

更多重难题新考法试题·英语

正文

完形填空

Cloze 1

At age seven, before she even started Grade 2, Neijae Graham-Henries became the world's youngest barber(理发师). Now Neijae is ten and she often gives 1 service of cutting hair to kids going back to school and to people in need in her community.

Neijae's brother once tried a six-week basic barber course. But after that, he gave up the idea of being a barber. Because he 2 that he wasn't interested in it. Neijae told her mother that 3 since his brother didn't want to attend the course, she would. Her mother agreed. 3 she became the only girl in the course.

Neijae practiced hard under the eyes of experienced barbers. She improved 4 her cutting skills which surprised everyone around. Then, she cut hair for people who have no homes or jobs to 5 a normal haircut charge. Though she felt tired sometimes, she thought it was 6. A haircut can change the appearance of someone. It gave her a 7 to help others look their best.

Right now, Neijae 8 cutting kids' hair because she has much in common to talk about with her little guests. When asked about the reason why she didn't charge for cutting hair, she said, "Most of us all have a 9 to achieve during life. I love barbering and wanted to do 10 meaningful by it. I'm so glad that I did. Besides it's important to believe that you can do anything if you commit(全心全意投入) to putting in the work."

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. expensive | B. cheap | C. free |
| 2. A. found out | B. heard from | C. cared for |
| 3. A. So | B. Or | C. But |
| 4. A. slowly | B. rapidly | C. luckily |
| 5. A. collect | B. afford | C. raise |
| 6. A. common | B. harmful | C. meaningful |
| 7. A. chance | B. choice | C. change |
| 8. A. stops | B. prefers | C. finishes |
| 9. A. message | B. standard | C. dream |
| 10. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing |

Cloze 2

外文素材改编自 *Highlights for Children*

"Don't forget to study for the Chinese history test on Friday," Mrs. Green said after class. Julie 1 her book and worried about it. Julie was a perfect monitor (班长) and could organize all kinds of activities, but history was 2 for her.

The following day, she went to the library and found her classmate Maria seated at a nearby table. So Julie 3 Maria.

Maria was sitting with some 4 and some colored pencils. Each card showed a colorful picture. Julia was surprised and asked, "Are you studying history?" "This is how I study," Maria said. "Sometimes memorizing (记住) things isn't enough and I have to be 5. I like art, and the pictures help me recall facts."

"I see," said Julie. After 6 for a while, an idea came to her mind. She had rich experience in organizing

big activities. She always started from making small 7 step by step. How did she always connect all of them in the end? Mind maps!

“Hey, Maria,” said Julie. “How about this: I divide these history activities into different kinds and use a mind map to 8 each type together. And you draw the pictures that will explain these kinds to help us remember.” “That was pretty cool,” Maria shouted 9. “Let’s start right now!” “Sure,” said Julie.

In all, 10 you find what you are good at and make full use of it, you will find studying well didn’t seem so impossible.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. bought | B. used | C. closed |
| 2. A. easy | B. difficult | C. important |
| 3. A. turned to | B. called on | C. cheered for |
| 4. A. boxes | B. books | C. cards |
| 5. A. brave | B. honest | C. creative |
| 6. A. thinking | B. refusing | C. drawing |
| 7. A. decisions | B. plans | C. ideas |
| 8. A. spread | B. connect | C. avoid |
| 9. A. excitedly | B. quietly | C. sadly |
| 10. A. so | B. if | C. although |

阅读理解

Passage 1

<p style="text-align: center;">▲</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Meng Haoran)</p> <p>This spring morning in bed I'm lying, Not to awake till birds are crying. After one night of wind and showers, How many are the fallen flowers! <i>(Translated by Xu Yuanchong)</i></p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Spring is Here (Xu Zhimo)</p> <p>When spring time comes upon us. Filling freshness in the air. Showing nature's own beauty. With flowers blooming(开花) everywhere. Trees start slowly budding(发芽). Opening to the sun's warm rays(光线). Start the birds singing. Touching our hearts in these ways. <u>The grass starts turning greener. Pushing up out of the ground.</u> <u>Nature is waking up. Sending forth her beautiful sound.</u></p>
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- 创新考点·跨学科知识** What's the title of the first poem?
A. Spring View B. A Spring Day C. A Spring Morning
- What's the weather like the whole night in the first poem?
A. Windy and sunny. B. Windy and rainy. C. Cloudy and rainy.
- 创新考点·组合式选择** What does Xu Zhimo mention in his poem?
①blooming flowers ②gentle rain ③budding trees ④green grass
A. ②③④ B. ①②③ C. ①③④
- Which of the following has the same rhyme(韵脚) as the underlined sentences?
A. You sigh, toss and turn, and try to get to sleep.
B. She'd left, bag and baggage, without telling me.
C. With the honey for the bee, with the blossom for the tree.

5. What does the writers of these two poems want to show?

- A. Their love for nature.
- B. Their hope for spring.
- C. Their wish for happiness.

Passage 2

Julie had a trip to Beijing this winter holiday and recorded many interesting things.



January 22, 2023 Sunny

My father often tells me lots of stories of Beijing Opera, so he took me to see Beijing Opera in Guozijian Street. I knew more about the history of Beijing Opera and understood why it could stand for Chinese culture.

