

## 2022-2023 学年九年级下学期期末测试

### 英语试题

#### 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. Our future is in our own hands, \_\_\_\_\_ we must take good care of it.  
A. although              B. unless              C. so              D. as
2. The Ningju intercity railway has made \_\_\_\_\_ easier to travel between the two places.  
A. that              B. it              C. one              D. this
3. Some birds which were once \_\_\_\_\_ are now becoming rare.  
A. ancient              B. common              C. lasting              D. dangerous
4. It was surprising that little Tom kept quiet all \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.  
A. by              B. for              C. with              D. through
5. Fiona is interested in a lot of different things. All of us think she's a girl with a \_\_\_\_\_ mind.  
A. live              B. alive              C. lively              D. living
6. It's hard to imagine that Messi was \_\_\_\_\_ with the Golden Ball Award for the seventh time.  
A. proved              B. promised              C. praised              D. presented
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you walk around Lao Mendong, these old objects full of history always take you back in time.  
A. Whenever              B. Whatever              C. Whoever              D. However
8. All our dreams can come true as long as we have the \_\_\_\_\_ to fight for them.  
A. choice              B. mood              C. courage              D. effort
9. It is said that the football match we are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ because of the coming heavy rain.  
A. will cancel              B. cancel              C. cancelling              D. will be cancelled

10. It may \_\_\_\_\_ that vitamin E plays an important part in prevention, but can not cure diseases.  
A. run out                      B. find out                      C. turn out                      D. stay out
11. The suspect was seen \_\_\_\_\_ away from the scene of the crime at 9 p.m. last Friday.  
A. run                      B. ran                      C. to run                      D. running
12. Take a notebook so that you can write down the important details during the meeting. The underlined part in the sentence is to talk about the \_\_\_\_\_ of doing something.  
A. reason                      B. result                      C. purpose                      D. condition
13. Which of the following sentences has a defining relative clause?  
A. Mary likes music that is quiet and gentle.  
B. I don't know who is playing the piano next door.  
C. Don't miss the programme if you like classical music.  
D. Lucy is such a lovely girl that everyone in her class loves her.
14. Which of the following may be a newspaper headline?  
A. Here are some Xi'an travel tips.  
B. A cat show was held in Shanghai.  
C. Driver killed, eight hurt in bus crash.  
D. A new artist swept American Music Awards.
15. — Are you going to take part in the English speech competition?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ It's too good a chance to miss.  
A. No problem.                      B. That's for sure.                      C. Why me?                      D. What a pity!

## 二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 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。

Every student knows the importance of taking notes in class. But the skill of note-taking isn't only used in school. Adults need to take 16 in meetings or training sessions for work. So here are some tips to help you develop this key skill.

Begin with the date and the topic of the class. This may seem clear, but it's easy to forget. It will help you keep your notes 17.

Focus on the most important points. Trying to write down everything the speaker says will only frustrate(使沮丧) you. 18, listen for the key ideas the person wants to communicate.

If the speaker uses a PowerPoint you may not need to copy the slides(幻灯片). Ask if the PowerPoint will

be available afterward. If so, you can pay attention to 19 the things the speaker says. Or you can take a picture with a phone. Meanwhile, the PowerPoint or a document(文件) with notes may be available before the class or meeting. If so, print it out so you can write notes on it.

Think about 20 you want to take notes by hand or with a computer. Writing notes by hand has been shown to help you remember things better. But with a 21, notes are easier to organize. Perhaps it's best to combine the two methods. Write notes by hand first, and then type them up as part of your review.

Think about different note-taking methods. If you're a new learner, 22 drawing a chart or picture. Another method is to write an outline 23 facts described as examples.

24 your notes again after taking them. This will give you the chance to add any information that you didn't write down. It's best to do this as soon as possible so that you don't forget anything. This extra review will also increase your chances of 25 what you wrote.

Note-taking is a practical skill, so it's important to practice doing it well.

- |                     |                |                |                |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. photos       | B. steps       | C. risks       | D. notes       |
| 17. A. organized    | B. creative    | C. important   | D. similar     |
| 18. A. Still        | B. Even        | C. Instead     | D. Otherwise   |
| 19. A. writing      | B. reading     | C. watching    | D. checking    |
| 20. A. when         | B. whether     | C. how         | D. where       |
| 21. A. video        | B. television  | C. radio       | D. computer    |
| 22. A. stop         | B. finish      | C. consider    | D. miss        |
| 23. A. for          | B. with        | C. in          | D. beyond      |
| 24. A. Look through | B. Look for    | C. Look after  | D. Look around |
| 25. A. improving    | B. encouraging | C. remembering | D. allowing    |

### 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

*China, our motherland, has played an important role in the world. Read the following passages and try to learn more about it.*

*Sports has always been an important part in people's life around the world. China has several traditional sports games and you happen to find two posters. Please read them carefully.*



Ropes played an important role in ancient China and people in Han Dynasty more than 2,000 years ago used ropes to play games. Many tricks and skills are needed in order to play jump rope, whether in single, pairs or in a group. It is now popular.



