

准考证号_____ 姓名_____

机密★启用前

江西省 2026 年初中学业水平考试 英语试题卷

说明：1. 本试题卷满分 120 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

2. 请按试题序号在答题卡相应位置作答，答在试题卷或其他位置无效。

一、听力理解（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话，然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

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

答案是 C。

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

1. What is Amy's favorite subject?

- A. P.E. B. English. C. Math.

2. What does Tim want to be?

- A. An artist. B. A doctor. C. A scientist.

3. When will they meet?

- A. At 8 a.m. B. At 9 a.m. C. At 10 a.m.

4. How does David go to school?

- A. By bike. B. On foot. C. By bus.

5. What did Alex buy?

- A. A black T-shirt. B. A red T-shirt. C. A green T-shirt.

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

请听第 1 段对话，回答第 6、7 小题。

6. Who does the ping-pong bat belong to?

- A. Lily. B. Mike. C. Bob.

7. What does Mike like to play?

- A. Tennis. B. Basketball. C. Ping-pong.

请听第 2 段对话，回答第 8、9 小题。

8. How many tickets does the boy need?

- A. Two. B. Four. C. Six.

9. Where would the boy like to sit?

- A. At the front. B. At the back. C. In the middle.

请听第 3 段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 小题。

10. With whom did Lucy go on vacation?

- A. Her friends. B. Her parents. C. Her sisters.

11. How was the weather at Mount Lu?
A. Cool and fresh. B. Cloudy and warm. C. Sunny and hot.
12. What does Jack want to do next?
A. Go hiking. B. Enjoy the pictures. C. Eat the local food.
- 请听第 4 段对话，回答第 13 至第 15 小题。
13. Where does Kate have dance classes?
A. At the dance school. B. At the school club. C. In the neighborhood.
14. How often does Kate have dance classes?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
15. What do we know about Kate?
A. She likes sweets.
B. She often makes mistakes.
C. She likes her dance teacher.

C) 请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过 3 个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有 50 秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。

16. The library will be open from 8 a.m. to _____ p.m.
17. You can get a new library _____ at the front desk.
18. You can borrow books for _____ weeks.
19. Every month, there will be a _____ in the library.
20. The new teacher's name is _____.

二、单项填空（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

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

21. I have _____ big family. All my family enjoy music.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
22. I want a _____ that's interesting, maybe as a writer.
A. house B. job C. gift D. game
23. —Tom, turn down the TV please! I _____ my homework.
—Sorry! I thought you finished it.
A. do B. did C. am doing D. was doing
24. Nowadays, robots can do lots of amazing things and they _____ in many places.
A. use B. are used C. used D. were used
25. —Both Jenny and Mary can dance, but Jenny dances _____.
—Yeah, she is an excellent dancer.
A. better B. the best C. worse D. the worst
26. Students should take notes _____ in class to avoid missing any key points.
A. carefully B. easily C. freely D. beautifully
27. —Ms. Lee, let me help you _____ these books.
—Thank you, Teng Fei. They are so heavy for me.
A. find B. buy C. carry D. translate
28. We cannot win the game _____ everyone in our team pulls together.
A. while B. since C. whenever D. unless

三、完形填空（本大题共 26 小题，每小题 1 分，共 26 分）

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

14-year-old Jimmy bought an old, broken bike at a yard sale. He took it home and fixed it up. The next week, he bought another used bike and 29 it, too. Instead of keeping them for himself, he decided to 30 them to a nearby children's home, where twenty-one kids lived.

On a July morning, Jimmy arrived at the children's 31. "These two bikes are for you," said Jimmy. Then two boys got on the bikes 32. They laughed and cheered as they rode. Their happiness made Jimmy feel 33. But when he saw the other kids waiting for their turn to 34, he thought, "I am going to make a bike for each child for the New Year."

However, he faced a 35. He couldn't find enough old bikes to make good ones. Even if he could, how would he ever 36 the old bikes? That was hundreds of dollars. By August, he had 37 made another three bikes and this made him worried.

Luckily, a neighbor wrote a letter describing Jimmy's 38 to the local newspaper. Soon 39 arrived. People called to give him old bikes, and truck drivers left bikes by his door.