January 23, 2023 Cloudy

Today, we took part in a cooking class in Gui Street. We learned to cook some special local food like *tanghulu* and Beijing Duck. A top cook was invited to teach us the skills of cooking some local food.



January 24, 2023 Rainy

Today my brother and I went to the Laoshe Tea House to watch Crosstalk Performance (相声表演). And before I watched it, I learned about some backgrounds about it. It was quite funny! Tomorrow we are going to take a calligraphy(书法) course in Shijia Hutong. I'm really looking forward to it!

1. What did the writer learn in Guozijian Street?

- A. The history of Beijing Opera.
- B. The skills of performing Beijing Opera.
- C. The interesting stories of Beijing Opera.

2. What may the writer learn to make in the cooking class?



A.



B.



C.

3. Where can we watch crosstalk performance?

- A. In Gui Street.
- B. In Shijia Hutong.
- C. In Laoshe Tea House.

4. When did the writer took a calligraphy course?

- A. On January 23.
- B. On January 24.
- C. On January 25.

5. What may the text probably be?

- A. A travel diary.
- B. A health guide.
- C. A culture report.

Passage 3

When I was eight, my father lost his job. For a year after this, we were very poor. A lot of things were sold to make ends meet(收支平衡).

It was Chinese New Year's Eve of that year. I used to get *hongbao* on Chinese lunar New Year. But that year, it seemed impossible. I was expecting it to be the worst New Year of my life. To my surprise, it turned out to be the

best.

When we woke up the next morning, a bag of presents was in the living room. As usual, we ate our lunch and then began to open the presents. My younger brother got his first. It was a basketball that he had lost months ago! Then I found mine. I couldn't believe my eyes. It was a scarf that I'd lost at school. My mother received a pair of shoes that had been missing months before. And my father was surprised to get a pen that had been lost at the local library. We were so excited.

It was my sister Martha who did it. For months, she'd been removing(拿开) things and storing them in a hiding place in her room. It was a wonderful day, and it taught me a lesson. The most valuable thing about New Year is not the things we receive, but the people we share our happiness with.

Luckily, my father got a new job the following year. We were able to buy a lot of things we had sold, and we have always had proper presents since that time. But I will remember "the lost and found" New Year gift with pleasure. I think it is the most unforgettable gift.

1. Why was the family very poor for a year?
 - A. Because they lost their house.
 - B. Because the father lost his job.
 - C. Because they spent too much money.
2. What did the author expect the Chinese New Year to be like?
 - A. The best New Year of their life.
 - B. The worst New Year of their life.
 - C. A normal New Year like any other year.
3. What do the presents have in common according to Paragraph 3?
 - A. They were their lost things.
 - B. They have the same price.
 - C. They were from the same market.
4. How did the writer's feeling change?
 - A. Excited→surprised→sad.
 - B. Nervous→sad→surprised.
 - C. Sad→surprised→excited.
5. Why did the writer think the gifts are unforgettable?
 - A. Because they were meaningful for the family.
 - B. Because they were expensive for the poor family.
 - C. Because they made the writer's father get a new job.

Passage 4

外文素材改编自 *Highlights For Children*

We were drawing on the ground with chalks when Rafael passed by. He was my parents' friend who owned a bakery (面包店) with the most delicious food.

"Wow! These drawings are cool!" He said, trying not to step on them as he walked. He thought for a while and said, "I'm going to have a cookie sale to raise money to save the rain forests. And I need some artwork for the bags. Would you like to help?"

Excitedly, we said yes right away. Rafael had to leave but promised to be back soon. "Don't worry about making the pictures perfect," he said as he left. "Just have fun drawing." We read a little about the rain forests and began to draw. After everyone finished, we decided to look at each other's work. One minute later, I was proud of my drawing. Daniel's picture surprised us. It seemed that his drawing should be in a museum. I felt something strange. And the next minute, after comparing it with Daniel's, I felt like I was the worst artist ever so that I became

a little sad.

Rafael was back. He looked at Daniel's picture and then turned to the rest of our works, "I truly love all your drawings. Each style is unique (独一无二的). Maybe they could work together in an eye-catching way. I'll use a program on my computer to put all of the pictures together in one scene, like a **collage**." We all liked that idea. And when I looked more closely at our art, I found each piece was beautiful and different in its own way — even mine. At this moment, my mood suddenly brightened up.

It can be discouraging when you start comparing yourself with other people. Please try not to compare! There's no right or wrong way to make art. Everybody has different styles and tastes. The coolest thing about making art is that it's fun.

1. Why would Rafael have a cookie sale?
 - A. To show his delicious food.
 - B. To raise money for the rain forest.
 - C. To encourage the children to paint.
2. Whose drawing did Rafael choose at last?
 - A. The writer's.
 - B. Daniel's.
 - C. Everyone's.
3. What does "**collage**" in Paragraph 4 mean in Chinese?
 - A. 雕塑
 - B. 拼贴画
 - C. 花瓶
4. How did the writer's feelings change over time?
 - A. Happy — nervous — proud — worried.
 - B. Excited — proud — sad — happy.
 - C. Surprised — happy — worried — sad.
5. What is the best title for the text?
 - A. Be the master of time.
 - B. Do what you want to do.
 - C. Don't compare yourself with others.