The kite was invented in China over 2,000 years ago. It was used for checking in the war and for fun. The invention spread to other Asian countries and was introduced to Europe by Italian explorer Marco Polo (1254-1324) near the end of the 13th century.

26. The posters above are made to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encourage more people to play traditional sports games
- B. teach more people about how to play traditional sports games
- C. tell people something about playing traditional sports games
- D. ask people to introduce playing traditional sports games

27. According to the posters, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. playing jump rope doesn't need a lot of tricks and skills
- B. kites were used only for fun in ancient China over 2,000 years
- C. the two sports games are just invented for one person to play
- D. people not only in China but in other countries like flying kites

28. The pictures are used in the posters to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help raise readers' interest
- B. help readers learn to exercise
- C. encourage readers to exercise
- D. tell readers how to exercise

B

Your English teacher has introduced a play to your class . Read the play .

Characters: Sarah, student, 13 years old

Jason, student, 14 years old

Betty, student, 15 years old

Cindy, student, 14 years old

Time: One Sunday afternoon in spring

Place: Sunshine Park

(The four teenagers have just finished the picnic . They are tidying up.)

Sarah: Wow! That was a great picnic . I'm so full that I can hardly move .

Jason: That's no excuse for not tidying up, Sarah . Come over here and help me pack up the leftover food . Betty, can you put out the fire, please? And clean up the place .

Betty: (Speaking unhappily to herself) How can I always get the dirty and difficult jobs? It's not fair .

(Betty throws a bit of water on the fire . Then she picks up the ashes with an old newspaper and wants to throw them into the long grass.)

Sarah: (Sounding surprised) What are you doing, Betty? \_\_\_\_\_

Jason: Whoops...the paper has caught fire .

Sarah: And the grass...Jason, Cindy, help! Help!

(Jason and Cindy come over quickly . They help put out the fire completely.)

Betty: Oh, no . What have I done?

Cindy: You know that we should do everything carefully, don't you?

Betty: (With her head in her hands) Yes . What have I done? What have I done?

29 . The words in brackets such as "(The four teenagers have just finished the picnic They are tidying up.)" tell \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how the writer acts in the play
- B. when and where the story happens
- C. what the characters are saying to each other
- D. what the characters are doing and how they are acting

30 . Which of the following sentences should be put in the blank?

- A. You seem surprised!  
B. How interesting it is!  
C. Don't worry about it!  
D. That's very dangerous!

31. How does Betty feel when she says "What have I done? What have I done?"?

- A. She feels proud.      B. She feels guilty.      C. She feels relaxed.      D. She feels lucky.

C

In ancient times, people tried to explain the world around them based on what they saw . People in ancient times saw that the sun came up from one side of the earth, moved across the sky and went down to the other side . Based on this observation, they believed that the sun travels around the earth . Going directly from observation to conclusion is called non-scientific thinking .

Here is an example of non-scientific thinking. Maybe you had a sick stomach, and ate a candy bar. An hour later, you found that you felt much better. You might conclude that it was the candy bar that made you feel better. But there are other possible reasons for the observation. Maybe you had taken some medicine an hour earlier, and it took a while to work. Maybe enough time had passed, and you would have felt better without eating the candy bar. Non-scientific thinking happens all the time.

The scientific method is a way of thinking that helps you to avoid making incorrect conclusions . It helps you to avoid non-scientific thinking . It reminds you to treat your first conclusion as one of several possible conclusions . It reminds you to gather evidence (证据) to support your conclusion . The four steps in the scientific method begin by questioning an observation, and end with a conclusion that is based on evidence . First, you can ask a question about your observation, such as, “What makes a sick stomach feel better?” Second, state a possible answer to the question, such as, “A candy bar makes a sick stomach feel better.” Third, test your guess, this can be done in many different ways . You could wait until you have a sick stomach again, eat a candy bar, and see what happens . Finally, think and conclude—think about what happened when you tested and you can make a conclusion.

32. The underlined word “observation” in Paragraph 1 means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. watching carefully    B. giving examples    C. guessing quickly    D. making conclusions

33. The purpose of the example in the second paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ask readers to take some medicine as early as they can
- B. help readers understand what non-scientific thinking is
- C. show how to make conclusions directly from observations
- D. conclude that eating a candy bar can make people feel better

34. The last paragraph mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. what makes non-scientific thinking
- B. an example of non-scientific thinking
- C. ways to make a sick stomach feel better
- D. how to use the scientific method correctly

35. The text is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an advertisement    B. a movie poster    C. a guide book    D. a science magazine

D

Dennis didn't feel like sleeping. He had gone to bed at the same time every night for as long as he could remember. He was tired of going to bed when his parents told him to. So one night, when fall seemed over, but it wasn't yet winter, he decided he would stay up!

What Dennis didn't realize is that staying awake at night is hard when your body needs to sleep. He tried everything he could think of to stop himself from falling asleep. He tried counting wolves (if counting sheep makes you sleepy, then counting wolves must surely do the opposite), but unfortunately it made him even more tired. He started to suspect that it was the counting, and not the choice of animal, that made people sleepy.

