

2022-2023 学年七年级英语上学期期末测试卷

(时间: 100 分钟, 满分: 100 分)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

一、单项选择(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. Look! Five _____ and a set of _____ are in the black bag.
A. photos; key B. photos; keys C. photoes; keys D. photo; keys
2. Two bags are on the table. They're _____.
A. the twins' B. the twin's C. twins D. twin's
3. — Is there _____ beef in the fridge?
— No, there isn't. But there is _____ pork.
A. some; any B. any; any C. some; some D. any; some
4. — _____ ?
— Yes, please. I want a sweater.
A. Is this your sweater B. What do you want C. Can I help you D. How are you
5. We all know that _____ girls like beautiful clothes.
A. most B. most of C. the most D. mostly
6. They can buy the pens _____ a very good _____.
A. at, price B. in, price C. at, cost D. at, sale
7. I don't like this bike. Would you like to show me _____ ?
A. other B. another C. the other D. an other
8. Amy loves _____. She goes to the mall to buy things every weekend.
A. swimming B. dancing C. running D. shopping
9. I like the sports clothes. Can I _____ ?
A. try it on B. try them on C. try on it D. try on them
10. I _____ my eraser, but I can't _____ it.
A. look for; finding B. am finding; look for C. am looking for; find D. find; look for

二、完型填空(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Carol and Susan are very good friends. They are in the same 11 in Grade One and they often visit 12 home. Now they are 13 eight years old. Carol's mother has got a new baby. Carol is very 14 to have a little sister. So she is always talking about her to Susan. At first Susan is very 15 in the new baby because she doesn't have any brothers or sisters. But 16 some time she begins to get tired of Carol's endless talking (喋喋不休) about it. She also feels a little jealous (嫉妒的) of her friend.

One day when the two girls meet in the school playground, Carol says to Susan, "Do you 17, Sue, my baby sister has put on nearly half a pound in weight (体重增加半磅) this week."

"That is not very 18," answers Susan. "I know a baby and he puts on ten pounds a day."

"Oh, that can't be 19," answers Carol laughingly, "20 baby is it?" "An elephant's," says Susan.




11. A. grade B. table C. class D. group
 12. A. each other's B. their C. theirs D. each other
 13. A. all B. two C. both D. either
 14. A. angry. B. sorry C. worried D. glad
 15. A. interesting B. interested C. happy D. sad
 16. A. before B. for C. after D. it
 17. A. hear B. think C. find D. know
 18. A. much B. many C. few D. little
 19. A. right B. wrong C. true D. sure
 20. A. who B. what C. which D. whose

三、阅读单选(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

A

The Spring Festival is coming. There are many things on sale on Taobao. Let's have a look.

Nancy's Store			
	Brand: Hi Panda Colors: black, red Sizes: S/M/L Price: ¥ 95		Brand: Off White Colors: white, black Sizes: M /XL/XXL Price: ¥ 180

 50% off	Brand: Mr. Handsome Colors: yellow, blue, green Sizes: S/L/XL Price: ¥ 160 80	 Brand: Alice's Colors: pink, white, purple Sizes: M/L/XXL Price: ¥ 165
	Brand: Snoopy Colors: white, green, black Sizes: S/M/L Price: ¥ 260 If you buy two, you can get one for free.	
Ship free (免费送货) if you buy 3.		

21. Mary can pay(花费) _____ yuan to buy a sweater and a pair of shoes.
A. 140 B. 175 C. 355
22. We can buy a blue thing with the brand (品牌) of _____.
A. Hi Panda B. Snoopy C. Mr. Handsome
23. Li Lan can buy a new skirt in _____ in the shop.
A. yellow B. blue C. white
24. Meimei can buy _____ with ¥ 300.
A. two trousers B. a skirt and a jacket C. two jackets and a skirt
25. From the passage, we know _____.
A. Nancy's Store is an online(网上的) shop
B. we can go to Nancy's store and buy some fruit
C. all the shoes are on sale in the store

B

Healthy eating doesn't just mean what you eat, but how you eat. Here is some advice on healthy eating.

