

2022 — 2023 年度第二学期

初三英语一模卷

2023.4

注意事项:

- 1.答题前,考生务必用 0.5 套米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡的相应位置上,并认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号是否与本人的相符合。
- 2.答客观题必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的正确选项涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试题卷上。
- 3.答主观题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色显水签字笔作答,答案写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上。如需改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新的答案。不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
- 4.考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后,将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷(客观题共 50 分)

一、单项选择 在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(本大题共 14 小题,每小题 1 分,共 14 分)

1. You never know _____ the Spirit of Lei Feng can go. You don't know who it can influence, either.

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

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意:你永远不知道雷锋精神能走多远。你也不知道它能影响到谁。

考查特殊疑问词。how long 多久; how far 多远; how soon 多久以后; how often 多久一次。根据“the Spirit of Lei Feng can go”可知,此处应该表示提问距离,故选 B。

2. —Sandy is always kind and polite to others.

—Yes. Politeness costs _____ but wins much.

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

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意:——桑迪对别人总是很友好和有礼貌。——是的。礼貌不花钱却能赢得很多。

考查复合不定代词辨析。everything 每件事; something 某事; nothing 无事; anything 任何事。根据“Politeness costs...but wins much.”可知, but 表示前后句意存在转折关系,礼貌不花钱,但是能赢得很多,空处应是 nothing,符合语境。故选 C。

3. Learning English in a classroom is important, while using English in real _____ will improve your English skills greatly.

- A. positions B. events C. situations D. experiences

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：在教室里学习英语很重要，而在真实情景中使用英语会大大提高你的英语技能。

考查名词辨析。positions 位置；events 事件；situations 情况；experiences 经历。根据“using English in real...will improve your English skills greatly.”可知，此处指在真实情景中使用英语，situations 符合句意。故选 C。

4. — Do you think the weather will be all right for a weekend outing?

— No, unless we're _____. The newspaper says it'll be very hot anyway.

A. lucky B. confident C. wrong D. crazy

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你认为天气将会适合周末的远足旅行吗？——不，除非我们是幸运的。总之报纸上说天气会非常热。lucky 幸运的；confident 有信心的；wrong 错误的；crazy 疯狂的；根据 The newspaper says it'll be very hot anyway. 可知天气会非常热，因此我们如果出去旅行，应不适合，除非我们幸运，遇到好天气。故选 A。

5. A total of 33,000 Marathon athletes were invited to race _____ the clock in Wuxi on March 19, 2023, including twenty-seven foreign runners.

A. beyond B. across C. against D. over

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：2023 年 3 月 19 日，共有 3.3 万名马拉松运动员受邀在无锡与时间赛跑，其中包括 27 名外国选手。考查介词辨析。beyond 超过；across 从一边到另一边；against 与……竞争；over 在……上面。根据“race...the clock”可知，此处指与时间赛跑，race against“与……赛跑”。故选 C。

6. With the appearance of Chat GPT, many people _____ lose their jobs.

A. should B. must C. can D. may

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：随着 GPT（人工智能聊天机器人程序）的出现，许多人可能会失去工作。

考查情态动词。should 应该；must 必须；can 可以；may 也许。根据“With the appearance of Chat GPT, many people...lose their jobs.”可知，此处表示一种可能，may 符合语境，表示“可能会失去工作”。故选 D。

7. —The past can hurt us, right?

—Yes, indeed. But I think we can _____ run from it _____ learn from it.

A. both; and B. either; or C. neither; nor D. not only; but also

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——过去会伤害我们，对吧？——是的，确实是。但我认为我们可以要么逃避，要么从中学习。考查连词辨析。both ... and ... ……和……两者都；either ... or ... 要么……要么……；neither ... nor ... 既不……也不……；not only ... but also ... 不仅……而且……。根据“run from it ... learn from it”可知要么逃避要么从中学习，表选择，用 either ... or ...。故选 B。

8. —I didn't know you could play the guitar so well.

—Thanks. I _____ it for several years when I was a child.

- A. was learning B. have learned C. would learn D. learned

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我不知道你弹钢琴可以弹得这么好。——谢谢。在我是个孩子的时候学了几年。

考查一般过去时。根据“I... it for several years when I was a child.”可知，学钢琴这个动作发生在过去，学了几年，但已经在过去结束，用一般过去时。故选 D。

9. —The sudden rainstorm left us no choice but to _____ the travel plan.

—What a pity! You let the children down again.

- A. put up B. take up C. give up D. make up

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——突如其来的暴风雨让我们别无选择，只能放弃旅行计划。——真可惜！你又让孩子们失望了。

考查动词短语。put up 张贴；take up 占据；give up 放弃；make up 组成。根据“The sudden rainstorm left us no choice but to”可知，由于暴风雨的到来，所以只能放弃旅行计划。故选 C。

10. —Can you make up such sentences to describe _____?

—Home is where I can fully relax myself.

