

C. Don't worry

D. I'll be ready soon

23. (1分) Simon: We couldn't ask for a better day, could we, Helen?

Helen: I know, Simon. There isn't a cloud in the sky. I love this time of year.

Simon: Me, too. The flowers are beautiful but calling for rain though.

What's the weather like? ()

A. Cloudy.

B. Rainy.

C. Sunny.

D. Windy.

三、完形填空根据短文内容，从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

24. (15分) Tao Tao, a 17-year-old disabled boy from Xiaoshan, Hangzhou, has touched many people by selling self-made popcorn on the street.

It's a pity that Tao Tao was born (1) _____. As he grew up, his mother Yao Chuanhua showed him to depend on (2) _____. Over the years, Yao has trained him to live on his own. She taught Tao Tao how to make popcorn and helped (3) _____ a stand (摊位).

At first, Tao Tao was very shy and wasn't used to street (4) _____. Yao was always there to (5) _____ him. She even paid some guys to buy popcorn from her son's stand. (6) _____, Tao Tao became active and confident. Yao then walked away and let her son sell the popcorn.

Now Tao Tao runs the (7) _____ well. Yao is proud of her son's progress. She shared videos of her son's popcorn selling story online and they (8) _____ care and support. Some people traveled a long way to buy popcorn from Tao Tao. Many people wanted to donate, (9) _____ Yao refused. "My purpose is to encourage my son to (10) _____ with the outside world. I hope that one day he (11) _____ live on his own," Yao said. "Tao Tao is a (12) _____ child. He insists on making the popcorn alone. He tries his best to prove that he can make it," Yao (13) _____.

Their story has (14) _____ caught the attention of the local government. When they knew that Tao Tao (15) _____ to go to school because of health conditions, they have arranged for local special education teachers to offer him door-to-door teaching.

(1) A. important B. unhealthy C. successful D. ugly

(2) A. his family B. his friends C. himself D. the society

(3) A. set up B. give up C. get up D. take up

(4) A. drawing B. acting C. walking D. selling

(5) A. encourage B. prevent C. respect D. praise

- (6) A. Usually B. Slowly C. Simply D. Clearly
- (7) A. factory B. store C. business D. school
- (8) A. received B. refused C. recorded D. reminded
- (9) A. and B. but C. so D. or
- (10) A. share B. agree C. quarrel D. connect
- (11) A. should B. must C. can D. may
- (12) A. strong B. generous C. careful D. polite
- (13) A. complained B. replied C. added D. asked
- (14) A. instead B. also C. still D. yet
- (15) A. started B. continued C. decided D. failed



四、阅读理解 A) 阅读下面四篇短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

25. (6分) The latest Go Jiangsu trip began at the Xuzhou Museum on September 21 with a group of 13 foreigners from 11 countries. They set out to experience Han culture in Xuzhou, a place where Han culture began. In the afternoon, the group changed into hanfu. They experienced different traditional Chinese folk arts, including sugar painting and paper cutting.

Afterwards, everyone admired the valuable exhibits at the Xuzhou Museum. Michelle Hsu from South Africa was full of praise for the Xuzhou Museum. "I had a hanfu teacher who taught me a lot about Han customs, like how to hold our hands and how to greet people. I also learned other interesting things about Han culture. Many of them were surprising for me."

That evening, they gathered at the beautiful Yunlong Lake to enjoy a show The Splendor of Pengcheng (彭城风华). The show brought to life the connection between the famous poet Su Shi (1037 - 1101) and the people of Xuzhou. "It has impressed me with great dancing and amazing scenes," said Costerg Fabien from France. "I highly recommend my friends to see this show."

(1) What clothes did the foreign women change into on September 21? _____



A.



B.



C.



D.

(2) What did Costerg Fabien think of The Splendor of Pengcheng? _____

- A.It was worth seeing.
- B.He was only interested in the dancing.
- C.It took too much time.
- D.He didn't enjoy the poems in the show.