Eat with others. It can help you to see others' healthy eating habits. If you usually eat with your parents. You will find that the food you eat is more delicious.

Listen to your body. Ask yourself if you are really hungry. Have a glass of water to see if you are thirsty. Sometimes you are just thirsty, and you need no food. Stop eating before you feel full.

Fat breakfast. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. After you don't eat for the past ten hours, your body needs food to get you going. You will be smarter after eating breakfast.

Eat healthy snacks. We all need snacks sometimes. In fact, it's a good idea to eat two healthy snacks between you three meals. This doesn't mean that you can eat a bag of chips instead of a meal.

Don't eat dinner late. With busy life, we always put off eating dinner until the last minute. Try to eat dinner at least 3 hours before you go to bed. This will give your body a chance to digest most of the food before you sleep for the next hours.

26. How many pieces of advice does the writer give us on healthy eating?

- A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.

27. What does the underlined word "digest" mean in Chinese?

- A. 利用 B. 消化 C. 储藏 D. 享用

28. What's the writer's advice on healthy snacks?

- A. Not eating snacks at all. B. Eating as much as you want.
C. Eating some when necessary. D. Eating enough every day.

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

- A. Eating alone is better than with others.
B. It doesn't matter if you don't want to have breakfast.
C. Eating dinner before going to bed is OK.
D. We should listen to our bodies when eating

30. What can be the title of the passage?

- A. Healthy Food. B. Important Meals.
C. How to Eat Healthily. D. How to Keep Healthy.

四、根据汉语或首字母提示填单词(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

31. Be quiet. Your grandma is s_____.
32. Be s_____ to take your teacher's advice. Then you will make progress.
33. The baby is _____ (喝) milk now.
34. The ring was too _____ (昂贵的), so he didn't buy it.
35. Danny decided to change his eating _____ (习惯).

五、用所给单词的正确形式填空(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

36. Young kids _____ (usual) ask mother for some pocket money.
37. The student is very good at _____. (dance)

38. Thank you for _____ (give) me the picture of Li Yuchun.
39. Many foreign _____ (tour) come to visit the history museum every summer vacation.
40. Our history teacher often tells us funny _____ (story) in class.
41. Jack's father and mother are _____ (music).
42. Are there _____ (some) vegetables in the dumplings?
43. _____ (shop) on the Net is becoming more and more popular.
44. Look! Some young people _____ (ride) horses in the park.
45. — Listen! Who _____ (sing) in the classroom?
— Li Mei.

六、语法填空(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

Birthday Food Around the World

What would people like 46. (eat) on their birthday? The answer would be different in different 47. (country).

In many countries, people have birthday cakes with candles. The number of candles is the 48. (person) age. The birthday person must make a wish and blow out the candles. If he or she 49. (blow) out all the candles in one go, the wish will come true. In the UK, people sometimes put a candy in a birthday cake. The child with the candy is 50. (luck).

In China, it is getting popular 51. (have) cake on your birthday. But many people still eat very long noodles for their birthday. They never cut up the noodles because the long noodles 52. (be) a symbol of long life. In some places, 53. (China) people also eat eggs on their birthday. They are a symbol of life and good luck.

All of 54. (this) birthday foods may be different, but the 55. (idea) are the same. They bring good luck to the birthday person.

七、阅读填表(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Be good when abroad

What does it mean to be a good tourist?

According to a recent survey, when asked which tourists are most welcomed in their country, one nation stood out above all others: Japan. YouGov, a UK market research firm, did the research, polling(对.....进行民意调查)nearly 28, 000 people from 26 countries and regions.

The Japanese have a reputation(名声)for being among the world's most well-dressed tidy, punctual(守时的)and polite travelers, the *Telegraph* reported. They line up politely and they never turn up late, raise their

voices or try to take photographs in art galleries when they know they're not allowed to do so.

Japanese tourists greatly impressed the world during last summer's World Cup. The country's soccer fans made headlines for their habit of helping to clean stadiums(体育场)after matches, *South China Morning Post* noted.

Who are the worst tourists?

The survey also showed that another nation stood out at the same time, but in the opposite way.