- A. what home means to you B. where does home lie
C. how does home influence you D. when you go home

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你能编这样的句子来描述家对你来说意味着什么吗？——家是我可以充分放松自己的地方。

考查宾语从句。分析句子可知，空格部分作 describe 的宾语，为宾语从句，要用陈述句语序，排除选项 B 和 C；又根据“Home is where I can fully relax myself.”可知，此处是询问家对你意味着什么，所以用 what 引导宾语从句，故选 A。

11. —Why can't you trust me? Not everything you heard is true.

—Maybe not. But _____.

- A. out of sight, out of mind B. actions speak louder than words
C. there is no smoke without fire D. the grass is always cleaner on the other side

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你为什么不能相信我？并不是你听到的都是真的。——也许不是。但是无风不起浪。

考查情景交际。out of sight, out of mind 眼不见，心不烦；actions speak louder than words 事实胜于雄辩；there is no smoke without fire 无风不起浪；the grass is always cleaner on the other side 这山望着那山高。根据“Not everything you heard is true.”可知，不是所有听到的都是真的，但无风不起浪，故选 C。

12. —I don't like the food here, Dad.

—What do you _____, Sally? We are now in the village, not in the city.

A. expect

B. imagine

C. wish

D. suggest

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我不喜欢这里的食物，爸爸。——萨莉，你期待什么？我们现在在村子里，而不是在城市里。考查动词辨析。expect 期待；imagine 想象；wish 希望；suggest 建议。根据 “We are now in the village, not in the city.” 和备选词汇可知，我们现在在村子里，你期待什么，故选 A。

13. —Could you please have your hair cut as soon as possible?

—Why? I like my hairstyle _____ it is now.

A. since

B. as

C. unless

D. when

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你能尽快理发吗？——为什么？我喜欢我现在的发型。

考查定语从句。since 自从；as 如，似，正像；unless 除非；when 当……时。分析句子结构可知，“...it is now” 是定语从句修饰 “my hairstyle” 作定语，进一步说明我的头发，即现在的发型，因此 as 引导定语从句，故选 B。

14. — I honestly don't think I am going to be accepted by the Party.

— Well, _____! You may have made a better impression than you think.

A. you never know

B. I told you

C. not a chance

D. what a pity

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——老实说，我认为我不会被党接受。——说不准！你给人的印象可能比你想象的要好。

考查情景交际。you never know 说不准；I told you 我告诉你；not a chance 想都别想；what a pity 真遗憾。根据 “You may have made a better impression than you think.” 可知，被党接受是可能的，故选 A。

二、完形填空 先通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后在每小题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

“We have visitors this morning,” Ms. Myers told Class 5. “A journalist and a photographer from the newspaper are doing an article about our new school 15. And some of you will be in the photo.”

The kids were excited, except for Brad. He knew he wouldn't be in the photo. Brad was small. Kids were always making jokes about how 16 he was.

“They won't put Brad in the photo,” John said. “You'd need a magnifying glass (放大镜) to see him.” The other kids laughed. Brad grinned (smiled widely), even though John's words were rude. He 17 smiled when people made jokes like that.

The visitors arrived. The journalist was called Tegan and the photographer was a short guy named Rick. Tegan talked to the class about how a journalist had to 18 clear sentences and Rick told them about some amazing photos he'd taken. Rick also said, “Once I had to photograph a mother duck that was looking after a baby duck. She thought I was trying to 19 the baby duck, so she started hitting me with her wings. Picking on a little guy like me!”

Class 5 laughed again, and Brad grinned, too. It's OK when you make jokes about 20, he thought. It was jokes from other people that could hurt.

Time to take photos. Rick said, “I’ll have them.” pointing to 6 kids, Brad 21. Brad could hardly believe it.

In the hall, Rick put them in front of the new library’s big painting of stars and planets and books. he said. “We’ll get you guys to 22 in front of it, so it looks even bigger.”

“Is that why you picked Brad?” called one of the Class 5 kids. “So it looks really big?” Some people laughed. Brad started to grin as he usually did. 23 Rick shook his head.

“No way,” he said. “I picked him because he’s got a smile two miles long.”

He looked at Brad, “Plus, this guy is 24 inside where it matters. Right, mate?” This time, Brad spoke before he could think. “Inside, I’m three miles long.”

Class 5 laughed again. But Brad knew that they were laughing with him, not at him.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 15. A. playground | B. dinning room | C. library | D. classroom building |
| 16. A. shy | B. silent | C. black | D. short |
| 17. A. usually | B. sometimes | C. seldom | D. never |
| 18. A. recite | B. read | C. write | D. copy |
| 19. A. eat | B. attack | C. touch | D. feed |
| 20. A. itself | B. herself | C. himself | D. yourself |
| 21. A. advised | B. noticed | C. included | D. followed |
| 22. A. stand | B. sit | C. jump | D. sing |
| 23. A. But | B. So | C. Or | D. For |
| 24. A. simple | B. soft | C. warm | D. big |

【答案】15. C 16. D 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. D 21. C 22. B 23. A 24. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。布拉德是一个小个子男孩，经常被同学嘲笑。有一次来自报社的一名记者和一名摄影师去布拉德所在的学校访谈，摄影师瑞克机制巧妙地为布拉德化解了尴尬。

