Hours of operation

Childcare will be provided for the child from 7:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Monday through Friday except for holidays. Children may not arrive before 7:00 a. m. or remain after 6:00 p. m.

A late charge (收费) of \$ 1.00 per minute will be paid if the child is not picked up by 6:05 p. m. Charges for these services are to be paid directly to the person that has been looking after your child until your arrival, not to the center. Failure to pay late charges may affect continued services with the center.

Tuition (学费)

Every child must pay \$ 200 to sign up. The pay will be returned to you one week later.

The weekly tuition is \$ 98. You can pay either by credit card (信用卡) or in cash on Monday every week. If your payment is not made by Tuesday at 9:00 a. m. , you will be charged a \$ 25 late fee.

For more information, please call 434-293-XXXX or visit our website.

- (B) 1. Who might be interested in the information above?
A. Teenagers. B. Pre-school parents. C. Primary students.
- (B) 2. How long will a child stay in the center every day?
A. 10 hours. B. 11 hours. C. 12 hours.
- (C) 3. What can we know about late pickups from the passage?
A. Parents have to pay late charges to the center.
B. Parents have to tell the center at least one week ahead.
C. Late charges will be paid directly to the person who has cared for your child.
- (A) 4. How much do you need to pay weekly when your child is received?
A. \$ 98 per week. B. \$ 200 per week. C. \$ 298 per week.
- (B) 5. In which part of the newspaper can you read the passage?
A. Health. B. Education. C. Career.

B (2025·雅安一模改编) 难度★★★

Once, a father and his son went to a kite flying festival. The son was very excited to see all the colorful kites in the sky and asked his father to buy him one. To make him happy, the father went to a nearby shop at the park and bought one.

The son started flying his kite excitedly. Soon it reached high up in the sky. After some time, the son thought to himself. "It seems like the string is stopping the kite from flying higher. If I break it, the kite will be free to fly even higher." So he asked his father for a small knife and cut the string.

Without the string, the kite did go a little bit higher. However, it soon started to come down and landed on a tall tree. The son was sad. He expected that the kite would fly higher after he cut the string, not fall down. He turned to his father for an explanation.

"Well, the string wasn't holding the kite down. It was actually helping it stay up when the

wind was calm and guiding it in the right direction when the wind picked up,” the father explained. “When we cut the string, the kite lost that support and fell down. Similarly, in life, we may feel that limits, like rules or hard tasks, are holding us back, but they are actually guiding us in the right direction.”

- (A) 6. What’s the feeling of the son when he saw the kites?
A. Excited. B. Bored. C. Interested.
- (A) 7. Why did the son cut the string?
A. Because he wanted to make the kite fly higher.
B. Because he didn’t want to fly the kite.
C. Because he wanted to let the kite fly away.
- (C) 8. What happened to the kite without the string?
A. It came down and landed on a tall tree at once.
B. It flew higher and higher.
C. It flew a little higher, then it started to come down.
- (B) 9. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 4 refer to?
A. The string. B. The kite. C. The knife.
- (C) 10. What’s the writer’s purpose of writing this passage?
A. To ask people to cut the string.
B. To teach people to fly kite higher.
C. To show people the importance of limits.

C 难度☆☆

A man sees a butterfly. The butterfly tries to get out of its chrysalis (蛹). Feeling sorry for it, the man decides to help. He cuts the chrysalis and the butterfly comes out easily. Surprisingly enough, the butterfly is unable to fly. If the butterfly doesn’t struggle (奋斗) to leave the chrysalis, it can’t fly! The struggle develops the energy in the butterfly which makes it fly. Similarly, the challenges of life bring out the best in young people and make the fly.

When people are young, meeting and overcoming challenges will make them strong and ready to face life. When we look at successful people, we see that the most successful of them are people who have had to struggle. One famous businessman, who now owns many big supermarkets, used to carry clothes on his back and sell them from door to door when he was young. Another successful man is Dennis. His father died when he was only twenty. His father’s death forced him to mature fast. He had to bring up (抚养) a family of nine people. He took up the challenges and overcame them. Today his brothers and sisters are leading successful lives.

Sometimes challenges do not appear to us because we keep away from them. So some

parents and teachers actively encourage young people to face challenges. They might organize some activities for young people which provide them with challenges, like rock climbing, camping, volunteer work and so on. The young people of today will become the leaders of tomorrow. For countries to continue to become successful, it is important that the young people learn to meet challenges and overcome them.

- (C) 11. Why can't the butterfly fly in the story?
- A. Because it tries to challenge itself.
B. Because the man feels sorry for it.
C. Because the man helps it come out.
- (B) 12. What should successful people do according to Dennis's example?
- A. Sell clothes from door to door.
B. Overcome the difficulties.
C. Become the leaders of tomorrow.
- (A) 13. What's the meaning of the underlined word "mature" in the passage?
- A. 成长 B. 放弃 C. 清醒
- (B) 14. What is the writer trying to do in this passage?
- A. Describe where a butterfly comes from.
B. Encourage young people to face challenges.
C. Suggest how to become a successful businessman.
- (C) 15. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Successful People Have a Sense of Achievement
B. Young People Must Develop Their Energy Actively
C. Challenges of Life Bring Out the Best in Young People

(四)

A (2025·雅安模拟改编) 难度★★

Sunshine Summer Camp

Come and join us at Sunshine Summer Camp! We offer a variety of activities to make your summer unforgettable.

Activities

- Outdoor Adventures: Hiking, rock climbing and camping under the stars.
- Sports Games: Football, basketball, volleyball and more.
- Art Classes: Painting, drawing and handicrafts.
- Science Experiments: Learn about nature and science in a fun way.

Camp Details

- Location: In the beautiful mountains of Ya'an
- Time: July 15th–August 15th
- Cost: 2,000 *yuan* per person
- Discount: 10% off for groups of 5 or more

What to Bring

- Comfortable clothes and shoes
- Sleeping bag
- Sunscreen and hat

For more information, please call 12345×××× or visit our website.

- (**B**) 1. What activities can you do at Sunshine Summer Camp?
- A. Swimming and skating.
B. Hiking and painting.
C. Singing and dancing.
- (**C**) 2. Where is the Sunshine Summer Camp located?
- A. In the city center of Ya'an.
B. Near a river of Ya'an.
C. In the mountains of Ya'an.
- (**B**) 3. If you go to the camp with 4 friends, how much will you pay in total?
- A. 10,000 *yuan*. B. 9,000 *yuan*. C. 8,000 *yuan*.
- (**B**) 4. What should you bring to the camp?
- A. An umbrella. B. A sleeping bag. C. A camera.
- (**C**) 5. How can you get more information about the camp?
- A. By sending an email.
B. By writing a letter.
C. By making a phone call.

B (2025·南充二模改编) 难度☆☆☆

More and more people in China are now showing parts of their lives to the world by videos on their phones. Some people send videos of personal events like holidays and weddings.

Using live streaming is particularly popular among the people aged 18 to 35. Even the teachers give lessons by live streaming. Besides leaving reviews on the screen, they can also communicate directly with the hosts by buying virtual (虚拟的) gifts such as flowers, toys and cars for them online.

What's more, live streaming allows users to communicate with strangers and express themselves. A 19-year-old college student called Nic says she spends three to four hours each week chatting and singing with viewers through one live-streaming app. "Sometimes I feel lonely and want to talk to people," she says, "I feel nice when viewers are paying attention to me."

However, there are worries about the **misuse** of live streaming. As there are more than 80 apps and 300 websites for live streaming in China, the Internet regulator (监管机构) can hardly monitor the content all the time.

"We support the use of live streaming. But people should be aware of the two sides of it." One of the officials said.

- (B) 6. What do more and more people in China show by videos on their phones?
A. Their teachers. B. Parts of their lives. C. Flowers, toys and cars.
- (B) 7. How do viewers communicate with hosts?
A. By giving lessons through one live-streaming app.
B. By leaving reviews on the screen or buying virtual gifts.
C. By chatting and singing on the screen.
- (A) 8. Why does Nic use live streaming?
A. She feels lonely and wants to talk with people.
B. She wants to be aware of the two sides of live streaming.
C. She wants to attract more viewers.
- (B) 9. What's the meaning of "misuse" in Paragraph 4?
A. 压力 B. 误用 C. 效果
- (B) 10. Why can't the Internet regulator monitor the content all the time?
A. There are more than 1.4 billion people in China.
B. There are at least 80 apps and 300 websites for live streaming in China.
C. More and more people show their lives to the world such as holidays and weddings in China.

C (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度☆☆

In recent years, more and more people, especially teenagers, are facing weight problems. To solve this, a "Three-Year Action Plan for Weight Management" has been introduced.

The plan mainly focuses on two key parts: eating healthily and exercising regularly. Eating healthily means having all kinds of foods, including plenty of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and proteins (like eggs and beans), while eating less fried, sugary, and salty foods like fried

(五)

A 难度★★

Question: Should we take phones to school?

Laura,

Chengdu, 3 days ago

I don't agree with it. For one thing, screens are harmful to our eyes. For another, students can easily get addicted (着迷的) to video games and Internet. It takes their attention away from schoolwork. Also, mobile phones take up after-school time for relaxation and exercise.

Comment 20 ♥Like 23

David,

Qingdao, 2 days ago

We should not take phones to school. If students are allowed to bring their phones to school, they will be able to play online games and watch short videos in class. They can also search for the answers to their homework instead of working them out on their own.

Comment 30 ♥Like 40

Frank,

Guangzhou, at 11:00 a. m.

Learning at school with smartphones is necessary and helpful. It can not only help us look up some difficult words quickly, but also let us know about news at home and abroad. Besides, we can drive away daily stresses by talking on the phone.

Comment 12 ♥Like 13

Lisa,

Shanghai, at 8:00 p. m.

It can be really helpful for students to take their mobile phones to school. They can stay in close touch with their family members and friends. Besides, phones help students relax. They can choose to listen to music or read their favorite books on their phones in their free time.

Comment 10 ♥Like 15

- (A) 1. When did Frank post his point of view?
 A. At 11:00 a. m. B. At 8:00 p. m. C. At 11:00 p. m.
- (B) 2. According to the "Like", whose opinion is supported by most of people?
 A. Laura's. B. David's. C. Frank's.

- (B) 8. What happened to the author when he slowed down?
 A. His breath became much heavier.
 B. His foot didn't hurt any more.
 C. He sounded like having an illness.
- (C) 9. What does the underlined word “**capacity**” probably mean?
 A. Job. B. Attitude. C. Ability.
- (C) 10. Which can be the best title for the text?
 A. The Slower, the Healthier
 B. Keep Fit Through Running
 C. Enjoy Your Own Speed

C 难度☆☆

Born in the 2000s, you are called the oh-ohs. Then what do you think of your generation (一代人)? Maybe you feel proud of yourselves — young, creative, connected, global, smart, or maybe good-looking? But what do other people think about your generation?

Some adults worry that you're more interested in the phone than the world around you. They see you as the “face-down generation” and wonder how you will deal with school, friends, and family. Are today's teenagers too busy texting and taking selfies (自拍) to become successful in real life — or “IRL”, as you would say?

Other adults worry that today's youth are spoiled and don't want to face the challenges of adult life. Many children born in the 1990s and 2000s were raised by “helicopter parents” who were always there to guide and help their children with a busy schedule (日程表) such as dancing, painting and so on. With parents doing everything for them, today's young people seem to prefer to live like teenagers even when they are in their 20s or 30s.

Does the face-down generation need a heads-up? Well, probably not. The fact is that many of today's teenagers are better educated and more creative than past generations. They also seem to be willing to become leaders. More young people than ever volunteer to serve their communities. There are also brave young people such as Malala Yousafzai, the teenager who won the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize for pushing girls' **rights** to go to school.

So if you are one of them born in the 2000s, there's reason to be hopeful about the future. Things are looking up for the face-down generation. It's possible that you will do great.

- (B) 11. The writer leads the readers to the passage by _____.
 A. showing his ideas
 B. asking questions
 C. describing the situation

- (C) 12. The oh-ohs are thought as the “face-down generation” because _____.
- A. they are always busy with homework with their heads down
- B. they are not closely connected to the people around them
- C. they spend too much time using their phones
- (A) 13. What do “helicopter parents” do for their children according to the passage?
- A. They plan all kinds of after-class activities for their children.
- B. They help children face the challenges.
- C. They do the homework instead of their children.
- (A) 14. The underlined word “rights” in Paragraph 4 probably refers to _____.
- A. something that people are allowed to do
- B. something that people volunteer to do
- C. somebody that looks after teenagers
- (B) 15. What does the passage mainly tell us?
- A. Mobile phones are harmful to teenagers’ growth and development.
- B. Although the young people have some problems, their future is full of hope.
- C. Teenagers need to change themselves to satisfy adults’ standards.

