

## 2022-2023 学年第一学期九年级英语期末复习卷（01）

### 选择题（共 40 分）

#### 一、单项填空（共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分）

1. —Mary, it's time for you to go to bed. \_\_\_\_\_ are you waiting for?  
—A goodnight kiss as usual, mom.  
A. When                      B. What                      C. Where                      D. Who
2. When someone helps you, a “thank you” is always \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. attractive                  B. generous                  C. necessary                  D. traditional
3. There are so many things \_\_\_\_\_ your will. However, you have no excuse to give up.  
A. through                      B. towards                      C. outside                      D. against
4. The bookshop Jingchuang in Xuanwu District attracts many \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. citizens                      B. officers                      C. directors                      D. professors
5. Kindness doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ too much, but it can change the world gradually.  
A. save                          B. cost                          C. afford                          D. spend
6. — Hey, Jack! Do you know the meaning of “yyds”?  
— Sure. It's an online slang word which \_\_\_\_\_ “deep admiration for someone”.  
A. cares for                      B. looks for                      C. stands for                      D. pushes for
7. — Mom, I don't care what my classmates think about me. I just want to be myself.  
— Well, I think you \_\_\_\_\_, because some opinions are worth weighing.  
A. can                          B. might                          C. should                          D. could
8. —Do you know he has given up the match?  
—I couldn't understand him. I did not know what to say \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. yet                              B. either                              C. instead                              D. as well
9. In order to make an article organized, the first step is \_\_\_\_\_ a chart.  
A. make                          B. made                          C. to make                          D. to be made
10. —The drama series *A Lifelong Journey*(《人世间》) hit screens these days.  
—Oh, what a pity! I \_\_\_\_\_ any of them yet.  
A. didn't watch                  B. won't watch                  C. haven't watched                  D. wasn't watching
11. —You'd better encourage Ben more.  
—I agree. A little praise is better than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nothing                          B. something                          C. everything                          D. anything

12. —Look, Grandma! \_\_\_\_\_ click on this icon, and then you can buy anything you like.

—So easy? Don't I need a password?

- A. Easily                      B. Simply                      C. Exactly                      D. Especially

13. You'll not be allowed to enter public places \_\_\_\_\_ health codes are shown.

- A. if                      B. after                      C. unless                      D. whenever

14. — There is little time left. I'm in doubt \_\_\_\_\_.

— Whatever the result is, don't be too hard on yourself.

- A. how have I prepared for the coming exam  
B. that I can enter my ideal senior high school  
C. if I can succeed in passing the coming exam  
D. whether did I really do badly in the last exam

15. — Congratulations! You get full marks in the listening and speaking test.

— Hooray! \_\_\_\_\_, I am worrying about it these days.

- A. What's more              B. To be honest              C. Above all              D. In my opinion

## 二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分,满分 10 分）

The interviewer led me into a small room and gestured towards an armchair. “\_\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_\_,” he said “I've sent for some coffee. It'll be here in a minute.”

“Right,” he said, sitting down opposite me and opening a notebook. “Let me tell you something about the programme. I'll begin by \_\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_\_ you and saying a few nice words about you! Then we'll start talking. Most of the time I'll ask questions. OK?”

“OK!” I said.

“Well now, let's see. I need to check a few \_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_ with you. You were born in Dublin thirty seven years ago. You went to university in London, England. But you didn't take a degree. I see. Why was that?”

“Oh, I got \_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_,” I explained. “I didn't like spending all my time in libraries and lecture rooms. I wanted to do something!”

“So what did you do \_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_?” the interviewer asked.

“Well, I got a job as a steward (乘务员) on one of the boats that went between England and Australia. I used to \_\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_\_ for about three months at a time and then we got six weeks' leave in England. It was during one of these 'rest periods' in England that I wrote my first book. I did it mainly to pass the time! ‘*Below Decks*’, I called it. Have you read it?”

The interviewer 22 his head. “I’m afraid not,” he said. “I haven’t been able to get hold of a copy. Anyway, I 23 it was about your life as a steward, to guess from the title.”

“That’s right” I said. “It was a comic book, because lots of funny things used to happen on board ship. But it wasn’t all fun. 24 the ship caught fire and that was really serious.”

“That was near Mombasa, wasn’t it?” the interviewer asked in surprise.


“Yes,” I told him. “But you haven’t read the book. Did you see the film?”


“No. It just happens that I was on that boat! I was a child at the time and I was coming back from Australia with my parents. For us kids that fire was the one 25 thing that happened during the journey! Well, what a coincidence (巧合)!”

16. A. Have a drink    B. Wait a minute    C. Take a seat    D. Take a look
17. A. greeting    B. introducing    C. reminding    D. encouraging
18. A. ideas    B. clues    C. cases    D. facts
19. A. worried    B. bored    C. scared    D. stressed
20. A. successfully    B. especially    C. probably    D. exactly
21. A. be away    B. be absent    C. be trapped    D. be home
22. A. raised    B. nodded    C. shook    D. turned
23. A. believe    B. suppose    C. consider    D. confirm
24. A. Once    B. Perhaps    C. Later    D. Suddenly
25. A. tiring    B. forgetful    C. meaningful    D. exciting