【15 题详解】

句意：报纸的一名记者和一名摄影师正在写一篇关于我们新学校图书馆的文章。

playground 游戏场；dinning room 餐厅；library 图书馆；classroom building 教学楼。根据“In the hall, Rick put them in front of the new library’s big painting of stars and planets and books.”可知，摄影师和记者是要写关于学校图书馆的访谈。故选 C。

【16 题详解】

句意：孩子们总是拿他有多矮开玩笑。

shy 害羞的；silent 沉默的；black 黑色的；short 矮的。根据“Brad was small.”可知，同学嘲笑布拉德个子矮。故选 D

【17 题详解】

句意：当人们开这样的玩笑时，他通常会微笑。

usually 通常；sometimes 有时；seldom 几乎不；never 从不。根据“Brad grinned (smiled widely), even though John’s words were rude.”可知，布拉德对于别人的嘲笑经常报以微笑。故选 A。

【18 题详解】

句意：泰根向全班同学讲述了记者如何写清晰的句子，瑞克告诉他们他拍的一些令人惊叹的照片。

recite 背诵；read 读；write 写；copy 复制。因为是记者，所以是写句子，“write”意为“写”，to 后加动词原形，故选

C。

【19 题详解】

句意：她以为我想攻击小鸭，所以她开始用翅膀打我。

eat 吃；attack 攻击；touch 摸；feed 喂。根据“so she started hitting me with her wings.”可知，鸭妈妈用翅膀打我是因为她以为我要攻击小鸭，故选 B。

【20 题详解】

句意：他想，你拿自己开玩笑也没关系。

itself 它自己；herself 她自己；himself 他自己；yourself 你自己。本句主语为“you”，其反身代词为“yourself”，故选 D。

【21 题详解】

句意：指着包括布拉德在内的 6 个孩子。

advised 建议；noticed 注意到；included 包括；followed 跟随。根据“Brad could hardly believe it.”可知，六个孩子也包括布拉德。故选 C。

【22 题详解】

句意：我们会让你们坐在它前面，让它看起来更大。

stand 站立；sit 做；jump 跳；sing 唱歌。结合语境可知，我会让你们坐在它的前面，“sit”意为“坐下”，to 后加动词原形，故选 B。

【23 题详解】

句意：但瑞克摇了摇头。

But 但是；So 所以；Or 或者；For 为了。根据“No way”可知，瑞克说不可能，是一个转折，故选 A。

【24 题详解】

句意：另外，这家伙在内心重要的地方也很强大，对吧，伙计？

simple 简单的；soft 柔软的；warm 温暖的；big 大的。根据“Inside ,I’m three miles long.”可知，这个男孩内心也很强大，故选 D。

三、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。（本大题共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

A

Frozen rocks

Here is a simple force that is powerful enough to tear down (破坏) huge mountains:

You'll need

- A refrigerator
- A plastic bag
- Several small pieces of sandstone. This kind of stone is gritty (含沙砾的) like sandpaper.

If you need to find these stones, ask a rock collector or a science teacher for help.

What will happen?

- 1 Soak (浸泡) the small rocks in water overnight.
- 2 Seal (密封) them into the bag and put the bag in the refrigerator.
- 3 The next day, take the bag out for an hour. See if the rocks have changed.
- 4 Repeat Steps 2 and 3 daily for 10 days.

③ Tiny pieces of the rocks will start to break off.

① Water can go into cracks (缝隙) and holes in the rocks.
② That water expands when it freezes and pieces of the rocks chip off.

If it goes on for millions of winters and summers, it can tear down a mountain into sand.

25. How many materials are needed in the experiment? _____.

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

26. What is the RIGHT order that a mountain is torn down into sand?

- (1)Water freezes. (2)Water expands. (3)Rocks are turned into sand.

- (4)Rocks are chipped into pieces.

- (5)Water goes into cracks in a rock.

- A. (2)(5)(1)(3)(4) B. (2)(1)(5)(4)(3) C. (5)(4)(1)(2)(3) D. (5)(1)(2)(4)(3)

27. The information mainly tells us _____.

- A. how sand forms B. the force of nature is very huge
C. a simple force can tear down huge mountains D. sometimes an experiment takes a long time

【答案】25. C 26. D 27. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章通过冰箱冷冻岩石的实验阐述了山是如何长年累月、经历寒暑变成沙子的。揭示了“小力量也能摧毁大山”的道理。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 You'll need "A refrigerator; A plastic bag; Several small pieces of sandstone"以及"Water can go into cracks(缝隙) and holes in the rocks."可知，总共需要四项实验材料：冰箱、塑料袋、砂岩以及水。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据"Water can go into cracks(缝隙) and holes in the rocks.;" "That water expands when it freezes and pieces of the rocks chip off.;" "Tiny pieces of the rocks will start to break off."可知，水先进入岩石缝隙，接着水结冰，膨胀，岩石被撑成碎片，最后变成沙子。即(5)(1)(2)(4)(3)。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。文章通过冰箱冷冻岩石的实验阐述了山是如何长年累月、经历寒暑变成沙子的。揭示了“小力量也能摧毁大山”的道理。故选 C。

B

Since 2011, the Shanghai Peking Opera Company has held two seasons of “Youth Runway”, a long-term opera development project, hoping to find young opera talents. 118 young performers have successfully showed 200 plays and classical pieces. Most of them were born between 1995 and 2000, making them the company’s newest power. They will show both classical and new plays in many different styles.