British tourists ranked as the worst-behaved tourists in the world. Even local people in the UK don't like British tourists.

Many respondents said that British travelers are loud, poorly dressed and behave badly. They are also stingy(吝啬的)when tipping at restaurants and hotels, *Reuters* noted.

It's not hard to be a good traveler. The Chinese government issued guidelines for outgoing tourists in 2006. Tourists were reminded not to throw trash on the ground or talk loudly. They were also told to line up properly and be more polite in general.

Tips for being a good tourist

Learn a few of the most common words or phrases in the local language. These include "excuse me", "thank you" and "good bye".

Watch your body language. Customs are different from place to place. Do your homework ahead of time(提前)so you know if certain gestures might be considered rude in the country or region you are traveling to.

Be good when abroad

A recent survey	Tourists from Japan are most welcomed. A <u>56.</u> market firm did the research.
Japanese people's reputation around the <u>57.</u>	They dress <u>58.</u> . When art galleries don't allow them to take photographs, they never <u>59.</u> the rules. They always wait in lines and never turn up <u>60.</u> . Japan's soccer fans have the habit of <u>61.</u> stadiums after matches.
The worst tourists	British tourists behave <u>62.</u> . British travelers speak <u>63.</u> and dress poorly. British tourists don't tip <u>64.</u> at restaurants and hotels.

How to be a good tourist	Learn local words and phrases. Know the certain meaning of certain gestures <u>65.</u> travelling.
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八、材料作文(本大题共 20 分)

66. 请根据以下表格，写一篇关于学生日常生活习惯的调查报告。

Activities	How many students	How often/long
exercise	all	an hour every day
eat fruit and drink milk	90%	every day
eat junk food	7%	two or three times a week
drink coffee	no	
sleep	85%	eight or nine hours every night

Here is the result of the students' activity survey in our class.

参考答案

1. B

【详解】

句意：看！在黑色的包里有五张照片和一串钥匙。

考查可数名词复数。photo 照片，复数是 photos；key 钥匙，复数是 keys，根据第一个空前的“five”可知，第一个空应该用 photos，排除 C 和 D，由第二个空前的“a set of”可知，第二个空应该用 keys，表示“一串钥匙”，排除 A，故选 B。

2. A

【详解】

句意：桌子上有两个袋子，它们是双胞胎的。

考查名词所有格。双胞胎：the twins；根据语境可知，空处表示“……的”，应用名词所有格；以 s 结尾的复数名词变名词所有格只加“'”。故选 A。

3. D

【详解】

句意：——在冰箱里有牛肉吗？——不。但有一些猪肉。

考查形容词。some 一些，用于肯定句；any 用于疑问句或否定句。第一个句子是疑问句，用 any；第二个句子是肯定句，用 some，故选 D。

4. C

【详解】

句意：——我可以帮助你吗？——好的，我想买一件毛衣。

考查情景交际。Is this your sweater 这是你的毛衣吗？What do you want 你想要什么；Can I help you 我可以帮助你吗；How are you 你好吗。在英语中，服务员向顾客提供服务时常用的交际用语是“Can I help you?”。故选 C。

5. A

【详解】

句意：我们都知道大多数女孩喜欢漂亮的衣服。

考查词义辨析。most 大部分的；most of 大多数的；the most 与多音节形容词构成最高级结构；mostly 主要地，副词。此空修饰名词 girls，排除 C 和 D 选项。most of 修饰名词时，名词前要有定冠词或物主代词等修饰，排除 B 选项，故选 A。

6. A

【详解】

句意：他们可以以很好的价格买到这些钢笔。

考查介词、名词辨析。at 在、以；price 价格；in 在……里面；cost 费用；sale 销售、出售。根据题干“*They can buy the pens ... a very good ...*”可知是“他们可以以很好的价格买到这些钢笔。”at a very good price“以很好的价格”，固定搭配，故选 A。

7. B

【详解】

句意：我不喜欢这辆自行车。你能给我看另一辆吗？

考查代词辨析。other 其他的，与可数名词复数连用；another 泛指同类事物中三者或三者以上的另一个；the other 表示两者中的另一个；an other 表达错误。根据句意“我不喜欢这辆自行车。你能给我看另一辆吗？”可知是泛指同类事物中三者或三者以上的另一个，因此用 another，故选 B。