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分）

A

Fitness Courses	
<div></div> <p>Yolanda would like to do gentle exercise in the open air in the evenings. She likes to do things with groups of older people.</p>	<p>Yoga School</p> <p>In our large mixed ability classes, you can work at your own relaxed speed and learn about yoga in ancient India.</p> <p>From 7 to 9 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m., on Mondays and Fridays.</p>

 <p>Bashir likes meeting people, team sports and competition. He wants to improve his sporting skills and get stronger and fitter. He is free two afternoons a week.</p>	<p>Beach volleyball</p> <p>Join us every Sunday morning at Sunnysands beach. Kids and adults are welcome to take part. We're not professionals. We just play for fun and exercise!</p>
 <p>Vikash doesn't have much free time. He wants to be able to exercise for an hour a day in the evenings or early morning. He prefers to do things on his own.</p>	<p>Tara's Tai Chi</p> <p>Most of our members are people in their forties, fifties and sixties who enjoy the gentle movements of Tai Chi. All our classes are held in Anderson Park. Week nights from 6 to 8 p.m.</p>
 <p>Laurent wants something he can do with his wife and teenage children. They all enjoy being outdoors, especially at the seaside. He only has weekends free.</p>	<p>Fitness Fans' Gym</p> <p>We're open every day from 7 a.m. to midnight. Personal fitness trainers will study your individual needs and design an exercise programme just for you.</p>

26. Which fitness course can Vikash take?

- A. Beach volleyball.    B. Tara's Tai Chi.    C. Yoga School.    D. Fitness Fans' Gym.

27. Who will choose "Tara's Tai Chi"?

- A. Laurent.    B. Laurent's wife.    C. Yolanda.    D. Bashir.

28. What does Laurent think about when he chooses the fitness course?

- A. The place and the interest.    B. The time and the place.  
C. The children and the team sports.    D. The time and the competition.

B

When 19-year-old Mary-Jess Leaverland sang for 70 million TV viewers, nobody back home in England knew anything about it. Her victory in the talent show. **I Want to Sing to the Stars** was seen by five times as many people as watch a similar UK show, called **The X Factor**, but they were all from the Chinese region of Jiangsu, as that's the only place the programme is shown.

Mary-Jess was in China to study the language as part of her university course when she entered the competition. A friend had invited her to watch him in a TV quiz show. On their way, they passed the talent show's studios. Mary-Jess went in, found a producer and sang for him. During the competition she had classes as usual then went to the studios in the evenings. When she wasn't on stage, she was busy doing her homework.

Mary-Jess used her £900 prize money to fly home to see her mum. When she returned, there were no recording contracts (合同) to sign or concerts to perform in. She told her mum, who's also a good singer, how amazed she was that she was chosen as the winner, then the two of them chatted happily about their plans to start singing together again at clubs around their hometown. It was only later that Mary-Jess's mum thought it might be fun to tell the local newspaper about her daughter's win. Yet, within 24 hours, Mary-Jess's story had appeared nationally and just weeks later she had a manager, a lawyer and was off to New York with record companies fighting to sign her as one of their artists. Mary-Jess's singing career started.

29. What does the passage say about **I Want to Sing to the Stars**?

- A. It's a talent competition made in China.
- B. It's shown in several countries across Asia.
- C. It's the most popular TV show in China.
- D. It's less popular than the show **The X Factor**.

30. What was Mary-Jess's reason for coming to China?

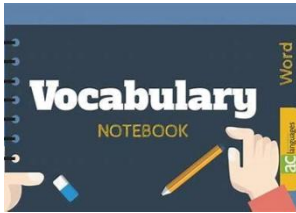
- A. She was visiting a friend of hers here.
- B. She was here learning to speak Chinese.
- C. She was teaching at a Chinese university.
- D. She came here to be in a singing competition

31. How did Mary-Jess feel when she first returned to England?

- A. Surprised that she had won the competition.
- B. Satisfied that she got so much in prize money.
- C. Worried about the concerts she would have to do.
- D. Amazed by all the attention from the UK newspapers.

C

To remember vocabularies drives a lot of students mad. Are there any useful methods to do it better? Here is a passage for you to read and learn.



Stay up late doing exercises, remembering every grammar rule and reading all English articles you've learned again and again... Are these the ways you learn English? The bad news is that this method may do you little good. But the good news is that there are better ways to build your English vocabulary.

· **Learn a new English word every day**

If you're not sure where to start, try making cards of the most commonly used words. Another way to build up your English vocabulary is reading. If you like reading about travel, pets or food, read about these topics in English. Look for English newspapers or magazines about your favorite subjects or visit websites or blogs about these topics. Read a few articles each morning, and circle new words. If you like watching movies, pick one and start watching. If you're afraid you won't understand everything, you can always watch them with subtitles. Once you're confident in your English listening skills, try watching movies without subtitles.

· **Don't forget to record new words in a vocabulary notebook**

Whenever you come across a new word, write it down. Many English language learners carry a notebook for this purpose. Keep the notebook and a pen at hand. Then, you'll have something to review while traveling or taking a break.

· **Vocabulary learning system**

Another thing to do is to develop an organized but easy way of collecting and learning new words. For example, a card system should include the following information,

- \*Word
- \*English meaning of the word
- \*Phrases or sentences
- \*Related words
- \*Words of similar meanings and words of opposite meanings
- \*Chinese meaning on the back of the card

· ▲

It is found that people understand and remember facts better if they are given in logical (合逻辑的) groups.

