

2023 年九年级学业水平模拟考试

英语试题

本试题分两卷。第 I 卷（客观题）在第 1 至第 6 页，第 II 卷（主观题）在第 7 至第 8 页。

考试时间为 100 分钟。试卷满分为 100 分。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名等信息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 毫米黑色墨水签字笔作答，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. About 33, 000 athletes ran _____ the roads with spring scenery in the 2023 Wuxi Marathon.

- A. over B. beyond C. along D. above

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：2023 无锡马拉松，大约 3 万 3 千个运动员在春日美景中沿街道奔跑。

考查介词词义辨析。over 悬在……上方，越过；beyond 超过；along 沿着；above 在……正上方。马拉松赛跑是沿着街道跑步，因此选 along。故选 C。

2. Qingtuan is a(n) _____ spring snack for people from southeast China during Qingming.

- A. traditional B. international C. personal D. classical

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：青团是中国东南部人在清明期间的一种传统春季小吃。

考查形容词辨析。traditional 传统的；international 国际的；personal 个人的，私人的；classical 经典的。根据常识和“Qingtuan is a(n)... spring snack for people from southeast China during Qingming.”可知是传统小吃。故选 A。

3. —I know this lovely home robot! _____ do you call it?

—It's Astro, developed by Amazon.

- A. How B. Who C. When D. What

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：—— 我认识这个可爱的家用机器人！你怎么称呼它？—— 这是亚马逊开发的 Astro。

考查特殊疑问词。How 怎样；Who 谁；When 什么时候；What 什么。根据回答“It's Astro”可知是，你称呼它什么，

空格处作宾语，应用特殊疑问代词 what，故选 D。

4. Lu Hong, who has an intellectual disability, said he _____ more jobs to help disabled people in the future.

- A. will provide B. has provided C. would provide D. provided

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：有智力残疾的卢宏说，为了帮助残疾人他将在未来提供更多的工作。

考查过去将来时。句子含宾语从句，根据其主句谓语动词 said 可知，从句应用过去的相应时态，由“in the future”可知此处时态应用过去将来时，其谓语结构为“would+do”，故选 C。

5. —_____ is more comfortable than staying at home in such bad weather.

—You're the boss. So, would you care for a cup of tea?

- A. Something B. Everything C. Anything D. Nothing

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：—— 在这样恶劣的天气里，没有什么比待在家里更舒服的了。—— 我听你的。那么，你想喝杯茶吗？

考查不定代词。Something 某物，某事，一般用于肯定句中；Everything 一切事物；Anything 任何事物，一般用于疑问句或否定句中；Nothing 没有什么。根据常识和下文“You're the boss. So, would you care for a cup of tea?”可知，在恶劣的天气里，没有什么比待在家里更舒服。故选 D。

6. —Can't you stay a little longer?

—It's getting late. I really _____ go now. I have promised to be home by 8 o'clock.

- A. must B. can C. mustn't D. can't

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你不能再待久一点吗？——时间不早了，我现在真得回家了。我答应过 8 点前要到家。

考查情态动词。must 必须；can 能；mustn't 不得，禁止；can't 不能。根据“It's getting late.”和“I have promised to be home by 8 o'clock.”可知，“I really...go now.”应是表示必须得回家，此空是 must，符合语境。故选 A。

7. It is said that China will send Shenzhou XVI into space in May! _____ we Chinese are!

- A. What proud B. How proud C. What a surprise D. How a surprise

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：据说中国将在五月发送神舟十六号进入太空。我们中国人是多么自豪呀！

考查感叹句结构。感叹句的结构为“What+(a/an)+adj.+n+主谓”或者“How+adj.+主谓”，根据句子可知，we Chinese 为主语，are 为谓语，结合选项可知只有选项 B 符合感叹句结构，故选 B。

8. —Keep things clean and organized! It can provide a safer _____.

—My thoughts exactly. We should obey the rules in the lab.

- A. system B. method C. service D. environment

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——保持干净有序！它可以提供一个更安全的环境。——正是我的想法。我们应该遵守实验室的规则。

考查名词词义辨析。system 方法，制度，体制；method 方法；service 服务；environment 环境。根据“Keep things clean and organized! We should obey the rules in the lab.”可知，说话人在提倡遵守实验室的规则，让实验室保持干净有序。所以这有利于提供一个更安全的环境。选项 D 符合语境。故选 D。

9. Jane is a bit of a bookworm as her books _____ much space in her bedroom.

- A. are taken up B. are made up C. take up D. make up

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：Jane 有点像一个书迷因为她的书占据了她的卧室的许多空间。

考查动词短语辨析和语态。take up 占据；make up 编造。根据“much space in her bedroom”可知应是占据空间，而此处的主语 books 是 take up 的施动者，应用主动语态，故选 C。

10. The course of life never runs smoothly _____ it is full of ups and downs.

- A. though B. since C. while D. unless

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：人生之路从不一帆风顺，因为它充满了起伏。

考查连词。though 虽然；since 因为；while 然而；unless 除非。根据“The course of life never runs smoothly...it is full of ups and downs.”可知，此空应是 since，引导原因状语从句，表示因为人生充满了起伏，所以人生之路从来都不是一帆风顺的。故选 B。

11. The artist played a song from *Dream of the Red Chamber* with *pipa* and _____ the foreigners who knew nothing about the story.

