**2021—2022学年度七、八年级质量监测**

**八年级英语试题卷**

**全卷共8页, 满分为120分, 考试用时为90分钟**

**说明∶**

**1. 答题前, 考生务必用黑色字迹的签字笔在答题卡上指定的栏目填写自己的监测号、姓名、监测室号和座位号, 用2B铅笔在每张答题卡的”监测室号”栏、”座位号”栏相应位置填涂自己的监测室号和座位号。**

**2. 选择题每小题选出答案后, 用 2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案, 答案不能答在试题上。**

**3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹签字笔作答、答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上, 如需改动, 先划掉原来的答案, 然后再写上新的答案;不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。**

**4. 考生务必保持答题卡的整洁, 考试结束时, 答题卡交回, 试卷自己保存。**

**一、听力理解（本大题有30小题, 每小题1分, 共30分）**

**A. 听单句话。（本题有5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分）**

**根据所听句子的内容和卷面的问题, 选择符合题意的图画回答问题。每小题听一遍。**

1. What does Tina want to give to her cousin? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A.  B.  C. 

2. What did the speaker’s mother buy her this morning? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A.  B.  C. 

3. What did Jeff lend to the speaker? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A.  B.  C. 

4. What has Larry had for 5 years? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A.  B.  C. 

5. Where was Danny just now? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A.  B.  C. 

**B. 听对话。（本题有10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分）**

**回答每段对话后面的问题, 在每小题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。每段对话听两遍。**

6. What will Bill do? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. Take out the rubbish. B. Wash the clothes. C. Do the dishes.

7. What would the boy like to do? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. To go skating. B. To go swimming. C. To climb the mountains.

8. Where has the boy been? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. To Singapore. B. To America. C. To Canada.

9. What was the man doing when the woman called him? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. Working hard. B. Washing his car. C. Watching TV.

10. What will the woman drink? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. Juice. B. Water. C. Milk.

听对话, 回答以下各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. What’s wrong with Tom?

A. He has a headache. B. He has a fever. C. He has the flu.

12. When did Tom begin to feel terrible?

A. About two days ago. B. About three days ago. C. About four days ago.

听对话，回答以下各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

13. When did the accident happen?

A. At 8:45 a. m. B. At 9:15 a. m. C. At 9:45 a. m.

14. Where did the car hit the old man?

A. In front of the park. B. In front of the cinema. C. In front of the zoo.

15. What color was the car driver’s sweater?

A. Red. B. Black. C. Brown.

**C. 听独白（本题有10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分）**

**请根据所听内容, 在每小题所给出的三个选项中, 选出一个能完成句子的最佳答案。独白听两遍。**

听独白，回答以下各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

16. Dale’s school has book shows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a year.

A. Once B. twice C. three times

17. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bookcases in every classroom.

A. two B. three C. four

18. The listening program is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes.

A. five B. fifteen C. fifty

19. Dale should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after reading the books.

A. copy some beautiful words B. give the books to other students C. write reading reports

20. Dale wants to read \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this term.

A. Western music books B. Chinese storybooks C. English children’s books

听独白, 回答以下各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

21. Sonia saw the BFG \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one night.

A. blowing something into her bedroom

B. using her computer in her bedroom

C. walking into her bedroom

22. The BFG took Sonia to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a university B. a big country C. the moon

23. On the first day Sonia worried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the BFG would eat her

B. she would have nothing to eat

C. the BFG would take food from people

24. Sonia found that the BFG only ate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bread B. meat C. vegetables

25. The BFG taught Sonia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how to be a happy girl

B. how to know children’s favorite

C. how to blow dreams into children’s bedrooms

**D. 听填信息。（本题有5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分）**

你将听到一篇短文。请你根据所听内容填写下面的信息卡。讲话听两遍。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

**Helping Hotline**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Who can get help** | We help the \_\_\_26\_\_\_ school students. |
| **Problems we can solved**  **（解决**) | We can help you with lessons. We can help you find the books and \_\_\_27\_\_\_ you want. We can also tell you the news in  and out of China. We can \_\_\_28\_\_\_ with you. We just try  to make all the students happy. |
| **The work time** | Our work time is from 5:00 p.m. to \_\_\_29\_\_\_ p.m. |
| **The telephone number** | Our telephone number is \_\_\_30\_\_\_. |

**二、语法选择（共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分）**

Last summer holiday, my classmates and I helped with a charity show. Its aim was to raise money for those children \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ couldn’t go to school in poor areas. It was very meaningful for us to do it.

We did a lot for that. I felt happy when I \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ to be the host. Though it was exciting, I was \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ nervous because of the TV cameras that I couldn’t sleep all night. I knew that lots of people \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ to watch the show, and that there would be a large audience in \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_front of the TV. As a few famous stars would come to the show, one of my duties \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ to introduce each of them. I also had some other things to do. So I often worked \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ morning to night. It was hard work, \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ I was happy. I practiced a lot before the show. I had to remember all the words and do everything right at the same time. At first, I thought I would never be able to do it better. I kept telling myself not to be nervous.

Slowly everything became easier. The big day came very fast. \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ people came to the show. They donated money and materials. And the local business also gave \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ a lot of support. How generous they are! After the show, we sent the donations to those poor children. Soon they wrote back. They were really grateful to us. I was very proud that I could help them. I hope more and more people will always help them.

31 A. which B. whom C. who D. whose

32. A. choose B. chose C. am chosen D. was chosen

33 A. very B. so C. too D. such

34. A. come B. will come C. coming D. would come

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

36. A. is B. was C. are D. were

37. A. from B. in C. at D. on

38. A. or B. but C. and D. so

39. A. Hundred B. Hundreds of C. Hundred of D. Two hundreds of

40. A. we B. us C. our D. ourselves

**三、完形填空（共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分）**

I normally wouldn’t share personal stories, but I had a different experience. It \_\_\_41\_\_\_ in a hospital when my kids and I were in its waiting room.