8. D

【详解】

句意：艾米喜欢购物。她每周末都会去商场购物。

考查动词辨析。swimming 游泳；dancing 跳舞；running 跑步；shopping 购物。根据“*She goes to the mall to buy things every weekend.*”可知她喜欢购物。故选 D。

9. B

【详解】

句意：我喜欢运动衣。我可以试穿它们吗？

考查动词短语和代词。it 它；them 它们；the sports clothes 是复数名词，因此用 them 代指；排除 AC 两项。try on 试穿，是动词短语。当人称代词作为动词短语的宾语时，位于动词和副词之间，故选 B。

10. C

【详解】

句意：我在找我的橡皮擦，可我找不到。

考查动词时态，find 找到；look for 寻找。第一个空格强调寻找的动作，用 look for；第二个空格强调寻找的结果，用 find，排除 B 和 D。情态动词 can 后接动词原形，故选 C。

11-15. CACDB 16-20. CDACD

【解析】本文讲述了卡罗和苏珊是好朋友。卡罗经常和苏珊谈论她的小妹妹，苏珊听烦了。一天卡罗说自己的妹妹一周体重增加了半磅，苏珊说有一个婴儿一天长 10 磅。卡罗不相信她的话，苏珊告诉她那是大象的宝宝。

11. C

考查名词及语境的理解。A. grade 年级； B. table 桌子； C. class 班级； D. group 团体；句意：他们在一年级的同一个班里。根据 in Grade One 可知此处表示在一个班级，故选 C。

12. A

考查代词及语境的理解。A. each other's 彼此的； B. their 他们的； C. theirs 他们的(东西)； D. each other 彼此；句意：他们经常拜访彼此的家。修饰单数名词 home，故用名词所有格 each other's，故选 A。

13. C

考查代词和数词及语境的理解。A. all 三者或三者以上都； B. two 二； C. both 两者都； D. either 两者中的任何一个；句意：现在他们两个都是八岁。此处指的是 Carol 和 Susan，故用代词 both，故选 C。

14. D

考查形容词及语境的理解。A. angry 生气的； B. sorry 抱歉的； C. worried 担心的； D. glad 高兴的；句意：Carol 非常高兴有一个小妹妹。根据后文的 So she is always talking about her to Susan. 可知她经常和苏珊谈论她的小妹妹，因此她很高兴有一个小妹妹，故选 D。

15. B

考查形容词及语境的理解。A. interesting 有趣的； B. interested 感兴趣的； C. happy 高兴的； D. sad 悲伤的；句意：刚开售苏珊对这个新生婴儿感兴趣。be interested in 对……感兴趣，故选 B。

16. C

考查连词和代词及语境的理解。A. before 在……之前； B. for 为了； C. after 在……之后； D. it 它；句意：但是一段时间之后，她开始讨厌卡罗无止境的谈论它。根据前文的 At first Susan is very ___5___ in the new baby 可知刚开始感兴趣，因此应是过了一段时间后，开始讨厌，故选 C。

17. D

考查动词及语境的理解。A. hear 听见； B. think 认为； C. find 找到； D. know 知道；句意：你知道吗？我的妹妹 Sue 这周体重增加了几乎半磅。此处表示知道，故用 know。故选 D。

18. A

考查形容词及语境的理解。A. much 很多的，修饰不可数名词； B. many 很多的，修饰可数名词； C. few 很少的，修饰可数名词； D. little 很少的，修饰不可数名词。句意：苏珊回答，“那不是非常多”。根据后文的 I know a baby and he puts on ten pounds a day. 可知苏珊知道一个婴儿一天长 10 磅，因此认为一周增加半磅，是不多的，此处表示体重，故用不可数名词，故为 much，故选 A。

19. C

考查形容词及语境的理解。A. right 正确的； B. wrong 错误的； C. true 真实的； D. sure 确信的。句意：那不可能是真的。根据 answers Carol laughingly, 可知卡罗笑了，应是不相信她说的，故认为那不是真的，故选 C。