- A. increased B. introduced C. impressed D. influenced

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：这位艺术家用琵琶演奏了一首《红楼梦》里的歌，给那些对这个故事一无所知的外国人留下了深刻的印象。

考查动词辨析。increased 增加；introduced 介绍；impressed 给……留下深刻印象；influenced 影响。根据“The artist played a song from *Dream of the Red Chamber* with *pipa* and...the foreigners”可知，此处应是表示这场演奏给人留下了深刻印象，impress sb.“给某人留下深刻印象”。故选 C。

12. International students from Jiangnan University want to better understand Wuxi. They wonder _____.

- A. how many underground lines are there B. that is popular to visit Turtle Head Isle at night
C. whether they could row a boat on Lihu Lake D. what they can see at Huishan Ancient Town

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：江南大学的留学生想要更好地了解无锡这个城市。他们想要知道他们能在惠山古镇上看到什么。

考查宾语从句。how many underground lines are there 那里有多少条地铁线路（疑问句）；that is popular to visit Turtle

Head Isle at night 晚上去参观鼋头渚是很受欢迎的（该句式常用 it 作形式主语）；whether they could row a boat on Lihu Lake 他们是否能在蠡湖划船（一般过去时）；what they can see at Huishan Ancient Town 他们能在惠山古镇看到什么。结合题干可知，此空应是位于 wonder“想知道”后的宾语从句，该从句应是陈述句语序，且时态为一般现在时，排除选项 A 和 C；选项 B 的句子应用 it 作主语，且句意与谓语动词 wonder 不符，排除选项 B。故选 D。

13. — Sam, I think you need to have a plan B. _____.

— OK. Nobody can be certain of what is going to happen in the future.

- A. It's unwise to put all your eggs in one basket B. Many hands make light work
C. You can't burn the candle at both ends D. Every dog has its day

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——Sam，我觉得你得有个备用计划。把所有的鸡蛋放在一个篮子里是不明智的。——好的。没有人能确定将来会发生什么。

考查常识和习语。It's unwise to put all your eggs in one basket 把所有的鸡蛋放在一个篮子里是不明智的；Many hands make light work 人多力量大；You can't burn the candle at both ends 蜡烛不能两头烧；Every dog has its day 凡人皆有出头日。根据“I think you need to have a plan B”及“Nobody can be certain of what is going to happen in the future”可知，不能把所有的鸡蛋放在一个篮子里，因为没有人会知道未来发生什么，故选 A。

14. — I'm surprised that he can make anything you can imagine.

— So am I. Tables, sofas, cupboards, _____.

- A. you said it B. you name it C. I got it D. I mean it

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我很惊讶他能制作出任何你能想象出的东西。——我也是。桌子，沙发，橱柜，凡是你能说出的。

考查情景交际。you said it 你说对了；you name it 凡是你能说出的；I got it 我明白了；I mean it 我是认真的。根据“Tables, sofas, cupboards”可知，只要能说出的都能制作出来，故选 B。

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

Edward walked slowly past the school blacktop where his elder brother, Leon, was playing basketball with his friends. Leon really loved basketball and was good at it. But Edward was another 15. All his brother's friends complained about his terrible performance at the court.

However, everyone had a 16 for something. Edward was always a whiz (奇才) at maths, while it was just not Leon's thing. That day, Leon's maths teacher, pulled him aside, “you need to do better, a lot better. Unless you get a good grade in the coming test, I'm going to have to 17 you.”

Leon's heart sank. How he 18 he had his brother's ability. When he got home, he talked with Edward about it. The boys 19 that over the next two weeks they would spend an hour each day after school working on maths problems and then an hour playing basketball.

The next day, when Leon was ready, Edward pointed to a problem and said, “here is a good one. Why don’t you read

it?”

Leon looked at the book for several 20. “I’m dizzy (头晕的) already!” he cried.

Trying to comfort his brother, Edward said, “the first step is to stay cool and focused.” Edward talked with Leon through the problem. “Think about what you need to find out. Don’t let the problem trick you.” Step by step, with Edward’s help, Leon 21 got the right answer.

Soon it was time for basketball practice. “Stay cool and stay focused. Those rules work in basketball, too.” Leon said. With his 22 instructions, Edward was becoming a better team player, though he couldn’t remember all the steps at first. The next two weeks saw the two brother encouraging each other and making 23 gradually.

The morning of the maths test came all too soon for Leon. With Edward’s words in his mind, Leon finished the paper with flying colors. Later, he invited Edward to play basketball with him after school. At the court, Leon’s friends were 24 by how much Edward had improved. They had so much fun!