On New Year's Day, Jimmy sent the 40 of the twenty-one bikes to the children's home. Once again, they rushed out to ride. Their happiness inspired Jimmy again, 41 he decided to keep on building.

Over four years, Jimmy has made 100 bikes and given them all away. When reporters asked him, "42 do you do it?" Jimmy replied, "True, it's nice of me to make the bikes. However, helping others makes 43 happy. So partly, I do it for myself."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 29. A. painted | B. washed | C. repaired | D. returned |
| 30. A. throw | B. give | C. lend | D. sell |
| 31. A. home | B. playground | C. hospital | D. school |
| 32. A. secretly | B. suddenly | C. angrily | D. excitedly |
| 33. A. bored | B. shocked | C. proud | D. upset |
| 34. A. watch | B. speak | C. run | D. ride |
| 35. A. change | B. danger | C. deal | D. problem |
| 36. A. sell out | B. pay for | C. pick up | D. put away |
| 37. A. only | B. already | C. even | D. never |
| 38. A. habit | B. study | C. story | D. hobby |
| 39. A. trouble | B. help | C. truth | D. fear |
| 40. A. first | B. second | C. best | D. rest |
| 41. A. so | B. or | C. but | D. for |
| 42. A. Where | B. When | C. Why | D. How |
| 43. A. them | B. me | C. him | D. you |

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

sound because imagine finally idea popular one love month great get

Mr. Li is a university teacher. He has helped bring back the sound of the *ruan*, an ancient Chinese musical instrument.

One day he saw a beautiful painting—three people playing the *ruan* in a bamboo forest. The painting was so vivid (逼真的) that he could 44 the beautiful sound of the *ruan*. Then he had a brave 45: to create an ancient *ruan* himself.



Li had to do research online 46 the ancient *ruan* could only be seen in museums. He learnt that finding the right 47 of the ancient *ruan* was the most difficult. An ancient *ruan* sounded more like the *pipa*, while a modern 48 sounded more like the guitar. It took him six 49 to perfect that sound. A year later, he 50 made his first ancient *ruan*.

Li shared his story online, but he never expected to 51 so much attention. He became even more 52 after a musician played his *ruan* on a CCTV program in 2022.

Li did a 53 job in bringing our ancient culture back. He wants more people 54 the beautiful Chinese sound.

四、阅读理解（本大题共 23 小题，每小题 2 分，共 46 分）

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

A

<p style="text-align: center;">Sunsets Beach Camp</p> <p>Time: July 15th-19th 2:30 p.m.-6:00 p.m.</p> <p>Age: 10-15</p> <p>Activities: treasure hunt, swimming, horse rides, painting</p> <p>Price: \$198 for 5 days</p> <p>Campers must pass a swim test first.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Marinwood Camp</p> <p>Time: July 4th-31st 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.</p> <p>Age: 12-14</p> <p>Activities: hiking, rock climbing, collecting insects, storytelling</p> <p>Price: \$375 every week</p> <p>For more information, please call us at 268-7900.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Football Camp</p> <p>Time: July 8th-19th 8:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.</p> <p>Age: 9-16</p> <p>Activities: football training, fitness challenge, football matches</p> <p>Price: \$297 for 2 weeks</p> <p>Your health report is a must.</p>	

55. How long does Sunsets Beach Camp last?

- A. 5 days. B. 10 days. C. 15 days. D. 20 days.

56. What can we do in Marinwood Camp?

- A. Riding. B. Hunting. C. Painting. D. Hiking.

57. What is a must for students to join Football Camp?

- A. A swim test. B. A health report. C. Sports shoes. D. Running skills.

B

About ten years ago, I went on a trip to Luxor to see the Valley of the Kings, one of the most important tourist sites (景点) in Egypt. I stayed in the town on one side of the Nile River; the Valley of the Kings is on the other side. People usually take a guided tour to the site, but I wanted to go alone.

First, the good things. Adawy, a very nice man near my hotel, lent a donkey (驴) to me. He also gave me directions to the site. I rode slowly to the river and I felt really good in the morning air. I often stopped to take photos—the view was beautiful.