Our family worried about my husband. \_\_\_42\_\_\_ my husband’s health situation became a little better, we were afraid when we got to hospital. The nurses asked kids to \_\_\_43\_\_\_ jumping around and keep quiet. Then it took me a few minutes to \_\_\_44\_\_\_ that two nurses were talking about my kids.

“Look at the kids! They are sitting in a chair so quietly and \_\_\_45\_\_\_ their father,” they said. “And just look at the beautiful red shoes,” one of the two nurses pointed to my \_\_\_46\_\_\_. Then they disappeared (消失), and maybe they went back to work. Just as my son started speaking, the nurse came back \_\_\_47\_\_\_ two pairs of sunglasses. She handed the red one to my daughter, and a green pair of to my son. When my husband came back from his appointment (预约), he was \_\_\_48\_\_\_ to learn that something kind happened. Because of their \_\_\_49\_\_\_, we went home not just with health, but also a feeling of satisfaction.

When people open \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ door, be kind to them. And trust me, you will get the same kindness one day.

41. A. happened B. celebrated C. followed D. filled

42. A. Although B. Because C. Until D. Unless

43. A. practice B. start C. stop D. finish

44. A. notice B. think C. wonder D. believe

45. A. listening to B. talking to C. looking for D. waiting for

46. A. brother B. daughter C. mother D. sister

47. A. of B. from C. with D. by

48. A. angry B. serious C. glad D. sad

49. A. spirit B. luck C. kindness D. joy

50. A. my B. your C. his D. their

**四、阅读理解（本大题有15小题, 每小题2分, 共30分）**

**阅读 A、B两篇短文, 从每小题所给的四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。**

**A**

Bai Yinyin is from Yan’an. She lived in a cave house（窑洞）with her family for nearly seven years after she was born.

Bai remembered that there was a tunnel（地道）in her cave house. Her grandfather said it was for protecting themselves during wartime（战争时期）.

Yan’an used to be poor. By the end of 2014, there were 693 villages with 205, 200 people living poorly according to *Qiushi Journal*（求是杂志）.

In 2015, President Xi Jinping stressed（强调）the need to end poverty（贫困）. People started to move out of cave houses with the help of the government. Bai’s family moved to a modern apartment several years ago. Many of her classmates were moving to cities, too.

In the countryside, Bai’s grandmother moved from a cave house to a bungalow（平房）. Their lives have changed for the better. In May 2019, the last two poor areas in Yan’an got out of poverty, and Yan’an **absolutely** put an end to poverty.

“The CPC has promised to put people first,” said Bai. “Its actions speak louder than words.”

51. According to the girl’s grandfather, the tunnel in the cave house was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. for protecting themselves B. for keeping vegetables

C. for hiding treasures D. for planting flowers

52. When did President Xi Jinping stress the need to end poverty?

A. In 2014. B. In 2015. C. In 2019. D. In 2020.

53. What can we infer from the passage?

A Yinyin was good at learning. B. Yinyin moved to a bungalow.

C. Yinyin had a better life than before. D. Yinyin missed the life in the cave house.

54. What does the underlined word “absolutely” mean?

A. Heavily. B. Probably. C. Completely. D. Suddenly.

55. What’s the passage mainly about?

A. The Reasons for Changing. B. The Living Conditions of People.

C. The Life of Poor Families. D. The Story of a Young Girl.

**B**

Just over one hundred years ago, movies were different from what they are today. The first motion (动作) pictures in the late 1800s were moving pictures with no sound. To make moving pictures better, Daguerre and Louis designed (设计) new cameras to take pictures and made them on films. Their designs and ideas made today’s movies.

Even though there was no sound in early films, movies became more and more popular. In silent films (默片), an actor’s words were on the films and shown onto the screen, like words on a page. A new kind of film in 1919 made sound on films possible (可能). A camera was able to make pictures and sound on films at the same time. At first, the sound was not clear. But now they became better. The new movies with sound were called talkies (有声电影). The first full-length talkie was *The Jazz Singer* in 1927. The movie had both music and speaking. It was a great success! Movies would never be no sound again.

Another big successful thing in the history of movies was getting colors into films. Just as with sound, making movies with a lot of colors took some time to get right. By the 1930s, a good idea was used to make color movies. Later, less expensive color films and cameras were designed.

56. When did the first moving pictures with no sound come out?

A. In the late 1800s. B. In 1919. C. In 1927. D. By the 1930s.

57. A new kind of film in 1919 was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go with the pictures.

A. to show words B. to make colors C. to have sound D. to play music

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meant no sound film time came to an end.

A. The birth of color films B. *The Jazz Singer*

C. The new cameras D. The actor’s words on the screen

59. The writer writes this passage in the order (顺序) of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. time B. person C. place D. things

60. What is the best title for the passage?

A. The Sound of Movies B. Movies at Different Times

C. Special Cameras to Take Photos D. An Important Try about Movies

**C**

配对阅读。左栏是描述五个人曾经去过的名山，右栏是七座名山的简介，请为他们找出对应的名山。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_61\_\_\_. Junko Tabei is a famous mountain climber from Japan. She was the first woman to reach the top of the highest mountain, Qomolangma in 1975.  \_\_\_62\_\_\_. Mr. Wong loves skiing. Last winter, he went to Europe with his wife and enjoyed themselves in a skiing park in France.  \_\_\_63\_\_\_. Mr. Lin lives in Guangzhou. He likes traveling. Last May Day, it took him about two hours to drive to the mountain. He was interested in Danxia landform.  \_\_\_64\_\_\_. Judy went to Japan for a vacation last year. She lived in a hotel in Tokyo, and the snow-capped mountain can be seen from there on a clear day.  \_\_\_65\_\_\_. Mr. Chen is a businessman in Shenzhen and has a happy family. On the first day of Chinese New Year, Mr. Chen drove three hours to the mountain and prayed（祈祷）for his family to have good luck. | **A. Mount Danxia**  It is located in Shaoguan, not far from Guangzhou. It is famous for its Danxia landform.  **B. Mount Emei**  It is a mountain in Sichuan Province. Mount Emei is the highest of the Four Buddhist Mountains of China. The Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area, is famous in the world.  **C Mount Fuji**  It is the highest mountain in Japan at 3, 776. 24 meters, not far from Tokyo. It is the symbol of Japan. The top is covered by snow for several months of the year.  **D. Qomolangma**  The highest mountain in the world, which is 8844. 43 meters high. It is covered with snow all year round. Although it is very hard to climb the mountain, it is an honor for climbers to get to the top of it.  **E. Mount Tai**  It ranks the first place of the ten famous mountains in China, located in Shandong. Every year, millions of people from home and abroad go to the top of it and watch the sunrise.  **F. Mount Xiqiao**  It is one of the four famous mountains in Guangdong. It has the highest Guanyin statue（塑像）in the world. It’s a favorite place for the people in Guangdong to bless for their luck.  **G. The Alps**  The Alps lies from France to Slovenia. They are the highest and the most extensive mountain range（山脉）system in Europe. It is a wonderful place for skiing lovers. |

