

## 2022-2023 学年江苏省淮安市洪泽区七年级（下）期末英语试卷

第 I 卷选择题。I. 听力测试。A) 听对话，回答问题。（听两遍）

1. (1 分) What outdoor activity does Millie like?



2. (1 分) What is the girl going to be in the future?



3. (1 分) What food does Tom like best?



4. (1 分) What did Lily see?



5. (1 分) When will they meet?

A. At 4: 30 p.m.

B. At 4: 45 p.m.

C. At 5: 15 p.m.

6. (1 分) Where are the speakers?

A. At a restaurant.

B. In a bookshop.

C. In a library.

7. (1 分) What will the boy do this afternoon?

A.He will go to the Fun World Museum.

B.He will have a football match.

C.He will have an important basketball match.

8.（1 分） What does the man mean?

A.He likes the film.

B.He didn't see the film.

C.He made the film.

9.（1 分） What does the girl's new teacher look like?

A.He is tall.

B.He has blue eyes.

C.He has dark hair.

10.（1 分） How much is the black T - shirt?

A. \$ 25.

B. \$ 26.

C. \$ 31.

**B）听对话和短文，回答问题。（听两遍）**

11.（2 分）（1） What food should the man eat?

A.Junk food.

B.Fruit and vegetables.

C.Hamburgers.

（2） What does the man look like?

A.A little fat.

B.A little thin.

C.A little short.

12.（3 分）

The treasure tour	
Length of time	（1） _____
Starting time	（2） _____ 16
Places to visit	Tower Bridge , Big Ben , London Eye , Palace of

	Westminster, Shakespeare's home and so on
Price	\$ 3, 000 - including air tickets, hotel costs and (3) _____.

(1) A.A week

B.Two weeks

C.Three weeks

(2) A.July

B.August

C.September

(3) A breakfast

B.lunch

C.super

C) 根据所听短文内容，选择正确答案。（听两遍）

13. (5 分) (1) When did the story happen?

A.Last Tuesday afternoon.

B.Last Thursday evening.

C.Last Friday morning.

(2) How did Li Jun go to work that day?

A.On foot.

B.By bike.

C.By bus.

(3) Where did the shout come from?

A.A river.

B.A lake.

C.A burning house.

(4) Who did Li Jun help?

A.A girl.

B.An old woman.

C.An old man.

(5) Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Li Jun was sad because he was late for work.

B. Li Jun couldn't swim so he called others for help.

C. Li Jun was late for work but he was happy for helping the girl.

笔试部分 II. 单项选择。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

14. (1 分) - Is your father going to take the train to Beijing ?

- No. He is going there by \_\_\_\_\_ plane. ( )

A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /

15. (1 分) My mother always \_\_\_\_\_ me to get up early and do some reading. ( )

A. hopes                      B. asks                      C. has                      D. makes

16. (1 分) - \_\_\_\_\_ do you sleep every day?

- For about eight hours. ( )

A. How many              B. How much              C. How long              D. How soon

17. (1 分) —Grandma, what are you cooking in the kitchen? It \_\_\_\_\_ so sweet!

—I'm making a flower cake. Do you want to have a try? ( )

A. smells                      B. sounds                      C. tastes                      D. feels

18. (1 分) On \_\_\_\_\_ side of the road, there is a lovely garden full of flowers. ( )

A. other                      B. the other                      C. another                      D. others

19. (1 分) Which word (s) should we stress (重读) to show Mr Li has a flat, not a house? ( )

A. Mr Li owns a four - bedroom flat.

B. Mr Li owns a four - bedroom flat.

C. Mr Li owns a four - bedroom flat.

D. Mr Li owns a four - bedroom flat.

20. (1 分) - Which team \_\_\_\_\_ the football match?

- I'm not sure. The two teams both play well. Let's wait and see. ( )

A. wins                                      B. won  
C. is winning                              D. will win

21. (1 分) If all parents can find jobs in their hometowns, there \_\_\_\_\_ left - behind children (留守儿童).

( )

A. won't have                              B. won't be

C. have

D. are

22. (1 分) —Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper?

—No, nothing seems interesting. ( )

A. interesting something

B. anything interesting

C. interesting anything

D. something interesting

23. (1 分) —Maths is too hard.I am afraid I can't learn it well

—\_\_\_\_\_ Don't say no before you really try. ( )

A. Poor you!

B. Come on!

C. That's OK!

D. It's nothing.

III.完形填空。 阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择最佳选项。

24. (15 分) Hopeful Hearts is a non - profit charity (非营利性慈善组织) run by local Chinese and foreign volunteers.They work to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ money for life - saving heart surgery (手术) for children from poor families.

In 2002, two (2) \_\_\_\_\_ ladies, Helene and Mira, were in a car passing Baima Park when Helene saw a baby in a red blanket (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a tree by the side of the road.

Writing in her diary, Helene said, "Meanwhile, two people (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and looked at the baby but did nothing.We decided to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the baby along to a Children Welfare Institute (儿童福利院).In the car we found that it was a little boy.There was a note on his clothes with his (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of birth as well as thirty yuan.The small child was (7) \_\_\_\_\_ quietly."

With the help of Dr Kong, the baby was checked (被检查) (8) \_\_\_\_\_.He found that the baby had two (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in his heart.Helene wrote, "Dr Kong refused (拒绝) to take (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and said, 'If you foreigners are willing to help our children, (11) \_\_\_\_\_ should I ask for? '"

It was during this time that the group of volunteering foreign ladies found that there were ten (12) children at the institute who also had heart problems.They (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to set up "Hopeful Hearts".

"We see and hear many moving stories of families in (14) \_\_\_\_\_, without work, with health problems or disabilities (残疾) in the family, often in debt (负债) that will take a lifetime to repay.The families want to save their children but don't know who to ask for (15) \_\_\_\_\_.This is where we can make a real difference," said the chairwoman of Hopeful Hearts.

20 years later, Hopeful Hearts keeps on beating.

- |      |             |               |             |              |
|------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| (1)  | A. reach    | B. spend      | C. raise    | D. cost      |
| (2)  | A. pretty   | B. local      | C. young    | D. foreign   |
| (3)  | A. on       | B. in         | C. at       | D. under     |
| (4)  | A. ran      | B. went       | C. stopped  | D. walked    |
| (5)  | A. help     | B. take       | C. hurry    | D. save      |
| (6)  | A. day      | B. date       | C. week     | D. hour      |
| (7)  | A. eating   | B. playing    | C. sleeping | D. drinking  |
| (8)  | A. suddenly | B. slowly     | C. easily   | D. carefully |
| (9)  | A. bags     | B. holes      | C. kinds    | D. rooms     |
| (10) | A. money    | B. letters    | C. pockets  | D. packets   |
| (11) | A. who      | B. what       | C. when     | D. where     |
| (12) | A. other    | B. others     | C. another  | D. else      |
| (13) | A. had      | B. remembered | C. hurried  | D. decided   |
| (14) | A. need     | B. anger      | C. hunger   | D. place     |
| (15) | A. help     | B. books      | C. school   | D. money     |



#### IV. 阅读理解。阅读下列短文，根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

25. (8分) In a classroom at Kensington Wade Primary School in London, the UK, you won't hear a word of English. The books are in Chinese. And you can see Chinese fans and lanterns all over the school.

This is a Chinese classroom. The school is the first English - Chinese primary school in Europe (欧洲). Half of its lessons are in Chinese. These days, the school gets its first 15 students.

This shows that learning Chinese is becoming more popular. About 30 million people around the world

studied Chinese in 2004. In 2017, the number was more than 100 million. Many parents in the UK also think Chinese may be "the most useful language for the future".

But at Kensington Wade Primary School, students aren't just learning Chinese language. They're also learning Chinese culture. For example, students can study martial art (武术) and calligraphy (书法).

The school says this will help students understand China better.

(1) The purpose (目的) of Paragraphs 1 and 2 is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show that Chinese is very useful
- B. show us that Chinese people are popular there
- C. tell us that learning Chinese is becoming more popular
- D. tell us that the students in this school love Chinese fans and lanterns

(2) In 2017, how many people around the world studied Chinese? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. About 15 million.
- B. About 30 million.
- C. Less than 100 million.
- D. Over 100 million.

(3) In a Chinese classroom at Kensington Wade Primary School, students can learn \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. English words
- b. Chinese language
- c. Chinese Martial arts
- d. Chinese calligraphy

- A. abc
- B. abd
- C. acd
- D. bcd

(4) This passage may come from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a story book
- B. an English newspaper
- C. a book about Chinese culture
- D. a book about martial arts

26. (8 分) I am Dr Watson and I am a friend of the famous detective (侦探) Mr Sherlock Holmes. We are eating breakfast in our rooms at 221 B Baker Street. Suddenly there is a knock at the door.

"Come in!" calls Holmes.