(3) What's the purpose of this article? _____

- A.To show how to make sugar paintings.
- B.To tell about a cultural trip to Xuzhou.
- C.To encourage more people to wear hanfu.
- D.To advise readers to visit Xuzhou Museum.

26. (6分) Going to Mount Huangshan reminds me of the popular song The Long and Winding Road.What is so breathtaking about the experience is the out - of - this - world scenes.The rolling sea of clouds at the top of the mountain will remind you how tiny we humans are.

The hot spring (温泉) at the foot of the mountain is something you must try after the climb.It will surely help you get refreshed!The amazing thing about the spring is that the colder the temperature gets , the hotter the spring is!Strange, isn't it? But that's how nature is - always leaving us amazed.

What comes next is the endless series of steps.You can't help wondering how hard it was for the people then to put all those rocks into place.Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it offers a place where you can sit down to rest your aching legs.

As the song goes, this long and winding road "will never disappear". It will always stick in the visitor's memory. It sure does in mine. While you are in China, Mount Huangshan is a must to visit!

(1) What is the passage mainly about? _____

- A. A weather record.
- B. A hot spring bath.
- C. A composer story.
- D. A travel experience.

(2) What does the underlined part "the only unnatural thing" refer to? _____

- A. The hot spring.
- B. The endless steps.
- C. The sea of clouds.
- D. The high temperature.

(3) What might the writer say about his trip to Mount Huangshan? _____

- A. It's tiring but surely worth it.
- B. It's good but it's too expensive.
- C. It's easy to do the climbing.
- D. It's good to sing when climbing.

27. (10分) The school playground, Friday afternoon. Cindy sits on a bench. Philip comes up to her.

Philip: Hi, Cindy! You look worried. What's wrong?

Cindy: Well Philip, have you ever felt nervous on stage?

Philip: Sure. Do you remember that detective I played last year? I knew my lines, but I was scared to have to recite them in front of an audience. As soon as I saw the crowd of people down there, my heart beat so fast that I was unable to say a single word.

Cindy: (covering face in her hands) That's how I feel just thinking about the drama next week.

Philip: I didn't know you made it to the finals.

Cindy: I'm worried I'll get nervous and freeze on stage. I might forget how to act out. I don't know what to do.

Philip: Cindy, I know that you are not going to forget how to act out. I'll help you get through this. I'll go to the school hall with you to practice. Then I'll teach you an exercise my basketball coach taught me. Believe me. It works.

Cindy: I feel much better now. (smiling) Thanks, Philip.

(1) Where are Philip and Cindy? _____

A. On the stage.

B. On the playground.

C. In the street.

D. In the stands.

(2) Philip mentions his performance in a play to _____ Cindy.

A. comfort

B. remind

C. protect

D. promise

(3) What is Cindy going to do next week? _____

A. Take a test.

B. Have a check - up.

C. Play basketball.

D. Go in for a drama.

(4) What does Philip offer to do for Cindy? _____

A. Rewrite her lines.

B. Drive her to the theatre.

C. Act out the play.

D. Help her with the practice.

(5) How does Cindy feel finally? _____

A. Worried.

B. Nervous.

C. Relaxed.

D. Scared.

28. (8分) There are thousands of kinds of animals in the Amazon rainforest, each coloured differently. Most rainforest animals use their colours for survival.

Some animals use colour to protect themselves from their predators (猎食者). An example is the green iguana

(鬣鳞蜥). Young iguanas are bright green and hide among the bright green leaves of the trees where they live. As they grow older, their colour becomes duller. Old iguanas live higher in the trees, where the colors all around are less bright.

Other animals are predators and use colour to hide from their prey. The boa constrictor snake (蟒蛇) is a good example. Some boas are grey or brown, and their colours help them hide on branches. The emerald boa is green and white, so it can easily hide in the leaves. A boa hides in a tree and waits for a bird to fly by. When one does, the boa grabs the bird from the air and then squeezes it to death before eating it.

