

## 英语试卷

### 第一卷 (选择题, 共 40 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. Today is much \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday. Nice! (     )  
A. cool                                  B. cooler  
C. coolest                                D. the coolest
2. —Mrs Wang, when is World Reading Day?  
—It is \_\_\_\_\_ April 23 every year. (     )  
A. in                              B. at                              C. on                              D. by
3. — You look tired!  
— My husband \_\_\_\_\_ football matches all night. That was too noisy! (     )  
A. watches                              B. has watched  
C. was watching                        D. will watch
4. —Coffee or tea, Frank?  
—Coffee, please. To get relaxed, \_\_\_\_\_ is better than a cup of coffee. (     )  
A. nothing                              B. anything                        C. something                        D. everything
5. \_\_\_\_\_ good book you offered us! It really helps us a lot. (     )  
A. How                              B. How a                              C. What                              D. What a
6. — Mum, do you know \_\_\_\_\_? An engineer.  
— That's interesting. I guess you often fix things for others in your school. (     )  
A. what do my classmates call me  
B. what my classmates call me  
C. why do my classmates call me  
D. why my classmates call me
7. — It is impossible to finish the difficult task in such a short time on my own \_\_\_\_\_ both of us work together.  
— No problem. Let's start! (     )  
A. if                              B. but                              C. because                              D. unless

8. The traffic light is green. Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ the road. ( )  
 A. against                      B. among                      C. across                      D. above
9. Oh, she smiles! She nods! She understands! We've got \_\_\_\_\_ dog in the world. ( )  
 A. a cleverer                      B. the cleverest  
 C. a shyer                      D. the shyest
10. —Miss Li, can you tell me how to improve my writing skills?  
 —Certainly. I advise you \_\_\_\_\_ a diary in English every day. ( )  
 A. to keep                      B. keeping                      C. kept                      D. keep
11. Peter, our monitor, is creative and energetic enough to \_\_\_\_\_ the task successfully. ( )  
 A. complete                      B. collect                      C. control                      D. consider
12. Mrs. Smith has lived in China for twenty years, so she has \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food. ( )  
 A. looked forward to                      B. got used to  
 C. made a difference to                      D. paid attention to
13. — Sam's animal sign is the Tiger. It is said that people born in the Year of the Tiger are brave.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ He reported a crime to the police last week. ( )  
 A. I can't agree more.                      B. You're welcome.  
 C. That's not the case.                      D. Never mind.
14. In the library you \_\_\_\_\_ draw or write in the books, or you will be fined. ( )  
 A. mustn't                      B. needn't                      C. wouldn't                      D. couldn't
15. As parents, we must ask \_\_\_\_\_: Are we listening? Are we patient enough?  
 A. us                      B. ourselves                      C. me                      D. myself

## 二、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每题 1 分, 总分值 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最正确选项。

March 28, 2021 was big day for panda fans! China's first pander themed (主题的) tourist (16) \_\_\_\_\_ finally started to run. It is exciting news for those who love pandas. The panda pictures inside and outside the train make the train colorful, and it is quite (17) \_\_\_\_\_ from the normal ones. It runs from Chengdu in Sichuan (18) \_\_\_\_\_ Zunyi in Guizhou. As soon as you get on the train, you'd be welcomed by smiling workers (19) \_\_\_\_\_ carry lovely panda toys, and you can try a delicious panda - shaped cake.

The train has great (20) \_\_\_\_\_. It's just like a mobile star hotel. It has a dining room, a bar (酒吧), a karaoke (卡拉 OK) room, a dance hall and a mahjong (麻将) room. People from Sichuan are known

for their love of mahjong. In the dining room passengers can (21) \_\_\_\_\_ Sichuan food.

The train can take 252 passengers in its 12 cars. Two or three passengers (22) \_\_\_\_\_ one room with a toilet. You can even take a shower on the train! The train also has smart service system (系统), fast 5 G Internet, and a modern song ordering service.

Passengers can enjoy a (23) \_\_\_\_\_ trip on the train. After arriving, you can visit the famous tourist sites (景点) in Guizhou, such (24) \_\_\_\_\_ Huangguoshu Waterfall. The local railway company tells the reporter that if the train does well, it might travel to (25) \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the country. The summer vacation is coming soon, Why not take a trip on the panda train?

- (16) A. Bus      B. Boat      C. Plane      D. Train  
(17) A different      B. Same      C. Useful      D. Comfortable  
(18) A. For      B with      C. On      D. To  
(19) A. Which      B. What      C. Who      D. Whom  
(20) A. Food      B. Service      C. Workers      D. Passengers  
(21) A. Ask      B. Drink      C. Like      D. Order  
(22) A. Share      B. Make      C. Do      D. Want  
(23) A. Three days B. Three - day C. Three - days D. Three day's  
(24) A for      B like      C. As      D. With  
(25) A. Other      B. Others      C. Another      D. The others

### 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

<p>A presenter in radio wanted</p> <p>Sex: male Age: 25 - 35 Height: more than 1.75 m</p> <p>You should have the experience in radio. You should speak standard Chinese and English.</p> <p>Call the SUN HOUSE: 77665388</p>
<p>Swimming coaches needed</p> <p>Can you swim very well? Do you like to help others? Do you have time in July and August? We need some swimming coaches who can teach the children to swim in the summer holiday.</p> <p>Call: 66773439 E-mail: brsyswim@163. Com</p>
<p>A summer camp</p>

Want to make more friends and take part in all kinds of activities, such as painting, mountain climbing and sailing? And do you want to improve your English at the same time? Come and join us. Our summer camp will satisfy all your interests.