Our visitor is a country doctor called Dr Mortimer. He is a very tall, thin man with glasses.

"I came to you, Mr Holmes, " says Dr Mortimer, "because I have a serious problem."

Dr Mortimer takes an old yellow paper from his pocket. "My friend Sir Charles Baskerville, died suddenly three months ago. He gave me this paper, " he explains. "It is a legend (传说) of the Baskerville family."

"Why do you need my help? " asks Holmes.

"First, " says Dr Mortimer, "I must read this story to you."

Dr Mortimer reads:

"The story of the Hound of the Baskervilles.

Baskerville Hall, 1742.

Sir Hugo Baskerville is lord (庄园主) of the manor (庄园) of Baskerville. He is a cruel man. Hugo falls in love with the daughter of a local farmer. But she does not want to marry him. So Hugo, with five or six of his friends, kidnaps (绑架) the girl and takes her to Baskerville Hall. But the girl escapes and runs across the moor (荒野, 沼泽) as fast as possible. Hugo is very angry. He follows her over the moor with his horses and hounds (猎犬) in the moonlight. His friends follow on their horses. Suddenly they see Hugo's horse but Hugo is not on it. They stop and by the light of the moon they see the young woman, lying dead. Next to her lies the dead body of Hugo. A horrible, black animal is standing over him. It is like a hound, but much, much bigger. And as they watch, it bites a hole in Hugo Baskerville's throat (喉咙). There is blood everywhere. Hugo's friends scream (尖叫) and ride away on their horses across the moor. One of them dies that night from the shock (震惊). The others are never the same again.

"This is the story of the Hound of the Baskervilles. Many family members die of sudden and strange deaths. So my children, remember this: never, never go across the moor at night."

Sherlock Holmes yawns (打呵欠) as Dr Mortimer finishes reading. "Is this a fairy tale (编造的故事)? " he asks.

- - Taken from The Hound of the Baskervilles

(1) What is Mr Sherlock Homes? \_\_\_\_\_

A. A doctor.

B. A detective.



C. A writer.

D. A lord.

(2) Which is the correct order of the story of the Hound of the Baskervilles? \_\_\_\_\_

a.Hugo kidnaps the girl and takes her to Baskerville Hall.

b.Hugo's friends see two dead bodies and a horrible animal.

c.The girl escapes and runs across the moor.

d.Hugo follows the girl with his horses and hounds.

e.Hugo's friends are greatly shocked.

A. dacde.

B. dcabe.

C. acdbe.

D. aecbd.

(3) What can we know about Dr Mortimer? \_\_\_\_\_

A. He is a doctor from a big city.

B. He comes to Dr Watson for help.

C. He is short and thin.

D. He wears a pair of glasses.

(4) According to the last paragraph, what's Holmes's attitude (态度) towards the legend of the Baskerville family? \_\_\_\_\_

A. He is interested in it.

B. He doesn't believe it.

C. He is shocked by it.

D. He is afraid of it.

27. (8 分) In the film Forrest Gump (阿甘正传), there's a famous saying, "Life is like a box of chocolates; you never know what you're gonna get." The surprise is part of the fun. Now blind box toys (盲盒) are bringing the magic (魔力) of surprise to people.

Blind boxes have caught on since they were first introduced from Japan to China in 2014. A blind box toy is hidden inside uniform packaging. You don't know what will be inside, although the toys mainly come from pop culture, such as movies, comics, and cartoons. According to a Tmall report, the mini - series of Labubu blind box, was sold 55, 000 in just 9 seconds during the Singles Day (双十一) shopping event. Most customers for

blind boxes are young people aged 18 to 35.

Blind box toys are popular in part because of their cute appearances. The cute cartoon figurines (人偶) come in miniature sizes, making them suitable for display almost anywhere. Even if blind boxes are not their top choice for decorations, the mystery and uncertainty of the process also attracts people. It's the main reason why people buy blind boxes one after another. When people open this simple little box, they may be disappointed, but the uncertainty is part of the fun. People will open more blind boxes and hope for a better outcome.

When someone re - makes Forrest Gump, don't be surprised if he says, "Life is like a blind box ."

(1) A blind box is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a special box for blindness
- B. a box that can perform magic tricks
- C. a box you don't know what is inside
- D. a box with a toy you've never seen in it

(2) From the underlined words in Paragraph 2, we know the blind box is very \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cheap
- B. expensive
- C. cute
- D. popular

(3) People can't stop buying blind boxes one after another because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they will get a better one next time
- B. they need lots of toys to decorate houses
- C. they can always get cartoon figurines they like
- D. they are attracted by the uncertainty and hope for a better outcome

(4) The best title for the passage is " \_\_\_\_\_".

- A. Blind boxes
- B. The magic of surprise
- C. Life is like a blind box
- D. Life is like a box of chocolates

28. (6分) Is spending messages a little boring (无聊)? Why not use some cute emojis? Emojis are like small pictures. People are using them to make communication (交流) more interesting. Do you want to know more?

Let's take a look.

Emojis are usually yellow faces. They also pictures of animals, symbols, shapes (形状) and food. People like using them to show their emotions in messages or e-mails. For example, when your friend sends you an emoji like this 😊, you will know that he is happy. There are about 845 emojis. Some of the most popular ones are the heart shape ❤️ and the laughing - crying face 😂.

Emojis came from Japan in the 1990s. At that time, e-mail was popular in Japan, but people found that the short and simple (简单的) words couldn't communicate well. "When you get a message, you can only read the words. But with the help of emojis, people find the message becomes more interesting and they can know each other's emotions better." says Shigetaka Kurita, the creator (创造者) of emojis.

Today, emojis are popular among people all around the world. People like talking with emojis. The US singer Katy Perry even makes a special music video with emojis.

(1) The underlined word "emotions" in Paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. feelings
- B. ideas
- C. hobbies
- D. interests

(2) Which of the following is TRUE about emojis? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. All emojis are yellow faces.
- B. Katy Perry is the creator of the emojis.
- C. People like emojis because they can make communication more interesting.
- D. Emojis came from the US in the 1990s.

(3) This article mainly (主要) tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to use emojis
- B. emojis are popular
- C. how to make messages more interesting
- D. communication is important

第 II 卷非选择题。V. 词汇运用。A) 根据句子意思，从方框中选用恰当的单词或短语填空。

29. (8 分)

amazing facts    locking    be better at    locked    was afraid of  
without    found herself alone    know more about    is famous for

- (1) Alice \_\_\_\_\_ in a long, low hall.  
(2) Do you know any \_\_\_\_\_ about sandwiches?  
(3) Granny's little red box is always \_\_\_\_\_. I wonder what's in it.  
(4) Students want to \_\_\_\_\_ animals in Science class.  
(5) Li Ziqi \_\_\_\_\_ making traditional Chinese dishes well.  
(6) He went horse riding this morning \_\_\_\_\_ telling his mother.  
(7) I believe Helen will \_\_\_\_\_ playing the violin after practicing it for two months.  
(8) John \_\_\_\_\_ hitting others, so he learnt to ride the bike in an open area.

**B) 根据所给中、英文提示及句意，填写所缺单词：**

30. (1 分) - Which month of the year do you like best?  
- August, the \_\_\_\_\_ (eight) month, because we can have a long holiday.  
31. (1 分) We always have \_\_\_\_\_ (parent) meetings after the exams.  
32. (1 分) The little girl was \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) to see so many wild animals in the zoo.  
33. (1 分) Bob becomes interested in drawing and he plans to teach \_\_\_\_\_ (he) to draw pictures.  
34. (1 分) \_\_\_\_\_ (nod) is a good way to show politeness when someone else is talking to you.  
35. (1 分) He \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off a tree and hurt his leg the other day, so he can't go to school now.  
36. (1 分) When you ride a motorbike, you should wear a helmet (头盔) \_\_\_\_\_ (protect) your head.

**VI. 完成句子。**

37. (2 分) 这只鹦鹉足够聪明能重复我说的话。  
The parrot is \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.  
38. (2 分) 他伤得严重，不得不住院两周。  
He was \_\_\_\_\_ and he had to \_\_\_\_\_ for two weeks.  
39. (2 分) 没有人可以停止成长，因此我们应学着照顾好自己。  
Nobody can stop \_\_\_\_\_, so we should learn to \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
40. (2 分) Tommy 喜欢和他小弟弟躺在草地上仰望天空。  
Tommy enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the sky with his little brother.

41.（2分）多么勇敢的年轻人啊！他们从大火中救出了这个8岁大的女孩。

\_\_\_\_\_ the young men are! They \_\_\_\_\_ a big fire.

**VII.任务型阅读。**

42.（10分）Mr Smith lives in a town with his wife and two children. One morning, Mr Smith went to work. Before leaving home, he put a 100 - yuan bill（钞票） on a desk in his study.