专题 三 短文填空 (选词填空)

T 题型解读

短文填空题的考查方式是给出一段 200 词左右的短文，并在短文中设置 10 个空，要求考生通读短文，掌握大意，然后补全短文。选词填空为其中一种类型，形式为从方框里的 12 个单词中选出 10 个适当的词，并用其正确形式填空。短文填空考查考生在词汇、语法和习惯用法等方面的基础知识，以及理解、分析、推导等综合能力。短文中所填的单词是中考英语课标要求掌握的四会单词，主要以名词、动词、形容词、副词、代词、数词等为主。名词注意单复数形式，动词注意时态及相应形式的变化。

J 解题指导

1. 找——找固定搭配、习惯用语、常用句型。

这些固定的搭配、用语和常用的句型主要考查考生对语言知识的熟悉程度和实际运用语言的能力。初中阶段需要掌握的常用句型和短语至关重要，如：句型结构 “not ... until ...”、固定搭配 “would like to”、动词短语、介词短语等。

2. 联——联系上下文，关注重点词，寻找相同、相似、相反的信息点。

利用上下文语境找到正确答案。语境包含三个层次：(1) 在同一句前后词中可以找到线索作答；(2) 逾越本句层次，在前后句中可以找到线索作答；(3) 从其他段落甚至全文角度综合考虑问题。

3. 推——根据语法和逻辑，结合生活常识进行推理。

依据语法和逻辑关系，判定应填单词在句中充当的成分，以及是否符合上下文之间的逻辑关系，从而确定所填单词的词性及其正确形式。

【解题步骤】

1. 快速浏览全文，关注首尾句，确定大意。
2. 依据语法和逻辑关系，确定所选单词的词性和形式。
3. 将单词代入原文，认真审读，检查错误。

Z 真题实练

(一) (2025·成都中考) 难度☆☆☆

after busy choose direct enjoy expect notice offer outside rule run they

Dashiban is a 600-year-old village in Xichang, Sichuan Province. It was a 1 place on the Southern Silk Road and the Tea Horse Road. However, the village gradually declined. Many villagers left their hometown to search for work elsewhere.

In order to change the situation, Xichang started a project in Dashiban in 2021. To keep the village's historical charm (魅力), it followed the 2 of "repairing the old as old". The local government improved tourism infrastructure (基础设施) 3 unforgettable experiences of local culture and traditions.

The local government's efforts changed the village's appearance greatly, which has 4 benefited homestay (民宿) business. Chen Xiaoyu 5 a homestay for several years. She said she never 6 that she could make so much money in her hometown. The village's change has also drawn more and more villagers working 7 back home to start businesses. Xiao Wenfang gave up her job in the big city and opened a restaurant with her father in the village 8 learning about its changes. Ethnic-themed travel photography has also become very popular in the ethnic village, following homestays and restaurants. Many tourists come to dress 9 in traditional clothes.

Dashiban now has 232 homestays, 85 restaurants and 65 travel photography studios. Tourism has become the village's main industry, creating jobs for over 1,000 villagers. It



ethnic-themed travel photography

received 1.9 million visitors last year. People from different cities even 10 this small village to live in when they are free. They just want to enjoy the easy life here.

1. busy 2. rule 3. to offer 4. directly 5. has run
 6. expected 7. outside 8. after 9. themselves 10. choose

(二) (2024·成都中考) 难度☆☆

age agree decide follow lead mean perform please solve talent they wide

William Shakespeare was born more than 450 years ago. He is 1 regarded as one of the greatest writers in history and is still influencing artists today. However, his language is too old-fashioned and difficult 2 because his time was quite different from today. This has 3 to a discussion: To update (更新) or not to update Shakespeare?



Some people think updating Shakespeare is necessary. They say Shakespeare's plays are great, but what is the point if they cannot be understood? So many 4 modern writers have rewritten Shakespeare's plays in the way people speak today. This makes 5 clearer for today's audiences (读者). At the same time, audiences would still get as much 6 from the plays.

Some people 7. They think Shakespeare's works are beautiful and timeless. The richness of the language and the playful use of words should be celebrated. There are good reasons why the plays are still being 8 today. Many of Shakespeare's expressions are still used, for example, "All that glitters (发光) isn't gold." His works tell us what it 9 to be human. Topics such as love, kindness and friendship last through the 10.

What do you think? Should Shakespeare be updated?

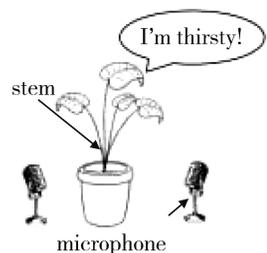
1. widely 2. to follow 3. led 4. talented 5. them
 6. pleasure 7. disagree 8. performed 9. means 10. ages

(三) (2023·成都中考) 难度☆☆

actual advantage chance child difficult difference
 few hear many possible silence tell

Do you believe a rose plant says "I want some water" or a tree shouts "My arms hurt"? Maybe you will say this could only happen in some 1 stories.

In fact, plants are not always 2. A recent study has found plants shout when they are in need of water or having their stems cut. "Even in



a quiet field, there are 3 some sounds that carry information. However, the pitch (音高) is too high for people 4,” said Lilach Hadany, a professor from Tel Aviv University.

The researchers used microphones to record some tomato plants and found that stressed plants send out 5 sounds than unstressed plants. “When tomatoes are not stressed at all, they are very quiet,” Professor Hadany said. They also trained a machine in 6 the differences between thirsty plants and cut plants. The result shows that when the causes of stress change, they shout 7. After the team recorded many kinds of other plants, they found that many plants like corn, wheat and grape plants send out sounds when they are under stress, too.

“There is a 8 that a lot of communication is happening,” Professor Hadany said. “Because other plants can probably hear the call of the stressed plants.”

Sound recordings of plants could bring humans lots of 9, especially in farming. For example, people will make sure whether corn is getting enough water or where water is needed most without much 10.

1. children's 2. silent 3. actually 4. to hear 5. more
6. telling 7. differently 8. possibility 9. advantages 10. difficulty

M 模拟突破

(一) (2025·成都模拟) 难度★★★

beautiful city disappear draw green go
history little large popularity project simple

Everywhere I look, there are new buildings being built. The neighborhoods that I knew as a boy, filled with beautiful old buildings, have mostly 1, and in their place, modern, high-rise buildings have appeared. If we continue in this way, nothing will remain of our heritage (遗产).

Historic protection has become 2 all over the world in recent years, but many countries have chosen new construction over protection. There is good reason for this. As the population has become 3, people want the usefulness of modern living. But a city should also show the 4 of its culture and heritage. How can our children understand our culture if we erase so much of its history?

The reasons for protecting historic buildings are not 5 about an emotional connection to the past. There are also good economic reasons in favor of protection. The repair and protection of historic sites can become an economic engine, 6 tourists and small business to the area. There are several good examples of this in the Middle East. In Dubai (迪拜), the historic Al Bastikiya district draws thousands of tourists every year from all over the world. It also attracts local people, eager to learn about their 7 past.

Those who are against historic protection think that it is too expensive. But many recent 8 all over the world have told us that this is not necessarily the case. In fact, renovation (翻新) of an existing building can cost about \$ 40 per square metre 9 than even the most basic new building, while protecting the beauty of the original building. What's more, environmental experts believe that the 10 building is the one that is already built. We recycle so many other things. We can and should recycle buildings, too.

1. disappeared 2. popular 3. larger 4. beauty 5. simply
 6. drawing 7. city's 8. projects 9. less 10. greenest

(二) (2025·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

anyway born change communicate different direct
 effort fail mention polite probable usual

Do you often see the word “Ghoti”? People pronounce it as “fish”. And it 1 in many discussions about English spelling. It's said that the play writer George Bernard Shaw created it to show how funny English spelling is. He pronounced it “fish” because of the sounds touGH, wOmen and naTion. This might not be true. 2, it raises an interesting question: Do we need to fix English spelling, and can we fix it?

English spelling can bring problems to writers, even to those who were 3 in English-speaking countries. Some languages like Italian or Korean have a 4 relationship between letters and sounds than English, as most letters are pronounced in the same way, while English has many letters that are not pronounced or pronounced 5 in certain words. This influences about 25% of English words, including some of the most commonly used ones.

Before the 18th century, people spelled words more freely. For example, Shakespeare spelled his own name in different ways and didn't think it was 6. But after dictionaries were invented in the 18th century, there were clear rules for “correct” and “incorrect” spellings.

Many people have tried to improve English spelling over the years and maybe these 7 make sense. But the differences between spelling and pronunciation make it difficult 8. If we stick to a strict phonetic system (语音系统), words would have different spellings in different places, making 9 between nations and even within the same country almost impossible.

So, while English spelling might seem strange at times, it's part of what makes the language special. Even though people try to change it, we'll 10 keep it as it is for now.

1. is mentioned 2. Anyway 3. born 4. more direct 5. differently
 6. unusual 7. efforts 8. to change 9. communication 10. probably

(三) (2024·成都模拟改编) 难度★★★

after allow before discover full intelligence
leave patience prevent rise scare valuable

When I was a child, my grandma once told me a story that says everyone 1 to the sky and becomes a star after he or she dies. After listening to that, I was 2 and couldn't fall asleep. I cried and asked her, "Will I die one day? I don't want to leave this beautiful world."

She hugged me and replied 3, "Don't worry, honey. Of course I will die 4 you since I'm much older than you. But I'm not afraid of death, because I know you will still love me and miss me. Remember, nothing can 5 us from loving each other."

It wasn't until years later that I began to 6 understand the deep meaning hidden behind these words.

One Christmas, I received a gift from my father. It was a beautiful and 7 dog. I gave her a wonderful name, "Calf". Calf and I got along with each other really well. I taught her to stand on only two legs, while she inspired me to learn how 8 the love between us.

But happy days never lasted long. She passed away in an accident, 9 me feeling sad for a long time.

One day, when I was looking for something under the sofa, I 10 Calf's toy ball. It reminded me of our happy time together. At that moment, my grandma's words came to me again, "I will still be there and always love you."

1. rises 2. scared 3. patiently 4. before 5. prevent
6. fully 7. intelligent 8. to value 9. leaving 10. discovered

(四) 难度★★★

bus but hard he how music on sing so suddenly surprise why

Bruce loves music because it makes him feel easy. He is shy, and making friends has been 1 for him. That's why his mother asked him to take the 2 this year. "You'd better not sit there with your headphones on," she told him.

Bruce nodded. But the moment he sat on the bus, he put on 3 headphones and soon lost in a song of his favorite band, the Blue-Bob. 4, he sensed someone around him. He saw a boy from his grade.

"Hey, Bruce? I'm Mike," the boy said. "I think we both take the music class. Did I hear you 5 a song by the Blue-Bob just now?"

“Uh, no,” Bruce’s face turned red, “That wasn’t me.” Mike looked a little 6. Without saying anything, he went away.

For the next few days, Bruce kept asking himself 7 he had lied to Mike. “Maybe he also loves the Blue-Bob,” he thought. 8 when they saw each other on the bus the next day, Bruce managed to wear a smile 9 his face.

“Hi, Bruce,” Mike said. “I can hear your 10 every day, and you have such a good taste.”

Bruce’s eyes lit up. They shared the headphones, singing softly along with the music until Bruce got off at his stop.

1. hard 2. bus 3. his 4. Suddenly 5. singing
 6. surprised 7. why 8. So 9. on 10. music

(五) 难度☆☆

be cup enjoy good happy leave real realize story teacher they tool

A group of classmates got together to visit their old teacher. These classmates all had good jobs and made lots of money. They talked 1. The teacher asked them the difficulty they had when they were 2 their dreams. Then their talk soon turned to complaining about the stress in work and life. The teacher went to the kitchen and came back with a large pot of coffee and many 3 — china (瓷制的) ones, plastic ones and glass ones. Some are simple looking, some are expensive and some are lovely. The teacher told them to help 4 to the coffee.

When all the students had a cup of coffee in hand, the teacher said, “Can you notice that all of you took nice-looking expensive cups, 5 behind the simple and cheap ones? You want only the 6 for yourselves. That is the source of your problems.”

“What all of you 7 wanted was coffee, not the cup, but you went for the best cups and then began looking at each other’s cups.”