20. D

考查代词及语境的理解。A. who 谁； B. what 什么； C. which 哪一个； D. whose 谁的。句意：它是谁的婴儿？根据后文的 "An elephant's," says Susan. 故询问谁的，故选 D。

点睛：根据前后文的语境，结合时态，语态，词性，短语，句型，词义辨析和主谓一致，选出正确的选项。例如小题 5，句意：刚开售苏珊对这个新生婴儿感兴趣。be interested in 对……感兴趣，故选 B。

21-25. C C C B A

【分析】文章展示的是 Nancy 淘宝店的一些品牌的促销产品信息。

21. 细节理解题。根据毛衣对应的价格是 "Price: ¥ 95" 以及鞋子对应的价格 "Price: ¥ 260" 可知，如果 Mary 买一件毛衣和一双鞋子需要 355 元，故选 C。

22. 细节理解题。根据题干中的要点 "a blue thing" 可知，有蓝色的品牌是 "Brand: Mr. Handsome"，故选 C。

23. 细节理解题。根据裙子对应的颜色 "Colors: pink, white, purple" 可知，李兰可以买到白色的裙子，故选 C。

24. 细节理解题。根据题干要求可知，梅梅只有 300 元，而两条裤子要 360 元；一条裙子和一件夹克需要 $165+80=245$ 元；两件夹克和一条裙子需要 $160+165=325$ 元；所以 300 元可以买一条裙子和一件夹克，故选 B。

25. 推理判断题。根据 "The Spring Festival is coming. There are many things on sale on Taobao. Let's have a look." 以及 "Nancy's Store" 可知，Nancy 的店铺是一个网店，故选 A。

26-30. C B C D C

【分析】这篇短文主要针对我们如何健康饮食，提出了五条建议。

26. 细节理解题。根据 "Here is some advice on healthy eating." 及下文二、三、四、五、六段描述，可知作者提出了五条建议。故选 C。

27. 词义猜测题。根据 "Try to eat dinner at least 3 hours before you go to bed." 及本句，可知此处指的是在你接下来几个小时休息之前，给你的身体一个机会来消化大部分的食物。因此 digest 意为 "消化"。故选 B。

28. 细节理解题。根据 "In fact, it's a good idea to eat two healthy snacks between you three meals. This doesn't mean that you can eat a bag of chips instead of a meal." 可知，作者对健康零食的建议是必要时吃一些。故选 C。

29. 细节理解题。根据 "Listen to your body." 可知，吃东西的时候要注意听身体的声音。故选 D。

30. 最佳标题。这篇短文主要针对健康饮食提出了五条建议。因此 "如何吃得健康。" 符合标题。故选 C。

31. (s)leeping

【详解】

句意：保持安静。你的祖母正在睡觉。根据“Be quiet”及首字母可知，正在睡觉所以要保持安静，sleep“睡觉”，is 与现在分词构成现在进行时结构，故填(s)leeping。

32. (s)ure

【详解】

句意：一定要听老师的劝告。然后你会取得进步。根据句子结构可知是祈使句，结合单词首字母可知考查固定短语 be sure to do sth.“确保做某事”，故填(s)ure。

33. drinking

【详解】

句意：婴儿现在正在喝牛奶。根据时间状语“now”可知，句子应该用现在进行时，即主语+be 动词+现在分词。根据“喝”可知，其对应的英文表达为 drink，现在分词为 drinking。故填 drinking。

34. expensive

【详解】

句意：戒指太贵了，所以他没买。本句缺表语形容词，根据句意语境和汉语提示，可知填 expensive。

35. habits

【详解】

句意：丹尼决定改变他的饮食习惯。habit“习惯”，是名词，结合“his eating...”可知，此处是泛指饮食习惯，名词应用复数形式，故填 habits。

36. usually

【详解】

句意：小孩子通常会向妈妈要一些零花钱。根据空后的“ask”可知，应该填的是 usual 的副词 usually“通常”，故填 usually。

37. dancing

【详解】

句意：那个学生非常擅长跳舞。be good at doing sth.擅长做某事，故填 dancing。

38. giving

【详解】

句意：谢谢你给了我那张李宇春的照片。Thank you for doing sth 谢谢你做了某事，故填 giving。

39. tourists

【详解】

句意：每年暑假都有许多外国游客来参观历史博物馆。根据“Many foreign ... come”可知，此处需填名词作主语；又根据所给单词和“来参观历史博物馆”可知，此处指“游客”；tour“旅行”，名词，表示“游客”