**五、短文填空（本大题有10小题, 每小题1. 5分, 共 15分）**

请用适当的词完成下面的短文。每个空只能填写一个形式正确、意义相符的单词。

The 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games was not only a sports feast (盛会), \_\_\_66\_\_\_ also a feast of delicious food. \_\_\_67\_\_\_ far, beef, roast duck (烤鸭), and of course, dumplings are the \_\_\_68\_\_\_ popular.

Chinese people were also surprised by the love for steamed buns (馒头) by a player Jenise Spiteri She is the first-ever snowboarder to stand \_\_\_69\_\_\_ the western island of Malta in Europe. She said that she \_\_\_70\_\_\_ six steamed buns one day.

Even Thomas Bach, the president (主席) of the International Olympic Committee, said that he ate many dumplings and \_\_\_71\_\_\_ fatter. He also said that he likes spicy (辛辣的) food \_\_\_72\_\_\_.

Yang Chen, a cook of players’ restaurant at the Yanqing Olympic Village, said that the menus in the village take turns every eight \_\_\_73\_\_\_, and 30 percent of the dishes are Chinese, while 70 percent are Western. He said that some foreign players have no idea of how to eat \_\_\_74\_\_\_ food, so restaurant workers will offer (提供) help.

“I believe more foreign people will know about our food culture \_\_\_\_\_\_75\_\_\_\_\_\_ this Game.” said Yang.

**六、读写综合（本大题分为A、B两部分, 共25分）**

请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，回答问题。

When talking about popular Chinese novels（长篇小说）, *Journey to the West* is often at the top of people’s memory. It is a classic novel by Wu Cheng’en and came out in the 16th century. It is one of the most famous Chinese works in the West.

Its popularity（普及）has made it an inspiration（灵感）for many Western works. Fred Ho, an American musician, wrote an opera called *Journey Beyond the West*: *The New Adventures of Monkey*.

But how has *Journey to the West* been popular for centuries?

James Trapp is a writer from Britain. He thinks that Sun Wukong is the reason for the novel’s popularity. “In many ways, the role Monkey King comes from a folk hero（民间的英雄）, “Trapp wrote. In these ways, the Monkey King is similar to Western folk heroes such as Huckleberry Finn. However, **he** has been popular for much longer than many of these heroes. *Journey to the West* is very similar to famous Western stories, and that has made *Journey to the West* popular with Western readers for centuries.

76. When did *Journey to the West* come out?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

77. How did the writer explain *Journey to the West* was an inspiration for many western works?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

78. What does the underlined word “he” refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

79. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

80. What do you think of *Journey to the West*?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

81. 书面表达

根据要求完成短文写作。神话故事作为中国传统文化的一部分，对于学生了解民族文化及历史具有一定意义。请你以 “A Story I Know”为题，根据以下要求，介绍一则神话故事及自己的读后感受。

作文要求：

1.语句通顺，意思连贯，书写工整；

2.文中不得出现你的任何真实信息（姓名、校名和地名等）；

3.词数：不少于70词。（开头已给出，但不计入总词数。）

参考词汇：legend（n. 传说）； national（adj. 民族的）。

A Story I Know

As an important part of traditional Chinese culture, legends are of great importance for students to know about national culture and history. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2021—2022学年度七、八年级质量监测**

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**2. 选择题每小题选出答案后, 用 2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案, 答案不能答在试题上。**

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**A. 听单句话。（本题有5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分）**

**根据所听句子的内容和卷面的问题, 选择符合题意的图画回答问题。每小题听一遍。**

1. What does Tina want to give to her cousin? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A.  B.  C. 

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】略

2. What did the speaker’s mother buy her this morning? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A.  B.  C. 

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】略

3. What did Jeff lend to the speaker? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A.  B.  C. 

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】略

4. What has Larry had for 5 years? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A.  B.  C. 

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】略

5. Where was Danny just now? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A.  B.  C. 

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】略

**B. 听对话。（本题有10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分）**

**回答每段对话后面的问题, 在每小题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。每段对话听两遍。**

6. What will Bill do? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. Take out the rubbish. B. Wash the clothes. C. Do the dishes.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】略

7. What would the boy like to do? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. To go skating. B. To go swimming. C. To climb the mountains.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】略

8. Where has the boy been? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. To Singapore. B. To America. C. To Canada.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】略

9. What was the man doing when the woman called him? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. Working hard. B. Washing his car. C. Watching TV.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】略

10. What will the woman drink? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. Juice. B. Water. C. Milk.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】略

听对话, 回答以下各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. What’s wrong with Tom?