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 15. A. history | B. problem | C. story | D. leader |
| 16. A. challenge | B. talent | C. choice | D. taste |
| 17. A. hit | B. charge | C. fail | D. treat |
| 18. A. promised | B. supposed | C. preferred | D. wished |
| 19. A. agreed | B. mentioned | C. suggested | D. imagined |
| 20. A. seconds | B. hours | C. days | D. weeks |
| 21. A. directly | B. wisely | C. luckily | D. finally |
| 22. A. similar | B. patient | C. famous | D. strict |
| 23. A. friends | B. sense | C. contributions | D. progress |
| 24. A. satisfied | B. silent | C. amazed | D. guilty |

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

【解析】

【导语】本文讲述了，爱德华和里昂兄弟两，都有各自擅长的领域，两兄弟互帮互助，在各自薄弱领域取得惊人的进步。

【15 题详解】

句意：但是爱德华是另一回事。

history 历史；problem 问题；story 故事；leader 领导。根据“All his brother’s friends complained about his terrible performance at the court.”可知，爱德华不像哥哥一样擅长篮球。故选 C。

【16 题详解】

句意：然而，每个人都有关于某样东西的天赋。

challenge 挑战；talent 天赋；choice 选择；taste 品味。根据“Edward was always a whiz (奇才) at maths”可知，爱德华在数学方面是个奇才，在数学上，爱德华有天赋。故选 B。

【17 题详解】

句意：除非你在即将到来的考试中取得好成绩，否则我只好让你不及格了。

hit 击中；charge 指控；fail 不及格；treat 治疗。根据“in the coming test”可知，此处关于测试结果，所以是不及格。故选 C。

【18 题详解】

句意：他多么希望他有他弟弟的能力啊！

promised 允诺；supposed 推断；preferred 更喜欢；wished 希望。根据“Unless you get a good grade in the coming test, I’m going to have to...you.”可知，这次测试很重要，但是里昂的数学很差，因此希望他拥有弟弟的能力。故选 D。

【19 题详解】

句意：男孩们达成一致，在未来的两周里，他们每天放学之后将会花一小时写数学题，然后再花一小时打篮球。

agreed 同意，达成一致；mentioned 提及；suggested 建议；imagined 想象。根据“When he got home, he talked with Edward about it.”可知，里昂讲事情告诉了弟弟，再根据 boys 是复数，两个男孩得到了共识。故选 A。

【20 题详解】

句意：里昂看着书看了几秒钟。

seconds 秒；hours 小时；days 天；weeks 星期。根据“Edward pointed to a problem”可知，这里爱德华指着一个问题，里昂看书是看这个问题，因此几秒钟比较合适。故选 A。

【21 题详解】

句意：一步一步，在爱德华的帮助下，里昂最终得到了正确答案。

directly 直接地；wisely 明智地；luckily 幸运地；finally 最终。根据“Step by step, with Edward’s help”可知，里昂按照步骤一步一步，在爱德华的帮助下，经过努力，最终得到了正确答案。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

句意：在他耐心的指导下，尽管一开始爱德华记不住所有步骤，但是爱德华正在变成了一个更好的篮球队员。

similar 相似的；patient 耐心的；famous 著名的；strict 严格的。根据“The next two weeks saw the two brother encouraging each other”可知，两兄弟相互鼓励相互帮助，彼此都是耐心指导对方。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

句意：接下来的两周见证了，两兄弟相互鼓励，逐步地取得了进步。

make friends 交朋友；make sense 有意义，讲得通；make contributions 捐款；make progress 取得进步。根据“Edward was becoming a better team player”和“Leon finished the paper with flying colors.”可知，爱德华和里昂在之前薄弱的部分，都各取得了进步。故选 D。

【24 题详解】

句意：里昂的朋友们为爱德华的提升而吃惊。

satisfied 满意的；silent 安静的；amazed 吃惊的；guilty 内疚的。根据“how much Edward had improved”可知，爱德华进步非常大，里昂的朋友们非常吃惊。故选 C。

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

A



25. This poster can be most probably seen _____.
 A. at a school B. in a company C. at a cinema D. in a supermarket
26. On that day, people will be provided with _____.
 A. popcorn B. blankets C. 3-D glasses D. lawn chairs
27. If Max, a student of the school, goes to see the film with her parents, they will pay _____.
 A. \$7 B. \$9 C. \$12 D. \$14

【答案】25. A 26. A 27. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一则有关 Eastwood School 举办家庭电影之夜的海报。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“Eastwood School...”可知这张海报可能出现在学校里。故选 A。