的名词形式为“tourist”,为可数名词,空格前面有“many”修饰,所以应用复数形式“tourists”。故填 tourists。

40. stories

【详解】

句意:我们的历史老师经常在课堂上告诉我们有趣的故事。因为所给单词“story”是一个可数名词,而空前没有任何冠词或数量词,故考虑填名词复数。又因为“story”以辅音字母+y 结尾,复数变形要变 y 为 i+es,故填 stories。

41. musicians

【详解】

句意:杰克的父母都是音乐家。根据“Jack’s father and mother are”并结合语境可知,此处是“说明杰克父母的身份或职业”;musician 意为“音乐家”,可数名词,根据“Jack’s father and mother”可知,主语是复数,所以此处使用名词复数形式。故填 musicians。

42. any

【详解】

句意:饺子里有蔬菜吗? some“一些”用于肯定句和希望得到肯定回答的疑问句,在否定句和疑问句中用 any 代替;分析句子结构,可知本句是 there be 结构的一般疑问句,提示词需改为“any”,故填 any。

43. Shopping

【详解】

句意:网上购物正变得越来越流行。空处作主语,应用名词或动名词形式,位于句首首字母要大写,故填 Shopping。

44. are riding

【详解】

句意:看!一些年轻人正在公园里骑马。根据“Look”可知,此句为现在进行时,动词用 am/is/are doing,主语是复数,ride 的现在分词是 riding,所以用 are riding。故填 are riding。

45. is singing

【详解】

句意:——听!谁在教室里唱歌?——李梅。根据“Listen!”可知,时态是现在进行时,结构为:be doing;疑问句主语是第三人称单数,所以 be 动词使用 is, sing 的现在分词形式为 singing。故填 is singing。

46. to eat 47. countries 48. person's 49. blows 50. lucky

51. to have 52. are 53. Chinese 54. these 55. ideas

【分析】

本文是文化类阅读,主要介绍了过生日时吃的食物,虽然在不同的国家吃的食物不一样,但都寓意着

好运。

46. 句意：人们在生日时喜欢吃什么？would like to do 想要做某事，固定结构；提示词 eat“吃”是动词，故填 to eat。

47. 句意：答案在不同的国家会有所不同。different 不同的，修饰复数名词；提示词 country“国家”是可数名词，故填 countries。

48. 句意：蜡烛的数量是人的年龄。age 年龄，名词需用形容词或相当于形容词的词修饰；提示词 person 是名词，需用其所有格，故填 person's。

49. 句意：如果他或她一口气吹灭所有的蜡烛，这个愿望就会实现。分析句子可知，本句是 if 引导的条件状语从句，时态遵循主将从现；从句主语 he or she 是单数第三人称，动词需用三单形式，故填 blows。

50. 句意：拿到糖果的孩子是幸运的。本句缺表语，设空处需用形容词；提示词 luck“幸运”是名词，故填 lucky。

51. 句意：在中国，过生日吃蛋糕越来越流行了。分析句子可知，本句是 it 固定句型，it 是形式主语，后面的不定式是真正主语；提示词 have 表示“吃”，故填 to have。

52. 句意：他们从不切断面条，因为长面条是长寿的象征。本句陈述习俗是一般现在时，because 表原因，可知是原因状语从句，从句主语 noodles 是复数名词，系词需用 are，故填 are。

