

备战 2023 年中考考前冲刺全真模拟卷（南京）

英语试卷

（本卷满分 90 分，考试时间为 90 分钟）

第一卷（选择题，共 40 分）

一、单项填空（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最正确选项。

1. —Who isn't your sister and isn't your brother, but still a child of your mother and father?
—Haha! It's _____. ()
A. me B. you C. her D. him
2. China has helped end 70% of poverty worldwide since _____ late 1970s, according to _____ World Bank.
()
A. a, a B. the, the C. a, the D. the, a
3. Kevin often helps his mum do some gardening _____ Saturdays. ()
A. at B. to C. on D. in
4. —Good news! The Chinese women football team came first in the 2022 Asian Cup.
—Exactly. The final is _____ one I have ever seen. ()
A. a less amazing B. the most amazing
C. a more amazing D. the least amazing
5. —Which do you like better, math or physics?
—Both of them are my favorite subjects. I think math is as _____ as physics. ()
A. interesting B. more interesting
C. less interesting D. most interesting
6. Dentist: Madam, twenty – five dollars for pulling your son's tooth, please.
Madam: Twenty – five dollars! But you told me five dollars each patient.
Dentist: Yes. But your son cried so loud. He scared away (吓跑) _____ other patients. ()
A. four B. five
C. twenty D. twenty – five
7. We would like to buy electric cars _____ they produce less air pollution. ()
A. because B. so C. though D. but
8. —Susan, how many women teachers are there in your school?

Last summer, I was holding the net when Grandpa asked me (19) _____ I could help him teach Frank how to play chess. I said no because I wanted to catch fish. Grandpa had been the one who'd taught us how to catch fish, but then the (20) _____ made him stay behind.

I (21) _____ saying no to Grandpa, and now I wouldn't have chance to play chess with him.

When we reached the stream, we began to catch fish. Suddenly, Jack shouted, "Frank is shaking." We hadn't brought anything to keep (22) _____ so I had to send him home.

Grandma was worried to see a wet Frank and (23) _____ put Grandpa's blue blanket around him. As I went to the stream again to meet Jack, I looked back at Frank with that old blanket. Something seemed to (24) _____ me at that moment. Everything was just like before, but Grandpa was gone.

I walked to Frank. "Did Grandpa teach you to play chess last summer?" I asked. "No, Grandpa was too sick then," he said, "I miss him."

"Me, too." When I said it, I knew Grandpa was never gone. What (25) _____ us was still there. It could be the fish net. It could be the chess. It could be the blue blanket.

- (16) A. sweater B. blanket C. scarf D. tie
 (17) A. nothing B. everything C. something D. anything
 (18) A. put out B. carried out C. pulled out D. handed out
 (19) A. whether B. when C. why D. how
 (20) A. schoolwork B. business C. housework D. illness
 (21) A. avoided B. imagined C. regretted D. considered
 (22) A. cool B. warm C. sleepy D. awake
 (23) A. peacefully B. politely C. quietly D. quickly
 (24) A. hit B. fit C. follow D. beat
 (25) A. stopped B. surprised C. controlled D. connected

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 15 分）





阅读以下材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最正确选项。

A

The Spring and Autumn and the Warring States Period was an age of great culture development in China. Here are some great characters of that time.



Shang Yang reformed many fields. Before the reform, he placed a log (原木) at the gate and promised, "If someone can move the log, he will get a reward." No one believed him until

	someone moved the log, Shang Yang really gave him a reward.
	Do you know Lu Ban lock? It is a removable toy. Lu Ban made it for his son. His son studied all night before opening it. He also invented many tools and weapons (武器).
	Li Bing was an expert in water projects. He set up many water projects. Dujiangyan is the most famous. It made water helpful to the people.
	Once, an official fell unconscious (昏迷的). Everyone thought he was dead except Bian Que. Bian Que felt his weak pulse and said. "He will wake up in three days." Two days later, the official woke up. Everyone was amazed.
	When Bo Ya played, even the horses looked up, listened to his music and stopped eating. Bo Ya's friend, Zhong Ziqi, understood his music. They liked each other. After Ziqi died, Bo Ya broke his guqin and never played it any more.

(26) Why did Shang Yang make a promise before the reform? ____

- A. To give people a reward.
- B. To sell the log at the market.
- C. To fix the gate of the building.
- D. To make people believe him.

(27) Which of the following is TRUE according to the article? ____

- A. Lu Ban was an ancient inventor.
- B. Zhong Ziqi was good at playing guqin.
- C. Li Bing was an expert in building houses.
- D. Bian Que once made a dead person back to life.

(28) What's the main theme (主题) of the article above? ____

- A. Famous people.
- B. Chinese medicine.
- C. Traditional music.
- D. Important inventions.

B

Thirty-Six Stratagems (计谋), which show our ancient Chinese wisdom, are our ancient culture treasure. And many of these stratagems can still be put into practice in many fields, such as war, politics,



business and even daily life. The following are four of them. Let's enjoy the charm of our traditional culture.

