**2025年湖南省长沙市湖南师大附中教育集团中考英语二模试卷**

**第一部分听力第一节听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。**

1．（1分） What does Frank want to be when he grows up？

A.A scientist.

B.A teacher.

C.A pilot.

2．（1分） How did Sally go to school this morning？

A.By bus.

B.By bike.

C.On foot.

3．（1分） Where is the volleyball？

A.On the desk.

B.Under the bed.

C.Under the desk.

4．（1分） Who bought the schoolbag？

A.Lily's uncle.

B.Lily's aunt.

C.Lily's mother.

5．（1分） How often does Grace take piano lessons？

A.Once a week.

B.Twice a week.

C.Every day.

**第二节听下面6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

（2分）6. How was Mary's trip to Xi'an？

A.Tiring.

B.Wonderful.

C.Terrible.

7. Which place did Mary like best？

A.The Terracotta Army.

B.Xi'an City Wall.

C.Shaanxi History Museum.

（2分）8. Where does the conversation probably take place？

A.In a restaurant.

B.In a shop.

C.In a hotel.

9. How much should the man pay for the shoes？

A.150 yuan.

B.160 yuan.

C.180 yuan.

（2分）10. What's the matter with John？

A.He has a headache.

B.He has a toothache.

C.He has a stomachache.

11. How was the weather yesterday morning？

A.Windy.

B.Sunny.

C.Rainy.

（3分）12. Where is Leo going to clean up this Saturday？

A.The park.

B.The City Zoo.

C.The school.

13. When will Leo and Amy meet？

A.At 7：30.

B.At 8：00.

C.At 10：00.

14. What day is it today？

A.Thursday.

B.Friday.

C.Saturday.

（3分）15. What is the boy doing？

A.Playing a game.

B.Watching TV.

C.Preparing the speech.

16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers？

A.Classmates.

B.Mother and son.

C.Teacher and student.

17. What does the boy think of the rules？

A.Boring.

B.Reasonable.

C.Enjoyable.

（3分）18. How many times has the speaker joined in the School Art Day？

A.Once.

B.Twice.

C.Three times.

19. What did the students do in the school hall during the School Art Day？

A.They gave speeches.

B.They sang and danced.

C.They enjoyed paintings.

20. What's the speaker mainly talking about？

A.The works on the School Art Day.

B.The background of the School Art Day.

C.The experience of the School Art Day.

**第二部分 阅读第一节阅读下列材料，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。**

（4分）

|  |
| --- |
| Ways to Protect Your Eyes  菁优网：http://www.jyeoo.com  Nowadays，more and more people spend a lot of time using electronic devices （设备） like smartphones and computers.This has led to some eye﹣related problems.  Many people stare at the screens of the devices for long periods without taking proper breaks.Their eyes get tired easily，and some may even experience dryness，redness or blurred vision （视线模糊）.  Here are some useful tips to protect your eyes：  ◇Take regular breaks.Every twenty minutes，look away from the screen and focus on an object that is at least twenty feet away for about twenty seconds.  ◇Adjust （调整） the screen settings.Make sure the screen is not too bright or too dark，and the text is clear and easy to read.  ◇Blink frequently.This helps keep the eyes moist （湿润的） and reduces dryness.  ◇Do eye﹣exercises regularly.Simple exercises like looking up，down，left and right can relieve eye strain （缓解眼疲劳）. |

21. What problem is caused by using electronic devices for too long？

A.Eye tiredness.

B.Stomachaches.

C.Back pain.

22. How often should you take a break when using electronic devices？

A.Every 12 minutes.

B.Every 20 minutes.

C.Every 30 minutes.

（8分） I come from a poor village where there is no university.After completing grade ten，my father gave me bad news.He said， "Son，I'm sorry.I won't be able to pay for your tuition （学费） anymore."

That night，I didn't know what to do.Suddenly，my teacher's words came to me， "Nawaz，don't give up.Go to Karachi.It's a city of opportunity for the poor."

It was the first time I had left my village.The crowds and the traffic overwhelm me （使不知所措） me.For over a month，I couldn't sleep.Soon after，I got a job in a small restaurant.I started working at night and studying during the day.Tired as I was，I decided to complete my education.