Dennis was just about ready to give up when he heard a squeak (吱吱叫) from his hamster (仓鼠) Charlie. He went over to Charlie's cage, but it was empty. Dennis followed the sounds of squeaking until he found Charlie on the floor, looking behind the door. Dennis noticed that something back there was throwing things at Charlie! Coins, balls of paper, and even some stones were flying in Charlie's direction, as he squeaked.

"What's there, Charlie?" Dennis asked as he picked up the hamster and walked towards the door.

What he saw made him wonder if he had actually fallen asleep and not realized it.

"It's a...it's a rabbit!" he said. No bigger than Charlie (and no smaller), the rabbit wore a yellow shirt, a tiny pair of green pants, and a hat.

"Why are you throwing things at my hamster, rabbit?" asked Dennis.

"Why do you keep a vicious (凶猛的) hamster as a pet, human?" asked the rabbit. "Charlie is not vicious! More importantly, why are you in my room, rabbit?" asked Dennis. "That is an interesting question, human."

"My name is not 'human', it's Dennis." Dennis said angrily. "I already know your name. And rabbits have names too!"

Dennis didn't say anything for a moment, and neither did the rabbit. It was an awkward (尴尬的) silence for everyone except Charlie who, as usual, had fallen asleep shortly after Dennis picked him up.

“Well, what is your name then?” asked Dennis.

36. When did the story take place?

- A. One night in late autumn.
- B. One late afternoon in summer.
- C. One afternoon in early spring.
- D. One early morning in winter.

37. Why does the writer use the punctuation mark “...” in the sentence “It’s a...it’s a rabbit!”?

- A. To show his certainty of this subject.
- B. To hide his limited knowledge in animals.
- C. To express Dennis’ surprise at the rabbit.
- D. To display Dennis’ worry about his hamster.

38. Which is the right order of the following events?

- a. Dennis heard the sounds of squeaking.
- b. The rabbit threw balls of paper at Charlie.
- c. Dennis tried to count wolves to stay awake.
- d. Charlie fell asleep shortly after Dennis picked him up.

A. c-d-a-b                      B. d-a-c-b                      C. d-c-a-b                      D. c-b-a-d

39. What is the best title for the story?

- A. Dennis’ lovely hamster
- B. Ways to stay up late
- C. Dennis’ unusual night
- D. Advice on falling asleep

40. According to the last paragraph, what would most probably happen next?

- A. The rabbit would run away at once.
- B. The rabbit would tell Dennis his name.
- C. The rabbit would throw things at Dennis.
- D. The rabbit would fall asleep with Dennis.

#### 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. Can you offer me some useful advice on my \_\_\_\_\_? (发音)



42. David was reported \_\_\_\_\_ for more than three days. (失踪)
43. What are doctors around the world doing \_\_\_\_\_ COVID-19? (对抗)
44. Christmas is a \_\_\_\_\_ festival in many western countries. (传统的)
45. The school trip has been \_\_\_\_\_ because it's raining cats and dogs. (取消)

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. He has just bought a \_\_\_\_\_ mobile phone. (late)
47. You shouldn't take anything she says at face \_\_\_\_\_. (valuable)
48. The film successfully brought dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_ on screen. (live)
49. To tell you the \_\_\_\_\_, we haven't found the murderer yet. (true)
50. I'm sure that all the \_\_\_\_\_ you've made today are wrong. (decide)

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。

if interested a magic stick fight look like



The Monkey King or Sun Wukong is the main character in the traditional Chinese book

*Journey to the west.*

The Monkey King is not just any normal monkey. In fact, he sometimes doesn't even \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ a monkey! This is because he can make 72 changes to his shape and size, turning himself into different animals and objects. But \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ he can't hide his tail, he can't turn himself into a person. To \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ bad people, the Monkey King uses \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes he can make the stick so small that he can keep it in his ear. At other times, he is able to make it big and long.

The Monkey King has excited the children of China for many years. And as soon as the TV program came out more than 30 years ago, Western Children became \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ in reading this story because the clever Monkey King keeps fighting to help the weak and never gives up.

## 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。

Raden is a librarian in Indonesia. She has a project—lending books to children in exchange for litter they collect.

Raden likes her job. Each weekday, Raden rides her three-wheeler with books stacked up (堆放) at the back to the village. There, many children are waiting to exchange books with plastic cups, bags and other waste. When she arrives, the children gather around her three-wheeler, the "Litter Library", and the books fly out quickly.

Raden collects about 100kg of waste each week, which is then divided by her workmates for recycling or sold. She has a stock of 6,000 books to lend and plans to take the mobile service to the other areas as well.

Raden's project is a new way to make the kids read more. She is happy that the kids are going to spend more time on books than online games as a result. She thinks that it can help build a culture of reading from young age to reduce the harm of the online world.

The project is also a way to clean up the environment. It can help to take care of the waste to fight climate change and to make the earth safe. Kevin is a reader of the "Litter Library". He's 11 years old. He often looks for waste lying in the village. "When there is too much litter, our environment will become dirty and it's not healthy. That's why I look for litter to borrow a book," he Says.

More and more people realize that it's important to pay more attention to both reading in kids and protecting the environment. That must be good news to Raden.

Raden's project—the Litter <u>56</u>	
About Radan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She's a librarian in Indonesia.</li> <li>• She <u>57</u> books to children for litter.</li> </ul>
About her <u>58</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On <u>59</u>, she rides her three-wheeler with books to the village.</li> <li>• Children exchange her books with the <u>60</u> they collect.</li> <li>• After that, her workmates help <u>61</u> the waste to recycle or sell.</li> <li>• She plans to serve <u>62</u> places.</li> </ul>
About the purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make the kids read more—build a culture of reading from young age to have <u>63</u> harm of the online world.</li> <li>• To clean up the environment—fight climate change and <u>64</u> the earth.</li> </ul>
About the effect	More and more people know the <u>65</u> of reading in kids and protecting the environment.

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。



Do you think there are “friends for life”?

My best friend and I have been c 66 for eight years. When I was an awkward primary school student, she was the popular girl who was willing to make friends with me. Since then, the friendship has g 67 between us and she's been almost like a sister to me. Whenever we're walking to school, doing homework or just hanging out at the weekend, we're h 68 out of each other's sight. But last Saturday, she broke my heart, and I'm still picking up the p 69.

At first, our plan was to see a film at the cinema that afternoon. B 70 in the morning, my friend posted a message on social media saying that she had a cold. When I called her, she said she might not be able to m 71 it to the cinema. “Don't worry,” I said. “Get some rest. We can wait till you get better.”

Today, however, I received a horrible s 72. A classmate told me she had seen my friend chatting with another girl in a café on Saturday afternoon. How stupid I was! My friend's “illness” was a complete l 73! Instead of recovering at home, she was out having fun with someone else.

I was so angry that I a 74 her during school all day, and I still don't feel like responding (回应) to any of her online m 75. The stress of this situation is killing me, and I'm at a loss what to do next.

## 六、书面表达 (满分 15 分)

76. 临近期末, 学校将在学习小组内开展年终自评和组评活动, 假如你是 Sunshine 小组的组长, 请根据下面表格中的提示, 用英语写一篇短文, 对你的组员 Daniel 进行评价。

Name	Daniel (一个十五岁的初三学生)。
Character	聪明、勤奋、勇敢、乐于助人。
Hobbies	看电影; 最喜欢的电影明星成龙, 因为……
Honour	大部分精力投放到学习中, 取得了很大进步。
	擅长跑步, 校运会赛跑第一名。
	帮助警方破获绑架案, 获得校见义勇为奖 (Award for Bravery)
Problems	面临考试感到压力, 缺少睡眠……

Your suggestions	.....
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注意：1. 词数：80-100 词，开头已经写好，不计入总词数。 2. 句子结构紧凑，要点齐全，内容合理，篇章结构连贯。

Daniel is a member of my team called *Sunshine*.

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## 参考答案

### 1. C

【详解】句意：我们的未来掌握在我们自己手中，所以我们必须好好照顾它。

考查连词。**although** 尽管；**unless** 除非；**so** 因此；**as** 当……时；空格前后是因果关系，属于“前因后果”结构，此处用 **so** 连接，故选 C。

### 2. B

【详解】句意：宁句城际铁路让两个地方旅行变得更容易。

考查固定用法。**that** 那；**it** 它；**one** 一个；**this** 这个。**make it adj to do sth** 表示“使做某事……”，**it** 作形式宾语，真正的宾语是不定式。故选 B。

### 3. B

【详解】句意：一些曾经很普遍的鸟，现在变得很稀有。

考查形容词辨析。**ancient** 古老的；**common** 普遍的；**lasting** 持久的；**dangerous** 危险的。根据“...now becoming rare.”可知之前很普遍的，现在很稀有。故选 B。

### 4. D

【详解】句意：小 Tom 整个早餐都保持安静，真让人吃惊。

考查介词辨析。**by** 通过；**for** 为了；**with** 和；**through** 穿过。**all through** 表示“一直；始终”。故选 D。

### 5. C

【详解】句意：Fiona 对很多不同的事物感兴趣。我们都认为她是一个思想活跃的女孩。

考查形容词用法。**live** 生存，动词；**alive** 活着的，形容词；**lively** 活跃的，形容词；**living** 活着的，形容词；生计，名词。此空为形容词作定语修饰名词，根据“mind”可知，此处指思想活跃，用形容词 **lively**。故选 C。

### 6. D

【详解】句意：很难想象梅西第七次获得金球奖。

考查动词辨析。**prove** 证明；**promise** 承诺；**praise** 赞扬；**present** 颁发。根据“...with the Golden Ball Award”可知，是颁发奖项，故选 D。

### 7. A

【详解】句意：无论何时你漫步在老门东，这些充满历史气息的古老物件总能把你带回到过去。

考查词义辨析。**Whenever** 无论何时；**Whatever** 无论什么；**Whoever** 无论谁；**However** 无论如何。根据“...you walk around Lao Mendong, these old objects full of history always take you back in time.”可知，无论何时都能感受到老门东的历史气息，故选 A。

