

2024 年中考英语终极押题猜想 (浙江专用)

(高分的秘密武器: 终极密押+押题预测)

押题猜想一	完形填空	1
押题猜想二	应用文	10
押题猜想三	说明文	18
押题猜想四	记叙文	26
押题猜想五	任务型阅读	34
押题猜想六	语法填空	41
押题猜想七	选词填空 (多句篇)	46
押题猜想八	选词填空 (短文篇)	48
押题猜想九	词汇运用 (短文篇, 首字母+汉语提示)	50
押题猜想十	词汇运用 (单句篇, 首字母+汉语提示)	55
押题猜想十一	书面表达	57

押题猜想一 完形填空

终极密押

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

Sometimes, the first one to cross the finish line isn't the only winner. What has happened during a 5K race
1 ___ that.

With less than half a mile to go, Levi LaGrange fell down and ___ 2 ___ himself. Axel Aleman saw his knees were bleeding and knew he was in ___ 3 ___. Other runners were flying past, but Aleman stopped to offer help. And in an act of true spirit of sports, Aleman ___ 4 ___ to leave LaGrange behind. "At that moment, helping him

mattered more than the race,” Aleman said. Placing a hand at LaGrange’s back, Aleman 5 with LaGrange for the rest of the race.

Aleman’s mother was not 6 when she knew her son’s show of kindness. “He’s a really kind person and he’s always 7 to help others,” she said. However, LaGrange’s mother was 8 impressed by Aleman’s action. “It takes a lot for an 18-year-old teenager to 9 his position,” she said. “He spent his own time helping someone else 10 winning the fierce race. I 11 him for what he did. It really speaks of Axel’s 12.”

When you’re standing at a crossroads, you can take the path of self-interest, 13 you can go the extra mile for someone in need. For this teenager, the 14 was clear. We might not always realize when life hands us an opportunity for 15, but when it does, in the words of Axel Aleman, “We should do the right thing.”

1. A. explains B. changes C. limits D. develops
2. A. praised B. followed C. injured D. questioned
3. A. comfort B. pain C. sadness D. peace
4. A. refused B. promised C. forgot D. regretted
5. A. fought B. argued C. remained D. compared
6. A. delighted B. surprised C. proud D. relaxed
7. A. worried B. bored C. willing D. disappointed
8. A. secretly B. hardly C. shortly D. deeply
9. A. give up B. pass down C. run for D. suffer from
10. A. thanks to B. along with C. as for D. instead of
11. A. need B. admire C. blame D. challenge
12. A. character B. success C. responsibility D. confidence
13. A. but B. or C. so D. because
14. A. memory B. choice C. guidance D. plan
15. A. difference B. importance C. greatness D. independence

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

One evening, Brian told Mom that the boys at school had been laughing at him, because they knew he had to do the dishes every night at home. “I didn’t like it. Today 16 called me Cinderella,” he said seriously. Mom could tell that Brian was 17 about what had happened. After dinner, Brian went straight upstairs,

without stopping to 18 as usual. "I've got a lot of homework to do," he said. Mom was surprised but said nothing.

When Brian got home from school the next day, he said 19, "I've solved it, Mom" He had told the boys at school that he wouldn't do the dishes anymore, as he wasn't a 20. "I'm not Cinderella," he said.

The next morning, Brian came downstairs, ate his breakfast, 21 his lunchbox and set off to school as usual. But at noon he rushed into the 22 again. "Mom, there was nothing in my 23!" he said. "How strange," Mom said. Brian 24 made himself two sandwiches and rushed off to school.

That evening, before going to bed, Brian asked, "Mom, do you have a 25 pair of trousers for me? My laundry (洗衣) basket is full." Mom answered that she had been busy that day. The next evening 26 dinner, when Brian headed upstairs later to start his homework as usual, he came straight back down again. "Mom, my laundry basket is still full. Can you tell me 27 you will put a wash on?" he said. "Maybe tomorrow." Mom answered.

All week long, 28 Brian kept asking his mom for things, Mom kept giving him almost the same answers. Until, this afternoon after school, Brian got home and 29 his mom alone preparing dinner for the family, he suddenly got the 30 Mom had been trying to tell him: he might not want to be Cinderella, but neither did his mom. After dinner. Brian did the dishes again himself.

16. A. he B. you C. she D. they
17. A. upset B. excited C. nervous D. amazed
18. A. do the homework B. play the piano C. do the dishes D. take a shower
19. A. angrily B. proudly C. worriedly D. patiently
20. A. cook B. cowboy C. servant D. schoolboy
21. A. filled in B. picked up C. looked through D. paid for
22. A. bedroom B. yard C. bathroom D. kitchen
23. A. pencil-box B. schoolbag C. lunchbox D. handbag
24. A. hurriedly B. confidently C. beautifully D. normally
25. A. new B. clean C. nice D. comfortable
26. A. before B. after C. during D. without
27. A. when B. where C. why D. how
28. A. if B. unless C. because D. though
29. A. saw B. kept C. left D. stopped

30. A. fact B. spirit C. feeling D. message

押题解读

1. 试题以名词，动词，形容词和副词等信息词汇为考查重点，淡化对介词，连词，冠词等结构的考察，测试学生在具体情境中灵活运用所学知识的能力。

2. 实词中偏重于对动词和名词的考查，同时对形容词、副词以及其他词类的考查。试题以情境意义选择为主，纯语法性选择近年已趋近于零。

3. 降低对单词考查的要求，突出对文章整体内容理解能力的考查以及同义词与近义词的比较分辨。需要具备的学习素质和能力：词汇，语法，长难句分析。

押题预测

One morning, I was waiting at the bus stop, worried about being late for school. There were many people waiting 31 line at the bus stop, but most of them just stared (盯着) at their mobile phones 32. No one talked or laughed.