<p style="text-align: center;">Stratagem One</p> <p>When a thief is in your house, you'd better shut your doors at once in order to prevent him from running away.</p> <p>Why? For our ancient Chinese, there are two reasons. First, if you let your enemy run away, he will come back. Second, once your enemy succeeds in running away, it is dangerous for you to chase him.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stratagem Two</p> <p>This stratagem is from a poem by Du Fu, a famous poet of the Tang Dynasty. A line in the poem reads: "To shoot the man on horse – back, shoot his horse first; To catch the robbers, capture their leader first."</p> <p>In a war if you want to beat the enemy, attack the leader first. Once the leader is caught, their forces will break down and fall into chaos.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Stratagem Three</p> <p>Chinese always believe that tigers are more powerful when they are in the mountains. Once they leave mountains, they will become less powerful. And there are a few Chinese sayings linking tigers with mountains.</p> <p>The stratagem advises you not to directly attack an enemy in his own area. Instead, you should try to make him leave his place first, making him lose the geographical advantage. In this way, your enemy will be beaten easily.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stratagem Four</p> <p>Experienced fishers all know how to prevent a hooked fish breaking the line. Move the fish line from side to side to gradually make the fish calm down and get tired, and then you can catch it easily.</p> <p>In the same way, once your enemy is trapped, he will often struggle, trying to run away. Leave him the false feeling that he still has a chance to run away. When he gets tired and loses his guard, you can capture him with less difficulty.</p>

(29) Which of the following describes Stratagem Two? _____

- A. Shutting the door to catch the thief.
- B. Catching your enemy's leader first.
- C. Letting the enemy off to catch him later.
- D. Tricking the tiger out of the mountain.

(30) From the stratagems above, we know that _____.

- A. it is wise for you to attack enemies in their own places
- B. it is impossible for people to make others lose their guard

- C.it is dangerous to give your enemies a chance to run away
D.it is better to shoot the man on horse – back first not the horse

(31) Where can we probably read Thirty – Six Stratagems? _____

- A. In a guide book.
B. In an art book.
C. In a science book.
D. In a classical book.

C

Many Chinese primary and middle – school students can't do housework today and do not take such work seriously . As a result, some are unable to cook or wash their own clothes when they enter college.

The Ministry of Education has recently released the new curriculum standard (新课标标准) for housework education for students from Grade 1 to Grade 9, making it an independent course that students must take at least once a week . The new standard requires students in Grade 1 – 2 to learn to sweep the floor, Grade 3 – 4 to learn to plant cabbages , and Grade 5 – 6 to master the skills of cooking two to three dishes . Students in junior middle schools will learn to repair simple electrical machines . This new standard has been widely welcomed by the public.

Wang: We all know the importance of housework education . However, at home, some students are unable to do the simplest housework, as their parents insist they should devote themselves to study . Some of them gradually grow to be unwilling to do any kind of housework . Housework education is supposed to raise students' interest in labor , help them experience different kinds of housework and , most importantly, correct their attitudes toward labor . The housework course will become an important step to develop and improve personalities of students.

Li : In order for students to develop in an all – round way , it's absolutely necessary to add the housework course to school curriculums, which aims to encourage students in primary and secondary schools to progressively learn and love housework . It is important to make the housework class interesting, so that the students will really gain some practical skills . For this reason , schools should add professional (专业的) teachers to give the classes , instead of adding this new stress on parents and other teachers who are already busy with their daily work.

Zhang : Some people think it's unnecessary to waste time on learning housework . If you want to have a meal, you can order food online, and for electrical machine repairs, you can ask for specialized help . However , people with the basic skills for daily life can go much more confidently and smoothly

through everyday life.

It is the first step in encouraging young students to develop a healthy concept (观念) of labor and to be able to take care of themselves in daily life.

(32) Which of the following is true according to the new curriculum standard? _____

- A. Students in Grade 1 – 2 should learn to plant cabbages.
- B. Students in Grade 5 – 6 should learn to cook 2 – 3 dishes.
- C. Students in Grade 3 – 4 can repair simple electrical machines.
- D. Students should take the housework course at least twice a week.

(33) According to Wang, why can't some students do any basic housework? _____

- A. Because students don't realize the importance of labor.
- B. Because housework can't improve students' personalities.
- C. Because housework classes are not interesting as expected.
- D. Because their parents require them to spend more time on study.

(34) Which of the following opinions comes from Li? _____

- A. Ordering food online is a good way for students to save time.
- B. Non-professional teachers should help give housework classes.
- C. Students get useful skills and confidence through housework classes.
- D. Teachers of the housework course are expected to make classes interesting.

(35) The passage mainly wants to tell us _____.

- A. the importance of the housework course
- B. the new stress on both teachers and parents
- C. different opinions on the housework course
- D. the concept of the new curriculum standard

D

The world is not hungry, but it is thirsty. It seems strange that nearly 3/4 of the earth is covered with water while we say we are short of water. Why? Because about 97% of water on the earth is sea water which we can't drink or use for watering plants directly. Man can only drink and use the 3% the fresh water that comes from rivers and lakes. And we can't even use all of that, because some of it has been polluted.



Now more water is needed. The problem is: Can we avoid a serious water shortage (缺少) later on?

First, we should all learn how to save water. Secondly, we should find out the ways to reuse it. Scientists have always been making studies in the field. Today, in most large cities water is used only once and then runs to the sea or rivers. But it can be used again. Even if every large city reused its water, still there would not be enough. What should people do next?

