

2022-2023 学年七年级下学期期末考试

英语

注意事项:

1. 全卷满分 90 分。考试时间为 90 分钟。试题包含选择题和非选择题。考生答题全部答在答题卡上, 答在本试卷上无效。
2. 请认真核对监考教师在答题卡上所粘贴条形码的姓名、考试证号是否与本人相符合, 再将 自己的姓名、考试证号用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔填写在答题卡及本试卷上。
3. 答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 请用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案。答非选择题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔写在答题卡的指定位置, 在其他位置答题一律无效。

选择题 (共 40 分)

一、单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下列各题, 从题中所给的 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。

1. —What do you think of the boy over there?

—I think he's _____ amazing boy with many strange ideas.

- A. an B. a C. / D. the

2. A new bridge _____ the Yangtze River in Nanjing was open to traffic on April 24, 2022.

- A. through B. over C. on D. along

3. Which of the following "ed" has a different sound from the other three?

- A. answered B. listened C. danced D. played

4. —Excuse me, _____ is it from Purple Mountain to Nanjing Museum?

—It is about 15 minutes' ride.

- A. how far B. how long C. how often D. how much

5. —Daniel and his classmates are busy with their homework.

—That's right. You can always see _____ work hard in the library.

- A. we B. us C. they D. them

6. —_____ sweet flowers they are in Xuanwu Lake Park!

—I agree. Many people go there every spring to enjoy them.

- A. What B. How C. How a D. What a

7. Dodos _____ on the earth a long time ago. Sadly, we can't see them any more.

- A. live B. are living C. lived D. will live

8. Sandy wants to become a teacher like her mother. She thinks there is _____ more interesting than working with children.

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

9. Which of the following words comes first in the dictionary?

A. remember B. repeat C. reply D. reach

10. —I don't feel very well. Shall I go to see the doctor?

—No need. Your body itself is able to _____ the virus (病毒). Just drink more water and rest.

A. get B. fight C. lose D. hide

11. —Could you _____ a tent alone when you were ten years old?

—No, I couldn't. It was not easy for me at that time.

A. put on B. put up C. put out D. put down

12. —The brown jacket is nice, _____ it doesn't look good on me.

—Why not try on the blue one?

A. and B. so C. but D. or

13. If you use a kitchen _____, you will understand the best way to design it.

A. from then on B. all the time C. at that moment D. the other day

14. —Mum, I don't have anybody to play with. Can I have a pet?

—_____ Our flat is too small.

A. Why not? B. Anything else? C. I hope so. D. I'm afraid not.

15. The school wants parents to _____.

Notice Board

Last week one of our students was nearly knocked over outside the school gates. If you drive your children to school, can we ask you to drop them off in the car park?

- A. park their cars at the school gate
- B. teach their children to walk to school
- C. drive their children to school carefully
- D. stop dropping off children outside the gate

二、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Many Chinese parents put their children in the first place and hope their children can have a good future.

Chinese children are 16 of their parents. Parents like to make their children do what they want, 17 learning a musical instrument(乐器) to finding a close friend.

18 is it like to be a Chinese parent? Now Chinese video game players can learn about it in a new video game called Chinese Parents. It is very 19 because they think it easier than other games.

In the game, players plan the life of their e-children. It 20 with the new baby. Then players must help the child in the game get a higher score to get into a 21 school. It's a challenge(挑战) for many Chinese parents. It also asks players to give their e-children free time for 22 like playing basketball or watching films. These can help them have a happy and healthy life.

"I didn't understand many things my mum made me do when I was young," said Kang Shenghao, a middle school student in Shanghai. "23 after I play the game, I start to understand my parents more."

Play the game and walk a mile in your 24 shoes. You may get to know what the game wants to tell us—children and parents should understand 25. Don't forget to say thank you to your parents when you finish the game!

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 16. A. something | B. anything | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 17. A. between | B. from | C. among | D. around |
| 18. A. What | B. When | C. Where | D. How |
| 19. A. polite | B. pretty | C. popular | D. poor |
| 20. A. ends | B. starts | C. closes | D. opens |
| 21. A. good | B. well | C. better | D. best |
| 22. A. community | B. problems | C. festivals | D. activities |
| 23. A. But | B. Because | C. So | D. And |
| 24. A. parents' | B. teachers' | C. friends' | D. classmates' |
| 25. A. others | B. another | C. the others | D. each other |

三、阅读理解(共15小题;每小题1分, 满分15分)

请认真阅读下列材料, 从材料后各题所给的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

A Computer problems?

Experienced IT engineer will sort out problems with home computers (PCs and Macs). Phone 'the Computer Doctor' now for a free estimate -

09651 325693



Lost!!!

Small grey cat missing in the Lees Hall area. She's frightened of dogs and teenage boys. If you see her, please, please phone:

09651 324472

We really miss her!

Noticeboard

B DRUMMER WANTED

for recently formed band. Must have ability and experience. We play mostly indie rock. Many songs already written. Some performances in local pubs in Nov/Dec. Send details and sound samples to:

newband@hotmail.com

C Babysitter wanted

for 2-year-old twins - occasional weekday evenings for up to six hours. Would be suitable for a student with some experience. £4.50 an hour.