① *The Butterfly Lovers*, one of the plays in this spring, is changed from a sad love story between a young poor man, Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai, the daughter of a wealthy family. They return as butterflies after their death. Another one, *Twelve Roles*, which will be presented in the summer, largely gets its idea from an American film *12 Angry Men*. The 12 members, all from different backgrounds, must decide a child’s fate in a murder.

Yueju opera, which developed around 1906 in Shengzhou, Zhejiang Province, is one of China’s most famous operas. In the old days, people loved it because of its styles of singing and melodies (旋律). Now, it is getting a new life. ② The performing season for young performers is held in its fifth year and has its own characteristic. Moreover, the project worked with BesTV to create a Yueju opera short video series about the 24 solar terms (节气) of traditional Chinese calendar.

Every year, the China Shanghai International Arts Festival provides chances for traditional opera performers like Yueju talents to perform. ③ Many traditional opera performers have got fans among students and young performers in recent years by showing how they prepare for a concert and behind-the-scenes stories with mobile apps on video websites.

④ They try many ways to make traditional art forms attractive to today’s youth, including the creation of short opera films and the use of popular melodies. “We believe that Xiqu (traditional opera) like Yueju can attract today’s young people because it can be mixed with different art forms,” says Chen Daming, a theater critic.

28. According to the first paragraph, the project “Youth Runway” is to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. discover young opera talents | B. teach young people Yueju opera |
| C. attract people to work in Shanghai | D. provide plays and shows for free |

29. It’s better to put the sentence “Young performers have an important role in spreading the art.” in _____.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| A. ① | B. ② | C. ③ | D. ④ |
|------|------|------|------|

30. From the passage, we know Yueju opera _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. is made into films about the 24 solar terms on TV |
| B. is less attractive because of the use of popular melodies |
| C. becomes more popular now for its special styles of singing and dancing |
| D. gets more fans because the performers show how they prepare for a concert |

【答案】28. A 29. D 30. D

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了上海京剧团为了吸引更多的青年戏曲人才举办“青春跑道”的活动，活动中的一些戏曲节目，吸收了中外文化的元素；此外，本文也叙述传统的艺术家把自己的创作过程在多媒体上呈现，旨在说明中国的戏曲正在与不同的艺术形式相融合，前途是光明的。

【28题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Since 2011, the Shanghai Peking Opera Company has held two seasons of ‘Youth Runway’, a long-term opera development project, hoping to find young opera talents.”可知，举办“青春跑道”的目的旨在希望找

到年轻的戏剧人才，故选 A。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中 “We believe that Xiqu (traditional opera) like Yueju can attract today’s young people because it can be mixed with different art forms” 可知，像越剧这样的戏曲可以吸引今天的年轻人，因为它可以与不同的艺术形式相融合，由此可见，年轻人在传播艺术方面起着重要作用，因此把此句放在最后一段最合适，故选 D。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中 “Many traditional opera performers have got fans among students and young performers in recent years by showing how they prepare for a concert and behind-the-scenes stories with mobile apps on video websites.” 可知，许多传统戏剧演员通过视频网站上的移动应用程序展示他们如何准备音乐会和幕后故事，在学生和年轻演员中赢得了粉丝，故选 D。

C

Garrison had been treasuring his last piece. All he had left now was a sheet of the beautiful brown paper Pa had brought back from his last sailing trip.

“You’ve been quiet.” Pa said, “Could I see your picture?”

Garrison handed over his sketch. Pa studied it, then looked at his son. “You’re ten now, eh?” Garrison nodded, hoping Pa wouldn’t say that he was too old to be fooling around with pencils and paper.

“When I was ten, I wanted to work on my father’s ship,” Pa said, “When Thomas was ten, he asked me to let him plant the corn.”

Garrison’s throat tightened. “I know I’m not like either of you.” Pa looked at the drawing again.

“No, you are like both of us. You work hard, like Thomas. And you’re like me, too. I have wandering feet, but you have a wandering mind. We need to see things differently.”

Garrison frowned. “I’d rather love the land, like Thomas, or the sea...”

Pa patted his hand. “Thomas cares about our family very much—that’s why he’s worked so hard to bring us food. And my love for the sea makes good money. But there’s more in life than food and money. There’s happiness, for one. Does it make you happy to draw?”

Garrison nodded.

“And it makes me happy to look at your drawings. Not many folks can catch happiness on a piece of paper. Some might say drawing’s a waste of time, but they don’t understand how things are. Why, asking you to stop drawing would be like asking Thomas to stop farming, or me to stop going to sea. It would be like asking us to stop breathing, wouldn’t it?”