【26 题详解】

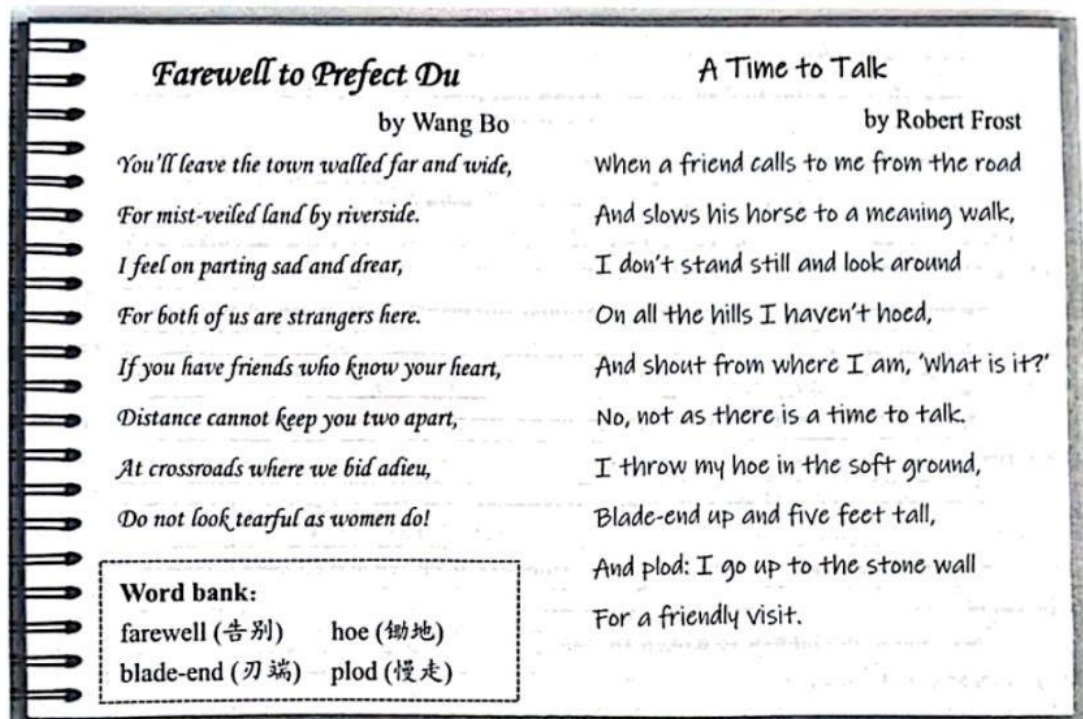
细节理解题。根据“Free popcorn”可知提供免费爆米花。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Children \$ 2 each; Parents & Teachers \$ 5 each”可知孩子是 2 美元，父母是 5 美元，他和他的父母需要 $2+5+5=12$ 。故选 C。

B

Friendship is one of the most wonderful parts of human life. Friends share in your happiness as you make achievements. When you feel blue, they will be the sunshine to warm your heart and bring you laughter. With its universal significance, the theme of friendship is quite popular in both Chinese and Western literature. Let's appreciate the following two poems.



28. Which part of a magazine is the passage probably taken from?

- A. School life. B. International news. C. History study. D. Cultural communication.

29. *A Time to Talk* shows the readers the moment of _____.

- A. a visit from a friend B. a call to a farmer C. a farewell to a friend D. a walk on a farm

30. Which of the following is TRUE according to the two poems?

- ①The farmer is busy with his job so he has no time to talk.
②Friendship is very strong and even distance cannot break it.
③Wang Bo wrote this poem to a stranger who would live far away.
④The farmer will put his work aside and enjoy the time with his friend.

- A. ①② B. ①③ C. ②④ D. ③④

【答案】28. D 29. A 30. C

【解析】

【导语】本文介绍了两首中西方关于友谊主题的诗。

【28题详解】

推理判断题。根据“With its universal significance, the theme of friendship is quite popular in both Chinese and Western literature. Let's appreciate the following two poems.”可推知，这篇文章可能摘自杂志的文化交流板块。故选 D。

【29题详解】

细节理解题。通读《A Time to Talk》以及根据“I go up to the stone wall For a friendly visit”可知，《A Time to Talk》向读者展示了一位朋友来访的时刻。故选 A。

【30题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Distance cannot keep you apart”可知，②“友谊是非常坚固的，即使距离也不能破坏它。”表述正确；根据“On all the hills I haven't hoed. And shout from where I am, 'Where is it?' No, not as there is time to talk”可知，④“农夫会把他的工作放在一边，享受和朋友在一起的时光。”表述正确。故选 C。

C

It was the annual cleaning day for the family. John and his mom were busy cleaning the house. They cleaned upstairs, downstairs, inside and outside until everything was spotless. Then, John's mom noticed an old chair. That faded and worn chair was for John's grandpa.

"John, come and help me." John's mom said. "We'll take the chair to the curb (路边). The garbage truck is picking up on our block tomorrow."

As they tried to move the chair, John's grandpa saw what was happening. "No!" He cried. "You can't take my chair." "But it's so old ..." John's mom argued. "We'll buy you a new one."

"No," he persisted, trying to push his chair back into place.

John's mom finally let go of the chair and left the room. Slowly, the old man sank into his chair and closed his eyes.

"Grandpa, why won't you let us get rid of the chair?" John asked.

"You don't understand, John." His grandpa shook his head and said, "I sat in this chair with your grandma right here when I asked her to marry me. And I sat in this chair the night your father was born. Many years later," paused for a while, Grandpa continued, "I sat in this chair when the doctor called and told me that your grandma was ill. I was lost without her, but the chair gave me comfort window and warmth." The old man's voice changed as he recalled that fateful day.

"I understand now." John looked at his grandpa and said, "this is not just any old chair. It is more like a friend."

"Yes," he nodded. "We've gone through a lot together."

However, that night, when John and his grandpa were asleep, John's parents carried the chair outside. It was a starless night. Snow fell silently from the black sky and covered Grandpa's chair in a blanket of white.

The next morning John was woken by the garbage truck pulling up to the house. He ran downstairs and found the snow-covered chair stood helplessly at the curb, about to be pulled away. "Wait! Stop!" John yelled and rushed outside. The tremendous noises were suddenly stopped. He then ran back inside and cried, "Mom, you can't throw out grandpa's chair. It is like a loyal friend that has witnessed the most important moments in his life!"