One day，a man came in for tea.He looked at me strangely and asked me many questions.My cousin had warned me that some people especially cheated country people who worked in the city.I wanted to leave，but since he was a customer，I politely answered his questions.

"Well，I see，" said the man，nodding. "Finish your work and come back to me."

I told my manager about it.He seemed to know the man，so he advised me to talk to him.

When I sat down，he spoke directly， "I'd like to pay for all your education."

I was pleasantly surprised，but I still had many questions.

"Don't worry，" he explained，as if reading my doubts. "I really want to help you. I was once in your shoes.And someone gave me a helping hand."

Later，I learned that he was actually a philanthropist （慈善家） who had almost dropped out of school.He supported me for two years，checking my progress every month and never asking me for anything in return.Now，I've finished my studies.I'm also supporting two students，hoping to pass on his spirit.

23. Who encouraged Nawaz to go to Karachi？

A.His father.

B.His customer.

C.His teacher.

24. How did Nawaz's feelings towards the customer change？

A.Worried—relaxed—uninterested.

B.Nervous—surprised—thankful.

C.Angry—shocked—relaxed.

25. What does the underlined sentence mean？

A.I experienced a similar situation.

B.I completed the challenging tasks.

C.I wore such broken shoes like you.

26. What does the story want to show？

A.Well begun is half done.

B.A friend in need is a friend indeed.

C.Acts of kindness can make a big difference.



（8分） Liao Wenting，who grew up in a small town in Gansu Province，is now wearing the head﹣mounted display （头戴式显示器） in a modern classroom.The classroom is newly built in her school.Covering 137 square metres，the classroom has multimedia （多媒体的） teaching systems，VR headsets，3 D printers and other high﹣tech equipment.

The high﹣tech equipment was given away by Tencent.This is the first classroom of its kind in Gansu.The company also offered free training services to the school's IT teachers and organized scientific and technological competitions to encourage students to continue exploring the field of technology.

Ma Feiya，a student at the school，used a 3 D printer to create a pencil box with her own design. "It was an amazing experience to see my model come to life，" she says. "I am eager （渴望） to explore more possibilities in this field in the classroom."

In 2020，Tencent started the project named Future Classrooms with the goal of improving the learning environment for students in poor areas.By the end of August 2024，48 such "classrooms" had been built and put into use in many cities，and over 1.15 million students had benefited （受益）.

Yu Jinghui，a student from a mountainous county in Shaoguan，is one of them.After learning programming for 4 months，he designed a game for his little sister.The game also won him first prize in a provincial competition.He says， "Programming has helped me realize my dream that I could not achieve in real life，which brings me a strong sense of achievement."

Tencent says that in the future，Future Classrooms will surely reach out to more students and help them achieve their dreams.

27. How does the author start the passage？

A.By listing numbers.

B.By describing a scene.

C.By explaining a recent fact.

28. Why are those numbers listed in paragraph 4？

A.To present the project's process.

B.To increase the project's influence.

C.To show the project's achievements.

29. What do Ma Feiya and Yu Jinghui have in common？

A.Both of them won prizes in the competition.

B.They both make full use of the modern classroom.

C.They both used high﹣tech equipment from an early age.

30. What is Tencent's attitude towards the future of Future Classrooms？

A.Unclear.

B.Doubtful.

C.Confident.



**第二节阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。每个选项仅使用一次。**

（10分） A lot of people take up dancing as a hobby after school.In fact，dancing has been considered one of the best exercises to fight bad feelings in recent years.Dancing，which involves （包含） moving the body to different kinds of music，helps our bodies produce much endorphin （内啡肽）.　31

While simply listening to music or doing sports can cheer us up，mixing them together gives better results.In a study，a group of German scientists tested some patients under three conditions：a group dancing with music，a group just listening to music，and a group riding bikes without music.　32

Dancing can bring people together，too.　33　 They can improve our sense of social relationship，according to IBSA，a Swiss scientific foundation.

　34　 Studies have found that depression （沮丧） often has to do with sadness about the past or worries about the future.However，dancing helps you focus on the present，connect with your body，and free your mind for a while，as reported by Psych Central，a mental health news website.