Garrison considered this, then replied, “No, sir. Not quite like breathing. If I couldn’t draw any more, it would be...like someone took away my voice.” He hung his head. In his mind he could hear Thomas laughing, “It’s not like you ever speak up, anyway.”

But Pa patted his shoulder and said, “That would be a pure shame. Your voice is important, Garrison, whether it’s out loud or on paper. And speaking of paper...” Pa smiled. “Take a look in my bag.”

Garrison reached into the bag and found a sketchbook. For a moment he was speechless; happiness seemed to fill his body and stick in his throat. Then he managed to find his voice. “Oh, Pa—thank you.”

31. Why did Garrison’s throat tighten?

- A. Because he felt thirsty.
- B. Because he felt very scared.
- C. Because he knew he was not like Pa or Thomas.

D. Because he thought Pa would stop him drawing.

32. When Garrison frowned, he most probably felt _____.

A. unhappy B. worried C. afraid D. excited

33. Which word can describe Garrison's father?

A. Strict. B. Patient. C. Understanding. D. Traditional.

【答案】31. D 32. B 33. C

【解析】

【导语】本文主要介绍了爸爸鼓励儿子画画的故事。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文中 “Garrison nodded, hoping Pa wouldn't say that he was too old to be fooling around with pencils and paper.” 及 “‘When I was ten, I wanted to work on my father's ship,’ Pa said, ‘When Thomas was ten, he asked me to let him plant the corn.’” 可知，这些都与他在做的画画无关，所以加里森的喉咙绷紧是因为他认为爸爸会阻止他画画，故选 D。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文中 “No, you are like both of us. You work hard, like Thomas. And you're like me, too. I have wandering feet, but you have a wandering mind. We need to see things differently.” 可以推知，加里森听到父亲的这些话后，心里还是担心爸爸不让他画画，故选 B。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 “Pa smiled. ‘Take a look in my bag.’” 和 “Garrison reached into the bag and found a sketchbook.” 可知，爸爸对他画画是支持的，所以爸爸是善解人意的，故选 C。

D

Technology has done our world wonders: from development in medicine, travel, communication, to our day-to-day lives. It has undoubtedly changed the way our society works, and how we communicate with one another and ourselves. However, by completely welcoming technology as a part of everyday life, are we losing our ability to create?

Technology presents a new platform for creativity to exist (存在) on. Through technology, ideas can be set free and come to life in the physical world. We have the necessary tools for greater possibilities and new solutions. For example, businesses now have the opportunity to improve themselves more creatively through websites, film advertisements, social media or radio.

However, when we look more closely, it's easy to notice some disadvantages. For example, many of us depend so heavily on automated calculations (自动计算) nowadays, rather than taking the time to work it out for ourselves. Another obvious situation is that a lot of people are spending too much time on screens. As a result, they are reducing the opportunities to come up with their own creations.

Is there a way to find a balance between technology and human creativity? I think so. It is simply a matter of making sure that creativity is not **deterred** by technology. The first way is to reduce our usage of digital devices (数字设备) by setting limits on when, where, and how long we use them, turning off the notifications (通知) on your phone, or putting your phone on “Do Not Disturb”. Once you become used to these, you will feel surprised how little you think about your phone.

Another wonderful way is to take daily walks in the nature. It can help you reset, rebalance, and keep going. In the long run, a daily walk can not only influence our creativity and imagination but further our physical and mental (思想

的) health. We can also develop our creativity by doing yoga, keeping a journal, or reading.

The key to the survival (生存) of our creativity starts with us. Will you put your phone away when spending time with friends? Will you try to find happiness and purpose outside of a screen? The actions you choose to take will help change the relationship between creativity and technology for the better.

34. Why does the writer talk about businesses in Paragraph 2?

- A. To stress the importance of creativity.
- B. To suggest good ways to develop technology.
- C. To show the effect that technology has on creativity.
- D. To explain the relationship between business and creativity.

35. The word “**deterred**” in Paragraph 4 probably means “_____”.

- A. examined
- B. controlled
- C. replaced
- D. prevented

36. The writer probably agrees that _____.

- A. limiting the usage of our phones can help us develop creativity
- B. spending time on screens is the easiest way to keep people happy
- C. turning off the notifications on the phone will make people worried
- D. a daily walk does more good to physical health than to mental health

37. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Technology: How Does It Help Develop Creativity?
- B. Creativity in a World of Technology: Does It Exist?
- C. Technology and Creativity: Which Is More Important?
- D. Technology and Creativity: How Do They Influence Each Other?