“Now think about this: life is the coffee, and the jobs, money and position in society 8 the cups. They are just 9 to hold, and do not change the life. Sometimes, by caring only about the cups, we fail 10 the coffee. So don’t let the cups drive you, and enjoy the coffee instead.”

1. happily 2. realizing 3. cups 4. themselves 5. leaving
 6. best 7. really 8. are 9. tools 10. to enjoy

专题 四 补全短文 (阅读填空)

T 题型解读

补全短文(部分地区命名为阅读填空或阅读还原)的形式一般为:在一段 250 词左右的短文中留出 5 个空白,从短文后所给的 6 个选项中选出最佳选项,使补全后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯。该题型主要考查考生对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握。

近年中考补全短文的话题注重贴近生活热点,体裁反复多样,包含说明文、议论文、记叙文等,以说明文为主。文章结构清晰,层次分明,多采用“总一分(一总)”的文章结构,如在第一段引入所要说明的主题后,其余段落从某一维度对这一主题展开说明,有时还会有一个总结性的段落。

J 解题指导

1. 快速浏览文章,尤其是各段首尾句;明确各空所在位置,理解文章主旨和框架,整体把握文章。留意文章及段落的开头和结尾,它们往往点明文章或段落的主旨。
2. 剖析选项所属的功能(总结句、过渡句等),标出关键词,尤其注意标出代词、逻辑词。
3. 根据设空位置解题,先易后难。可通过分析句子与句子之间的逻辑关系进行解题(可寻找常见逻辑关系的标志词);也可在设空前后圈定线索词,然后在选项中查找该线索词的原词或近义词、反义词、相同结构复现等。
4. 复读全文,检查全文是否行文流畅、意义连贯、逻辑合理。

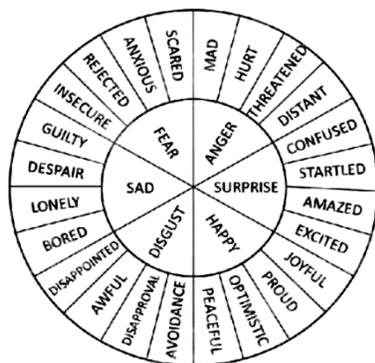
Z 真题实练

(一) (2025·成都中考) 难度☆☆

From time to time, you may suffer from being overwhelmed (难以承受的). You may feel disappointed, sad, hurt or even helpless. 1 Here is some advice to help you.

Know your feelings. It can be hard sometimes to find the right words to express what you're feeling. The Feelings Wheel can help. 2 Recognise your primary feeling in the middle of the wheel, and then see what other feelings this connects with as you look outwards from the center. This can help you get clear about what you're feeling.

Accept what you feel. It is okay to feel lonely; it is okay to feel nervous; and it is okay to feel as if the world is going to



the Feelings Wheel

end. 3 There's nothing wrong with you feeling this way. Many of us do too, at different points in our lives.

Make a list. Sometimes you may feel overwhelmed when you have too many things to do. Perhaps there is too much to study, or you may have a long to-do list when organizing a birthday party. 4 Then, list the tasks in order of importance or urgency (紧迫性). You will feel calmer when you finish the list — you would have control over the tasks and yourself!

Learning to manage overwhelming feelings takes time and practice. 5 Learn what works best for you. You only have one YOU!

- A. Be in touch with yourself.
- B. Start from the inside and move out.
- C. Sit down and find out what comes first.
- D. Write down the things that need to get done.
- E. Dealing with such feelings doesn't come easy.
- F. It is quite natural when humans are facing stress.

1. E 2. B 3. F 4. D 5. A

(二) (2024·成都中考) 难度☆☆

Taking a great photo is not easy and there are lots of things to consider. How do you choose and organize your subjects within your photo? 1 Here are some tips from the art, design and photography experts.

Find a focus. When taking a picture, ask yourself, "What's the focus?" If you are taking a picture of a crowded street, choose a subject which draws your eye. 2 If it's a landscape photo of a field, the focus could be a big tree.

3 It's a bit boring to put your subject right in the middle. Place it a little on the left or right of your photo. Imagine your photo is divided into a three-by-three grid (网格) of boxes. One of the corners of your central square is where your focus should be.

Create colorful contrasts (对比). Color in a picture is more easily noticed if it has a contrast. 4 They will stand out more if they are taken beside a grey stone wall, or photographed against a bright blue sky.

Try different angles. To add more interest to a photo, try taking it from different angles. This means you need to move around, taking photos from different sides, from above or from below. For example, if you photograph a building from a plane, it looks tiny, but a photo of the same building looking up from the street makes it look huge. 5

Practice makes perfect. Try everything for the perfect shot.

- A. Place the photo correctly.
- B. It can tell a different story.
- C. Remember the rule of thirds.
- D. Think about focus, color, light and more.
- E. It could be a person wearing bright colors.
- F. If you take a picture of yellow flowers, don't fill your picture with them.

1. D 2. E 3. C 4. F 5. B

(三) (2023·成都中考) 难度☆☆

Money may not buy happiness, but it helps. Many teenagers want to learn how to manage money before going out into the world. 1 This idea is raised by Dr. Mara Harvey, a money expert. The following are some of her tips.

Learn to make money. Ask parents or neighbors if you can do chores to make pocket money. These could include washing a car or taking the dog for a walk. 2 In this way, you can also improve your communication skills, which will help when you have a grown-up job, too.

Help your money grow. Money can't grow if it's sitting inside a piggy bank. Put your money in the bank and you can get interest (利息). 3 One day you may feel surprised at how much money you have.



Make a plan. If you have a big event, such as a holiday coming up, it might mean you will need to spend more of your pocket money. Try making a plan for spending and saving. 4 Then it will help you take control of your money.

 5 Figure out how much you can reasonably spend each month. Spend your money on what you truly need. Then try to cut down on spending. For example, rather than eating out, you can choose to cook at home.

- A. Spend your money wisely.
- B. Be smart with your money.
- C. Set a goal of saving money.
- D. Save your money in the long run.
- E. Agree on the value of different jobs before you start.
- F. Write down how much money you have and what you are spending.

1. B 2. E 3. D 4. F 5. A

M 模拟突破

(一) (2025·乐山中考改编) 难度☆☆

We all need English in our lives: to search on the Internet, to get a good job or to travel around the world. How do you learn English? 1 Here are some tips for you.

★ 2 When you meet new words, make funny example sentences with the words or draw little pictures next to them. It's a good way to help you remember them.

★ Put yourself in an English-speaking environment. 3 English is everywhere. It's in online videos, news channels and on the radio. Keep your ears open and listen to real English.

★ Be a parrot (鹦鹉). In a conversation, listen closely to how others pronounce certain words and do your best to copy them. You can do it by watching films at home. 4 If you already know the story of a movie, you'll find its language much easier to understand.

★ Speak a little English every day. The best and fastest way to learn any language is just to speak it. It doesn't matter if you only know five English words. Don't wait until you feel more comfortable to speak in English. 5 You'll be surprised at how quickly it improves.

At last, one thing you should remember: you must practise every day. You know, practice makes perfect.

- A. So start speaking English today.
- B. Find fun ways to learn new words.
- C. Do you want to learn it in a better and faster way?
- D. It's better to choose the movies that you've watched.
- E. The best way to deal with it depends on your own situation.
- F. However, that environment doesn't have to be an English-speaking country.

1. C 2. B 3. F 4. D 5. A

(二) 难度☆☆

The human spine (脊椎) doesn't just help us stand up straight. Inside the spine is the spinal cord (脊髓). 1 The legs and feet send "sense" information to the brain, saying they're hurt or hot, for example. And the brain sends messages to the lower body, telling the legs to walk, dance or sit down.

When someone's spinal cord is hurt, information about senses doesn't reach the brain from the lower body. And control messages can't make it to the lower body from the brain. 2

Surprisingly, now scientists in Switzerland have given three paralyzed (瘫痪的) men the ability to walk again. All of the three men had damaged their spinal cords in motorcycle

accidents and couldn't move their legs. To help them walk again, a special device (装置) was put directly on the lower part of their spinal cord. Then, the scientists controlled the device from a computer. 3

In the past, scientists have had some successes with the similar device in the lower spine. But patients need to train themselves over months to be able to walk.

But this research is different. 4 Instead, the computer tells the device to send “walking” messages. The scientists use computers to create patterns of movement — like taking a step — that work well with each patient. The patients then choose the pattern they want, and the muscles (肌肉) move in the chosen way.

Over time, the three men are able to walk on their own, using a special walker with buttons to trigger (激发) each leg. 5 The scientists are hopeful that in the future, this technology will allow more paralyzed people to walk again.

- A. When that happens, a person is paralyzed.
 B. The patients' brains aren't sending “walking” messages to their legs.
 C. The solution isn't perfect and the patients can't walk without the system.
 D. One of them has walked for half a kilometer on his own with the walker.
 E. It carries important information between the head and the lower part of the body.
 F. Just hours after the device was first used, all the three men were taking steps, with support.

1. E 2. A 3. F 4. B 5. D

(三) (2024·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

Everyone wants to understand others and to be understood as well. So proper communication is very important. But miscommunications sometimes happen, and they can bring us a lot of trouble. 1

Part One. Use Clear Communication.

Think before you speak

Thinking about your words allows you to organize your thoughts and prepare to say something meaningful, specially if you're about to have an important conversation. 2 If you have trouble doing it, you can try to write down some key words for your speech.

Check for understanding

Check with the person to make sure they have understood you. This can be as simple as saying, “ 3 ” This gives them the chance to voice any problems they have.

Get their attention

Having a person's attention means making sure they are listening. If the other person is in the middle of doing something else, either get their attention or try another time.

Part Two. 4

Understand body language

Keep eye contact (交流) and notice any changes in your eye contact or the other person's eye contact. Try to understand what he or she shows with body languages and facial expressions.

Listen closely

Give your full attention when someone is speaking. Speakers all want to be heard and understood. 5 Don't always look at your smartphone.

Try these small tips, and you can lower your risk of miscommunication.

- A. Be a Good Listener.
- B. Do you have any questions?
- C. This helps you to say exactly what you mean.
- D. What can we do to bring less miscommunication?
- E. If something is unclear, you can ask the other person questions.
- F. It is good to turn your body towards them and show you're interested.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. F

(四) (2024·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

Hug a Tree

We know that spending time in nature lowers stress and improves our minds. We also know that the act of hugging ourselves or another living thing can improve our health. 1 That's exactly what hugging a tree does! Read on to learn more about hugging a tree!

Take a fresh breath.

 2 So, when you are close to a tree and hug it in a forest, you are naturally in a richer O₂ environment. You are also more likely to be breathing in fewer pollutants, especially if the forest or woods are away from a main road or air line.

Improve heart health.

One study found that when we experienced nature — whether by hiking in nearby mountains or simply looking at trees and birds on the way to work — we can increase our heart rate (心率) variability. 3

4

Hugging a tree gives us positive effects on our mental health. It works by connecting you to the environment. When you hug a tree, you receive grounding energy through its roots. It is effective for people who have high levels of anxiety or fear, or those who suffer from nervousness and worry.

If you don't have a tree in your yard, go to visit the local park or hike in the closest woodlands. Find a tree and give it a hug. 5 So what if passers-by laugh at you? The hug you give is not just to the tree but to yourself and your spirit.

- A. Lower pressure.
- B. Receive more energy.
- C. Get over your fear of embarrassment.
- D. Both methods are good for our health.
- E. It is well known that trees produce O₂.
- F. This can lower the risks of many heart-related illnesses.

1. D 2. E 3. F 4. A 5. C

(五) (2025·徐州一模) 难度☆☆

Every year, millions of birds are killed or hurt when they fly into buildings. Why does this happen? 1 Birds are flying into windows and tall buildings that are all covered by glass.

Many birds fly from one place to another. Most of the time, they live in the wild, such as forests and wetlands. 2 They might see small trees and flowers inside a window and want to rest on these plants. The birds do not know there is glass between them and the plants. 3

Some birds fly at night. They use the moon and stars to help guide them in the right direction. Tall buildings with lights on at night can confuse (迷惑) the birds. 4 The birds see the light, but they cannot tell that the light is coming from inside a building. They fly toward the light and crash into a building. On many mornings, there might be several dead birds lying on the ground.

5 Many office buildings now turn off their lights at night. This helps reduce the number of birds that fly into buildings and it also helps save energy.

- A. The answer is glass.
- B. People are trying to solve the problem.
- C. These birds have no idea what glass is.
- D. As a result, they fly right into the glass.