For example, it is less difficult to remember words that are related to each other than those unrelated ones. Creating lists of words related to common themes—such as friendship, family, wealth, careers, sciences—will be much easier to learn and remember than collecting words according to their first letters.

32. In Paragraph 1, the writer introduces the topic by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. describing the common scenes of students' ways of learning
- B. listing the problems that students have when learning
- C. presenting a few questions that students want to ask
- D. telling a funny story of language learning experience

33. The underlined word “subtitles” means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. names of books, magazines, or other published works
- B. translations of foreign films shown at the bottom of the screen
- C. second titles which are often longer and explain more
- D. names that describe people's social positions or jobs

34. Which of the following sentence is the most suitable one to be put in the \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_?

- A. Understand and remember facts better
- B. Collect words by theme or subject
- C. Remember a list of unrelated words
- D. Divide words according to their first letters

35. In which order is the passage written?

- A. Time order.
- B. Space order.
- C. From specific to general.
- D. From general to specific.

## D

The world is getting smaller and smaller, so in order to communicate properly in a foreign language, you should also know more about body language.

Have you ever watched a silent film and tried to guess what the characters were saying? Body language, like facial expressions, is the mirror of a person's feelings. It helps us communicate without saying much at all.

Sometimes we can share the common sense from culture to culture. Turning red-faced shows one's anger, shock, or excitement. The wide eyes with a half-opened mouth mean surprise. Also, some other body movements can express the same meanings in different cultures. For example, being back in one's seat and yawning at a talk show people are not interested, and looking at the watch from time to time in a conversation means people have something to do in a hurry.

However, not all body languages can show the same meanings in different cultures. What holds true for Indians may not be the same in Africa. First of all, in some cultures, people respect and encourage the direct eye contact. In English, there is a saying, “Don't trust anyone who won't look at you in the eye.” In many countries,

direct eye contact between two people is considered important. According to most Western cultures, if a person looks directly at you, it is a sign that the person is honest and sincere and even can be trusted. While many cultures believe that direct eye contact from a child to an adult is an act of disrespect.

The OK sign, which is commonly used in many cultures, also has different meanings across the cultures. It means agreement in North American culture. But to French, it means “zero” or “valueless”, not “fine” or “OK”.

Touching is another example. At times, saying hello could turn into a disaster if one does not consider the use of touch in another culture. A general and accepted way of saying “Hello” in Western culture is a simple handshake. A great deal of importance has been placed on how one should shake hands. In India, however, if the same is done to greet the elderly, perhaps those in their 60s, you might express that you’re calling yourself their equal. What’s more, the ideal way to greet someone in India is by touching their feet, not by shaking their hands.

So, the next time you decide to travel to another country, besides looking up places to visit, a quick search or a book can also guide you on how to use proper body languages to better communicate with the local people, and avoid being impolite to them during your stay!

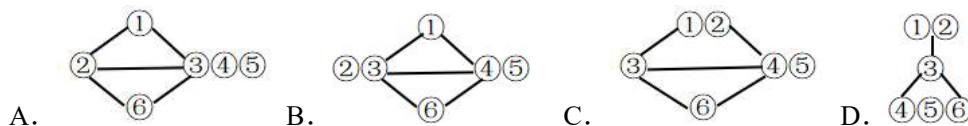
36. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. A television show. B. The mirror. C. Body language. D. Person’s feelings.

37. According to the passage, which one has the similar meaning from culture to culture?

- A. Turning red-faced. B. Direct eye contact.  
C. The OK sign. D. A simple handshake.

38. Which picture shows the structure (结构) of the passage?



39. Where can you most possibly find this passage?

- A. In a story. B. In the news. C. In a diary. D. In a magazine.

40. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Body language changes among cultures. B. Body language is more important.  
C. Body language influences communication. D. Body language helps you go travelling.



非选择题（共 50 分）

四、填空（共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分）

A) 请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词,使句子意思完整正确,并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

41. \_\_\_\_ (巧克力) can keep you in a good mood, but you shouldn't eat too much of it.
42. Our neighbour South Korea is very \_\_\_\_ (相似的) in customs to us.
43. No matter how busy you are, remember to \_\_\_\_ (连接) yourself with nature.
44. The “double reduction” policy helps us to develop our \_\_\_\_ (自己的) hobbies.
45. Despite taking care of the elderly mother-in-law and her \_\_\_\_ (生病的) husband, Betty never complained.

B) 请根据句子意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空,并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

46. My uncle is interested in nothing except \_\_\_\_ (write).
47. —Mom, I plan to make a delicious meal for my dad.  
—Don't forget to say “Happy \_\_\_\_ (father) Day!”.
48. Nanjing City Wall Museum is the \_\_\_\_ (large) one of its kind in China, reflecting a long history of 650 years.
49. —I \_\_\_\_ (expect) an important call from my dream high school now, please be quiet.  
—So sorry! I didn't know that. Wish you good luck!
50. Tom always insists hard work does not necessarily lead to success. I can't agree with him \_\_\_\_ (complete).

C) 请根据短文内容,从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空,并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

well-known later meaning send messages different colours

A Chinese knot is a knot that is woven (编织) from a single rope to be different shapes. Each shape has its own \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_. Now you can see it as a decoration or a gift for friends. People can use ropes of \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ to weave a Chinese knot, but they usually choose red because it means good luck. The Chinese knot has a long history. At first, people might have made them to record information and \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ before they started to use words. It is \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ that the knots were used for decoration and to express thoughts and feelings in the Tang Dynasty. They were \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ popular in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. But it was not until the Qing Dynasty that this art became really accepted by the common people.