The old walls and tall mountains looked wonderful. I rode past quiet fields and stone buildings. The clean air made me feel great. Everything felt new and exciting. I knew I was visiting a special place all by myself. This trip gave me a happy feeling I would always remember.

I had some problems, though. I made two mistakes. First, it was a very hot day and I only brought one small bottle of water with me—I drank it up quickly in the morning, and I was thirsty all day. The second problem was the sun because I didn't have a hat. I got terrible sunburn, and felt really hot and tired. After a few hours, I reached the site and took lots of photos. The site was **astounding** and made me feel great pleasure.

In the end, I enjoyed the experience. True, I didn't feel very well, but now I have some beautiful photos and memories. I'd love to do it again, but not on a donkey!

58. How did the writer go to the Valley of the Kings?

- A. By taking a guided tour.
- B. By riding with the locals.
- C. By travelling by himself.
- D. By walking with Egyptians.

59. What did Adawy do to help the writer?

- A. He took photos for him.
- B. He drove him to the site.
- C. He showed him the way.
- D. He gave him some water.

60. What was one of the writer's mistakes?

- A. He lost his sun hat.
- B. He didn't bring enough water.
- C. He broke his camera.
- D. He didn't go in the right direction.

61. What does the underlined word “**astounding**” in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Amazing.
- B. Boring.
- C. Crowded.
- D. Modern.

62. What is the best title for the text?

- A. The History of Luxor
- B. The Valley of the Kings
- C. A Guided Tour in Egypt
- D. An Unforgettable Donkey Tour

C

HIGH-FLYING HELPERS

Drones, created as tools of war at first, are now performing important tasks to help people around the world.

Sending medical help to hard-to-reach places has been a problem for years. In Rwanda, some small hospitals don't have enough medicine. As a result, many people die. A local company is trying to use drones to solve this problem. Drones can quickly provide healthcare service to the hospitals around Rwanda, and more people receive life-saving medicine. Drones also help after natural disasters. In 2015, a heavy storm hit Vanuatu, leaving many people homeless. Drones took pictures for the rescue (救援) teams. This



helped the teams judge the situation quickly and offer help to the areas that were hardest hit.

Drones are also helping environmental organizations. Every year, poachers (偷猎者) kill many endangered animals. To stop them, the WWF uses drones. “**They** help us see things that we can’t,” says Colby, who works for the WWF. Drones can easily identify (识别) poachers in the dark. As well as finding poachers, these tools can be used to follow and protect animals. Scientists at a university plan to use them for a project: recording wildlife and identifying animal groups. The project leader believes drones will become widely used. “I think we will have plenty of drones flying over forests,” he predicts.

A tool made for war is now being used to save lives. “Drones can be good for both humans and animals. There’s nothing that can take the place of a good scientist. But now, thanks to drones, scientists are able to finish projects they’ve never imagined before,” says Kike, a man who cares about the environment.

63. What do drones do for the people in Rwanda?

- A. They take clear pictures.
B. They help the homeless in time.
C. They send medicine fast.
D. They judge the situation carefully.

64. What does the underlined word “**They**” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. The drones.
- B. The poachers.
- C. The animals.
- D. The organizations.

65. What are drones mainly used for in Paragraph 3?

- A. Starting a project.
B. Finding lost people.
C. Protecting animals.
D. Recording daily life.

66. What can we infer from Kike's words?

- A. Wars have brought many problems.
- B. New technologies need improvement.
- C. People should protect the environment.
- D. Drones can help scientists do more things.

67. In which section of a magazine can we read the text?

- A. Nature. B. Technology. C. Health. D. Travel.

D

Scientists in Brazil have found a new method to clean water. They can use seeds (种子) from a tree to clean dirty water. The water often has tiny plastic pieces in it. These are called microplastics. Microplastics are tiny bits of plastic, less than 0.5 cm long. They can be too small to see. They can get inside the bodies of living things, including humans.

There is a kind of tree called a Moringa tree, which grows well in hot areas and lots of people eat its leaves and seeds. For years, scientists have studied if the seeds can work on microplastics to clean dirty water. Now, they have good news. In their latest study, the team found that a substance (物质) from the seeds was very useful. When they put this substance in the water, the microplastics would stick together. So it was easier to take them out with a filter (滤水器).