But when he came back home, he found the money was not there. Someone took the money away! The windows were not open, so Mr Smith thought it must be someone in the house. He remembered only his wife Sophie and their children Sam and David were at home when he left.

When he asked Sophie about the money, she told him that she didn't go to the study that day because she was busy cleaning the bedrooms. Mr Smith saw that the floor and windows were very clean, so he thought he could believe her.

Next, he asked Sam about the money. Sam said he saw the bill. To keep it safe（安全的）, he put the bill under a book on Mr Smith's desk. But Mr Smith couldn't find it there.

Then he asked David about it. David said he saw the bill sticking out（伸出） from under the book, so he put it between Page 3 and Page 4 of the book to hide it. Then Mr Smith opened the book and found Page 3 and Page 4 were on opposite（相反的） sides of the same paper. It was impossible（不可能的） to put anything between these two pages.

根据短文内容，回答问题。（每小题答案不超过6个词）

（1）How many people were at home after Mr Smith went to work?

\_\_\_\_\_

（2）What was Mrs Smith busy with that day?

\_\_\_\_\_

（3）How did Sam keep the bill safe?

\_\_\_\_\_

（4）Who took the money?

\_\_\_\_\_

（5）Can Mr Smith put his bill between Page 10 and Page 11 of the book?

\_\_\_\_\_

43.（10分）Elizabeth II is the Queen of the UK. She spend over ten hours working every day.

The Queen gets up at 7: 30 a.m. Then she drinks tea and listens to the radio. At 8: 30, she has breakfast in the dining room. From the window she can see the garden outside. It is small but it's very beautiful. During breakfast, she usually reads newspapers.

At 9: 00, the piper(风笛吹奏者) plays for 15 minutes under the Queen's window before she begins to work.

Every day, the Queen receives up to 300 letters from the public(公众) and she reads some of them. She also reads state papers and signs them in the morning.

After she finishes work, she takes her dogs for their morning walk.

At around 1: 00 p.m., the Queen has a very simple(简单的) meal.

In the afternoon, the Queen may have an official(正式的) visit. Each year the Queen needs to have more than 100 official visits.

In the evening, the Queen has a relaxing(放松的) dinner with her family. Then she writes her diary. She goes to bed at around 11 p.m.

根据短文内容完成句子。(每空不限一词)

(1) Elizabeth II is the Queen of \_\_\_\_\_. It takes her over ten hours \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

(2) Elizabeth II usually \_\_\_\_\_ during breakfast. She can see a garden from the window of the dining room. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ but it's very beautiful.

(3) Elizabeth II begins to work at \_\_\_\_\_. After she finishes work, she goes walking with \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) The Queen has lunch at around 1: 00 p.m. Her meal is very \_\_\_\_\_. She may have an official visit \_\_\_\_\_.

(5) In the evening, the Queen \_\_\_\_\_ with her family. She always keeps before she goes to bed.

## VII. 书面表达。

44. (20 分) 美丽清纯洪泽湖，怡人宜居洪泽区。洪泽区准备拍摄一部主题为 "Hi, Hongze" 的宣传片来介绍洪泽的城市之美、生态之美、和谐之美、发展之美。该宣传片要从你们学校招募一名志愿者作为向导出境。假如你是七(1)班的 Mary，想推荐你的同学 Peter 作为此次活动的志愿者。请根据下面提供的信息，用英文给负责人写一封 80 词左右的推荐信。

他的能力、爱好

文章写得好、能计划好每件事情

	喜欢旅游、喜欢说英语
他曾经做过一件有意义的事	时间、地点、经过
你的希望	希望 Peter 可以成为志愿者 希望可以收到回信

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to recommend Peter as a volunteer for "Hi, Hongze".\_\_\_\_\_

Yours faithfully,

Mary

## 2022-2023 学年江苏省淮安市洪泽区七年级（下）期末英语试卷

### 参考答案与试题解析

#### 第 I 卷选择题。I. 听力测试。A) 听对话，回答问题。（听两遍）

1. (1 分) What outdoor activity does Millie like?



【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

2. (1 分) What is the girl going to be in the future?



【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

3. (1 分) What food does Tom like best?



【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

4. (1 分) What did Lily see?





【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

5. (1 分) When will they meet?

A. At 4: 30 p.m.

B. At 4: 45 p.m.

C. At 5: 15 p.m.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

6. (1 分) Where are the speakers?

A. At a restaurant.

B. In a bookshop.

C. In a library.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

7. (1 分) What will the boy do this afternoon?

A. He will go to the Fun World Museum.

B. He will have a football match.

C. He will have an important basketball match.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

8. (1 分) What does the man mean?

A. He likes the film.

B. He didn't see the film.

C.He made the film.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

9.（1分）What does the girl's new teacher look like?

A.He is tall.

B.He has blue eyes.

C.He has dark hair.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

10.（1分）How much is the black T - shirt?

A. \$ 25.

B. \$ 26.

C. \$ 31.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

**B）听对话和短文，回答问题。（听两遍）**

11.（2分）（1）What food should the man eat?

A.Junk food.

B.Fruit and vegetables.

C.Hamburgers.

（2）What does the man look like?

A.A little fat.

B.A little thin.

C.A little short.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

12. (3 分)

The treasure tour	
Length of time	(1) ____
Starting time	(2) ____ 16
Places to visit	Tower Bridge, Big Ben, London Eye, Palace of Westminster, Shakespeare's home and so on
Price	\$ 3, 000 - including air tickets, hotel costs and (3) ____.

(1) A.A week

B.Two weeks

C.Three weeks

(2) A.July

B.August

C.September

(3) A breakfast

B.lunch

C.super

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

C) 根据所听短文内容，选择正确答案。(听两遍)

13. (5 分) (1) When did the story happen?

A.Last Tuesday afternoon.

B.Last Thursday evening.

C.Last Friday morning.

(2) How did Li Jun go to work that day?

A.On foot.

B.By bike.

C.By bus.

(3) Where did the shout come from?

A.A river.

B.A lake.

C.A burning house.

(4) Who did Li Jun help?

A.A girl.

B.An old woman.

C.An old man.

(5) Which of the following is TRUE?

A.Li Jun was sad because he was late for work.

B.Li Jun couldn't swim so he called others for help.

C.Li Jun was late for work but he was happy for helping the girl.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

笔试部分Ⅱ.单项选择。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

14. (1 分) - Is your father going to take the train to Beijing ?

- No.He is going there by\_\_\_\_\_plane. ( )

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. /

【答案】D

【分析】- 你爸爸打算乘火车去北京吗？

- 不。他打算乘飞机去那里。

【解答】a/an 是不定冠词，表示泛指，a 用于读音以辅音音素开头的单词前，an 用于读音以元音音素开头的单词前；the 是定冠词，表示特指，或者是同一事物第二次提到时用 the，球类、棋类、一日三餐前面不加 the，乐器前面要加 the，最高级、序数词前面通常要加 the；零冠词用于一些特殊的结构中。根据题干可知，此处考查固定词组：by plane，意为“乘飞机”。

故选：D。

15. (1 分) My mother always\_\_\_\_\_me to get up early and do some reading. ( )

A. hopes

B. asks

C. has

D. makes

【答案】B

【分析】我妈妈总是叫我早起读书。

【解答】hope 希望，hope do sth 希望做某事；have，make 都是使役动词，后面都跟不带 to 的不定式，have /make sb do sth；ask sb to do sth 固定搭配，要求某人做某事。句子后面 to get up early 是带 to 的不定式，只有 ask 符合题意。

故选：B。

16. (1 分) - \_\_\_\_\_do you sleep every day?

- For about eight hours. ( )

A. How many      B. How much      C. How long      D. How soon

【答案】C

【分析】—你每天睡多长时间？

—大约 8 个小时。

【解答】how many 多少，提问可数名词的数量；how much 多少，提问不可数名词的数量或价格；How long"多久、多长时间"，主要是对一段时间进行提问，答语通常是 (for) three days/weeks/months 等时间段；how soon 多久，用于将来时，通常由"in+时间段"回答。根据 For about eight hours. 可知问的是时间段，所以用 how long。

故选：C。

17. (1 分) —Grandma, what are you cooking in the kitchen? It \_\_\_\_\_so sweet!