## 五、阅读填空（共 20 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

Dreams are stories or a series of events that take place in a person's mind while they are asleep. You dream around four to six times a night, even if you can't remember them in the morning. Scientists don't really know for sure for why we do it. One theory is that sleep is a chance for the brain to deal with thoughts and feelings—keeping things it thinks are important in memories and getting rid of others. Another theory says dreams can help you see things from different points of view and could even help you solve problems.

There are two main phases (阶段) of sleep. These are rapid eye movement(REM), when the eyes move quickly in lots of directions behind closed eyelids (眼睑), and non-rapid eye movement. You can dream in either phase, but it's most likely to be during the REM phase, which happens about 90 minutes after you fall asleep. This is when brain activity increases until your mind is almost as busy as it is when you're awake. Many scientists think that animals including cats and dogs can dream because they experience REM sleep.

It is a good idea to go to sleep at about the same time each night. It is also important to give yourself time to relax. This could be by reading or listening to relaxing music. Try to stay away from bright lights and screens, such as phones, tablets or TVs. If you find you are worrying about something, have a notepad by the bed. You can write down your worry, close the pad and put the thought out of your mind, then deal with it the next day. You could also write down your dreams when you wake up (if you can remember them).

All about Dreams	
What are dreams?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dreams are <u>56</u> or a series of events that take place around four to six times in your mind during sleep every night.</li><li>• Although scientists are not sure about the <u>57</u> of dreaming, there are two theories.</li></ul> <p>Sleep can help people <u>58</u> important things and throw away others.</p> <p>Dreams can help people see things <u>59</u> and can even help solve problems.</p>
<u>60</u> do people dream?	<p>There are two main phases of sleep — rapid eye movement(REM) and non-rapid eye movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dreams <u>61</u> take place during the REM phase, which begins 90 minutes after you fall asleep.</li><li>• Eyes move quickly and brain activity keeps <u>62</u> until your mind is busy as you are awake</li></ul>

How to have a good night's sleep?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go to sleep at a <u>63</u> time.</li> <li>• <u>64</u> yourself by reading or listening to music.</li> <li>• <u>65</u> bright lights and screens.</li> <li>• Put the thought out of your mind if something worries you.</li> </ul>
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B) 请根据短文内容及首字母提示,填写所缺单词,并将答案填写在答题卡相应位置上。



Lu Kaigang, a 21-year-old villager from rural Guangxi, China, known for his countryside modelling videos, has caught international attention. He has r66 invitations to walk at some of the largest fashion weeks on the global stage.

Lu has over 4 million followers on his Kuaishou account, where he posts videos u67 the name “Xiao Xianren”. Lu became famous for his continued efforts to f68 his dream for modelling while working as a waiter and a factory worker.

“I have had a supermodel dream since I was ten. I saw a fashion show on TV when I felt it was so cool to do that on the runway,” said Lu. From then on, he p69 the catwalk hard.

Without any professional t70, he learned to catwalk from fashion show videos. By his talents, Lu designed and made clothes using ready m71, from bamboo sticks, plastic bags to even an air conditioner. He turned everywhere into his runway, ranging from a narrow alley to an empty factory.

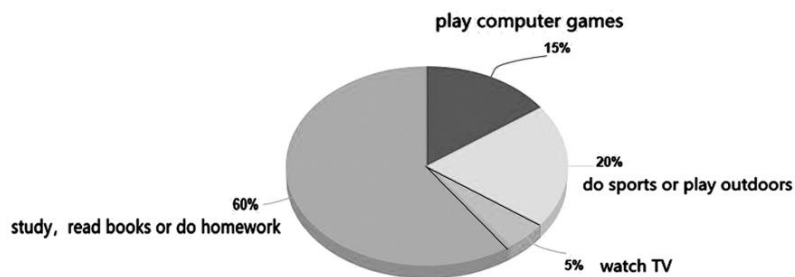
Lu's early works were laughed at as many people c72 him as a funny clown(小丑)dressed in strange costumes. However, Lu's determination made him a73 to be seen. Finally it helped him to walk on the international stage s74.

“I like staying in n75. That was my runway. I enjoyed the freedom to perform alone. I will miss the experience of the catwalk in forests forever.” Lu said.

## 六、书面表达（满分 15 分）

76. 国家推出了“双减”政策。“双减”政策落地以来，对学生的作息时间表作了严格的规定。学生的课外时间增多了，他们都在做什么？他们的负担减轻了吗？下面是《二十一世纪报》就这些问题对中学生进行问卷调查的结果。请根据该调查结果用英语写一份调查报告，并简单谈谈你的看法。

词数：90 左右，文章的开头已给出，不计入总词数。



*21st Century* made a survey on what middle school students do in their free time. Here is the result.