A. He has a headache. B. He has a fever. C. He has the flu.

12. When did Tom begin to feel terrible?

A. About two days ago. B. About three days ago. C. About four days ago.

【答案】11. C 12. A

【解析】

【原文】略

听对话，回答以下各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

13. When did the accident happen?

A. At 8:45 a. m. B. At 9:15 a. m. C. At 9:45 a. m.

14. Where did the car hit the old man?

A. In front of the park. B. In front of the cinema. C. In front of the zoo.

15. What color was the car driver’s sweater?

A. Red. B. Black. C. Brown.

【答案】13. A 14. B 15. C

【解析】

【原文】略

**C. 听独白（本题有10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分）**

**请根据所听内容, 在每小题所给出的三个选项中, 选出一个能完成句子的最佳答案。独白听两遍。**

听独白，回答以下各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

16. Dale’s school has book shows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a year.

A. Once B. twice C. three times

17. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bookcases in every classroom.

A. two B. three C. four

18. The listening program is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes.

A. five B. fifteen C. fifty

19. Dale should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after reading the books.

A. copy some beautiful words B. give the books to other students C. write reading reports

20. Dale wants to read \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this term.

A. Western music books B. Chinese storybooks C. English children’s books

【答案】16. C 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. B

【解析】

原文】略

听独白, 回答以下各小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

21. Sonia saw the BFG \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one night.

A. blowing something into her bedroom

B. using her computer in her bedroom

C. walking into her bedroom

22. The BFG took Sonia to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a university B. a big country C. the moon

23. On the first day Sonia worried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the BFG would eat her

B. she would have nothing to eat

C. the BFG would take food from people

24. Sonia found that the BFG only ate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bread B. meat C. vegetables

25. The BFG taught Sonia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how to be a happy girl

B. how to know children’s favorite

C. how to blow dreams into children’s bedrooms

【答案】21. A 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. C

【解析】

【原文】略

**D. 听填信息。（本题有5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分）**

你将听到一篇短文。请你根据所听内容填写下面的信息卡。讲话听两遍。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

**Helping Hotline**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Who can get help** | We help the \_\_\_26\_\_\_ school students. |
| **Problems we can solved**  **（解决**) | We can help you with lessons. We can help you find the books and \_\_\_27\_\_\_ you want. We can also tell you the news in  and out of China. We can \_\_\_28\_\_\_ with you. We just try  to make all the students happy. |
| **The work time** | Our work time is from 5:00 p.m. to \_\_\_29\_\_\_ p.m. |
| **The telephone number** | Our telephone number is \_\_\_30\_\_\_. |

【答案】26. middle

27. dictionaries

28. communicate

29. 9:00 30. 65793212

【解析】

【原文】略

**二、语法选择（共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分）**

Last summer holiday, my classmates and I helped with a charity show. Its aim was to raise money for those children \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ couldn’t go to school in poor areas. It was very meaningful for us to do it.

We did a lot for that. I felt happy when I \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ to be the host. Though it was exciting, I was \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ nervous because of the TV cameras that I couldn’t sleep all night. I knew that lots of people \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ to watch the show, and that there would be a large audience in \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_front of the TV. As a few famous stars would come to the show, one of my duties \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ to introduce each of them. I also had some other things to do. So I often worked \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ morning to night. It was hard work, \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ I was happy. I practiced a lot before the show. I had to remember all the words and do everything right at the same time. At first, I thought I would never be able to do it better. I kept telling myself not to be nervous.

Slowly everything became easier. The big day came very fast. \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ people came to the show. They donated money and materials. And the local business also gave \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ a lot of support. How generous they are! After the show, we sent the donations to those poor children. Soon they wrote back. They were really grateful to us. I was very proud that I could help them. I hope more and more people will always help them.

31. A. which B. whom C. who D. whose

32. A. choose B. chose C. am chosen D. was chosen

33. A. very B. so C. too D. such

34. A. come B. will come C. coming D. would come

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

36. A. is B. was C. are D. were

37. A. from B. in C. at D. on

38. A. or B. but C. and D. so

39. A. Hundred B. Hundreds of C. Hundred of D. Two hundreds of

40. A. we B. us C. our D. ourselves

【答案】31. C 32. D 33. B 34. D 35. C 36. B 37. A 38. B 39. B 40. B

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了作者去参加一场慈善演出的经历。

【31题详解】

句意：它的目的是为贫困地区无法上学的孩子筹款。

which引导定语从句，先行词是物，关系词在从句中作主语或宾语；whom引导定语从句，先行词是人，关系词在从句中作宾语；who引导定语从句，先行词是人，关系词在从句中作主语或宾语；whose引导定语从句，先行词是人或物，关系词在从句中作定语。句子是定语从句，先行词是人those children，关系词在从句中作主语，用who引导定语从句。故选C。

【32题详解】

句意：当我被选为主持人时，我感到很高兴。

choose选择，动词原形；chose动词过去式；am chosen一般现在时的被动语态；was chosen一般过去时的被动语态。主语I和谓语choose之间是被动关系，且描述过去的事情，应用一般过去时的被动语态。故选D。

【33题详解】

句意：虽然很兴奋，但因为电视摄像头，我很紧张，整晚都睡不着。

very非常；so如此；too太；such如此。根据“nervous because of the TV cameras that I couldn’t sleep all night”可知此处是结构“so+adj. that从句”，意为“如此……以至于”。故选B。

【34题详解】

句意：我就知道来看节目的人很多，而且电视机前会有很多观众。

come来，动词原形；will come一般将来时；coming动名词或现在分词；would come过去将来时。根据“I knew that lots of people...to watch the show”可知此处表示“将要来”，且主句时态为过去时，从句用过去将来时。故选D。

【35题详解】

句意：我就知道来看节目的人很多，而且电视机前会有很多观众。

a不定冠词，修饰以辅音音素开头的单词；an不定冠词，修饰以元音音素开头的单词；/零冠词；the定冠词。此处表示“在电视机前”，表示在外部的前面，用短语in front of。故选C。

【36题详解】

句意：我的职责之一就是介绍他们每个人。

is是，一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数、可数名词单数或者不可数名词；was是，一般过去时，主语是第三人称单数、可数名词单数或者不可数名词；are是，一般现在时，主语是第二人称、名词复数等；were是，一般过去时，主语是第二人称、名词复数等。描述过去的动作，用一般过去时，主语是“one of my duties”，be动词用was。故选B。