Phone Jan on 719 873 466

26. In which notice can you get help with the new software on your computer?

A. Notice A B. Notice B C. Notice C D. Notice D

27. If you have free time on weekday evenings and you want to find a part-time job, which number can you phone?

A. 09651325693 B. 09651324472 C. 719872355 D. 719873466

28. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Teenage boys may make the missing grey cat feel frightened.
- B. You can phone "the Computer Doctor" to solve your computer problems.
- C. Taking care of the 2-year-old twins can help you to earn up to 27 pounds a day.
- D. If you are interested in playing drums, you can join the band without any experience.

B

Tiangong Class

How do astronauts live and work on a space station? You can get the answer from the Tiangong Class, a series of lectures from China's space station. In the Tiangong Class, Chinese astronauts will become the "teachers in space". Months ago, three Shenzhou-13 astronauts, Wang Yaping, Ye Guangfu and Zhai Zhigang,

gave their first class. Thousands of young students took the class.

Wang Yaping and the other two astronauts first gave the students a tour around. They showed students how to live and work on the space station. After the tour, the astronauts did some interesting experiments. In one experiment, Wang made a small water film and put a pink folded paper flower on it. Soon the flower blossomed. "I made the flower with my daughter while on the earth and I always think of her when I see the flower," said Wang. "Students, all of you are flowers of the motherland. I hope your dreams can blossom like flowers."

During the class, the students learned how different space is from the earth. Many students showed great interest in space and science. Wang Yihan, a fifth-grade student, said, "It was an eye-opening experience. The experiments really surprised me. They were wonderful! I want to be an astronaut too!"

29. From the Tiangong Class, we can learn _____.

- A. how to grow flowers in space
- B. how the Earth revolves around the Sun
- C. how to make our space dreams come true
- D. how astronauts work and live on a space station

30. Which statement is NOT true according to Paragraph 2?

- A. The astronauts gave the students a tour around at first.
- B. Wang Yaping did the experiment together with her daughter.
- C. The experiment with the flower shows Wang Yaping's love for her daughter.
- D. Wang Yaping gave the students her best wishes at the end of the experiment.

31. What did Wang Yihan think of the Tiangong Class?

- A. Boring.
- B. Difficult.
- C. Amazing.
- D. Simple.

C

The Metaverse Is Having a Moment

Last October, CEO Mark Zuckerberg changed his company's name from Facebook to Meta. He said the metaverse was not only the future of his company, but also the future of the Internet. His words sent lots of people running to look up the word "metaverse" in their dictionaries.

The thing is, the word isn't new. It comes from *Snow Crash*, a 1992 science-fiction book by American writer Neal Stephenson. In the book, humans live through their avatars in a virtual world called the metaverse. Today the metaverse is still being created and understood and not everyone agrees on how it should come about. However, we are starting to get some idea as tech companies have begun to build it. The metaverse is

believed to be a shared 3-D virtual world and now we can do real-life things like meeting friends, exercising or taking classes in it. Zuckerberg believes almost anything people can do in real life can be done in the metaverse in the close future.

Picture this. Zhang Yixing is putting on a big concert in Beijing and you are too busy to go to the city for it. When the concert begins, instead of watching it online, you put on a VR headset and come to the virtual concert. You sit, listen and shout with other fans. You even shake hands and talk with your idol. How exciting!

The recent growing interest in the metaverse can be seen as a result of COVID-19. As more people have started working from home, there has been an increasing need for ways to make online interaction (互动) more lifelike.

Zuckerberg said it might take around ten years for the metaverse to arrive. Are you looking forward to it?

32. What does the underlined word “science-fiction” mean?

- A. 纪实 B. 科幻 C. 技术 D. 社交

33. At present, we can do all the following things in metaverse EXCEPT _____.

- A. meeting friends B. taking exercise C. taking lessons D. enjoying nice food

34. What is the purpose (目的) of Paragraph 3?

- A. To help us understand how to use a VR headset.
B. To give an example of how the Metaverse works.
C. To teach us how to get a ticket for Zhang Yixing's concert.
D. To show the difference between a real concert and a virtual one.

35. Why is there a growing interest in metaverse recently?

- A. Because virtual concerts are more convenient and interesting.
B. Because more people are working at home and need to interact online.
C. Because VR headsets can help to make many of the activities more exciting.
D. Because Mark Zuckerberg hopes to finish building the whole metaverse in ten years.

D

As people in China are paying more and more attention to children's health, the government is carrying out new programs to improve the health level of students. Last December, the Beijing Municipal Education Commission made great changes to physical education in this city.

The commission now has more progress assessments for P. E. classes in the hope that children will start physical exercise at an earlier age and do it more often. Students also have more choices for their final P. E. exams. They can choose four sports from a list of 22, including running, table tennis, badminton, and

swimming. 14 sports newly joined in the list. The commission also provides middle school students with online classes after school.