E. In this way, they can avoid crashing into glass.

F. This is a big problem, especially on foggy and rainy nights.

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. F 5. B

专题 五 完成图表

T 题型解读

完成图表要求考生阅读文章，然后根据短文内容，完成图表中所缺信息，一般为5个空。近年短文长度为300~350词，体裁以说明文为主。所填答案主要是高频词汇，以动词、名词、形容词为主，有时也会涉及副词、数词、代词或介词；一般都有一定的字数限制，要求考生正确把握原文主旨，寻找关键词并仔细推敲后，充分运用自己所学语言，重新整合信息，运用规范、概括的文字写出适当的词汇。

J 解题指导

1. 先看图表再看文章，基本了解图表内容和文章结构，明确文章核心主题。
2. 预判信息类型，判断哪些空需要填概括性词汇，哪些空需要填细节性词汇；判断各空需要填入的单词的词性。
3. 根据各栏目的关键词，在文章中寻找对应表述，注意部分设空可能存在同义替换。
4. 从定位到的文本中选取关键内容填写，若文中信息分散或表述较繁杂，需进行归纳；填写答案时需要注意语法形式。
5. 复查核对，检查信息是否准确，是否有拼写以及语法错误。

Z 真题实练

(一) (2025·成都中考) 难度☆☆☆

Should books always have a happy ending?

The purpose of World Book Day is to encourage people to enjoy reading and there's no doubt that a book's ending is usually a big part of that joy. Even so, there are plenty of stories that don't finish on a happy note. What do you think? Should books always have a happy ending?

Part of the reason we read in the first place is that reading makes us happy. We read to get away from troubles and worries in real life. If your reading experiences are full of sadness or other negative feelings, you may give up reading. If your experiences of reading are connected to positive feelings, you could be encouraged to carry on reading. It doesn't mean stories with happy endings cannot make you enjoy reading. They can also include surprises, which make the

stories quite dramatic and exciting, even if you know everything's going to end well. Exploring love into the characters' lives is equally as satisfying.

In real life, the story doesn't stop at the "happy ending". It doesn't end. It keeps going past that happy moment to a lifetime of more moments both good and bad. Books with unhappy endings are useful because they show you the true feelings such as sadness but in a controlled way. They can help you deal with these feelings in your life. The stories explore the painful side of love and the topic of heartbreak. Reading about these kinds of things in stories can help make us feel like we're not alone in our personal experiences. Some experts say that experiencing negative feelings can make you better at understanding how other people are feeling. This ability, known as empathy, helps you to connect with people and support them through hard times. It's the "unhappy" endings that have the greatest influence.

Should books always have a happy ending?	
YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Stories with happy endings bring good feelings. They help people forget troubles and worries. ◆ Stories with happy endings encourage reading. Experiences of reading may influence people's <u>1</u>. ◆ Stories with happy endings also make people enjoy reading. There can also be <u>2</u> in them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Stories with unhappy endings are useful for managing difficult feelings. They present <u>3</u> in a certain way. ◆ Stories with unhappy endings make people <u>4</u> connected. They explore the painful side of love and the topic of heartbreak. ◆ Stories with unhappy endings help <u>5</u> empathy. They shape people's ideas.

1. reading behaviors/reading habits 2. surprises 3. the true feelings 4. feel
5. develop

(二) (2024·成都中考) 难度☆☆☆

Humans have long tried to predict (预测) the weather. From the hunters of ancient times to today's pilots, predicting rain or shine can shape people's life and make a difference.

In 650 BC, the Babylonians tried to predict the weather based on the appearance of clouds. Around 340 BC, Aristotle, a famous Greek thinker and scientist, wrote *Meteorologica*. It introduced the types of weather, such as rain, cloud and lightning. Aristotle believed that there was water, air and fire around the Earth. It was almost 2,000 years before his ideas were replaced by new ones.

By 300 BC in China, a calendar divided the year into 24 festivals gradually, each festival related to a type of weather, like the Rain Water (the start of the spring rains), the Waking of

Insects (the spring thunder awakens sleeping insects) and so on. That was useful for farmers to plan when to plant and harvest (收获).

People used lots of ways to predict the weather over the centuries. You might have heard the expressions like “Red sky at night, sailor’s delight”, which suggests a red sky in the evening is followed by good weather. This has a basis in science, as does telling wind direction through smoke from the fire. On the other hand, some thought that if sheep crowded together, it meant rain. But there isn’t any science behind it.

The science of weather prediction really took off in the 1830s with the invention of the telegraph. It sent messages over hundreds of thousands of miles, so weather maps were drawn up and storm systems were studied. The next big step came in the 1920s with the invention of the “radiosonde”, a balloon carrying weather instruments high above the ground to collect information. Experts took the information and built a picture of the weather over the following few days.

Today, supercomputers are used to take data (数据) from the world and process it very fast to work out the weather. For example, they once helped predict where Hurricane Lee, which hit the US and Canada, would land nine days in advance (提前).



Humans’ Efforts to Work Out the Weather

Weather prediction has developed from experience to 1.

Ancient times		
In 650 BC	●	The Babylonians studied the clouds.
Around 340 BC	●	Aristotle formed the ideas about weather.
By 300 BC	●	In China, 24 festivals guided people in <u>2</u> .
Over 2,000 years		People had many ways to predict the weather, like watching the sky, animals and so on. They were <u>3</u> scientific.
In the 1830s	●	Telegraph marked the <u>4</u> of modern science in predicting the weather.
In the 1920s	●	Radiosonde helped get information at a higher level.
Today	↓	Supercomputers can collect and <u>5</u> worldwide data very fast.

1. science 2. farming 3. partly 4. use 5. process

(三) (2025·绵阳中考) 难度★★★

阅读下面短文，然后在文后表格内完成内容摘要，每空不超过3个词。

Work Songs

Work songs are also called “haozi”. People sing them when they are in heavy work, like moving big rocks or pulling boats by the river. Work songs can always light up the spirits of working people.

According to different jobs, there are different kinds of work songs: field work songs, boatman work songs, fisherman work songs and workshop work songs.

Work songs have four features (特点). First, they are always expressed in a very direct way, which makes it possible to show the feelings naturally. Second, their rhythms (节奏) change with the physical movements of working groups. Some rhythms are heavy and strong, while others are short and light. There are also long and comforting ones. Third, because of the nature of physical work, the music forms of work songs are simple and repeated. Fourth, the singing is done through a leading singer and answering singers. The leading singer would sing to the group to encourage them, and then the answering singers would sing together by repeating part of the leading singer's sentences.

For thousands of years, work songs have played an important role in the struggle of working people against nature. They show the wisdom of brave working people. Therefore, they have both historical and cultural values.

Work Songs

when to sing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>1</u>
<u>2</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • field work songs • boatman work songs • fisherman work songs • workshop work songs
<u>3</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a direct way • <u>4</u> rhythms • simple and repeated music forms • a leading singer and answering singers
values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helping the struggle against nature • showing the wisdom of <u>5</u>

1. in heavy work 2. kinds/types/sorts/varieties 3. features/characteristics/qualities
 4. changeable/changing/different/various 5. brave working people

M模拟突破

(一) (2025·南充中考) 难度☆☆

In the past, scientists didn't know that trees could sense things. Now, they are discovering that trees can notice lots of things around them!

Trees can feel the four main periods of the year. They know when to drop their leaves in autumn, and when to grow new leaves in spring.

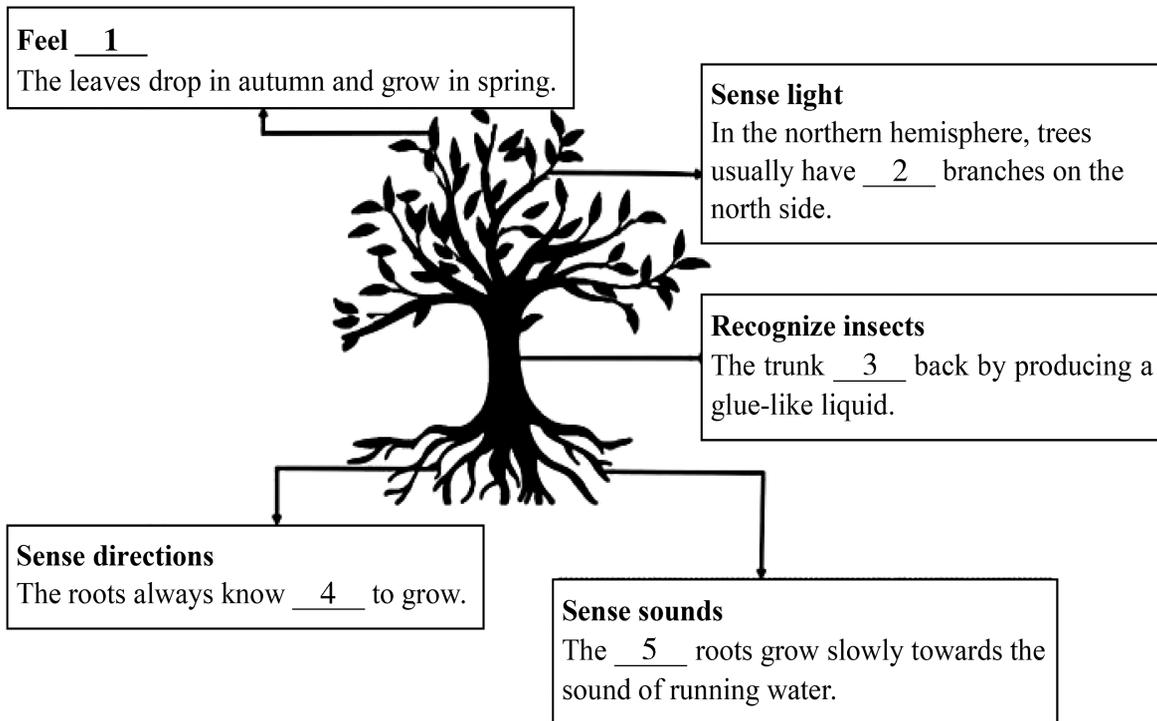
Trees can sense light. They know where the sun is, so their branches grow in that direction. That's why trees in the northern hemisphere (半球) usually have more branches growing out on the south side.

Trees can recognize insects. If an insect starts eating a tree of a certain species, the tree has clever ways of fighting back. For example, if an insect is eating the trunk of a pine tree, the tree can produce a glue-like liquid (液体), and use it to catch the enemy.

Trees can sense directions. They can feel where "up" and "down" are. There is no light down in the earth, but the roots always know which way to grow.

Tree roots can also sense sounds. They really like the sound of running water when they are thirsty. If the sound continues for a long time, the roots will slowly start growing towards it.

There are still many things we don't know about trees. Scientists are working hard to find out more.



1. (four) seasons 2. fewer 3. fights 4. where/which way 5. thirsty

(二) (2025·南充三模改编) 难度★★★

In late April 2025, a powerful windstorm swept through the north part of China, with wind speeds reaching 37 to 41 m/s, making it one of the strongest storms since 1986. The event lasted about 18 hours — far longer than typical storms — causing serious damage across many areas.

The storm was formed when extremely cold air from the north met warm air over Mongolia. This big temperature difference mixed with strong winds blowing high in the sky, created perfect conditions for dangerous weather. Nearby mountains squeezed (挤压) the winds like a funnel (漏斗), making them faster and stronger. And Beijing's forest of tall buildings acted like wind tunnels (风洞) made the winds even more intense (更强烈). For example, the downtown area saw wind speeds hit 133 km/h (37m/s), almost 30% stronger than the 101 km/h (28 m/s) measured in nearby countryside areas.

The storm caused a lot of damages: Power lines were damaged, leaving 3,000 households without electricity. Flights at Beijing's main airport were canceled. Sandstorms in Inner Mongolia reduced visibility to near-zero levels.

Weather scientists warned that climate change may cause more storms like this. They suggested building stronger houses and power lines, planting more city trees and improving storm warning systems. For safety, people should keep emergency supplies ready before storms come. They should also stay away from high places in strong winds. More importantly, everyone should listen to weather reports to learn the latest news about the storm.

A Strong Windstorm <u>1</u> Northern China	
Event Details	The 2025 storm was one of the strongest since 1986 because of its extreme wind speeds and its pretty <u>2</u> lasting time.
<u>3</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · This big temperature difference between the cold air from the north and the pretty warm air over Mongolia formed the storm. · Valleys between mountains and the tall buildings in cities also caused faster and stronger winds.
Damages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Damaged power lines left thousands of homes <u>4</u> electricity. · All flights at Beijing's main airport stopped. · It is difficult to see in Inner Mongolia because of the storm.