Passage 5

外文素材改编自 Cambridge Global English

Are you an optimist or not? Do you usually expect that things will turn out well or do you think about the possible problems and difficulties ahead? Recent studies have shown that optimism is 50% influenced by our *genes* (基因), 40% depended on ourselves and 10% influenced by the environment around us. That's good news, because it means we can work on the 40% to increase our levels of optimism.

Studies have shown that taking part in activities that are enjoyable, such as singing, and spending time with friends and family, will give off *dopamine* (多巴胺). In turn, it will make you feel happier and more active. At the same time, we can do more sports, because sports can also **release** dopamine and keep our mood happy.

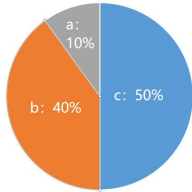
On the other hand, researchers believe that bad feelings can weaken the *immune system* (免疫系统). Stress will cause the rise of blood pressure and blood sugar levels. But there are many ways that can help you reduce your stress. For example, you can take a deep breath. According to a study by the University of Kansas, smiling can help reduce your *heart rate* (心率) and lower your blood pressure when you are in stressful situations.

There is a fact that thinking about what you will be doing in the future can have a strong influence on your present state of mind. A study published in the Journal of Genetic Psychology found that children who saw themselves in the future doing work they liked and having a happy life had higher levels of *self-esteem* (自尊心) than other children.

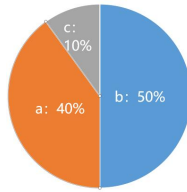
The study advises that we should think about things in an active way. We should learn to look for some good

things in the life. In this way, we can live a happy life.

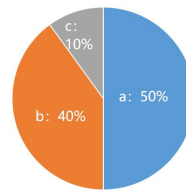
1. **跨学科试题·跨数学** Which picture shows the percent of the three influencing factors of optimists?
(a: the environment around us, b: ourselves, c: our parents)



A.



B.



C.

2. What can make you feel happier according to the second paragraph?
A. Doing sports. B. Writing diaries. C. Drawing pictures.
3. What's the main idea of paragraph 3?
A. Bad feelings can lead to poor health.
B. You should always take a deep breath.
C. The immune system can become stronger.
4. How can you increase your level of optimism?
A. I can often change my lifestyle.
B. I can help sad people get happiness.
C. I can imagine a better self in the future.
5. What's the theme(主题) of the passage?
A. Health. B. Friendship. C. Celebrations.

Passage 6

①Now we live in such a society where people are busy with their own things. It seems that we only focus on ourselves and seldom care about people around us. It's simple for us to complain about what we don't have. So we may easily forget to thank people around us. But we need to learn to be grateful(感恩的) to those who help us in our life.

②A study shows that positive emotions (情感), like gratitude(感激), hope or politeness are good for our bodies and minds. But we always give little care to people and seldom express our positive emotions in our life. For example, parents and teachers teach us the magic words, "I'm sorry", "please", "thank you" and "excuse me" in our early age, but many of us seldom use **them** when we communicate with others.

③It is helpful for us to be grateful. It can create a positive focus on our life and we will feel happier and less worried. It can also help us to improve our abilities to learn and make right decisions. Besides, being grateful can help bring out greater positive actions in others. If we feel grateful for someone's kindness, we may be more likely to express our gratitude by doing something kind in return. This is a good way to lead to better relationships.

④Did your friend give you a hand when you were in need? Hug your friend while saying "thanks" and promise to stick together in good and bad times. Make sure to keep such an important promise. When we form a habit to feel grateful, it makes us more aware of good things as they happen.

1. What does the writer think of being grateful?
A. Simple. B. Common. C. Necessary.
2. What does "**them**" in paragraph ② mean?
A. The magic words. B. Positive emotions. C. Abilities to learn.
3. What behavior can promote friendship with others according to the text?
A. Say thanks to them.
B. Do something kind for them.
C. Keep important promises for them.

4. Which paragraph mainly talks about the benefits of being grateful?
A. Paragraph ①. B. Paragraph ②. C. Paragraph ③.
5. What is the best title for the text?
A. How to Form Good Habits
B. Learn to be Grateful
C. How to Communicate with Others

选词填空

Passage 1

interest recently step a although silk use of wear come

Have you ever heard of velvet flowers(丝绒花)? 1 a picture showed a small mountain scene with velvet flowers, birds and rabbits in the CCTV's *Chinese Poetry Conference* (《中国诗词大会》). In the show, many people had great 2 in Chinese traditional art through the velvet flowers.



52-year-old Cai Zhiwei made the amazing velvet flowers, who is the inheritor (继承人) 3 velvet flower making. "The velvet flower is a work of art that uses 4 to make the surface with wire(金属丝) as the structure," Cai explains. "The skill can be 5 to make many things, including birds, flowers, insects and scenery." It was invented in ancient China. The skill of making velvet flowers 6 from Jiangsu province's Yangzhou city and spread to Beijing during the Ming Dynasty. Cai says that there is 7 story about the beginning of the art. It is said that ancient people loved to dress up beautifully. They would 8 real flowers in their hair in summer and winter. This is the beginning of velvet flower making. These flowers looked like the real ones, and those were velvet flowers.

 9 Cai met many difficulties, she has always been thinking how to better pass on and develop the 300-year-old skill. From the history of the skill to the 10 of making a velvet flower, Cai also used the power of short videos to make Beijing velvet flowers making popular. So far, he has more than 320,000 likes in total.

Passage 2

task such lead an lucky but with small lose activity

Naveen, along with three of his classmates, has designed a low-cost cooling solution for vegetable sellers. He has come up 1 this invention which helps vegetable sellers to keep their food fresh while they are selling it under the sun.

Naveen 2 (lead) the team and had first-hand knowledge about the hard work of farmers. "It needs sellers to charge it once a day after which the system will depend on solar(太阳的) energy," said Naveen.

The students said it was really a hard 3 to develop the machine. A temperature of up to 5 to 10 degrees is required for the vegetables to keep fresh. 4 , they have gone a step ahead and have put the use of this machine to those who want to sell milk too. The students have improved the invention in 5 a creative way that the fridge of the machine could remain at a temperature between 0 and 10 degrees.

"We had to carefully find a balance between our exams and work on the invention. Once we took 6 exam from morning till afternoon. So we only had an hour to participate in 7 to introduce the project," Naveen added.

The sellers can offer the customers fruits and vegetables without 8 their freshness. Not just in summer,

9__ it can be helpful throughout the year in a country like theirs. Maybe a __10__ invention can influence the society greatly. And we can put what we have learned into our life.

书面表达

第 1 篇

为促进学生培养良好的生活和学习习惯，你校英文报组织了主题为“改变坏习惯”的征文活动，请你用英文请写一篇小短文向校刊投稿。

内容要点：

1. 你曾经的坏习惯是什么；
2. 你做出了哪些努力去克服坏习惯；
3. 你的收获及感受。

注意：

1. 内容必须包含以上所有信息；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 文中不得透露个人信息；
4. 词数 80 左右(短文首句已给出，不计入总词数)。

参考词汇：develop(发展)； search for(搜索)； complete(完成)；

Change My Bad Habits

A bad habit is better broken than kept.

第 2 篇

良好的团队合作能让我们事半功倍，但是在合作的过程中总会出现摩擦。请你以“How to Make Teamwork easier”为题，用英语写一篇小短文向你校英文校刊投稿。

内容要点：

1. 引出主题；
2. 给出建议；
3. 总结感悟。

注意：

1. 内容必须包含表格中的所有信息；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 文中不得透露个人信息；
4. 词数 80 左右(短文首句已给出，不计入总词数)。

参考词汇：respectful (尊重的)； make sure(确保)； divide(分开)

How to Make Teamwork Easier

We often do a lot of team projects at school, but team activities aren't always easy. _____

答案

完形填空

Cloze 1

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了世界上最年轻的理发师之一——Neijae Graham-Henries 的故事。Neijae 小时候替哥哥去学习理发课程，在师傅们的严格要求下苦练技能。现在她回馈社区，给那些返校的孩子和需要帮助的人免费理发。

1. C **【解析】**考查形容词词义辨析。句意：现在 Neijae 10 岁了，她经常在社区里_____为返校的孩子和需要帮助的人理发。expensive 昂贵的；cheap 便宜的；free 免费的。根据最后一段第二句中“the reason why she didn't charge for cutting hair”可知，Neijae 应是给别人免费理发。故选 C。
2. A **【解析】**考查动词词组辨析。句意：因为他_____他对它并不感兴趣。found out 发现；heard from 收到.....的来信；cared for 关心，照顾，喜欢。根据上句中“But after that, he gave up the idea of being a barber.”可知，Neijae 的哥哥放弃了当一名理发师，他发现他对理发并不感兴趣。故选 A。
3. A **【解析】**考查连词词义辨析。句意：妈妈同意了，_____ Neijae 成为这个课程里唯一的女生。So 因此；Or 或者，否则；But 但是。根据上文“Neijae told her mother that since he didn't want to attend the course, she would. Her mother agreed.”可知妈妈同意了她去上课。分析其逻辑关系可知，此处为结果。应用连词 So 表示因果关系。故选 A。
4. B **【解析】**考查副词词义辨析。句意：她的剪发技术_____提高，这让周围的人都感到惊讶。slowly 缓慢地；rapidly 快速地，迅速地；luckily 幸运地。根据后半句中“which surprised everyone around”可知，她迅速地取得了进步使所有人感到惊讶。故选 B。
5. B **【解析】**考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后，她为那些无家可归或没有工作来_____正常理发费用的人理发。collect 收集；afford 负担得起；raise 抚养。根据生活常识可知，无家可归或没有工作的人通常无法负担得起正常理发的费用。故选 B。
6. C **【解析】**考查形容词词义辨析。句意：即使有些时候她感到疲惫，但她认为她做的事情是_____。common 普通的，harmful 有害的；meaningful 有意义的。根据“Though”可知，两个从句之间的关系为转折关系，可排除 B 选项；又根据后半句“Though she felt tired sometimes”可知，虽然她有时会感到疲劳，但她认为她做的事情是有意义的。故选 C。
7. A **【解析】**考查名词词义辨析。句意：这给了她一个_____来帮助别人看起来最好。chance 机会；choice 选择；change 变化。根据前一句“A haircut can change the appearance of someone.”可知，理发给了她一个帮助别人看起来最好的机会。故选 A。
8. B **【解析】**考查动词词义辨析。句意：现在，Neijae 似乎_____给孩子们剪头发，因为她和她的小客人们有很多共同话题可以聊。stops 停止；prefers 更喜欢；finishes 结束。根据“because she has much in common to talk about with her little guests”可知，Neijae 更喜欢给孩子们剪头发。故选 B。
9. C **【解析】**考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们大多数人都有一个人生_____要实现。message 信息；standard 标准；dream 理想。根据下句中“I love barbering”可知，此处指人生理想。故选 C。
10. A **【解析】**考查不定代词词义辨析。句意：我喜欢理发，想通过它做_____有意义的事”。something 一些事情，主要用于肯定句中；anything 任何事情，主要用于疑问句、否定句或条件从句中代替 something；nothing 没有什么事情。根据“I'm so glad that I did.”可知，此处表示肯定，指的是想通过理发来做一些有意义的事情。故选 A。