When the bus 33 came, we all hurried on board. I got a place next to the window, so I had a good view (视野) of the sidewalk. A boy on a bike 34 me. He was riding beside the bus while waving his arm. I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the 35, but he refused to stop the bus. We realized that we wouldn't stop until we reached the 36 stop. The bus drove fast, and the boy tried his best to 37 it. He was tired, but he still kept riding. He was carrying 38 over his shoulder and shouting.

Finally, when we came to the next stop, to our 39, the boy ran up to the door of the bus and said something to the driver. Then the driver 40 and asked, "Did anyone lose a suitcase at the bus stop?" A woman on the bus shouted, "Oh, dear! It's 41!" She pushed her way to the driver and took the suitcase 42. Everyone on the bus began talking about what the boy did, and the crowds of 43 suddenly became friendly to one another.

Sometimes even something 44 can make a big difference! What an 45 experience!

31. A. on B. for C. in D. with
32. A. in anger B. in danger C. in surprise D. in silence
33. A. finally B. suddenly C. quickly D. early
34. A. changed B. cheated C. cheered D. interested

-
35. A. policeman B. passenger C. driver D. boy
36. A. second B. first C. last D. next
37. A. come up with B. catch up with C. fill up with D. end up with
38. A. something B. everything C. anything D. nothing
39. A. joy B. surprise C. excitement D. satisfaction
40. A. stood up B. looked up C. climbed up D. set up
41. A. his B. hers C. yours D. mine
42. A. angrily B. thankfully C. calmly D. noisily
43. A. strangers B. friends C. students D. tourists
44. A. big B. easy C. small D. hard
45. A. unbelievable B. unforgettable C. unlucky D. unfair

阅读下面短文，然后从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Many young college graduates would like to have a stable (稳定的) job after graduation, but Samdrub Norbu thinks differently. The 23-year-old founder of Yangchak Art has been running a Tibetan (西藏的) 46 business for more than half a year since his graduation last year.

Samdrub Norbu, born to a common family in Tibet, is 47 about Tibetan music. He learned more about the Tibetan guitar in the college and since then, the guitar has become one of his best friends in life, and it almost 48 leaves his side.

While still studying in college three years ago, he opened a shop in his home county 49 Tibetan musical instruments. However, with few knew or played them, the business 50 and he lost almost 500,000 *yuan* (\$69,000), which resulted in a terrible effect on him and his family. “I 51 a time of great difficulties.” he said, “Even my girlfriend left me. In those 52 days of my life, I asked my self again and again 53 I should go on.”

And the answer was “54”. He realized how clear and 55 the dream of making a living while protecting the Tibetan guitar still stayed in his heart. And he should never give it up. That was why he started the 56 business after his graduation.

With the support from the local government, 57, his business is running well this time. He also has a workshop to make Tibetan guitars himself and plans to set up a Tibetan art school. “Tibetan music is something that can bring 58 away from us. I don’t know what will happen in the future but I’m so 59 now to have the chance to introduce it to the world. I really hope more people will come and enjoy the special Tibetan 60

_____ themselves.” Samdrub Norbu smiled.

46. A. guitar B. piano C. drum D. violin
47. A. confident B. worried C. crazy D. surprised
48. A. sometimes B. often C. always D. never
49. A. buying B. making C. selling D. repairing
50. A. failed B. started C. changed D. opened
51. A. took up B. went through C. worked out D. looked for
52. A. shortest B. busiest C. brightest D. darkest
53. A. when B. if C. why D. how
54. A. NO B. YES C. MAYBE D. RIGHT
55. A. famous B. tidy C. strong D. perfect
56. A. same B. small C. big D. usual
57. A. exactly B. strangely C. unluckily D. thankfully
58. A. business B. kindness C. happiness D. sadness
59. A. tired B. creative C. proud D. careful
60. A. dance B. culture C. lessons D. food

In our daily lives, we often follow the same routines: getting up, going to school or work, and going to bed. What if something _____61_____ happens? That’s what I experienced one evening in April, 2023 on my way home _____62_____ work.

As I was heading home _____63_____, I saw a big scruffy dog with orange and white fur. It looked _____64_____ and lost, simply sitting in the middle of the road by a pedestrian crossing (人行横道). It seemed unsure of what to do as it lay down and _____65_____ the passing traffic. _____66_____ seemed to mind the dog, only passing him by at a distance.

At first, I also crossed over to the other side and _____67_____ that somebody else would care for the dog. But _____68_____ that the dog might suddenly get up and walk into traffic, I decided I must do something to help the dog. When the light changed, I saw my _____69_____. I went back to it and used my bike to guide the dog to a street corner, blocking (堵住) the way to keep it safe from passing _____70_____. Slowly but surely, I was able to _____71_____ the dog to keep walking. _____72_____, we both made it to the sidewalk. I called Animal Helpline to let them know _____73_____. However, _____74_____ the time I turned to it again, the dog had already left.

Sometimes we don't know what we will find or see in our daily lives. Still, what matters is how we react to them. Despite (不管) how shy I normally am in these situations, I am glad I found the 75 to help a dog in need, even if just for a moment.

61. A. unexpected B. unfair C. unhappy D. unimportant
62. A. to B. from C. at D. out
63. A. by bus B. on foot C. by bike D. by car
64. A. sad B. bored C. angry D. excited
65. A. worried about B. cared about C. looked for D. stared at
66. A. Somebody B. Nobody C. Everybody D. Anybody
67. A. wondered B. hoped C. found D. decided
68. A. wishing B. understanding C. realizing D. remembering
69. A. chance B. idea C. turn D. job
70. A. dogs B. bikes C. people D. traffic
71. A. kick B. encourage C. invite D. advise
72. A. So B. However C. Finally D. Besides
73. A. where the dog was B. how I liked the dog
C. whose dog it was D. where the dog went
74. A. at B. after C. before D. by
75. A. ability B. way C. courage D. time

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Dilemmas (困境) are very common in our daily lives. What's less common is the ability to solve 76.