Telephone number: 54279686 E-mail: ssumcamp@hotmail.com

**A cleaner wanted**

Can you make a large house clean and tidy? We need a cleaner once a week. If you hope to get the job paid at 160 yuan once, call us this evening at 18:00 – 20:00.

Tel: 63360022 or you can visit Mr Huang at No.5 Chaoyang Street.

(29) Mr. Zhang, 34, can speak Chinese and English well. He may get the job \_\_\_\_.

- A. As a swimming coach
- B. As a cleaner
- C. At the summer camp
- D. As a presenter

(30) David is a college student and his English is very poor, he can \_\_\_\_.

- A. Call the SUN HOUSE
- B. Send an e-mail to brsyswim@163.com
- C. Send an e-mail to ssumcamp@hotmail.com
- D. Visit Mr. Huang at No.5 Chaoyang Street

(31) The four ads above are probably from \_\_\_\_.

- A. A newspaper
- B. A novel
- C. A science magazine
- D. A textbook

**B**

Jumpers with Chinese characters, coats covered in tiger stripes and shoes with traditional flower patterns—these days, it's easy to find people wearing homegrown sportswear on Chinese streets.

China's sportswear brands, like ANTA Sports, Li-Ning and XTEP, have reported big growth in recent years, said Xinhua. For example, on March 22, ANTA Sports said its total revenue (收入) in 2021 hit 49.3 billion yuan, a 38.9 percent year-on-year increase. XTEP's total revenue doubled from 2017, up to 10 billion yuan for the first time in 2021.

The sharp growth in homegrown sportswear partly results from a trend called "guochao", or "China chic". It has driven need for local brands and products with traditional Chinese designs. Its main followers are Generation Zers, as they begin to turn from international brands to locally produced ones, noted CGTN.

"Now ANTA has good design abilities. They are as comfortable and good as other foreign brands that charge (要价) more money. So why not ANTA?" a 24-year-old graduate surnamed Liu from Beijing, told Global Times.

The Beijing Winter Olympics this year also pushed for the growing sportswear market. ANTA, for instance, was the official sportswear provider of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics. It used its smart technology to support China's 12 teams in events including short track speed-skating and curling.

At the Beijing 2022 Games, more local brands and products got global attention. For example, Peak had the second-most delegations (代表团) wearing its products at the Beijing Winter Olympics. Delegations from seven countries including Iceland, Ukraine, Belgium and Romania wore Peak, reported the Paper.

(29) How many Chinese brands are mentioned in Paragraph 2? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 2            B. 3            C. 4            D. 5

(30) Which is TRUE about ANTA? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Its revenue in 2021 increased to 49.3 billion yuan.  
B. ANTA is more expensive because of its better design.  
C. Its revenue doubled from 2017, up to 10 billion yuan in 2021.  
D. ANTA was the only official sportswear provider of the 2022 Winter Olympics.

(31) Which is the best title for this passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. A new style of fashion  
B. Brands on the rise  
C. The best part of Beijing Winter Olympics  
D. Sports fashion around the world

### C

Once upon a time, there was a young man. His parents loved him very much and did everything for him. He just hung out every day, doing nothing.

One day, he met an old man in his village. The old man asked him, "My boy, why don't you work hard to achieve something when you are young?"

The young man replied without care, "Why do I have to be in a hurry? I'm young, so I have plenty of time! Besides, I haven't made any plans for my future yet."

"Time waits for no man!" the old man said. Then he asked the young man to go into a dark house with him.

"I can't see anything!" the young man said.

The old man lit a match and said to the young man, "Before the match goes out, pick something in the house you like."

By the weak light, the young man tried to see the thing in it. But before he found something, the match went out, and the house became dark again at once.

"Before I could get something, the match had gone out," the young man said angrily.

The old man said, "My boy, your youth (青春) is like the burning match, which can only last for a short time. So you shouldn't waste your time!"

(32) The old man asked the young man why he didn't \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. work hard      B. hang out      C. play games      D. do homework

(33) Why did the old man lead the young man into a dark house? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. He wanted to play a trick on the young man.  
B. He wanted to teach the man something.  
C. He wanted to laugh at the young man.  
D. He wanted to play games with the young man.

(34) What did the young man pick before the match went out? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ring.      B. A watch.      C. A picture.      D. Nothing.

(35) What can you learn from the story? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Youth is like a burning match.  
B. It's dangerous to light matches.  
C. Young people have much time.  
D. We should look after ourselves.

#### D

When an Italian man went to work with a mask (口罩) to protect himself from the COVID-19, he was criticized (批评) by his workmates for causing panic (恐慌). But in China and other Asian countries, almost everyone wears a mask during outbreaks (爆发). Why do the East and the West have different ideas about wearing masks?