【37题详解】

句意：所以我经常从早到晚工作。

from从；in在……里；at在；on在……上。from...to...“从……到”。故选A。

【38题详解】

句意：工作很辛苦，但我很开心。

or或者；but但是；and和；so所以。根据“It was hard work...I was happy”可知前后两句是转折关系，用but连接。故选B。

【39题详解】

句意：数百人前来观看演出。

Hundred百，前有数词；Hundreds of数百，前无数词；Hundred of错误表达；Two hundreds of错误表达。空格前无数词，用hundreds of。故选B。

【40题详解】

句意：而当地的企业也给了我们很大的支持。

we我们，代词主格；us我们，代词宾格；our我们的，形容词性物主代词；ourselves我们自己，反身代词。give sb. sth.“给某人某物”，作宾语用代词宾格。故选B。

**三、完形填空（共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分）**

I normally wouldn’t share personal stories, but I had a different experience. It \_\_\_41\_\_\_ in a hospital when my kids and I were in its waiting room.

Our family worried about my husband. \_\_\_42\_\_\_ my husband’s health situation became a little better, we were afraid when we got to hospital. The nurses asked kids to \_\_\_43\_\_\_ jumping around and keep quiet. Then it took me a few minutes to \_\_\_44\_\_\_ that two nurses were talking about my kids.

“Look at the kids! They are sitting in a chair so quietly and \_\_\_45\_\_\_ their father,” they said. “And just look at the beautiful red shoes,” one of the two nurses pointed to my \_\_\_46\_\_\_. Then they disappeared (消失), and maybe they went back to work. Just as my son started speaking, the nurse came back \_\_\_47\_\_\_ two pairs of sunglasses. She handed the red one to my daughter, and a green pair of to my son. When my husband came back from his appointment (预约), he was \_\_\_48\_\_\_ to learn that something kind happened. Because of their \_\_\_49\_\_\_, we went home not just with health, but also a feeling of satisfaction.

When people open \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ door, be kind to them. And trust me, you will get the same kindness one day.

41. A. happened B. celebrated C. followed D. filled

42. A. Although B. Because C. Until D. Unless

43. A. practice B. start C. stop D. finish

44. A. notice B. think C. wonder D. believe

45. A. listening to B. talking to C. looking for D. waiting for

46. A. brother B. daughter C. mother D. sister

47. A. of B. from C. with D. by

48. A. angry B. serious C. glad D. sad

49. A. spirit B. luck C. kindness D. joy

50. A. my B. your C. his D. their

【答案】41. A 42. A 43. C 44. A 45. D 46. B 47. C 48. C 49. C 50. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，作者通过自己在医院的一段经历，告诉读者这一个道理：对别人好一些，别人也会回给你同样的善意。

【41题详解】

句意：这件事发生在一家医院，当时我和孩子们在医院的候诊室。

happened发生；celebrated庆祝；followed跟随；filled充满。根据上文“I normally wouldn’t share personal stories, but I had a different experience”可知，此处指的是这段经历发生的地点。故选A。

【42题详解】

句意：虽然我丈夫的健康状况有所好转，但当我们到达医院时，我们还是很担心受怕。

Although虽然；Because因为；Until直到；Unless除非。根据下文“my husband’s health situation became a little better, we were afraid when we got to hospital”可知，此处存在让步关系，故应用引导让步状语从句的连词Although连接。故选A。

【43题详解】

句意：护士们要求孩子们不要乱跳，保持安静。

practice练习；start开始；stop停止；finish完成。根据下文“keep quiet”可知，此处指的是停止跳跃，保持安静。故选C。

【44题详解】

句意：然后我花了几分钟注意到两个护士在谈论我的孩子。

notice注意到；think思考；wonder想知道；believe相信。根据下文“Look at the kids! They are sitting in a chair so quietly and waiting for their father”可知，作者注意到了两个护士在谈论了她的孩子。故选A。

【45题详解】

句意：他们安静地坐在椅子上，等着他们的父亲。

listening to听；talking to与……交谈；looking for寻找；waiting for等待。根据下文“When my husband came back from his appointment (预约)”可知，孩子们是在等看门诊的父亲。故选D。

【46题详解】

句意：两个护士中的一个指着我的女儿。

brother哥哥；daughter女儿；mother母亲；sister姐姐。根据下文“She handed the red one to my daughter, and a green pair of to my son”可知，作者有一儿一女，根据常识可判断，穿红鞋的通常是女孩，故此处指的是女儿，故选B。

【47题详解】

句意：就在我儿子开始说话的时候，护士带着两副太阳镜回来了。

of……的；from来自；with和；by通过。根据下文“She handed the red one to my daughter, and a green pair of to my son”可知，护士带着两副太阳镜回来了。故选C。

【48题详解】

句意：当我丈夫看完门诊预约回来后, 他很高兴得知发生了什么事。

angry生气的；serious严肃的；glad高兴的；sad悲伤的。根据下文“Because of their kindness, we went home not just with health, but also a feeling of satisfaction”可知，得知了发生什么事的父亲是很开心的。故选C。

【49题详解】

句意：因为他们的好意，我们回家的时候不仅身体健康，而且感到很满足。

spirit精神；luck好运；kindness善意；joy快乐。根据下文“we went home not just with health, but also a feeling of satisfaction”可知，作者一家都很开心，是因为护士们的善意。故选C。

【50题详解】

句意：当别人打开你的门时，对他们好一点。

my我的；your你的；his他的；their他们的。根据下文“And trust me, you will get the same kindness one day”可知，此处是作者对读者的建议，故应用第二人称“你”，故选B。

**四、阅读理解（本大题有15小题, 每小题2分, 共30分）**

**阅读 A、B两篇短文, 从每小题所给的四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。**

**A**

Bai Yinyin is from Yan’an. She lived in a cave house（窑洞）with her family for nearly seven years after she was born.

Bai remembered that there was a tunnel（地道）in her cave house. Her grandfather said it was for protecting themselves during wartime（战争时期）.