—I'm making a flower cake.Do you want to have a try? ( )

A. smells      B. sounds      C. tastes      D. feels

【答案】A

【分析】— 奶奶，你在厨房里做什么饭呢？闻起来好甜！

— 我正在制作鲜花蛋糕。你想品尝吗？

【解答】A.闻起来；B.听起来；C.尝起来；D.感觉起来。根据句意可知，他不知道奶奶在做什么饭，所以应该是"闻起来"。

故选：A。

18. (1 分) On \_\_\_\_\_ side of the road, there is a lovely garden full of flowers. ( )

A. other      B. the other      C. another      D. others

【答案】B

【分析】马路的另一边有一个充满鲜花的漂亮花园。

【解答】other 其他的，另外的，泛指另一个、另一些，作定语时，常与可数名词复数连用；the other 可

作代词也可作形容词，表（两者中的）另一个，常用于 one...the other...的句型中；another 泛指（指三者或三者以上中的）另一个，既可作代词又可作形容词；others 泛指别的、其他人，是 other 的复数形式，相当于 other+可数名词复数。此处指道路的另一边，道路只有两边，所以另一边用 the other side。

故选：B。

19. (1 分) Which word (s) should we stress (重读) to show Mr Li has a flat, not a house? ( )

A. Mr Li owns a four - bedroom flat.

B. Mr Li owns a four - bedroom flat.

C. Mr Li owns a four - bedroom flat.

D. Mr Li owns a four - bedroom flat.

【答案】C

【分析】我们应该重读哪个词来表明李先生有公寓，而不是房子？

【解答】根据四个选项的划线部分可知，A 选项强调的是"李先生"；B 选项强调的是动词"拥有"；C 选项强调的是"公寓"；D 选项强调的是"四居室"。所以符合题干条件的是 C 选项。

故选：C。

20. (1 分) - Which team\_\_\_\_\_the football match?

- I'm not sure.The two teams both play well.Let's wait and see. ( )

A. wins

B. won

C. is winning

D. will win

【答案】D

【分析】- 哪个队将赢得这场足球赛？

- 我不确定。这两个队都打得很好。让我们拭目以待。

【解答】wins 第三人称单数形式；won 一般过去时；is winning 现在进行时；will win 一般将来时。根据"Let's wait and see."可知比赛的结果还不知道，因此这里的时态应用一般将来时，其结构为 will+动词原形。

故选：D。

21. (1 分) If all parents can find jobs in their hometowns, there \_\_\_\_\_ left - behind children (留守儿童). ( )

A. won't have

B. won't be

C. have

D. are

【答案】B

【分析】如果所有的父母都能在家乡找到工作那就没有留守儿童了。

【解答】根据"If all parents can find jobs in their hometowns"可知，是 If 引导的条件从句，主句时态是一般将来时，排除选项 C、D；再者根据"there"可知，是 there be 句型。

故选：B。

22. (1 分) —Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper?

—No, nothing seems interesting. ( )

A. interesting something

B. anything interesting

C. interesting anything

D. something interesting

【答案】B

【分析】——今天的报纸上有什么有趣的事吗？

——不，没有什么有趣的。

【解答】形容词修饰不定代词时要放在不定代词后面，在句中作后置定语，故排除 A、C 选项；something 用于肯定句，anything 用于否定句和疑问句，句子是一般疑问句，所以用 anything。

故选：B。

23. (1 分) —Maths is too hard.I am afraid I can't learn it well

—\_\_\_\_\_ Don't say no before you really try. ( )

A. Poor you!

B. Come on!

C. That's OK!

D. It's nothing.

【答案】B

【分析】——数学太难了。恐怕我学不好。

——加油！在你真正尝试之前不要说"不"。

【解答】Poor you 你真可怜；Come on 加油；That's OK 好的；It's nothing 没什么。根据"Don't say no before you really try"可知，此处应是鼓励对方，给对方加油的一句话。

故选：B。

III.完形填空。 阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择最佳选项。

24. (15 分) Hopeful Hearts is a non - profit charity (非营利性慈善组织) run by local Chinese and foreign volunteers.They work to (1) C money for life - saving heart surgery (手术) for children from poor families.

In 2002, two (2) D ladies, Helene and Mira, were in a car passing Baima Park when Helene saw a baby in a red blanket (3) D a tree by the side of the road.

Writing in her diary, Helene said, "Meanwhile, two people (4) C and looked at the baby but did nothing. We decided to (5) B the baby along to a Children Welfare Institute (儿童福利院). In the car we found that it was a little boy. There was a note on his clothes with his (6) B of birth as well as thirty yuan. The small child was (7) C quietly."

With the help of Dr Kong, the baby was checked (被检查) (8) D. He found that the baby had two (9) A in his heart. Helene wrote, "Dr Kong refused (拒绝) to take (10) A and said, 'If you foreigners are willing to help our children, (11) B should I ask for?'"

It was during this time that the group of volunteering foreign ladies found that there were ten (12) A children at the institute who also had heart problems. They (13) D to set up "Hopeful Hearts".

"We see and hear many moving stories of families in (14) A, without work, with health problems or disabilities (残疾) in the family, often in debt (负债) that will take a lifetime to repay. The families want to save their children but don't know who to ask for (15) A. This is where we can make a real difference," said the chairwoman of Hopeful Hearts.

20 years later, Hopeful Hearts keeps on beating.

- |      |             |            |             |              |
|------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| (1)  | A. reach    | B. spend   | C. raise    | D. cost      |
| (2)  | A. pretty   | B. local   | C. young    | D. foreign   |
| (3)  | A. on       | B. in      | C. at       | D. under     |
| (4)  | A. ran      | B. went    | C. stopped  | D. walked    |
| (5)  | A. help     | B. take    | C. hurry    | D. save      |
| (6)  | A. day      | B. date    | C. week     | D. hour      |
| (7)  | A. eating   | B. playing | C. sleeping | D. drinking  |
| (8)  | A. suddenly | B. slowly  | C. easily   | D. carefully |
| (9)  | A. bags     | B. holes   | C. kinds    | D. rooms     |
| (10) | A. money    | B. letters | C. pockets  | D. packets   |
| (11) | A. who      | B. what    | C. when     | D. where     |



- (12)            A. other            B. others            C. another            D. else
- (13)            A. had            B. remembered    C. hurried            D. decided
- (14)            A. need            B. anger            C. hunger            D. place
- (15)            A. help            B. books            C. school            D. money



【答案】CDDCB BCDA BADA

【分析】这篇短文主要介绍了一个名为“希望之心”的非营利慈善机构，由中国和外国志愿者共同运营，旨在为贫困家庭的患有心脏病的儿童筹集手术费用。文章讲述了创始人 Helene 和 Mira 在路上发现一个被遗弃的婴儿后，与当地医生合作帮助这个孩子接受手术的故事。最后，文章强调了“希望之心”在过去 20 年中一直在为需要帮助的孩子们提供帮助。

【解答】（1）考查动词辨析。句意：他们为贫困家庭的患有心脏病的儿童筹集手术费用。A.到达；B.度过；C.筹集；D.花费。根据 for children from poor families（来自贫穷家庭的儿童）可知此处是筹集金钱。故选 C。

（2）考查形容词辨析。句意：在 2002 年，两位外国女士 Helene 和 Mira 在去 Baima Park 的路上，Helene 发现马路边树下一个红色包裹里有一个婴儿。A.漂亮的；B.当地的；C.年轻的；D.外国的。根据 you foreigners are willing to help our children（如果你们外国人愿意帮助我们的孩子）可知这两位女士是外国人。故选 D。

（3）考查介词辨析。句意：在 2002 年，两位外国女士 Helene 和 Mira 在去 Baima Park 的路上，Helene 发现马路边树下一个红色包裹里有一个婴儿。A.在.....上；B.在.....里；C.在；D.在.....下面。under the tree 表示“在树下”。故选 D。

（4）考查动词辨析。句意：两个人停下来看这个婴儿但什么都没做。A.跑；B.去；C.停；D.散步。根据句意可知此处表示两人路过停下来看这个婴儿。故选 C。

（5）考查动词辨析。句意：我们决定带这个婴儿去儿童福利院。A.帮助；B.带；C.匆忙；D.拯救。take sb.along 表示“带某人去”。故选 B。

（6）考查名词辨析。句意：他的衣服里有一张写有他出生日期的纸条和 30 元钱。A.日；B.日期；C.

星期；D.小时。date of birth 表示"出生日期"。故选 B。

（7）考查现在分词辨析。句意：这个小孩安静地睡着。A.吃；B.玩；C.睡觉；D.喝。根据句意和常识可知这个婴儿在睡觉。故选 C。

（8）考查副词辨析。句意：在孔医生的帮助下，这个小孩被认真地检查。A.突然；B.慢地；C.简单地；D.认真地。根据句意可知医生认真检查这个小孩的身体。故选 D。

（9）考查名词辨析。句意：他发现他的心脏有两个洞。A.包；B.洞；C.种类；D.房间。根据 who also had heart problems（还有 10 个孩子有心脏病）可知此处指心脏有两个洞。故选 A。

（10）考查名词辨析。句意：孔医生拒绝收钱。A.钱；B.信；C.口袋；D.包裹。根据句意可知孔医生没有收钱。故选 A。

（11）考查代词辨析。句意：如果你们外国人愿意帮助我们的孩子，我还要什么？A.谁；B.什么；C.什么时候；D.哪里。此处需用 what 引导宾语从句，what 作 for 的宾语。故选 B。

（12）考查形容词辨析。句意：这时这些外国志愿者发现在这个福利院还有 10 个孩子有心脏病。A.其它的，后面加名词；B.其它的，后面不能加名词；C.三者或以上另一个；D.其它的，后面不能加名词。根据 children 可知此处用 other。故选 A。

（13）考查动词辨析。句意：他们决定成立"希望之心"。A.有；B.记住；C.匆忙；D.决定。decide to do 表示"决定做"。故选 D。

（14）考查名词辨析。句意：我们看到和听到很多有需要家庭的感人的故事。A.需要；B.生气；C.饥饿；D.放置。in need 表示"有需要"。故选 A。

（15）考查名词辨析。句意：这些家庭想救孩子的命但又不知道向谁求救。A.帮助；B.书；C.学校；D.钱。ask sb.for help 表示"向某人求救"。故选 A。

#### IV.阅读理解。阅读下列短文，根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

25.（8 分）In a classroom at Kensington Wade Primary School in London, the UK, you won't hear a word of English.The books are in Chinese.And you can see Chinese fans and lanterns all over the school.