The scientists first tested the method on tap water (自来水). They added microplastics to the water. Then, they compared their new method with a popular one. The popular method is more harmful to the environment. Surprisingly, both methods cleaned the water well. In some types of water, the Moringa seeds worked even better!

Now, the team is testing the seeds on water that is collected from rivers in Brazil. The results show that this new method works well for river water, too. The scientists say it is a better choice for the environment, because it does not harm nature as the popular method does.

However, more tests are still needed. Scientists want to see if this new method can clean large amounts (数量) of water.

68. What have the scientists in Brazil found?

- A. Microplastics are small.
- B. Seeds can clean water.
- C. Plastics are widely used.
- D. Leaves can feed people.

69. How does the substance from the seeds work on microplastics?

- A. By letting them go down.
- B. By breaking them into pieces.
- C. By turning them into gas.
- D. By making them stick together.

70. How is the new method different from the popular one?

- A. It is easier for labs to use.
- B. It is more popular with people.
- C. It is better for the environment.
- D. It is cheaper for scientists to test.

71. On what water are the scientists testing the seeds now?

- A. River water.
- B. Tap water.
- C. Sea water.
- D. Bottled water.

72. What is needed for the next step of the study?

- A. Planting more trees in Brazil.
- B. Collecting more Moringa leaves.
- C. Setting up more research teams.
- D. Testing on large amounts of water.

B) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整，并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

Calm (冷静的) Communication

Imagine how loud and bad it would be if everybody shouted at each other all the time. Keeping calm helps people communicate better.

73

Calm communication means speaking clearly and calmly, listening carefully and choosing kind words. When you're calm, it's easier for you to share ideas, hear others and deal with problems.

What happens when you shout?

74 However, people may not really remember what you say. This is because when someone shouts at you, your brain lets out stress hormones (激素). 75

How can you communicate calmly?

When you're sad or angry, staying calm can be hard. If you feel like shouting, what can you do? 76 Think about what you want to say. Think about questions like: 77 Is it necessary to shout out? If not, try explaining your feelings more clearly and politely. Think about your goal before speaking. If you want to make yourself understood, staying calm gives you a better chance.

- A. Is it kind and polite?
- B. Take deep, slow breaths.
- C. What is a successful speech?
- D. Shouting gets attention easily.
- E. What is calm communication?
- F. First, your blood pressure rises.
- G. They make it hard to take in information.

五、补全对话（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

请阅读下面对话，根据对话内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处，使对话通顺、合理，意思完整，并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

(Helen and Ben are talking about birthday presents for their friend Ann. Helen=H, Ben=B)

H: Hi, Ben! Ann's birthday is next week. 78

B: I was thinking of buying her a cap.

H: 79

B: Well, then I have to buy something else.

H: What about a pencil box? 80

B: Good idea! What's her favorite color?

H: I am not sure. 81

B: It can't be pink. Ann often says pink is for little girls.

H: 82 She often wears blue.

B: Maybe. I'll go and ask her.

- | |
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| <p>A. I hope so.</p> <p>B. Maybe it's pink.</p> <p>C. Could it be blue?</p> <p>D. Hers looks a bit old.</p> <p>E. What will you get for her?</p> <p>F. But I bought her a cap last year.</p> <p>G. When will her birthday party start?</p> |
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六、书面表达（15 分）

你校下学期的劳动课程即将开始，学校计划根据学生兴趣确定具体的实施主题。现有两个备选主题：家务技能（Housework Skills）和蔬菜种植（Vegetable Planting）。学校通过校报的英文专栏征集学生的意见。假设你是李华，请选择一个主题，给专栏编辑写封邮件，写作要点如下：

1. 你选择的主题；
2. 针对该主题，你想学习的主要内容；
3. 你选择该主题的理由及其带来的益处。

写作要求：

1. 短文应包括所有写作要点，条理清晰，行文连贯，可适当发挥；
2. 短文中不能出现真实的人名、校名、地名等信息；
3. 短文 100 词左右，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Editor,

Knowing that our school offers two themes for labor classes, I prefer to learn _____

I hope you can consider my suggestion.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua