

题型一 完形填空 第一节

Passage 1

A. so B. anything C. project D. also E. and F. in



When we talk about history, learning bronze ware(青铜器) is necessary. Once in a history class in which we learned about bronze ware, the teacher asked us to make models by ourselves. We could do 1.\_\_\_\_\_ according to our interest. After listening to the requirements carefully, I made a team with Tom and Lucy. We decided to make a halberd(戟).

First of all, we needed to discuss what materials we needed. We wanted to make it easy to carry, 2.\_\_\_\_\_ we planned to choose a kind of light material. Then, the difficult part of this 3.\_\_\_\_\_ came. That was how to make our halberd look real. Later, we decided to cover green, gold and blue paint on the main part, and we 4.\_\_\_\_\_ added some black in other parts. In this way, the bronze ware looked special and beautiful.

The final day came. We showed our project 5.\_\_\_\_\_ the class. To our surprise, we were praised(称赞) by our history teacher and classmates.

It was this experience that made me realize how to make learning be a kind of pleasure. As long as we are creative enough, any subject can be interesting.

Passage 2

A. himself B. but C. in D. the E. so F. too



Shu Haifeng, a 17-year-old boy from Shenzhen, has been widely known in China recently.

At the age of three, Shu was found with autism(自闭症). At the age of four, he started playing the piano. As a child with autism, learning to play the piano is quite difficult. In the beginning, Shu couldn't sit quietly 1.\_\_\_\_\_ front of the piano. He also had trouble making progress in his piano lessons.

Besides, Shu's fingers were 2.\_\_\_\_\_ weak to press the keys down properly. With the help of more good teachers, the boy managed to control his fingers by 3.\_\_\_\_\_. And that allowed him to make great progress.

In 2018, he took part in the master class of the world-famous pianist Lang Lang. In 2021, 16-year-old Shu won the "Exemplary Youth" award in the Nanshan District of Shenzhen. He was 4.\_\_\_\_\_ youngest student and the other ten winners are all over 16 years old.

Shu's success is not only because of his music, 5.\_\_\_\_\_ he has become a symbol of hope for many families with autistic children. Shu's experience serves as a reminder that even in the face of difficulty, a strong will and hard work can lead to great achievements.

一材多设问

1. The text is written in the order of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. space    B. time    C. steps

2. What does this passage mainly tell us?

A. Seeing is believing.

B. Think twice before acting.

C. Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.

Passage 3

A. how    B. night    C. If    D. keep    E. But    F. a

Do you often feel tired when you do your homework or sleepy while studying in class? 1.\_\_\_\_\_ you do, this means you need to manage your energy. As students, energy managing is quite useful. Let's see 2.\_\_\_\_\_ you can stay energetic.

Drink enough water. 70% of your body is water. So enough water will 3.\_\_\_\_\_ you away from tiredness. Besides, going to the toilet between classes can also make you clearheaded, but it's not a good idea to drink coffee since you are teenagers.

Plan your eating. Don't eat too much during three meals, or you may easily feel tired. Eating fruits that are rich in sugar like watermelons. This helps you keep on learning because sugar can provide energy.

Rest wisely. Try not to stay up late. A good sleep at 4.\_\_\_\_\_ gives you a clear mind during the day time. Take a short time of sleep at noon, and you will feel energetic all afternoon. After class, remember to go out of the classroom to take in fresh air.

Talk with the teachers. Do you feel 5.\_\_\_\_\_ little nervous when you talk to your teachers? That's normal (正常的). So it's a good idea to stay awake by answering questions in class or asking teachers for help after class.

题型二 阅读理解

A

Learning Outside the Classroom	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Field trip</b></p> <p><b>Purpose:</b></p> <p>To encourage students to learn more about natural areas</p> <p>To let students look into our outdoor classroom</p> <p><b>Seasons:</b> Spring, summer and fall</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 25 <i>yuan</i> for each student</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Protector of Water</b></p> <p><b>Purpose:</b></p> <p>To learn about water systems of the world and how to test water quality(质量)</p> <p>To learn how to protect our water resource</p> <p><b>Seasons:</b> Spring and fall</p> <p><b>Prize:</b> 18 <i>yuan</i> for each student</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Teen Leadership</b></p> <p><b>Purpose:</b></p> <p>To teach students how to build a team and lead a team</p> <p>To guide students to get out of their comfort zone(舒适区), meet and have fun</p> <p><b>Seasons:</b> All year around</p> <p><b>Price:</b> 28 <i>yuan</i> for each student</p>	



new people

- How much should you pay if all 30 members of your class take the Field Trip?  
A. 500 *yuan*.                      B. 540 *yuan*.                      C. 750 *yuan*.
- In which season can you take part in the Protector of Water?  
A. Spring and summer.    B. Spring and fall.    C. Summer and fall.
- What do we know about the Teen Leadership?  
A. It can teach students how to build and lead a team.  
B. It can help students learn more about local natural areas.  
C. It will lead students to learn how to improve water quality.
- 新考法·写作对象** The passage is written for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. farmers                      B. students                      C. doctors

B

Around the age of three, children discover a magical word—WHY. By learning this simple three-letter question word, they begin to learn about the world around them, and they also learn how to talk with others.