Colourful frogs can be orange, red, or green. Their bright colours let everybody know where they are. The bright colour warns other animals that the frog is poisonous, so they stay away. These tiny frogs are very poisonous! One frog has enough poison to kill 100 people.

The colours of the rainforest are beautiful to us, but to the animals they are very important. They help the animals survive.

(1) In which part of a magazine may we read this? _____

- A. History.
- B. Culture.
- C. Arts.
- D. Nature.

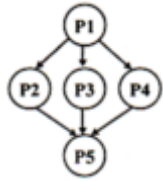
(2) What colour is the adult green iguana? _____

- A. Bright green.
- B. Dull green.
- C. Grey or brown.
- D. Green and white.

(3) Which animal in the passage is an example of "prey"? _____

- A. Some boas.
- B. The emerald boa.
- C. The bird.
- D. Colourful frogs.

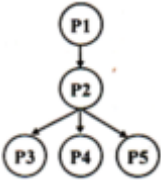
(4) How is the passage organized? (P: Paragraph) _____



A.



B.



C.



D.

B) 阅读短文，从短文后 A 至 F 六个选项中选出五个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

29. (10 分) As winter comes, hands and feet can easily get cold, especially among women. (1) _____ But when people want to do something with their hands, wearing them is not convenient. However, this was not a problem for ancient Chinese people. They had a better tool to keep their hands warm: hand warmers.

(2) _____ One folk story is connected with Emperor Yangdi from the Sui Dynasty. He visited Jiangsu in the winter. Because of the cold, the local officer asked workmen to make a small warmer for the emperor (皇帝) that could be held in his hands. (3) _____ By the Song Dynasty, the tool was popular among common people. The skills for making the tool were used in the Ming and Qing dynasties.

Ancient hand warmers had many different designs. (4) _____ Some looked like pumpkins, and flowers. (5) _____ Some coals were mixed with perfume (香料) to give out a pleasant smell when burned.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Then, the hand warmer was created.</p> <p>B. Thick gloves might be a good choice.</p> <p>C. Inside a hand warmer, there were burning coals.</p> <p>D. Round, square and octagonal are popular shapes.</p> <p>E. No one knows for sure when this tool was invented first.</p> <p>F. Many poems and books recorded people using hand warmers.</p> |
|---|



五、词语运用 (A) 选用方框内的单词或词组填空, 其中有一个单词或词组是多余选项。

30. (5分)

victory worked out out of breath record lead lively

- (1) Mr Wu has a way of making his lessons _____ and interesting.
(2) The winner threw his hat into the air and let out loud shouts of _____.
(3) The Diary of a Young Girl, read by people all over the world, was a _____ of that time.
(4) Mike _____ the maths problem in his own special way.
(5) I ran all the way home. When I arrived, I was _____.

B) 阅读短文, 在文中空白处填入 1 个适当的单词, 或用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

31. (10分) Everyone dreams of success. But (1) _____ can we achieve it? The story of kung - fu star Zhang Hanyong might help to answer this question.

Zhang was born in 1970 in a poor family in Western China. His childhood dream was to go to college and find a job (2) _____ (support) his family. He became an (3) _____ (act) in 1998. Although he is now in his (4) _____ (fifty), he keeps training hard. "I must get ready (5) _____ the chance comes to me," he often (6) _____ (say). Finally, (7) _____ the night of January 2, 2024, he won a film award. Zhang had waited 26 years for this moment! For Zhang, he can spend his whole life getting prepared (8) _____ (silent), but he'll never allow (9) _____ (he) to be unprepared when the task comes by.

So, when you feel like giving up, think about Zhang's story. Your efforts might not pay off immediately. Be patient, and keep going. One day, chance (10) _____ (knock) at your door.

六、阅读与表达

32. (10分) When asked who invented the telephone, most people say it was Alexandre Graham Bell. However, in 2002 the US Congress agreed that the true inventor was an unknown Italian inventor, who died in poverty in New York. And his name is Antonio Meucci.