In the West, people wear masks only when they get sick. People see masks as a tool to protect sick people and stop disease (疾病) from spreading, so healthy people don't need to wear them. If a person goes

out with a mask, other people may look at him like a virus (病毒) spreader. Even their friends tried to stay away from them. Some Western people say wearing a mask in public makes them feel "worried", "shy", and "afraid of being looked at differently". But as the number of COVID - 19 cases (病例) keeps growing around the world, more and more healthy people are starting to wear masks to protect themselves, people in the West are changing their ideas.

In Asian countries like China and Japan, wearing masks is common. In 1910, Chinese doctor Wu Liande invented the modern medical mask. During the 2003 SARS, people used masks widely in China and East Asia. Many Chinese also wear masks to keep warm in winter or protect against air pollution.

In Japan, some young women may wear masks when they don't have their makeup (化妆) on. Many pop stars in Asia also wear masks to protect their privacy (隐私) when they go out. This cultural background has made it easier for people in the East to wear masks during the COVID - 19 outbreak.

(36) How did the Italian man's workmates feel about him? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. He caused panic.
- B. He was too worried to work.
- C. He didn't want to go to work.
- D. He wanted to protect himself.

(37) Why do Western people refuse to wear masks? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Because they are afraid to look ugly with face masks.
- B. Because they don't want others to know they are ill.
- C. Because they hope to comfort other people in this way.
- D. Because they don't think healthy people need masks.

(38) Where was the modern medical mask invented? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. In England.
- B. In China.
- C. In Japan.
- D. In the USA.

(39) Which of the following is Not TRUE according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Asian people wear masks to protect their privacy.
- B. Asian people wear masks to protect against air pollution.
- C. Asian people wear masks to stop disease from spreading.
- D. Asian people wear masks to make them look fashionable (时尚的).

(40) What does the passage mainly talk about? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Western people's trouble of wearing masks.
- B. The reasons why masks are popular in Asian culture.

- C. Different ideas of using masks in Eastern and Western countries.
- D. The importance of wearing masks during the COVID - 19 outbreak.

### 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. Schools should help parents realize the \_\_\_\_\_ (重要性) of family education.
42. I often clean my room by \_\_\_\_\_ (我自己) on weekends.
43. Everyone in our class believes what Mary says because she is \_\_\_\_\_ (诚实的).
44. Reading \_\_\_\_\_ (广泛) will make you a wise man.
45. These flowers are beautiful and \_\_\_\_\_ (闻起来) sweet.

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. We also look for ways to review what we \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) since three years ago.
47. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) off the lights before you leave the classroom.
48. Now pupils don't need to much time to \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) their homework every day.
49. With the help of his workmates, he was able to operate the machine \_\_\_\_\_. (correct)
50. Recently, shootings in America are becoming \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than before.

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。

has a gift for, afford, such as, do housework, concert
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A: Hi, Tina. What are you going to do this weekend?

B: I'm going to a (51) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: A concert? What kind of concert is it?

B: A piano concert. It is held for charity.

A: Are there any famous musicians?

B: Yes, there are, (52) \_\_\_\_\_ Tan Dun, a world - famous composer. Would you like to go with me?

A: Certainly, I'd like to. Tan Dun is my favorite musician. He (53) \_\_\_\_\_ making music. How much is the ticket?

B: 500 yuan.

A: Oh, it's too expensive. I can't (54) \_\_\_\_\_ it.



B: I don't have so much money, either. I plan to help my parents (55) \_\_\_\_\_ to get more pocket money.

A: That's a good idea.

### 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。

Paper is one of our oldest, simplest and most important inventions. It is the pride of us Chinese, but it also presents a danger to the world.

First, making paper requires the loss of many millions of trees each year. According to The World Counts, between 2001 and 2019, the world lost a total of 386 million hectares of forest. Of the trees that were cut down, 42 percent went to paper production. That represents a great part of the world's forests. And worldwide use of paper is expected to double in the next 40 years. Clearly, the planet cannot keep such a high rate of forest Loss.

The second great problem with paper is that when the paper is used, it is useless. A great deal of wastepaper ends up in rubbish and even landfills (废物填埋场), where it can produce harmful gases. Paper in landfills causes the release (释放) of methane, a gas that is an important factor (因素) in climate (气候) change all around the world.

One simple way to help out can greatly reduce both of these problems: paper recycling. Instead of cutting down trees, recycle used paper to meet the need of paper - making. Effective recycling requires an effort from everyone all over the world. The way to begin is with education and understanding. Once enough people realize the need for recycling, more effective recycling systems can be put into use.

The need is real. The loss of trees influences everybody on earth. Everyone should do their part to recycle paper and encourage government and industry to do the same. The world will be a better place for it!

Topic: The invention of paper is the (56) _____ of us Chinese, but it also presents a danger.	
Two great (57) _____	Paper making causes the loss of forests. ●42 percent of trees cut down were used to (58) _____ paper. ●In the next 40 years we'll use (59) _____ as much paper as that of today.
	Wastepaper causes the release of a kind of harmful gas. ●Used paper is no longer (60) _____ and becomes rubbish, and even goes to landfills.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●The gas is an important factor that (61) _____ climate change all around the world.</li> </ul>
One simple way to (62) _____ the problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●We should (63) _____ cutting down trees and recycle used paper to meet the need of paper making –</li> <li>●To start recycling we should educate people and make them (64) _____.</li> <li>●More effective recycling systems can be carried out.</li> </ul>
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Everyone should take part in recycling paper.</li> <li>●Government and industry should be (65) _____ to do the same.</li> </ul>

**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。**

During the Warring States Period (475 – 221 BC), King Zhao of the State of Yan (燕昭王) wanted to gather talented people to make the state strong. He asked the scholar (有学问的人) Guo Wei for (66) a \_\_\_\_\_. Guo told the king a story.