Cloze 2

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Julie 即将有一场历史考试，但是她记不住历史事件。直到她看到了 Maria 用艺术技能在学习，她想到自己也可以用自己擅长的组织分类和思维导图来学习。文章旨在告诉我们：要借鉴别人身上的亮点，结合自身的优势，找到最适合自己的学习方法。

1. C **【解析】**考查动词词义辨析。句意：Julie _____ 她的书，开始担心起来。bought 买；used 使用；closed 合上。根据前句“‘Don’t forget to study for the Chinese history test on Friday,’ Mrs. Green said after class.”及生活常识可知，此处应是指合上书。故选 C。
2. B **【解析】**考查形容词词义辨析。句意：朱莉是一个完美的班长，可以组织各种各样的活动，但历史对她来说是_____。easy 容易的；difficult 难的；important 重要的。根据前后语境可知，此处应是表示虽然她很擅长组织活动，但是历史对她来说很难。故选 B。
3. A **【解析】**考查动词短语辨析。句意：于是，Julie _____ Maria。turned to 求助于；called on 拜访；cheered for 为……欢呼，喝彩。根据语境可知，此处应是 Julie 向 Maria 寻求帮助。故选 A。
4. C **【解析】**考查名词词义辨析。句意：Julie 坐在那里，拿着一些_____和彩色铅笔。boxes 盒子；books 书；cards 卡片。根据空后“Each card showed a colorful picture.”可知，此处应是指卡片，为句中 card 的同词复现。故选 C。
5. C **【解析】**考查形容词词义辨析。句意：有时候光记东西是不够的，我还得_____。brave 勇敢的；honest 诚实的；creative 有创造力的。根据下句“I like art, and the pictures help me recall facts.”可知，此处指的是有时候光记东西是不够的，必须有创造力。故选 C。
6. A **【解析】**考查动词词义辨析。句意：_____一会儿后，她想到了一个主意。thinking 思考；refusing 拒绝；drawing 画画。根据语境可知，此处应是指思考了一会儿。故选 A。
7. B **【解析】**考查名词词义辨析。句意：她总是从一步一步地制定小_____开始。decisions 决定；plans 计划；ideas 想法。根据语境及上文“‘She had rich experience in organizing big activities.’”可知，此处应是指她总是从一步一步地制定小计划开始。故选 B。
8. B **【解析】**考查动词词义辨析。句意：我将这些历史事件分为不同的类型，并用思维导图将每种类型_____起来。spread 传播；connect 联系；avoid 避免。根据语境可知，此处应是指用思维导图把每种类型联系在一起。故选 B。
9. A **【解析】**考查副词词义辨析。句意：Maria _____ 说到“这太酷了”。根据下文“Let’s start right now!”可知 Maria 对 Julie 的想法表示赞同，此处表是 Maria 激动地说道。故选 A。
10. B **【解析】**考查连词词义辨析。句意：总之，如果你发现自己擅长什么并充分利用它，你会发现学习好似乎不是遥不可及。so 因此；if 如果；although 虽然。根据语境可知，此处表假设。故选 B。

阅读理解

Passage 1

【主旨大意】本文是两首诗歌。这两首诗都在描述春天的美好景象。《春晓》歌颂鸟儿的啼鸣声，愉悦的气息和漫天飘落的花瓣；《春日》则描绘了自然界的生机勃勃，花草树木发芽绽放，鸟儿欢唱，大地焕然一新的景象。

