

# 达州市 2023 年高中阶段学校招生统一考试暨初中学业水平考试

## 英 语

本考试为闭卷考试，考试时间 120 分钟，满分 150 分。本试卷分为第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分，共 14 页。

温馨提示：

1. 答题前，考生需用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号正确填写在答题卡对应位置。待监考老师粘贴条形码后，再认真核对条形码上的信息与自己的准考证上的信息是否一致。

2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔在答题卡相应位置规范填涂。如需改动，用橡皮擦擦干净后，再涂其他答案标号；非选择题用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡对应的框内，超出答题区答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上作答无效。

3. 保持答题卡整洁，不要折叠、弄破、弄皱，不得使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

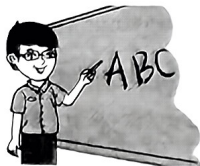
4. 考试结束后，将试卷及答题卡一并交回。

### 第 I 卷（选择题 共 100 分）

#### 第一部分 听力（共三节 满分 30 分）

一、听句子，选图片。（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，计 7.5 分）

你将听到五个句子，请在下列五幅图中，选出与所听句子内容相符的图片，并将答题卡上对应题号的答案标号涂黑。听完每个句子，你都有 5 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每个句子读两遍。



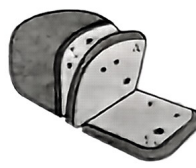
A



B



C



D



E

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

二、听句子，选答语。（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，计 7.5 分）

你将听到五个句子，请根据所听内容，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答语，并将答题卡上对应题号的答案标号涂黑。听完每个句子，你都有 5 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每个句子读两遍。

- |                        |                    |                           |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 6. A. All right.       | B. It's great.     | C. You're welcome.        |
| 7. A. In England.      | B. In 1876.        | C. Alexander Graham Bell. |
| 8. A. He plays tennis. | B. He is a doctor. | C. He is tall.            |

9. A. No, I don't.                      B. Yes, I will.                      C. Sorry, I won't.  
10. A. Sounds good.                      B. Not at all.                      C. Yes, we will.

三、听对话，选择最佳答案。（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，计 15 分）

你将听到两段对话和一段独白。每段对话或独白后面有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并将答题卡上对应题号的答案标号涂黑。听完每个句子，你都有 5 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍，独白读三遍。

请听第一段对话，回答第 11—13 题。

11. Which festival are they talking about?  
A. The Mid-Autumn Day.  
B. The Dragon Boat Festival.  
C. Chinese New Year.
12. What activity is **Not** mentioned in the conversation?  
A. Seeing the panda Huahua.  
B. Visiting Chengdu Museum.  
C. Having delicious hot pot.
13. How does the boy like the vacation?  
A. He thinks it was great.  
B. He thinks it was terrible.  
C. He thinks it was boring.

请听第二段对话，回答第 14—16 题。

14. What's the date today?  
A. It's Thursday.  
B. It's June 8th.  
C. It's a sunny day.
15. What is Anna going to do?  
A. She wants to be an actor.  
B. she is going to take piano lessons.  
C. She hopes to pass the exam to get into senior high school.
16. How is Jack going to become an engineer?  
A. He is going to study math really hard.  
B. He is going to pass the exam.  
C. He is going to a math summer camp.

请听下面一段独白，回答第 17—20 题。

17. How was the weather last Saturday?  
A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.
18. How did the woman go back to the beach to look for the earring?  
A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. On foot.
19. Did the woman find the earring at last?  
A. Yes, she did. B. No, she didn't. C. We don't know.
20. How old is the woman now?  
A. 26 years old. B. 27 years old. C. 28 years old.