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## 答案与解析

## 1. B

【详解】句意：——玛丽，你该去睡觉了。你还在等什么？——像往常一样的晚安吻，妈妈。

考查特殊疑问句。When 何时；What 什么；Where 哪里；Who 谁。根据“...are you waiting for?”可知，妈妈在问玛丽等什么，故选 B。

## 2. C

【详解】句意：当有人帮助你的时候，说句“谢谢”总是有必要的。

考查形容词辨析。attractive 有吸引力的；generous 慷慨的；necessary 必要的；traditional 传统的。结合语境，在接受帮助后道谢是非常必要的。故选 C。

## 3. D

【详解】句意：虽然有太多事情违背你的意愿。但是你没有放弃的借口。

考查介词辨析。through 通过；towards 朝向；outside 在外面；against 违反，反对。根据“However, you have no excuse to give up.”可知，虽然有太多事情违背你的意愿，但是你没有放弃的借口。故选 D。

## 4. A

【详解】句意：玄武区的京创书店每天吸引着许多市民。

考查名词辨析。citizens 市民，居民；officers 官员；directors 导演；professors 教授。根据“bookshop Jingchuang in Xuanwu District attracts”并结合选项可知，书店吸引了许多市民。故选 A。

## 5. B

【详解】句意：善良不会花费太多，但是它可以逐渐地改变世界。

考查动词辨析。save 拯救；cost 花费；afford 买得起；spend 花费。cost 和 spend 都是花费，但是 spend 的主语是人。故选 B。

## 6. C

【详解】句意：——嗨，Jack！你知道 yyds 的意思吗？——当然。这是一个网络用语，表示“对某人深深的敬意”。

考查动词短语。cares for 喜欢；looks for 寻找；stands for 代表；pushes for 争取。结合语境及问句中的“the meaning”可知“deep admiration for someone”是在对“yyds”的意思进行解释，因此需要表示“代表，意思是”的动词短语。故选 C。

## 7. C

【详解】句意：——妈妈，我不在乎我的同学怎么看我。我只想做我自己。——我觉得你应该考虑一下，因为有些意见是值得考虑的。

考查情态动词辨析。can 可以；might 可能；should 应该；could 能。根据“because some opinions are worth

weighing”可知，因为有些意见值得考虑，所以应该要在乎；故选 C。

8. B

【详解】句意：——你知道他已经放弃了比赛吗？——我不能理解他。我也不知道说什么。

考查副词。根据“did not know”可知，此句是一个否定句，根据“I couldn’t understand him. I did not know what to say ...”可知，这里需要“也”的意思，所以用 either。故选 B。

9. C

【详解】句意：为了使文章有条理，第一步是制作图表。

考查非谓语动词。根据“the first step is...a chart.”可知，句子的结构为主系表，make 是动词，不可直接作表语，因此需要用动词不定式形式。故选 C。

10. C

【详解】句意：——电视剧《人世间》最近上映了。——哦，多么可惜！我一集也没看过。

考查动词时态。根据“yet”可知，此句用现在完成时 have/has done 结构，故选 C。

11. A

【详解】句意：——你最好多鼓励一下 Ben。——我同意。小小的表扬总比什么都没有好。

考查复合不定代词。nothing 没有什么；something 某物，某事；everything 一切；anything 任何东西。结合语境可知一点点鼓励比什么都不做的好。“什么都没有”用不定代词 nothing。故选 A。

12. B

【详解】句意：——看，奶奶！只要点击这个图标，你就可以买任何你喜欢的东西。——这么简单？我不需要密码吗？

考查副词。Easily 容易地；Simply 简单地；Exactly 精确地；Especially 尤其是。根据“So easy?”可知，此处指的是操作很简单。故选 B。

13. C

【详解】句意：除非展示健康码，否则不允许进入公共场所。

考查连词。if 如果；after 在……之后；unless 除非；whenever 无论何时。根据语境可知，此处是指除非展示健康码，不然不许进入公共场所。故应用 unless 引导条件状语从句。故选 C。

14. C

【详解】句意：——剩下的时间不多了。我怀疑我是否能成功地通过即将到来的考试。——无论结果如何，不要对自己太苛刻。

考查宾语从句。分析句子结构可知，是宾语从句，从句用陈述语序，排除选项 A、D；再者根据“I’m in doubt”可知，从句内容是不确定的，排除选项 B；故选 C。

15. B

【详解】句意：——恭喜！你的听说考试得了满分。——好耶！说实话，我这几天都很担心它。

考查插入语。What's more 而且；To be honest 说实话；Above all 最重要的是；In my opinion 依我看来。根据“I am worrying about it these days”可知，我这几天都很担心它，应该是说实话。故选 B。

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

【导语】本文主要讲述了作者一次被采访的经历。

16. 句意：“请坐，”他说，“我已经派人去买咖啡了。马上就到。”

Have a drink 喝一杯；Wait a minute 等一下；Take a seat 坐下；Take a look 看一看。根据“gestured towards an armchair.”可知，此处指让我坐下。故选 C。

17. 句意：我将首先介绍你，并说一些你的好话！

greeting 打招呼；introducing 介绍；reminding 提醒；encouraging 鼓励。根据“I'll begin by...you and saying a few nice words about you!”可知，此处指先介绍作者本人的相关信息。故选 B。

18. 句意：我需要和你核实一些事实。

ideas 想法；clues 线索；cases 实例；facts 事实。根据“You were born in Dublin thirty seven years ago. You went to university in London, England. But you didn't take a degree.”可知，此处描述的是一些关于作者的实际情况，即事实。故选 D。

19. 句意：“哦，我觉得很无聊，”我解释道。

worried 担忧的；bored 无聊的；scared 恐惧的；stressed 有压力的。根据“But you didn't take a degree.”和“I didn't like spending all my time in libraries and lecture rooms. I wanted to do something!”可知，作者觉得在学校太无聊了，故选 B。