At the beginning of a writing test, I got the paper and carefully 77 it with a little fear in my heart. Suddenly, I came across a key word, which I'd 78 seen before. My hands shook 79 a moment and my ears were ringing. A part of me really wanted to run away from the classroom, but I knew I had no 80 but to complete the task. What a dilemma!

I couldn't give up because the writing test 81 a lot to me, and I had to take it seriously. I tried to calm myself down by taking a deep breath and 82 the meaning of the word from the text.

Finally, I had an idea of 83 this word meant. How excited I was! I 84 began to write. When the bell rang at the end of the test, I stood up calmly and went out of the classroom with 85. Half a month later, I got my results on the Internet. I stood out from the other competitors and got the 86 prize.

_____ 87 _____ is impossible. Every dilemma will be solved _____ 88 _____ we act with positivity (积极性) and courage. The process of solving these dilemmas is like _____ 89 _____ a mountain. It might be difficult at first, but overcoming difficulties will take you to new heights. The _____ 90 _____ is really wonderful from the top. The feeling of joy makes us feel that every effort made before is worthwhile.

76. A. it B. them C. her D. him
77. A. looked through B. looked after
C. looked up D. looked for
78. A. always B. never C. often D. almost
79. A. with B. in C. for D. about
80. A. chance B. idea C. advice D. choice
81. A. learned B. meant C. helped D. did
82. A. write B. discuss C. guess D. give
83. A. how B. when C. what D. which
84. A. sadly B. slowly C. carelessly D. immediately
85. A. pride B. fear C. anger D. care
86. A. first B. second C. third D. last
87. A. Nothing B. Something C. Everything D. Anything
88. A. so B. though C. if D. because
89. A. drawing B. watching C. finding D. climbing
90. A. view B. activity C. picture D. test

阅读下面短文，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。



Sitting in the back seat of a car, 2-year-old Hagen repeatedly asked his mother Ashley the same question, “Where is Buzz?”

Ashley realized that she had left her son’s favorite _____ 91 _____ Buzz Light year on the plane and it would

make him rather upset. She 92 to him that Buzz was on a special mission (任务) and would return to him soon. 93 she was planning to buy him another toy at a nearby store.

Beth, a staff member working at Southwest Airlines, saw Buzz on the plane. She 94 the name “Hagen” on it. “I was thinking about how sad this little boy was for 95 his toy,” Beth said.

Beth’s partner Jason helped her find the little 96. Once they looked up Hagen’s boarding record and learned his mother’s information, they sent her an e-mail asking for her 97.

While waiting for a reply to the email, Jason got a 98 idea. He took photos of Buzz “working” inside and outside the plane and wrote a(n) 99 to Hagen. “To Commander (指挥官) Hagen,” it read, “I am very excited to return to you 100 I complete my mission. While I was away, I took some photos and learned a lot. I’m very happy to share them with 101 ...”

As soon as hearing back from Ashley, Jason 102 the photos he took. He put Buzz, the photos and the letter into a box and sent it to Ashley. He 103 drew a Buzz and some stars on the box.





When Ashely opened the box, she was completely 104. “You could see all the love he put into it,” she said. Hagen smiled from ear to ear. His excitement was 105 on camera, and sent to Jason. “Seeing the boy’s smile made it all worth it,” Jason said.

91. A. box B. toy C. hat D. bag
92. A. shouted B. explained C. suggested D. reported
93. A. In fact B. After all C. At least D. By accident
94. A. missed B. covered C. noticed D. reviewed
95. A. losing B. selling C. throwing D. packing
96. A. user B. owner C. player D. buyer
97. A. age B. job C. hobby D. address
98. A. clear B. strange C. general D. creative
99. A. list B. email C. letter D. postcard
100. A. if B. so C. till D. after
101. A. him B. her C. you D. us
102. A. laid out B. printed out C. handed out D. checked out
103. A. even B. still C. often D. only
104. A. stressed B. relaxed C. touched D. satisfied
105. A. made B. caused C. shared D. caught

押题猜想二 应用文

终极密押

Harbin is one of the most popular cities for winter tours. Here are some of Harbin's popular places of interest.

 <p>1. Harbin Ice & Snow</p> <p>World</p> <p>Every winter from early December to late February is the time for one of the world's biggest snow and ice festivals—Harbin International Ice & Snow Festival, which is held here.</p> <p>Tickets: about 150 <i>yuan</i> every person</p> <p>Opening Hours: 11:00—22:00</p> <p>Recommended hours: 3—6 hours</p>	<p>2. Zhongyang Pedestrian Street</p> <p>Here are many old European style buildings as well as Russian style western restaurants, ice creams shops and gift stores. If you don't know what to buy, this is certainly the best place!</p> <p>Tickets: free</p> <p>Opening Hours: 24 hours</p> <p>Recommended hours: 2—3 hours</p> 
<p>3. Heilongjiang Provincial Museum</p> <p>Built in 1906, it has altogether 4 halls. It must be a perfect place for history lovers to have a short visit in their free time in Harbin.</p>  <p>Tickets: free</p> <p>Opening Hours: 9:00—16:30</p> <p>Recommended hours: 2 hours around</p>	<p>4. St. Sophia Church</p> <p>It is Harbin's most famous landmark! If you are interested about what Harbin used to be like,</p>  <p>you can step inside and explore for more history here!</p> <p>Tickets: CNY15 per adult & free for children</p> <p>Opening Hours: 8:30—19:00</p> <p>Recommended hours: 1 hour around</p>

106. What can people do at Zhongyang Pedestrian Street?

- A. Enjoy the ice festival. B. Try ice creams. C. Learn Harbin's history. D. Build western stores.