This is a Chinese classroom.The school is the first English - Chinese primary school in Europe（欧洲）.Half of its lessons are in Chinese.These days, the school gets its first 15 students.

This shows that learning Chinese is becoming more popular.About 30 million people around the world studied Chinese in 2004.In 2017, the number was more than 100 million.Many parents in the UK also think Chinese may be "the most useful language for the future".

But at Kensington Wade Primary School, students aren't just learning Chinese language.They're also learning Chinese culture.For example, students can study martial art（武术） and calligraphy（书法）.

The school says this will help students understand China better.

(1) The purpose (目的) of Paragraphs 1 and 2 is to C.

- A. show that Chinese is very useful
- B. show us that Chinese people are popular there
- C. tell us that learning Chinese is becoming more popular
- D. tell us that the students in this school love Chinese fans and lanterns

(2) In 2017, how many people around the world studied Chinese? D

- A. About 15 million.
- B. About 30 million.
- C. Less than 100 million.
- D. Over 100 million.

(3) In a Chinese classroom at Kensington Wade Primary School, students can learn D.

- a. English words
- b. Chinese language
- c. Chinese Martial arts
- d. Chinese calligraphy

- A. abc
- B. abd
- C. acd
- D. bcd

(4) This passage may come from B.

- A. a story book
- B. an English newspaper
- C. a book about Chinese culture
- D. a book about martial arts

**【答案】** CDDDB

**【分析】** 文章介绍了英国伦敦肯辛顿韦德小学的中文教室，该校是欧洲第一所英中双语小学，一半的课程都是中文。学校的学生不仅学习中文语言，还学习中国文化，如武术和书法等，这有助于学生更好地了解中国。文章还提到，学习中文的人数越来越多，很多英国家长认为中文可能是未来最有用的语言之

一。

【解答】（1）细节理解题。根据第二段 This is a Chinese classroom.The school is the first English - Chinese primary school in Europe（欧洲）.Half of its lessons are in Chinese.These days, the school gets its first 15 students.（这是一间中文教室。这所学校是欧洲第一所英中中小学。它一半的课程是中文。现在，这所学校招收了前 15 名学生。）可知，第 1 段和第 2 段的目的是告诉我们学习汉语越来越受欢迎。故选 C。

（2）细节理解题。根据第三段 In 2017, the number was more than 100 million.（2017 年，这一数字超过 1 亿。）可知 2017 年，学习中文的人数超过 1 亿。故选 D。

（3）细节理解题。根据第四段 But at Kensington Wade Primary School, students aren't just learning Chinese language.They're also learning Chinese culture.For example, students can study martial art（武术） and calligraphy（书法）.（但在肯辛顿韦德小学，学生们学习的不仅仅是汉语。他们也在学习中国文化。例如，学生可以学习武术和书法。）可知，在肯辛顿韦德小学，学生们可以学习汉语、武术和书法。故选 D。

（4）推理判断题。根据第一段 In a classroom at Kensington Wade Primary School in London, the UK, you won't hear a word of English.The books are in Chinese.And you can see Chinese fans and lanterns all over the school.（在英国伦敦肯辛顿韦德小学的一间教室里，你听不到一句英语。书是中文的。你可以看到学校里到处都是中国的扇子和灯笼。）结合文章可知，肯辛顿韦德小学是英国第一所英汉小学。详细地介绍了这个学校的一些信息。可知，文章可能来自英文报纸。故选 B。

26.（8 分）I am Dr Watson and I am a friend of the famous detective（侦探） Mr Sherlock Holmes.We are eating breakfast in our rooms at 221 B Baker Street.Suddenly there is a knock at the door.

"Come in!" calls Holmes.

Our visitor is a country doctor called Dr Mortimer.He is a very tall, thin man with glasses.

"I came to you, Mr Holmes, " says Dr Mortimer, "because I have a serious problem."

Dr Mortimer takes an old yellow paper from his pocket. "My friend Sir Charles Baskerville, died suddenly three months ago.He gave me this paper, " he explains. "It is a legend（传说） of the Baskerville family."

"Why do you need my help? " asks Holmes.

"First, " says Dr Mortimer, "I must read this story to you."

Dr Mortimer reads:

"The story of the Hound of the Baskervilles.

Baskerville Hall, 1742.

Sir Hugo Baskerville is lord（庄园主） of the manor（庄园） of Baskerville.He is a cruel man.Hugo falls in

love with the daughter of a local farmer. But she does not want to marry him. So Hugo, with five or six of his friends, kidnaps (绑架) the girl and takes her to Baskerville Hall. But the girl escapes and runs across the moor (荒野, 沼泽) as fast as possible. Hugo is very angry. He follows her over the moor with his horses and hounds (猎犬) in the moonlight. His friends follow on their horses. Suddenly they see Hugo's horse but Hugo is not on it. They stop and by the light of the moon they see the young woman, lying dead. Next to her lies the dead body of Hugo. A horrible, black animal is standing over him. It is like a hound, but much, much bigger. And as they watch, it bites a hole in Hugo Baskerville's throat (喉咙). There is blood everywhere. Hugo's friends scream (尖叫) and ride away on their horses across the moor. One of them dies that night from the shock (震惊). The others are never the same again.

"This is the story of the Hound of the Baskervilles. Many family members die of sudden and strange deaths. So my children, remember this: never, never go across the moor at night."

Sherlock Holmes yawns (打呵欠) as Dr Mortimer finishes reading. "Is this a fairy tale (编造的故事)?" he asks.

- - Taken from The Hound of the Baskervilles

(1) What is Mr Sherlock Homes?   B  

- A. A doctor.
- B. A detective.
- C. A writer.
- D. A lord.

(2) Which is the correct order of the story of the Hound of the Baskervilles?   C  

- a. Hugo kidnaps the girl and takes her to Baskerville Hall.
- b. Hugo's friends see two dead bodies and a horrible animal.
- c. The girl escapes and runs across the moor.
- d. Hugo follows the girl with his horses and hounds.
- e. Hugo's friends are greatly shocked.

- A. dacde.
- B. dcabe.
- C. acdbe.
- D. aecbd.

(3) What can we know about Dr Mortimer?   D

- A. He is a doctor from a big city.
- B. He comes to Dr Watson for help.
- C. He is short and thin.
- D. He wears a pair of glasses.

(4) According to the last paragraph, what's Holmes's attitude (态度) towards the legend of the Baskerville family?   B  

- A. He is interested in it.
- B. He doesn't believe it.
- C. He is shocked by it.
- D. He is afraid of it.

**【答案】**BCDB

**【分析】**这段短文主要讲述了福尔摩斯和华生医生在 221 B 贝克街的房间吃早餐时，有一个叫莫蒂默医生的乡村医生来找他们寻求帮助。莫蒂默医生带来了一张黄色的纸，上面写着巴斯克维尔家族的传说。莫蒂默医生读给福尔摩斯听了一个有关巴斯克维尔庄园的故事，讲述了一个残忍的人和一只巨大的黑色动物的故事。

**【解答】**(1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 I am Dr Watson and I am a friend of the famous detective (侦探) Mr Sherlock Holmes. (我是华生医生，我是著名侦探福尔摩斯先生的朋友。) 可知福尔摩斯是一名侦探。故选 B。

(2) 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段 Hugo, with five or six of his friends, kidnaps (绑架) the girl and takes her to Baskerville Hall. (Hugo 带着五六个朋友，绑架了这个女孩并把她带到了巴斯克维尔庄园。) But the girl escapes and runs across the moor (荒野，沼泽) as fast as possible. (但是这个女孩尽可能快地穿过沼泽逃跑了。) He follows her over the moor with his horses and hounds (猎犬) in the moonlight. (他骑着马带着猎犬跟着她穿过沼泽。) They stop and by the light of the moon they see the young woman, lying dead. Next to her lies the dead body of Hugo. (他们在月光下停下来看到一个年轻女人死了。她旁边躺着 Hugo 的尸体。) One of them dies that night from the shock (震惊). (他们其中一人因为震惊吓死了。) 可知正确顺序是 acdbe。故选 C。

(3) 细节理解题。根据第三段 Our visitor is a country doctor called Dr Mortimer. He is a very tall, thin man with glasses. (我们的访客是一名叫莫蒂默的乡村医生。他又高又瘦，戴一副眼镜。) 可知莫蒂默医生戴一副眼镜。故选 D。

(4) 细节理解题。根据最后一段 Is this a fairy tale (编造的故事)? (这是一个编造的故事吗?) 可知

福尔摩斯不相信这个故事。故选 B。

27. (8 分) In the film Forrest Gump (阿甘正传), there's a famous saying, "Life is like a box of chocolates; you never know what you're gonna get." The surprise is part of the fun. Now blind box toys (盲盒) are bringing the magic (魔力) of surprise to people.