The sea seems to have the best answer. There is a lot of water in the sea. All that needs to be done is to get the salt out of the sea water. This is expensive, but it's already used in many parts of the world. The most important to avoid a serious water shortage is to find a cheaper way of getting the salt out of the sea water. Scientists are trying to do it. So you see, if we can find a way out, we'll be in no danger of drying up.

(36) The world is thirsty because _____.

- A. 3/4 of the earth is covered with water
- B. we have enough sea water to use directly
- C. we haven't used all the water in rivers and lakes
- D. about 97% of water on the earth can't be drunk or used for watering plants directly

(37) _____ of fresh water on the earth is in rivers and lakes.

- A.3% B.75% C.97% D.25%

(38) From the passage we learn _____.

- A. if every city reuses its water, we'll be in no danger of drying up
- B. man can only drink and use about 25% of water on the earth
- C. today in most large cities water is used only once
- D. water can be used only once

(39) To avoid the serious water shortage, which of the following is the most important? _____

- A. Make dirty water clean and then reuse it.
- B. Try to find a cheaper way to get the salt out of the sea water.
- C. Don't pollute water and keep all rivers and lakes clean.
- D. Save water and try to make good use of the water in rivers and lakes.

(40) The best title of the passage would be _____.

- A. How to Reuse Water
- B. How to Save Water
- C. The Thirsty World
- D. The Polluted Water

非选择题 (共 50 分)

四、填空 (共 15 小题; 每题 1 分, 总分值 15 分)

A) 根据括号中所给定汉语写出单词, 使句子意思完整正确, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 41-45 的相应位置上。

41. I hope the FIFA World Cup will be covered _____ (现场直播) as usual.

42. She left _____ (严格的) instructions in order not to be disturbed at meetings.

43. Everyone _____ (除了) me has seen Hi.Mom, so I'll go to see it today.

44. Zhang Jing is thought highly of because of her _____ (完美的) translation.

45. My daughter's sweet _____ (噪音) always makes me relaxed.

B) 根据句子意思, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空, 并将那个答案填写在答题卡号为 46-50 的相应位置上。

46. Jerry studied many languages _____ (simple) for pleasure.

47. Our country has made laws _____ (protect) biodiversity (生物多样性) of the Yangtze River.

48. Put on your T-shirt and shorts. It's _____ (hot) than yesterday.

49. The beans of this kind _____ (sell) in only a few coffee shops in Shanghai at present.

50. — My father will take me to the West Lake in Hangzhou this Saturday.

— Really? I hope you'll enjoy _____ (you) weekend.

C) 根据对话内容, 从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空, 使对话内容完整正确, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 51-55 的相应位置上。

difficult word fight easy something

Yue Fei is a hero in Chinese history. He was a famous general (将军) who lived during the Song Dynasty (960 - 1279). In 1125, the Jin army from the north invaded (侵略) the Song kingdom. Yue decided (51) _____ the Jin.

Before he set out, his mother asked him, "Right now the country is facing great (52) _____. What do you plan to do?"

"Serve the country with utmost loyalty (精忠报国)," Yue said.

That was what his mother hoped her son would do. She decided to tattoo (给……文身) these four words onto his back so he would not (53) _____ forget them.

His mother asked, "My child, tattoos are quite painful. Are you afraid?"

Yue said, "Mother, a little needle (针) is (54) _____. If I was afraid of a needle, how could I face going to war on the front lines?"

Keeping these (55) _____ in mind, Yue defeated the Jin army many times. Sadly, Yue was sent to jail(监狱) by the traitor(卖国贼) Qom Hui and was killed. But Yue's spirit was passed on in the future.

五、 阅读填空 (共 20 小题; 每题 1 分, 总分值 20 分)

A) 阅读下面短文, 根据所读内容, 在文章后第 56-65 小题大空格里填入一个最恰当的单词, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 56-65 的相应位置上。

注意: 每个空格只填 1 个单词。

Have you ever compared your handwriting with your friends' to see how different it is? Like fingerprints, no two people share the same handwriting. Your handwriting can actually say a lot about what kind of person you are. Try writing out a sentence: The quick brown fox jumps over the lay dog. Then see what your handwriting says about you.



Size of your handwriting

Did you know that the size of your handwriting can represent the level of your self-respect and self-awareness (自我意识)? Large handwriting may show that you're easy to get along with and you want to be noticed by others. On the other hand, small handwriting may mean that you're shy and careful, and always pay attention to details. Medium sized handwriting shows that you can get used to new environment easily.

Spacing between words

Do you leave large spacing between your words when you write? According to a study, the distance between two words can show how close or how far you feel towards others. If you write with wide spacing between your words, it may mean that you enjoy your freedom. On the other hand, people leaving narrow spacing between words may like staying with others.

Slant (倾斜) of the words

Did you know that the slant in your handwriting can tell how you treat people and things around you? Slanting to the right means you welcome or accept new ideas easily. And you consider your friends and family are more important than anything else. While slanting to the left may show that you think deeply about your own thoughts, feelings or behaviors. And you like to work behind the scenes better. If you write without slanting at all, you may be practical.

Although the handwriting analyses (分析) are not always true, we can read them for fun. What matters most is you should write carefully.