In ancient times, there was a king who wanted a (67) s \_\_\_\_\_ kind of horse. This horse could run 1,000 li a day. It was called qianlima. He sent many people to find these horses and buy them for him. After three years, (68) n \_\_\_\_\_ found him such a horse.

One day, someone new volunteered to help. Within three months, he heard about a qianlima. He rushed to find it, but the horse was (69) a \_\_\_\_\_ dead. Still, he bought the bones of the horse with 500 pieces of gold.

The king was very (70) a \_\_\_\_\_ "What I want is a live horse, not the bones of a dead horse!"

The man answered calmly, "(71) I \_\_\_\_\_ this. You're willing to (愿意) pay a high (72) p \_\_\_\_\_ for a dead horse, let alone a live one. This shows people you truly wish to buy the horses. Just (73) w \_\_\_\_\_ and the horses you want will come very soon."

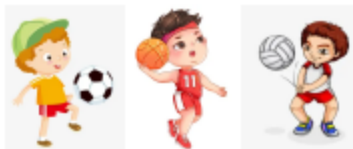


Indeed, within a year, many qianlima owners brought their horses to the king.

Guo told the king that he could see himself as the bones of the horse. "If I am valued, more talent will be willing to serve the state," he said. The king built houses for Guo and (74) t \_\_\_\_\_ him as a teacher. Soon, talented people across the state came to help the king. His state (75) f \_\_\_\_\_ beat the State of Qi.

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

**六、书面表达(总分值 15 分)**

为进一步丰富学生的周末生活，我校开设了各种各样的俱乐部。假设你是我校学生会的主席，请根据海报写一篇演讲稿，向七年级同学介绍本期学校俱乐部的活动和目的，以及分享你参加俱乐部的经历和感受，并呼吁大家加入。

Welcome to join us!	
Saturday	Sunday
<p>Art club (8: 00 a. M - 10: 00 a. M.)</p> 	<p>Museum club (8: 00 a. M - 10: 00 a. M.)</p>  <p>Chengdu Museum</p> <p>Jinsha Site Museum</p>
<p>Sports club (2: 00 p. M - 4: 00 p. M.)</p> 	

要求：（1）文章应包含图表中的全部信息。

（2）请勿出现真实的学校名和人名。

（3）字数 110 词左右。

提示词：学生会 students union

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## 参考答案

### 一、单项填空（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 15 分）

1. B

**参考译文：**今天比昨天凉爽多了。很好！

**答案详解：**选项 A 是形容词原级；选项 B 是比较级形式；选项 C 是最高级形式；选项 D 是最高级形式。句中的 than（比）是使用比较级的标志性词汇，因此本题正确答案是 B。所以选：B。

2. C

**参考译文：**——王老师，世界读书日是什么时候？

——每年的 4 月 23 日。

**答案详解：**句意：——王老师，世界读书日是什么时候？——每年的 4 月 23 日。in 其后加早中晚/月份/季节/年份；at 其后加时间点；on 其后加星期或具体的时间；by 通过。"April 23"是具体的时间，用时间介词 on。所以选：C。

3. C

**参考译文：**——你看起来很疲倦。

——我丈夫整晚都在看足球比赛。很吵。

**答案详解：**A 一般现在时；B 现在完成时；C 过去进行时；D 一般将来时；结合语境可知：我丈夫整晚都在看足球比赛，表示：过去一段时间一直进行一个动作，需要用过去进行时。所以选：C。

4. A

**参考译文：**——咖啡还是茶，弗兰克？

——请给我咖啡。要放松，没有什么比一杯咖啡更好的了。

**答案详解：**nothing"没什么"；anything"任何一件事"；something"某事"；everything"每一件事"。根据"better than a cup of coffee"可知要放松，没有什么比一杯咖啡更好的了。所以选：A。

5. D

**参考译文：**你给了我们一本多么好的书啊！这对我们帮助很大。

**答案详解：**感叹句可以用 What a/an+形容词+名词+主语+谓语！或 How+形容词+主语+谓语！这里名词是 book"书"单数，主语 you，因此用 What a。所以选：D。

6. B

**参考译文：**——妈妈，你知道我的同学叫我什么吗？工程师。

——那真有趣。我猜你经常在学校帮别人修东西。

**答案详解：**分析句式，题干设空处是动词 know 后的宾语从句，其语序应用陈述语序，故排除 A、C

项（均使用了疑问语序）；根据关键信息"An engineer."可知，从句中表述的是关于身份、称呼的信息，因此应用 what 作引导词，即 B 项表述符合题意。所以选：B。