Many people welcome the changes with open arms. Zhang Fan, a father of a school-age child said, "Many children in our country have overweight and obesity (肥胖) problems, and one of the main reasons is that they spend very little time on physical activities. I hope my son will have more time for physical activities at school."

According to a report, the overweight and obesity rate of Chinese primary and middle school students increased (增加) by 8.7 percent from 2010 to 2019. In 2019, the overweight and obesity rate of primary school students was 26.2 percent, while it was 23.1 percent for middle school students and 21 percent for high school students. Since the government is taking action to improve children's health levels, the situation will take a turn for the better. Let's look forward to a healthier future for all Chinese students.

36. When did the Beijing Municipal Education Commission make great changes to physical education?

A. Last spring. B. Last summer. C. Last autumn. D. Last winter.

37. We can know the following things from the second paragraph EXCEPT _____.

A. Students are now able to take both online classes and online exams at school.

B. 14 sports newly joined the list, so students have more choices for their final P. E. exams.

C. Students can choose running, table tennis, badminton, swimming and other 18 sports for their final P. E. exams.

D. Beijing Municipal Education Commission hopes to encourage children to start physical exercise at an earlier age and exercise more often.

38. Why does Zhang Fan welcome the changes in P. E. classes and exams?

A. Because his son loves to do physical activities.

B. Because he likes to take exercise very much himself.

C. Because he wants his son to spend less time on physical activities.

D. Because he hopes that his son can spend more time exercising and won't get fat.

39. After making the changes in Physical Education, we can infer (推断) that _____.

A. more and more children will get fat

B. all Chinese students are sure to have a healthier future

C. the overweight and obesity rate may not increase as fast as before

D. the overweight and obesity rate will keep increasing so fast in the future

40. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. P. E. Classes in China
- B. More Choices, More Classes
- C. Changes in China's Physical Education
- D. The Problems of Overweight and Obesity

非选择题 (共 50 分)

四、填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A) 请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词, 使句子意思完整正确, 并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

41. By 2040, more than 42 _____ (百万) adults, 7 percent of people in the UK, will be too fat.
42. Every time Lily visits her grandparents, they always spread their arms _____ (充分地) to welcome her.
43. We should try our best to improve our listening, speaking, reading and writing _____ (能力).
44. Because of COVID-19, the factory has been closed down over a _____ (一段时间) of two years.
45. Here is a story about a _____ (勇敢的) boy called Sima Guang.

B) 请根据句子意思, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

46. One friend of _____ (they) keeps a snake as a pet. What a big surprise!
47. —Dad, my computer doesn't work now.
—Don't worry. I _____ (call) your uncle soon and he knows how to fix a computer.
48. Elsa is crazy about hair clips. She collects at _____ (little) 100 hair clips.
49. My family like outdoor activities and I often go _____ (camp) with them in Zijin Mountain at the weekend.
50. The playground is very _____ (noise). Let's find a quiet place to read the novel *Alice in Wonderland*.

C) 请根据短文内容, 从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

talks became famous Look at go camping was born

Can animals become online stars in one night? _____ 51 _____ the following animals. Some have funny faces. Some can do amazing things. Others travel around the world. And thanks to their owners, they all have many fans on the Internet. Let's find out who they are. Loki is a wolf dog. He likes to be in nature. So his owner Kelly Lund often takes him into the wild. The pair _____ 52 _____ and hiking around mountains and lakes. They also do sports like skiing and snowboarding. Lund has an Instagram page for Loki. And the dog has caught the hearts of about 976,000 fans.

Darcy, the world's cutest hedgehog, _____ 53 _____ in 2013. Her owner posts photos of her everyday life online. In those photos, Darcy poses in different places like shoes, plates, _____ 54 _____ with Father Christmas

and naps in her owner's hand. These won her about 360,000 fans online.

Grumpy Cat became famous online in 2012. That's because she has a funny, angry face. In fact, the cat _____ 55 _____ with an illness. So she always looks grumpy. But many people like her.

五、阅读填空（共 20 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分）

A) 请认真阅读下面短文,并根据所读内容在文章后表格中小题的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意:每个空格只填 1 个单词。请将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

Long time ago, Chinese children didn't have mobile phones, iPads or computers, but they had a great time playing some interesting games. Different children, different games. Let's take a look.

● Stone (石头) balls

In the Qing Dynasty, boys got together and played a stone ball with feet around their neighbourhood in the northern part of China, and they played it in winter to keep warm. Children usually cut the stone into a smaller one, the same size as an egg. When it began, all of them would rush to kick the ball, and did their best to keep the ball around themselves and not to lose it to others.

● Hide-and-seek

Hide-and-seek was popular all over China in ancient times. Many people enjoyed playing it. There were two ways to play: keeping a child's eyes closed when others ran around to make fun of him or, more often, some children hiding and one child trying to find them.

● Watching shadow plays (皮影戏)

Shadow play is one of the oldest operas in China. It started over two thousand years ago and became more popular in the Tang and Song Dynasties. At that time, it brought fun to the people like the modern films and TV. It usually told the stories about the heroes and other famous people in history, even about the wars. The players usually used the puppets(木偶) behind a piece of cloth through the light, telling stories to the music. In the Qing Dynasty, shadow play art came to its top.