8. C

【详解】句意：我们所有的梦想都能成真，只要有勇气去奋斗。

考查名词辨析。choice 选择；mood 情绪；courage 勇气；effort 努力。根据“we have the...to fight for them”可知，是有勇气去奋斗，故选 C。

9. D

【详解】句意：据说我们期待的足球赛将因即将到来的大雨而被取消。

考查动词时态及语态。根据句子结构，空格处是宾语从句的谓语，且主句为一般现在时，故从句时态不限，根据句中“the coming heavy rain”提示，此处指的是将来发生的动作，故应用将来时，B、C 选项可排除。从句主语“football match”与动词“cancel”之间为被动关系，故应用一般将来时的被动语态。故选 D。

10. C

【详解】句意：事实可能证明，维生素 E 在预防疾病方面发挥着重要作用，但不能治愈疾病。

考查动词短语。run out 用光；find out 找出；turn out 证明是；stay out 待在外面。根据“...that vitamin E plays an important part in prevention, but can not cure diseases.”可知此处是科学研究，因此是表明、证明。故选 C。

11. D

【详解】句意：上周五晚上 9 点，有人看到嫌疑人逃离犯罪现场。

考查非谓语动词。根据“away from the scene of the crime at 9 p.m.”可知，此处是结构 see sb doing sth，句子是被动结构 sb be seen doing sth，故选 D。

12. C

【详解】句意：带一个笔记本，这样你就可以在会议期间写下重要的细节。句子中带下划线的部分是谈论做某事的目的。

考查同义词替换。reason 原因；result 结果；purpose 目的；condition 情况；题干中“so that”表示“为了”，此处应用 C 选项替换，故选 C。

13. A

【详解】句意：以下哪个句子是限制性定语从句？

考查从句。Mary likes music that is quiet and gentle.that 引导的定语从句；I don't know who is playing the piano next door.who 引导的宾语从句；Don't miss the programme if you like classical music.if 引导的条件状语从句；Lucy is such a lovely girl that everyone in her class loves her.such...that 引导的状语从句。故选 A。

14. C

【详解】句意：下列哪项可能是报纸的标题。

考查常识。Here are some Xi'an travel tips.这是西安的旅游贴士；A cat show was held in Shanghai.上海举办猫展；Driver killed, eight hurt in bus crash.巴士撞车，司机死亡，八人受伤；A new artist swept American Music Awards.一位新艺人横扫全美音乐奖。综合四个选项，C选项交通事故，且标题涵盖内容简洁、全面，最可能是报纸标题。故选C。

15. B

【详解】句意：——你要参加英语演讲比赛吗？——那是肯定的。这是一个不容错过的好机会。

考查情景交际。No problem 没问题；That's for sure 那是肯定的；Why me 为什么是我；What a pity 真可惜。根据下文“It's too good a chance to miss”可知，此处是作者在表示自己肯定会参加比赛。故选B。

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

【分析】无论是学生还是成人，记笔记都很重要，文中讲了一些帮助发展这一技能的要点提示。

16. 句意：成年人需要在会议或工作培训中做笔记。

photos 照片；steps 步骤；risks 风险；notes 笔记。根据“Every student knows the importance of taking notes in class.”可知，讲述记笔记的相关事情，故选D。

17. 句意：这将帮助你保持你的笔记有条理。

organized 有条理的；creative 有创造力的；important 重要的；similar 相似的。根据“Begin with the date and the topic of the class. This may seem clear, but it's easy to forget.”可知，从上课的日期和主题开始，这一点似乎很清楚，但很容易被忘记。所以可以帮助你的笔记有条理，故选A。

18. 句意：相反，倾听对方想要表达的关键思想。

Still 仍然；Even 甚至；Instead 而不是，相反；Otherwise 否则。前后两句构成转折关系，用Instead表示“而不是，相反”，故选C。

19. 句意：如果是这样，你可以注意写下说话者所说的内容。

writing 写；reading 读；watching 观看；checking 检查。根据“If so, you can pay attention to...the things the speaker says.”可知，是写下说话者所说的内容。故选A。

20. 句意：想想你是想用手写还是用电脑记笔记。

when 何时；whether 是否；how 如何；where 哪里。根据“Think about...you want to take notes by hand or with a computer.”可知，此处是“whether...or...”结构，表示“是否”，故选B。

21. 句意：但有了电脑，笔记更容易整理。

video 视频；television 电视；radio 录音机；computer 电脑。根据“Think about...you want to take notes by hand

or with a computer. Writing notes by hand has been shown to help you remember things better.”可知，前文谈论手写还是用电脑，此处应谈论用电脑，故选 D。

22. 句意：如果你是一个初学者，考虑画一个图表或图画。

stop 停止；finish 结束；consider 考虑；miss 思念。根据“If you’re a new learner,...drawing a chart or picture.”可知，是考虑画图表或图画。故选 C。

23. 句意：另一种方法是写提纲，用实例描述事实。

for 为了；with 和，用；in 在……中；beyond 超过。根据“Another method is to write an outline...facts described as examples.”可知，用实例描述事实。故选 B。