107. Which of the following is open for the shortest time?

- A. St. Sophia Church. B. Zhongyang Pedestrian Street.
C. Harbin Ice & Snow World. D. Heilongjiang Provincial Museum.

108. How much should Peter pay in total if he takes his wife and his 3-year-old son to all the four places?

- A. ¥480 B. ¥450 C. ¥495 D. ¥445

Mr. Lin has been in Britain for two days on vacation. Here is his room card with some information about his hotel.

<p>Welcome to Garden Hotel <i>Room Number: 704</i> *Please give the room card back to the hotel when you check out.</p> <p>  </p> <p>Address: 154 Garden Road, London, UK Tel: +44-20-78362400</p>	<p>Price: \$560 (2 nights) Room: 1 single bed Tips: *Famous Places: City Library, Garden Cinema, Happy Shopping Mall *Transportation:</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Bus</td><td>Garden Hotel Stop</td><td>No.14, No.31</td></tr><tr><td>Underground</td><td>Garden Hotel Station</td><td>City Line</td></tr></table>	Bus	Garden Hotel Stop	No.14, No.31	Underground	Garden Hotel Station	City Line
Bus	Garden Hotel Stop	No.14, No.31					
Underground	Garden Hotel Station	City Line					

109. How can Mr. Lin get to Garden Hotel?


- A. By taking Bus No.13. B. By taking the subway.
C. By taking Country Line. D. By taking the train.

110. If Mr. Lin needs to stay one more night, he might pay _____ in total.

- A. \$280 B. \$560 C. \$840 D. \$1120

111. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Smoking is allowed in Garden Hotel. B. Mr. Lin can take the room card home.
C. Garden Hotel is in the capital of the UK. D. Parking is not allowed in Garden Hotel.

 **押题解读**

细节题解题:

确定细节和事实。凡属针对特定细节的考题，其正确答案大都可以在阅读材料中找到对应的文字部分作为验证。因此，要做好阅读理解中的确定细节和事实的题目，一要在文章中找出相应的信息点，二要排除干扰项。尤其多注意数字题，绝对说法题，思维定时题以及常识题。

释义题解题：

根据上下文猜测词义，定义，构词法猜测词义。

(1)通过因果关系猜测词义

(2)通过同义词和同义关系猜测词义

(3)通过反义词和反义关系猜测词义

(4)通过构词法猜测词义

在阅读文章时,我们总会遇上一些生词,有时很难根据上下文来推断其词义,而它们对文章的理解又有着举足轻重的作用。此时,如掌握了一些常用的词根、前缀、后缀等构词法知识,这些问题便不难解决了。

(5)通过定义或释义关系猜测词义：定义或解释形式多样,常由 is,that is(to say),in other words,call,mean,be considered to be,refer to,be called,be known as,define,represent 等词汇或破折号来表示。作者为了更好地表达思想,在文章中对一些重要的概念、难懂的术语或词汇等进行解释。这些解释提供的信息具有明确的针对性,利用它们猜词义比较容易。如果生词是句子或段落所解释的定义,理解句子或段落本身就是推断词义。

(6)通过举例来猜测词义：恰当的举例能够提供猜测生词的重要线索。

(7)通过描述猜测词义：描述即作者为帮助读者更深刻更感性地了解某人或某物而对该人或该物作出的描写。

(8)根据上下文猜测词义

①有些单词并不能直接猜测出其词义,但可以根据上下文的提示猜测出其词义。

②在句子或段落中,若事物、现象之间构成因果关系,我们可以根据这种逻辑关系推知生词词义。

(9)根据生活常识猜测词义：有时,我们利用自己的生活常识,便可知道生词的含义。

(10)利用单词的发音进行推测：sofa(沙发),coffee(咖啡),typhoon(台风),aspirin(阿司匹林),nylon(尼龙)等。

推理判断题解题：

进行合理推断，答案中文中原本的句子一般不作为答案。

(1)特别留心特定细节：就是问题所涉及的范围和对象的细节事实。它一般包括事实根据、名字(人物或地点)、数字(日期或统计数字)、关键词语的其他表达方法(同义词、近义词、反义词)等。

(2)注意作者的语气和态度：作者的语气和态度通常体现在短文所使用的措辞和句式上。要特别注意感情色彩比较浓重的形容词和副词,特别留心短文句子的长度和结构。从措辞上我们可以推断出作者对所讨论话题的态度(肯定或否定,赞成或反对,褒扬或讽刺,喜爱或厌恶等);从句式的长短和结构可以判断出作者讨论问题的语气(郑重其事还是轻松活泼,实事求是还是夸大其词等)。

主旨题解题：






获取段落的主旨和大意。最有效的办法是找出主题句。在一个段落中，大部分主题句的位置有两种：一是主题句在段首。这种情况相当普遍。一般新闻报道、说明文，议论文大都采用先总述，后分述的叙事方法。二是主题句在段末。

 押题预测

www.cubaweather.org

CUBA WEATHER
HOME | WEATHER | CUBAN CLIMATE | WEATHER AVERAGES

TODAY | TOMORROW | 5 DAY | MONTHLY

TODAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
				
+ 29 °C	+ 28 °C	+ 26 °C	+ 29 °C	+ 31 °C

WEATHER AVERAGES

SEASON (MONTHS)	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE	AVERAGE RAINFALL	AVERAGE WIND SPEED
Dry (Nov-Apr)	+23°C	62 mm	8 kph
Rainy (May-Oct)	+27°C	146 mm	15 kph

1. Cuba is in North America. The climate (气候) in Cuba is good. It has two seasons: the dry season and the rainy season. The dry season and the rainy season each last for six months.
2. The dry season is from November to April. The average temperatures in this season are between 22°C and 25°C. The average rainfall is 62 mm. It is windy and sunny in the dry season.
3. The rainy season is from May to October. In the rainy season, the average temperatures are between 26°C and 28°C. The average rainfall in the rainy season is 146 mm. It is often cloudy.
4. The best time to visit Cuba is April or May.