Introduction	Different people have different handwriting. Your handwriting can actually say a lot about your personal qualities.	
Main body	(56) _	<p>The size of handwriting can stand for the level of self – respect and self – awareness you have.</p> <p>Large</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You are easygoing. • You want to make other people (57) _____ you. <p>Small</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You are shy and do things carefully. • You always pay attention to (58) _____. <p>Medium sized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is (59) _____ for you to get used to new environment.
	Spacing	<p>The distance between two words can show how you feel towards (60) _____.</p> <p>Wide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (61) _____ with wide spacing means you enjoy being free. <p>Narrow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You dislike being (62) _____.
	Slant	<p>The slant of the words can show how you treat what's around you.</p> <p>Right</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You are open to new ideas. • You think your friends and family are the (63) _____ important in your heart. <p>Left</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You think twice before doing anything. • You (64) _____ to work behind the scenes. <p>Straight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may be practical.
Conclusion	You can know the (65) _____ between your handwriting and personality. Though it is not always true, just write carefully.	

B) 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标号为 66-75 的相应位置上。

I grew up in the countryside. At around 10 years old, I began to learn cooking. The first skill I mastered was making dough(面团). Since my parents often came home (66) I _____, a prepared dough would help my family have supper sooner. I thought it would be (67) e _____ because I often saw my mum do it — just mix water and flour, right? Not quite! It turned out to be a (68) m _____ for a while. First I made the dough too soft. Then I made it too hard. But as I kept trying, I learned the trick.



Later, I cooked fried dishes and things like dumplings and I (69) f _____ in love with cooking. It's a good way to relax. More importantly, thanks to my cooking skill, I live better (70) d _____ the COVID-19 pandemic. Now working at home, I cook every meal instead of ordering takeout. It (71) s _____ money and I don't have to wait for delivery drivers to feed me.

Besides cooking, I did a lot of (72) f _____ work in my childhood. I got to know how to plant vegetables. (73) T _____ it was hard work, the experience taught me things that many of my friends still don't know. For example, the part of a potato that has sprouts(芽) can be planted as a seed. I once discussed this with my friends from the city. They thought it was a (74) p _____ that they didn't have the chance to learn these things in their lives.

Some might say we can learn these things from textbooks. But it can't compare to the (75) j _____ of learning firsthand, watching plants blossom and grow. It brings a new way to look at the world.

66	_____	67	_____	68	_____	69	_____	70	_____
71	_____	72	_____	73	_____	74	_____	75	_____

六、书面表达(总分值 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你校全体师生近期将举行一次徒步活动, 请你给外教 Jack 写一封邮件邀请他一起参加, 内容要点如表:

集合地点	学校大门口
出发时间	本周日上午 8 点
远足目的地	合肥湿地公园 (Hefei Wetland Park) (距离学校约 10 公里)
活动安排	1. 参观景区 2. 合影留念 3...

注意:

1. 词数 80 – 100 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 邮件的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jack,

Our school will go on a hike (徒步旅行) to Hefei Wetland Park this Sunday. I am writing to invite you to go with us.

So come and join us. You will have a good time there!

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

一、单项填空（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 15 分）

1. A

参考译文：——谁不是你的兄弟姐妹，但仍然是你父母的孩子？

——哈哈！它就是我。

答案详解：me 我，人称代词宾格；you 你、你们，人称代词主格或宾格；her 她的，人称代词宾格或形容词性物主代词；him 他，人称代词宾格。根据 Who isn't your sister and isn't your brother, but still a child of your mother and father? 可知那个人就是“我”。所以选：A。

2. B

参考译文：根据世界银行的数据显示，自上世纪 70 年代末以来，中国已经帮助全球消除了 70% 的贫困人口。

答案详解：根据“1970s”可知，此处要用定冠词 the，the late 1970s 意为“1970 年代末”；再结合“World Bank”可知，第二个空格前用定冠词 the，the World Bank 意为“世界银行”。所以选：B。

3. C

参考译文：凯文经常在星期六帮助他的妈妈做一些园艺工作。

答案详解：in 后加年、月；at 后加几点钟；to 至，向。根据空前关键词 Saturdays“星期六”可知，应用介词 on，具体的某一天前和星期前应用介词 on，C 符合题意。所以选：C。

4. B

参考译文：——好消息！中国女子足球队在 2022 年亚洲杯上获得第一名。

——没错。决赛是我见过的最精彩的一场。

答案详解：根据 I have ever seen 可知，此处用形容词的最高级，排除 AC；根据题意“我见过的最精彩的一场”，此处用 amazing 的最高级，the most amazing“最精彩的”。所以选：B。

5. A

参考译文：——数学和物理，你更喜欢哪一个？

——他们都是我最喜欢的科目。我认为数学和物理一样有趣。

答案详解：as...as 和...一样，中间要加形容词的原级。所以选：A。

6. A

参考译文：牙医：女士，你儿子拔牙 25 美元。

女士：二十五美元！但你告诉我每个病人五美元。

牙医：是的。但你儿子哭得那么大声。他吓跑了另外四个病人。

答案详解：four 四；five 五；twenty 二十；twenty - five 二十五。根据“你儿子拔牙 25 美元。二十五美元！但你告诉我每个病人五美元。”可知，应该吓跑了四个。所以选：A。