53. 句意：在一些地方，中国人在生日时也吃鸡蛋。people“人们”是名词，需用形容词修饰，结合单词提示，故填 Chinese。

54. 句意：所有这些生日食品可能不同，但想法是相同的。由 all 和 foods 可知这里需用指示代词 this 的复数形式，故填 these。

55. 句意：所有这些生日食品可能不同，但想法是相同的。由系词 are 可知主语是复数人称；idea“想法”是单数名词，故填 ideas。

56. UK 57. world 58. tidily 59. break 60. late

61. cleaning 62. badly 63. loudly 64. generously 65. when/while/before

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了来自 26 个国家近两万八千民众参与了调查“哪个国家的游客更受欢迎”。结果显示，日本游客以着装得体、整洁、守时及礼貌等特质脱颖而出。而英国游客则因大声喧哗、举止不得体以及吝啬被评为最不受欢迎的群体。由此提出如何做文明游客的一些建议。

56. 根据“YouGov, a UK market research firm, did the research”可知，一家叫做 YouGov 的英国市场调研机构做了这次调查。故填 UK。

57. 根据“The Japanese have a reputation(名声)for being among the world's most well-dressed tidy, punctual(守时的)and polite travelers, the Telegraph reported.”可知，报道称，日本人拥有这样的名声，即

世界上穿着最整洁、守时和彬彬有礼的人。in the world=among the world“在世界上”。故填 world。

58. 根据“The Japanese have a reputation(名声)for being among the world's most well-dressed tidy...”可知,日本人是世界上穿着最整洁的。tidy 形容词,表示“整洁的”;根据空前“dress”是动词可知,要用 tidy 的副词形式 tidily。故填 tidily。

59. 根据“They line up politely and they never turn up late, raise their voices or try to take photographs in art galleries when they know they're not allowed to do so.”可知,日本人礼貌地排队、从不迟到、大声说话或在禁止拍照时拍照。故推知,日本人从不破坏规矩。break 动词,表示“打破”。故填 break。

60. 根据“They line up politely and they never turn up late”可知,他们从不迟到。late 副词,表示“迟到”,修饰前面的动词短语“turn up”。故填 late。

61. 根据“The country's soccer fans made headlines for their habit of helping to clean stadiums(体育场)after matches, South China Morning Post noted.”可知,该国的足球迷因为赛后帮忙清理体育场的习惯而上热搜。clean 动词,表示“打扫;清理”;根据“of”是介词可知,此处要用 cleaning。故填 cleaning。

62. 根据“Many respondents said that British travelers are loud, poorly dressed and behave badly.”可知,很多调查对象说,英国游客说话声音大、穿着邋遢、表现很差。badly 副词,表示“差劲地”。故填 badly。

63. 根据“Many respondents said that British travelers are loud, poorly dressed and behave badly.”可知,英国游客说话大声。由空前的“speak”可知,此处要填入 loud 的副词形式 loudly,表示“大声地”。故填 loudly。

64. 根据“They are also stingy(吝啬的)when tipping at restaurants and hotels, Reuters noted.”可知,英国游客在饭店和旅馆打赏时很吝啬。换句话说,英国人给小费时不够慷慨。generous 形容词,表示“慷慨的”,此处要用副词形式。故填 generously。

65. 根据“Do your homework ahead of time(提前)so you know if certain gestures might be considered rude in the country or region you are traveling to.”可知,要提前做功课,这样你就知道某些手势在你旅行的国家或地区是否被认为是粗鲁,所以在旅游前或者旅行时要了解某些手势的具体意义;when 和 while 表示“当……时候”,before 表示“在……之前”。故填 when/while/before。

66. 例文:

Here is the result of the students' activity survey in our class. All of the students exercise for an hour every day. It's good for health. Ninety percent of the students eat fruit and drink milk every day. It's a good habit. Seven percent of the students eat junk food two or three times a week. It's bad for our health. No students drink coffee. It's OK. Eighty-five percent of the students sleep for eight or nine hours every night. That's a good habit, too.

We should do more exercise and eat less junk food. It's good for our health.

【详解】

1.题干解读：本文是一篇材料作文。围绕学生日常生活习惯写一个调查报告。

2.写作指导：本文采用一般现在时，人称主要使用第三人称。开头已给出，紧接着根据提示内容分别介绍学生日常都会做些什么，学生占比以及频率。写作时保持主谓一致性，做到无语法和标点错误。