Hearing this, John's mom looked at Grandpa and slowly walked towards him, "I'm sorry...I just didn't realize how much it meant to you." Together they carefully moved away the snow on the chair, heaved it back inside and placed it next to the fireplace to dry. John's mom stepped back, as if seeing the chair for the very first time. "Mm...I guess it does give the room a certain touch of character," she murmured. Everybody laughed. Love does have magic, as they put it.

31. The underlined part "that fateful day" refers to the day when _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A. Father was born | B. the couple fell in love with each other |
| C. Grandma was terribly ill | D. Grandpa asked Grandma to marry him |

32. When John found the garbage truck outside, he most probably felt _____.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| A. ashamed | B. crazy | C. surprised | D. nervous |
|------------|----------|--------------|------------|

33. Which is the best title for the story?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Throw or Keep? | B. Grandpa's Old Chair |
| C. Forget or Recall? | D. Grandpa's Loyal Friend |

【答案】31. C 32. D 33. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 John 一家人清理房屋时，想要扔掉爷爷的旧椅子，可是爷爷坚决不同意，John 询问爷爷原因得知，这把旧椅子承载了爷爷许多重要的人生回忆，可是晚上爷爷睡着时，爸爸妈妈把爷爷的旧

椅子拿到屋外准备扔掉，多亏了 John 及时发现并告诉妈妈椅子对于爷爷的重要意义，椅子被搬回屋子。

【31 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据“paused for a while, Grandpa continued”“I sat in this chair when the doctor called and told me that your grandma was ill. I was lost without her, but the chair gave me comfort window and warmth.”和“The old man’s voice changed”可猜测那个对未来有重大影响的日子是指爷爷知道奶奶生病的日子，故选 C。

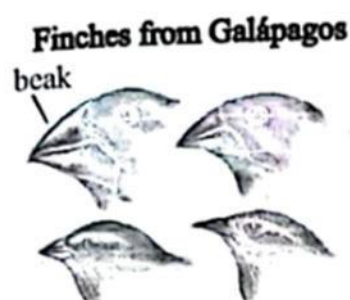
【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据““Wait! Stop!” John yelled and rushed outside.”和“He then ran back inside and cried”可推断 John 这时的情绪很着急不安，故选 D。

【33 题详解】

最佳标题题。根据文章可知全文围绕“爷爷的旧椅子”展开叙述，故选 B。

D



For many animals, an island can be a great place to live. Water all around keeps big predators away. But islands have their own dangers. Food and water are limited. A storm or volcano can easily wipe out a whole population or change the land in big ways. If a predator (like cats or rats) does arrive, there’s no escape. These challenges can cause island animals to evolve (进化) quite differently from their mainland ancestors (祖先). So, islands around the world are home to rare species found nowhere else.

The Galápagos are a group of small volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean, 600 miles (966km) west of Ecuador. When these islands first erupted (喷发) from the sea, they were empty of life. Over time, plant seeds blew or drifted there. Birds arrived, bringing more seeds. Tortoises and iguanas (鬣蜥) floated over on logs.

When scientist Charles Darwin visited the Galápagos in 1835, he noticed something interesting. Many of the islands had similar animals—iguanas, land tortoises, small birds. But these animals were a bit different on each island. On one island, birds called finches had long, narrow beaks —right for catching bugs. But on the next island, the finches had short, strong beaks. That island had more seeds, and fewer bugs. Each type of finch had a beak that matched the most common food on its island. He found similar differences in the tortoises and iguanas.

After thinking about this for many years, Darwin’s observations led him to a startling new idea. He realized that each family of animals probably shared a common ancestor—the original birds or turtles who flew or drifted there. Gradually, as they spread to different islands, the young with traits that best suited the food on that island did better. But since each island was different, the birds or turtles on each island evolved slightly different traits. He called this idea “natural selection”.

Darwin’s idea explained more than just the Galápagos. It also explains why islands are so often home to unusual animals. Islands separate animals from others of their kind and present them with new challenges. Those animals that do best on an island many not be the same ones who did best on the mainland. So over time, they become different.

34. The writing purpose of this passage is _____.

- A. to introduce the form of the Galápagos B. to tell a story about Charles Darwin
C. to explain the importance of the environment D. to discover the secrets of island animals

35. The following sentence would best be placed at the end of _____.

This is often the way plants and animals come and live on islands.

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

36. What can we learn about “natural selection”?

- A. It proved islands are the perfect home to different animals.
B. It was used to describe some special animals the Galápagos.
C. It announced the result of the research on certain island animals.
D. It was named after the islands where Darwin formed his discovery.

37. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Mainland animals never evolve for there are fewer dangers around.
B. Big island animals can get smaller since they have limited food on islands.
C. Darwin first mistook different finches for totally unrelated kinds of animals.
D. The Galápagos were considered as a natural laboratory to do special research.