Lauren Helper，a social worker in Virginia，US，pointed out that if people enjoy music of any kind，dancing can be a helpful way to reduce stress.　35　 It's OK whether you are moving around the house to a song or going out dancing with friends. "The important part of movement is that it is fun，" she told Psych Central.

A.And it makes us feel relaxed and happy.

B.She also said that dancing can take any form.

C.Dancing also helps people let go of bad feelings.

D.Tango，Latin or other social dancing requires us to move with others.

E.The results showed that the first group was the least depressed.



**第三部分 语言运用第一节阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

（15分） Shing﹣Tung Yau was born in 1949 in Shantou，China.He became one of the greatest mathematicians of his time.As a child，his family was very poor.When Yau was only 14 years old，his father died，making life even more　36　 .But young Yau never gave up.He loved math very much and studied it hard by himself，even without good books or teachers.His hard work　37　 —he always got excellent grades in school.

Because Yau was so　38　 ，he got into the Chinese University of Hong Kong to study math.His good work there helped him win a scholarship to study in America at the University of California，Berkeley.There，great math teachers helped him，and soon many people　39　 about this smart young man.

In 1976，Yau did something　40　 .He solved a very hard math problem called the Calabi conjecture （卡拉比猜想）.This problem had confused （使困惑） math experts for over 20 years.　41　 it made Yau famous worldwide.His work also helped scientists understand more about how the universe　42　 .In 1982，he received the Fields Medal （菲尔兹奖），which is like the "Nobel Prize" for mathematics.

Yau has taught at some world﹣famous universities，including Harvard and Stanford.But he never　43　 China.He works hard to help young Chinese students love math，build study centers and hold math　44　 .

Yau's life teaches us an important lesson：No matter how difficult life is，if we work hard and follow our dreams，we can　45　 .From a poor village boy to a world﹣known mathematician，his story encourages many young people today.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. | A.difficult | B.enjoyable | C.interesting |
| 37. | A.gave up | B.went on | C.paid off |
| 38. | A.lucky | B.talented | C.friendly |
| 39. | A.thought | B.knew | C.cared |
| 40. | A.amazing | B.terrible | C.right |
| 41. | A.Solving | B.Making | C.Sharing |
| 42. | A.works | B.stops | C.disappears |
| 43. | A.remembers | B.forgets | C.leaves |
| 44. | A.games | B.parties | C.competitions |
| 45. | A.fail | B.succeed | C.help |



**第二节阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。**

（10分） The old saying "Good medicine tastes bitter." may no longer be true in China.Feeling tired，a 20﹣year﹣old college student named Xi Linjie went to a Traditional Chinese Medicine （TCM） hospital in Chongqing.To　46　 （she） surprise，she got a cup of sweet milk tea instead of medicine.The tea was both delicious　47　 healthy.

This special milk tea 　48　 （make） by the hospital's nutrition （营养） team.They mix old Chinese medicine with modern food. "Milk tea is popular among young people.We hope it can be a bridge for them 　49　 （accept） TCM，" said Liao Changying，director of the team.

The hospital uses modern technology to make the tea taste much 　50　 （good）.For example，they use rose oil instead of rose petals （花瓣） to make it less bitter.They believe this method works 　51　 （effective）.Besides，the hospital also tries to make candies and cakes　52　 Chinese medicine. "Our goal is to help people prevent and cure （治疗） diseases while they　53　 （enjoy） delicious food and drinks，" Liao explained.

In Chongqing，there is also　54　 TCM night market，which is held every weekend.People can get free health service there.A man said， "I never realized TCM could be so close to our daily lives." Over half of the　55　 （visitor） are young people who come to ask for professional （专业的） advice.It shows that the younger ones are more and more confident about TCM nowadays.



**第四部分 读写综合第一节阅读下面短文，根据短文内容回答问题。**

（10分） World Kindness Day is celebrated every year on November 13th.It was started in 1998 by the World Kindness Movement，a group that wants to make the world a better place through small acts of kindness.This special day reminds people that everyone can do something kind，no matter how small.

The main purpose of World Kindness Day is to spread love and care.In today's busy world，people sometimes forget to be kind to others.This day encourages us to slow down，help those in need，and create happier communities.It teaches us that kindness can connect people from different countries and cultures.