● Playing diabolo (空竹)

Diabolo (also called "the Chinese yo-yo") is always made of wood or bamboo and has nothing inside. Playing diabolo was a very interesting game among young children in North China in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The players could do different tricks to play the diabolo, up and down, left to right with two sticks and a string(绳子) in their hands. It often made a loud sound after its high-speed rotating(高速运转). They used their whole body to exercise when playing, so everyone liked it very much at that time.

Children's games in _____ 56 _____ the old times
--

Four 57 of games	Stone balls	Children ran <u>58</u> towards the stone ball and tried to keep it around themselves with their feet.
	Hide-and-see k	There were two ways to play.★One of them <u>59</u> his/her eyes when others ran around; ★ Some children <u>60</u> and one child had to find them.
	Watching shadow plays	★It has a <u>61</u> of more than 2000 years. ★The players used puppets to tell <u>62</u> with the music around.
	Playing diabolo	★ People made diabolo <u>63</u> of wood or bamboo. ★ They took this exercise with their whole body and played different tricks with the sound, and that's <u>64</u> children liked it very much at that time.
Conclusion	Children had their <u>65</u> way to enjoy themselves in some interesting games years ago.	

B) 请根据短文内容及首字母提示,填写所缺单词,并将答案填写在答题卡相应位置上。

Fall (秋天) has finally arrived. The weather is getting a bit cold and the leaves are changing their colors. Before we know it, the 66 signs (迹象) of summer will be gone. Each country has its own way to celebrate fall. China celebrates the Mid-Autumn Festival every year. During this holiday, it is a tradition for 67 to get together to enjoy the moon and eat mooncakes. Do other countries have fall traditions? The US has many, in fact. 68 enjoying colorful leaves to picking up apples, fall is a fun time in this country.

When fall 69, the leaves of different kinds of trees change their colors quietly. Some will turn bright red, while others will be yellow or green. In some parts of the US, it is popular to have a "color t 70". Families will get in their cars and drive around the countryside (乡村), 71 at all the beautiful colors of the trees.

As the leaves change color, they also 72 to the ground and make the yards messy. People have to rake (用耙子耙) their yards to keep them 73. They will rake these leaves into piles (堆) and kids can then 74 into the leaves to play. It's quite interesting!

Apple picking is another family tradition for many American families. Outside New York city, owners of farms and orchards often invite customers (顾客) to "pick your o 75". Customers will be charged (收

费) by weight when they leave. This apple picking activity gives families a good chance to experience farm life. Apple pie, spiced apple cider (苹果酒) and all varieties of apple-related products are more common in stores and cafes during fall.

六、书面表达 (满分 15 分)

76. 假如你是 Judy, 班级要推荐本学期最佳学生奖得主, 有三位候选人, 请根据以下要点选择你认为最合适的人选用英语写一封推荐信, 并简述理由。

Daniel	心地善良, 乐于助人, 很有礼貌; 各门功课学得很好, 数学、地理突出, 对中国历史了解很多。
John	热爱音乐, 喜欢弹钢琴; 做事很仔细; 曾为希望工程捐款, 常在车上给老人让座; 曾经跳入水中救过一个落水儿童。
Suzy	英语很出色, 作文写得好; 擅长使用和维修电脑, 有空时经常帮同学们解决电脑问题; 是学校的“Helping Hands”俱乐部成员。

注意:

1. 文中不得出现你的真实姓名和学校名称;
2. 语言通顺, 意思连贯, 条理清楚, 书写规范;
3. 词数 80 左右。

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Judy

参考答案

1. A

【详解】句意：——你认为那边的那个男孩怎么样？——我认为他是一个很多奇怪想法的令人惊讶的男孩。

考查冠词。**an** 一个，修饰元音音素开头的单词；**a** 一个，修饰辅音音素开头的单词；**C** 项是零冠词；**the** 那个，表示特指。此处泛指“一个男孩”，**amazing** 是元音音素开头的单词，因此用不定冠词 **an** 修饰，故选 **A**。

2. B

【详解】句意：2022 年 4 月 24 日，南京长江上的一座新桥通车。

考查介词。**through** 表示从中间穿过；**over** 表示在物体上方，不接触物体；**on** 表示物体上面，与物体表面接触；**along** 表示沿着。根据句意，大桥在长江上面，不接触长江，因此用介词 **over**，故选 **B**。

3. C

【详解】句意：下列哪个“ed”的发音与其他三个不同？

考查单词读音。**answered** /ˈɑːnsə(r)d/；**listened** /ˈlɪsnd/；**danced** /dɑːnst/；**played** /pleɪd/。因此 **danced** 中的 **ed** 有不同的发音，故选 **C**。