Antonio Meucci was born in Florence in 1808. In the 1830s, he got into trouble with the rulers for his political views. After a period in prison, he decided to move to Cuba. There he continued working on his inventions. He discovered that sounds could travel through wires. In 1850, Meucci moved to the US, where he thought he would have

more chances to develop his ideas. When his wife became ill, he developed a simple telephone system so that she could "phone" him from her bed while he was working. Around 1860, he showed his last invention, but because he didn't speak English well, few people were interested. Then in 1870, he became ill himself and had to sell his plans to pay for doctors. Meanwhile, another inventor, Alexandre Graham Bell was working on a similar idea and the rest is history..

注：每题答案不超过 5 个单词

(1) Who is the true inventor of the telephone according to the passage?

(2) Was Antonio Meucci rich or poor when he passed away?

(3) What did Antonio Meucci discover when he was in Cuba?

(4) When Meucci showed his last invention, why were few people interested?

(5) What does the underlined part "a similar idea" refer to?

七、书面表达

33. (20 分) 艺术陶冶情操, 艺术使生活丰富多彩。你校英文报正举办以 My favourite art form 为题的征文活动, 请你写一篇短文投稿, 介绍你最喜欢的艺术形式, 内容包括:

- (1) 你最喜欢的艺术形式;
- (2) 分享一个与之相关的自己的故事;
- (3) 你的感受。

注意:

- (1) 词数: 90 左右;
- (2) 短文需包括所给要点, 可适当发挥;
- (3) 短中不得出现真实姓名和校名。

提示词汇: 绘画 painting 书法 calligraphy 戏剧 drama 剪纸 paper - cutting

舞蹈 dancing 唱歌 singing 摄影 photography 乐器 musical instrument

参考答案与试题解析

二、选择填空 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

14. (1 分) Which word can be used to describe Kitty? I'm sure I'll do well in the exam! ()



- A. Organized. B. Practical.
C. Confident. D. Creative.

【分析】哪个词可以用来形容凯蒂？我相信我会在考试中取得好成绩的！

【解答】A 有条理的；B 实用的；C 有信心的；D 有创造力的；根据凯蒂所说的话：我相信我会在考试中取得好成绩的！可知，他是信心满满的，因此形容词 **confident** 符合他的特点。

故选：C。

【点评】先理解句意，再分析每个选项的含义，结合语境进行综合判断，最后得出答案。

15. (1 分) Mum believes that colours can influence our moods. I wonder _____ it is true. ()

- A. where B. when C. why D. whether

【分析】妈妈相信颜色可以影响我们的情绪。我想知道这是不是真的。

【解答】where 哪里；when 何时；why 为什么；whether 是否。根据 Mum believes that colours can influence our moods. I wonder...it is true. (妈妈相信颜色可以影响我们的情绪。我想知道这.....是真的。) 可知，应该是想知道这是否是真的，因此选 **whether** 符合题意。

故选：D。

【点评】做这类题，要注意分析题干信息，并结合语境答题。

16. (1 分) - How do you like the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou?

- Exciting and successful. It can't be _____! ()

- A. good B. well C. better D. best

【分析】—你觉得第 19 届杭州亚运会怎么样？

—令人兴奋和成功。再好不过了！

【解答】good 好的，形容词；well 好地，副词；better 更好的，比较级；best 最好的，最高级；分析句子可知，此处使用结构：否定词+比较级，表示最高级用法，be 后接形容词的比较级，good 的比较级是 better，在句中作表语；can't be better 再好不过。

故选：C。

【点评】考查用比较级来表达最高级。掌握该语法知识是解答这道题的关键。

17. (1分) It's warm these days. Apples will go bad soon _____ we put them in a fridge. ()

- A. unless B. because C. if D. though

【分析】这几天天气很暖和。苹果很快就会变坏，除非我们把它们放在冰箱里。

【解答】unless 除非；because 因为；if 如果；though 虽然。根据 It's warm these days. (这几天天气很暖和。) 可知，此处是说“苹果很快就会变坏，除非我们把它们放在冰箱里。”