Suggestions	For cities:	For common people:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Build stronger houses and power lines. · Plant more trees. · Improve storm warning systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Keep daily things ready. · <u> 5 </u> high places during strong winds. · Pay attention to weather reports.

1. Hit/Invaded/Struck/In 2. long 3. Causes/Reasons 4. without
5. Avoid/Stay away from

(三) (2025·绵阳三模改编) 难度☆☆

A Living Heritage of Light and Story

Shadow play (皮影戏) is a traditional folk art in China with a long history and rich cultural meaning. Artists tell stories by moving puppets (木偶) behind a screen while singing.

Artists play with puppets behind the screen and sing to show the story. In the play the shadow characters are usually made of transparent (透明的) plastic or the skin of cows and donkeys (驴). They are carefully shaped by talented Chinese artists and are then painted in bright colors. Each jointed figure, requiring up to 24 carvings, showcases artisans' precision — a single wrong cut can ruin weeks of work. The topics come from legends, fairy tales, kungfu stories and love stories. Some of them are known to all like *The West Chamber* (西厢记) and *Mr. Dongguo*.

The roots (起源) of shadow play in China can date back to the early Han Dynasty. It is said that Emperor Wu of Western Han was sad about his wife's death. To help him, Minister Li made a shadow puppet like his wife. The emperor believed it was his lover's spirit.

Through cultural exchanges, Chinese shadow play has become known in Europe. In Asia, it also spread long ago through trade and culture. For example, in many areas of Indonesia, Chinese shadow play blended with (与之混合) local Hindu epics and Javanese folklore, evolving into Wayang Kulit — a unique art.

But modern media such as television and movies lead to the decline (衰落) of this ancient art. Many show play troupes (剧团) have disappeared. Luckily, both Chinese artists and government are trying their best to conserve (保存) it. Shadow play is now alive and warmly welcomed among young people in some areas in China. It leads to a renewed Chinese performing art all over the world.

A kind of folk art — 1	
<u>2</u>	☆ Artists play with puppets (木偶) behind the screen and tell the story along with music. ☆ Materials are transparent (透明的) plastic or animal skin.
Origins Shrouded in Legend	☆ It can date back to the early Han Dynasty. ☆ In order to inspire Emperor Wu, <u>3</u> made a shadow puppet like his wife.
Spread and Impact	☆ It is known to some Asian and European countries through exchanges of <u>4</u> . ☆ Cultural Fusion: In Indonesia, Chinese techniques blended with Hindu epics and Japanese folklore to create Wayang Kulit, a local art form.
Decline and revival	☆ Many show play troupes have disappeared because of <u>5</u> . ☆ Chinese artists and government are making an effort to conserve it. It is now alive and welcomed by the young.

1. Shadow play 2. Performance methods 3. Minister Li 4. trade and culture
 5. modern media

(四) (2025·绵阳三模) 难度☆☆

The beginning of summer, called *Lixia* in Chinese, starts between May 5th and 7th. It is the first day of summer in traditional Chinese culture.

At *Lixia*, many changes happen in nature. During this time, the weather becomes warmer, and it also brings different weather. For example, southern places like Guangdong have heavy rains and hot days, while northern areas like Heilongjiang are still cool. The Chinese word for summer, *xia*, means “to grow big”, showing how plants and animals become strong. Frogs and insects make loud sounds in the fields. Earthworms come out of the ground to soften the soil, helping farmers grow crops. In northern China, a special plant called Wanggua starts to climb and bear fruit. Farmers say, “Look at the summer harvest at *Lixia*,” because crops like winter wheat are almost ready to be picked.

People celebrate *Lixia* with fun customs. Families boil eggs with tea leaves and give them to children to protect them from summer sickness. Another tradition is weighing people to wish them good health. Eating fresh foods like cherries, green plums, and new grains is also popular, as they taste sweet and fresh in early summer. To stay healthy, people follow simple rules: keep calm, eat light meals with vegetables, and rest for a short time at noon when days are longer.

Lixia is not just a season but a cultural treasure. It connects ancient farming life with modern times, teaching us to live in harmony (和谐) with nature. From poems to family traditions, *Lixia* reminds everyone to enjoy the energy and beauty of summer.

<i>Lixia</i>		
the time of <i>Lixia</i>	◆ the beginning of <u> 1 </u> ◆ start between May 5th and 7th	
changes happened at <i>Lixia</i>	the weather	◆ become <u> 2 </u> ◆ bring differences between the South and North
	the animals and plants	◆ become stronger ◆ start to grow ◆ some are ready to be picked
<u> 3 </u> for <i>Lixia</i>	◆ <u> 4 </u> with tea leaves ◆ weigh people ◆ eat fresh foods	
influences of <i>Lixia</i>	◆ a cultural treasure ◆ a <u> 5 </u> between ancient farming life and modern times ◆ an encouragement for people to enjoy summer	

1. summer 2. warmer 3. celebrations/customs/traditions 4. boil eggs 5. connection

(五) (2025·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

On a quiet Monday morning, something exciting happened! The members of the Shenzhou-18 mission crew (任务组), Ye Guangfu, Li Cong and Li Guangsu, came back to the earth after living in the Tiangong space station for six months. During their time there, they did spacewalks to set up and fix equipment. They also did many science experiments (实验) to learn more about space. Before they left, Ye and his team gave important information and tasks to the next crew, the Shenzhou-19 team. Ye and his team were the seventh group to live and work on the Tiangong space station.

The Shenzhou-18 spacecraft left the space station at 4:12 p. m. and followed a special routine to come back to the earth. Their trip back took more than nine hours, and they landed safely at 1:24 a. m. at the Dongfeng Landing Site.

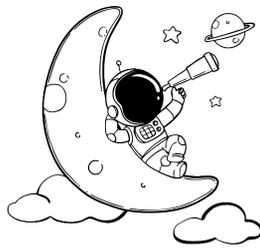
When the capsule (航天舱) touched down, a medical team from Jiuquan quickly arrived there to check if these three had problems with their bodies. Then, Ye and his team flew back to Beijing to have a rest.

For Ye, this was his second trip to space. He already spent 374 days in space over two missions, which is a new record for the Chinese. The old record of 279 days was from another person named Tang Hongbo.

Three 1 Come Home After a Long Space Adventure (冒险)

The information about the trip:

- * Before leaving, their tasks were given to the next crew, the 2 group living and working on the Tiangong space station.
- * The Shenzhou-18 spacecraft left the space station on 3 and landed safely at the Dongfeng Landing Site on Monday morning.



Their routine after the trip:

- * First, they experienced a 4 examination by a medical team.
- * Then, they flew back to Beijing to have a rest.

One of the results about the trip:

- * After finishing the trip, Ye Guangfu successfully 5 of time for Chinese people staying in space.

1. Astronauts
2. eighth
3. Sunday afternoon
4. physical/health
5. broke the record

专题 六 任务型阅读 (回答问题)

T 题型解读

任务型阅读呈现形式多样, 要求考生在阅读理解的基础上完成相关任务。回答问题是任务型阅读的主要类型之一, 考生需要在阅读一段材料后按要求回答 5 个问题。回答问题设题形式灵活, 大部分是特殊疑问句, 主要考查时间、地点、人物、主题、事件、方式、原因、目的和数量等; 部分地区的最后一个问题是开放性题目, 往往需要概括文章的主旨要义, 或表达自己对文章的思考。回答问题要求考生根据文章内容进行推理和总结, 并结合自己的已有知识, 用正确的语法和通顺的语言进行解答。

J 解题指导

1. 略读文章, 理解文章主旨大意, 捕捉基本信息。
2. 提取问题题干关键词, 然后再读文章, 带着问题找答案。
3. 仔细阅读与问题有关的词汇、句子及段落, 找出相应信息并加以分析和归纳, 从而得出答案。

4. 认真书写答案，并检查答案是否存在错误：人称转换、动词时态、名词单复数、大小写、单词拼写等（部分地区还需要关注词数要求），以及有无多余信息。

Z 真题实练

(一) (2025·资阳中考) 难度☆☆☆

What is the city of Pu'er in Yunnan famous for? Pu'er tea, of course. It's one of the most important Chinese teas. But did you know that Pu'er is also the coffee capital of China?

The city has the perfect weather conditions for growing coffee. As a result, it has long been a top coffee bean producer in China. In 1892, a Frenchman planted the first coffee seed (种子) in a local village. In 1988, coffee farming was brought to Pu'er. Today, coffee growing is a huge industry there.

But Pu'er is not just about growing coffee beans. It's also a place for coffee lovers to experience the whole coffee production. Hands-on activities include everything from picking and drying beans to brewing (煮) and tasting coffee.

At the Elephant Coffee House, you can enjoy a cup while watching Asian elephants walk freely. Such a special mix is nice. "It seems like another planet," says Huang Daxiang, a coffee lover.

Visitors can also try their hand at making coffee soap at other houses. Pu'er also hosts coffee-themed events, such as coffee brewing competitions. You can try different coffee tastes and meet people from all over the world. That's what being a famous coffee city is all about.

1. What is the city of Pu'er famous for according to the text? (No more than 3 words)

Tea and coffee.

2. Why is Pu'er a good place to grow coffee? (No more than 8 words)

Because it has the perfect weather conditions.

3. When was the first coffee seed planted in Pu'er? (No more than 2 words)

In 1892.

4. Where can visitors enjoy the "special mix" in Pu'er? (No more than 5 words)

At the Elephant Coffee House.

5. Which one of the activities from the text do you want to try most? (No more than 3 words)

(供参考) Making coffee soap.

(二) (2025·广安中考) 难度☆☆☆

Water is important in our life, but sometimes water can be dangerous. So we must pay attention to water safety, especially for kids. Water safety for kids often happens at home and in the pool. Here are some suggestions.

▲ Be careful of hot water. Hot water can be dangerous, especially for kids under five. Young kids have thinner skin (皮肤) than adults, so it's easier for them to be burnt. You can reduce the risk by testing the temperature of the water with your wrist (腕) or elbow (肘) before placing your kid in the bath.

▲ Watch out for danger in the bathroom. The bathroom is full of danger for young kids. Parents can't leave them alone in the bathrooms. When young kids are in the bathrooms, remember to put away all the electrical appliances (设备) to avoid the risk.

▲ Never let kids swim alone. Swimming in the pool may make kids feel great. But it is not a perfect sport because of the risk of injury (伤害). It's dangerous when kids stay in the pool alone because they may even drown (溺亡). So kids should swim with their parents.

Everyone should realize the importance of water safety. To keep kids safe, we need to follow the suggestions above.

1. Where does water safety for kids often happen? (No more than 6 words)

At home and in the pool.

2. How many suggestions are mentioned (提及) in the passage? (No more than 1 word)

Three. /3.

3. Why is it easier for young kids to be burnt? (No more than 8 words)

Because young kids have thinner skin than adults. /Because they have thinner skin than adults. /Because their skin is thinner than adults'. /Because young kids' skin is thinner than adults'.

4. Can parents leave their young kids alone in the bathrooms? (No more than 3 words)

No, they can't.

5. Who should kids swim with? (No more than 2 words)

Their parents.

(三) (2024·泸州中考) 难度☆☆

Because of his excellent performance, Hao Yongquan, 58, was chosen as Gansu's most beautiful forest ranger (护林员) in December, 2023.

Hao has been a forest ranger for 37 years since he stopped serving in the army in 1987. He and his workmates at Guanyin Forest Farm are called the "forests eyes" and "green guardians".

"Daily work usually starts with patrolling (巡逻). Every morning, we carry necessary equipment after having breakfast and then set off to forests with dry food and water bottles, patrolling until it gets dark," Hao said.

Rangers have been living in the mountains and forests for years, getting used to difficulties and loneliness. They always go out early and return at sunset during the whole year, and their duty is to protect green mountains and clear waters.

A forest ranger often has to walk more than 12 kilometers a day, and a pair of shoes is worn out in two to three months, according to Hao.

Hao Yongquan works at Liuping Forest Management Office. It manages 10,511.6 hectares (公顷).

“Because of poor road conditions, if rangers go to the farthest villages for patrols, they have to walk 30 to 40 kilometers on mountain roads, climb four mountains, and cross more than 10 rivers,” Hao said. “And each patrol takes three to four days.”

When Hao returns from his patrol every day, he writes down the results in the patrol diary, recording his love for mountains and forests.

“The environment is improving day by day, and that makes me feel my work is worth it,” he said.

1. When was Hao Yongquan chosen as Gansu’s most beautiful forest ranger?

In December, 2023.