4. A

【详解】句意：——打扰了，从紫金山到南京博物馆多远？——大约 15 分钟的乘车路程。

考查特殊疑问句。**how far** 多远，对距离提问；**how long** 多长时间，对时间段提问；**how often** 多久一次，对频率提问；**how much** 多少钱，对价格提问。根据“**It is about 15 minutes' ride.**”可知，此处对距离提问，用疑问词 **how far**，故选 **A**。

5. D

【详解】句意：——丹尼尔和他的同学们正忙着做作业。——这是正确的。你总能看到他们在图书馆努力工作。

考查代词辨析。**we** 我们，人称代词主格；**us** 我们，人称代词宾格；**they** 他们，人称代词主格；**them** 他们，人称代词宾格。此空位于动词 **see** 后，要用人称代词宾格作宾语，排除 **A** 和 **C** 选项。根据“**Daniel and his classmates**”可知，此空应填 **them**，故选 **D**。

6. A

【详解】句意：——玄武湖公园里的花多香啊！——我同意。每年春天都有许多人去那里欣赏它们。

考查感叹句。本句为感叹句，中心词 **flowers** 是复数名词，因此用 **what** 修饰，结构为：**What+形容词+复数名词+主语+谓语**。故选 **A**。

7. C

【详解】句意：很久以前渡渡鸟生活在地球上。可悲的是，我们再也见不到它们了。

考查动词时态。根据“a long time ago”可知该句用一般过去时，动词用过去式，故选 C。

8. D

【详解】句意：珊迪想要成为像她妈妈一样的老师。她认为没有比和孩子们一起工作更有趣的事情。

考查代词。everything 一切；something 某事；anything 任何事；nothing 没什么。否定词+比较级=最高级，故选 D。

9. D

【详解】句意：下列哪个单词在字典中出现在前面？

考查常识。remember 记得；repeat 重复；reply 回复；reach 到达。四个单词前两个字母都是 re，按字母顺序从第三个字母开始比较，a 是最前面的，故选 D。

10. B

【详解】句意：——我感觉不舒服。我应该去看医生吗？——没有必要。你身体本身能抗病毒。只要多喝水，多休息。

考查动词。get 得到；fight 打架，抗击；lose 失去；hide 躲藏。根据“No need.”可知，没有必要去看医生，因此表示身体本身能与病毒作斗争，故选 B。

11. B

【详解】句意：——十岁的时候，你能一个人搭帐篷吗？——不，我不能。那个时候对我来说是不容易的。

考查动词短语。put on 上演；put up 搭建；put out 扑灭；put down 放下。根据“a tent”可知是搭建帐篷。故选 B。

12. C

【详解】句意：——那件棕色夹克不错，但我穿不好看。——为什么不试试那件蓝色的呢？

考查连词辨析。and 和；so 所以；but 但是；or 或者。根据“it doesn't look good on me”可知前后两句是转折关系，因此 but 符合句意；故选 C。

13. B

【详解】句意：如果你一直使用厨房，你将了解设计它的最佳方式。

考查介词短语。from then on 从那时起；all the time 一直；at that moment 在那时；the other day 改天，根据“you will understand the best way to design it”可知，此处指一直使用厨房，故选 B。

14. D

【详解】句意：——妈妈，我没有可以一起玩的人。我可以养宠物吗？——恐怕不行。我们的公寓太小

了。

考查情景交际。Why not 为什么不呢；Anything else 还有别的吗；I hope so 希望如此；I'm afraid not 恐怕不行。根据“Our flat is too small.”可知，公寓太小了，所以不能养宠物，应委婉地拒绝，I'm afraid not 符合语境。故选 D。

15. D

【详解】句意：学校希望家长不要让孩子在大门外下车。

考查常识。根据布告内容可知，由于家长开车把孩子送到学校大门外，导致学生差点被撞到，因此学校要求家长把车停到停车场。D 项“不要让孩子在大门外下车”符合布告要求。故选 D。

16. C 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. B 21. C 22. D 23. A 24. A 25. D

【导语】本文主要介绍了一款电子游戏。玩家通过在游戏中扮演父母的角色，可以更好地了解父母这一角色，从而促进父母与孩子之间的相互理解。

16. 句意：中国的孩子是父母的一切。

something 某事物；anything 任何事物；everything 一切；nothing 没有什么。根据上文“Many Chinese parents put their children in the first place...”可知，父母把孩子放在首位，孩子是父母的一切。故选 C。

17. 句意：父母喜欢让他们的孩子做他们想做的事情，从学习一种乐器到寻找一个亲密的朋友。

between 两者间；from 来自；among 在……之中；around 周围。根据句中空格后的 to，可知本空格填 from，from...to...“从……到……”。故选 B。

18. 句意：中国父母是什么样的？

what 什么；when 什么时候；where 哪里；how 怎么样。本句中的 like 是介词，因此空格处需使用疑问代词，what 是疑问代词。故选 A。

19. 句意：它非常受欢迎，因为他们认为它比其他游戏更容易。

polite 有礼貌的；pretty 俊俏的；popular 受欢迎的；poor 贫困的，可怜的。由空格后的“because they think it easier than other games”可知，这种游戏是很受欢迎的。故选 C。