7. D

**参考译文：**——我一个人在这么短的时间内完成这项艰巨的任务是不可能的，除非我们俩一起努力。

——没有问题。让我们开始！

**答案详解：**if 如果；but 但是；because 因为；unless 除非。根据下文 No problem. Let's start! 没有问题。让我们开始！结合语境 It is impossible to finish the difficult task in such a short time on my own... Both of us work together. 可知是一个人在这么短的时间内完成这项艰巨的任务是不可能的，除非俩人一起努力。因此 unless 符合题意，其它选项均语意不通。所以选：D。

8. C

**参考译文：**交通灯是绿色的。我们穿过马路吧。

**答案详解：**A. Against 反对；B. Among 在...当中；C. Across 通过；D. Above 在...上面。句意：交通灯是绿色的。我们穿过马路吧。表示穿过（马路）用介词 across。所以选：C。

9. B

**参考译文：**噢，她笑了！她点头呢！她明白了！我们拥有世界上最聪明的狗了。

**答案详解：**分析句子可知，比较范围为" in the world"，那么肯定用最高级，排除 A 和 C；又设空处前面的描述表明，这狗很聪明，不是"害羞"，排除 D。所以选：B。

10. A

**参考译文：**——李老师，你能告诉我如何提高我的写作技能吗？

——当然。我建议你每天用英语写一篇日记。

**答案详解：**keep a diary 写日记。选项 A 是动词不定式；选项 B 是动词的 ing 形式；选项 C 是过去式；选项 D 是动词原形。句中的谓语动词是 advise（建议），其用法是 advise sb to do sth.（建议某人做某事），因此本题正确答案是 A。所以选：A。

11. A

**参考译文：**我们的班长彼得有足够的创造力和精力成功地完成任务。

**答案详解：**complete 完成；collect 收集；control 控制；consider 考虑。根据空后"the task"可知，应是完成任务符合句意。所以选：A。

12. B

**参考译文：**史密斯太太在中国住了二十年，所以她已经习惯了中国菜。

**答案详解：**looked forward to 期待；got used to 习惯；made a difference to 产生影响；paid attention to 关注，留心。根据 Mrs. Smith has lived in China for twenty years"史密斯太太在中国住了二十年"，可知，

此处是"所以她已经习惯了中国菜"。所以选 : B。

13. A

**参考译文:** -- 山姆的属相是虎。据说虎年出生的人很勇敢。

-- 我完全同意。他上周向警方报案。

**答案详解:** I can't agree more.我完全同意; You're welcome.不客气; That's not the case.情况不是这样的; Never mind.没关系。根据 He reported a crime to the police last week.可知应是同意上文观点, 因此 A 选项符合语境。所以选 : A。

14. A

**参考译文:** 在图书馆里, 禁止在书上画画或写字, 否则你会被罚款。

**答案详解:** A 禁止, B 不必, C 不会, D 不能, 根据语境和常识, 在图书馆里, 禁止在书上画画或写字, 否则你会被罚款。所以选 : A。

15. B

**参考译文:** 作为父母, 我们必须扪心自问: 我们在倾听吗? 我们有足够的耐心吗?

**答案详解:** us 我们, 宾格; ourselves 我们自己, 反身代词; me 我, 宾格; myself 我自己, 反身代词。根据 As parents"作为父母", 及 Are we listening? Are we patient enough? "我们在倾听吗? 我们有足够的耐心吗?"可知, 应该问"我们自己"。所以选 : B。

## 二、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每题 1 分, 总分值 10 分)

**文章主旨:** 本文主要介绍了从四川成都到贵州遵义的熊猫主题的旅游列车。

**答案详解:** (16) D. 考查名词。bus 公共汽车; boat 船; plane 飞机; train 火车。根据空后 "The panda pictures inside and outside the train make the train colorful" 车厢内和车厢外的熊猫图片使车厢五彩缤纷, 可知应该是熊猫为主题的旅游列车。所以选 D。

(17) A. 考查形容词。different 不同的; same 相同的; useful 有用的; comfortable 舒服的。根据空后的 "It runs from Chengdu in Sichuan" 它从四川成都出发... 贵州遵义, 可知应该是它和正常的火车是不同的, 因此选 different, be different from 为固定搭配, 意为 "不同于"。所以选 A。

(18) D. 考查介词。for 为; with 有; on 在... 上; to 到。根据 "It runs from Chengdu in Sichuan" 它从四川成都出发, 可知此处选 to, from... To... 为固定搭配, 意为 "从... 到..."。所以选 D。

(19) C. 考查关系词。which 引导定语从句, 先行词是物, 在定语从句中修饰主语或宾语; what 什么, 引导宾语从句; who 引导定语从句, 先行词是人, 在定语从句中作主语或宾语; whom 引导定语从句, 先行词是人, 在定语从句中作宾语。分析句子结构可知, 句子是定语从句, 先行词 "smiling workers" 是人, 在定语从句中作主语, 所以用 who。所以选 C。

(20) B. 考查名词。food 食物; service 服务; workers 工人; passengers 乘客。根据空后的 "It's just like a

mobile star hotel. It has a dining room, a bar(酒吧), a karaoke(卡拉 OK) room, a dance hall and a mahjong(麻将) room"它就像一个移动的星级酒店。它有一个餐厅, 一个酒吧, 一个卡拉 OK 房间, 舞厅和一个麻将房间, 可知火车服务很好。所以选 B。