2. What are Hao Yongquan and his workmates called?

They are called the “forests eyes” and “green guardians”.

3. What is the duty of the forest rangers?

To protect green mountains and clear waters.

4. How many days does the farthest village patrol take?

It takes three to four days.

5. Why does Hao Yongquan feel his work is worth it?

Because the environment is improving day by day.

M 模拟突破

(一) (2025·广安模拟) 难度☆☆

Volunteering is a wonderful way to help our community and make it a better place. It’s good for both the people who get help and the volunteers.

Many people volunteer because they want to help others. For example, lots of volunteers work at local shelters (收容所). They help take care of homeless people. They also collect used clothes from the public and sort (分类) them carefully. After that, they give the clean and suitable clothes to homeless people. This makes the lives of these people a little easier. Also, volunteering helps volunteers learn new things. When volunteers teach kids to read, they learn how to be more patient. When they help clean up the park, they learn how to work together with others. These new skills are useful in their own lives.

Volunteering is also a great way to make new friends. Volunteers meet different people who all want to help. They can share ideas and have fun while helping others. During breaks in

volunteer work, they talk, laugh, and share experiences. And when volunteers see the people they help become happier, they feel really good about themselves. It gives them a sense of happiness. This feeling stays with them and makes them want to volunteer again.

1. Why do many people volunteer? (No more than 6 words)

Because they want to help others.

2. Where do some volunteers help homeless people? (No more than 3 words)

At local shelters.

3. What can volunteers learn when teaching kids to read? (No more than 5 words)

How to be more patient.

4. Can volunteering help volunteers make new friends? (No more than 3 words)

Yes, it can.

5. How do volunteers feel when seeing those they help get happier? (No more than 4 words)

They feel really good.

(二) (2025·资阳一模) 难度☆☆

Wild koalas share their home with millions of people. That has created problems for the animals. Over the past 200 years, humans have cut down forests to build homes and businesses. Koalas live in trees, and they also depend on them for food. As a result, the koala population has become smaller and smaller. Fewer than 200,000 koalas may be left in the wild today. In 1800, there were millions of them.

What's worse, many koalas are hit by cars or attacked (攻击) by pet dogs every year. Luckily, there is a place for them — the Port Macquarie Koala Hospital. The hospital treats about 250 koalas each year. The hospital even has a special koala ambulance (救护车). Without the ambulance, people might try to pick up koalas themselves. That's a bad idea. Koalas may look cute, but they're still wild animals. They might attack a person.

The hospital's most important goal is to return the animals to the wild after they are healthy. That includes baby koalas. But baby koalas can become dependent on the humans who care for them. That makes it hard for them to live in the wild later on. So when baby koalas are almost grown, they enter a special yard. People aren't allowed in. The baby koalas learn to live together without humans.

As soon as they can live on their own, young koalas are taken to a wildlife sanctuary (野生动物保护区). "We don't leave them near towns," explained Cheyne Flanagan, the director of the koala hospital. "That's because they might go into someone's house and want to be picked up."

1. What do koalas depend on for their food? (1 word)

Trees.

2. How many koalas are saved by the koala hospital every year? (No more than 2 words)

About 250.

3. Why is it a bad idea for humans to pick up koalas? (No more than 6 words)

Because they might attack people.

4. Is it hard for baby koalas to live in the wild after staying in the koala hospital? (No more than 3 words)

Yes, it is.

5. Where are young koalas taken before they return to the wild? (No more than 3 words)

A wildlife sanctuary.

(三) (2025·广安一模) 难度★★★

Huang Xuhua, a famous Chinese scientist, died on February 6th, 2025. But people will never forget his great work and spirit.

He was born in Guangdong in 1926. When he was young, Chinese people were very poor and had a hard time. This made Huang study very hard. He wanted to use his knowledge to help China become stronger.

In the 1950s, China started to build its first nuclear submarine (核潜艇). It was very difficult because China didn't have good technology or enough money then. But Huang and his team didn't give up. To keep the work secret, they didn't communicate with anyone outside, even their families.

They had many problems. Without foreign experts' (专家的) help, they used simple tools like abacuses (算盘) to do math. They worked very hard to make sure the submarine could stay safe underwater. After many tests, they finally succeeded.

In the 1970s, China's first nuclear submarine was ready. Huang kept working to make better submarines. In 2019, he received the "Medal of the Republic" for his great work. His story teaches us to work hard and never be afraid of difficulties.

1. When did Huang Xuhua die? (No more than 4 words)

On February 6th, 2025.

2. Where was Huang Xuhua born? (No more than 2 words)

In Guangdong.

3. Why was it difficult to build the first nuclear submarine? (No more than 10 words)

Because China didn't have good technology or enough money then.

4. Did Huang Xuhua communicate with his family when he built the first nuclear submarine? (No more than 3 words)

No, he didn't.

5. What should we learn from Huang Xuhua according to the passage? (No more than 10 words)

We should work hard and never be afraid of difficulties.

(四) (2025·连云港二模) 难度☆☆

When winter comes, Siberian cranes migrate from northeast Siberia in Russia to Poyang Lake in Jiangxi Province, China. About 95 percent of the birds spend the season there. However, climate change has endangered the birds' habitats.

“In some years, the Poyang Lake experiences floods, while in others, it experiences droughts. Both of these lead to the problem that there isn't enough food in the cranes' habitat,” Qian Fawen, a researcher from the National Bird Banding Center of China, said to *China Daily*.

To help deal with the problem, the local government has built 70 hectares of lotus roots in Nanchang to provide food during the winter for the cranes. The birds' population has risen from about 3,000 to more than 5,000 over the past 20 years, according to Qian.

Over the years, China has worked hard to protect migratory birds. Recently, 1,140 places in the country have been taken as important breeding (繁殖) grounds, wintering grounds and migratory stops, with most of them located in wetlands. They play a key role in cleaning water, preventing floods, and helping with biodiversity.

To protect China's wetlands, *the Wetlands Protection Law* was introduced on June 1, 2022. It stops building work on important national wetlands and stops activities, including giving out wastewater. Thanks to these efforts, China has reported more bird wintering in nation's wetlands. For example, last December, Shanghai Chongming Dongtan Bird National Nature Reserve recorded more than 2,900 tundra swans up from some 1,000 seen during the winter of 2021.

1. What has endangered the birds' habitats?

Climate change.

2. Where has the local government built 70 hectares of lotus roots?

In Nanchang.

3. How many places have been taken as important breeding grounds?

1,140.

4. Why was *the Wetlands Protection Law* introduced on June 1, 2022?

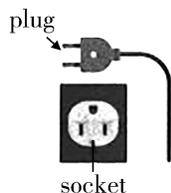
To protect China's wetlands.

5. What do you think about China's protection of the migratory birds?

(供参考) It is meaningful.

(五) (2025·邯郸三模) 难度★★★

In our daily lives, we often keep electrical appliances (电器) plugged in (插入电源) even though we don't use them. This small habit can waste a lot of energy. But this problem can be solved by smart plugs!



A smart plug is a small thing that you can connect between your wall socket and any electrical appliance, like a TV, a computer, or a light. It's really easy to use, with the help of an app on the phone, you can control the power of the plugged-in electrical appliances anywhere. For example, if you forget to turn off the lights before leaving home, you can just use the app to turn them off.

One of the best things about smart plugs is that they can detect when an electrical appliance is not in use but still connected. When you're not using your game box but it's still plugged in, the smart plug can cut off the power, so no energy is wasted.

Using smart plugs can save a lot of electricity. In fact, studies show that a family can save up to 10% on their electricity bill each month by using smart plugs. This not only helps you save money but also reduces the need to produce more electricity, which is good for the environment.

Smart plugs also have some problems. They are much more expensive than normal ones. Also, they need a stable (稳定的) Internet connection. If the Wi-Fi is poor, they may not work well.

In a word, smart plugs are simple and useful. They make our lives more energy-efficient (高能效的). Using smart plugs is a small step towards a greener future.

1. How can you control a smart plug?

By using an app on the phone.

2. What can a smart plug do when an appliance is not in use but still plugged in?

It can cut off the power.

3. How much can a family save on their electricity bill each month by using smart plugs?

Up to 10%.

4. What problem do smart plugs have? (写出一个答案即可)

They are much more expensive than normal ones./They need a stable Internet connection.

5. Do you think smart plugs will become popular in the future? Why or why not?

(供参考) Yes, I think smart plugs will become popular in the future. Because they can help people save energy and money, and they are also good for the environment.

专题 七 书面表达

T 题型解读

书面表达是测试考生灵活运用语言并进行书面交流能力的题型，它能较全面地反映考

生所掌握的语法知识、词汇知识、遣词造句和运用英语进行思维活动的水平。中考英语书面表达题型在试卷中占据 15 分，在中考英语中至关重要。考生需要按照题目的要求和指令去写，不得遗漏；语言要求正确、恰当、清楚、连贯，适当运用复杂句式；体裁格式正确，单词拼写及形式正确，词数需要达到题干要求（如 80 词左右）。除此之外，书面表达仍具有一定的开放性，考生可以适当表达自己的观点。

J 解题指导

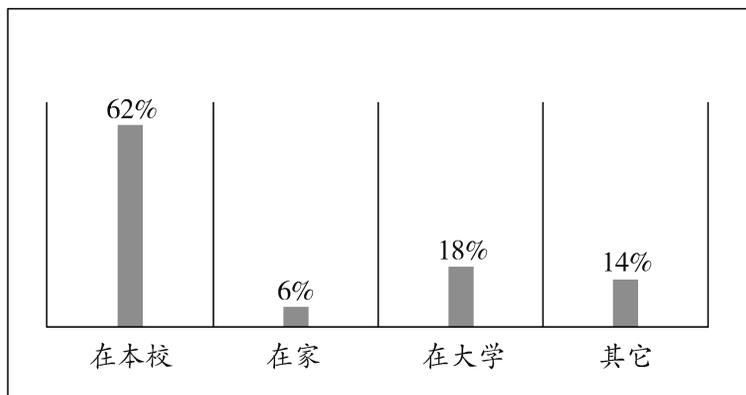
1. 写作前：认真审题，明确题意，将写作要点连贯起来，构成文章的整体框架，要注意避免遗漏要点。
2. 写作时：用自己熟悉的短语及句型将理顺的要点逐句表达出来。写作时尽量使用自己有把握的词句，如遇到表达障碍，可换一种说法，将长句变成两三个短句，确保意思表达清晰和句法正确；将写好的句子连贯地组织起来，注意上下句的逻辑关系，适当使用衔接词，使文章层次分明，过渡自然。
3. 写作后：检查修改。默读一到两遍，检查人称、大小写、单词拼写、习惯用语、格式是否有错误，写作要点是否完整，句子是否有语病，行文是否连贯，文章结构是否清晰等。

Z 真题实练

(一) (2025·成都中考) 难度★★

英语课将围绕“你最喜欢的科学探究场所”开展讨论，以下图表为你所在小组针对本校八年级学生的调查结果。请根据图表信息写一篇发言稿，内容包括：

1. 调查结果描述及评析；
2. 你的选择及原因。



- 注意：1. 文中不能出现真实姓名及学校名称；
2. 词数 80 左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：开展科学探究 do scientific exploration

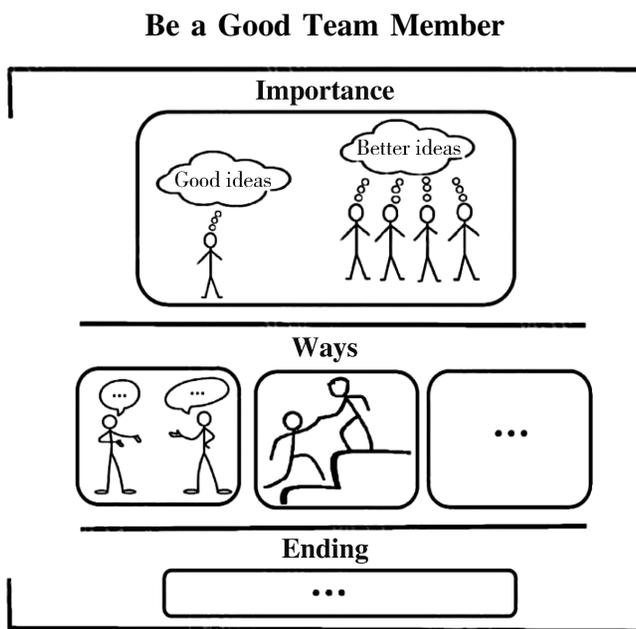
Hello, everyone. Today, we are talking about our favorite places for scientific exploration. In our survey, 62% of students in Grade 8 choose our school. It's because our

school has many good labs and tools. 18% like to go to universities. They can learn from professors. 14% choose other places, maybe museums or science centers. Only 6% do exploration at home. I think it's a little dangerous without help.