## 第二部分 基础知识运用 (共三节 满分 30 分)

### 第一节 单项选择 (本题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，计 10 分)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

21. —Hi, Lily, have you ever heard of Zibo, \_\_\_\_\_ city in \_\_\_\_\_ center of Shandong province, is known for its barbecue these days?  
—Sure. I expect to visit it and have a taste of the special food.  
A. a, a B. a, the C. the, the
22. —Jim, may I borrow \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary?  
—Oh, sorry. \_\_\_\_\_ is at home.  
A. your, Mine B. your, My C. yours, Mine
23. —Who is your best friend, Linda?  
—Mary. She always helps me \_\_\_\_\_ the best in me. The longer I stay with her, \_\_\_\_\_ I will be.  
A. look out, the more confident  
B. bring out, the more confident  
C. bring out, the less confident
24. —Excuse me, could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_? I want to go shopping with you.  
—Maybe next Saturday afternoon.  
A. when are you going to Luofu Plaza  
B. when you went to Luofu Plaza  
C. when you are going to Luofu Plaza
25. —*The Lifelong Journey* is one of the most touching books \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever read.  
—Yeah, the book is fantastic and I am looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ it again.  
A. that, reading B. which, to read C. that, to read
26. —Would you mind telling me if he \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting in two days?  
—He won't, unless he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will attend, is invited B. attends, will be invited C. will attend, invites

27. The teachers used to \_\_\_\_\_ key points on the blackboard, but now they are getting used to \_\_\_\_\_ them through PPTs.  
A. write, showing      B. writing, show      C. write, show
28. —Jack, could you please help me take out the trash?  
—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_, mom. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework now.  
A. couldn't, am doing      B. can't, am doing      C. can't, do
29. —Neither Lily nor her parents \_\_\_\_\_ outdoors when the rainstorm came.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ lucky they were!  
A. were, What      B. was, How      C. were, How
30. —I think the best way to improve your swimming skills is to practice more.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ After all, practice makes perfect.  
A. I can't agree more.      B. I disagree with you.      C. How come?

## 第二节 完形填空（本题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，计 15 分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

### A

In early February, Zhu Yanjun 31 a silver medal in the yearly Chinese Poetry Competition (中国诗词大会) hosted by China Central Television (CCTV).

Zhu was born in a village in Jingning county, Gansu province. He only had a middle school 32. But he loves poems. He read poems from the Tang Dynasty and poems written by Chairman Mao Zedong because he found them rhythmic (有韵律的) and easy to remember. Over the years, he 33 thousands of poems and recited more than 1000 of them. Under his influence, Zhu's children became interested in poetry and 34 into universities in different cities. “35 I face any difficulty in my life, I think of Chairman Mao's quotation (语录), ‘Nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind to it.’” He said.

31. A. won      B. beat      C. show  
32. A. education      B. expression      C. explanation  
33. A. had read      B. has read      C. read  
34. A. was chosen      B. accepted      C. were accepted  
35. A. Whatever      B. Whenever      C. Wherever

### B

What is a teacher? A teacher is someone who teaches. They 36 things and you remember them. But I didn't understand the true meaning of the teacher 37 I met my music teacher.



When I first 38 my music class at school, I had almost no knowledge of how to play the violin. I couldn't get the basic notes right. It was an impossible dream for me 39 in front of the public. However, my music teacher, Mr. Smith, inspired me to stick to my dream.

He helped me to find the right violin books for me and he always spent time 40 me. When I wasn't able to remember notes, he told me a trick: FACE. F means "fa"; A means "la"; C means "do"; E means "mi". In this way, I can remember the notes much 41 .

He also tried to make his music class fun. We always played games. They could help develop our 42 of music. We talked about the background of music pieces from all over the world and learned about the development of music in China. Sometimes when we were too tired to practice, Mr. Smith talked about relaxing things 43 only teaching music knowledge.

Thanks to Mr. Smith, I truly fell in love with the violin. After six 44 time, I was able to perform the violin smoothly in front of the public. I am proud of it. I am 45 Mr. Smith, because he helped me make my dream come true.