(21) D.考查动词。ask 问; drink 喝; like 喜欢; order 点菜。根据空前的"In the dining room"和空后的"Sichuan food"可知, 在餐厅, 乘客可以点川菜, 因此选 order。所以选 D。

(22) A.考查动词。share 分享; make 制作; do 做; want 想要。根据空前的"Two or three passengers"和空后的"one room with a toilet"可知, 应该是共用一个带洗手间的房间, 所以选 A。

(23) B.考查复合形容词。three days 三天; three-day 三天的; three-days 错误表达; three day's 错误表达。根据空前的"a"和空后的"trip"可知, 应该是一个三天的旅程, 用 three-day 作定语。所以选 B。

(24) C.考查介词。for 为; like 像; as 作为; with 带有。根据"tourist sites(景点) in Guizhou"贵州的旅游景点和"Huangguoshu Waterfall"黄果树瀑布, 可知是列举, 因此选 as, such as 为固定搭配, 意为"例如"。所以选 C。

(25) A.考查形容词。other 其他的, 后面接可数名词复数; others 其他的, 可单独使用; another 又, 再; the others 特指某一范围内的其他全部。根据空后的"parts of the country"可知, 应该是该国的其他地区, 因此选 other。所以选 A。

### 三、阅读理解(共 15 小题; 每题 1 分, 总分值 15 分)

#### A

**文章主旨:** 本文主要介绍了四则广告——招聘广播电台主持人、招聘游泳教练、夏令营招生和招聘清洁工。

**答案详解:** (29) 细节理解题。根据 A presenter in radio wanted 中的 Sex: male Age: 25-35 (性别: 男, 年龄: 25-35) 以及 You should have the experience in radio. You should speak standard Chinese and English. (你应该有广播方面的经验。你应该说标准的中文和英文。)可知, 张先生 34 岁, 能讲很好的中文和英文。他可能得到主持人的工作。所以选 D。

(30) 细节理解题。根据 Want to make more friends and take part in all kinds of activities, such as painting, mountain climbing and sailing? And do you want to improve your English at the same time? Come and join us. (想交更多的朋友, 参加各种各样的活动, 比如画画、爬山和航海? 同时你也想提高你的英语水平吗? 来加入我们吧。)以及 E-mail: ssumcamp@hotmail.Com (电子邮箱: ssumcamp@hotmail.Com) 可知, 大卫是一名大学生, 他的英语很差, 他可以发送电子邮件到 ssumcamp@hotmail.Com。所以选 C。

(31) 文章出处题。本文主要介绍了四则广告——招聘广播电台主持人、招聘游泳教练、夏令营招生和招聘清洁工。可知, 以上四个广告可能来自一份报纸。所以选 A。

## B

**文章主旨：**本文是一篇说明文，介绍一些中国运动品牌掀起“中国风”，推动了对本土品牌和具有中国传统设计的产品的需求。

**答案详解：**(29) 细节理解题。根据“ANTA Sports, Li - Ning and XTEP”可知，提到了三个品牌，所以选 B。

(30) 细节理解题。根据“ANTA Sports said its total revenue in 2021 hit 49.3 billion yuan”(安踏体育 2021 年总收入达到 493 亿元)可知，安踏体育 2021 年总收入达到 493 亿元，所以选 A。

(31) 最佳标题题。本文介绍中国运动品牌的崛起，选项 B“品牌崛起”符合主题，所以选 B。

## C

**文章主旨：**本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲一个年轻人不努力工作，老人点燃一个火柴让年轻人挑选喜欢的房子，年轻人在火柴熄灭前没有挑到自己喜欢的房子。借此告诫年轻人不要浪费时间。

**答案详解：**细节理解题。

(32) 根据“My boy, why don't you work hard to achieve something when you are young?”(我的孩子，你为什么不在年轻的时候努力有所成就呢?)可知，老人问年轻人为什么不努力工作。所以选 A。

(33) 根据“My boy, your youth (青春) is like the burning match, which can only last for a short time. So you shouldn't waste your time!”(我的孩子，你的青春就像燃烧的火柴，只能持续很短的时间。所以你不应该浪费时间!)可知，老年人想告诉年轻人时间不等人，不要浪费时间。所以选 B。

(34) 根据“But before he found something, the match went out, and the house became dark again at once.”(但在他发现什么之前，火柴熄灭了，房子立刻又变得黑暗了。)可知他没有找到东西。所以选 D。

(35) 根据最后一句“My boy, your youth (青春) is like the burning match, which can only last for a short time. So you shouldn't waste your time!”(我的孩子，你的青春就像燃烧的火柴，只能持续很短的时间。所以你不应该浪费时间!)可知，从本文中我们可以知道青春就像燃烧的火柴。所以选 A。

## D

**文章主旨：**本文主要介绍了东西方国家对于戴口罩的不同观点。

**答案详解：**(36) 细节理解题。根据“When an Italian man went to work with a mask to protect himself from the COVID - 19, he was criticized by his workmates for causing panic.”(当一名意大利男子戴着口罩去工作以保护自己免受新冠肺炎病毒侵袭时，他被同事们批评引起了恐慌。)可知，这个意大利男人的同事认为他佩戴口罩的行为引起了恐慌。所以选 A。