20. 句意：“那么你到底做了什么？”采访者问道。

successfully 成功地；especially 尤其；probably 可能；exactly 确切地。根据“I didn't like spending all my time in libraries and lecture rooms. I wanted to do something!”可知，此处采访者想要知道作者到底具体做了什么。故选 D。

21. 句意：我过去一次大约离开三个月，然后我们在英国休假六周。

be away 离开；be absent 缺席；be trapped 陷入困境；be home 在家，在国内。根据“I used to...for about three months at a time and then we got six weeks' leave in England.”可知，此处指的是离开。故选 A。

22. 句意：采访者摇了摇头。

raised 筹集; nodded 点头; shook 摇动; turned 转动。根据““I’m afraid not,” he said.”可知，采访者表示否定的回答，即摇头。故选 C。

23. 句意：不管怎样，我想这是关于你作为一个乘务员的生活，从标题猜出来的。

believe 相信; suppose 推断; consider 考虑; confirm 确认。根据“to guess from the title.”可知，应该是推断出来的。故选 B。

24. 句意：有一次船着火了，情况很严重。

Once 曾经，一次; Perhaps 可能; Later 随后; Suddenly 突然。根据““But it wasn’t all fun. ...the ship caught fire and that was really serious.”可知，此处指有一次船着火了，举出一个具体的情况。故选 A。

25. 句意：对于我们这些孩子来说，火是旅途中发生的一件令人兴奋的事情！

tiring 疲惫的; forgetful 健忘的; meaningful 有意义的; exciting 令人兴奋的。根据““For us kids”可知，火应该会让孩子们感到兴奋，故选 D。

26. D 27. C 28. B

【导语】本文主要介绍了四个人对于锻炼的需求以及四种健身课程。

26. 细节理解题。根据““He wants to be able to exercise for an hour a day in the evenings or early morning. He prefers to do things on his own.”和““We’re open every day from 7 a.m. to midnight. Personal fitness trainers will study your individual needs and design an exercise programme just for you.”可知，Vikash 可以早上或者晚上在健身房锻炼，个人健身教练也可以为他设计专属锻炼计划。所以“Fitness Fans’ Gym”适合 Vikash。故选 D。

27. 细节理解题。根据““Yolanda would like to do gentle exercise in the open air in the evenings. She likes to do things with groups of older people.”和““Most of our members are people in their forties, fifties and sixties who enjoy the gentle movements of Tai Chi. All our classes are held in Anderson Park. Week nights from 6 to 8 p.m.”可知，Yolanda 会选择“Tara’s Tai Chi”，她可以和年龄大的人们在一起锻炼，同时公园也是属于室外，故选 C。

28. 细节理解题。根据““They all enjoy being outdoors, especially at the seaside. He only has weekends free.”可知，Laurent 考虑的是时间和地点。故选 B。

29. A 30. B 31. A

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，向我们介绍 Mary-Jess 的个人经历。

29. 细节理解题。根据““Her victory in the talent show. *I Want to Sing to the Stars* was seen by five times as many people as watch a similar UK show, called *The X Factor*, but they were all from the Chinese region of Jiangsu, as



that's the only place the programme is shown.”可知，Mary-Jess 在达人秀中获胜，《我想给星星唱歌》的观看人数是英国类似节目《英国偶像》的五倍，但他们都来自中国江苏地区，因为这是该节目唯一播放的地方。所以 *I Want to Sing to the Stars* 是中国的达人秀节目，故选 A。

30. 细节理解题。根据“Mary-Jess was in China to study the language as part of her university course when she entered the competition.”可知，Mary-Jess 来中国上大学，学习中文，故选 B。

31. 细节理解题。根据“She told her mum, who's also a good singer, how amazed she was that she was chosen as the winner”可知，Mary-Jess 对自己赢得比赛感到惊讶，故选 A。

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

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 4 种高效记单词的方法。

32. 推理判断题。根据文章第一句“To remember vocabularies drives a lot of students mad.”可知记单词让学生要发疯了，这是学生们学习时的同感。故选 A。

33. 词句猜测题。根据第三段最后一句“Once you're confident in your English listening skills, try watching movies without subtitles.”可知此处说的是看英语电影，如果你对英语的听力有自信的话，可以尝试看电影不看字幕。说明 subtitles 指的是电影字幕。选项 B“展示在屏幕下方的外文电影的翻译”符合题意。故选 B。

34. 主旨大意题。此处要填入的是段落小标题。根据文章最后一句“Creating lists of words related to common themes—such as friendship, family, wealth, careers, sciences—will be much easier to learn and remember than collecting words according to their first letters.”可知可以按共同主题列单词的清单，如友谊、家庭、财富、职业、等主题，这样积累单词要比按首字母排列的方法要容易得多，由此可知此段落的主题是“按主题或学科来积累单词”。故选 B。

35. 篇章结构题。文章第一段开门见山，由问题“Are there any useful methods to do it better?”引出话题，可知有一些记单词的更好的方法，再由 4 个小标题分别说明 4 种积累单词的方法，因此本文的写作顺序是先总后分，即先总说后具体。故选 D。

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

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了肢体语言对交流的影响。

36. 推理判断题。根据上句“Body language, like facial expressions, is the mirror of a person's feelings.”可知，身体语言，就像面部表情，是一个人的感情的镜子，可见此处的“It”指代的应是身体语言。故选 C。