- |                    |                |                |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. sing        | B. say         | C. talk        | D. speak        |
| 37. A. after       | B. though      | C. until       | D. when         |
| 38. A. arrived in  | B. arrived at  | C. got         | D. reached at   |
| 39. A. singing     | B. to sing     | C. performing  | D. to perform   |
| 40. A. teach       | B. teaching    | C. on teaching | D. taught       |
| 41. A. more slowly | B. quicker     | C. slower      | D. more quickly |
| 42. A. sense       | B. scene       | C. sea         | D. service      |
| 43. A. instead of  | B. instead     | C. rather than | D. but          |
| 44. A. months      | B. month's     | C. month       | D. months'      |
| 45. A. absent from | B. thankful to | C. thirsty for | D. friendly to  |

### 第三节 补全对话（本题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

根据对话内容，从下面方框中选出适当的选项补全对话，其中有两项为多余选项。

A: Hi, Li Lei. You look worried. What's the matter with you?

B: I have trouble in learning English.

A: Oh, you said you liked English. 46

B: First, when people are speaking English, I can't understand them.

A: 47 The English club meets after school on Mondays.

B: Maybe I'll go. Another problem is that I can't get my pronunciation right.

A: Well. 48 Why don't you listen to English songs on the radio and repeat the difficult words.

B: That's a good idea. 49

A: You'd better read word groups. And you should be patient. It takes time.

B: That might really help.

A: How about your writing skills? Do you get much writing practice?

B: 50

A: Maybe you should find a pen pal to write letters in English.

B: That sounds like a fun way. Thanks!

- A. And I am also a very slow reader.

B. Perhaps I'm right.

C. Listening can help.

D. What are the problems?

E. No. I don't think so.

F. Sure, I'd love to.

G. You can join an English club to talk with others.

46. \_\_\_\_\_ 47. \_\_\_\_\_ 48. \_\_\_\_\_ 49. \_\_\_\_\_ 50. \_\_\_\_\_

第三部分 阅读理解（共两节 满分 40 分）

第一节 （共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，计 30 分）

阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

Weekends, air conditioners (空调), takeouts...are all common things for modern people. Have you ever wondered if ancient people enjoyed the same lifestyles? Let's take a look.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>No weekends</b></p> <p>In ancient China, there were no weekends because people did not use a weekly calendar. But they could still relax after work. During the Han Dynasty, officers took one day off every five days. During the Tang Dynasty, officers worked for ten days and rested for one day. There were also many public holidays in ancient times, such as Spring Festival, winter solstice and Mid-Autumn Festival. People like farmers and businessmen usually worked most of the year, but even the most hard-working people would take a few days off during Spring Festival.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Smart ways of staying cool</b></p> <p>In ancient times, though people didn't have air conditioners, they had their own ways to get through the hot summer. People collected ice blocks in winter and stored them in an icehouse. When summer came, people could take the ice blocks home and use them to make their rooms cooler.</p> <p>There was a kind of pillow (枕头) made of porcelain (瓷器) that felt pleasantly cool. Ancient people also made bamboo into bed mats (垫子) to sleep on. They're still used today.</p>

### Takeouts not a new thing

There was takeout as far back as the Song Dynasty. In the famous Song Dynasty painting *Along the River During the Qingming Festival* (《清明上河图》), a takeout worker can be seen with food in hand.

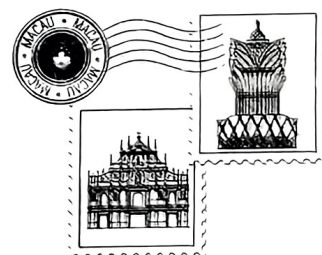
People at the time even had special meal boxes for takeout dishes. They also used warming plates made of two layers (层) of porcelain. Hot water could be put between them to keep dishes warm.