【答案】34. D 35. B 36. C 37. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了不同的岛屿由于环境的差异而使岛屿上的动物进化得与陆地上的动物大不相同，而且岛屿之间的动物也出现了差异。

【34 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据全文可知文章通过介绍科学家对科隆岛上动物的观察发现经过长时期的适应环境，岛屿上的动物和陆地上的祖先会有很大的不同，岛屿和岛屿之间的动物也产生了不同的进化，故选 D。

【35 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“Over time, plant seeds blew or drifted there. Birds arrived, bringing more seeds. Tortoises and iguanas floated over on logs.”可知此处介绍了岛屿由于火山爆发成为空岛之后的很长一段时间内，植物种子和各种动物又来到小岛的方式，所以推断题中的句子应放在第二段结尾处作总结，故选 B。

【36 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“After thinking about this for many years, Darwin’s observations led him to a startling new idea”和本段大意可推断“自然选择”是在宣布对岛屿动物的研究结论，故选 C。

【37 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“Gradually, as they spread to different islands, the young with traits that best suited the food on that island did better.”可知逐渐地，有适合岛屿食物的特质的动物生活得最好，所以推测如果岛屿食物减少，为了适应食物，动物可能会进化的更小，故选 B。

第 II 卷（主观题 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，在答题卡对应题号的横线上，写出单词的正确形式。

38. Don’t be angry. We know that _____ (两者都不) of us is perfect after all.

【答案】neither

【解析】

【详解】句意：不要生气。我们知道，毕竟我们都不是完美的。neither “两者都不”，符合题意，故填 neither。

39. When you share your story, it gives someone else _____(勇气) to do the same.

【答案】courage

【解析】

【详解】句意：当你分享你的故事时，它会给别人同样的勇气。空格处作宾语，应用名词，courage “勇气”符合题意，故填 courage。

40. Kelvin is going to buy a _____(最新的) *China Daily* on his way home after work.

【答案】latest

【解析】

【详解】句意：Kelvin 打算下班后在回家的路上买一份最新的《中国日报》。根据汉语提示可知本题考查单词 latest“最新的”，表示时间上的最近，形容词作定语，故填 latest。

41. Too much stress is harmful to your health. You need to _____(保卫) against it early.

【答案】guard

【解析】

【详解】句意：压力太大对你的健康有害。你需要及早防范。根据汉语提示“保卫”可知，其对应的英文表达是 guard, need to do sth.“需要做某事”。故填 guard。

(B) 根据句意，在答题卡对应题号的横线上，写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

42. The students won the competition by _____(control) the speaking ways well.

【答案】controlling

【解析】

【详解】句意：学生们把说话的方式控制得很好，赢得了比赛。by 是介词，后接动名词，故填 controlling。

43. In China, “nodding” means _____(agree). But in Bulgaria, it means the opposite.

【答案】agreement

【解析】

【详解】句意：在中国，“点头”表示同意。但在保加利亚，它的意思恰恰相反。根据“In China, “nodding” means...(agree).”可知，在中国，“点头”表示同意，此空应是 agree 的名词形式 agreement“同意”，为不可数名词。故填 agreement。

44. Mr. Wu will _____(high) recommend this dictionary to English language learners.

【答案】highly

【解析】

【详解】句意：吴先生将向英语学习者强烈推荐这本词典。空格处修饰动词“recommend”应用副词形式，high 的副词形式是 highly。故填 highly。

45. You can get your money back if the play is cancelled because of _____(known) situations.

【答案】unknown

【解析】

【详解】句意：如果演出因未知情况而取消，您可以拿回您的钱。根据“the play is cancelled”可知是，因为不知道的原因，空格处作定语，修饰 situations，应用形容词，unknown “未知的，形容词”符合题意。故填 unknown。

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

46. The temperature was still high during the day. However, it _____(drop) a lot last night.

【答案】dropped

【解析】

【详解】句意：白天气温依然是高的，然而，昨天晚上下降了许多。drop“下降”，动词，作谓语，根据“last night”可知句子时态为一般过去时，此处应填其过去式，故填 dropped。

47. Michelle Yeoh became the first Asian woman _____(win) the Oscar for Best Actress.

【答案】to win

【解析】

【详解】句意：Michelle Yeoh 成为第一位赢得奥斯卡最佳女演员奖的亚洲女性。此处作 the first Asian woman 的后置定语，应用动词不定式形式，故填 to win。

48. —You were not listening. What troubled you?

—Sorry, I _____(think) about how to help kids get in the habit of saving.

【答案】was thinking

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你没有在听。什么事困扰着你？——对不起，我刚刚正在想着如何帮助孩子们养成节省的习惯。根据“You were not listening. What troubled you?”，可知该答句“I...(think) about how to help kids get in the habit of saving”应用过去进行时，主语是 I，所以答句的谓语结构为 was doing，动词 think 的现在分词为 thinking。故填 was thinking。

49. The Yinchuan Wetland Park _____(become) a popular place for wild birds so far.

【答案】has become

【解析】

【详解】句意：到目前为止，银川湿地公园已经成为野生鸟类的好去处。根据时间状语“so far”可知，此句时态为现在完成时，其构成是 has/have done sth.，主语 The Yinchuan Wetland Park 是第三人称单数，助动词用 has，become 的过去分词是 become。故填 has become。