24. 句意：记完笔记再看一遍。

Look through 浏览；Look for 寻找；Look after 照顾；Look around 环顾四周。根据“... your notes again after taking them.”可知，记好后再浏览一遍，故选 A。

25. 句意：这种额外的复习也会增加你记住你写的东西的机会。

improving 提升；encouraging 鼓励；remembering 记得；allowing 允许。根据“This extra review will also increase your chances of...what you wrote.”可知，复习会增加你记住你写的东西的机会。故选 C。

26. C 27. D 28. A

【导语】本文主要介绍了中国传统的体育运动——跳绳和放风筝。

26. 主旨大意题。根据“China has several traditional sports games and you happen to find two posters.”和全文可知，上面的海报是为了告诉人们一些关于玩传统体育游戏的事情；故选 C。

27. 推理判断题。根据“The invention spread to other Asian countries and was introduced to Europe by Italian explorer Marco Polo (1254-1324) near the end of the 13th century.”可知，这项发明传播到其他亚洲国家，并在 13 世纪末由意大利探险家马可波罗（1254-1324）传入欧洲。由此推知，不仅是中国人，其他国家的人也喜欢放风筝。故选 D。

28. 推理判断题。根据图片可知，图片展示了跳绳和放风筝这两项中国的传统体育运动，是为了吸引读者的兴趣。故选 A。

29. D 30. D 31. B

【导语】本文主要讲述了英语老师给班里学生介绍了一出话剧。

29. 细节理解题。根据“The four teenagers have just finished the picnic They are tidying up.”可知，括号中的句子，告诉我们角色在做什么以及他们的行为方式。故选 D。

30. 细节理解题。根据“Whoops...the paper has caught fire.”可知，此处说纸张着火了，选项 D“那太危险



了!”符合语境。故选 D。

31. 推理判断题。根据“Cindy: You know that we should do everything carefully, don't you? Betty: (With her head in her hands) Yes. What have I done? What have I done?”可知, 辛迪对贝蒂说我们小心做事, 贝蒂用手抱着头, 应该是感到内疚。故选 B。

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

【导语】本文主要讲述了什么是非科学思维以及如何正确运用科学方法。

32. 词义猜测题。根据“People in ancient times saw that the sun came up from one side of the earth, moved across the sky and went down to the other side”可知这些都是人们观察到的事情, 通过这些观察, 人们会得出一些结论, 故此处划线部分 observation 意为“观察”。故选 A。

33. 推理判断题。根据“Here is an example of non-scientific thinking.”可知第二段中举例子的目的是帮助读者理解什么是非科学思维。故选 B。

34. 推理判断题。根据“The scientific method is a way of thinking that helps you to avoid making incorrect conclusions...”以及本段内容可知最后一段主要讨论如何正确运用科学方法。故选 D。

35. 推理判断题。本文主要讲述了什么是非科学思维以及如何正确运用科学方法。因此这篇文章应该是来自于一篇科学杂志。故选 D。

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

【导语】本文主要讲述了丹尼斯不想睡觉决定熬夜, 讲述了那天晚上发生的事情。

36. 细节理解题。根据“So one night, when fall seemed over, but it wasn't yet winter, he decided he would stay up!”可知故事发生在深秋的一个夜晚。故选 A。

37. 推理判断题。根据“What he saw made him wonder if he had actually fallen asleep and not realized it.”可知丹尼斯他不确定自己是否已经睡着了, 所以当看到一只兔子时, 他很惊讶, 所以作者用省略号表达了丹尼斯的惊讶之情。故选 C。

38. 细节理解题。根据“He tried counting wolves”可知他试着数狼, 即 c; 根据“Coins, balls of paper, and even some stones were flying in Charlie's direction, as he squeaked.”可知硬币、纸团, 甚至一些石头都朝查理的方向飞去, 查理吱吱作响, 即 b-a; 根据“as usual, had fallen asleep shortly after Dennis picked him up.”可知像往常一样, 查理在丹尼斯抱起他后不久就睡着了, 即 d。可知事件的正确顺序是 c-b-a-d。故选 D。

39. 最佳标题题。根据全文可知故事发生在夜晚, 并且是丹尼斯一件不寻常的事件。故以选项 C“丹尼斯不寻常的夜晚”为最佳标题。故选 C。

40. 推理判断题。根据““Well, what is your name then?” asked Dennis.”可推出兔子会告诉丹尼斯名字。故选 B。

41. pronunciation

【详解】句意：你能就我的发音给我一些有用的建议吗？pronunciation“发音”，名词，此处用单数。故填 pronunciation。

42. missing

【详解】句意：据报道，大卫失踪了三天多。missing“失踪”，形容词作主语补足语。故填 missing。

43. against

【详解】句意：世界各地的医生们正在做什么对抗新冠肺炎？分析句子结构，空处缺少介词，根据汉语提示，对抗“against”。故填 against。

44. traditional

【详解】句意：圣诞节是许多西方国家的传统节日。“传统的”traditional，形容词作定语修饰名词 festival，故填 traditional。

45. cancelled/canceled

【详解】句意：学校旅行取消了，因为下着倾盆大雨。“取消”cancel，由 has been 可知，此处用动词的过去分词形式构成现在完成时的被动语态结构，cancel 的过去分词是 cancelled/canceled。故填 cancelled/canceled。