Blind boxes have caught on since they were first introduced from Japan to China in 2014. A blind box toy is hidden inside uniform packaging. You don't know what will be inside, although the toys mainly come from pop culture, such as movies, comics, and cartoons. According to a Tmall report, the mini - series of Labubu blind box, was sold 55, 000 in just 9 seconds during the Singles Day (双十一) shopping event. Most customers for blind boxes are young people aged 18 to 35.

Blind box toys are popular in part because of their cute appearances. The cute cartoon figurines (人偶) come in miniature sizes, making them suitable for display almost anywhere. Even if blind boxes are not their top choice for decorations, the mystery and uncertainty of the process also attracts people. It's the main reason why people buy blind boxes one after another. When people open this simple little box, they may be disappointed, but the uncertainty is part of the fun. People will open more blind boxes and hope for a better outcome.

When someone re - makes Forrest Gump, don't be surprised if he says, "Life is like a blind box ."

(1) A blind box is C.

- A. a special box for blindness
- B. a box that can perform magic tricks
- C. a box you don't know what is inside
- D. a box with a toy you've never seen in it

(2) From the underlined words in Paragraph 2, we know the blind box is very D.

- A. cheap
- B. expensive
- C. cute
- D. popular

(3) People can't stop buying blind boxes one after another because D.

- A. they will get a better one next time
- B. they need lots of toys to decorate houses
- C. they can always get cartoon figurines they like

D. they are attracted by the uncertainty and hope for a better outcome

(4) The best title for the passage is "  A  ".

A. Blind boxes

B. The magic of surprise

C. Life is like a blind box

D. Life is like a box of chocolates

**【答案】** CDDA

**【分析】** 短文主要写了盲盒玩具的流行和受欢迎的原因。盲盒玩具最早于 2014 年从日本引进中国，盲盒玩具是隐藏在统一包装中的，你不知道里面是什么，尽管玩具主要来自流行文化，如电影、漫画和卡通。盲盒玩具因其可爱的外观而受欢迎，迷你尺寸使它们适合在几乎任何地方展示。即使盲盒不是他们装饰的首选，过程的神秘和不确定性也吸引人。这也是人们一次又一次购买盲盒的主要原因。当有人重新拍摄《阿甘正传》时，如果他说"生活就像一个盲盒"，不要感到惊讶。

**【解答】** (1) 细节理解题。根据原文第二段 A blind box toy is hidden inside uniform packaging. You don't know what will be inside, although the toys mainly come from pop culture, such as movies, comics, and cartoons. (一个盲盒玩具隐藏在统一的包装内。你不知道里面会有什么，尽管这些玩具主要来自流行文化，比如电影、漫画和卡通。) 可知盲盒是一个你不知道里面是什么的盒子。故选 C。

(2) 推理判断题。根据原文第二段 According to a Tmall report, the mini - series of Labubu blind box, was sold 55, 000 in just 9 seconds during the Singles Day (双十一) shopping event. (根据天猫的一份报告，在光棍节购物活动中，迷你系列的 Labubu 盲盒仅在 9 秒内就售出了 55000 个。) 可知盲盒很受欢迎。故选 D。

(3) 细节理解题。根据原文第三段 Even if blind boxes are not their top choice for decorations, the mystery and uncertainty of the process also attracts people. It's the main reason why people buy blind boxes one after another. (即使盲盒不是他们装饰的首选，但其过程的神秘性和不确定性也吸引着人们。这是人们一个接一个买盲盒的主要原因。) 可知因为他们被不确定性所吸引，希望有更好的结果。故选 D。

(4) 标题归纳题。根据原文第一段 Now blind box toys (盲盒) are bringing the magic (魔力) of surprise to people. (现在，盲盒玩具给人们带来了惊喜的魔力。) 可知文章主要介绍了盲盒，因此 A 选项符合题意。故选 A。

28. (6 分) Is spending messages a little boring (无聊)? Why not use some cute emojis? Emojis are like small pictures. People are using them to make communication (交流) more interesting. Do you want to know more? Let's take a look.



Emojis are usually yellow faces. They also pictures of animals, symbols, shapes (形状) and food. People like using them to show their emotions in messages or e - mails. For example, when your friend sends you an emoji like this 😊, you will know that he is happy. There are about 845 emojis. Some of the most popular ones are the heart shape ❤️ and the laughing - crying face 😂.

Emojis came from Japan in the 1990s. At that time, e - mail was popular in Japan, but people found that the short and simple (简单的) words couldn't communicate well. "When you get a message, you can only read the words. But with the help of emojis, people find the message becomes more interesting and they can know each other's emotions better." says Shigetaka Kurita, the creator (创造者) of emojis.

Today, emojis are popular among people all around the world. People like talking with emojis. The US singer Katy Perry even makes a special music video with emojis.

(1) The underlined word "emotions" in Paragraph 2 means A.

- A. feelings
- B. ideas
- C. hobbies
- D. interests

(2) Which of the following is TRUE about emojis? C

- A. All emojis are yellow faces.
- B. Katy Perry is the creator of the emojis.
- C. People like emojis because they can make communication more interesting.
- D. Emojis came from the US in the 1990s.

(3) This article mainly (主要) tells us B.

- A. how to use emojis
- B. emojis are popular
- C. how to make messages more interesting
- D. communication is important

【答案】ACB

【分析】本文主要介绍了表情符号的产生，发展和流行。

【解答】(1) 词义猜测题。根据第二段 People like using them to show their emotions in messages or e - mails.

（人们喜欢用它们在信息或电子邮件中表达自己的.....）可知，用表情符号表达他们的感情，所以划线单词与 feelings 同义，故选 A。

（2）推理判断题。根据第一段 People are using them to make communication more interesting.（人们正在利用它们使交流变得更加有趣。）可知，人们喜欢表情符号是因为它们可以让交流更有趣，C 表述正确，故选 C。

（3）主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍了表情符号的产生，发展和流行，故选 B。

## 第 II 卷非选择题 。V.词汇运用。A）根据句子意思，从方框中选用恰当的单词或短语填空。

29.（8 分）

amazing facts	locking	be better at	locked	was afraid of
without	found herself alone	know more about	is famous for	

（1）Alice found herself alone in a long, low hall.

（2）Do you know any amazing facts about sandwiches?

（3）Granny's little red box is always locked. I wonder what's in it.

（4）Students want to know more about animals in Science class.

（5）Li Ziqi is famous for making traditional Chinese dishes well.

（6）He went horse riding this morning without telling his mother.

（7）I believe Helen will be better at playing the violin after practicing it for two months.

（8）John was afraid of hitting others, so he learnt to ride the bike in an open area.

**【答案】**（1）found herself alone （2）amazing facts （3）locked （4）know more about （5）is famous for  
（6）without （7）be better at （8）was afraid of

**【分析】**（1）Alice 发现她自己孤独地在一个长而低的大厅里。

（2）你知道关于三明治的有趣的事情吗？

（3）奶奶的小红盒子总是被锁住，让人好奇里面装的是什么。

（4）学生们在科学课上希望能够了解更多动物的事情。

（5）李子柒以制作传统的中国菜肴而闻名。

（6）今天早上他去骑马，没有告诉他的母亲。

（7）我相信海伦在练习了两个月后会更擅长拉小提琴。

（8）约翰害怕撞到其他人，所以他在开阔的地方学习骑自行车。

**【解答】**（1）考查动词短语。句意：Alice 发现她自己孤独地在一个长而低的大厅里。句子缺少谓语部

分，结合所给短语及句意可知发现自己孤独地在长而低地大厅里。故填 found herself alone。

（2）考查名词短语。句意：你知道关于三明治的有趣的事情吗？句子缺少名词作宾语，结合选项 amazing facts（有趣的事实）符合。故填 amazing facts。

（3）考查动词。句意：奶奶的小红盒子总是被锁住，让人好奇里面装的是什么。本句为一般现在时的被动语态，其构成 be+动词的过去分词形式。结合句意 locked 符合。故填 locked。

（4）考查动词短语。句意：学生们在科学课上希望能够了解更多动物的事情。want to do sth.想要做某事，know more about 了解更多关于……的事情，结合句意 know more about 符合。故填 know more about。

（5）考查形容词短语。句意：李子柒以制作传统的中国菜肴而闻名。句子缺少谓语部分，结合句意 is famous for 符合。故填 is famous for。

（6）考查介词。句意：今天早上他去骑马，没有告诉他的母亲。句子缺少介词构成介词短语做伴随状语，结合选项 without 符合。故填 without。

（7）考查形容词短语。句意：我相信海伦在练习了两个月后会更擅长拉小提琴。句中缺少谓语部分，will 后跟动词原形，be good at doing sth.擅长做某事，符合。故填 be better at。

（8）考查形容词短语。句意：约翰害怕撞到其他人，所以他在开阔的地方学习骑自行车。根据 so he learnt to ride the bike in an open area（所以他在开阔的地方学习骑自行车。）可知约翰害怕撞到其他人。结合选项 was afraid of 符合。故填 was afraid of

## B) 根据所给中、英文提示及句意，填写所缺单词：

30. (1 分) - Which month of the year do you like best?