50. Billions of coffee cups _____(throw) away in the UK each year. A change in recycling is necessary.

【答案】are thrown

【解析】

【详解】句意：每年在英国数十亿咖啡杯被扔掉。在回收方面做出改变是必要的。根据“each year”可知句子时态为一般现在时，而主语 coffee cups 和谓语 throw 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，应用被动语态，其谓语结构为“be+done”，主语不是第三人称单数，be 动词应用 are，故填 are thrown。

51. What difficulty do you have _____(explain) what you want to your parents?

【答案】explaining

【解析】

【详解】句意：向你的父母解释你所想要的你有什么困难？have difficulty doing sth.“做某事有困难”，故填 explaining。

52. Every day _____(matter), so never put off what you can do till tomorrow.

【答案】matters

【解析】

【详解】句意：每天都要要紧的，所以永远不要推迟你能做的到明天。matter“要紧”，动词，根据“so never put off what you can do till tomorrow”可知句子时态为一般现在时，而主语 every day 为第三人称单数，故填 matters。

53. 2023 FIFA Women’s World Cup _____(hold) in Australia and New Zealand this July.

【答案】will be held

【解析】

【详解】句意：2023 年国际足联女子世界杯在今年七月将在澳大利亚和新西兰被举行。根据“this July”可知句子时态为一般将来时，而句子主语“2023 FIFA Women’s World Cup”和谓语“hold”之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，应用被动语态。一般将来时的被动语态的谓语结构为“will+be+done”，故填 will be held。

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，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）



Take a trip through the history of Peru, one of the most extraordinary (非凡) countries on Earth. A new exhibition at the British Museum, in London, lets visitors explore thousands of years of Peru’s rich history, beliefs and culture, and view artefacts (手工艺品) that have never been seen in the UK before. Peru: *A Journey in Time*, is timed to mark the 200th anniversary since Peru became an independent (独立) country in 1821.

Peru’s landscape and culture

Peru is on the west of South America. The geography ranges from the high Andes mountains to deserts. Although the climate is challenging, many cultures have developed there. One of Peru’s most famous cultural attractions is Machu Picchu, an ancient Inca palace which still stands high in the mountains.

The first people moved from the north to the area known today as Peru more than 15, 000 years ago, and people have lived there ever since. The exhibition celebrates these cultures through different ages by showing artefacts they created. These include beautiful sculptures and decorations showing birds, cats and snakes. There are also items of ancient pottery (陶器).

Three of Peru’s most phenomenal sights

The Andes: The Andes Mountains run for around 5, 500 miles, from the southern tip of South America, in Chile, all the way to Colombia, in the most northerly part of the continent (大陆).

Nasca lines: In the Nasca desert, huge drawings on the ground of animals and other shapes can be seen from the air. They are more than 2, 000 years old. Why the people who lived there created them is still a mystery.

Machu Picchu: Machu Picchu was built in around 1450 by the Inca people. It is thought to have been a palace for the Inca emperors. Hiram Bingham discovered it in 1911.

Peru: *A Journey in Time* is at the British Museum before 20 May. To find out more, head over to tinyurl.com/TWJ-peru.

Title: A Journey Through Time

| | |
|---|--|
| A new exhibition | <p>Visitors have a <u>54</u> to explore Peruvian culture and enjoy artefacts they have never seen in the UK.</p> <p>It is timed to mark the 200th anniversary of Peru's independent.</p> |
| Peru's landscape and culture | <p>Many cultures have developed there although the climate is challenging.</p> <p>This Inca palace Machu Picchu have survived for <u>55</u>.</p> <p>The exhibition shows artefacts, <u>56</u> sculptures and decorations.</p> |
| Three of Peru's most phenomenal sights | <p>The Andes Mountains run for around 5, 500 miles across the continent.</p> <p>Nasca lines are huge drawings on the ground of animals and other shapes.</p> <p>Machu Picchu which was built by the Inca people was <u>57</u> in 1911.</p> |
| More information | <p>The exhibition will <u>58</u> until 20 May, and you can visit the website for more information.</p> |

【答案】54. chance

55. centuries

56. including

57. discovered

58. last

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了伦敦大英博物馆向观众开放的关于秘鲁历史，文化和信仰等的展览的详细信息。

【54 题详解】

根据“A new exhibition at the British Museum, in London, lets visitors explore thousands of years of Peru's rich history, beliefs and culture, and view artefacts that have never been seen in the UK before.”可知伦敦大英博物馆的一个新展览让参观者探索秘鲁的历史，文化和信仰，以及欣赏在英国以前从未见过的艺术品，即给参观者一个探索秘鲁的机会，故填 chance。

【55 题详解】

根据“Machu Picchu was built in around 1450”可知这个印加宫殿建于大约 1450 年，迄今已经存在几个世纪，故填 centuries。

【56 题详解】

根据“The exhibition celebrates these cultures through different ages by showing artefacts they created. These include beautiful sculptures and decorations...”可知展览通过展示他们不同年代创造的手工艺品来展示，而这些手工艺品包括美丽的雕塑和装饰品，此处应填介词，故填 including。

【57 题详解】

根据“ It is thought to have been a palace for the Inca emperors. Hiram Bingham discovered it in 1911.”可知 Hiram Bingham 在 1911 年发现了这座印加国王的宫殿，此处为被动语态，其谓语结构为“be+done”，故填 discovered。

【58 题详解】

根据“A Journey in Time is at the British Museum before 20 May”可知这次大英博物馆的时间之旅在五月二十日之前，即一直持续到五月二十日，will+do，故填 last。

七、完成句子 按所给的汉语，用英语完成下列句子，并将答案写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。（本大题共 6 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 9 分）

59. 叔叔已年过半百，仍童心未泯。

Though Uncle is already _____, he keeps a childlike sense of wonder.

