



7. — Congratulations! Can you share your secret to learning?  
— If you work hard enough, you will succeed \_\_\_\_\_ achieving your goal.  
A. on                      B. about                      C. in                      D. for
8. — Mum is too busy to make dinner for us.  
— Let's do it ourselves, \_\_\_\_\_ we shouldn't depend on our parents too much.  
A. so                      B. because                      C. but                      D. or
9. — I'm worried about leaving my friends and going to a new school.  
— Take it easy. I'm sure you'll \_\_\_\_\_ your classmates if you are friendly to them.  
A. get along with                      B. catch up with  
C. get together with                      D. come up with
10. — Do you know Liu Cixin, the writer of a famous science fiction *San Ti*? I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.  
— In June, 1963.  
A. when was he born                      B. where he was born  
C. when he was born                      D. where was he born

## 第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

通读下面的短文, 然后从后面各题所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

### A

C919, the first China-made large passenger airplane, completed its commercial flight (商业飞行) on May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2023.

The plane took 11 at 10:32 a. m. from Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport and safely 12 at Beijing Capital International Airport at 12:31 p. m. . After landing, it was welcomed with a water salute (水门仪式).

There 13 over 130 passengers who experienced C 919's first air travel. At the beginning of the journey, China Eastern Airlines (CEA) provided everyone on board with a specially designed ticket.

"Sitting in the airplane C 919, I felt very excited and proud. And I'm lucky enough to be 14 the history." said Zhang Keli, a passenger from Beihang University in Beijing.

The event shows that our country is able to build a world-class airplane independently, and it also plays 15 important role in the development of China's civil aviation industry (民航工业).

- |               |             |            |              |
|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 11. A. off    | B. away     | C. up      | D. in        |
| 12. A. arrive | B. arrives  | C. arrived | D. arriving  |
| 13. A. are    | B. were     | C. has     | D. had       |
| 14. A. parts  | B. parts of | C. a part  | D. a part of |
| 15. A. a      | B. an       | C. the     | D. one       |

### B

Once upon a time, there lived a fox and a stork (鹤) in a forest. One day the fox asked the stork to dinner, with the naughty purpose of playing a 16 on his guest.

The stork came at the hour 17, with a good appetite for her meal. But she was little 18 on finding that it was made of meat, served up in a shallow (浅) dish. With her long slender bill (细嘴), she could 19 pick up enough food to satisfy a tinny bird! The fox kept eating all the time, only 20 a moment to say, "I hope, madam, that you enjoy your big meal? Don't you 21 that my specially-prepared meal is first-grade?"

The stork made no 22 , but left, hungry and much displeased, from the almost 23 meal.

A few days afterwards, the stork returned the fox's invitation by asking him to dinner.

The fox hurried to the place of meeting, 24 the stork had made ready her meal. The fox became greatly dissatisfied, 25 the food served up in a long-necked jar (罐), which let in the stork's slender bill, 26 he could not stick into the jar even his sharp nose!

"I hope, sir, that you like your big meal?" said the stork, who was not 27 enough to return good for evil (恶), and who wished to give the fox a 28 . And as the hungry fox looked sadly up into 29 face, the stork added, "Those who cannot take a joke in good part should 30 make one. Never do to others what you would not like them to do to yourself."

- |                    |               |                |                |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. song        | B. drama      | C. trick       | D. guess       |
| 17. A. agreed      | B. imagined   | C. introduced  | D. finished    |
| 18. A. surprised   | B. pleased    | C. troubled    | D. scared      |
| 19. A. nearly      | B. really     | C. exactly     | D. hardly      |
| 20. A. catching    | B. counting   | C. stopping    | D. getting     |
| 21. A. think       | B. explain    | C. believe     | D. remember    |
| 22. A. mistake     | B. decision   | C. reply       | D. notice      |
| 23. A. untasted    | B. uncooked   | C. unmixed     | D. untouched   |
| 24. A. whether     | B. unless     | C. where       | D. although    |
| 25. A. laughing at | B. staring at | C. looking for | D. waiting for |
| 26. A. but         | B. or         | C. so          | D. if          |
| 27. A. lucky       | B. kind       | C. curious     | D. patient     |
| 28. A. meal        | B. gift       | C. beat        | D. lesson      |
| 29. A. my          | B. your       | C. his         | D. her         |
| 30. A. never       | B. ever       | C. sometimes   | D. often       |

## 二、阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

### A

It's reported that Shenzhou-16 will bring international paintings by teenagers from 10 African countries to the China Space Station.

Jing Haipeng, one of the astronauts for the Shenzhou-16 manned spaceflight mission, shared the information during the Shenzhou-16's press conference (新闻发布会) at the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in Northwest China's Gansu Province on Monday.

These paintings were beautifully drawn by teenagers from 10 African countries including Algeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Egypt, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

"Indeed, we have this special and meaningful purpose, which is to show international paintings for the first time on the China Space Station, and these excellent works are from the winners of 'Tianhe Award' for young friends from the 10 African countries," Jing explained.

"At present, we have not seen the paintings. I believe they will be bright. Exploring the vast universe (宇宙) is the common dream of all human, no matter the race, age, or nationality. We look forward to joining hands with all peace-loving people to create a better tomorrow," he continued.

"We will take the children's best youth, best friendship, and best dreams into space, plant the seeds (种子) of science, friendship, and dreams on the China Space Station, and let them grow and bear fruit," Jing hoped.

31. What does Jing Haipeng do?  
A. A reporter.                      B. An artist.                      C. A gardener.                      D. A spaceman.
32. Where are some of the teenagers mentioned from?  
A. Egypt, Mauritius and Mexico.  
B. Mali, Colombia and Zimbabwe.  
C. Madagascar, Algeria and Somalia.  
D. Nigeria, South America and Madagascar.
33. What did Jing Haipeng think of these paintings?  
A. Wonderful.                      B. Funny.                      C. General.                      D. Fashionable.
34. Which of the following is true?  
A. The paintings were chosen from Chinese teenagers.  
B. The paintings have not been shown before in space.  
C. Jing Haipeng has seen the paintings when interviewed.  
D. The winners of "Tianhe Award" can get a space ticket.
35. What's the main theme of the passage?  
A. Human and nature.                      B. Peace and friendship.  
C. Science and technology.                      D. Culture and education.

## B

Two years ago, I was sitting in my car waiting in a long line for a toll (通行费) station. When I finally reached the station, the toll station worker told me that the person in front had paid for me and I was free to go. I was so shocked. I didn't need to save the 5 dollars. I would never know who he was. I was tired by the heavy traffic and the long line, and that behavior was surprising and unbelievable, which really touched my heart. So I decided to pay for the next car waiting in line.

The first time I tried to pay forward the toll, I kept looking into my rear view mirror (后视镜) to see who I'd be paying for. In the mirror, I saw a tired looking taxi driver. And I felt satisfied that my money would be going to a good place. But before we got to the toll station, the taxi driver had suddenly changed his way and now there was someone else behind me. She looked upset and was gesturing (举止) angrily in a conversation with her friend. I wasn't willing to be paying for a woman like that and was certainly judging her by what I was seeing in the mirror. Anyway, I paid the toll for both of us and left.

Thirty seconds later I was surprised to hear a honk (鸣笛声). It was the woman and her friend waving at me from the other way! She looked cheerful and happy. She wasn't what I thought she was like. This was a valuable lesson that I shouldn't judge people so quickly... After all, I don't know their stories.

36. Who paid for the author?  
A. A caring stranger.                      B. A close friend.  
C. A disappointed woman.                      D. A toll station worker.
37. Why did the author pay forward the toll?  
A. He didn't need to save the money.  
B. He wanted to pass on the kindness.  
C. He was satisfied with the taxi driver.  
D. He made a mistake because of the tiredness.

38. How many vehicles(车辆) did the author pay for?  
 A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 5
39. What do we know about the author from the passage?  
 A. He disliked the woman.  
 B. He helped the taxi driver.  
 C. He gladly paid for the woman.  
 D. He changed his feelings towards the woman.
40. What's possibly the best title for the passage?  
 A. An unbelievable behavior. B. An unforgettable experience.  
 C. Misjudgment in the mirror. D. Payment at the toll station.

### C

Lu Hong who was listed among the finalists for Touching China 2022 was diagnosed with cerebral palsy (脑瘫) when he was a child. His disabilities meant that he spent his primary and middle school years in pain. Every time he had PE class, all his classmates could run and jump as they liked on the playground while he had to sit alone in the classroom.

After graduation he opened his photo shop. At first, most customers would turn away from Lu's shop because they doubted his skills and service. To get customers, Lu promised to take pictures for free if customers were not satisfied with his work. Thanks to his skills and hard work, Lu impressed his customers and his shop's business grew stronger.