1. C **【解析】**跨学科知识题。题干意为：第一首诗的名字是什么？根据第一首诗歌内容及语文学科知识可知，这首诗是唐代诗人孟浩然的《春晓》。故选 C。
2. B **【解析】**细节理解题。题干意为：第一首诗中一整晚的天气怎么样？根据第一首诗中“After one night of wind and showers”可知，第一首诗中一整晚一直在刮风下雨。故选 B。
3. C **【解析】**组合式选择题。题干意为：徐志摩在他的诗中提到了什么？通读第二首诗可知，徐志摩用盛开的花，抽芽的树，颜色更绿的小草等来描述春天，没有提到温和的雨。故选 C。
4. C **【解析】**写作手法题。题干意为：下列哪一个和画线句子有相同韵脚？根据画线诗句可知其韵脚为

ground、sound, 押的是尾韵, C 项与画线句子具有相同的韵脚。故选 C。

5. A 【解析】推理判断题。题干意为: 这两首诗的作者想表达什么? 根据两首诗的内容可知, 从不同的角度描绘了春天的景色, 都是积极正面的, 抒发了作者对大自然景色的热爱。故选 A。

Passage 2

【主旨大意】本文是一篇日记。Julie 在日记中记录了自己今年寒假在北京的所见所闻, 包括了解京剧的历史、品尝学习当地的食物、观看相声表演、学习书法等。

1. A 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: 在国子监街, 作者学到了什么? 根据第一段第二句“*I knew more about the history of Beijing Opera and understood why it could stand for Chinese culture.*”可知, 作者在国子监街学到了京剧的历史。故选 A。

2. B 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: 作者在烹饪课上可能会学做什么? 根据表格第二段第二句“*We learn to cook some special local food like tanghulu and Beijing Duck.*”可知, 作者在烹饪课上可能会学做北京烤鸭。故选 B。

3. C 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: 我们在哪里可以看中国相声表演? 根据表格第三段第一句“*Today my brother and I went to the Laoshe Tea House to watch Crosstalk Performance (相声表演).*”可知, 在老舍茶馆可以看中国相声。故选 C。

4. C 【解析】推理判断题。题干意为: 作者什么时候去上了书法课? 根据文章倒数第二句“*Tomorrow we are going to take a calligraphy(书法) course in Shijia Hutong.*”可知, 1 月 24 日的明天也就是 1 月 25 号有书法课。故选 C。

5. A 【解析】文章体裁题。题干意为: 文章可能是一篇什么? 根据文章加粗字体的日期和天气并结合内容推断可知, 文章是一篇旅行日记。故选 A。

Passage 3

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者在家庭状况困难的一年收到了来自姐姐意料之外的礼物, 让作者明白了是否收到礼物不重要, 重要的是与之分享的人。身边有家人的陪伴是任何珍贵的礼物都无法替代的幸福。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: 为什么这个家庭一年都很穷? 根据第一段第一句“*When I was eight, my father lost his job.*”可知, 因为父亲失去了工作没有收入, 所以一家人一年都很穷。故选 B。

2. B 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: 作者以为的新年是什么样的? 根据第二段第四句“*I was expecting it to be the worst New Year of my life.*”可知, 作者本来以为这会是最糟糕的一个新年。故选 B。

3. A 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: 根据第三段可知, 这些礼物的共同点是什么? 根据第三段中“*It was a basketball that he had lost months ago!*”“*It was a scarf that I'd lost at school.*”及“*And my father was surprised to get a pen that had been lost at the local library.*”可知, 这些礼物都是他们之前丢失的东西。故选 A。

4. C 【解析】推断情感变化题。题干意为: 作者的感受是如何变化的? 通读全文可知, 作者刚开始认为得不到新年礼物, 应该是有点悲伤, 但是在新年那一天却收到了礼物, 于是感到惊讶, 后来爸爸找到工作后, 他们有能力买回之前卖掉的东西, 因此应是兴奋的。故选 C。

5. A 【解析】推理判断题。题干意为: 作者为什么认为那个礼物是难忘的? 根据文章第四段倒数第一句“*The most valuable thing about New Year is not the things we receive, but the people we share our happiness with.*”及最后一段内容可推知, 作者觉得礼物难忘是因为它对家里每个人都有意义。故选 A。

Passage 4

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者起初在看到自己的画不如别人时心情很糟糕, 在 Rafael 的赞扬和提醒下, 作者发现每个人的画其实都是独一无二的。告诉我们: 不要拿自己和别人比较, 艺术创作没有对错之分, 每个人都有不同的风格和品味。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: Rafael 为什么要卖饼干? 根据第二段第四句“*I'm going to have a cookie sale to raise money to save the rain forests.*”可知, 是为了筹集资金拯救雨林。故选 B。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: Rafael 最后选了谁的画? 根据第四段第三、四句“*I truly love all your*

drawings. Each style is unique (独一无二的).”可知, Rafael 喜欢每个人的画, 再结合第四段倒数第三句“‘I’ll use a program on my computer to put all of the pictures together in one scene, like a collage (拼贴画).’”可知, 是选择了每一个人的画。故选 C。

3. B【解析】词义猜测题。题干意为: 在第 4 段中, 画线单词“collage”的意思是_____。根据画线单词所在句中“‘I’ll use a program on my computer to put all of the pictures together in one scene’”可知, 此处表示把所有的图片拼在一起, 形成一幅拼贴画, 与 B 项含义接近。故选 B。

4. B【解析】推理判断题。题干意为: 作者的感情在故事中以什么顺序变化? 根据第三段第一句“‘Excitedly, we said yes right away.’”可知作者是激动的; 根据第三段倒数第四句“‘One minute, I was proud of my drawing.’”可知作者感到自豪; 根据第三段最后一句“‘And the next minute, after comparing it with Daniel’s, I felt like I was the worst artist ever so that I became a little sad.’”可知作者很难过; 根据倒数第二段最后一句“‘At this moment, my mood suddenly brightened up.’”作者的心情变得豁然开朗可推知作者是高兴的。故选 B。