【答案】 34. C 35. D 36. A 37. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要讲述了技术会不会阻碍我们的创造力，作者就此提出了自己的一些建议与看法。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“Through technology, ideas can be set free and come to life in the physical world.”可知，通过技术，思想可以得到解放，并在现实世界中变得有生命，可见强调了技术对创造力的影响，故选 C。

【35 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据“Is there a way to find a balance between technology and human creativity?”和“It is simply a matter of making sure that creativity is not deterred by technology.”可知，在技术和人类创造力之间找到平衡，确保创造力不被技术阻止，因此“deterred”意为“prevented”，故选 D。

【36 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“The first way is to reduce our usage of digital devices（数字设备）by setting limits on when, where, and how long we use them, turning off the notifications（通知）on your phone, or putting your phone on “Do Not Disturb”.”可知，限制手机的使用可以帮助我们发展创造力，故选 A。

【37 题详解】

最佳标题题。根据“However, by completely welcoming technology as a part of everyday life, are we losing our ability to create?”可知，本文主要讲述了技术会不会阻碍我们的创造力，选项“Creativity in a World of Technology: Does It Exist?”

符合句意，故选 B。

第 II 卷（客观题共 50 分）

四、词汇运用（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

(A) 根据句意和汉语注释，在答卷标有题号的横线上，写出单词的正确形式。

38. The library was quiet, but the naughty boy's sudden arrival broke the _____ (寂静).

【答案】silence

【解析】

【详解】句意：图书馆是安静的，但是那个调皮男孩突然的到来打破了寂静。根据“broke the...”可知，空处应是名词 silence“寂静”，作宾语。故填 silence。

39. Youth is as _____ (生气勃勃的) as flowers and the rising sun.

【答案】lively

【解析】

【详解】句意：青春像鲜花和朝阳一样充满活力。根据汉语提示可知，lively“生气勃勃的”，as+形容词/副词原级+as 表示“和……一样”，结合 is，此处使用形容词原级。故填 lively。

40. The evening party will be _____ (取消) if the situation continues like this.

【答案】cancelled

【解析】

【详解】句意：如果情况持续这样的话，晚会将会被取消。cancel 取消，根据“will be”可知此句语态为被动语态，其结构为 be+done，cancel 的过去分词为 cancelled。故填 cancelled。

41. The rapid development of China is thought _____ (高度地) of by many western countries.

【答案】highly

【解析】

【详解】句意：中国的快速发展受到许多西方国家的高度评价。“高度地”highly，副词修饰动词。think highly of“高度评价”。故填 highly。

(B) 根据句意，在答卷标有题号的横线上，写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

42. The police searched the scene as carefully as possible but found nothing _____ (usual).

【答案】unusual

【解析】

【详解】句意：警察尽可能仔细地搜索现场，但是没发现任何异常。根据“The police searched the scene as carefully as possible but found nothing...”可知，警察应是要搜寻犯罪现场不寻常的东西，空处应是 unusual“不寻常的”，符合语境。故填 unusual。

43. Sydney is often _____ (mistake) for the capital city of Australia.

【答案】mistaken

【解析】

【详解】句意：悉尼经常被误认为是澳大利亚的首都。根据“Sydney is often...(mistake) for the capital city of Australia.”可知，此处可用 be mistaken for“被误认为”，空前是 be 动词 is，空处应是 mistake 的过去分词 mistaken。故填 mistaken。

44. As a pilot, I must make sure of all the excellent _____(music) safety during the flight.

【答案】musicians’

【解析】

【详解】句意：作为飞行员，我必须在飞行中保证所有音乐家的安全。根据“all the excellent...(music) safety”可知此空应用名词复数的所有格，作定语，修饰 safety，空处应是 musicians’“音乐家们的”。故填 musicians’。

45. People in Ukraine hope the war will end soon and they can live _____(peaceful) with their family members.

【答案】peacefully

【解析】

【详解】句意：乌克兰人民希望战争尽快结束，他们能够和家人和平地生活在一起。根据“they can live...(peaceful) with their family members”可知，此空应用 peace 的副词形式 peacefully，修饰动词 live。故填 peacefully。

五、动词填空 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空，并将答案写在答卷标有题号的横线上。（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

46. We _____(discover) the beach while we were sailing around the island.

【答案】discovered

【解析】

【详解】句意：我们在绕岛航行时发现了这个海滩。根据“while we were sailing around the island.”可知，while 引导的从句用过去进行时，则主句用一般过去时，叙述过去发生的事情，discover 的过去式是 discovered，故填 discovered。

47. President Xi says, “Nothing _____(matter) more than people’s safety and health.”

【答案】matters

【解析】

【详解】句意：习主席说：“没有什么比人民的安全和健康更重要的了。”根据时态是一般现在时，主语“Nothing”是复合不定代词，作主语时，谓语动词用第三人称单数，matter“要紧”第三人称单数形式是 matters，故填 matters。

48. Little Sam was scared when he _____(leave) alone at home on such a windy day.

【答案】was left

【解析】

【详解】句意：在这样一个刮风的日子，小萨姆被独自留在家里，他很害怕。leave“丢弃”，动词，主语和动词之间是被动关系，结合 was scared 可知应用一般过去时的被动语态，故填 was left。

49. Listen up, guys! Be sure _____(follow) the seven-step hand-washing method.

【答案】to follow

【解析】

【详解】句意：听好了，伙计们！一定要遵循七步洗手法。根据“Be sure...(follow) the seven-step hand-washing method.”可知，此处用 be sure to do sth 表示“一定要做某事”，空处应是动词 follow 的不定式 to follow。故填 to follow。

50. —Did you notice anyone enter the office building?