7. A

参考译文：我们想买电动汽车，因为它们产生的空气污染更少。

答案详解：because 因为；so 因此；though 尽管；but 但是。上文“想买电动汽车”和下文“电动汽车产生较少空气污染”之间是因果关系，前者是结果，后者表原因，故用 because 连接。所以选：A。

8. D

参考译文：——苏珊，你们学校有多少女教师？

——在我们学校，四分之三的教师是女教师。

答案详解：分数的结构为：分子用基数词，分母用序数词；分子是 1，分母用单数；分子大于 1，分母用复数。three fourths 四分之三；选项 A 和 B 的分数表达不正确。主语 three fourths of the teachers 是复数，谓语动词用 are。所以选：D。

9. B

参考译文：— 萨姆，不要在走廊上跑。非常危险。

— 对不起，布莱克女士。

答案详解：根据 It's very dangerous. 可知不能在走廊上跑，应用否定词，祈使句以动词原形开头，因为用助动词 don't。所以选：B。

10. B

参考译文：——李小姐。我不想向丹尼尔道歉。——恐怕你必须这么做。毕竟，你打破了他的眼镜。

答案详解：may 可能；have to 必须；mustn't 禁止；needn't 不需要。根据“After all, you broke his glasses.”可知对方必须要向丹尼尔道歉。所以选：B。

11. A

参考译文：对残疾人来说，有谋生的能力是很重要的。

答案详解：分析句子可知，本句为 It's important for sb to do sth 为固定句型，意为“做某事对某人来说是怎么样的”，it 为形式主语，真正的主语为 to do 不定式。所以选：A。

12. D

参考译文：这家新餐厅自 6 月以来已经对其食物和服务进行了两次调查。

答案详解：根据“since June”可知，句子时态用现在完成时，其结构为 have/has+动词的过去分词，主语 restaurant 是单数，用 has，do 的过去分词是 done。所以选：D。

13. D

参考译文：— 你认为应该允许初中生打耳洞吗？

- 不，我不这么认为。这是违反校规的。

答案详解：初中生是被允许，所以要用被动语态，情态动词的被动语态的构成为：情态动词+be+动词过去分词。所以选：D。

14. B

参考译文：据报道，我市一些学校的学生每天都上体育课。

答案详解：句子中主语是 the students，复数形式，结合设空处后文提到的 every day 可知时态是一般现在时，谓语动词使用动词原形 take。所以选：B。

15. D

参考译文：- - 谢谢你带我参观你们美丽的城市。我非常喜欢它。

- - 我很荣幸。我们期待您下次来滨州!

答案详解：Never mind 没关系；All right 好吧；That's right 没错；My pleasure 我很荣幸、别客气；根据 "Thank you for showing me around your beautiful city." 可知，此处应该回答 "我很荣幸。" 因此 D 项符合题意。所以选：D。

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 10 分）

文章主旨：本文是一篇借由爷爷的蓝毛毯，钓鱼，下象棋这几件事，勾起作者对逝去爷爷的无限思念的文章。

答案详解：（16）名词辨析。A.毛线衣；B.毛毯；C.围巾；D.领带。根据后文 It could be the blue blanket.（它可能是那条蓝毛毯），可知是毛毯。所以选 B。

（17）名词辨析。A.什么也没有；B.每件事；C.某事；D.任何事。根据句意，我的表弟在院子里玩，好像什么事也没发生。所以选 A。

（18）动词辨析。A.扑灭；B.实施；C.拖出；D.分发。根据句意，杰克从角落里拖出渔网。所以选 C。

（19）连词辨析。A.是否；B.当...时；C.为什么；D.怎么样。根据句意，当爷爷问我是否可以教弗兰克下象棋时，我正拿着渔网。所以选 A。

（20）名词辨析。A.学业；B.生意；C.家务活；D.疾病。根据下文 Grandpa was too sick then（爷爷那时病得很严重）可知是疾病使他留下来没能一起去捕鱼。所以选 D。

（21）动词辨析。A.避免；B.想象；C.后悔；D.考虑。根据句意，我很后悔拒绝了爷爷，现在我没机会跟爷爷下象棋了。所以选 C。

（22）形容词辨析。A.凉爽的；B.温暖的；C.困倦的；D.醒着的。根据上文 Frank is shaking（弗兰克在发抖）可知，他们没带保暖的东西。所以选 B。

（23）副词辨析。A.和平地；B.礼貌地；C.安静地；D.迅速地。根据句意，奶奶担心的看到潮湿的弗兰克并迅速地将爷爷的蓝毛毯披在他身上。所以选 D。

(24) 动词辨析。A. 击中；B. 合适；C. 跟随；D. 打败。根据句意，那一刻某个东西似乎击中了我心。所以选 A。

(25) 动词辨析。A. 停止；B. 使惊讶；C. 控制；D. 连接。根据句意，我知道爷爷永远的走了，连接我们心灵的东西还在。所以选 D。

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 15 分）

阅读以下材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最正确选项。

A

文章主旨：本文是介绍了春秋战国时期的几位著名人物。

答案详解：(26) 细节推理题。根据 Before the reform, he placed a log at the gate and promised, "If someone can move the log, he will get a reward." (改革前，他在门口放了一根圆木，并承诺："如果有人能搬动圆木，他会得到奖励。") 可知，商鞅在改革前做出承诺是因为让人们相信他。所以选：D。