Yan’an used to be poor. By the end of 2014, there were 693 villages with 205, 200 people living poorly according to *Qiushi Journal*（求是杂志）.

In 2015, President Xi Jinping stressed（强调）the need to end poverty（贫困）. People started to move out of cave houses with the help of the government. Bai’s family moved to a modern apartment several years ago. Many of her classmates were moving to cities, too.

In the countryside, Bai’s grandmother moved from a cave house to a bungalow（平房）. Their lives have changed for the better. In May 2019, the last two poor areas in Yan’an got out of poverty, and Yan’an **absolutely** put an end to poverty.

“The CPC has promised to put people first,” said Bai. “Its actions speak louder than words.”

51. According to the girl’s grandfather, the tunnel in the cave house was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. for protecting themselves B. for keeping vegetables

C. for hiding treasures D. for planting flowers

52. When did President Xi Jinping stress the need to end poverty?

A. In 2014. B. In 2015. C. In 2019. D. In 2020.

53. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Yinyin was good at learning. B. Yinyin moved to a bungalow.

C. Yinyin had a better life than before. D. Yinyin missed the life in the cave house.

54. What does the underlined word “absolutely” mean?

A. Heavily. B. Probably. C. Completely. D. Suddenly.

55. What’s the passage mainly about?

A. The Reasons for Changing. B. The Living Conditions of People.

C. The Life of Poor Families. D. The Story of a Young Girl.

【答案】51. A 52. B 53. C 54. C 55. B

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了延安在政府部分的努力下实现了全面脱贫，人们的生活环境及条件得到了全面改善。

【51题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Her grandfather said it was for protecting themselves during wartime（战争时期）.”可知，窑洞里的隧道是用来保护他们自己的。故选A。

【52题详解】

细节理解题。根据“In 2015, President Xi Jinping stressed（强调）the need to end poverty（贫困）.”可知，2015年，习近平主席强调了消除贫困的必要性。故选B。

【53题详解】

推理判断题。根据“People started to move out of cave houses with the help of the government. Bai’s family moved to a modern apartment several years ago.”可知，Yinyin的生活比以前好了。故选C。

【54题详解】

词句猜测题。根据“In May 2019, the last two poor areas in Yan’an got out of poverty, and Yan’an absolutely put an end to poverty.”可知，2019年5月，延安最后两个贫困地区脱贫，延安完全结束了贫困。absolutely与Completely同义，表示“完全地”，故选C。

【55题详解】

主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了延安在政府部分的努力下实现了全面脱贫，人们的生活环境及条件得到了全面改善。B选项“人们的生活条件”符合原文主旨。故选B。

**B**

Just over one hundred years ago, movies were different from what they are today. The first motion (动作) pictures in the late 1800s were moving pictures with no sound. To make moving pictures better, Daguerre and Louis designed (设计) new cameras to take pictures and made them on films. Their designs and ideas made today’s movies.

Even though there was no sound in early films, movies became more and more popular. In silent films (默片), an actor’s words were on the films and shown onto the screen, like words on a page. A new kind of film in 1919 made sound on films possible (可能). A camera was able to make pictures and sound on films at the same time. At first, the sound was not clear. But now they became better. The new movies with sound were called talkies (有声电影). The first full-length talkie was *The Jazz Singer* in 1927. The movie had both music and speaking. It was a great success! Movies would never be no sound again.

Another big successful thing in the history of movies was getting colors into films. Just as with sound making movies with a lot of colors took some time to get right. By the 1930s, a good idea was used to make color movies. Later, less expensive color films and cameras were designed.

56. When did the first moving pictures with no sound come out?

A. In the late 1800s. B. In 1919. C. In 1927. D. By the 1930s.

57. A new kind of film in 1919 was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go with the pictures.

A. to show words B. to make colors C. to have sound D. to play music

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meant no sound film time came to an end.

A. The birth of color films B. *The Jazz Singer*

C. The new cameras D. The actor’s words on the screen

59. The writer writes this passage in the order (顺序) of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. time B. person C. place D. things

60. What is the best title for the passage?

A. The Sound of Movies B. Movies at Different Times

C. Special Cameras to Take Photos D. An Important Try about Movies

【答案】56. A 57. C 58. B 59. A 60. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，作者以时间线为思路向读者介绍了电影的不同发展阶段。

【56题详解】

细节理解题。根据原文“The first motion (动作) pictures in the late 1800s were moving pictures with no sound”可知，第一部默片电影出现在19世纪末。故选A。

【57题详解】

细节理解题。根据原文“A new kind of film in 1919 made sound on films possible (可能)”可知，1919年电影开始出现了声音。故选C。

【58题详解】

细节理解题。根据原文“The first full-length talkie was *The Jazz Singer* in 1927. The movie had both music and speaking … Movies would never be no sound again”可知，电影《爵士歌王》的出现标志着无声电影的时代已经结束了。故选B。

【59题详解】

推理判断题。根据原文“in the late 1800s … in 1919 … in 1927 … By the 1930s …”可知，作者是按照时间线进行叙述的。故选A。