20. 句意：一切从新生儿开始。

ends 结束；starts 开始；closes 关闭；opens 打开。由前一句“In the game, players plan the life of their e-children.”可知，游戏以新生儿开始。start with“以……开始”。故选 B。

21. 句意：然后，玩家必须帮助游戏中的孩子获得更高的分数，以便进入更好的学校。

good 好的；well 好地，健康的；better 更好；best 最好。由本句中“get a higher score”可知，获得更高的分数是为了进入更好的学校。故选 C。

22. 句意：它还要求玩家给他们的电子孩子打篮球或看电影等活动的自由时间。

community 社区；problems 问题；festivals 节日；activities 活动。空格后“playing basketball or watching films.”都是活动。故选 D。

23. 句意：但在我玩游戏后，我开始更多地了解我的父母。

but 但是；because 因为；so 所以；and 而且。“after I play the game, I start to understand my parents more”与上文“I didn't understand many things my mum made me do when I was young.”存在转折关系。故选 A。

24. 句意：玩这个游戏，然后设身处地为父母着想。

parents' 父母的；teachers' 老师的；friends' 朋友的；classmates' 同学的。walk a mile in one's shoes “设身处地为某人着想”。这一游戏是让玩家体验当父母的过程，因此是让玩家站在父母的立场上。故选 A。

25. 句意：你可能会知道这个游戏想告诉我们什么——孩子和父母应该相互理解。

others 其他人/物；another 另一个；the others (特指) 其他人/物；each other 互相。这一电子游戏通过让玩家扮演父母的角色，促进相互理解。因此本句中的“children and parents”应该是相互理解。故选 D。

26. A 27. D 28. D

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，主要是布告栏中的几则公告。

26. 细节理解题。根据 Notice A 中“Experienced IT engineer will sort out problem with home computer.”可知，你可以在公告 A 中获得有关计算机新软件的帮助。故选 A。

27. 细节理解题。根据 Notice D 中“for 2-year-old twins-occasional weekdays evening for up to six hours. Phone Jan on 719873466”可知，如果你在工作日晚上有空闲时间，想找份兼职工作，你可以拨打电话 719873466。故选 D。

28. 推理判断题。根据 Notice B 中“for recently formed band. Must have ability and experience.”可推理出，如果你对打鼓感兴趣，你可以在没有任何经验的情况下加入乐队是错误的。故选 D。

29. D 30. B 31. C

【导语】本文主要讲述了中国的三位宇航员在空间站进行太空授课，并进行了实验，同时介绍了学生的反馈。

29. 细节理解题。根据“How do astronauts live and work on a space station? You can get the answer from the Tiangong Class...”可知，在天宫课堂上可以学习到宇航员是如何在空间站里生活和工作的。故选 D。

30. 细节理解题。根据“I made the flower with my daughter while on the earth and I always think of her when I see the flower”可知，花是王亚平和女儿在地球上一起制作的，而王亚平所做的实验是在天空进行的，因此不是与女儿一起，B 项表述错误。故选 B。

31. 观点态度题。根据“It was an eye-opening experience. The experiments really surprised me. They were wonderful!”可知，王一涵认为这是一次令人打开眼界的体验，实验也让她感到非常惊讶，因此推断王一涵认为天宫课堂是令人惊奇的。故选 C。

32. B 33. D 34. B 35. B

【导语】本文主要讲述了 Facebook 将其名字改为“Meta”，并介绍了“metaverse”的来源以及元宇宙的相关信息。

32. 词义猜测题。根据“It comes from Snow Crash, a 1992 science-fiction book by American writer Neal Stephenson. In the book, humans live through their avatars in a virtual world called the metaverse”可知在书中，人类通过他们的化身生活在一个称为元宇宙的虚拟世界中，故这是一本科幻小说。故选 B。

33. 细节理解题。根据“now we can do real-life things like meeting friends, exercising or taking classes in it”可知现在我们可以做现实生活中的事情，比如结识朋友、锻炼或上课。故选 D。

34. 推理判断题。根据“Picture this. Zhang Yixing is putting on a big concert in Beijing and you are too busy to go to the city for it...”以及本段内容可知，本文主要举例说明了元宇宙是如何运行的。故选 B。

35. 细节理解题。根据“As more people have started working from home, there has been an increasing need for ways to make online interaction (互动) more lifelike”可知随着越来越多的人开始在家工作，越来越需要使在线交互更加逼真的方法，所以人们最近对元宇宙的兴趣越来越大。故选 B。

36. D 37. A 38. D 39. C 40. C

【导语】本文主要讲述了中国为了提升学生的健康水平而对体育教育进行一些改革，体育教育的改革让学生肥胖这一情况得到好转。

36. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段最后一句“Last December, the Beijing Municipal Education Commission made great changes to physical education in this city.”可知，去年 12 月，北京市教委对本市体育教育进行了重大改革。故选 D。

37. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段最后一句“The commission also provides middle school students with online classes after school.”可知委员会还为中学生提供课后在线课程，并没有提供考试，A 项表述错误。故选 A。