In 2017, with the help of the Association for Disabled People in Suzhou, Lu Hong opened a photo factory and offered jobs to disabled people. In just a few years his factory has developed from a small workshop to a proper company.

There are over 40 workers in Lu's factory, more than 30 of whom are disabled. "It's not easy for people with disabilities to find work. I hope to provide them with an opportunity to realize their full ability and go for their life goals," he said.

During the epidemic, the factory was forced to close for a while, but he kept on paying salaries (工资) to the workers as he guarded the empty factory alone.

He bought machinery and equipment worth nearly 5 million yuan (\$726,000) to make sure production when his staff could not come to work. Besides, Lu started exploring e-commerce (电子商务) opportunities to increase income.

Today, Lu Hong's factory is a celebrated company that has made a great contribution (贡献) to supporting the poor and providing jobs for the disabled. In the future, he hopes to change from being helped to helping and contributing to society.

41. What do we know about Lu Hong when he was young?  
 A. He had a hard time. B. He was good at sports.  
 C. He enjoyed sitting alone. D. He avoided playing with classmates.
42. How did Lu Hong make his shop successful?  
 A. By giving a good first impression. B. By taking pictures for free.  
 C. By improving skills and service. D. By providing many choices.
43. Why did Lu Hong offer jobs to the disabled?  
 A. To get more workers. B. To pay less money.  
 C. To communicate easily. D. To provide support.
44. What did Lu Hong do during epidemic?  
 A. He didn't pay the workers. B. He stopped production completely.  
 C. He tried his best to save the company. D. He guarded the factory with the workers.

45. According to the passage, what kind of person is Lu Hong?
- A. Honest and smart. B. Warm-hearted and humorous.  
C. Careful and friendly. D. Strong-minded and responsible.

**D**

What is your first impression of bamboo in China? Is it only a kind of plant on the food list of pandas? No! It also represents single bamboo drifting (独竹漂), an intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) passed from generation to generation among the people in Guizhou Province.

Single bamboo drifting has been performed for more than 2,000 years. In the past, the ancestors who lived on the bank of the Chishui River used it as a method to go across the river. Now, with the development of modern transportation, this skill has been regarded as a sport or a unique way of performance by local people.

Middle school students of the province practice the sport and compete in the Chinese National Games. The requirements of the sport are simple, yet demanding! Athletes have to balance on a bamboo pole, barely as wide as one's foot, and guide it down the river with a thin stick. But there's more than just guiding. While keeping balance on the narrow bamboo pole with the thin stick, the athletes are performing skills and tricks. Jumping, push-ups, and splits (劈叉) are some of the most common ones, whereas those who are more experienced often use their imagination to try out more difficult moves.

Yang Liu, a 25-year-old "water fairy" from Zunyi, Guizhou, dancing on the river in traditional Chinese costume, is an inheritor (继承人) of single bamboo drifting. For over ten years, combining drifting with dancing, Yang has put fresh energy into this traditional art. It's not easy to stand, let alone dance on a single bamboo. So not surprisingly, Yang has experienced countless falls and failures. Thanks to her efforts, though, single bamboo drifting has gotten great fame on the Internet and become well-known in the world.

46. What did we mainly use single bamboo drifting for in ancient times?
- A. A kind of sport. B. A way of dance.  
C. A form of traditional art. D. A type of transportation.
47. What does the underlined word "demanding" probably mean in Chinese?
- A. 严苛的 B. 繁琐的 C. 宽松的 D. 自在的
48. Why is a stick needed in single bamboo drifting?
- A. To try out difficult moves. B. To guide and balance.  
C. To perform different tricks. D. To practice and compete.
49. What do we know about Yang Liu?
- A. She was a fairy with magical power.  
B. She kept practicing for nearly 10 years.  
C. She was good at the skill from the start.  
D. She brought the traditional art to modern life.
50. What mainly made single bamboo drifting famous around the world?
- A. The spread of sports spirits. B. The development of tourism.  
C. The popularity of Chinese festivals. D. The continuous efforts of generations.



## 第二部分 (非选择题 共 50 分)

注意事项:

第二部分共 2 页, 用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔答在答题卡上, 不能答在试卷上。

### 三、完成对话 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据对话内容, 在每个空缺处填入一个适当的词, 使整段对话意思完整。请把该空缺处的词填写在答题卡相应的位置上。(每空限填一词)

A: Hi, Mark. I want to have a class party. Will you help me?

B: Sure, Nelly. I can help you. So 51 shall we have the party?

A: Let's have it today after class.