Later, after learning “why”, they will learn the other question words — who, what, when, where and how. Over their school years, asking questions will be the key to getting knowledge. Some students, however, may seem a little shy about asking questions because they don’t want to seem foolish(愚蠢的). They think everyone else in class has understood the lesson and worry that the teacher will think their questions are silly. Actually, if one person doesn’t understand something, it’s likely that others don’t either. Asking questions, even silly ones, helps everyone.

Outside the classroom, asking questions is a way for people to form friendships and become successful in social situations. It shows that you are interested in the other person, as a result, you may become more popular. After you ask a question, it’s important to listen to the answers you are given. In general, people are more interested in being listened to than listening to others. But some people are only “half listening”. They may be just thinking of something that they want to say. Being a good listener makes you a good talker.

When you work in the future, asking questions may be very important and definitely(肯定地)taught as a skill for some occupations. For example, a lawyer(律师) has to know which question to ask—and in which order—to find out whether or not a witness(证人) is telling the truth.

It is believed that when people are young, they like to ask questions. As they grow older, however, they pay more attention to the results. I hope you’ll never become one of those people. So, now that you’ve read this article, do you have any questions?

1. In the writer’s eyes, why should students ask questions in class?

- A. To get more knowledge.
- B. To be more outgoing.
- C. To be more helpful for tests.

2. How can ask questions make a difference outside the classroom?

- A. Influence people’s thoughts on the results.

- B. Lead people to find better jobs in the future.
- C. Help people become better at communicating with others.
3. What does the underlined word “occupations” probably mean?
- A. Jobs.      B. Choices.      C. Groups.
4. **新考法·写作意图** Which question could help us find out the writer’s purpose?
- A. Did the writer help us to stop being shy?
- B. Did the writer ask us to listen to others carefully?
- C. Did the writer encourage us to ask questions?

C

It happens in summer, lasts about 2 to 10 minutes and has small balls of ice that fall like rain. What could it be? It is hail(冰雹), also called hailstone or hailstorms.

Hailstorms often visit the United States. The area like Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming would experience seven to nine hail days every year. The place with the most hail in the world is Kenya. It hails about 130 out of 365 days a year.

It’s hard to tell exactly when a hailstorm might come. They can cause lots of damage(破坏) to people, buildings, cars, plants and animals. In fact, hailstorms can even cause deaths. So we should know how to stay safe during it.



The best way to protect yourself from a hailstorm is to be prepared. We all should have our tools prepared all year round, and those tools should include helmets(头盔). They can help you save your head from both the hail itself and other things brought by heavy storms. Make sure you stay inside until the hail stops and stay away from windows. If possible, find a room at least one level down from the top of the house. If you get caught outside in a hail storm, try your best to run into a house. If you can’t find a house to stay in, find something to protect your head. Remember to stay out of low land areas, because they could be filled with water. Avoid trees because they are also dangerous.

1. Where does it hail almost onethird of the time in a year?
- A. Nebraska.      B. Kenya.      C. Wyoming.
2. What can we know from Paragraph 3?
- A. Hailstorms happen very often.

- B. Hailstorms might come with a sign.
- C. Hailstorms are dangerous to many things.
3. What can you do when you get caught outside in a hailstorm?
- ① stay away from windows
- ② find something to protect your head
- ③ stay out of low land areas
- ④ stay away from trees
- A. ①②④      B. ①③④      C. ②③④
4. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Get to Know Hailstorms
- B. Helmets are of Great Use
- C. Be Brave to Fight with Hails

题型三 完成句子型阅读

Passage 1



An exhibition(展出) on the great Chinese ancient encyclopedia(百科全书) “Yongle Dadian” opened at the Lanzhou Museum in Gansu. It collected more than 7,000 kinds of ancient Chinese classics and records, covering literature, art, history and geography from the pre-Qin period to the early Ming Dynasty.

With a total of 11,095 volumes(卷) and about 370 million words, the “Yongle Dadian” was regarded as the “largest encyclopedia in the world”. To protect this world-famous classic, Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty ordered a re-recording of it. The copying work took five years to finish. But hand-copied books have been gradually lost over the long period of history. Today, only over 400 volumes and a few pieces of the “Yongle Dadian” remain in the world.

Chinese government promised to put into greater efforts to digitize(使数字化) ancient books and encouraged libraries to open their collections for the public. This action certainly made the Chinese culture in ancient books “alive”.

Similarly, the “*Siku Quanshu*”, a collection of Chinese classical works, is being digitized in Lanzhou, Gansu. Created in the Qing Dynasty, “*Siku Quanshu*” had seven copies. But now, only three and a half copies remain. To bring them closer to the public, digitization efforts began in 2021 and are expected to be completed by 2024.

Ancient books are important to China to carry on its cultural traditions, improve its cultural strength. At the same time, they can also be used for research and the development of cultural products.

1. *Yongle Dadian* covers literature, art, \_\_\_\_\_ from the pre-Qin period to the early Ming Dynasty .
2. People in the Ming Dynasty \_\_\_\_\_ in finishing the copying work.
3. Libraries \_\_\_\_\_ to open their collections for the public by Chinese government.
4. “*Siku Quanshu*” used to have \_\_\_\_\_ instead of three and a half copies.
5. What can you do to make Chinese culture “alive”?

一材多设问

1. How does the writer develop Paragraph 2?
  - A. By telling stories.
  - B. By listing numbers.
  - C. By giving examples.
2. **新考法·文章主题** What is the theme of this passage?
  - A. Culture.
  - B. Science.
  - C. Education.

Passage 2

Normally, we are taught that the process is more important than the result. If we fail in tests, competitions or games, people will comfort us. They often tell us that we have tried our best and we should be satisfied with the result. But should it be so?

In general, it might be right: paying more attention to the process can make us feel more confident (自信). But in my opinion, the result is as important as the process.

Getting good results can surely be easier to catch more people’s eyes in competitions. Sometimes good results show our performance and ability to compete. Everyone wants to come out on top when taking part in competitions. However, there are always people who work hard and still don’t have a good result. It can be painful to cheer for their efforts after they fail.

So don't be afraid to talk about and face the bad results. Actually failure (失败) can make us want to keep going on. If we are worried about the results, it means that we still have the desire to improve ourselves. Instead, if we fail and do nothing, the situation will be even worse. What's more, it is important to learn from any failure. "You have done your best" can be quite misleading (误导的) sometimes. When we don't get good results, we should think about if there is something wrong in our process. And valuable experience comes from realizing the mistake and correcting it. No matter whether we win or not, we can always learn from the processes and results. The truth is that our attitude(态度) is the most important.

In a word, we should learn from both the process and result. Then we'll become better.

1. People often comfort us that we should \_\_\_\_\_ the result.
2. It is easier for people to catch others' eye if they \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the results means we want to improve ourselves.
4. We can get \_\_\_\_\_ if we realize the mistake and then correct it.
5. What can you do to get a good result?

一材多设问

**新考法·文章出处** In which part of a magazine can we read this passage?

- A. Scientific research.                      B. Self-improvement.                      C. Learning methods.

Passage 3

More and more people are starting to live a simple and environmental-friendly life called zero-waste lifestyle. It sounds wonderful because it not only saves money but also is good for the environment. So people are encouraged to live such a simple life.



When you choose zero-waste lifestyle, you pay more attention to how your consumption(消费) habits influence the environment. You're more careful about what you buy and how you use it. How to have a zero-waste life? Look at the rubbish, then you'll understand what it is. You should try your best to produce less waste. That means using up your things as much as possible or using it more wisely.

There are two main sources(来源) of rubbish. The first is food packaging, so we should shop things with a big pack or package-free. The second is product packaging, and we should call for making the product packaging simple. With our efforts, we will make less and less rubbish.



Shopping for second-hand goods is also important. For example, instead of buying new clothes, putting new waste into the waste cycle, we should buy things that are totally recycled, second-hand. In fact, second-hand things really cost less money, why not have a try?

There are many advantages of living a zero-waste lifestyle. Firstly, we can save money when making things by ourselves and buying second-hand goods. Second-hand clothes are usually less expensive than new clothes. Next, we can eat better to stay healthy. We should buy fresh fruits and vegetables to reduce the waste of resources(资源) when processing food.

From now on, let's begin to live a green life. Everyone should take action to protect the environment.

1. Zero-waste lifestyle can \_\_\_\_\_ and protect the environment.
2. We will understand what the zero-waste lifestyle is when \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The rubbish mainly comes from \_\_\_\_\_ and product packaging.
4. The writer advises people to live \_\_\_\_\_ and protect the environment.
5. What can we do to develop a zero-waste lifestyle?

一材多设问

新考法·文章出处 In which part of a magazine can we read this passage?

- A. Scientific research.
- B. Self-improvement.
- C. Environmental protection.

题型四 短文填空

Passage 1



Sarah's father is a photographer (摄影师), and he is often on business because of his job. Sarah always stayed 1. \_\_\_\_\_ her mother during his business trips, so it was hard for her father to build a closer relationship with Sarah.

Once, Sarah's father went to 2. \_\_\_\_\_ very beautiful place when he was on a business trip. He not only took many photos but wrote down his love and caring for his daughter in each photo, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ made these photos and words into a wonderful photo album (相册).

When Sarah's father 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home, he handed the photo album to Sarah and told her that these

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (photo) were taken especially for her. Sarah was touched by the words in the photos, and she found that her father 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (actual) loved her. She began to understand that her father is not only a photographer who loves his job, but also a father who cares for 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (he) family.

Since then, the feelings between Sarah and her father have become 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (deep) than before. Even if her father is away on business for many days, Sarah is 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (look) forward to his coming home.

This story 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us that the feelings between fathers and children do not need to be set up by finding same hobbies, but by caring, understanding and respecting each other.

## Passage 2



The two-day event attracted fans from across the nation to Taipan village in Guizhou Province in southwest China. Village BA 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (match) started first from the local Chi Xin Festival, a celebration on June 6 of the lunar calendar. As a part of the festival, locals would organize 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (they) own pick-up games. Later, the game gradually became a more formal competition.

Since 2016, the local government has kept 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (support) grassroots basketball development. In 2021, Guizhou Province started the “Gorgeous Countryside” campaign (运动) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (success), which improves the culture, tourism and sports of rural (农村) in China. A rural basketball league (联盟) was also included in 5. \_\_\_\_\_ activity. And Taipan village was chosen 6. \_\_\_\_\_ a host for matches.

Last year, videos of the games in Taipan became a hit on social media. People 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (describe) the competition as the “Village Basketball Association”. This year, the 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (one) “Village BA” final was held in Taipan.

“We attract more and more tourists, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the facilities (设施) here are improving all the time. Everything is on the up here. The event is helping the 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of the village and it encourages more people to love sports.” said Liu Shangbo, a local sports official who has been stationed in Taipan for over a week.

### 一材多设问

What can we learn about from Paragraph 3?

- A. The reason people hold “Village BA”.
- B. The popularity of “Village BA”.
- C. The skills that “Village BA” need.

### Passage 3

I have always loved reading books. I thought that “new” authors and “new” books were better than “old” books and “old” authors before. I would look through Bestseller List 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet every week so that I could be “up to date” with “modern” authors. However, these days, I am reading many Chinese ancient books, which have changed my idea 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (complete).

After 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (read) these books, I’ve found that the books I enjoy the most are those from hundreds or even thousands of years ago. These are the “classics” of Chinese literature (文学). For example, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ earliest collection of poetry in ancient China is called *The Book of Songs*. It included 305 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (poem) created over a period of some 500 years from the early Western Zhou Dynasty to the middle of the Spring and Autumn Period. Now, several poems are also collected in the 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (student) textbooks.

China has 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (it) own long history of classical literature that dates back to the “Four Books and Five Classics”. These books were 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (write) before the Qin Dynasty. However, even today, we are encouraged to read *The Analects* (《论语》).

Chinese 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) culture books deeply attract me. Through reading some of them, I have not only improved my knowledge 10. \_\_\_\_\_ opened up my eyes and known more about the Chinese culture.



题型一

Passage 1

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者在上历史课的时候，在老师的指导下和伙伴们一起完成“仿真青铜器”的过程。文章启示我们：兴趣和创造力是学习的重要法宝。

1. B 【解析】句意：我们可以根据我们的兴趣来做\_\_\_\_\_。分析句子结构可知此处缺少名词或代词。根据语境及备选词汇可知，此处表示我们可以做任何东西，anything“任何东西”符合语境。故选 B。
2. A 【解析】句意：我们想让它便于携带，\_\_\_\_\_我们计划选择一种轻质材料。分析句子结构可知此处缺少连词。根据下句“...we planned to choose a kind of light material.”及上句可知，前后句存在因果关系，so 符合语境。故选 A。
3. C 【解析】句意：然后，这个\_\_\_\_\_的困难部分来了。分析句子结构可知此处缺少名词。根据语境及备选词汇可知，此处表示这个项目，project 符合语境。故选 C。
4. D 【解析】句意：后来，我们决定在主要部分涂上绿色、金色和蓝色的油漆，我们\_\_\_\_\_在其他部分添加了一些黑色。根据句意并结合备选词汇可知，also“也”符合语境。故选 D。
5. F 【解析】句意：我们\_\_\_\_\_班里展示了我们的项目。分析句子结构可知此处应填介词。根据语境及备选词汇可知，此处表示在班里，in 符合语境。故选 F。

Passage 2

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了 17 岁的年轻钢琴家舒海峰战胜了自闭症的经历，在属于他的音乐舞台上大放异彩。

1. C 【解析】句意：一开始，舒不能静静地坐在钢琴前。分析句子结构可知此处应填介词。根据空后的“front of”及句意可知此处考查 in front of 在……前面的固定搭配，in 符合题意。故选 C。
2. F 【解析】句意：此外，舒的手指\_\_\_\_\_虚弱了而不能正常按下琴键。根据空后的“to”及备选词汇可知，此处考查 too...to...太……以至于不能……的固定搭配。故选 F。
3. A 【解析】句意：在更多好老师的帮助下，这个男孩能够\_\_\_\_\_控制手指。根据句意及备选词汇可知，此处考查 by oneself 的固定搭配，所以 himself 符合题意。故选 A。
4. D 【解析】句意：他是最年轻的学生，其他十位获奖者都超过 16 岁。根据空后“youngest”及备选词汇可知，此处表示最年轻的学生，最高级前缺少定冠词，“the”符合语境。故选 D。
5. B 【解析】句意：舒的成功不仅仅是因为他的音乐，\_\_\_\_\_他也成为了许多自闭症儿童家庭希望的象征。分析句子结构可知此处缺少连词。根据上句中“not only”及备选词汇可知，此处表示而且，not only... but (also)...为固定搭配。故选 B。

### 一材多设问

1.B【解析】 写作顺序题。题干意为：这个文章是按照\_\_\_\_\_顺序写的。根据文章内容及时间提示词可知，本文是按照时间顺序写的。故选 B。

2.C【解析】 写作意图题。题干意为：这篇文章主要告诉我们什么？根据第五段最后一句话“Shu’s experience serves as a reminder that even in the face of difficulty, a strong will and hard work can lead to great achievements.”可知这篇文章想告诉我们的是：世上无难事，只要肯登攀。故选 C。

### Passage 3

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了四个如何保持精力充沛的方法。对于学生而言，精力管理对于日常学习生活来说是非常重要的。

1. C【解析】 句意：\_\_\_\_\_你这样，这意味着你需要管理你的精力。分析句子结构可知此处缺少连词。根据句意及备选词汇可知，此处表示如果你这样，连词 If 符合语境。故选 C。

2. A【解析】 句意：让我们看看你是\_\_\_\_\_保持精力充沛的。分析句子结构可知此处缺少宾语从句引导词。根据句意及备选词汇可知，此处表示如何保持精力充沛，特殊疑问词 how 符合语境。故选 A。

3. D【解析】 句意：所以足够的水会让你远离疲劳。此处缺少动词。根据句意及备选词汇可知，此处表示远离疲劳，keep away from 意为“远离……”为固定短语结构。故选 D。

4. B【解析】 句意：\_\_\_\_\_睡个好觉能让你白天头脑清醒。分析句子结构可知此处缺少名词。根据空前“A good sleep”及备选词汇可知，此处表示在晚上睡个好觉，名词 night 符合语境。故选 B。

5. F【解析】 句意：当你和老师说话的时候，你会感到有\_\_\_\_\_点紧张吗？分析句子结构可知此处缺少冠词。根据空后“little”及备选词汇可知，此处表示有点紧张，不定冠词 a 符合语境。故选 F。

### 题型二

#### A

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了一些实地考察活动及青少年领导力课程的具体内容。学生在这里可以学到很多教室以外的知识和技能。

1. C【解析】 数字计算题。题干意为：如果你们全班 30 名同学都参加“实地考察”活动，应该付多少钱？根据第一个表格中“25 yuan for each student”可知， $25 \times 30 = 750$  元。故选 C。

【解题技巧】 数字计算题主要考查考生就文章提供的数据或者与文中数字有关的信息进行简单的计算和推

理的能力。解答此类试题，要先联系上下文，理解与数据有关的信息，同时要善于提取有效信息，排除干扰信息，着重注意文章中与数字相关的关键信息。

2. B【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：你能在哪个季节参加“水源保护者”活动？根据第二个表格中“Seasons: Spring and fall”可知，可以在春天和秋天参加“水源保护者”活动。故选 B。

3. A【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：我们对“青少年领导力”项目了解到什么？根据第三个表格中“Purpose: To teach students how to build a team and lead a team”可知，此项活动目的是教学生如何组建和领导团队。故选 A。

4. B【解析】推断写作对象题。题干意为：这篇文章是为\_\_\_\_\_而写的。通读全文，尤其是每个表格中“Purpose: To encourage students... To let students ...”可知，这篇文章是写给学生的。故选 B。

## B

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了问问题给我们的生活、学习和工作方面带来的好处以及问问题的重要性。旨在鼓励学生遇到问题多问“为什么”。

1. A 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：在作者看来，为什么学生应该在课堂上提问题？根据第二段第二句中的“...asking questions will be the key to getting knowledge.”可知，问问题是获得知识的关键。故选 A。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：问问题如何在课堂之外发挥作用？根据第三段第一句“Outside the classroom, asking questions is a way for people to form friendships and become successful in social situations.”可知，问问题可以帮助人们更好地与他人交流。故选 C。

3. A 【解析】词义猜测题。题干意为：画线单词“occupations”可能是什么意思？根据画线单词所在句的后一句“For example, a lawyer(律师) has to know which questions to ask—and in which order—to find out whether or not a witness(证人) is telling the truth.”可推知，画线词应意为“职业”。故选 A。

4. C 【解析】写作意图题。题干意为：哪一个问题最能帮助我们了解作者的目的？通读全文可知，文章主要介绍了关于提问的相关内容，所以 C 项符合题意。故选 C。

## C

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了冰雹的本质、危害以及多发地区，并提出了如果遇到冰雹天气保护自己和家人的一些建议。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：哪里一年有三分之一的时间都在下冰雹？根据文章第二段后两句“The place with the most hail in the world is Kenya. It hails about 130 out of 365 days a year.”可知，肯尼亚一年 365 天中有三分之一的时间在下冰雹。故选 B。

2. C 【解析】推理判断题。题干意为：从第三段我们可以知道什么？通读第三段可知，冰雹会对人、建筑物、汽车、植物和动物造成很大的破坏，还有可能会导致死亡，所以应是危险的。故选 C。



3. C 【解析】组合式选择题。题干意为：当你被冰雹风暴困在外面时，你能做什么？根据文章第四段后四句“If you get caught outside in a hailstorm, try your best to run into a house. If you can't find a house to stay in, find something to protect your head. Remember to stay out of low land areas, because they could be filled with water. Avoid trees because they are also dangerous.”可知，当被冰雹风暴困在外面时，我们应该找东西保护自己的头部，远离低地并避开树木。故选 C。
4. A 【解析】标题归纳题。题干意为：本文的最佳标题是什么？通读文章可知文章介绍了冰雹及其相关知识。故选 A。

### 题型三

#### Passage 1

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了《永乐大典》和《四库全书》，还介绍了古籍作为中国传承传统文化、提高文化实力的重要载体，在漫长的历史长河中已经逐渐失传。因此将古籍数字化这一举措已经受到全国各地的欢迎，这无疑让古籍中的中国文化“活了起来”。

1. history and geography 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：《永乐大典》涵盖先秦至明初时期、艺术、\_\_\_\_\_。根据第一段第二句“It collected more than 7,000 kinds of ancient Chinese classics and records, covering literature, art, history and geography from the pre-Qin period to the early Ming Dynasty.”可知，它涵盖文学、艺术、历史和地理学。故填 history and geography。
2. spent five years 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：明代人\_\_\_\_\_完成复刻工作。根据第二段第三句“The copying work took five years to finish.”可知，明代人花了五年时间完成复刻工作。故填 spent five years。
3. were encouraged 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：图书馆被中国政府\_\_\_\_\_向公众开放他们的收藏品。根据第三段第一句“Chinese government promised to put into greater efforts to digitize(使数字化) ancient books and encouraged libraries to open their collections for the public.”可知，此处指的是中国政府鼓励图书馆向公众开放他们的收藏品。故填 were encouraged。
4. seven copies 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：《四库全书》以前有\_\_\_\_\_而不是三本半。根据第四段第二句和第三句“Created in the Qing Dynasty, ‘Siku Quanshu’ had seven copies. But now, only three and a half copies remain.”可知，《四库全书》过去有七本。故填 seven copies。
5. I can learn more about traditional culture./I can tell ancient stories to others./... 【解析】开放性试题。题干意为：你能做些什么让中国文化鲜活起来？本题为开放性试题，结合文章内容，根据自己的实际情况作答，答案不唯一，言之有理即可。

### 一材多设问

1. B 【解析】写作手法题。题干意为：作者是如何发展第 2 段的？根据第二段内容可知，是通过列出数字来介绍《永乐大典》的。故选 B。
2. A 【解析】文章主题题。题干意为：这篇文章的主题是什么？通读全文可知，主要介绍了《永乐大典》和《四库宝书》以及古籍作为中国传承传统文化、提高文化实力的重要载体，在漫长的历史长河中，已经逐渐失传。因此将古籍数字化这一举措已经受到全国各地的欢迎，这无疑让古籍中的中国文化“活了起来”，与文化相关。故选 A。

### Passage 2

【主旨大意】本文是一篇议论文。作者通过对比论证“过程与结果哪个更重要”这一观点，从而表明自己的看法，最终得出结论：过程与结果同样重要。

1. be satisfied with 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：人们经常安慰我们，我们应该对结果\_\_\_\_\_。根据第一段倒数第二句“They often tell us that we have tried our best and we should be satisfied with the result.”可知，我们应该对结果感到满意。故填 be satisfied with。
2. get good results 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：如果人们\_\_\_\_\_，那么他们更容易吸引别人的眼球。根据第三段第一句“Getting good results can surely be easier to catch more people’s eyes in competitions.”可知，在比赛中取得好成绩肯定更容易吸引更多人的眼球。故填 get good results。
3. Worrying about 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：\_\_\_\_\_结果意味着我们想要提高自己。根据第四段第三句“If we are worried about the results, it means that we still have the desire to improve ourselves.”可知，如果我们担心结果，那就意味着我们仍然有提升自己的欲望。故填 Worrying about。
4. valuable experience 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：如果我们意识到错误并加以纠正，我们就能获得\_\_\_\_\_。根据第四段倒数第三句“And valuable experience comes from realizing the mistake and correcting it.”可知，宝贵的经验来自于对错误的认识和纠正。故填 valuable experience。
5. I can study hard./I can learn from mistakes./... 【解析】开放性试题。题干意为：你能做些什么来取得好结果？本题为开放性试题，结合文章内容，根据自己的实际情况作答，答案不唯一，言之有理即可。