- August, the eighth (eight) month, because we can have a long holiday.

【答案】eighth

【分析】- - 你最喜欢一年中的哪个月？

- - 八月，第八个月，因为我们可以放长假。

【解答】eight 八，基数词。这里修饰单数名词 month，定冠词 the 后用序数词 eighth“第八”。

故答案为：eighth。

31. (1 分) We always have parents' (parent) meetings after the exams.

【答案】parents'

【分析】我们总是在考试后开家长会。

【解答】结合句意：我们总是在考试后开家长会。parents' meetings 家长会，固定短语。

故填：parents'。

32. (1 分) The little girl was surprised (surprise) to see so many wild animals in the zoo.

【答案】surprised

【分析】这个小女孩在动物园里看到这么多的野生动物，感到很惊讶。

【解答】surprise 使惊奇，是动词；surprised 惊奇的，惊讶的，是形容词，作表语。

故答案为：surprised。

33. (1 分) Bob becomes interested in drawing and he plans to teach himself (he) to draw pictures.

【答案】himself

【分析】鲍勃对画画感兴趣，他计划自学画画。

【解答】固定短语 teach oneself 自学，he 要用 himself。

故填：himself。

34. (1 分) Nodding (nod) is a good way to show politeness when someone else is talking to you.

【答案】Nodding

【分析】当别人和你交谈时，点头是表示有礼貌的好方法。

【解答】nod 点头。动名词是 nodding。根据观察可知空格处缺少句子是主语，动名词可以作句子主语，因此空格处填 Nodding。

故答案为：Nodding。

35. (1 分) He fell (fall) off a tree and hurt his leg the other day, so he can't go to school now.

【答案】fell

【分析】他前几天从树上摔下来，伤了腿，所以他现在不能去上学了。

【解答】the other day 前几天，用于一般过去时态，动词要用过去式。fall 的过去式是 fell。

故填：fell

36. (1 分) When you ride a motorbike, you should wear a helmet (头盔) to protect (protect) your head.

【答案】to protect

【分析】当你骑摩托车时，你应该戴上头盔来保护你的头部。

【解答】"wear a helmet"的目的是"protect your head"，用动词不定式作目的状语。

故填：to protect。

## VI.完成句子。

37. (2 分) 这只鹦鹉足够聪明能重复我说的话。

The parrot is smart enough to repeat what I said.

【答案】smart enough; repeat what I said

【分析】这只鹦鹉足够聪明能重复我说的话。

【解答】根据句意提示"这只鹦鹉足够聪明能重复我说的话"，可知本题为肯定句，且为一般现在时态。考虑用固定句型"be+adj+enough to do sth"，意为"足够.....能做某事"。"重复我说的话"考虑用动词短语 repeat what I said。

故填：smart enough; repeat what I said。

38. (2 分) 他伤得严重，不得不住院两周。

He was hurt badly and he had to be in hospital for two weeks.

【答案】hurt badly, be in hospital

【分析】He was hurt badly and he had to be in hospital for two weeks.

他伤得严重，不得不住院两周。

【解答】根据句意（他伤得严重）可知，考查"受伤严重"用英语"be hurt badly"；再根据句意（不得不住院两周）可知，"住院"用英语"be in hospital"表达。

故答案为：hurt badly, be in hospital。

39. (2 分) 没有人可以停止成长，因此我们应学着照顾好自己。

Nobody can stop growing up, so we should learn to look after ourselves well.

【答案】growing up; look after ourselves

【分析】没有人可以停止成长，因此我们应学着照顾好自己。

【解答】根据所给中文和英语信息提示可知，需要补充的内容是：成长；照顾自己；第一个是动词短语：grow up；前面有动词 stop，当句意是"停止做某事"时，应该是：stop doing sth.因此第一个空格填入：growing up；第二个空格是动词短语：look after，主语是 we，因此后面的反身代词是 ourselves；前面是 learn to，后面直接填入动词原形。因此第二个空格是 look after ourselves。

故答案为：growing up; look after ourselves。

40. (2 分) Tommy 喜欢和他小弟弟躺在草地上仰望天空。

Tommy enjoys lying on the grass and looking up the sky with his little brother.

【答案】lying on the grass; looking up

【分析】Tommy 喜欢和他小弟弟躺在草地上仰望天空。

【解答】根据句意提示"Tommy 喜欢和他小弟弟躺在草地上仰望天空"，可知本题为肯定句，且为一般现在时态。第一空考虑用固定短语 lie on the grass，意为"躺在草地上"；第二空用固定短语 look up，意为"仰望"。由固定搭配 enjoy doing sth 考虑都填其动词 - ing 形式。

故填：lying on the grass; looking up。

41. (2 分) 多么勇敢的年轻人啊!他们从大火中救出了这个 8 岁大的女孩。

How brave the young men are!They rescued the 8 - year - old girl from a big fire.

【答案】How brave; rescued the 8 - year - old girl from

【分析】多么勇敢的年轻人啊!他们从大火中救出了这个 8 岁大的女孩。

【解答】根据句意和标点可知，第一句为感叹句。在感叹句中，what 修饰名词，how 修饰形容词/副词。brave"勇敢的"是形容词，主语和谓语是 the young men are，句子为 how 引导感叹句，结构是：How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语动词/系动词。故第一空填：How brave。根据第二句句意可知，此句时态为一般过去时态，故谓语动词 rescued"救出"使用过去式 rescued。"这个 8 岁大的女孩"的表达方式为 the eight - year - old girl"八岁的"。from a big fire 从大火中。

故答案为：How brave; rescued the 8 - year - old girl from。

## VII.任务型阅读。

42. (10 分) Mr Smith lives in a town with his wife and two children. One morning, Mr Smith went to work. Before leaving home, he put a 100 - yuan bill (钞票) on a desk in his study.

But when he came back home, he found the money was not there. Someone took the money away! The windows were not open, so Mr Smith thought it must be someone in the house. He remembered only his wife Sophie and their children Sam and David were at home when he left.

When he asked Sophie about the money, she told him that she didn't go to the study that day because she was busy cleaning the bedrooms. Mr Smith saw that the floor and windows were very clean, so he thought he could believe her.

Next, he asked Sam about the money. Sam said he saw the bill. To keep it safe (安全的), he put the bill under a book on Mr Smith's desk. But Mr Smith couldn't find it there.

Then he asked David about it. David said he saw the bill sticking out (伸出) from under the book, so he put it between Page 3 and Page 4 of the book to hide it. Then Mr Smith opened the book and found Page 3 and Page 4 were on opposite (相反的) sides of the same paper. It was impossible (不可能的) to put anything between these two pages.

根据短文内容，回答问题。（每小题答案不超过 6 个词）

(1) How many people were at home after Mr Smith went to work?

Three.

(2) What was Mrs Smith busy with that day?

She was busy cleaning the bedrooms.

(3) How did Sam keep the bill safe?

He put the bill under a book on Mr Smith's desk.

(4) Who took the money?

David.

(5) Can Mr Smith put his bill between Page 10 and Page 11 of the book?

Yes, he can.

**【答案】**(1) Three.

(2) She was busy cleaning the bedrooms.

(3) He put the bill under a book on Mr Smith's desk.

(4) David.

(5) Yes, he can.

**【分析】**Smith 先生上班之前放了一张 100 元的钞票在书桌上，下班回家后他发现钞票不见了。家里有妻子和两个儿子，他分别问了他们关于钞票的事，结果发现他们三个人当中有一个在撒谎。

**【解答】**(1) 细节理解题。根据第二段 He remembered only his wife Sophie and their children Sam and David were at home when he left. (他记得他离开的时候只有妻子 Sophie 同两个孩子 Sam 和 David 在家。) 可知，Smith 先生去上班的时候有三个人在家。故填：Three.