46. latest

【详解】句意：他刚买了一部最新的手机。空处用形容词修饰名词“mobile phone”，表示“最新款的手机”，用 latest“最新的”。故填 latest。

47. value

【详解】句意：你不应该轻信她说的话。at face value“表面看来”，固定搭配。故填 value。

48. alive

【详解】句意：这部电影成功地把恐龙栩栩如生地搬上了银幕。根据所给词和“brought dinosaurs...on screen”可知，此处是考查 bring sth alive on screen“把某物活生生搬到屏幕上”，固定短语，故填 alive。

49. truth

【详解】句意：说实话，我们还没有找到凶手。tell 后缺少直接宾语，the 后用 true 的名词形式 truth 表示“真相”。故填 truth。

50. decisions

【详解】句意：我肯定你今天做的所有决定都是错误的。根据空前的“the”可知，此处应该填一个名词，

decide 的名词是 decision“决定”，根据 are 可知此空应该用其复数表泛指。故填 decisions。

51. look like 52. if 53. fight 54. a magic stick 55. interested

【导语】本文主要讲了孙悟空不是一个普通的猴子，他可以七十二变，有可以随意变换大小的金箍棒。孙悟空让中国的孩子们兴奋了很多年。国外的孩子们也对这个故事感兴趣是因为聪明的美猴王坚持战斗帮助弱者，永不放弃。

51. 句意：事实上，他有时甚至不像一只猴子！doesn't 后接动词原形，结合“This is because he can make 72 changes to his shape and size, turning himself into different animals and objects.”可知孙悟空会 72 变，有时候看起来不像只猴子，look like“看起来像”。故填 look like。

52. 句意：但如果他不能隐藏自己的尾巴，他就不能把自己变成人。“he can't hide his tail”是他不能把自己变成人的条件，if“如果”，引导条件状语从句。故填 if。

53. 句意：为了对抗坏人，美猴王使用了一根金箍棒。根据“To ... bad people”可知 to 后用动词原形构成动词不定式，fight“对抗”，符合语境。故填 fight。

54. 句意：为了对抗坏人，美猴王使用了一根金箍棒。根据“Sometimes he can make the stick so small that he can keep it in his ear.”可知此处提到使用金箍棒，a magic stick 在此处表示“一根金箍棒”。故填 a magic stick。

55. 句意：30 多年前，这个电视节目一出来，西方的孩子们就对阅读这个故事产生了兴趣，因为聪明的孙悟空一直努力帮助弱者，从不放弃。became 后接形容词作表语，become interested in“对……感兴趣”。故填 interested。

56. Library 57. lends 58. job 59. weekdays 60. litter##waste 61. divide 62. more##farther 63. less  
64. save##protect 65. importance

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。本文介绍了印度尼西亚爪哇岛一个图书管理员的项目，让儿童用收集到的垃圾来换书读，从而清洁地球，帮助培养孩子们的阅读习惯和环境意识。

56. 根据“When she arrives, the children gather around her three-wheeler, the “Litter Library”, and the books fly out quickly.”可知，Raden 的项目是“垃圾图书馆”。故填 Library。

57. 根据“She has a project—lending books to children in exchange for litter they collect.”可知，她把书借给孩子们，让他们把收集到的垃圾拿来交换。主语 She 为第三人称单数，句子采用一般现在时，谓语动词应用 lends。故填 lends。

58. 根据“Raden likes her job.”可知，Raden 热爱她的工作，因此此处应是介绍她的工作。故填 job。

59. 根据“Each weekday, Raden rides her three-wheeler with books stacked up (堆放) at the back to the village.”可知, 在每个工作日, Raden 都骑着她的三轮车到村子里, 书堆放在三轮车后。介词 on 后接复数名词表示“每逢……”。故填 weekdays。

60. 根据“She has a project—lending books to children in exchange for litter they collect.”和“Raden collects about 100kg of waste each week, which is then divided by her workmates for recycling or sold.”可知, 孩子们用收集到的垃圾来交换书籍。“垃圾”是名词 litter 或 waste。故填 litter/waste。

61. 根据“Raden collects about 100kg of waste each week, which is then divided by her workmates for recycling or sold.”可知, Raden 每周收集到大约 100 公斤垃圾, 然后这些垃圾由她的同事进行分类, 进行回收或卖出。help do sth“帮助做某事”。因此此处应填入动词原形 divide。故填 divide。

62. 根据“She has a stock of 6,000 books to lend and plans to take the mobile service to the other areas as well.”可知, 她计划把这项移动服务也带到其它地区, 换句话说, 是“更多”或“更远”的地方。故填 more/farther。

63. 根据“She thinks that it can help build a culture of reading from young age to reduce the harm of the online world.”可知, 她觉得这事能帮助孩子们从小培养阅读的文化, 以减少线上世界所带来的伤害。harm 为名词, 其前应用形容词修饰, 结合语境, 此处应是指“更少的”伤害。故填 less。