112. Where can we most probably find the text?

A. In a magazine. B. On a website. C. In a letter. D. On a poster.

You can see:

We explore the story of London and its transport system over the last 200 years. We care for over 450,000 objects in our galleries (画廊), exhibitions and other activities.

Opening hours:

10:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m. on Mondays—Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays

Fridays 10:00 a.m.—8:00 p.m.

Address:

Covent Garden Piazza, near the River Thames

Phone number:

0625 9587 31

Bring a camera so that you can take photos in the museum!

115. Tony, a 10-year-old boy, wants to visit the shoe museum with his parents. How much do they have to pay?

- A. \$5. B. \$14. C. \$19. D. \$33.

116. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- A. The shoe museum is near the River Thames.
B. Cameras aren't allowed in these two museums.
C. The transport museum is open 10 hours on Fridays.
D. There are about 200 objects in the transport museum.

117. What kind of text are these?

- A. Emails. B. Letters. C. Ads. D. Postcards.

Hot Movies on During the Spring Festival of 2024



Chinese comedy, **YOLO**, stays top one on China's box office (票房) list. The movie made by Jia Ling tells the story of a woman in her thirties.

The woman still lives with her parents until she meets a boxing (拳击) coach who may change her life. The film got a daily tickets of 431.57 million *yuan*.

The name *YOLO* means You Only Live Once, encouraging people to be brave to meet better themselves.



Sports Festival *Play out the style and play out the level!*

On 11th and 12th November 2023

DURING THE FESTIVAL

On November 11th 8:00

-9:30 skipping rope

9:30-11:00 long jump

13:00-14:30 basketball

14:30-16:30 table tennis

On November 12th

8:00-9:30 high jump

9:30-11:00 shot put

13:00-14:30 running

14:30-16:30 football

Photographers wanted:

We are looking for some photographers to take photos for the Sports Festival.

Cheer Squad (啦啦队) wanted:

We need six girls to make a cheer squad. We will have some professional dancers to help the cheer leaders to perfect the dance moves and smiles.

Tips:

1. Before the sports meeting, prepare for the sports activities carefully.
2. During the sports meeting, follow the discipline (纪律) of the competition and make sure your safety.
3. During the sports meeting, do not walk or play on the sports field.

➡ We expect replies from you at the earliest so that we can plan the best reunion ever held.



Address: Champion school



01709452331

121. When can you take part in the high jump competition?

- A. At 8:00 - 9:30 on November 11th. B. At 8:00 - 9:30 on November 12th.
C. At 14:30 -16:30 on November 11th. D. At 13:00 -14:30 on November 12th.

122. According to the text, which statement is TRUE?

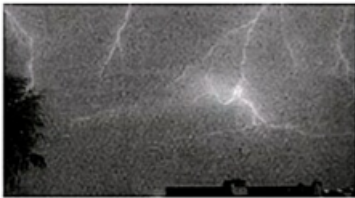
- A. The school need some photographers to cheer others.

- B. The sports meeting is held on November 11th and 13th.
- C. The cheer leaders can get help from professional dancers.
- D. You can walk and play on the sports field whenever you like.

123. What is the text?

- A. A poster.
- B. A notice.
- C. An advertisement.
- D. A diary.

押题猜想三 说明文



Scientists in Switzerland have used lasers (激光器) to change the path of lightning (闪电). The experiment was carried out on Santis mountain in Switzerland, near a TV tower that's hit by lightning about 100 times a year.

Lightning can cause serious problems on the ground. It can cause fires, destroy buildings, and kill people. The damage from lightning costs billions of dollars every year. Scientists have been trying to find a way to protect buildings from lightning for a long time.

Now, the best way is by putting metal rods (杆) on the buildings. They are connected to the ground and can safely guide the electricity into the ground. _____ If a building is very large, it needs a lot of lightning rods. Some buildings—such as airports—are so large that it's difficult to protect the whole building using lightning rods.

Another idea is to use lasers to guide lightning. It isn't new. Scientists have been working on the idea for over 20 years. They have successfully guided lightning with lasers inside a laboratory. But scientists haven't been able to make it outside until recently. Scientist Matteo Clerici wasn't part of the experiment, but he also studies guiding electricity. He said, "The fact that they managed to do it in an outdoor environment is really a very big step."

Although they have made great progress, the laser still didn't guide the lightning as far as the scientists would like. To protect buildings from most lightning, lasers will have to guide the lightning for a much longer distance (距离). The laser is also very dear. The scientists say it costs about \$2 billion. It will probably take 10 or more years before a laser is truly able to protect large buildings.

124. Why do scientists try to change the path of lightning?

- A. To collect electricity. B. To avoid great losses.
C. To test special lasers. D. To save building costs.

125. Which of the following can be put in the “★” in Paragraph 3?

- A. But they often fail to guide lightning. B. But they can cause damage to the ground.
C. But these rods can only protect a small area. D. But these rods only work on large buildings.

126. What does Matteo Clerici think of the experiment?

- A. It's worrying. B. It's exciting. C. It's creative. D. It's unexpected.

127. In which part of a newspaper may this text appear?

- A. Weather. B. Travel. C. Environment. D. Technology.