(2) 细节理解题。根据第二段 When he asked Sophie about the money, she told him that she didn't go to the study that day because she was busy cleaning the bedrooms. (当他问 Sophie 钱的事时，Sophie 告诉他，她那天没有去书房，因为她忙于打扫卧室。) 可知，Smith 夫人 Sophie 那天忙于打扫卧室。故填：She was busy cleaning the bedrooms.

(3) 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 Sam said he saw the bill. To keep it safe (安全的), he put the bill under a book on Mr Smith's desk. (Sam 说他看见了钞票。为了保证它安全，他把它放在 Smith 先生书桌上的书下面。) 可知，Sam 把钞票放在 Smith 先生书桌上的书下面来保证钞票安全。故填：He put the bill under a book on Mr Smith's desk.

(4) 推理判断题。根据最后一段 David said he saw the bill sticking out (伸出) from under the book, he put it between Page 3 and Page 4 of the book to hide it. Then Mr Smith opened the book and found Page 3 and Page 4 were on opposite (相反的) sides of the same paper. It was impossible (不可能的) to put anything between these two pages. (David 说他看到钞票从书的下面伸了出来，于是他把它放在书的第 3 页和第 4 页之间，把它藏起来。然后 Smith 先生打开这本书，发现第 3 页和第 4 页在同一张纸的相反两面。把任

何东西夹在这两页之间都是不可能的。)可知 David 在撒谎,由此推断是 David 拿了钱。故填: David.

(5) 推理判断题。根据最后一段 Page 3 and Page 4 were on opposite (相反的) sides of the same paper (第 3 页和第 4 页在同一张纸的相反两面),可知在同一张纸的两面的是"单数页——双数页",由此推断"双数页——单数页"在两张纸上,可以把钞票夹在中间,所以 Smith 先生可以把钞票夹在第 10 页和第 11 页中间。故填: Yes, he can.

43. (10 分) Elizabeth II is the Queen of the UK. She spends over ten hours working every day.

The Queen gets up at 7: 30 a.m. Then she drinks tea and listens to the radio. At 8: 30, she has breakfast in the dining room. From the window she can see the garden outside. It is small but it's very beautiful. During breakfast, she usually reads newspapers.

At 9: 00, the piper (风笛吹奏者) plays for 15 minutes under the Queen's window before she begins to work.

Every day, the Queen receives up to 300 letters from the public (公众) and she reads some of them. She also reads state papers and signs them in the morning.

After she finishes work, she takes her dogs for their morning walk.

At around 1: 00 p.m., the Queen has a very simple (简单的) meal.

In the afternoon, the Queen may have an official (正式的) visit. Each year the Queen needs to have more than 100 official visits.

In the evening, the Queen has a relaxing (放松的) dinner with her family. Then she writes her diary. She goes to bed at around 11 p.m.

根据短文内容完成句子。(每空不限一词)

(1) Elizabeth II is the Queen of the UK. It takes her over ten hours to work every day.

(2) Elizabeth II usually reads newspapers during breakfast. She can see a garden from the window of the dining room. It is not big but it's very beautiful.

(3) Elizabeth II begins to work at 9: 15. After she finishes work, she goes walking with her dogs.

(4) The Queen has lunch at around 1: 00 p.m. Her meal is very simple. She may have an official visit in the afternoon.

(5) In the evening, the Queen has a relaxing dinner with her family. She always keeps a diary before she goes to bed.

【答案】(1) the UK; to work (2) reads newspapers; big (3) 9: 15; her dogs (4) simply;



in the afternoon (5) has a relaxing dinner; a diary

【分析】本文介绍英国女王伊丽莎白二世一天的生活工作情况。

【解答】(1) ①考查名词。句意：伊丽莎白二世是英国女王。根据 Elizabeth II is the Queen of the UK. (伊丽莎白二世是英国女王。)可知，空格处应填 the UK (英国)；②考查动词。句意：她每天工作超过十个小时。根据第一段 She spend over ten hours working every day. (她每天花十个小时工作。)可知空格处应填"工作"，此句用固定句型 it takes sb.some time to do sth. (花费某人多少时间做某事。) it 是形式主语，不定式作真正的主语，空格处应填动词不定式 to work。故答案为：the UK; to work。

(2) ①考查动词短语。句意：伊丽莎白二世通常在早餐期间看报纸。根据第二段 During breakfast, she usually reads newspapers. (早餐期间，她通常看报纸。)可知伊丽莎白二世在早餐期间通常看报纸，read newspaper 看报纸，时态为一般现在时，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式，空格处应填 reads newspapers；②考查形容词。句意：它不大，但很美。根据第二段 It is small but it's very beautiful. (它很小但很美。)可知花园不大，空格处应填 big (大的)。故答案为：reads newspapers; big。

(3) ①考查语境理解。根据第三段 At 9: 00, the piper(风笛吹奏者) plays for 15 minutes under the Queen's window before she begins to work. (9 点，在女王开始工作之前，风笛手在女王的窗户下演奏 15 分钟。)可知女王在 9 点 15 分开始工作，空格处应填 9: 15 (9 点 15 分)；②考查名词短语。句意：工作结束后，她和她的狗去散步。根据第五段 After she finishes work, she takes her dogs for their morning walk. (工作结束后，她带着她的狗去进行上午的散步。)可知伊丽莎白二世和她的狗去散步，空格处应填 her dogs (她的狗)。故答案为：9: 15; her dogs。

(4) ①考查形容词。句意：她的餐食很简单。根据 At around 1: 00 p.m., the Queen has a very simple (简单的) meal. (大约下午 1 点，女王吃一顿简餐。)可知她的午餐很简单，空格处应填 simply (简单的)；②考查介词短语。句意：下午，女王可能会有正式访问。根据倒数第二段 In the afternoon, the Queen may have an official (正式的) visit. (下午，女王可能会有正式访问。)可知女王的正式访问在下午，空格处应填 in the afternoon (在下午)。故答案为：simply; in the afternoon。

(5) ①考查动词短语。句意：晚上，女王会与家人吃一顿放松的晚餐。根据最后一段 In the evening, the Queen has a relaxing (放松的) dinner with her family. (晚上，女王会与家人吃一顿放松的晚餐。)可知，空格处应填 has a relaxing dinner (吃一顿放松的晚餐)；②考查名词。句意：睡觉前她总是记日记。根据最后一段 Then she writes her diary. She goes to bed at around 11 p.m. (然后她写日记。晚上大约 11 点上床睡觉。)可知，女王在睡觉前会记日记，keep a diary 记日记，固定短语，空格处应填 a diary。故答案为：has a relaxing dinner; a diary。

## VII. 书面表达。

44. (20 分) 美丽清纯洪泽湖，怡人宜居洪泽区。洪泽区准备拍摄一部主题为 "Hi, Hongze" 的宣传片来介绍洪泽的城市之美、生态之美、和谐之美、发展之美。该宣传片要从你们学校招募一名志愿者作为向导出境。假如你是七（1）班的 Mary，想推荐你的同学 Peter 作为此次活动的志愿者。请根据下面提供的信息，用英文给负责人写一封 80 词左右的推荐信。

他的能力、爱好	文章写得好、能计划好每件事情 喜欢旅游、喜欢说英语
他曾经做过一件有意义的事	时间、地点、经过
你的希望	希望 Peter 可以成为志愿者 希望可以收到回信

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to recommend Peter as a volunteer for "Hi, Hongze".

Yours faithfully,

Mary

【答案】Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to recommend Peter as a volunteer for "Hi, Hongze". He writes well. He can plan everything. He likes travelling and speaking English. He also likes playing basketball. If he has time, he often goes to the playground with his friends to play basketball. Once he was at home and saw the house next door on fire. He immediately called the police and went to tell his neighbors. With his help, the fire was put out in time. I hope Peter can be a volunteer. I hope to hear from you.

Yours faithfully,

Mary

【分析】【高分句型一】

If he has time, he often goes to the playground with his friends to play basketball. 如果他有时间，他经常和他的朋友去操场打篮球。if 引导的条件状语从句。

【高分句型二】

I hope Peter can be a volunteer. 我希望彼得能成为一名志愿者。I hope+宾语从句。

【解答】Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to recommend Peter as a volunteer for "Hi, Hongze". He writes well. He can plan everything. He likes travelling and speaking English. He also likes playing basketball. If he has time, he often goes to the

playground with his friends to play basketball.【高分句型一】（他的能力、爱好）Once he was at home and saw the house next door on fire.He immediately called the police and went to tell his neighbors.With his help, the fire was put out in time.（他曾经做过一件有意义的事）I hope Peter can be a volunteer.【高分句型二】I hope to hear from you.（我的希望）

Yours faithfully,

Mary