So far，28 countries including the United States，Canada，Japan，Australia，Nigeria，and the UAE （阿联酋） have organized activities to celebrate World Kindness Day.On this day，organizations and individuals （个体） are encouraged to reach out to others and perform acts of kindness.For example，they might help an elderly neighbor carry heavy things，give away clothes to the poor，or write thank﹣you notes to teachers.Some schools organize activities like planting trees or cleaning parks.Even smiling at strangers or saying good morning counts as kindness!

World Kindness Day has a big influence.Studies show that being kind makes both the giver and the receiver feel happier.It also brings people closer and reduces loneliness.Over the years，millions of people have proved that small actions can make a big difference.The world is full of kind people.If you can't find one，be one!

56. When was World Kindness Day started？

57. What is the main purpose of World Kindness Day？

58. How many countries have organized activities to celebrate World Kindness Day？

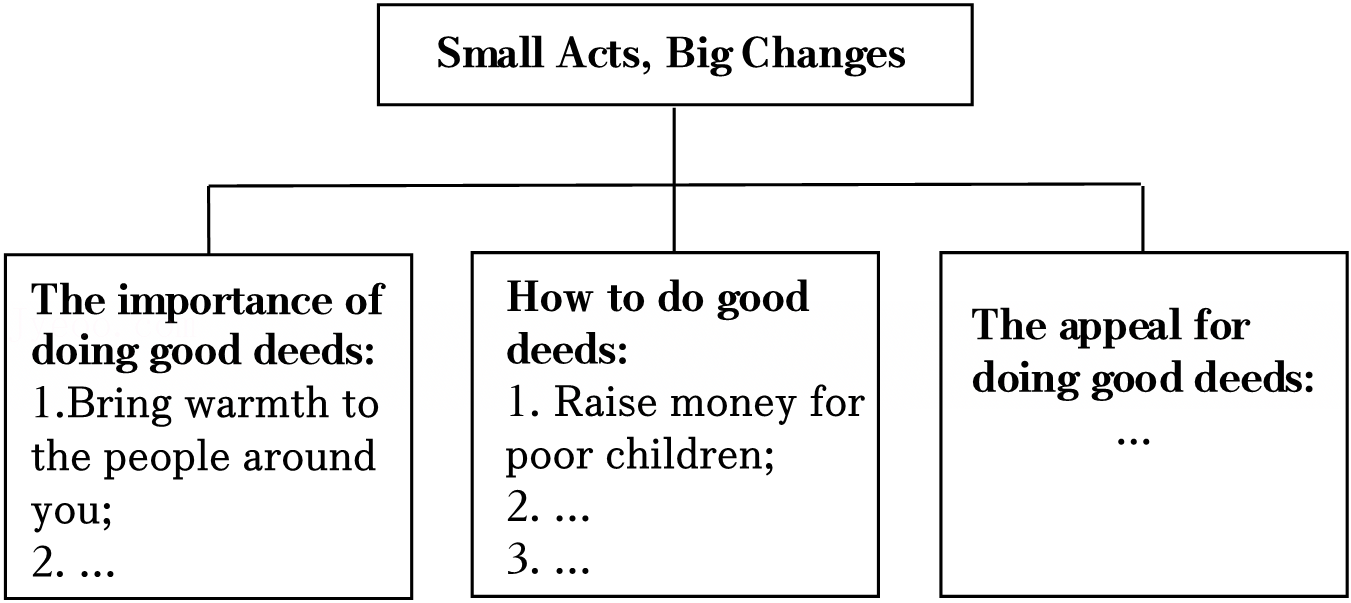
59. Is smiling at strangers or saying good morning an act of kindness？

60. Do you want to be a kind man？Why？



**第二节书面表达**

61．（15分）爱与善意从未被浪费，它们总能带来改变。假设你是李华，学校英语俱乐部将开展主题为"Small Acts，Big Changes"的英语演讲比赛，请你根据以下思维导图提示，用英文写一篇演讲稿，分享你的看法。



Word bank：do good deeds行善；appeal呼吁

要求：

（1）必须包含提示中的所有要点，可适当发挥；

（2）80词左右（开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数）；

（3）文中不得出现真实人名和校名。

Small Acts，Big Changes

Dear classmates，

I'm Li Hua.I am going to give a speech on "Small Acts，Big Changes".\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you!