For me, I like doing scientific exploration at school best. It's safe and we can work with our classmates and teachers. We can learn a lot together.

(二) (2024·成都中考) 难度☆☆

你校英语报就“团队合作”这一话题征稿。请根据以下图示，以“Be a Good Team Member”为题投稿。



- 注意：1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 文中不能出现真实姓名及学校名称。

Be a Good Team Member

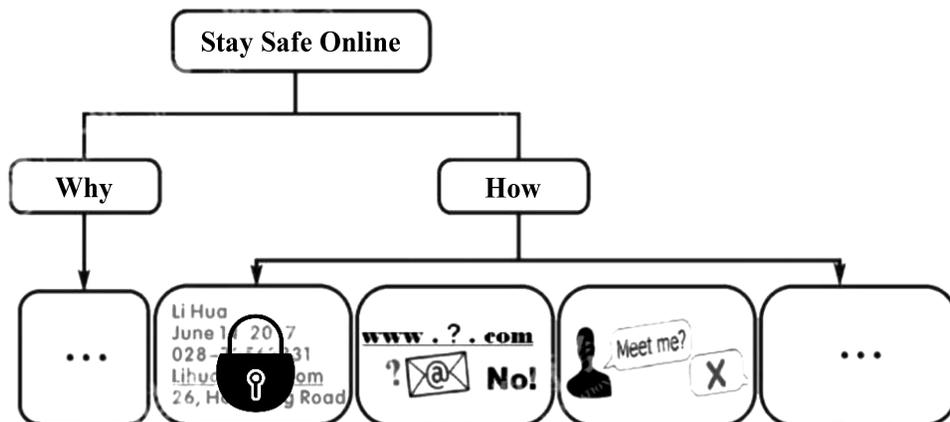
There is an old saying in China, “Unity is strength.” It tells people the importance of teamwork. By discussing with members in the team, we can come up with better ideas. But how to be a good team member? Here are some tips for you.

First, communicate more with each other. There is no doubt that communication can help us know more about our teammates. We should listen to other people actively and express ourselves bravely. Second, when your teammates are in trouble, give them a hand. Finally, work together on projects. When everybody adds fuel, the flames rise high.

All in all, teamwork plays an important role in our daily life. Let's work together to build a brighter future.

(三) (2023·成都中考) 难度☆☆

你校英文报就“网络安全”这一话题征稿。请根据以下图示，以“Stay Safe Online”为题投稿。



1. personal/private information unknown 2. websites and emails

- 注意：1. 请先填写图示中空格（一空一词）；
 2. 须全面反映图文信息；
 3. 文中不能出现真实姓名及学校名称；
 4. 词数 80 左右。

Stay Safe Online

With the wide spread of the Internet, we have easy access to almost everything we want to know. Meanwhile, there are also hidden dangers that we can't see through. Then what should we do to stay safe online?

First of all, protect your privacy. Don't give away your personal information like name or address. Second, say no to unknown websites and emails in case there are some viruses. Don't click on any strange link so as to avoid property loss. Third, never see strangers you meet online. Finally, always be polite in the virtual world. Try not to be a target for a cyberbully.

Only when we obey the rules above can we build a healthy and harmonious online world.

M 模拟突破

(一) 难度☆☆

假设你叫李明，你校将在英语周举办英语征文比赛，主题是“An Unforgettable School Trip”。请根据以下内容提示写一篇短文，内容包括：1. 某次学校旅行的基本情况，如时间、地点等；2. 期间展开的具体活动和收获；3. 旅行的感受。

An Unforgettable School Trip

Our school organized a trip to the Science Museum last Saturday. I went there with all the students and teachers of Grade 9 together.

In the morning, we took a lecture by the guide as soon as we got there. Then, we took a

visit around different halls. What impressed me most was the experience of using different inventions, which made me have a better understanding of AI.

It's a meaningful trip, and it broadens our horizons. I have made up my mind to study hard and make my motherland better.

(二) 难度☆☆

假设你叫李明，你的作品在“The Beauty of Nature”主题摄影比赛上获得了一等奖。你的英语老师邀请你在“英语一分钟演讲”活动上给同学们做分享。请根据以下内容提示，用英文写一篇演讲稿。内容包括：1. 照片介绍，如时间、拍摄地点、照片内容等；2. 选择这张照片的原因；3. 参赛感受。

Dear classmates,

I'm Li Ming. Here I'd like to share my picture with you.

The picture was taken by me in Chengdu on a sunny morning in April, which shows a beautiful park with colorful flowers and green grass. If you are careful enough, you will also find a few birds jumping on the grass in the picture. How cute they are!

It is such a nice picture that I chose it for the photography contest. Actually, it also shows us the harmony between animals and nature. Now I realize the beauty of nature and the importance of protecting our earth!

That's all! Thank you!

(三) 难度☆☆

假设你是李明，某英文网站正在开展以“记好友，叙友情”为主题的征文活动。请你用英文写一篇短文投稿，介绍你最好的一位朋友，并描述你们之间一段难忘的经历。内容包括：1. 朋友信息，如姓名、外貌等；2. 分享你们之间发生的一次难忘经历和你的感受。

My Best Friend

My best friend is Alice. She is helpful and always has a sweet smile on her face. She is really good at dancing.

Last term, there was a dancing festival in our school. We both signed up for it, but I was a little shy at first and afraid of dancing in front of a large crowd of people. She encouraged me and helped me practise the moves. Together, we gave a very successful performance. I will never forget this experience. I feel warm when I stay with her and I think our friendship will last forever!

(四) (2025·南充二模) 难度☆☆

在这个飞速发展的数字时代，人工智能（AI），已悄然渗入我们生活的方方面面。越来越多的人开始借助 AI 学习，但也有人认为使用 AI 学习会带来弊端。你的观点是什么

呢？校刊英语专栏正在以“Should We Study with the Help of AI?”为题开展征文活动，请根据表格提示，结合自身实际，用英语写一篇短文，陈述你的观点及理由，向专栏投稿。

Should We Study with the Help of AI?	
Pros	Cons
1. clearer learning steps	1. think less when studying
2. provide support anytime	2. a tool for cheating
3. ...	3. ...
My opinion	...

Should We Study with the Help of AI?

Some students like to study with the help of AI, some don't. Here are some opinions about the use of AI.

On the one hand, AI is like a smarter helper. For example, when we face problems in study, it can show us clearer learning steps so that we can have a better understanding. At the same time, AI can also provide support anytime, whether day or night, which is good for our learning.

On the other hand, we shouldn't depend on AI too much, or we will think less when studying. We may become lazy. And if we often use AI to do homework instead of doing it ourselves, AI will become a tool for cheating.

In my opinion, we should make good use of AI while using our own brains to think and learn. Only in this way can we make the most of AI and improve our learning.

(五) 难度☆☆

假设你叫李华，你校英语社团将接待国外学生代表团来访，届时将举办一次中国传统文化交流活动，为此在校内征集师生的建议。请你给英语社团公众号留言，提供一个交流活动建议并说明理由。内容包括：1. 活动建议，如活动名称、内容等；2. 推荐理由；3. 活动祝愿。

I'm Li Hua from Class 1, Grade 9. For the foreign students visiting our school, I'd suggest a workshop on paper cutting. A teacher can first introduce its history and artistic value. Then we can help them make paper cuttings. This activity will give them an opportunity to have a try at a traditional Chinese art form. What's more, when they take these paper cuttings back to their home country and give them to their families and friends as gifts, more people there may enjoy the beauty of Chinese culture.

I believe our foreign friends will love the activity and enjoy themselves here.

I hope my idea can be considered. Thanks.

专题 八 新题型专练 (选短语填空)

M 模拟突破

阅读下面短文,从方框内的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

(一) (2025·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

A. as tall as B. add up to C. is known for D. traveling across E. with new technology

The world's tallest bridge opened to traffic this year in Guizhou Province. Before this bridge, 1 the deep canyon (峡谷) took two hours. Now, it takes only two minutes.

The bridge called the Huajiang Grand Canyon Bridge stands 625 meters above the Beipan River. That is about nine times 2 San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge.

Building the bridge was very hard because of the deep canyon. But 3, the building team completed it successfully, even at great heights. Guizhou 4 having half of the world's 100 tallest bridges. All the bridges there 5 5,400 km. That is almost the length from north to south in China.

1. D 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. B

(二) (2025·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

A. raise money B. the importance of C. make a difference
D. took part in E. in the face of challenges

Last month, students in Class Three decided to organize a charity activity to help children in need. They wanted to 1 to buy school things for students in the mountain areas.

At first, they were 2 like how to plan the event. Some suggested having a charity sale, while others wanted to hold a talent show. Finally, they agreed to do both.

Many classmates 3 the preparations. On that day, some students sold the old things while some sold the food they made like sandwiches. Some danced and others performed songs.

The event was a big success. At last, they collected over 2,000 yuan. Their teacher said, "Your kindness can truly 4. These things will bring smiles to many children." The students know better about 5 helping others and will continue their act of kindness.

1. A 2. E 3. D 4. C 5. B

(三) (2025·成都模拟) 难度☆☆

A. because of B. calling for C. have an influence on D. increased by E. lead to

Whether it's because they taste good or because people just want to feel more alive, energy drinks are becoming more and more popular around the world. According to market data, the

sale of energy drinks 1 73% between 2018 and 2023. And it's not just adults buying them. Research done in 2024 by a market research company found that about a third of children aged 12 to 17 drink energy drinks often.

Many people are worried about this, as studies show that the use of energy drinks among children may 2 higher levels of anxiety and stress. This is partly because of the high levels of caffeine and sugar in these drinks, which can 3 the nervous system and sleep. And 4 this, some health organizations in Denmark are 5 a ban (禁令) on the sale of energy drinks to people under the age of 18.

1. D 2. E 3. C 4. A 5. B

(四) (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度★★★

A. the final results B. take pride in C. from time to time D. no matter E. by accident

Last month, I went to visit my grandfather. While helping clean the room, I found my grandfather's old painting box 1. Inside were his first brushes and a notebook. As I read it, I learned about his early days as an art student. He wrote that 2 how many mistakes he made, he never stopped trying. He would 3 every small improvement in his work. Even after becoming a successful painter, he would look at those early drawings 4, smiling at the memories.

My grandfather's story taught me a valuable lesson. We should pay attention to our own progress in life, not just 5. Every step forward, no matter how small, is worth celebrating. This wisdom has helped me in my own studies and hobbies.

1. E 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A

(五) (2025·成都模拟改编) 难度★★★

A. holds great importance B. in person C. from a young age D. tons of love E. took place

Jane Goodall was a famous scientist who loved animals very much. She is known for her amazing work with chimpanzees in Africa. Jane dreamed of studying wild animals 1. Her famous research began in 1960 and 2 in Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. There, she lived among the chimpanzees and paid attention to their every action 3.

Jane's discoveries changed how we think about animals. She found that chimpanzees make and use tools, just like humans. This finding 4 because most people thought only humans were intelligent enough to do so before then.

Throughout her life, Jane showed 5 for the natural world and fought hard to protect it. Sadly, Jane Goodall passed away in 2025 at the age of 91. But she will live on forever in our hearts.

1. C 2. E 3. B 4. A 5. D



第四部分

中考英语词汇练习

专题 一 名词 (单词拼写 20 题)

1. I hope there is no **war** happening in the world. Everybody loves peace.
2. Nearly 10% of the earth's **surface** (表层) is covered by ice.
3. We may meet many challenges in our lives. When we fail, we shouldn't lose **courage** and confidence.
4. Follow the doctor's **advice** (建议) and bear it in your mind all the time.
5. During the Spring Festival, Chinese people usually put paper cuttings on windows as symbols of wishes for good **luck** (运气).
6. I like to spend time with my parents on Saturdays and **Sundays**.
7. The players all have **confidence** (confident) in their coach.
8. As a symbol of Chinese **culture** (文化), Giant pandas are very popular around the world.
9. Ren Xiaorong, a new **member** (成员) of *the People's Daily*, is a woman AI host.
10. Alice likes dancing and she dreams of being a ballet **dancer** (舞蹈家) in the future.
11. I saw you put your **keys** (钥匙) in your bag. Now you can't find them?
12. Don't let out your personal **information** (信息) online.
13. He sat down in the restaurant, picked up the **menu** (菜单) and then ordered a bowl of beef noodles.
14. We feel really proud of all kinds of colorful Chinese **traditions** (传统).
15. Playing **chess** (国际象棋) can help develop my thinking ability.
16. He wants to see the new movie, so he needs to buy the **ticket** first.
17. The people in wars kept fighting for their own **freedom** (free).
18. There is no shortcut to **success** (成功), only a down-to-earth journey.
19. In China, drinking tea is not just a **habit** (习惯), and it can also be a kind of art.
20. Ordering food according to your needs helps avoid food **waste** (浪费).