(37) 细节理解题。根据“People see masks as a tool to protect sick people and stop disease from spreading, so healthy people don't need to wear them.”(人们将口罩视为保护患病人群、阻止疾病传播的工具，因此健康人不需要佩戴口罩。)可知，西方国家的人们认为健康人不需要戴口罩，所以他们拒绝戴口罩。



所以选 D。

(38) 细节理解题。根据 "In 1910, Chinese doctor Wu Liande invented the modern medical mask." (1910 年, 中国医生吴发明了现代医用口罩。) 可知, 现代医用口罩在中国被发明。所以选 B。

(39) 细节理解题。根据 "Many pop stars in Asia also wear masks to protect their privacy when they go out... Many Chinese also wear masks to keep warm in winter or protect against air pollution.... During the 2003 SARS, people used masks widely in China and East Asia." (亚洲的许多流行歌星在外出时也戴口罩保护隐私..... 许多中国人也戴口罩在冬天保暖或防止空气污染。... 在 2003 年非典期间, 中国和东亚的人们广泛使用口罩。) 可知, 亚洲人戴口罩保护个人隐私, 亚洲人戴口罩为了防止空气污染, 亚洲人戴口罩为了防止疾病的传播。文中没有提到亚洲人戴口罩使自己看起来时尚。所以选 D。

(40) 主旨大意题。根据 "Why do the East and the West have different ideas about wearing masks?" (为什么东西方对戴口罩有不同的观念?) 及全文可知, 本文主要介绍了东西方国家对于佩戴口罩的不同观点。所以选 C。

#### 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. importance

参考译文: 学校应该帮助家长认识到家庭教育的重要性。

答案详解: 根据 family education 可知, 此处是 "帮助家长认识到家庭教育的重要性", the importance of... "..... 的重要性"。所以答案是: importance。

42. myself

参考译文: 周末我经常自己打扫房间。

答案详解: 根据提示 "我自己" 可知, by oneself "独自" 固定短语。填反身代词 myself。所以答案是: myself。

43. honest

参考译文: 我们班上每个人都相信玛丽说的话, 因为她很诚实。

答案详解: 根据提示 "诚实的" 可知, 这里 is 系动词, 系表结构, 填形容词 honest 作表语。所以答案是: honest。

44. extensively

参考译文: 广泛阅读会使你成为一个聪明人。

答案详解: 根据提示 "广泛" 可知, 这里修饰动名词 Reading, 用副词 extensively。所以答案是: extensively。

45. smell

参考译文: 这些花很漂亮, 闻起来很香。

**答案详解：**“闻起来”为系动词“smell”，后跟形容词“sweet”，根据 are 可知时态为一般现在时，主语为复数，故用 smell 的原形。所以答案是：smell。

**B) 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号为 46-50 的相应位置上。**

46. have learned

**参考译文：**我们也想办法复习三年前学过的东西。

**答案详解：**根据题干 since three years ago，可知时态是现在完成时，we 接 have+过去分词。所以答案是：have learned。

47. turn

**参考译文：**离开教室前请关灯。

**答案详解：**根据“please”可知，是一个祈使句，动词原形开头，turn 符合句意。所以填：turn。

48. finish

**参考译文：**现在学生们不需要太多的时间来完成他们每天的家庭作业。

**答案详解：**根据句意“现在学生们不需要太多的时间来完成他们每天的家庭作业”，由空前的 to 考虑此处用提示词的动词原形形式 finish，表示“完成”。所以答案是：finish。

49. correctly

**参考译文：**在同事的帮助下，他能够正确地操作机器。

**答案详解：**根据句意可知，此处指 correctly 正确地，副词修饰实义动词。所以填：correctly。

50. worse

**参考译文：**最近，美国的枪击事件比以前更严重了。

**答案详解：**根据 than，可知是比较级。bad 的比较级是 worse。所以答案是：worse。

**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：**短文讲的是从约定周末一起去看音乐会，谈论了音乐的票价及通过做家务赚取零花钱。

**答案详解：**(51) concert. 考查名词。根据下文“A concert? What kind of concert is it?”可知问什么类型的音乐会，推断上文指要去参加音乐会；前有冠词 a，这里用名词单数。所以答案是 concert。

(52) such as. 考查短语。根据上文问“有著名的音乐家吗？”，空格前做肯定回答，根据空格后“Tan Dun, a world-famous composer.”可知举例说明，推断空格是插入语“例如”，所以答案是 such as。

(53) has a gift for. 考查短语。根据上文“Tan Dun, a world-famous composer.”可知 Tan Dun 是世界闻名的作曲家，推断空格指“他有制作音乐的天赋”，have a gift for 意为“有天赋”，句子是一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数 he。所以答案是 has a gift for。

(54) afford. 考查动词。根据上文 "it's too expensive." 可知表达觉得票价太贵，推断空格指 "付不起"；can 后接动词原形。所以答案是 afford。

(55) do housework. 考查短语。根据上文 "I don't have so much money, either." 可知对方也没很多钱，根据句子 "help my parents; to get more pocket money." 可知推断指 "帮父母做家务得到更多的零花钱"，help sb do sth 帮助某人做某事。所以答案是 do housework。