【60题详解】

最佳标题。通读全文可知，本文是一篇说明文，作者以时间线为思路向读者介绍了电影的不同发展阶段。故选B。

**C**

配对阅读。左栏是描述五个人曾经去过的名山，右栏是七座名山的简介，请为他们找出对应的名山。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_61\_\_\_. Junko Tabei is a famous mountain climber from Japan. She was the first woman to reach the top of the highest mountain, Qomolangma in 1975.  \_\_\_62\_\_\_. Mr. Wong loves skiing. Last winter, he went to Europe with his wife and enjoyed themselves in a skiing park in France.  \_\_\_63\_\_\_. Mr. Lin lives in Guangzhou. He likes traveling. Last May Day, it took him about two hours to drive to the mountain. He was interested in Danxia landform.  \_\_\_64\_\_\_. Judy went to Japan for a vacation last year. She lived in a hotel in Tokyo, and the snow-capped mountain can be seen from there on a clear day.  \_\_\_65\_\_\_. Mr. Chen is a businessman in Shenzhen and has a happy family. On the first day of Chinese New Year, Mr. Chen drove three hours to the mountain and prayed（祈祷）for his family to have good luck. | **A. Mount Danxia**  It is located in Shaoguan, not far from Guangzhou. It is famous for its Danxia landform.  **B. Mount Emei**  It is a mountain in Sichuan Province. Mount Emei is the highest of the Four Buddhist Mountains of China. The Mount Emei Scenic Area including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area, is famous in the world.  **C. Mount Fuji**  It is the highest mountain in Japan at 3, 776. 24 meters, not far from Tokyo. It is the symbol of Japan. The top is covered by snow for several months of the year.  **D. Qomolangma**  The highest mountain in the world, which is 8844. 43 meters high. It is covered with snow all year round. Although it is very hard to climb the mountain, it is an honor for climbers to get to the top of it.  **E. Mount Tai**  It ranks the first place of the ten famous mountains in China, located in Shandong. Every year, millions of people from home and abroad go to the top of it and watch the sunrise.  **F. Mount Xiqiao**  It is one of the four famous mountains in Guangdong. It has the highest Guanyin statue（塑像）in the world. It’s a favorite place for the people in Guangdong to bless for their luck.  **G. The Alps**  The Alps lies from France to Slovenia. They are the highest and the most extensive mountain range（山脉）system in Europe. It is a wonderful place for skiing lovers. |

【答案】61. D 62. G

63. A 64. C

65. F

【解析】

【导语】本文左栏为五个人曾经去过的名山的介绍，右栏是七座名山的简介，需要将右栏和左栏进行匹配。

【61题详解】

根据“She was the first woman to reach the top of the highest mountain, Qomolangma in 1975.”可知，Junko Tabei到达的是珠穆朗玛峰。选项D“珠穆朗玛峰：世界上最高的山，高8844.43米。它终年被雪覆盖。虽然爬这座山很难，但登上山顶是登山者的荣幸。”符合语境。故选D。

【62题详解】

根据“Mr. Wong loves skiing. Last winter, he went to Europe with his wife and enjoyed themselves in a skiing park in France.”可知，Wong先生很喜欢滑雪，去年冬天，他和妻子去了欧洲。选项G“阿尔卑斯山：阿尔卑斯山从法国到斯洛文尼亚。它们是欧洲最高和最广泛的山脉系统。这是滑雪爱好者的好去处。”符合语境，故选G。

【63题详解】

根据“Mr. Lin lives in Guangzhou. He likes traveling. Last May Day, it took him about two hours to drive to the mountain. He was interested in Danxia landform.”可知，Lin先生住在广州，对丹霞地貌感兴趣。选项A“丹霞山：它位于韶关，离广州不远。它以丹霞地貌而闻名。”符合语境。故选A。

【64题详解】

根据“Judy went to Japan for a vacation last year. She lived in a hotel in Tokyo, and the snow-capped mountain can be seen from there on a clear day.”可知，Judy去了日本东京，看到了雪山。选项C“富士山：它是日本最高的山峰，海拔3776.24米，离东京不远。它是日本的象征。山顶一年中有几个月被雪覆盖。”符合语境。故选C。

【65题详解】

根据“Mr. Chen is a businessman in Shenzhen and has a happy family. On the first day of Chinese New Year, Mr. Chen drove three hours to the mountain and prayed（祈祷）for his family to have good luck.”可知，Chen先生住在深圳，在新年的第一天，驱车三个小时上山，为家人祈祷好运。选项F“西樵山：它是广东四大名山之一。它有世界上最高的观音像。这是广东人最喜欢的一个祝福他们好运的地方。”符合语境。故选F。

**五、短文填空（本大题有10小题, 每小题1. 5分, 共 15分）**

请用适当的词完成下面的短文。每个空只能填写一个形式正确、意义相符的单词。

The 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games was not only a sports feast (盛会), \_\_\_66\_\_\_ also a feast of delicious food. \_\_\_67\_\_\_ far, beef, roast duck (烤鸭), and of course, dumplings are the \_\_\_68\_\_\_ popular.

Chinese people were also surprised by the love for steamed buns (馒头) by a player Jenise Spiteri. She is the first-ever snowboarder to stand \_\_\_69\_\_\_ the western island of Malta in Europe. She said that she \_\_\_70\_\_\_ six steamed buns one day.

Even Thomas Bach, the president (主席) of the International Olympic Committee, said that he ate many dumplings and \_\_\_71\_\_\_ fatter. He also said that he likes spicy (辛辣的) food \_\_\_72\_\_\_.

Yang Chen, a cook of players’ restaurant at the Yanqing Olympic Village, said that the menus in the village take turns every eight \_\_\_73\_\_\_, and 30 percent of the dishes are Chinese, while 70 percent are Western. He said that some foreign players have no idea of how to eat \_\_\_74\_\_\_ food, so restaurant workers will offer (提供) help.

“I believe more foreign people will know about our food culture \_\_\_\_\_\_75\_\_\_\_\_\_ this Game.” said Yang.