专题 二 动词辨析 (单项选择 20 题)

- (C) 1. In April, the weather in some places in Hubei is really changeable. People may _____ four seasons in one week.
A. organize B. describe C. experience
- (A) 2. — Our parents often _____ us not to talk with strangers on the Internet.
— That's true. As teenagers, we should learn to protect ourselves.
A. warn B. invite C. control
- (C) 3. — What do you think of this cup of tea?
— It _____ really great. I'd like another cup.
A. sounds B. looks C. tastes
- (C) 4. — Our English teacher is very confident. And he is always ready to _____ a challenge.
— So he is. We all like him.
A. touch B. choose C. accept
- (C) 5. — How do you usually go to Wuhan from here?
— By high-speed train. It _____ me only 20 minutes to get there.
A. spends B. costs C. takes
- (B) 6. Students should be _____ to form good working habits through labor education.
A. forced B. encouraged C. promised
- (B) 7. — I have had a bad cough these days.
— I strongly _____ you to give up smoking. It does great harm to your health.
A. invite B. advise C. allow
- (B) 8. With a broad knowledge of Chinese and history, he always _____ to express his opinions using ancient Chinese sayings.
A. refuses B. manages C. fails
- (A) 9. In general, doing homework in red ink is not good, and we need to _____ it.
A. avoid B. allow C. accept
- (A) 10. The writer who wrote *Learn From the Role Model Lei Feng* didn't _____ the song would be enjoyed by many people for 60 years.
A. expect B. create C. accept

- (A) 11. Don't always _____ yourself with others. Everyone is different.
A. compare B. fill C. throw
- (C) 12. It's useful to _____ the latest technology into schools.
A. change B. break C. introduce
- (A) 13. — Can you _____ what our life will be like in 100 years?
— Yes. Everybody can travel to the moon freely.
A. imagine B. produce C. improve
- (B) 14. We are deeply _____ by the story of Mu Shengzhong, whose team started building roads in Haixi in the 1950s.
A. hurt B. moved C. troubled
- (A) 15. Thanks to the help of the government, farmers in China are _____ a happier and richer life.
A. living B. changing C. planting
- (C) 16. — Sally _____ into the role of our group leader.
— Really? I'm expecting fresh air and new ideas from her.
A. ran B. broke C. stepped
- (C) 17. We are often encouraged to be brave to _____ ourselves in front of others.
A. expect B. explain C. express
- (C) 18. It's reported that the heavy sandstorm has _____ great trouble for the local people.
A. solved B. discovered C. caused
- (B) 19. — Is that Jim running on the playground?
— It _____ be him. He is always in the library at this time.
A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't
- (A) 20. — The air in our city becomes fresher and fresher.
— I think so. To cut down air pollution, many factories _____ new energy cars.
A. produce B. throw C. cancel

专题 动词短语辨析 (单项选择 20 题)

- (A) 1. — I don't know how to _____ the old books.
— Why don't you give them away to the kids in poor areas?
A. deal with B. put on C. hand out

- (C) 2. — Could you please tell me where Mr. Green is?
— Sure. He has _____ for London.
A. put out B. come out C. set out
- (A) 3. — Are you ready for the show?
— No. It's easy to _____ a play but difficult to act it out.
A. make up B. look up C. put up
- (C) 4. — Michael, _____ this shirt.
— Oh, it looks nice on me.
A. put down B. take off C. try on
- (A) 5. — Remember to _____ your glasses before doing eye exercises.
— Sure, I will.
A. take off B. take up C. put off
- (C) 6. We should _____ who broke the door of the classroom yesterday.
A. come out B. go out C. find out
- (A) 7. We are supposed to _____ our hand before we speak in class.
A. put up B. put out C. put down
- (C) 8. — Shall we go to the nature park this weekend?
— Good idea. We can _____ fresh air in the park.
A. take up B. take down C. take in
- (B) 9. — Do you know the astronaut Wang Yaping?
— Sure. She is a great woman who can _____ her dreams. I really look up to her.
A. pay for B. stick to C. set out
- (A) 10. — Everyone should build the good habit of saving food.
— I agree, so I always _____ the food I order.
A. eat up B. use up C. throw away
- (B) 11. Lisa is a popular monitor. She _____ her classmates and teachers.
A. takes part in B. gets on well with C. keeps clear of
- (B) 12. When you go to a new school this September, you'd better learn how to _____ your classmates.
A. catch up with B. get along with C. take care of
- (C) 13. — Can you _____ the sign for the community party?
— Sure, where should I hang it?
A. keep up B. take up C. put up

- (B) 14. Tina _____ her sunglasses on the beach because the sunlight was so strong.
A. put up B. put on C. put away
- (B) 15. The wind energy costs very little and will never _____. Besides, it produces little pollution.
A. blow out B. run out C. put out
- (A) 16. The football game has to be _____ till next Friday because of the bad weather.
A. put off B. put up C. put out
- (C) 17. I hope the terrible disease will not _____ any longer.
A. break into B. break down C. break out
- (A) 18. — Teenagers these days _____ their parents too much.
— Yes, I think they should learn to be independent.
A. depend on B. take after C. cheer up
- (C) 19. My friend promised to come to my birthday party. However, he didn't _____ in the end.
A. give up B. cut up C. show up
- (B) 20. — I was nervous before the speech, but I did it finally.
— You _____ your fear successfully.
A. used up B. got over C. tried out

专题 四 形容词 (单词拼写 20 题)

- We can't do anything without a healthy (健康的) body.
- I always get lost _____ when I visit the big city because I'm not familiar with the streets.
- In order to stay healthy, it's necessary (必要的) to avoid taking too much sugar.
- It's not polite _____ to talk with food in your mouth because it can make other people unhappy.
- It is meaningful (有意义的) to do a survey on how to go green in the community.
- After four years of college education, more and more young people return their hometowns to help with the local (当地的) development.
- The natural (自然的) environment of this area is becoming better each day.
- Cleaners never mind the awful (难闻的) smell.

9. If you keep practising every day, you will finally be successful (成功的) one day.
10. *Hanfu*, a kind of ancient Chinese clothes, is getting more and more popular among Chinese young people now.
11. Mum, I am so hungry (饥饿的). Let's make dinner together!
12. Our planet is becoming more and more polluted (pollute). How can we start all over again?
13. The Changjiang Delta is a very wealthy (wealth) area in China.
14. The singer was almost unknown (不知名的) in this country until recently.
15. After they heard the news, they all kept silent.
16. The Yangtze River is one of the longest (long) rivers in the world.
17. It's so cold in winter in Harbin that most people stay in warm houses.
18. After the rain, the air smells fresh (新鲜的).
19. Tom was absent (缺席的) from classes yesterday because he caught a cold.
20. Shenzhou-21 was sent into space in October, 2025. We are proud of China's progress.

专题 五 副词 (单词拼写 20 题)

1. The old man walked slowly across the road to reach the other side safely.
2. My clock rings so loudly (loud) that it will certainly wake me up.
3. You'd better not go out alone at night in America because it's not safe.
4. Luckily (幸运地), my uncle became a passenger of the maiden flight (首航) of the C919.
5. When Shenzhou-19 landed safely (安全地) on the earth, all Chinese were cheerful.
6. The car is old, but it still runs very well (good).
7. These days, Zibo is widely (wide) known for its barbecue (烧烤).
8. When you do your homework, you need to write carefully (careful).
9. When the storm suddenly (sudden) came, my friends and I were walking home from school.
10. The pens are on sale in that store, so you can buy them more cheaply than usual.
11. It's necessary for everyone to behave politely (礼貌地) in public.
12. Students usually (通常地) listen to the teachers' advice and act on it.
13. He was too tired to walk straight (径直地) after a busy day's work.

- (C) 20. — Well done, Jim! You're the final winner of the swimming competition.
— Thanks. _____, I've never expected I would win.
A. To my surprise B. In my opinion C. To be honest

专题 七 代词 (单项选择 20 题)

- (B) 1. My teacher Miss Chen often helps me with my English. I thank _____ very much.
A. she B. her C. hers
- (C) 2. — Mum, where is Dad? I want to give _____ a gift.
— Oh, he is out.
A. me B. her C. him
- (B) 3. We won't believe it until _____ see it with _____ own eyes.
A. our; us B. we; our C. we; ours
- (B) 4. — Who is the lady in red over there?
— Mrs. Smith. She teaches _____ chemistry.
A. we B. us C. our
- (A) 5. _____ teacher talked to _____ about the stories of the Silk Road.
A. Our; us B. Our; we C. Ours; us
- (C) 6. Miss Liu teaches English very well. We all like _____ classes.
A. your B. his C. her
- (A) 7. — Jim, may I borrow _____ dictionary?
— Oh, sorry. _____ is at home.
A. your; Mine B. your; My C. yours; Mine
- (B) 8. Don't ride your bike too fast, or you may hurt _____.
A. myself B. yourself C. himself
- (C) 9. Teachers often say that teenagers should learn to look after _____.
A. ourselves B. yourselves C. themselves
- (B) 10. — What would you like for dinner, rice or dumplings?
— _____. I'd like some noodles.
A. Either B. Neither C. Both
- (A) 11. There are many trees on _____ sides of the street.
A. both B. all C. either

- (C) 12. The class was over, but I still had _____ questions to ask.
A. a little B. few C. a few
- (A) 13. — I can't find my shoes. Where are they, Mom?
— Oh, one is under the bed, _____ is behind the door.
A. the other B. others C. another
- (B) 14. I don't like the color. Would you please show me _____ one?
A. other B. another C. the other
- (A) 15. — I think _____ is at the door!
— I heard the knock too. It could be Carla.
A. somebody B. everybody C. nobody
- (C) 16. — Did you see _____ at the Hangzhou National Tea Museum?
— Yes. I saw many beautiful tea sets and all kinds of tea there.
A. something interesting
B. nothing interesting
C. anything interesting
- (C) 17. — Cindy! Can you help me pass the level 2 of the game “Word Puzzle (字谜)”?
— Oh, dear. There's _____ I can do to help you. I can't pass it, either.
A. something B. everything C. nothing
- (A) 18. _____ is necessary to wear a helmet (头盔) when we are riding a bicycle to ensure our safety.
A. It B. This C. That
- (B) 19. — I've lost my ruler and I can't find _____ anywhere.
— I have many rulers in that box. Just take _____.
A. it; it B. it; one C. one; it
- (C) 20. The twins look the same, even their father finds _____ difficult to tell them from each other.
A. that B. this C. it

专题 八 构词法 (用正确形式填空 20 题)

- With the help of a robot, Eddie has no difficulty (difficult) cleaning his house.
- Nothing is more valuable (value) than knowledge in the world.

3. The artists are encouraged (encourage) to tell good Chinese stories in their favorite art forms.
4. The life of people becomes happier (happy) than it used to be.
5. Because of the heavy rain, my dad drove me home as carefully (care) as he could that day.
6. China plans to pay more attention to scientific education (educate) in its primary and middle schools.
7. In the folk story, the amazing white snake is luckily (lucky) saved by a young man.
8. We students now use fewer (few) disposable products (一次性产品) than before.
9. The secret to getting on well with others is to express your feelings clearly (clear).
10. Chen Dong and his team are working in the space station. They're our heroes (hero).
11. The winner (win) of this year's Spelling Bee is... Daniel!
12. As volunteers, they clean up the city parks twice (two) a month.
13. Although people can read books online now, many readers (read) still like reading in the library.
14. With the development (develop) of tourism (旅游业), there are many visitors in Sichuan.
15. The Shenzhou-20 manned spaceship has returned to the earth successfully (success). We are proud of our country.
16. Every time Aron climbed a mountain, he felt proud of himself (him).
17. Spiders are insects with eight feet (foot).
18. During a meal in the West, people use knives (knife) and forks most of the time.
19. Dreams make good stories, but everything important happens when we're awake (wake).
20. I have to turn down his invitation (invite) because I have a coming exam.