## 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：**本文主要讲了生产纸张给环境带来的危险和影响。

**答案详解：**(56) pride. 考查名词。根据第一段 It is the pride of us Chinese 可知造纸术是我们中国人的骄傲，所以答案是 pride。

(57) problems. 考查可数名词复数。根据第二段 First, the making of paper requires the loss of many millions of trees each year. 首先，造纸每年需要损失数百万棵树。可知这里主要讲了造纸带来的两个问题，two 后跟可数名词复数，所以答案是 problems。

(58) make. 考查动词原形。根据第二段 Of the trees that were cut down, 42 percent went to paper production. 在被砍掉的树中，42%用于造纸，题目中使用同义句，be used to do 为动词的固定搭配，意为被用于做某事，所以答案是 make。

(59) twice. 考查副词。根据第二段 And worldwide use of paper is expected to double in the next 40 years. 未来 40 年，世界范围内的纸张使用量预计将翻一番，题目中使用同义句，即未来四十年我们将使用比现在多两倍的纸张，用 twice 表示两倍，所以答案是 twice。

(60) useful. 考查形容词。根据第三段 The second great problem with paper is that when the paper is used, it is useless. 有关纸张的第二大问题当纸张用过之后，它就没用了，useless 与 no useful 同义，所以答案是 useful。

(61) causes. 考查动词的第三人称单数形式。根据第三段 a gas that is an important factor (因素) in climate (气候) change all around the world. 气体是改变全球气候的重要因素，题目中使用同义句，即气体是导致全球气候变暖的重要因素，a gas 为单数，后谓语动词用第三人称单数形式，所以答案是 causes。

(62) solve. 考查动词原形。根据第四段 One simple way to help out can greatly reduce both of these problems: paper recycling. 一个简单的方法可以大大减少这两个问题：纸张回收，可知本段主要讲了解决这个问题的简单方法，to 后跟动词原形，所以答案是 solve。

(63) stop/avoid. 考查动词原形。根据第四段 Instead of cutting down trees, recycle used paper to meet the

need of paper – making. 代替砍伐树木，回收使用过的纸来满足造纸的需要，题目中使用同义句，即停止或者避免看书，祈使句用动词原形开头，所以答案是 stop/avoid.

(64) understand. 考查动词原形。根据第四段 The way to begin is with education and understanding. 从教育和理解开始，题目中使用同义句，即回收纸张我们应该从教育人们并且让他们理解开始，make 后跟动词原形，所以答案是 understand.

(65) encouraged. 考查动词的过去分词。根据最后一段 Everyone should do their part to recycle paper and encourage government and industry to do the same. 每个人都应该尽自己的一份力来回收纸张，并鼓励政府和企业也这样做，题目中使用同义句，原文的主动语态在题目中变为被动语态，be 后跟动词的过去分词构成被动语态的谓语动词，所以答案是 encouraged.

**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：** 本文通过讲述燕昭王想招纳贤士，郭隗给他讲了“千里马”的故事，他深受启发，拜郭隗为师，给他最高的待遇，最终各国人才纷纷来助他，打败了齐国的事告诉我们人才对社会的重要性。从而促使我们发展自己的全方位能力，给自己找机会。

**答案详解：**

(66) 考查名词。句意：他向学者郭隗请教。advice 建议，不可数名词，所以填 advice。

(67) 考查形容词。句意：有一个国王想要一匹特别的马。special 形容词，特别的，修饰后面的名词 kind，所以填 special。

(68) 考查代词。句意：三年后，没人给他找到这样一匹马。nobody 没有人，所以填 nobody。

(69) 考查副词。句意：他跑去找它，但是那匹马已经死了。already 已经，所以填 already。

(70) 考查形容词。句意：国王非常生气，angry 形容词，生气的，放在 be 后作表语，所以填 angry。

(71) 考查动词。句意：想象一下这个。你愿意为一匹死马出高价，更别说是是一匹活马了。imagine 想象，祈使句，动词原形开头，所以填 Imagine。

(72) 考查名词。句意：想象一下这个。你愿意为一匹死马出高价，更别说是是一匹活马了。price 价格，a+名词单数，所以填 price。

(73) 考查动词。句意：只要等一等，你想要的马很快就会来了。wait 等候，所以填 wait。

(74) 考查动词。句意：国王为郭建造了房屋，并把他当作老师对待。treat 对待，一般过去时态，动词要用过去式，所以填 treated。

(75) 考查副词。句意：他的国家终于打败了齐国。finally 最后地，副词，修饰动词 beat，所以填 finally。

## 六、书面表达(总分值 15 分)

**参考范文** Hello, everyone! To enrich students' after – school lives, our school students union organizes different club activities. Now let me introduce some clubs to you. 【高分句型一】 (点题)

Art club and Sports club are on Saturday. Our Art club is from 8: 00 a. M. To 10: 00 a. M. 【高分句型二】 You can play the violin and draw pictures here. Our Sports club is from 2: 00 p. M. To 4: 00 p. M. You can play basket, play football and play volleyball in the club. Museum club is on Sunday. Our Museum club is form 8: 00 a. M. To 10: 00 a. M. You can visit Chengdu Museum and Jinsha Site Museum with us. (时间和活动)