5. C【解析】标题归纳题。题干意为: 本文的最佳标题是什么? 通读全文结合尤其是最后一段可知, 文章告诉我们: 不要拿自己和别人比较, 艺术创作没有对错之分, 每个人都有不同的风格和品味。故选 C。

Passage 5

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了乐观的人以积极的方式看到生活, 他们的积极情绪也对他们的健康有好处, 而悲观的人则是相反的, 所以这篇文章的作者号召人们以积极的方式生活。

1. A【解析】跨学科试题。题干意为: 哪张图显示了乐观主义者的三个影响因素的百分比? 根据第一段第三四句“‘Recent studies have shown that optimism is 50% influenced by our genes (基因), 40% depended on ourselves and 10% influenced by the environment around us. That’s good news, because it means we can work on the 40% to increase our levels of optimism.’”和题中的图表可知, A 项符合题意。故选 A。

2. A【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: 根据第二段, 什么能让你感觉更快乐? 根据第二段最后一句“‘At the same time, we can do more sports, because sports can also release dopamine and keep our mood happy.’”可知, 做运动会使你更开心。故选 A。

3. A【解析】段落大意题。题干意为: 第三段的主旨是什么? 根据第三段内容尤其是第一句“‘On the other hand, researchers believe that bad feelings can weaken the immune system(免疫系统).’”可知, 主要介绍了不良情绪会导致健康状况不佳。故选 A。

4. C【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: 如何提高你的乐观情绪? 根据倒数第二段第一句“‘There is a fact that thinking about what you will be doing in the future can have a strong influence on your present state of mind.’”可知, 可以想象未来更好的自己。故选 C。

5. A【解析】文章主题题。题干意为: 这篇文章属于什么主题? 通读全文可知, 本文主要诠释了乐观对人身心的积极影响以及原因, 同时也介绍了如何保持乐观的建议和做法。这篇文章的作者主要是号召人们以积极的方式生活。属于健康类。故选 A。

Passage 6

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了在当今的时代, 人们很容易失去感恩的心, 并阐述了为什么要学会感恩, 以及如何去感恩身边的人或事, 还从不同角度阐述了感恩的好处以及它所带来的正面意义, 引导学生在生活中做一个会感恩的人。

1. C【解析】推理判断题。题干意为: 作者如何看待感恩? 根据第一段最后一句“‘But we need to learn to be grateful(感恩的) to those who help us in our life.’”可知, 作者认为学会感恩是很有必要的。故选 C。

2. A【解析】代词指代题。题干意为: 第二段中画线单词的“them”指的是什么? 根据“‘For example, parents and teachers teach us the magic words, ‘I’m sorry’, ‘please’, ‘thank you’ and ‘excuse me’ in our early age, but many of us seldom use’”可知, 此处指代的前面提及到的那些富有神奇魔力的单词。故选 A。

3. B【解析】细节理解题。题干意为: 根据文章什么行为能够促进与他人的友谊? 根据第三段后两句“‘If we feel grateful for someone’s kindness, we may be more likely to express our gratitude by doing something kind in return. This is a good way to lead to better relationships.’”可知是做一些善事。故选 B。

4. C【解析】段落大意题。题干意为：哪一段主要谈论了感激的好处？通读全文可知第三段介绍感恩对我们很有帮助，它能够使我们感到更快乐，减少我们的忧虑；而且有助于使我们做出正确的决定；并且有助于和其他人搞好关系。故选 C。

5. B【解析】标题归纳题。题干意为：这篇文章的最佳标题是什么？分析上下文可知，本文通过有些人不懂感恩的现状，引出我们应该学会感恩，并介绍了学会感恩的好处，最后再次强调养成感恩的习惯。故选 B。

选词填空

Passage 1

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要通过《中国诗词大会》这个节目引入非物质文化遗产——绒花，介绍了绒花的制作技艺、以及 52 岁的非遗传承人蔡志伟对绒花的技艺的研究与发展。

1. Recently【解析】句意：____，在中央电视台的《中国诗词大会》上，有一张图片展示了一个小山景，有丝绒的花、鸟和兔子。分析句子结构可知，此处需要副词作状语修饰整个句子。根据句意和备选词汇可知此处表示“recently”符合语境。注意句首单词首字母应大写。故填 Recently。

2. interest【解析】句意：通过丝绒花，可以看出很多人对中国传统艺术有了更多的____。分析句子结构可知此处需要名词作宾语。根据句意和备选词汇可知“interest”符合语境。故填 interest。

3. of【解析】句意：52 岁的蔡志伟制作了令人惊讶的丝绒花，他是丝绒花制作继承者。分析句子结构并结合句意可知此处缺少介词，表示所属关系。根据句意和备选词汇可知“of”符合语境。故填 of。

4. silk【解析】句意：蔡志伟解释说：“丝绒花是一件以____去制作表面，以金属丝为结构的艺术品。”分析句子结构可知此处需要名词作宾语。根据句意和备选词汇可知“silk”符合语境。故填 silk。