Traveling makes us feel sick because modern transport tricks the brain into thinking we have been poisoned (中毒), a scientist has said.

Being in a car, train, boat or plane makes conflicting (矛盾的) signals in the brain which causes an action similar to something that happens when someone is poisoned.

Dr Dean Burnett, from Cardiff University, said the feeling of sickness is caused because the brain thinks the body needs to remove a toxin (毒素) through vomiting (呕吐). But in fact, the “poisoning” effect is caused by the mixed messages—for the muscles, they tell the brain the body is motionless, but for the ears, they got the feeling that the body has some movement.

Dr Dean Burnett explained that reading in a car made the feeling of travel sickness worse, because the eyes were focused on a small, motionless space and gave the brain no information to explain that the body was moving.

The feeling of sickness could be weakened by looking out of a car window because this showed the brain that movement was taking place. “You can see the passage and movement itself, and that balances the system,” he said. “The brain’s going: ‘Oh, look, things are moving—I must be moving’—and then it calms down the sickness.”

Dr Burnett said there was no clear reason why some people experienced carsickness more than others. But he said there were several other aspects of modern life with which the brain had not yet recognized or understood.

128. Why does a person feel sick when traveling in a modern transport according to the writer?

- A. Because his body was too weak. B. Because he ate something bad.
C. Because buses make him feel very excited. D. Because the mixed messages were sent to his brain.

129. What does the underlined word “motionless” mean?

- A. Pretty active. B. Very large. C. Not moving. D. More clever.

130. Which of the following can help people overcome carsickness?

- ① Looking out of the window. ② Reading a story on the bus.
③ Looking at the movement itself. ④ Looking at something quiet.

A. ①③ B. ②④ C. ①② D. ③④

131. What's the best title of this passage?

- A. What a Terrible Travel! B. Why Do We Get Carsick?
C. How to Keep Balance? D. The Danger of Modern Transport.



押题解读

细节题解题:

确定细节和事实。凡属针对特定细节的考题,其正确答案大都可以在阅读材料中找到对应的文字部分作为验证。因此,要做好阅读理解中的确定细节和事实的题目,一要在文章中找出相应的信息点,二要排除干扰项。尤其多注意数字题,绝对说法题,思维定时题以及常识题。

释义题解题:

根据上下文猜测词义,定义,构词法猜测词义。

(1)通过因果关系猜测词义

(2)通过同义词和同义关系猜测词义

(3)通过反义词和反义关系猜测词义

(4)通过构词法猜测词义

在阅读文章时,我们总会遇上一些生词,有时很难根据上下文来推断其词义,而它们对文章的理解又有着举足轻重的作用。此时,如掌握了一些常用的词根、前缀、后缀等构词法知识,这些问题便不难解决了。

(5)通过定义或释义关系猜测词义:定义或解释形式多样,常由 is,that is(to say),in other words,call,mean,be considered to be,refer to,be called,be known as,define,represent 等词汇或破折号来表示。作者为了更好地表达思想,在文章中对一些重要的概念、难懂的术语或词汇等进行解释。这些解释提供的信息具有明确的针对性,利用它们猜词义比较容易。如果生词是句子或段落所解释的定义,理解句子或段落本身就是推断词义。

(6)通过举例来猜测词义:恰当的举例能够提供猜测生词的重要线索。

(7)通过描述猜测词义:描述即作者为帮助读者更深刻更感性地了解某人或某物而对该人或该物作出的描写。

(8)根据上下文猜测词义

①有些单词并不能直接猜测出其词义,但可以根据上下文的提示猜测出其词义。

②在句子或段落中,若事物、现象之间构成因果关系,我们可以根据这种逻辑关系推知生词词义。

(9)根据生活常识猜测词义：有时,我们利用自己的生活常识,便可知道生词的含义。

(10)利用单词的发音进行推测：sofa(沙发),coffee(咖啡),typhoon(台风),aspirin(阿司匹林),nylon(尼龙)等。

推理判断题解题：

进行合理推断，答案中文中原本的句子一般不作为答案。

(1)特别留心特定细节：就是问题所涉及的范围和对象的细节事实。它一般包括事实根据、名字(人物或地点)、数字(日期或统计数字)、关键词语的其他表达方法(同义词、近义词、反义词)等。

(2)注意作者的语气和态度：作者的语气和态度通常体现在短文所使用的措辞和句式上。要特别注意感情色彩比较浓重的形容词和副词,特别留心短文句子的长度和结构。从措辞上我们可以推断出作者对所讨论话题的态度(肯定或否定,赞成或反对,褒扬或讽刺,喜爱或厌恶等);从句式的长短和结构可以判断出作者讨论问题的语气(郑重其事还是轻松活泼,实事求是还是夸大其词等)。

主旨题解题：

获取段落的主旨和大意。最有效的办法是找出主题句。在一个段落中，大部分主题句的位置有两种：一是主题句在段首。这种情况相当普遍。一般新闻报道、说明文，议论文大都采用先总述，后分述的叙事方法。二是主题句在段末。

押题预测



① Copenhagen, the capital and largest city of Denmark, is in the eastern part of the country on the eastern coast of Zealand. The city was founded in 1160, when it was created to act as a trade center and a fortress (堡垒) to protect the Danish trade and shipping.

② In the 1980s, the environment in Copenhagen was heavily polluted and there were only a few kinds of fish and birds. But now the waterways are clean enough for people to swim in, go sailing and go fishing. Fish, birds and plants have returned. The city has been named as the World's Greenest City.

③ ▲ Here is the reason—bicycles, the most common form of transport. In 2016, there were 675,000 bicycles and just 120,000 cars on the streets. Around 62% of the people in the city go to work or school by bike and almost one third of all journeys across the city are done with this form of transport. The wide use of bicycles has good effect on air quality.