37. 细节理解题。根据第三段“Sometimes we can share the common sense from culture to culture. Turning red-faced shows one's anger, shock, or excitement.”可知，有时我们在文化与文化之间可以分享相同的感受。

脸红表示一个人的愤怒、震惊或兴奋。可见脸红在不同的文化中有着相同的含义。故选 A。

38. 篇章结构题。通读全文可知，第一段讲述了了解肢体语言的必要性；第二段讲述了肢体语言的功能；第三、四、五段讲述了不同肢体语言在各个国家的具体应用；最后一段教会我们出国旅游前多学习有关肢体语言方面的知识。故选 A。

39. 推理判断题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍的是肢体语言对交流的影响。它不是故事类的，不是新闻类的也不是日记类的，而是面向大众的科普类知识，应该存在于一本杂志中。故选 D。

40. 最佳标题题。通读全文可知，文章主要介绍了肢体语言对交流的影响。故选 C。

41. Chocolate

【详解】句意：巧克力可以让你保持一个好心情，但是你不应该吃太多。巧克力是 chocolate，因为是句子的第一个单词，所以首字母要大写。故填 Chocolate。

42. similar

【详解】句意：我们的邻国韩国在风俗习惯上与我们非常相似。根据中文提示可拼写出单词 similar，形容词，在句中作表语，故填 similar。

43. connect

【详解】句意：不管你有多忙，记住要亲近大自然。连接：connect，动词；记得做某事：remember to do sth.。故填 connect。

44. own

【详解】句意：“双减”政策帮助我们发展自己的爱好。根据中文提示可知，own“自己的”符合句意；故填 own。

45. sick

【详解】句意：尽管要照顾年迈的婆婆和生病的丈夫，但是贝蒂从来没有抱怨过。根据汉语提示可知，sick 和 ill 均可以表示“生病的”，sick 常用作定语，ill 常用作表语，空处作定语修饰名词 husband，所以使用 sick。故填 sick。

46. writing

【详解】句意：除了写作，我叔叔对什么都不感兴趣。空格前为介词“except”，故动词 write 应用 ing 形式。故填 writing。

47. Father's

【详解】句意：——妈妈，我打算给爸爸做一顿美味的饭。——别忘了说“父亲节快乐！”。根据“Happy...Day”可知，此处使用 father 名词所有格，而且首字母要大写，Father's Day 表示“父亲节”。故填 Father's。

48. largest

【详解】句意：南京城墙博物馆是中国同类博物馆中规模最大的博物馆，有着 650 年的悠久历史。根据“one of its kind in China”以及句意可知，此处比较的范围是“中国同类博物馆中”，应用形容词最高级，形容词“large”的最高级形式为“largest”，意为“最大的”。故填 largest。

49. am expecting

【详解】句意：——现在我正在等待一个来自于我的梦想高中的重要电话，请保持安静。——如此抱歉。我不知道。祝你好运。根据“now”可知，应用现在进行时。其谓语结构为“be+doing”，主语是 I，be 动词应用 am，故填 am expecting。

50. completely

【详解】句意：汤姆总是坚持认为努力工作并不一定会成功。我不能完全同意他的意见。此处句中修饰动词，用副词形式，故填 completely。

51. meaning 52. different colours 53. send messages 54. well-known 55. later

【导语】本文主要讲述了中国结以及它的发展历史。

51. 句意：每个形状都有自己的含义。根据“Each shape has its own”以及所给词可知，此处需要填入一个名词单数形式，meaning“意义”符合语境。故填 meaning。

52. 句意：人们可以用不同颜色的绳子编织中国结。根据“but they usually choose red”以及所给词可知是用不同颜色的绳子，但是通常会选择红色，different colours“不同的颜色”符合语境。故填 different colours。

53. 句意：起初，人们可能已经制作它们在开始使用文字之前记录信息和发送信息。根据“made them to record information and”以及所给词可知，此处说明中国结的作用，send messages“发送信息”符合语境，“record information”和“send messages”是并列关系，故此处用动词原形。故填 send messages。

54. 句意：众所周知，结在唐代是用来装饰和表达思想感情的。根据“It is...that the knots were used for decoration”以及所给词可知，此处是结构：It is well-known that...，意为“众所周知……”。故填 well-known。

55. 句意：后来它们流行于明清两代。根据“...in the Tang Dynasty...popular in the Ming and Qing Dynasties”以及所给词可知，在唐代用来装饰，之后在明清两代流行，副词 later“之后”符合语境。故填 later。