【答案】66. but

67. So 68. most

69. for 70. ate

71. grew 72. better

73. days 74. Chinese

75. through

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。介绍了北京2022年冬奥会不仅是一场运动盛宴，更是一场食物盛宴，很多外国运动员都可以品尝到中国的传统美食。

【66题详解】

句意：2022年北京冬季奥林匹克运动会不仅是体育盛会，也是一场美食的盛会。not only…but also…“不但……而且……”。故填but。

【67题详解】

句意：目前为止，牛肉，烤鸭，当然，饺子是最受欢迎的。so far到目前为止，首字母大写。故填So。

【68题详解】

句意：目前为止，牛肉，烤鸭，当然，饺子是最受欢迎的。最受欢迎的，the加最高级，popular的最高级most popular。故填most。

【69题详解】

句意：她是代表欧洲马耳他岛西部的首位滑雪运动员。“代表”stand for，故填for。

【70题详解】

句意：她说她一天吃六个馒头。根据“six steamed buns one day”可知是一天吃六个馒头，“吃”eat，said是过去式，eat也要用过去式，应该是ate。故填ate。

【71题详解】

句意：甚至Thomas Bach，国际奥委会主席，说他吃了很多饺子，并且长胖了很多。根据“he ate many dumplings”可推出是长胖了，grow fatter“长得更胖”。grow要和ate时态一致，变成过去式，故填grew。

【72题详解】

句意：他也说他更喜欢辛辣的食物。辛辣的食物和前面的饺子做对比，更喜欢辛辣的食物。故填better。

【73题详解】

句意：Yang Chen，在Yanqing奥利匹克小镇的运动员餐厅工作，他是一名厨师，说小镇的菜单每八天换一次，百分之三十菜是中国菜，百分之七十菜是西方的菜。根据“the menus in the village take turns”可推出是八天轮换一次，eight后加名词复数。故填days。

【74题详解】

句意：他说一些外国运动员不知道如何吃中国食物，所以餐厅工作人员将会提供帮助。根据“some foreign players”可推出一些外国运动员不知道如何吃中国食物，用Chinese表示“中国的”，修饰food。故填Chinese。

【75题详解】

句意：Yang说：“我相信更多的外国人将会通过此次比赛了解我们的饮食文化。”根据“know about our food culture ”可推出是通过本次比赛了解中国的饮食文化，应该是through。故填through。

**六、读写综合（本大题分为A、B两部分, 共25分）**

请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，回答问题。

When talking about popular Chinese novels（长篇小说）, *Journey to the West* is often at the top of people’s memory. It is a classic novel by Wu Cheng’en and came out in the 16th century. It is one of the most famous Chinese works in the West.

Its popularity（普及）has made it an inspiration（灵感）for many Western works. Fred Ho, an American musician, wrote an opera called *Journey Beyond the West*: *The New Adventures of Monkey*.

But how has *Journey to the West* been popular for centuries?

James Trapp is a writer from Britain. He thinks that Sun Wukong is the reason for the novel’s popularity. “In many ways, the role Monkey King comes from a folk hero（民间的英雄）, “Trapp wrote. In these ways, the Monkey King is similar to Western folk heroes such as Huckleberry Finn. However, **he** has been popular for much longer than many of these heroes. *Journey to the West* is very similar to famous Western stories, and that has made *Journey to the West* popular with Western readers for centuries.

76. When did *Journey to the West* come out?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

77. How did the writer explain *Journey to the West* was an inspiration for many western works?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

78. What does the underlined word “he” refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

79. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

80. What do you think of *Journey to the West*?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

81. 书面表达

根据要求完成短文写作。神话故事作为中国传统文化的一部分，对于学生了解民族文化及历史具有一定意义。请你以 “A Story I Know”为题，根据以下要求，介绍一则神话故事及自己的读后感受。

作文要求：

1.语句通顺，意思连贯，书写工整；

2.文中不得出现你的任何真实信息（姓名、校名和地名等）；

3.词数：不少于70词。（开头已给出，但不计入总词数。）

参考词汇：legend（n. 传说）； national（adj. 民族的）。

A Story I Know

As an important part of traditional Chinese culture, legends are of great importance for students to know about national culture and history. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】76. In the 16th century.

77. He gave us an example.

78. The Monkey King.

79. Why *Journey to the west* is popular in the west./The reason why *Journey to the west* is popular in the west.

80. It is interesting./It is very popular with people of all ages.

81. 例文：

A Story I Know

As an important part of traditional Chinese culture, legends are of great importance for students to know about national culture and history. Recently, I read a famous story called *Yu Gong Moves a Mountain*.

Once upon a time, Yu Gong decided to move the mountain because it stopped people from passing. One day, a man told Yu Gong that he was too weak to move the mountain. After the man finished talking, Yu Gong continued moving the mountain instead of caring about the man’s words. For a long time, many people laughed at Yu Gong and thought he was silly. However, to their surprise, Yu Gong and his family moved the mountain at last.

This story reminds me that we should never give up when we meet difficulties.

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了《西游记》对西方文学、歌剧、游戏等领域产生的深远影响。

【76题详解】

根据“It is a classic novel by Wu Cheng’en and came out in the 16th century.”可知，《西游记》是一部经典小说，诞生于16世纪。故填In the 16th century.

【77题详解】

根据“Its popularity（普及）has made it an inspiration（灵感）for many Western works. Fred Ho, an American musician, wrote an opera called *Journey Beyond the West: The New Adventures of Monkey*.”可知，作者通过列举了一个美国音乐家Fred Ho的例子进行解释的。故填He gave us an example.

【78题详解】

根据“In these ways, the Monkey King is similar to Western folk heroes such as Huckleberry Finn. However, he has been popular for much longer than many of these heroes.”可知，此处he指代前句中的“The Monkey King”，故填The Monkey King.

【79题详解】

根据“James Trapp is a writer from Britain. He thinks that Sun Wukong is the reason for the novel’s popularity.”可知，最后一段主要讲述了为什么《西游记》在西方很受欢迎。故填Why *Journey to the west* is popular in the west./The reason why *Journey to the west* is popular in the west.

【80题详解】

本题为开放性试题，答案不唯一，根据自身的看法进行作答，比如“这很有趣/它很受各个年龄段的人的欢迎”。故填It is interesting./It is very popular with people of all ages.

【81题详解】

1. 题干解读：本文是一篇材料作文。以 “A Story I Know”为题进行写作。具体的内容要包含所给的要求，介绍自己知道的一则神话故事，并且叙述自身的感受。

2. 写作指导：本文采用一般现在时和一般过去时，人称以第一人称和第三人称为主。第一段开头已给出，可以接着介绍需要叙述的神话故事；第二段具体描述这个神话故事的内容；最后一段表达自己的感受。写作时保持主谓一致性，做到无语法和标点错误。