38. 推理判断题。根据第三段最后两句“Many children in our country have overweight and obesity problems, and one of the main reasons is that they spend very little time on physical activities. I hope my son will have more time for physical activities at school.”可推知张凡希望他儿子能有更多的时间锻炼身体，这样他儿子就不容易变胖。故选 D。

39. 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段倒数第二句“Since the government is taking action to improve children's health levels, the situation will take a turn for the better.”可知，体育教育改革后，这一情况得到好转，也就是说学生的肥胖率增长变缓。故选 C。

40. 最佳标题题。通读全文可知文章主要讲述了中国在体育教育方面作出的一些改革以及成效，C 项表示“中国体育教育的变化”，符合文意。故选 C。

41. million

【详解】句意：到 2040 年，超过 4200 万成年人（占英国人口的 7%）将过于肥胖。million“百万”，空前有基数词 42，此处填名词单数。故填 million。

42. wide

【详解】句意：每次莉莉去看望她的祖父母，他们总是张开双臂欢迎她。空处需用副词修饰动词“spread 伸开”，wide 作副词时表示“充分地”。故填 wide。

43. abilities

【详解】句意：我们应该尽最大努力提高我们的听、说、读、写能力。ability“能力”，名词作宾语，根据“our listening, speaking, reading and writing...”可知，指多种能力，用复数。故填 abilities。

44. period

【详解】句意：由于 COVID-19，该工厂已经关闭了两年多。period“一段时间”，此前有 a 修饰，使用名词单数形式，故填 period。

45. brave

【详解】句意：这是一个叫做司马光的勇敢的男孩的故事。“勇敢的”对应的英文是“brave”。此处形容词作定语。故填 brave。

46. theirs

【详解】句意：他们的一个朋友养了一条蛇作为宠物。真令人惊讶！they“他们”，主格代词，此处是“of+名词性物主代词”构成双重所有格，theirs“他们的”符合。故填 theirs。

47. will call

【详解】句意：——爸爸，我的电脑现在坏了。——别担心。我很快会打电话给你叔叔，他知道如何修理电脑。根据“soon 很快”可知，将要打电话，谓语用一般将来时 will do 的结构，call sb“给某人打电话”。故填 will call。

48. least

【详解】句意：Elsa 对发夹很着迷。她收集了至少 100 个发夹。根据“Elsa is crazy about hair clips”可知 Elsa 有很多发夹，“at least”表示“至少”，“least”是“little”的最高级形式。故填 least。

49. camping

【详解】句意：我的家人喜欢户外活动，周末我经常和他们一起去紫金山野营。camp“露营”，go camping“去野营”，其中 camping 为动名词形式，与“go”构成固定搭配。故填 camping。

50. noisy

【详解】句意：操场很吵。让我们找个安静的地方读小说《爱丽丝梦游仙境》。noise“噪音”，名词，根据“The playground is very...”可知，空处应填形容词作表语，noisy“吵闹的”符合。故填 noisy。

51. Look at 52. go camping 53. became famous 54. talks 55. was born

【导语】本文介绍了三只一夜成为网络明星的动物。

51. 句意：看看接下来的动物。根据“Some have funny faces. Some can do amazing things. Others travel around the world.”和备选单词可知，下文要介绍一夜成为网络明星的动物，look at“看看”符合语境。故填 Look at。

52. 句意：他们俩在山上和湖上露营和徒步旅行。根据“hiking around mountains and lakes”和备选单词可知，此处指 Loki 和主人一起在山上和湖边徒步和露营，go camping“露营”。故填 go camping。

53. 句意：达西，世界上最可爱的刺猬，于 2013 年成名。根据“These won her about 360,000 fans online.”和备选单词可知，达西有三十六万的粉丝，它在 2013 年成名，became famous“成名”。故填 became famous。

54. 句意：达西在不同的地方摆姿势，比如鞋子、盘子、与圣诞老人交谈以及在主人手中小睡。根据“with Father Christmas”和备选单词可知，达西和圣诞老人交谈，talks“交谈”，talk with sb“和……交谈”。故填 talks。

55. 句意：事实上，这只猫生来就有病。根据“So she always looks grumpy.”和备选单词可知，此处指天生就有疾病，be born with“生来就有”。故填 was born。

56. China 57. kinds 58. quickly 59. closed 60. hid 61. history 62. stories 63. out
64. why 65. own

【导语】本文介绍了中国古时候孩子们玩的游戏：玩石球；捉迷藏；看皮影戏和玩空竹。

56. 根据“Long time ago, Chinese children didn't have mobile phones, iPads or computers, but they had a great time playing some interesting games.”可知，本文主要介绍了中国古时候孩子们玩的游戏，故填 China。

57. 根据“●Stone (石头) balls”和“Hide-and-seek”和“Watching shadow plays (皮影戏)”和“Playing diabolo (空竹)”可知，中国古时候孩子们玩的游戏：石球；捉迷藏；皮影戏和空竹，有四种游戏，故填 kinds。