### 一材多设问

- B 【解析】推理判断题。题干意为：我们可以在杂志的哪一部分阅读这篇文章？通读全文可知，作者通过对比论证“过程与结果哪个更重要”这一观点，从而表明自己的看法，与自我



提升相关。故选 B。

### Passage 3

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了零浪费的生活方式带给人们的影响以及如何拥有这种环保又轻松的生活方式。

1. save money 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：零浪费的生活方式可以\_\_\_\_\_，保护环境。根据第一段第二句“It sounds wonderful because it not only saves money but also is good for the environment.”可知，零浪费的生活方式不仅省钱，而且对环境也有好处。故填 save money。

2. looking at the rubbish 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：当\_\_\_\_\_时，我们将理解零浪费生活方式是什么。根据第二段第三、四句“How to have a zero-waste life? Look at the rubbish, then you’ll understand what it is.”可知，可以通过看垃圾来了解。故填 looking at the rubbish。

3. food packaging 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：垃圾主要来自\_\_\_\_\_和产品包装。根据第三段第二、三句“The first is food packaging, so we should shop things with a big pack or package-free. The second is product packaging, and we should call for making the product packaging simple.”可知，垃圾主要来自食品包装和产品包装。故填 food packaging。

4. a green life 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：作者建议人们过\_\_\_\_\_并保护环境。根据最后一段“From now on, let’s begin to live a green life. Everyone should take action to protect the environment.”可知，作者建议我们从现在开始，过绿色生活并采取行动去保护环境。故填 a green life。

5. We can reuse and recycle the things./We can avoid using plastic bags./We can save money when making things by ourselves and buying second-hand goods. /... 【解析】开放性试题。题干意为：我们能做些什么来发展零浪费的生活方式？本题为开放性试题，结合文章内容，根据自己的实际情况作答，答案不唯一，言之有理即可。

#### 一材多设问

C 【解析】推理判断题。题干意为：我们可以在杂志的哪一部分阅读这篇文章？通读全文可知，主要介绍了零浪费的生活方式带给人们的影响以及如何拥有这种环保又轻松的生活方式，由此可推知，可以在杂志的环境保护部分阅读这篇文章。故选 C。

## 题型四

### Passage 1

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Sarah 的父亲是一个经常出差的摄影师，他用一本相册维系了与女儿之间亲密的关系，从而告诉我们：父亲和孩子之间的感情不需要通过寻找相同的爱好来建立，而是通过相互关心、理解和尊重来建立。即使相隔千里，你也可以通过简单的文字和照片来表达爱和关怀。

1. with 【解析】句意：当 Sarah 爸爸出差期间，她总是\_\_\_\_\_她妈妈在一起，所以她爸爸很难和 Sarah 建立更亲密的关系。stay with 意为“待在一起”为固定短语结构。故填 with。

2. a 【解析】句意：有一次，Sarah 的爸爸出差去了\_\_\_\_\_非常美丽的地方。分析句子结构可知此处缺少不定冠词，空后的“very”是以辅音音素开头。故填 a。

3. and 【解析】句意：他不仅拍了很多照片，还在每张照片里写下了他对女儿的爱和关心，\_\_\_\_\_把这些照片和文字做成了一本精彩的相册。分析句子结构可知，此处应填并列连词，表达“并且”之意。故填 and。

4. came 【解析】句意：当 Sarah 的父亲回家时，他把相册递给 Sarah，并告诉她这些照片是专门为她拍摄的。由语境可知，此处应用一般过去式。故填 came。

5. photos 【解析】句意：当 Sarah 的父亲回家时，他把相册递给 Sarah，并告诉她这些照片是专门为她拍摄的。由空前的“these”知，用名词复数形式。故填 photos。

6. actually 【解析】句意：Sarah 被照片里的文字感动了，她发现父亲其实是爱她的。分析句子结构可知，此处应用副词修饰动词 love。故填 actually。

7. his 【解析】句意：她开始明白，父亲不仅是一个热爱工作的摄影师，也是一个关心家庭的父亲。分析句子结构可知，此处应填形容词性物主代词作定语修饰名词 family。故填 his。

8. deeper 【解析】句意：从那时起，Sarah 和她父亲之间的感情变得比以前更深了。由空前的“become”和空后的“than before”知，用比较级。故填 deeper。