—Sorry. I _____(check) the account book.

【答案】was checking

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你注意到有人进入办公楼了吗？——很抱歉。我那时正在查账簿。根据“Did you notice anyone

enter the office building?”可知，在过去这个时间我在查账簿，所以“I...(check) the account book.”应用过去进行时，其谓语结构为“was/were+动词现在分词”，主语为 I，be 动词用 was。故填 was checking。

51. Taiwan is part of China. As for this, we _____(make) it clear hundreds of times.

【答案】have made

【解析】

【详解】句意：台湾是中国的一部分。对于这一点，我们已经澄清过数百次了。根据“hundreds of times”可知，动作到现在为止已经发生过多，所以句子应用现在完成时态，主语是 we，谓语结构应是 have done，make 的过去分词是 made。故填 have made。

52. I really regret sharing her decision with you, for I thought you _____(keep) a secret.

【答案】would keep

【解析】

【详解】句意：我真的很后悔和你分享她的决定，因为我认为你会保守秘密的。根据“I thought...a secret”可知，thought 后是宾语从句，主句是一般过去时，遵循“主过从必过”的原则；结合句意“因为我以为你会保守秘密”可知，此处是在过去看来将要发生的动作，即过去将来时(would+do)。故填 would keep。

53. Don't worry! All the workers _____(pay) before the New Year. Trust me!

【答案】will be paid/are going to be paid

【解析】

【详解】句意：不要担心，在新年之前会付给所有工人工资。相信我。根据“All the workers”和 pay 之间存在被动关系，结合语境，“All the workers...(pay) before the New Year.”的时态应是一般将来时，该句子应用一般将来时的被动语态，谓语结构是 will be done/be going to be done，主语是 All the workers，此时 be 动词用 are，pay 的过去分词是 paid。故填 will be paid/are going to be paid。

六、阅读填空 先通读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在文章后表格的空格内填入一个最恰当的单
词。所填单词必须写在答题卡对应题号的横线上，每个空格只能填一个单词。（本大题共 5 小题，每
空 1 分共 5 分）

On June 18, 2018, a number of small driverless delivery robots were taken to the streets for the first time from the Shangdi delivery station in Beijing's Haidian District to improve delivery service and reduce the cost.

The red and white delivery robots stood in shining line around the Shangdi distribution centre, one of JD's main delivery stations. The driverless robots usually deliver 30 boxes of products at a time, reaching 15 kilometres per hour. It can carry up to 300 kilograms of goods.

“The deliveries covered most of the living areas near the distribution station,” said Yang Jing, general manager at JD's AI Research Department.

“Information of the machines was already on record connected with the local transport department of Beijing before they were taken to the road,” said Yang.

The robots can avoid barriers and people, stop or go according to the traffic lights and make their way to the delivery sites all by themselves.

“We are using delivery robots to reduce the human costs of traditional delivery service,” said Yang. JD has already used delivery machines in several closed areas, such as colleges and parks of companies. JD plans to put more than 100 delivery robots in use in more than 20 Chinese and foreign cities, such as Shanghai, Tianjin and Xi'an in China and

Bangkok in Thailand.

Delivery robots <u>54</u> the road in Beijing	
Purpose	To help improve delivery service and reduce the cost.
<u>55</u> about driverless robots	<p>*They can deliver many products at a <u>56</u> of 15 kilometres per hour.</p> <p>*They are <u>57</u> to avoid barriers and follow traffic rules.</p> <p>*They can make their way to the delivery sites on their own.</p> <p>*Some are used in several closed areas, such as colleges and parks of companies.</p>
JD's future plan	*Over 100 delivery robots will be used in more than 20 cities at home and <u>58</u> , like Shanghai, Tianjin and Xi'an in China and Bangkok in Thailand.

【答案】54. hit

55. Abilities

56. speed 57. able

58. abroad

【解析】

【导语】本文主要介绍出现在北京的送货机器人。

【54 题详解】

根据“a number of small driverless delivery robots were taken to the streets for the first time from the Shangdi delivery station in Beijing's Haidian District to improve delivery service and reduce the cost”可知，送货机器人出现在北京的街道上，hit the road“上路”。故填 hit。

【55 题详解】

根据表格中的“They can make their way to the delivery sites on their own. Some are used in several closed areas, such as colleges and parks of companies”可知，介绍了机器人能做什么，也就是机器人所具备的能力，空处应是名词 ability 的复数形式。故填 Abilities。

【56 题详解】

根据“The driverless robots usually deliver 30 boxes of products at a time, reaching 15kilometres per hour.”可知，机器人每小时可移动 15 千米，即以 15 公里的时速行进，at a speed of“以……的速度”，空处应是 speed“速度”。故填 speed。

【57 题详解】

根据“The robots can avoid barriers and people, stop or go according to the traffic lights and make their way to the delivery sites all by themselves.”可知，机器人能够避开人，能够根据交通灯确定停止或者前行，be able to“能够”，空处应是 able。故填 able。

【58 题详解】

根据“JD plans to put more than 100 delivery robots in use in more than 20 Chinese and foreign cities”可知，在国内和国外的二十多个城市将使用超过 100 个送货机器人，结合“at home and...”，空处 i 勇士 abroad“在国外”。故填 abroad。

59. 自从出演电影《满江红》，雷佳音获得无数赞誉。

Lei Jiayin _____ since he acted in the film *Full River Red*.