④ Using renewable (可再生的) energy helps too. The city has developed wind and solar energy and used

waste to make clean energy. The goal is to save 25% in energy in all public buildings. Besides, more green public spaces are created. Around one quarter of the city area is made up of green spaces like parks, lakes, coast or natural areas. Since 2010, all newly-built buildings should have green roofs. These roofs not only help take in particle (微粒) pollution, but also collect 80% of the rainwater.

⑤Copenhagen is doing its best to become the first city to go carbon-neutral (碳中和的) by 2025. It really sets an example to cities around the world.

132. Where is Copenhagen?

- A. In the east of Denmark.
- B. On the coast near Zealand.
- C. In the eastern part of the capital.
- D. On the eastern coast of Europe.

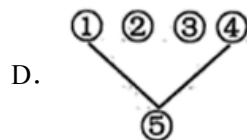
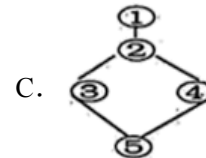
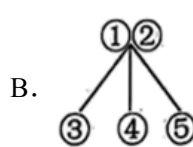
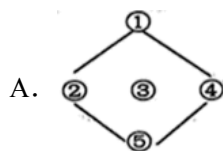
133. Why are “fish” and “birds” mentioned twice in Paragraph 2?

- A. To explain why they disappeared.
- B. To show how green Copenhagen is now.
- C. To tell us to enjoy them when in Copenhagen.
- D. To let us know there are many kinds of them now.

134. Which of the following can be put in “ ▲ ” in Paragraph 3?

- A. Who likes to ride bicycle most?
- B. What makes Copenhagen become a polluted city?
- C. Why does Copenhagen have so many visitors then?
- D. How has a heavily polluted city become a green city?

135. Which of the following best shows the structure of this passage? (①=Paragraph 1)



Our names are an important part of our identity (身份). Parents rack their brains when naming their children, hoping to give them a name that is meaningful and reflects their child’s personality. Recently, *Great British Mag* listed some of the strangest last names in the UK. Let’s look at three of them.

Gotobed

“Go to bed!” Children hear it frequently, bus it may surprise you that this phrase sounds much like a surname (姓氏) still in use. According to the online magazine, the first person to have this surname was John

Gotobed in 1269.

During that time, owning a bed was rare and considered as a luxury (奢侈品). People proudly “announced” the fact they could afford to have a bed by using it in their surname.

Onions

When we think of onions, of course the idea of the vegetable comes to mind, _____. This last name was first popular in France and Ireland, dating back to 1279. It was commonly used by those who either sold or grew the vegetable.

Smellie

This surname is pronounced the same as the word “smelly”. But it has a totally different meaning. In Scotland, this name is often associated (有联系的) with people who are cheerful. Nearly 400 people in the UK presently have this surname.

136. How many family names are mentioned in the passage?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

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

- A. Our names aren't an important part of our identity.
B. The surname “Gotobed” is still in use.
C. “Smellie” means “smelly”.
D. The surname “Smellie” is missing now.

138. Which of the following can be put in the “_____” in Paragraph 4?

- A. but it is also a surname
B. and some of us dislike onions
C. and no one uses onions as their surnames
D. thus, it is very good to use onions as a surname

139. According to the passage, we can infer that _____.

- A. Gotobed's parents want their children to go to bed early
B. Smellie's parents want their children to be happy and cheerful
C. Onions' parents want their children to like the vegetable onions
D. Gotobed's parents hope that their children can afford to have a bed one day

①With the increase in space travel, you'll most likely want to be a space tourist at some point. If you're considering travelling to space, then you'll need to read our “out-of-this-world” advice first. Here's what you need

to know.

② It's a good idea to hit the gym first. If you want to experience zero gravity (重力), you need to be physically fit. You don't have to be as fit as an Olympic athlete (运动员), just healthy. The trip will influence your body. For this reason, it's a good idea to be checked by a doctor first.

③ ▲ Most space tourist flights will only give you a few minutes in zero gravity, so plan what you're going to do because you don't want to waste valuable time. Take some time to look out of the window and enjoy the view, even if you feel like turning in circles or acting like you're flying.

④ When you're in zero gravity, there's no force pulling you down like on Earth, and you might feel a bit sick, so be prepared for that. Also, when you leave the Earth's atmosphere (大气层), there will be strong forces pushing and pulling you. If you have travel sickness, take some medicine with you!

⑤ Remember space travel is exciting but requires a lot of preparation. Whether it's staying fit or getting ready for zero gravity, every step is important. So, before you start your space journey, make sure you are fully prepared for the adventure ahead.

140. Which of the following can be put into ▲ in Paragraph 3?

- A. You need to plan your time there too.
- B. Don't forget to take a camera with you.
- C. Why not learn more about the space travel?
- D. Try to discuss your travel plans with a friend.

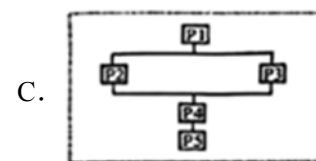
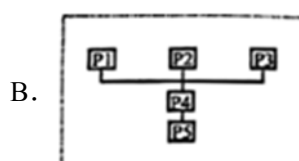
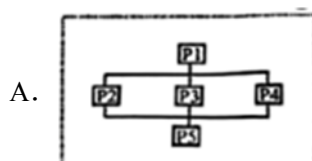
141. What does the underlined word "that" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Feeling sick in zero gravity.
- B. Pulling you down to the Earth.
- C. Turning in circles in the sky.
- D. Taking some medicine in space.