58. 根据“When it began, all of them would rush to kick the ball, and did their best to keep the ball around

themselves and not to lose it to others.”可知，孩子们飞快地跑向石球，试图用脚把它围住。故填 quickly。

59. 根据“keeping a child’s eyes closed when others ran around to make fun of him”可知，别人跑来跑去的时候，一个人闭上了眼睛，故填 closed。

60. 根据“some children hiding and one child trying to find them.”可知，一些孩子藏起来，一个孩子试图找到他们。故填 hid。

61. 根据“It started over two thousand years ago”可知，皮影戏有两千多年的历史，故填 history。

62. 根据“The players usually used the puppets(木偶) behind a piece of cloth through the light, telling stories to the music.”可知，演员们用木偶在音乐的伴奏下讲述故事。故填 stories。

63. 根据“Diabolo (also called ‘the Chinese yo-yo’) is always made of wood or bamboo and has nothing inside.”可知，人们用木头或竹子制作空竹。make...out of表示“用.....制成.....”，故填 out。

64. 根据“The players could do different tricks to play the diabolo, up and down, left to right with two sticks and a string (绳子) in their hands. It often made a loud sound after its high-speed rotating (高速运转). They used their whole body to exercise when playing, so everyone liked it very much at that time.”可知，他们用整个身体来做这个练习，用声音来玩不同的把戏，这就是为什么当时的孩子们非常喜欢这个练习。故填 why。

65. 根据“Long time ago, Chinese children didn’t have mobile phones, iPads or computers, but they had a great time playing some interesting games. Different children, different games. Let’s take a look.”可知，很多年前，孩子们有自己的方式享受一些有趣的游戏。故填 own。

66. (l)ast 67. (f)amilies 68. (F)rom 69. (a)rrives 70. (t)rip 71. (l)ooking 72. (f)all
73. (c)lean 74. (j)ump 75. (o)wn

【导语】本文主要讲述了秋天的一些变化以及人们的活动。

66. 句意：在我们还没注意到改变之前，夏天的最后迹象将消失。此空为形容词作定语修饰名词，根据“The weather is getting a bit cold and the leaves are changing their colors.”可知此处指夏天最后的迹象，last 表示“最后的”。故填(l)ast。

67. 句意：在这个节日里，家人聚在一起赏月、吃月饼是一种传统。根据“Mid-Autumn Festival”和常识可知，应该是“家人们”在一起赏月。families 表示“家人”，复数概念。故填(f)amilies。

68. 句意：从欣赏五颜六色的树叶到摘苹果，秋天在这个国家是一段有趣的时光。from...to...表示“从.....到.....”。故填(F)rom。

69. 句意：当秋天来临时，各种各样的树的叶子悄悄地改变颜色。根据“the leaves of different kinds of trees

change their colors quietly. Some will turn bright red, while others will be yellow or green.”可知此处介绍秋天来临时,叶子颜色的变化。arrive 表示“到达”,fall 作主语,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填(a)rives。

70. 句意:在美国的一些地方,进行一次“色彩之旅”很受欢迎。根据“Families will get in their cars and drive around the countryside (乡村), ...at all the beautiful colors of the trees.”可知,此处应该是色彩“之旅”。trip 表示“旅行”,a 后接可数名词单数。故填(t)rip。

71. 句意:各家各户都会开着车在乡村里转悠,看着五颜六色的树木。look at 表示“看”,此处用动名词形式作状语。故填(l)ooking。

72. 句意:随着树叶变色,它们也落到地上,使院子变得凌乱。根据“People have to rake (用耙子耙) their yards to keep them...”可知秋天叶子会落到地上。fall 表示“落下”,此句为一般现在时,主语为 they,动词用原形。故填(f)all。

73. 句意:人们必须用耙子耙院子以保持干净。keep sth adj 表示“保持某物怎么样”,形容词作宾补;根据“People have to rake (用耙子耙) their yards”可知,用耙子耙院子会使院子变干净,clean 表示“干净的”。故填(c)lean。

74. 句意:他们将树叶耙成一堆,然后孩子们可以跳进树叶里玩耍。根据“They will rake these leaves into piles”可推断,孩子们应该是“跳”进树叶里玩。jump 表示“跳”,can 后接动词原形。故填(j)ump。

75. 句意:在纽约城外,农场和果园的主人经常邀请顾客“采摘”。根据“Customers will be charged (收费) by weight when they leave.”可知这是采摘,自己采摘,your own 表示“你自己”。故填(o)wn。

76. 例文:

I am writing to recommend Daniel for this year's Best Student Award. Daniel is good at all his subjects and he knows a lot about Chinese history. His favorite subjects are maths and geography. Daniel is ready to help others and he often helps his classmates with their lessons. He is polite and he often gives his seat to others on the bus. He is very kind and we all love him. I think Daniel has all the qualities to get the award.

【详解】1. 题干解读:该题目属于信件写作,因此写作时要按邮件格式写。该题材料内容较多,要按照要求择取并完成写作。

2. 写作指导:本文应该用第三人称和第一人称来叙述;时态采用一般现在时为主;描述时,需要注意叙述完整,保证条理清晰。