(27) 细节推理题。根据 Do you know Lu Ban lock? It is a removable toy. Lu Ban made it for his son. His son studied all night before opening it. He also invented many tools and weapons. (你知道鲁班锁吗？这是一个可拆卸的玩具。鲁班为他的儿子做的。他的儿子在打开它之前学习了一整夜。他还发明了许多工具和武器) 可推知，他是一位古代的发明家。所以选：A。

(28) 主旨大意题。根据 Here are some great characters of that time. (以下是那个时代的一些伟大人物。) 及全文可知，本文主要介绍了商鞅、鲁班、李冰、扁鹊、伯牙和钟子期几位著名的春秋战国时期的人物。所以选：A。

B

文章主旨：本文讲述了《三十六计》中的几个战略。

答案详解：(29) 细节理解题。根据 Stratagem Two: In a war if you want to beat the enemy, attack the leader first. Once the leader is caught, their forces will break down and fall into chaos. (在一场战争中，如果你想打败敌人，首先攻击领导者。一旦领导人被抓住，他们的部队就会崩溃，陷入混乱。) 可知"先抓住敌人的头目"描述了战略二。所以选：B。

(30) 细节判断题。根据 First, if you let your enemy run away, he will come back. Second, once your enemy succeeds in running away, it is dangerous for you to chase him. (首先，如果你让你的敌人逃跑，他会回来的。第二，一旦你的敌人成功逃跑，你追他是很危险的。) 可知从上面的策略中，我们知道"给你的敌人一个逃跑的机会是危险的"。所以选：C。

(31) 文章出处题。本文讲述的是在古时的一些战略，可知我们在了一本古典书中可以读到《三十六计》。所以选：D。

C

参考译文：这篇短文主要讲述了家务教育课程的重要性以及几个人的看法。

文章主旨：(32)正误判断题。根据第二段 and Grade 5 - 6 to master the skills of cooking two to three dishes.

(5 - 6 年级掌握 2 到 3 道菜的烹饪技巧。)可知, B 项, 5 - 6 年级掌握 2 到 3 道菜的烹饪技巧, 表述正确。所以选 B。

(33)细节理解题。根据第三段 However, at home, some students are unable to do the simplest housework, as their parents insist they should devote themselves to study. (然而, 在家里, 有些学生连最简单的家务活都做不了, 因为他们的父母坚持要专心学习。)可知, 一些学生连最简单的家务都不会做, 因为他们的父母坚持认为他们应该致力于学习。所以选 D。

(34)推理判断题。根据第四段 It is important to make the housework class interesting, so that the students will really gain some practical skills. (让家务课变得有趣很重要, 这样学生才能真正获得一些实用技能。)可知, 李认为让家务课变得有趣是很重要的, 这样学生才能真正获得一些实用技能。所以选 D。

(35)主旨大意题。根据第二段 The Ministry of Education has recently released the new curriculum standard for housework education for students from Grade 1 to Grade 9, making it an independent course that students must take at least once a week. (教育部近日发布了针对 1 - 9 年级学生的家务教育新课程标准, 将其作为独立课程, 学生每周至少要上一次课。)以及 This new standard has been widely welcomed by the public. (这一新标准受到了公众的广泛欢迎。)结合全文内容, 主要介绍家务教育课程的重要性以及几个人的看法。所以选 A。

D

文章主旨：本文主要介绍了地球严重缺水以及科学家在积极想办法解决这一问题。

答案详解：(36)细节理解题。根据 It seems strange that nearly 3/4 of the earth is covered with water while we say we are short of water. Why? Because about 97% of water on the earth is sea water which we can't drink or use for watering plants directly. (这似乎很奇怪, 将近四分之三地球被水覆盖, 而我们却说我们缺水。为什么? 因为地球上 97% 的水是海水, 我们不能喝或直接用来浇灌植物。)可知世界缺水的原因是地球上约 97% 的水不能饮用或直接用于浇灌植物。所以选 D。

(37)细节理解题。根据 Man can only drink and use the 3% .the fresh water that comes from rivers and lakes. (人类只能饮用和使用来自河流和湖泊的 3% 的淡水。)可知, 地球上 3% 的淡水来自河流和湖泊。所以选 A。

(38)细节理解题。根据 Today, in most large cities water is used only once and then runs to the sea or rivers. (今天, 在大多数大城

市，水只使用一次，然后流入大海或河流。)可知今天在大多数大城市，水只用一次。所以选 C。

(39) 推理判断题。根据

The sea seems to have the best answer. There is a lot of water in the sea. All that needs to be done is to get the salt out of the sea water. (大海似乎有最好的答案。海里有很多水。所有需要做的就是将盐从海水中取出来。)可推断出，解决水资源短缺，最重要的是试着找到一种更便宜的方法把盐从海水中取出来。所以选 B。

(40) 标题归纳题。通读全文，尤其根据文章首句 The world is not hungry, but it is thirsty. (世界并不饥饿，但它很渴。)可知，文章的最佳标题应是“饥渴的世界”。所以选 C。

非选择题 (共 50 分)

四、填空 (共 15 小题; 每题 1 分, 总分值 15 分)