5. used【解析】句意：除了人，这种技能还可以被____去制作鸟、花、虫和风景等许多东西。分析句子结构可知此处缺少动词与空前的 be 构成被动语态。根据句意和备选词汇可知“use”的过去分词符合语境。故填 used。

6. came【解析】句意：丝绒花的制作技术____江苏省的扬州，并在明代传到北京。分析句子结构可知此处缺少动词，且句子为一般过去时。根据句意及备选词汇可知“come”的过去式符合语境。故填 came。

7. a【解析】句意：蔡说，关于这门艺术的起源，有____个故事。根据前后句意可知，此处缺少冠词。表示一个故事。根据句意和备选词汇可知“a”符合语境。故填 a。

8. wear【解析】句意：在夏天和冬天，他们会在头发上____真正的花。分析句子结构可知此处需要动词，空前有 would，此处应用动词原形。根据句意和备选词汇可知“wear”符合语境。故填 wear。

9. Although【解析】句意：____遇到了很多困难，但蔡志伟一直在思考如何更好地传承和发展这一具有 300 年历史的技能。分析句子结构可知此处需要连词来连接两个句子，前后句子为让步关系。根据句意和备选词汇可知“although”符合语境。注意句首单词首字母应大写。故填 Although。

10. steps【解析】句意：从制作工艺的历史到制作丝绒花的____，蔡志伟还利用短视频的力量，让北京丝绒花制作流行起来。分析句子结构可知此处需要名词。根据句意和备选词汇可知“step”的复数形式符合语境。故填 steps。

Passage 2

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了 Naveen 和他的同学一起发明了一种低成本的冷却机器，可以在适当温度下保持水果蔬菜的新鲜，为蔬菜卖家带来方便。旨在鼓励开发学生的创造性思维，引导学生学以致用，让知识为生活服务。

1. with【解析】句意：他____了这个发明，可以帮助菜贩在阳光下出售食物时保持新鲜。根据句意结合语境可知此处为固定搭配：come up with 提出，想出。故填 with。

2. led【解析】句意：Naveen____团队，对农民的辛勤劳动有第一手的了解。分析句子结构可知此处缺少动词作谓语。根据上下文可知时态为一般过去时，应填 lead 的过去式。故填 led。

3. task【解析】句意：学生们说开发这台机器真是一项艰巨的_____。分析句子结构可知，空处应填名词作表语。根据上下文及句意可知“task”符合语境，由空前“a”可知，此处应用可数名词单数。故填 task。
4. Luckily【解析】句意：_____，他们已经走在了前面，把这种机器也提供给了那些想买牛奶的人。分析句子结构可知此处缺少副词作状语修饰整个句子。根据上下文及句意可知“lucky”符合语境。注意拒收单词首字母应大写。故填 Luckily。
5. such【解析】句意：学生们以一种_____创造性的方式改进了这项发明，使得机器的冰箱可以保持在0到10度之间的温度。此处表示一种如此有创造性的方式，根据上下文及句意可知“such”符合语境。故填 such。
6. an【解析】句意：有一次我们参加了_____考试从早上考到下午。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少冠词，表示一场考试。exam 是以元音音素开头的单词，应用 an 修饰。故填 an。
- 7.activities【解析】句意：有一次我们从早上一直考试到下午，只剩下一个小时来参加介绍项目的_____，”Naveen 补充道。分析句子结构可知，空处应填名词作宾语。根据句意可知，此处的活动表示泛指，故此应填 activity 的复数形式。故填 activities。
- 8.losing【解析】句意：卖家可以为顾客提供水果和蔬菜而不_____新鲜。根据空前介词 without 可知，此处需填动词的动名词形式作介词的宾语。故填 losing。
- 9.but【解析】句意：不只是在夏天，_____在他们这样的国家，一年四季都很有帮助。根据句意及句子结构可知，前后两个句子在逻辑上构成转折关系，此处需填表示转折意义的并列连词。故填 but。
- 10.small【解析】句意：也许一个_____发明可以对社会产生很大的影响。分析句子结构可知此处缺少形容词修饰名词，根据上下文及句意可知“small”符合语境”。故填 small。

书面表达

第1篇

【高分范文】

A bad habit is better broken than kept. I developed a bad habit in grade eight. Every time I met with a difficult problem in my homework, I would search for the answer on the phone. However, I failed in the final exam, because I couldn't answer most of the questions by myself. After realizing what was wrong, I decided to get rid of it. I put the phone aside and tried to solve all the problems myself. As for some hard ones, I would turn to my teacher the next day at school. Gradually, my grade improved. In a word, when you are studying, it is important to complete all tasks on your own. Only in this way can you make progress.

第2篇

【高分范文】

How to Make Teamwork Easier

We often do a lot of team projects at school, but team activities aren't always easy. Here are some suggestions for making teamwork easier.

First, make sure everyone understand the goal of the project. Second, we should divide the work clearly. Team members can also choose tasks that they do well in or enjoy. Third, write down a plan after we divide up the work. List all the tasks and think about when each task must be finished. Last but not least, be respectful to others. We should listen carefully when others express their opinions.

In a word, if we can follow the above suggestions, we'll work well in teams and our teamwork will achieve better results!