56. stories 57. reason

58. keep##to keep

59. differently

60. When

61. mostly

- 62. increasing
- 63. fixed
- 64. Relax
- 65. Avoid

【导语】本文主要讲述了梦是什么和什么时候会做梦，并介绍了如何能睡个好觉。

56. 根据“Dreams are stories or a series of events that take place in a person’s mind while they are asleep”可知梦是一个人睡着时在脑海中发生的故事或一系列事件。故填 stories。
57. 根据“Scientists don’t really know for sure for why we do it”可知科学家不知道做梦的原因，the 后加名词 reason“原因”，用名词原形。故填 reason。
58. 根据“keeping things it thinks are important in memories and getting rid of others”可知睡眠帮助把它认为重要的东西保留在记忆中并摆脱其他东西，help sb. (to) do sth.“帮助某人做某事”，keep“保留”。故填(to) keep。
59. 根据“dreams can help you see things from different points of view”可知梦可以帮助你从不同的角度看待事物，修饰动词 see 用副词 differently“不同地”。故填 differently。
60. 根据“...You can dream in either phase...”本段内容主要讲述了我们什么时候会做梦，疑问词用 when，放句首首字母大写。故填 When。
61. 根据“but it’s most likely to be during the REM phase”可知梦最可能发生在 REM 阶段，修饰动词短语 take place 用副词 mostly“大多数，通常”。故填 mostly。
62. 根据“This is when brain activity increases until your mind is almost as busy as it is when you’re awake”可知大脑活动会持续增加，直到你的大脑几乎和你清醒时一样忙碌，increase“增加”，keep doing sth.“继续做某事”。故填 increasing。
63. 根据“It is a good idea to go to sleep at about the same time”可知要同一时间去睡觉，修饰名词 time 用形容词 fixed“固定的，不变的”。故填 fixed。
64. 根据“It is also important to give yourself time to relax”可知要放松自己，relax“放松”，句子是祈使句，用动词原形开头，放句首首字母大写。故填 Relax。
65. 根据“Try to stay away from bright lights and screens”可知尽量远离明亮的灯光和屏幕，即避免灯光和屏幕，avoid“避免”，句子是祈使句，用动词原形开头，放句首首字母大写。故填 Avoid。

66. received 67. under##using 68. follow##fulfill 69. practised 70. training 71. materials 72. considere

d 73. able 74. successfully 75. nature

【导语】本文主要介绍了网红——陆开港是如何一步步走上国际舞台的。

66. 句意：他收到了一些全球大型时装周的邀请。根据“invitations”和首字母提示可知，收到邀请函，结合has，需要过去分词构成现在完成时态，received符合句意；故填(r)ecieved。

67. 句意：陆开港在他的快手账号上有400多万粉丝，他在快手上以“小仙人”的名字发布视频。根据“the name ‘Xiao Xianren’”和首字母提示可知，使用名字，用现在分词作状语，using符合句意；或者用介词，under the name“用……名字”符合句意；故填(u)nder/(u)sing。

68. 句意：陆开港在做服务员和工厂工人的同时，坚持不懈地追求自己的模特梦想而出名。根据“his dream for modelling”和首字母提示可知，坚持自己的梦想或实现自己的梦想，结合“to”，用动词原形，follow/fulfill符合句意；故填(f)ollow/(f)ulfill。

69. 句意：从那时起，他就努力练习走秀。根据“the catwalk hard”和首字母提示可知，努力练习，结合“From then on”，用动词的过去式，practised符合句意；故填(p)ractised。

70. 句意：在没有任何专业训练的情况下，他从时装秀视频中学会了走t台。根据“professional”和首字母提示可知，没有任何专业训练，training符合句意；故填(t)raining。

71. 句意：凭借自己的天赋，陆勇用现成的材料设计和制作了衣服，从竹签、塑料袋甚至到空调。根据“from bamboo sticks, plastic bags to even an air conditioner”和首字母提示可知，利用现有的材料，material“材料”，用其复数形式；故填(m)aterials。

72. 句意：陆开港的早期作品被嘲笑，因为许多人认为他是一个穿着奇怪服装的滑稽小丑。根据“a funny clown”和首字母提示可知，人们认为他是一个小丑，结合“Lu’s early works were laughed at”，需要动词的过去式；considered“认为”符合句意；故填(c)onsidered。

73. 句意：然而，陆开港的决心让他得以为人所知。根据“to be seen”和首字母提示可知，能够让别人知道，be able to do“能够做某事”；故填(a)ble。

74. 句意：最终，它帮助他成功地走上了国际舞台。根据“Finally it helped him to walk on the international stage”和首字母提示可知，副词修饰动词，成功地走上国际舞台，successfully“成功地”符合句意；故填(s)uccessfully。

75. 句意：我喜欢待在大自然中。根据“I will miss the experience of the catwalk in forests forever.”和首字母提示可知，喜欢待在大自然中，nature“大自然”符合句意；故填(n)ature。

76. 例文：

21<sup>st</sup> century made a survey on what middle school students do in their spare time. Here is the result.

After school, 60% of them study, read books or do homework at home. 5% watch TV and 15% play

computer games. 20% do sports or play outdoors with classmates or friends.

Things are much better than before, but still about 60% of the students are busy with studying in their spare time. Study is not the only important thing for children. Playing is important for them, too.

By playing, children can keep healthy, and can learn things that they can't get from books. So children need more time to do different kinds of activities.

【详解】[总体分析]

①题材：本文是一篇说明文，为材料作文；

②时态：时态为“一般现在时”；

③提示：写作要点已给出，考生应根据调查结果详细写一份调查报告，并谈谈自己的看法。

[写作步骤]

第一步，介绍所做的调查，引出结果；

第二步，具体介绍调查结果；

第三步，对调查结果进行分析；

第四步，谈谈自己的看法。

[亮点词汇]

①in one's spare time 在某人的空闲时间

②do homework 做家庭作业

③different kinds of 不同种类的

[高分句型]

①Here is the result. (Here be 句型)

②Things are much better than before, but still about 60% of the students are busy with studying in their spare time. (but 连接表转折关系的并列句)