51. Why were there no weekends in ancient times?
- A. Because ancient people were more hard-working than modern ones.  
B. Because ancient people didn't use a weekly calendar.  
C. Because the emperors didn't allow their people to have a rest.  
D. Because ancient people wanted to make more money.
52. How many ways are mentioned to stay cool in ancient China in the passage?
- A. One.                      B. Two.                      C. Three.                      D. Four.
53. How did people in ancient times keep takeout dishes warm?
- A. They put hot water between plates.  
B. They lit candles under the dishes.  
C. They covered the dishes with thick cloth.  
D. They walked fast to deliver (送) the dishes.
54. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**?
- A. In ancient China, people like farmers and businessmen worked all year round.  
B. Ancient people used bed mats made of silk to stay cool.  
C. *Along the River During the Qingming Festival* was painted in Song Dynasty.  
D. Modern people still have the same lifestyles as ancient people.
55. Where can we read this passage probably?
- A. In a novel.                                              B. In a science book.  
C. In a history magazine.                              D. In a cooking book.

### B

*"Do you know Macao was never my real name? I have been away from you for too long, mother..."*

*Song of the Seven Sons-Macao*, written by Wen Yiduo in 1925, is still in the hearts of Macao's teenagers today. *The Basic Law of Macao Special Administrative Region* (《中华人民共和国澳门特别行政区基本法》) came out in 1993 and started to work on Dec. 20, 1999,





as Macao returned to China. From then on, it has become much easier for young people to build a closer relationship with their motherland.

Chan U, an 18-year-old, is studying at the University of Macao. She said “Traveling to the Chinese mainland(大陆) has become easier. Visits to Zhuhai have become a part of the daily life of some people.” Kun Lot U, 25, studies at the South China University of Technology. She said “Many local people go to Zhuhai to buy vegetables as they are fresher and cheaper than those in local markets. Young people often go to Zhuhai to play *jubensha*, a role-playing game.”

The number of trips out of Macao in January was 2.23million, and most of them went to the Chinese mainland. Cities like Chongqing, Changsha and Hangzhou are popular places for young people, according to Chan. Guangdong is also a good choice since the language and food are similar.

Young people in Macao care a lot about what’s happening on the mainland, said Kun. Like the young people on the mainland, they also use apps from the mainland to know the hot issues(话题). They have learned many mainland Internet catchphrases(流行语). “I know about the most popular ones such as ‘yyds’,” said Kun. “They make us understand more about people and life on the mainland.”

More than half of the people in Macao use online shopping apps from the mainland. Kun said that it’s because they can find almost everything they need at good prices on the apps. The products are first shipped to a collection station in Macao. It usually takes about three to seven days for local people to get the products. “The connection between Macao and the motherland is getting stronger and stronger.” said Chan.

56. Which statement is **Wrong** about *Song the of Seven Sons-Macao* based on this passage?

- A. It was written by Wen Yiduo.
- B. It was written in 1925.
- C. Teenagers in Macao know the song.
- D. It’s a piece of folk music.

57. How long has *The Basic Law of Macao Special Administrative Region* worked?

- A. For about 30 years.
- B. For about 18 years.
- C. For about 24 years.
- D. For about 20 years.

58. Why is Guangdong a good place to go for people in Macao according to the passage?

- A. Because of the weather.
- B. Because there are a lot of fun places.
- C. Because they have similar language and food.
- D. Because there are many people from Macao.

59. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Many people in Macao use the apps from the mainland.
- B. In January, 2.23million people in Macao went to the Chinese mainland.
- C. *Jubensha* is a ball game that is loved by young people in Macao.
- D. Everyone in Macao likes shopping on the Internet.



60. What's the best title of this passage?

- A. The Most Popular Places for Young People on the Mainland
- B. The Daily Life of Young People in Macao
- C. The Famous Song, *Song of the Seven Sons-Macao*
- D. Macao, Staying Connected with the Mainland

C

Summer 2022 was a hard time for many. Huge heat waves (热浪) swept across European countries and parts of China. They brought extreme (极端) high temperatures and drought (干旱).