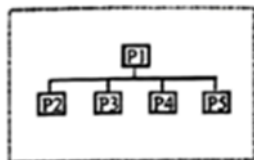
142. On which of the following websites can we most possibly read the text?

- A. www.futureastronauts.com/training
- B. www.spaceresearch.com/news
- C. www.spacetrips.com/tourist-guide
- D. www.spacewatch.com/stars

143. Which of the following best shows the structure of the text? (P= Paragraph)



D.



①Have you ever talked with a friend about a problem only to realize he just doesn't quite get it? The answer is miscommunication. In some form or another, we've all experienced it. Sometimes they can be funny, but most of the time people will feel upset. With the help of some tips below, you may avoid miscommunication a bit.

②Think before you speak.

Thinking about your words allows you to organize your thoughts and prepare to say something meaningful. Especially if you're about to have an important talk, make sure your words are well organized and you can say what you mean. If you have trouble saying what you want to say, write down some key points to make sure you cover all you want to say.

③_____

Having a person's attention means making sure he or she is listening and understanding what you say. For example, if the other person is in the middle of doing something else, let him or her know that you'll talk later when he or she is more available. But remember to avoid calling out or shouting at people to get attention. Some simple ways will work: "Does that make sense?" or, "Do you have any questions?" Proper skills can help people feel comfortable and turn their attention to you.

④Be a good listener.

Give your full attention when someone is speaking. Remember that communication is more than just words. Don't just hear the words the person is saying, listen for information and see how they are communicating with the expressions on the face or body language. Do your best not to stop them when they are speaking. Let them complete their thoughts before adding to them. If there is anything that you do not quite understand, then make sure to ask a question when it's your turn.

⑤There are many causes that lead to miscommunications. But open-minded communication can be the key to working out these problems. We hope you will be able to communicate successfully and reach a better understanding with others.

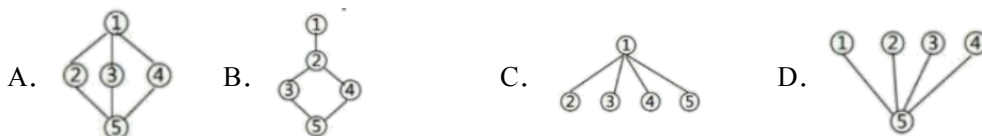
144. According to the passage, what's the best sentence for the blank _____?

- A. Get their attention.
- B. Understand their words.
- C. Ask them questions.
- D. Avoid shouting at them.

145. Which of the following is **TRUE** about miscommunication?

- A. Miscommunication can be totally avoided in our daily life.
- B. Organized words will lower the risk of miscommunication.
- C. A good listener will not get into any miscommunication.
- D. Asking more questions will lead to miscommunication.

146. What is the structure of the above passage?



147. What does the writer think about miscommunication according to the passage?

- A. Funny.
- B. Strange.
- C. Dangerous.
- D. Normal.

押题猜想四 记叙文

终极密押

Lucas, a 25-year-old man who doesn't live with his parents but who must visit them once or twice a year, gave his parents a real shock at the beginning of their latest reunion.

According to MSN Canada on Jan. 8, when he arrived at their home for the holidays, Lucas, was 130 pounds lighter than he was when he paid his last visit to his parents. A year went by, starting when Lucas weighed 300 pounds and ending when he weighed 170 pounds. No doubt he was hardly recognized when he turned up.

The shocking discovery, which happened over the holidays, was recorded and now the radio has “gone viral.”

To tell his tale, Lucas and his parents told on Wednesday that he managed to stay away from his dad and stepmother for the whole year in order to carry out this impressive surprise.

To lose weight, Lucas took in only 1350 calories a day. He kept a food diary to help keep track of what he was putting in his mouth. He did this for a year. In addition, he took exercise, but he didn't stick to it for long. Meanwhile, another course Lucas took to keep on going with his weight loss plan was to chat with the Reddit “Loselt” Community who gave him the support he needed at the time.

And so, after a lifelong struggle with weight, Lucas lost 130 pounds without telling his dad or his stepmother he was aiming to do this. Then a huge congratulation was sent to Lucas.

148. How did Lucas's parents feel when seeing him at the beginning of their latest reunion?

- A. Happy. B. Shocked. C. Upset. D. Disappointed.

149. What does the underlined part "gone viral" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Spread. B. Changed. C. Disappeared. D. Happened.

150. What can we infer from the third and fourth paragraphs?

- A. Lucas disliked living with his father and stepmother.
B. Lucas carried out his plan in the holidays.
C. Lucas and his parents have got interviewed.
D. His stepmother didn't get on well with Lucas.

151. What do you think of Lucas from the passage?

- A. He is humorous but serious about health. B. He is hard-working and full of energy.
C. He is strong-willed and careful in his plan. D. He is very clever with wonderful ideas.

That day, I felt lonely and I came to a park. The park bench (长凳) was free as I sat down. Just then a little boy out of breath ran towards me, all tired from play. He stood right before me with his head down and said with great excitement. "Look what I found!"

In his hand was a flower, and what a pitiful sight, with its petals (花瓣) all dropped off. Wanting him to take his dead flower away and go off to play, I nodded.

But he sat beside me and placed the flower to his nose and said with surprise, "It sure smells pretty and it's beautiful, too. That's why I picked it, here, it's for you."

The flower before me was dying or dead. But I knew I must take it, or he might never leave. So I reached for the flower, and replied, "Just what I need."

But instead of placing the flower in my hand, he held it mid-air without reason or plan. It was then that I noticed for the very first time that boy could not see: he was blind.

I was very surprised, so I thanked him for picking the best flower. "You are welcome," he smiled, and then ran off to play.

Through the blind child, at last I could see I was not lonely at all and I realized because I was blind, I could not see the beauty of the world.

...

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/876115022234010132>