【答案】 in his fifties

【解析】

【详解】由英汉对照可知，空格处填“年过半百”，in one’s fifties “五十多岁，年过半百”，此句主语“Uncle”可知，形容词性物主代词用 his。故填 in his fifties。

60. 汤姆相信星座与性格的形成无关。

Tom believes star signs _____ the formation of personalities.

【答案】 have nothing to do with

【解析】

【详解】根据中英文对照可知，此处缺少“与……无关”，其英文表达为“have nothing to do with”，而“star signs...the formation of personalities”为宾语从句，时态应是一般现在时，从句的主语是名词复数 star signs，此时动词 have 用原形。故填 have nothing to do with。

61. 我读杨绛的《我们仨》时，忍不住潸然泪下。

I _____ when reading *We Three* written by Yang Jiang.

【答案】 couldn’t stop crying##couldn’t help crying

【解析】

【详解】根据中英文对照可知，此处缺少“忍不住潸然泪下”，其英文表达为 can’t stop/help crying，结合题干，句子阐述过去的事情，时态应为一般过去时，此时 can’t 应用其过去式 couldn’t。故填 couldn’t stop/help crying。

62. ChatGTP 肯定会对各行业改善服务质量有很大的影响。

ChatGTP is sure to _____ to improving the service of many industries.

【答案】 make a great difference##make a big difference

【解析】

【详解】根据中英文对照可知，空处应填“有很大的影响”。make a great/big difference“有很大的影响”，空前有不定式符号，动词用原形，故填 make a great/big difference。

63. 《三体》的剧情如此精彩，值得深入研究。

The plot of *Three-body* is so _____ research.

【答案】 wonderful that it is worth further

【解析】

【详解】wonderful“精彩的”，是形容词，作表语，此处用 so...that...引导的结果状语从句，从句主语用 it 代替前面提到的名词，worth“值得的”，“深入”是抽象概念，应用 further 表示，故填 wonderful that it is worth further。

64. “天宫课堂”系列很受欢迎，我想知道学生们注意它多久了。

“Tiangong Class” series is very popular. I wonder _____ of the students.

【答案】how long it has had the attention

【解析】

【详解】根据中文意思和句子结构可知此处应填宾语从句，由特殊疑问句充当，所以先写特殊疑问词 how long“多久”，然后为陈述句语序，have the attention of...“引起……的注意”，而由语境可知此处时态为现在完成时，其谓语结构为“has/have+done”，主语 it 代指“天宫课堂”，为第三人称单数，故填 how long it has had the attention。

八、书面表达（本大题共 20 分）

65. 假设你叫张华，是无锡阳光中学九年级的学生，也是学校英文报的一名记者。上周日，校学生会 (the Students' Union) 组织毕业班学生在一家农场进行初中毕业纪念活动。为此，你将结合以下通知所示内容及个人活动感受用英语写一篇报道。



注意事项：

1. 报道须根据通知内容自拟，要求语句通顺、意思连贯、符合题意；
2. 词数在 100 个左右。

【答案】One possible version:

Plant Green, Harvest Hope

To mark our graduation from junior school, an outdoor activity was organized by the Students' Union at Harvest Hope Farm last Sunday.

All the Grade 9 students took part in the activity. In the morning, the local farmers showed us around the farm and shared with us the great changes in the past two years.

In the afternoon, we planted trees. We worked closely with each other, some digging holes, some planting trees, and others watering them. It took us three hours to plant all the trees. Looking at the green hope before us, we felt tired but satisfied. We believed that the young trees would grow up, healthy and strong, just like us.

【解析】

【详解】[总体分析]

- ① 题材：本文是一篇材料作文；
- ② 时态：时态以“一般过去时”为主；
- ③ 提示：写作要点已给出，考生应注意不要遗漏通知中所示的有关此次毕业纪念活动的信息，可适当添加细节，完善作文内容。

[写作步骤]

第一步，表明活动目的、举办方、举办时间及地点；

第二步，说明参与本次活动的对象，并阐述上午的活动内容；

第三步，阐述下午的活动内容，并表达个人对于此次纪念活动的感受。

[亮点词汇]

- ① take part in 参加
- ② show sb. around+地点 带领某人参观某地
- ③ share sth. with sb. 与某人分享某物
- ④ grow up 长大，成长

[高分句型]

- ① To mark our graduation from junior school, an outdoor activity was organized by the Students' Union at Harvest Hope Farm last Sunday.（动词不定式作目的状语）
- ② It took us three hours to plant all the trees.（“it takes/took sb. time to do sth.”句型）
- ③ We believed that the young trees would grow up, healthy and strong, just like us.（that 引导宾语从句）