Europe has experienced its hottest summer since 1979. In Spain, temperatures quickly increased past 40°C and it was one of the hottest summers on record. In Italy and Greece, temperatures hit 38°C or more. Europe also experienced its most serious drought in 500 years. The dry conditions led to wildfires. The lack of rainfall caused water shortages (缺乏). As a result, water uses



became a big problem. Back in China, similar things happened in the summer. Heat waves hit many places across the country. Chongqing's highest temperature reached 45°C, breaking its historical record. In August, more than 20 forest fires happened in the area.

Heat waves are more harmful than you might expect. If people stay in high temperatures for too long, the heat will harm their bodies and make people feel sick, **pass out** or even die. During the 2003 heat wave in Europe, about 70,000 people died. Besides this, heat waves make some infectious diseases (传染病) even more serious.

What caused the extreme weather event? Scientists said climate change was likely to be the reason. Countries and organizations are taking action to deal with it. The European Union has set its goal to achieve net-zero emissions (净零排放) by 2050. China also has the goal of peaking carbon dioxide emissions (碳排放达到峰值) before 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality (碳中和) before 2060. Many countries have carried out policies (政策), like supporting green energy and making more efficient (高效的) use of energy.

61. What happened last summer in the passage?

- A. The world faced the highest temperatures in history.
- B. Some infectious diseases broke out (爆发) in Europe.
- C. Huge heat waves swept across European countries and parts of China.
- D. Many people died because of heat waves.

62. From the passage, what problems did heat waves bring?

- |                     |                   |          |             |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|
| ①infectious disease | ②high temperature | ③drought | ④heavy rain |
| A. ①②               | B. ②③             |          |             |
| C. ③④               | D. ①④             |          |             |

63. The underlined phrase “**pass out**” probably means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.
- A. 去世 B. 经过  
C. 流汗 D. 晕倒
64. What might cause the extreme weather event according to the passage?
- A. The European Union’s policies.  
B. Climate change.  
C. Carbon neutrality.  
D. Efficient use of energy.
65. What’s the passage mainly about?
- A. Countries and organizations are looking for ways to deal with climate change.  
B. Heat waves brought serious problems and countries and organizations are trying to solve them.  
C. High temperatures can bring people many health problems.  
D. Many foreign countries have achieved their goals of net-zero emissions so far.

## 第二节 阅读还原 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)

根据短文内容，从下面方框中选择适当的选项补全短文，选项中有一项为多余选项。

From English words to history events, you have to remember a lot at school. Is it difficult? Do you want to find some good ways to remember easily and quickly? If you have a *photographic memory* (过目不忘的记忆), will things be different? Scientists have made an effort to find ways to improve our memories for years. 66

### Sleeping in a rocking bed

When we were babies, we could easily fall asleep in our mothers' swaying (摇晃的) arms. Some scientists have found that if we sleep in a bed which moves softly forwards and backwards, we can have a deeper sleep. 67 Buying a rocking bed may be a good idea and it must be very fun. Haha!

## Becoming emotional

Thinking back to the past, it seems that we could always remember those things that make us sad or happy easily. Why? 68 The moment you become emotional, you can remember things really well. Because the amygdala(杏仁核) in our brain is responsible for dealing with both emotions and memories. The brain wants us to remember those things. When you want to remember some knowledge next time, try to make yourself angry or excited. Then, take out your book to catch the chance to learn new things.

69

In an experiment(实验), scientists divided 100 people into two groups. People in the first group were asked to ride a bike slowly for 60 minutes. People in the second group only had to do it really fast for 6 minutes. It shows that the short but intense(剧烈的) exercise made the brain

produce more of a chemical called “*brain-derived neurotrophic factor*”(脑源性神经营养因子). People can remember things quickly with this chemical. 70 That’s the time when you need to sit down and start to remember things.

- A. Having intense exercise.
- B. Because memories can influence emotions(情绪).
- C. Here are some tips from their findings.
- D. Its amount(数量) goes to the highest point after six minutes of intense exercise.
- E. It can improve our memories as well.
- F. Because emotions can influence memories.