41. live

参考译文: 我希望国际足联世界杯能像往常一样现场直播。

答案详解: 根据提示“现场直播”可知，这里修饰动词，用副词 live。所以答案是：live。

42. strict

参考译文: 她留下了严格的指示，以便开会时不被打扰。

答案详解: 严格的 strict，形容词，作定语修饰 instructions。所以答案是：strict。

43. except

参考译文: 除了我，其他人都看过《你好，李焕英》，所以我今天要去看。

答案详解: 根据提示“除了”可知，表示从整体中除去一部分，填介词 except。所以答案是：except。

44. perfect

参考译文: 张静因其完美的翻译而受到高度评价。

答案详解: 根据提示“完美的”可知，修饰名词用形容词 perfect。所以答案是：perfect。

45. voice

参考译文: 我女儿甜美的声音总是让我放松。

答案详解: 根据提示“嗓音”可知，形容词 sweet 修饰不可数名词 voice。所以答案是：voice。

46. simply

参考译文: Jerry 学了好多语言仅仅是为了乐趣。

答案详解: 用副词 simply 修饰介词短语 for pleasure。所以填：simply。

47. to protect

参考译文: 我国已经制定了保护长江生物多样性的法律。

答案详解: 分析题干，可知制定法律的目的是保护生物多样性，因此空处应为不定式 to protect，表示

目的。所以答案是：to protect。

48. hotter

参考译文：穿上你的 T 恤和短裤。今天比昨天热。

答案详解：根据"than"可知，此处使用形容词比较级在句中作表语，所以填 hotter。所以答案是：hotter。

49. are sold

参考译文：这种咖啡豆目前在上海只有几家咖啡店出售。

答案详解：根据 at present"目前"可知，一般现在时态，主语 beans"咖啡豆"是动词 sell"出售"动作的承受者，表示被出售，用一般现在时态的被动语态，结构是 is/am/are+动词的过去分词。主语 beans 复数，用 are。sell 的过去分词是 sold。所以答案是：are sold。

50. your

参考译文：——我父亲这个星期六要带我去杭州的西湖。

——真的吗？我希望你周末过得愉快。

答案详解：you 你、你们，主格或宾格。这里修饰名词 weekend"周末"用形容词性物主代词 your"你的"。所以答案是：your。

C) 根据对话内容,从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空,使对话内容完整正确,并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 51-55 的相应位置上。

文章主旨：本文是一篇记叙文，讲述岳飞精忠报国的故事。

答案详解：(51) 考查不定式。句意：岳飞决定与金国战斗。fight 动词，且句中考查短语 decide to do"决定去做"，空处应填动词不定式。所以填 to fight。

(52) 考查名词。句意：现在国家面临巨大的困难。根据空前"a great"和备选词可知，此处指一个巨大的困难，空处应填名词单数，"difficult""困难的"是形容词，其名词形式是"difficulty""困难"。所以填 difficulty。

(53) 考查副词。句意：她决定在他背上纹上这四个字，因此他不会轻易忘记它们。空处应填副词修饰动词 forget，其副词形式是"easily""容易地"。所以填 easily。

(54) 考查代词。句意：妈妈，一根针不算什么。此处指一根针不算什么，nothing：没有什么东西。所以填 nothing。

(55) 考查名词。句意：把这些话记在心里，岳飞多次打败金国。word 应改为复数形式"words"。所以填 words。

五、阅读填空（共 20 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 20 分）

A) 阅读下面短文，根据所读内容，在文章后第 56-65 小题大空格里填入一个最恰当的单词，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 56-65 的相应位置上。

文章主旨：本文主要讲了可以从一个人的笔迹里看出自己的性格。

答案详解：(56) 考查名词。根据空格右边对应的内容 The size of handwriting can stand for the level of self-respect and self-awareness you have. (字迹的大小可以代表你的自尊和自我意识。) 以及下面的 Large、Small、Medium sized (大、小、中型) 可知，这里主要讲的是字迹的大小。注意首字母大写，所以填 Size。

(57) 考查动词。根据 Large handwriting may show that you're easy to get along with and you want to be noticed by others. (大字可能表明你很容易相处，你希望别人注意到你。) 可知，大字说明你想让别人注意到你。make sb. do sth. 让某人做某事，固定搭配，所以填 notice。

(58) 考查名词。根据 On the other hand, small handwriting may mean that you're shy and careful, and always pay attention to details. (另一方面，小字体可能意味着你害羞、细心，总是注意细节。) 可知，小字的人总是注意细节。介词后面跟名词，所以填 details。

(59) 考查形容词。根据 Medium sized handwriting shows that you can get used to new environment easily. (中等大小的手写体表明您可以轻松适应新环境。) 可知，对写中等字体的人来说，适应新环境很容易。be 动词后跟形容词，所以填 easy。

(60) 考查代词。根据 According to a study, the distance between two words can show how close or how far you feel towards others. (根据一项研究，两个单词之间的距离可以显示你与他人的距离。) 可知，字的间距可以显示你与他人的距离。介词后面应跟代词，所以填 others。

(61) 考查动名词。根据 If you write with wide spacing between your words, it may mean that you enjoy your freedom. (如果你的字间距很大，这可能意味着你享受自由。) 可知，写大间距字体的人享受自由。这里应用动名词做主语，注意首字母大写，所以填 Writing。