【答案】has won high praise

【解析】

【详解】根据中文提示及所给英文可知，此处考查动词短语 win high praise“赢得高度赞扬”，且根据“since he acted in the film *Full River Red*”可知，since“自从”引导时间状语从句，主句用现在完成时，结构为 have/has done，主语是 Lei Jiayin，助动词用 has。故填 has won high praise。

60. 这儿的食物不足以让他解饿。

The food here wasn't enough _____.

【答案】to satisfy his hunger

【解析】

【详解】根据中英文对照可知，此句缺少“让他解饿”，其英文表达为 satisfy his hunger; be not enough to do sth.“不足以做某事”，此时动词 satisfy 应用不定式 to satisfy。故填 to satisfy his hunger。

61. 京剧很值得一听，我爷爷对此很痴迷。

Beijing Opera is _____ that my grandpa is crazy about it.

【答案】so well worth listening to

【解析】

【详解】根据中英文对照可知，此句是 so...that 引导的结果状语从句；句中缺少“很值得一听”，其英文表达为 (be) well worth listening to。故填 so well worth listening to。

62. 斯科特无法控制情绪，不难想象他与别人相处有多费劲了。

Scott can't control his moods. It's not hard to imagine how much _____.

【答案】difficulty he has getting along with others##difficulty he has getting on with others##trouble he has getting along with others##trouble he has getting on with others

【解析】

【详解】“做某事有困难”为 have difficulty/trouble doing sth.; “与别人和睦相处”为 get along/on with others，此句中的 get 应用动名词形式 getting; 结合句意，该句时态为一般现在时，主语是 Scott，谓语动词 have 用三单形式 has; “how much...”为位于 imagine 后的宾语从句，how much 后接名词 difficulty/trouble，且该从句语序为陈述句语序，主语为 he，谓语为 has。故填 difficulty/trouble he has getting along/on with others。

63. 专家认为兴趣在成长中起着重要的作用。

Interest is considered _____ in growth by experts.

【答案】to play an important role##to play an important part

【解析】

【详解】分析句子可知，“被认为……”为 be considered to do; “起着重要的作用”为 play an important role/part，故填 to play an important role/part。

64. 结果表明这项新技术推动了电车的激增，我们深感自豪。

The new technology _____ in the production of E-cars. We were proud of it.

【答案】turned out to push for the rapid increase

【解析】

【详解】“结果是”为 turn out to do; “推动了……的激增”为 push for the rapid increase; 又根据 “We were proud of it.” 可知，该句为一般过去时，谓语动词用过去式 turned，故填 turned out to push for the rapid increase。

八、书面表达（本大题共 20 分）

65. 学校英语社团征集作文，标题如下，根据自己真实所感，完成投稿作文。

The most touching thing I experienced

1. Describe the touching thing you experienced.

2. What have you learned from it?

3. What will you do in the future?

要求：1. 内容必须包括所有要点，可以适当增加细节，使行文连贯；

2. 语言表达准确，语篇连贯；

3. 词数：100 左右；开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

The most touching thing I experienced

It happened to me not long ago.

Time passes by, but I will remember her/him/it for ever.

【答案】例文：

The most touching thing I experienced

It happened to me not long ago. I worked hard to prepare an English speech. However, things didn't go on as smoothly as I expected. I fell ill a week before the speech. I coughed so badly that I could hardly speak. I felt worried and helpless. It was my dearest English teacher that helped me get out of trouble. She told me to calm down and looked after me carefully. To me, my English teacher is like my family who care me and love me. I feel that a good teacher is important for students. Because of the experience, I am going to be a teacher like my English teacher when I grow up.

Time passes by, but I will remember her for ever.

【解析】

【详解】[总体分析]

①题材：本文是一篇记叙文写作，为材料作文；

②时态：时态为“一般现在时”和“一般过去时”；

③提示：写作要点已给出，要注意不要遗漏提示的相关要点，适当添加细节，并突出写作重点。

[写作步骤]

第一步，描述一下自己所经历的感人的事情。

第二步，表达自己从中学到了什么以及将来会做什么。

第三步，总结全文。

[亮点词汇]

①go on as smoothly as I expected 进行得和我预期的一样顺利

②get out of trouble 从困境中解脱

③calm down 平静下来

④Because of the experience 因为这次经历

[高分句型]

① To me, my English teacher is like my family who care me and love me. (who 引导定语从句)

②I am going to be a teacher like my English teacher when I grow up. (when 引导时间状语从句)