66. \_\_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_

## 第 II 卷（非选择题 共 50 分）

### 第一节 单词（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，计 10 分）

温馨提示：只要有大小写、单词拼写、语法等错误，均不加分。

A. 根据句意用首字母及汉语提示写出所缺单词的正确形式。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

71. It’s bad m\_\_\_\_\_ to talk with your mouth full.  
72. He is a warm-hearted boy. He is always t\_\_\_\_\_ others with warmth and kindness.  
73. We may meet many challenges in our lives. When we fail, we shouldn’t lose c\_\_\_\_\_ and confidence.  
74. He often\_\_\_\_\_ (举止) like a child, although he is in his forties.  
75. The new flight from Dazhou to Kunming makes it more\_\_\_\_\_ (便利的) for us to travel.

71. \_\_\_\_\_ 72. \_\_\_\_\_ 73. \_\_\_\_\_ 74. \_\_\_\_\_ 75. \_\_\_\_\_

B. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

76. A research shows that three\_\_\_\_\_ (five) of the students like going hiking on weekends.  
77. Because of the heavy rain, my dad drove me home as\_\_\_\_\_ (care) as he could that day.  
78. The old saying “A fall into a pit, a gain in your wit.” means we should learn from mistakes and avoid\_\_\_\_\_ (make) the same mistakes again.  
79. China \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed) in sending three taikonauts to Tiangong space station on May 30, 2023.  
80. We should learn to be responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ (us), not always waiting to be pushed.

76. \_\_\_\_\_ 77. \_\_\_\_\_ 78. \_\_\_\_\_ 79. \_\_\_\_\_ 80. \_\_\_\_\_



## 第二节 句子 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分; 计 5 分)

温馨提示: 只要有大小写、单词拼写、语法等错误, 均不给分。

根据所给提示完成句子。每空一词含缩略词。

81. The *two sessions*, China's biggest political event, are held during the spring every year. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ the *two sessions*, China's biggest political event, held every year?

82. His brother joined the army three years ago. (改为同义句)

His brother \_\_\_\_\_ in the army for three years.

83. 我找不到我的雨伞了, 肯定有人错拿了它。(完成译句)

I can't find my umbrella. Someone must have taken it \_\_\_\_\_.

84. 当我在田野里奔跑时, 我的妈妈总是确保我是安全的, 让我远离危险。(完成译句)

When I was running in the field, my mother always \_\_\_\_\_ I was safe and kept me from danger.

85. 家长努力给他们的孩子提供干净舒适的环境。(完成译句)

Parents try their best to \_\_\_\_\_ their children with a clean and comfortable \_\_\_\_\_.

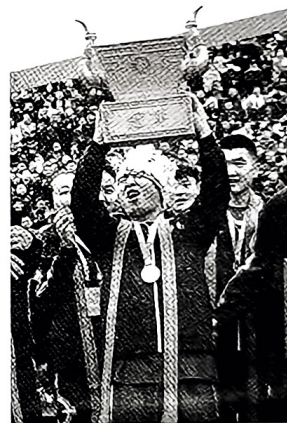
81. \_\_\_\_\_ 82. \_\_\_\_\_ 83. \_\_\_\_\_ 84. \_\_\_\_\_ 85. \_\_\_\_\_

## 第三节 综合填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 20 分)

温馨提示: 只要有大小写、单词拼写、语法等错误, 均不给分。

A. 语法填空 阅读下面短文在文章空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

Basketball is 86 active and much-loved sport that is enjoyed by many for fun and exercise. So far, the "Village Basketball Association" at Taipan village in Guizhou has 87 (get) tons of attention. The final game of the Guizhou country basketball league (联赛), known 88 "Village BA", took place on March 27. The winner was Team Qiandongnan and prizes for the team 89 (be) bags of rice, fish and ducks. The players were not 90 (profession). Most of them were farmers from local villages and nearby cities. More than 30,000 people from across the country poured into the small village to watch the game. Even a single 91 (sit) was hard to get. People knocked on iron pots and bowls to cheer for players. Villagers performed folk songs and 92 (dance) in the halftime show.