故选：A。

【点评】考查条件状语从句，应牢记其含义和用法，结合语境答题。

18. (1分) Winning is important, of course, but it is not _____. ()

- A. something B. anything
C. nothing D. everything

【分析】胜利当然很重要，但并不是一切。

【解答】A 某物；B 任何东西；C 没什么；D 一切。根据 Winning is important (胜利当然很重要) 可知，此处是但并不是一切。

故选：D。

【点评】要求学生熟悉常见的不定代词的含义及用法，再根据题干即可作出选择。

19. (1分) I keep looking at the man with sunglasses, wondering where I _____ him before. ()

- A. have seen B. will see
C. was seeing D. am seeing

【分析】我一直看着那个戴墨镜的人，想知道我以前在哪里见过他。

【解答】have seen 现在完成时；will see 一般将来时；was seeing 过去进行时；am seeing 现在进行时。before 以前、从前，可以表示过去，也可以表示将来，根据句意可知，此处指的是在此之前发生的动作，而且对现在造成了影响和结果，因此时态应用现在完成时，其结构为 have/has+动词的过去分词。

故选：A。

【点评】掌握现在完成时的用法和结构是解答本题的关键。

20. (1分) The little girl who has walked across the glass bridge between the two high mountains shows great _____. ()

- A. talent B. courage C. trust D. doubt

【分析】这个小女孩走过两座高山之间的玻璃桥，显示出她极大的勇气。

【解答】talent 才艺; courage 勇气; trust 信任; doubt 怀疑。根据 The little girl who has walked across the glass bridge between the two high mountains (这个小女孩走过两座高山之间的玻璃桥) 可知, 此处是说"显示出她极大的勇气。"

故选: B。

【点评】考查名词, 应牢记其含义和用法, 结合语境答题。

21. (1 分) Sand turns to glass when it _____ by lightning. ()

- A. hits
- B. is hit
- C. is hitting
- D. will be hit

【分析】沙子被闪电击中会变成玻璃。

【解答】hit 击打。A.一般现在时; B.一般现在时被动语态; C.现在进行时; D.一般将来时被动语态。根据题干, 可知主语是动作的承受者, 用被动语态。时态是一般现在时, it 接 is+过去分词。

故选: B。

【点评】熟悉一般现在时被动语态的用法, 结合题意, 给出答案。

22. (1 分) —Hurry up, Mary! We'll be late.

—_____. I'm very sorry. I didn't realize it was ten already. ()

- A. It's still early
- B. My pleasure
- C. Don't worry
- D. I'll be ready soon

【分析】一快点, Mary! 我们要迟到了。

—我很快就好了。我感到非常抱歉。我没意识到已经十点了。

【解答】A.现在还早; B.我的荣幸; C.别担心; D.我很快就好了。根据 I'm very sorry. (我感到非常抱歉。) 可知, 此处是在加紧准备。

故选: D。

【点评】根据上下文选择恰当答句。

23. (1 分) Simon: We couldn't ask for a better day, could we, Helen?

Helen: I know, Simon. There isn't a cloud in the sky. I love this time of year.

Simon: Me, too. The flowers are beautiful but calling for rain though.

What's the weather like? ()

- A. Cloudy.
- B. Rainy.
- C. Sunny.
- D. Windy.

【分析】西蒙: 海伦, 我们再也找不到比这更好的一天了, 是吗?

海伦: 我知道, 西蒙。天空中没有云。我喜欢每年的这个时候。

西蒙：我也是。花儿很漂亮，但却在呼唤雨水。

天气怎么样？

【解答】 A 多云的，B 有雨的，C 晴天的，D 有风的，根据 "There isn't a cloud in the sky.I love this time of year." (天空中沒有云。我喜欢每年的这个时候。) 可知是个晴天。

故选：C。

【点评】 主要考查的是对句子意思的理解和对常识的掌握。

三、完形填空根据短文内容，从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

24. (15 分) Tao Tao, a 17 - year - old disabled boy from Xiaoshan, Hangzhou, has touched many people by selling self - made popcorn on the street.