(62) 考查形容词。根据 On the other hand, people leaving narrow spacing between words may like staying with others. (另一方面，人们在单词之间留下很窄的间隔可能喜欢和其他人呆在一起。) 可知，单词之间留下很窄的间隔的人不喜欢孤独。be 动词后跟形容词，所以填 alone。

(63) 考查副词。根据 And you consider your friends and family are more important than anything else. (你认为你的朋友和家人比什么都重要。) 可知，写字右斜的人心中朋友和家庭最重要。根据空前的 the 可知，这里应用形容词的最高级形式，所以填 most。

(64) 考查动词。根据 And you like to work behind the scenes better. (你更喜欢在幕后工作。) 可知，写字左斜的人更喜欢在幕后工作。like to do sth. 喜欢做某事，固定搭配，所以填 like。

(65) 考查名词。根据 Although the handwriting analyses (分析) are not always true, we can read them for fun. What matters most is you should write carefully. (虽然笔迹分析并不总是正确的，但我们可以读它们来取乐。最重要的是你应该认真书写。) 可知，通过这篇文章我们可以知道笔迹和性格之间的关系。

the 修饰名词，所以选 relationship。

B) 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标号为 66-75 的相应位置上。

文章主旨：文章讲述了作者在乡下长大的经历让他受益颇深，一方面从小练习的烹饪让他在疫情期间过的更好，也节省了钱。另一方面，小时候做的农活教会了他许多知识，也带给了他许多城市朋友没有机会体验到快乐。

答案详解：(66) 考查副词。句意：因为我的父母经常回家晚，一个准备好的面团可以帮助我的家人早点吃晚饭。late"晚，迟"，可知，空格处应用副词修饰动词 came，所以用副词 late。所以填 late。

(67) 考查形容词。句意：我以为这很容易，因为我经常看到我妈妈做——只是把水和面粉混合，对吗？根据 it would be 可知，空格处为形容词，easy"简单的"。所以填 easy。

(68) 考查名词。句意：结果一会儿之后是一团糟。根据 First I made the dough too soft. Then I made it too hard. (首先，我把面团做得太软了。然后又把它做得太硬了。) 可知，并不如想象中那么简单，故可推测出，结果是一团糟，由 a 可知，空格处为一个名词，结合首字母 m，可推测出为 mess"杂乱，混乱局面"。所以填 mess。

(69) 考查动词。句意：后来，我做了炸菜和饺子之类的东西，我爱上了烹饪。fall in love with"爱上"，根据 cooked 可知，句子时态为一般过去时，故此处应用 fall 的过去式 fell。所以填 fell。

(70) 考查介词。句意：更重要的是，多亏了我的厨艺，我在新冠病毒疫情流行期间生活得更好了。根据句意可知，是在新冠病毒疫情期间，我过的更好了，"在...期间"结合所给首字母 d 可知，其英文表达为 during。所以填 during。

(71) 考查动词。句意：这样既省钱又不用等送货员来给我送食物。save"节约，节省"，根据 don't 可知，句子时态为一般现在时，由 It 可知，句子主语为第三人称单数，故谓语动词应用 save 的第三人称单数形式 saves。所以填 saves。

(72) 考查名词。句意：除了做饭，我小时候还干过很多农活。根据后文 I got to know how to plant vegetables. (我开始知道如何种植蔬菜。) 可知，我还干过很多农活。"农活"的英文表达为 farm work，所以空格处应填 farm。所以填 farm。

(73) 考查连词。句意：尽管工作很辛苦，但这段经历教会了我许多朋友至今仍不知道的东西。分析句子可知，空格处为一个让步状语从句，此时常用 although 或 though 引导，结合所给首字母 T，故此处应用 Though。所以填 Though。

(74) 考查名词。句意：他们认为这是一个遗憾，他们没有机会在他们的生活中学习这些东西。根据 a 可知，空格处应用一个名词，结合 they didn't have the chance to learn these things in their lives. (他们一生都没有机会学习这些东西。) 可推测出，他们为此而觉得遗憾，pity"遗憾"。所以填 pity。

(75) 考查名词。句意：但它无法与亲眼目睹植物开花生长的快乐相比。根据 Some might say we can learn

these things from textbooks. (有些人可能会说我们可以从教科书中学习到这些东西。) 结合句意可知, 此处是指"快乐", joy"快乐"。所以填 joy。

六、书面表达(总分值 15 分)

参考范文:

Dear Jack,

Our school will go on a hike to Hefei Wetland Park this Sunday. I am writing to invite you to go with us. Almost all the teachers and students will attend it. We will meet at the school gate at 7:30 and set out at 8:00 on Sunday morning. (集合地点: 学校大门口和出发时间: 本周日上午 8 点) It is about 10 kilometers away from our school and the whole trip will take us about 2 hours. (远足目的地: 合肥湿地公园, 距离学校约 10 公里) We're going to visit the park at about 10:00. There are lots of activities that you are interested in. We can visit some places of interest and take beautiful photos there. After lunch, we'll pick up rubbish in the park to protect the environment. 【高分句型一】 The trip will help us relax ourselves as well as build up our bodies. 【高分句型二】 (活动安排: 参观景区、合影留念等)

So come and join us. You will have a good time there!

Yours,

Li Hua