Since 2016, the local government has worked 93 (hardly) to build new standard basketball courts (篮球场) to support basketball development. Taipan has now been a model place



of rural vitalization (乡村振兴) in 94 (sport) and tourism (旅游业). In the summer of 2022, about 500,000 visitors came here to watch "Village BA" games. It brought great benefits (收益) to the village.

Zeng Jinlong, a 17-year-old villager, has watched the games 95 he was 6 years old. He said, "I dream of taking part in the 'Village BA' final one day."

86. \_\_\_\_\_ 87. \_\_\_\_\_ 88. \_\_\_\_\_ 89. \_\_\_\_\_ 90. \_\_\_\_\_  
91. \_\_\_\_\_ 92. \_\_\_\_\_ 93. \_\_\_\_\_ 94. \_\_\_\_\_ 95. \_\_\_\_\_

B. 选词填空 阅读下面短文，用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使短文完整、通顺。每词限用一次。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，计 10 分）

they plant standard three for everyday support use discuss tradition

For middle and primary school students, learning to cook has become a must. They will also need to learn how 96 vegetables, raise poultry (家禽) and maintain home appliances (修理家电) under new requirements for labor (劳动) education.

The Ministry of Education (MOE 教育部) brought out a new 97 for labor education in school last year. From the 2022 fall term, students in primary and middle schools have to take courses on labor skills at least once a week. The new standard includes three kinds of labor tasks (任务). The first is for things like 98 chores, including cleaning, organizing, cooking and maintaining home appliances. Next is productive labor, such as making hand-made works and 99 new technologies. The 100 is service work which includes volunteer work.

Schools in China have 101 paid more attention to studying, and many have seen chores as a waste of children's time. But according to the MOE, labor education must be built up to help students and develop an interest in labor.

Online, people have been busy 102 the new standard on social media (社交媒体). Liu Fang, a mother of 6-year-old twins in Beijing, strongly 103 labor education. For the past year, she has trained her daughters to do chores and make simple dishes 104 the family. "Through doing housework, their eye-hand coordination (手眼协调), time management and organization skills can be trained and it's also good to help 105 relax." Through such education, Liu thinks her twins have found fun in doing chores and are more independent.

96. \_\_\_\_\_ 97. \_\_\_\_\_ 98. \_\_\_\_\_ 99. \_\_\_\_\_ 100. \_\_\_\_\_  
101. \_\_\_\_\_ 102. \_\_\_\_\_ 103. \_\_\_\_\_ 104. \_\_\_\_\_ 105. \_\_\_\_\_

第四节 书面表达（满分 15 分）

106. 曾子曰：“吾日三省吾身：为人谋而不忠乎？与朋友交而不信乎？传不习乎？”习近平总书记在演讲中多次引用这句话，告诫青少年要勇于面对自己的缺点，在学习中求真务实。怎样成为更好的自己？请你根据以下内容提示，以 “How to be a better teenager?” 为题，用英语写一篇演讲稿，在毕业典礼上发言。

- 内容提示：1. 养成健康的生活习惯。  
2. 学习有计划、有行动。  
3. 友善待人。  
4. 培养良好的兴趣爱好，参加志愿活动。  
.....

- 写作要求：1. 内容必须包括所给要点，并适当发挥一至两点。  
2. 语句通顺，语法正确，书写规范。  
3. 文中不能出现考生的真实姓名、校名和地名。  
4. 不少于 90 词。（开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数）。

参考词汇：培养爱好 take up hobbies    志愿活动 volunteer activity

**How to be a better teenager?**

Hello, everyone! Today I'd like to share my ideas about how to be a better teenager.

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Thank you!