It's a pity that Tao Tao was born (1) B. As he grew up, his mother Yao Chuanhua showed him to depend on (2) C. Over the years, Yao has trained him to live on his own. She taught Tao Tao how to make popcorn and helped (3) A a stand (摊位).

At first, Tao Tao was very shy and wasn't used to street (4) D. Yao was always there to (5) A him. She even paid some guys to buy popcorn from her son's stand. (6) B, Tao Tao became active and confident. Yao then walked away and let her son sell the popcorn.

Now Tao Tao runs the (7) C well. Yao is proud of her son's progress. She shared videos of her son's popcorn selling story online and they (8) A care and support. Some people traveled a long way to buy popcorn from Tao Tao. Many people wanted to donate, (9) B Yao refused. "My purpose is to encourage my son to (10) D with the outside world. I hope that one day he (11) C live on his own," Yao said. "Tao Tao is a (12) A child. He insists on making the popcorn alone. He tries his best to prove that he can make it," Yao (13) C.

Their story has (14) B caught the attention of the local government. When they knew that Tao Tao (15) D to go to school because of health conditions, they have arranged for local special education teachers to offer him door - to - door teaching.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| (1) | A.important | B.unhealthy | C.successful | D.ugly |
| (2) | A.his family | B.his friends | C.himself | D.the society |
| (3) | A.set up | B.give up | C.get up | D.take up |
| (4) | A.drawing | B.acting | C.walking | D.selling |
| (5) | A.encourage | B.prevent | C.respect | D.praise |

- (6) A. Usually B. Slowly C. Simply D. Clearly
- (7) A. factory B. store C. business D. school
- (8) A. received B. refused C. recorded D. reminded
- (9) A. and B. but C. so D. or
- (10) A. share B. agree C. quarrel D. connect
- (11) A. should B. must C. can D. may
- (12) A. strong B. generous C. careful D. polite
- (13) A. complained B. replied C. added D. asked
- (14) A. instead B. also C. still D. yet
- (15) A. started B. continued C. decided D. failed



【分析】 本文主要讲述了 17 岁的残疾少年陶陶在杭州萧山卖自制爆米花的故事。

【解答】 (1) 考查形容词。句意：很遗憾，陶陶生下来就不健康。A. important 重要的；B. unhealthy 不健康的；C. successful 成功的；D. ugly 丑陋的。根据第一段 Tao Tao, a 17 - year - old disabled boy from Xiaoshan, Hangzhou (陶陶，来自杭州萧山的 17 岁残疾男孩) 可知，陶陶生来不健康。故选 B。

(2) 考查反身代词。句意：在他的成长过程中，他的母亲姚传华告诉他要靠他自己。A. his family 他的家庭；B. his friends 他的朋友；C. himself 他自己；D. the society 社会。根据 Over the years, Yao has trained him to live on his own. (多年来，姚一直在训练他独立生活。) 可知，是指要靠他自己。故选 C。

(3) 考查动词短语。句意：她教陶陶怎么做爆米花，还帮忙摆摊。A. set up 创建；B. give up 放弃；C. get up 起床；D. take up 从事。set up a stand 摆摊，是固定用法。故选 A。

(4) 考查动名词。句意：起初，陶陶很害羞，不习惯街头卖东西。A. drawing 画；B. acting 行动；C. walking 散步；D. selling 卖。根据 Tao Tao was very shy (陶陶很害羞) 可知，他会不习惯在街头卖东西。故选 D。

(5) 考查动词。句意：姚总是在那里鼓励他。A. encourage 鼓励；B. prevent 阻止；C. respect 尊重；D. praise 赞扬。根据 She even paid some guys to buy popcorn from her son's stand. (她甚至花钱请一些人去她儿子的摊位上买爆米花。) 可知，是指鼓励他卖爆米花。故选 A。

(6) 考查副词。句意：慢慢地，陶陶变得积极、自信起来。A. Usually 通常；B. Slowly 慢慢地；C. Simply

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