B: No, today is too early. If we have it today, half the class won't come.

A: OK, let's have it tomorrow then.

B: Hmm... There's a 52 the day after tomorrow. Students will leave early to study for the test. Why not have it on the 53?

A: OK, let's have it on Saturday afternoon. We can all meet and watch a video.

B: No, I 54 think we should watch a video. Some students will be bored. Let's play party games.

A: OK, good idea. Can you organize the party games?

B: Sure, I can do 55. And can you make some food for us?

A: Yes, no problem.

### 四、短文填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后面的括号内选出可以填入短文空格处的词, 并将该词的字母代号 (不写出该词) 填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Reading and writing poems is a very personal experience. Poets use language as a way of expressing their feelings. Poets can describe the 56 of nature, a person, a dream or a memorable event. Most people have tried writing poems 57 some time. For children, it's a good way to enjoy language and have fun with words as well as to 58 themselves.

But teachers and psychologists (心理学家) have 59 another use for poems as a form of therapy (疗法) to help with problems. Writing poems can help deal with change in their lives, death or feelings of sadness or serious disease. By writing down your feelings, you can learn to understand yourself 60 than before.

Poems might be a way of telling someone 61 when you don't feel able to talk about it face to face. Poems written as therapy can be funny too, as laughter is also considered to be very good 62 for illness.

Students at a special school in England read and write poems every day. Some of the poems that 63 write are very good, but their reason for writing is not just to be creative. All of them have some mental and 64 problems. But by writing poems, students are growing in self-confidence. The poems provide a channel for them to communicate with the world and express their feelings. They 65 help them to find out and work out their problems and to develop a positive attitude to life.

- |          |           |            |             |              |
|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| (A. they | B. beauty | C. also    | D. physical | E. something |
| F. at    | G. found  | H. express | I. better   | J. medicine) |

五、阅读短文并回答问题（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，回答文后所给出的问题，并将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Xu Xiake was an explorer of the late Ming Dynasty who travelled huge mountains and deep valleys in China. He was one of the greatest explorers in Chinese history.

Xu's travels were totally up to him and done on his own. He travelled so that his feet could feel strong winds beat his body; he travelled so that his feet could kiss the soil of the mountains.

After his death, Xu left behind his famous book, *Xu Xiake's Travels*, which provides meaningful materials to the Chinese geological research. It included a record of what he saw, heard and thought about during his travels and was a personal diary that was not published during his lifetime. It was said that Xu was a filial (孝顺的) son and the beginning purpose of his travel diary was to allow his mother to travel the world through his eyes at home. He followed the ancient teaching that says, "When one's parents are alive, one must not travel to far places." For this reason, when his mother was still alive, he mainly travelled the southeast half of the country and would not leave home for too long.

The most important part of his travels was his ten-thousand-mile journey to the southwest. He travelled from Zhejiang to Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, then Guizhou, and Yunnan. This journey took him four years and he wrote about ten times more than he did in the past. In the morning, he would be climbing the mountains and crossing rivers. At night, he would lay out a piece of paper and record his daily experiences beside an oil lamp.

Xu lived his life travelling mountains and rivers all day long. He was an outstanding person in history. In fact, Xu who lived 400 years ago was more like today's backpackers—very cool!

66. Which dynasty did Xu Xiake live in?

67. How did Xu Xiake travel?

68. What did Xu Xiake leave behind?

69. Who did Xu Xiake write for at first?

70. How long did the journey to the southwest take?

六、书面表达（共1题，满分25分）

随着《泸州市生活垃圾分类管理条例》的颁布施行，学校决定开展一次主题征文活动，号召大家践行垃圾分类，倡导绿色生活。请根据以下要点提示，以“Rubbish Sorting Starts with Me”为题，用英语写一篇短文。

要点提示：1. 意义：可以减少垃圾产生、循环使用垃圾等。

2. 做法：通过书籍和网络学习垃圾分类知识，参与志愿服务等；将各种垃圾分类投放在不同颜色垃圾桶等；旧衣服做成购物袋，废品做成艺术品，减少使用塑料袋等。

3. 个人观点……

要求：1. 词数110词左右（首句已给出，不计入总词数）；2. 要点提示均须涉及，可适当增加内容；3. 不用真实姓名、校名、地名。

参考词语：reduce, recycle, throw, rubbish bins, plastic bag

Rubbish Sorting Starts with Me

Nowadays, more and more people have realized the importance of rubbish sorting. \_\_\_\_\_