9. looking 【解析】句意：即使她的父亲出差了许多天，Sarah 还是盼望着他回家。由空前的 is 知，此处用现在分词形式构成现在进行时。故填 looking。

10. tells 【解析】句意：这个故事告诉我们，父亲和孩子之间的感情不需要通过寻找相同的爱好来建立，而是通过相互关心，理解和尊重。分析句子结构可知，此处应填动词作谓语。由语境知用一般现在时，句子主语 this story 是单数，所以谓语动词应用第三人称单数。故填 tells。

### Passage 2

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了中国西南部贵州省的台盘村为了庆祝吃新节特意举办的村 BA 篮球比赛的相关事宜。

1. matches 【解析】句意：村 BA 比赛最初是从当地农历六月六日的吃新节开始的。分析句子结构可知此处应填名词。由常识知，比赛不只是一场比赛，所以应用复数形式。故填 matches。
2. their 【解析】句意：作为节日的一部分，当地人会组织他们自己的即兴比赛。分析句子结构可知此处缺少定语。代词作定语应用形容词性物主代词修饰。故填 their。
3. supporting 【解析】句意：自 2016 年以来，当地政府持续支持基层篮球发展。keep doing sth.意为“继续做某事”，为固定句型结构。故填 supporting。
4. successfully 【解析】句意：2021 年，贵州省成功启动了“美丽乡村”活动，这发展了中国农村的文化、旅游和体育。分析句子结构可知，此处应填副词修饰动词 started。故填 successfully。
5. the 【解析】句意：一个农村篮球联赛也被纳入了\_\_\_\_\_运动。上文提到过的事、物前用定冠词 the 表示特指。故填 the。
6. as 【解析】句意：台盘村被选\_\_\_\_\_比赛的举办地。分析句子结构可知，此处应填介词。be chosen as 意为“被选作”为固定短语结构。故填 as。
7. described 【解析】句意：人们把这场比赛称为“乡村篮球联赛”。根据上一句 “Last year, videos of the games in Taipan became a hit on social media.” 可知此处应用一般过去时。故填 described。
8. first 【解析】句意：今年，首届“乡村 BA”总决赛在台盘村举行。定冠词后面的数词用序数词，表达次序。故填 first。
9. and 【解析】句意：我们吸引了越来越多的游客，这里的设施也一直在改善。根据空前后句子的句意可知，两个分句之间是并列关系。故填 and。
10. development 【解析】句意：这项活动有助于村庄的发展，并鼓励更多的人热爱体育运动。the + 名词+of 意为“……的……”为固定用法。故填 development。

#### 一材多设问

B 【解析】段落大意题。题干意为：我们能从第三段中了解到什么？通读第三段可知，本段主要介绍了村 BA 在全国的受关注度。故选 B。

### Passage 3

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。作者主要介绍了自己读书习惯的改变，通过阅读《诗经》作者对中国古代文学有了新的认识，鼓励读者阅读中国古代文学作品。

1. on 【解析】句意：我每周都会在网上浏览畅销书排行榜，这样我就可以“跟上”“现代”作家的步伐。on the Internet 意为“在网上”为固定短语结构。故填 on。

2. completely 【解析】句意：然而，这些天，我正在阅读许多中国古书，这完全改变了我的想法。分析句子结构可知，此处应填副词修饰动词 change。故填 completely。
3. reading 【解析】句意：读了这些书之后，我发现我最喜欢的书是那些几百年甚至几千年前的书。动词作介词宾语应用动名词形式。故填 reading。
4. the 【解析】句意：例如，中国古代\_\_\_\_\_最早的诗集是《诗经》。形容词最高级前面用定冠词 the 表示特指。故填 the。
5. poems 【解析】句意：它收录了从西周早期到春秋中期约 500 年间创作的 305 首诗歌。由空前的“305”可知，此处应用名词复数。故填 poems。
6. students' 【解析】句意：现在，几首诗也被收录在学生的教科书中。人作定语应用名词所有格修饰。由语境可知应用名词复数。故填 students'。
7. its 【解析】句意：中国有自己悠久的古典文学历史，可以追溯到《四书五经》。人称代词作定语修饰名词短语 own long history 应用形容词性物主代词。故填 its。
8. written 【解析】句意：这些书是在秦朝之前写的。然而，即使在今天，我们还是被鼓励去读《论语》。分析句子结构可知，此处填过去分词构成被动语态。故填 written。
9. traditional 【解析】句意：中国传统文化书籍深深吸引着我。分析句子结构可知，此处应用形容词修饰名词 culture books。故填 traditional。
10. but 【解析】句意：通过阅读它们其中的一些，我不仅提高了我的知识，\_\_\_\_\_打开了我的眼睛，更多地了解中国文化。not only ...but (also)...意为“不但……而且……”为固定短语结构。故填 but。