64. 根据“It can help to take care of the waste to fight climate change and to make the earth safe.”可知, 这件事可以帮助处理垃圾, 抗击气候变化, 让地球变得更加安全, 言下之意, 即是“拯救”save 或“保护”protect 地球。根据“and”可知其连接两个动词原形。故填 save/protect。

65. 根据“More and more people realize that it's important to pay more attention to both reading in kids and protecting the environment.”可知, 越来越多的人意识到, 多关注孩子的阅读和保护环境, 是非常重要的。定冠词 the 后接名词, 因此应用 important 的名词 importance。故填 importance。

66.(c)lose 67.(g)rown 68.(h)ardly 69.(p)ieces 70.(B)ut 71.(m)ake 72.(s)urprise 73.(l)ie 74.  
(a)voided 75. (m)essages

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文, 主要讲述我和我好朋友产生矛盾的故事。

66. 句意: 我的好朋友和我已经保持了 8 年的亲密关系。根据“for eight years”以及首字母可知, 此处应用 close, 表示“亲密的”。close“亲密的”, 形容词。故填(c)lose。

67. 句意: 从那以后, 我们之间的友情开始成长。根据“she's been almost like a sister to me”以及首字母可知, 此处应用 grown, 表示“成长”。grow“生长”, 动词; has done“现在完成时基本结构”, 所以此处应用 grown。故填(g)rown。

68. 句意:无论是走路上学,做作业或是周末去逛街,我们几乎一直在一起。根据“out of each other's sight”以及首字母可知,此处应填 **hardly**,表示“几乎从未脱离对方的视线”。**hardly**“几乎不”,副词。故填(h)ardly。

69. 句意:但是,上个周六,她伤了我的心。我仍在努力恢复。根据“she broke my heart”以及首字母可知,此处应用 **pieces**,表示“努力恢复”。**piece**“片”,可数名词;**pick up the pieces**“收拾残局,努力恢复”。故填(p)ieces。

70. 句意:但是,早上我的朋友在社交媒体上发了一条消息,说她感冒了。根据“At first, our plan was to see a film at the cinema that afternoon.”以及首字母可知,此处应用 **but**,表示转折关系。故填(B)ut。

71. 句意:当我给她打电话的时候,她说她可能不能去电影院了。**make it**“成功做某事”,固定搭配,此处表示“无法去电影院”。**be able to do sth.**“能够做某事”,此处应该用动词原形。故填(m)ake。

72. 句意:然而,今天,我却大吃一惊。根据“A classmate told me she had seen my friend chatting with another girl in a café on Saturday afternoon.”以及首字母可知,此处应用 **surprise**,表示“吃惊”。**surprise**“惊讶”,名词。故填(s)urprise。

73. 句意:我朋友生病完全是一个谎言。根据“Instead of recovering at home, she was out having fun with someone else.”以及首字母可知,此处应用 **lie**,表示“谎言”。**lie**“谎言”,名词。故填(l)ie。

74. 句意:我是如此生气以至于在学校一整天我都避开她。根据“her during school all day”以及首字母可知,此处应用 **avoided**,表示“避免,避开”。**avoid**“避免,避开”,动词;由“was”可知,此处时态为一般过去时,所以应用 **avoided**。故填(a)voided。

75. 句意:我仍不想回她网上的信息。根据“online”以及首字母可知,此处应用 **messages**,表示“信息”。**message**“信息”,可数名词;根据“any of...”可知,此处应用复数形式。故填(m)essages。

76. 例文

Daniel is a member of my team called *Sunshine*. He is a 15-year-old student of Grade nine. Everyone in our group likes him very much because he is smart and hard-working. It's also generous of him to share things with us. He often helps us when we are in trouble.

In his free time, he not only likes reading detective stories, travelling but also likes watching programs about sports. But since this term, he has devoted most of time to study and has made great progress. He is good at sports, especially running. He came first in the race of school sports meeting this year. He is such a brave young boy that he successfully helped Detective Lu solve the case of kidnapping. Because of this, he was honored with “Award for Bravery”.

But recently, he has got some problems. He is suffering from the coming exams. He feels so stressed that he can't sleep well at night. I think that he worries too much and should arrange his time well so that he can achieve the confidence and pass the exams successfully. I hope he thinks my advice is worth taking.

**【详解】[总体分析]**

- ① 题材：本文是一篇记叙文；
- ② 时态：时态为“一般现在时”和“一般过去时”；
- ③ 提示：根据所给提示完成写作，不能遗漏信息，包括他的基本信息，性格，爱好，荣誉，问题和建议。

**[写作步骤]**

第一步，介绍 Daniel 这个人的基本信息和性格；

第二步，介绍他的爱好及所荣誉；

第三步，最后是叙述他的问题和建议。

**[亮点词汇]**

- ① share sth with sb 和某人分享某物
- ② in trouble 处于困境
- ③ not only...but also 不但.....而且.....

**[高分句型]**

- ① Everyone in our group likes him very much because he is smart and hard-working. (because 引导原因状语从句)
- ② He is such a brave young boy that he successfully helped Detective Lu solve the case of kidnapping. (such...that 引导的结果状语从句)