

英 语

一、完形填空(本题有 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握大意,然后从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。



One day, Miriam got a letter along with a watermelon seed^{*} from Uncle Esai. The letter said:

Miriam,

This is a magic seed for you. Plant it, and it will grant^{} 1 three wishes. Remember to be patient; the world has its own rhythm^{*}.*

Uncle Esai

Miriam thought, "A magic seed? Maybe it's Uncle Esai's 2, but why not have a try?" She planted the seed in the yard, and made her 3 wish, "I want the watermelon to grow as big as a mountain!"

The next morning, Miriam was very 4 to see a huge watermelon in the yard. She couldn't believe it. "I must 5 it at once!" She hurried to cut the watermelon, but it was too hard. She became angry. "This is a silly watermelon! I don't want it!"

Immediately the fruit became a seed again. Miriam 6 her second wish had been granted. "Humph! This is not fun!" she cried.

A few days later, Miriam found Uncle Esai's 7 and read it again. She stopped when she saw the words "be patient". How could she forget it? She rushed out of the door and 8 ran to the yard to find the seed. This time, she promised she would make the best use of the third wish.

She thought for a while. "I hope my 9 could spend more time together." But her parents needed to

work. How could the seed help? Although it seemed impossible, she still decided to 10 the seed with patience.

Miriam got some information about 11 to plant a watermelon, and then followed the steps carefully. When the seed turned into a normal-sized watermelon, she 12 it with her friends and neighbours. Everybody liked its taste.

Miriam's family got the seeds 13 the watermelon and planted more afterwards. They were so delicious that the neighbours offered to buy some. The watermelons brought extra money 14 Miriam's parents didn't have to be away for work as much. They had more family time.

Miriam finally knew what Uncle Esai meant — be patient, and life will be as 15 as a watermelon!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. me | B. you | C. him | D. her |
| 2. A. rule | B. joke | C. choice | D. example |
| 3. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. fourth |
| 4. A. bored | B. afraid | C. relaxed | D. surprised |
| 5. A. eat | B. wash | C. climb | D. draw |
| 6. A. heard | B. explained | C. realised | D. imagined |
| 7. A. book | B. postcard | C. letter | D. newspaper |
| 8. A. calmly | B. carefully | C. politely | D. quickly |
| 9. A. class | B. family | C. teachers | D. neighbours |
| 10. A. put away | B. talk to | C. look after | D. search for |
| 11. A. how | B. why | C. when | D. where |
| 12. A. watered | B. protected | C. watched | D. shared |
| 13. A. for | B. from | C. behind | D. beside |
| 14. A. so | B. if | C. but | D. unless |
| 15. A. new | B. big | C. sweet | D. quiet |

二、阅读理解(本题有 15 小题。第 16—18 小题,每小题 1 分;第 19—29 小题,每小题 2 分;第 30 小题 5 分。共 30 分)

阅读下面短文,第 16—29 小题从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项,第 30 小题在答题纸规定区域作答。

A


MENU ▾

Q

Sign in

E-waste

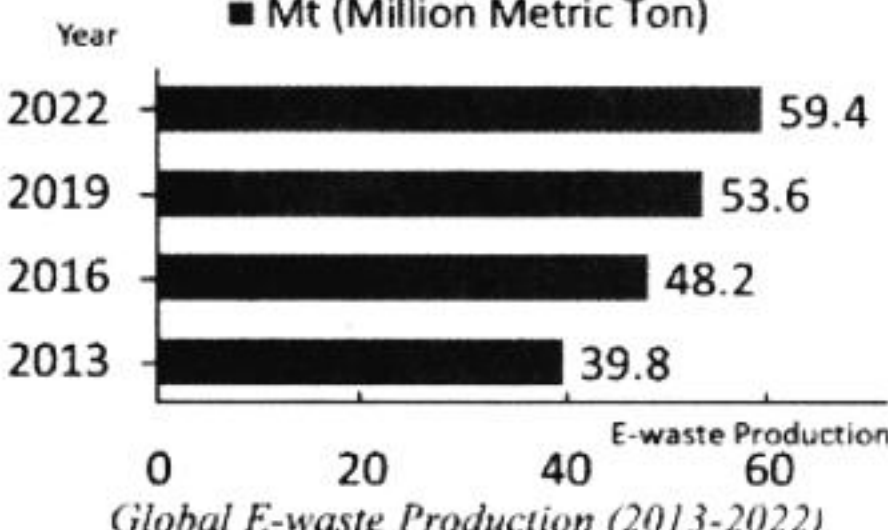
Electronic waste (e-waste) comes from computers, cameras, phones, fridges, TVs and so on.



How much e-waste has been produced?

There is too much e-waste on the earth. In the past ten years, 506.5 Mt of e-waste has been produced. That is as heavy as about 50,149 Eiffel Towers.

■ Mt (Million Metric Ton)



Year	E-waste Production (Mt)
2022	59.4
2019	53.6
2016	48.2
2013	39.8

Global E-waste Production (2013-2022)

What can we do with e-waste?

E-waste is harmful to the environment. Repeat the three words in our life: reduce, reuse and recycle. Here are some examples.

◆ **Quadloop**

created solar lanterns with e-waste.

◆ **Junichi Kawanishi**

turned about 79,000 tons of e-waste into medals.

◆ **Mixed Reality Lab**

designed educational toys with e-waste for poor kids.

◆ **Alex Lin**

recycled about 136 tons of broken computers into ones that can be used again.

16. In 2022, how much e-waste was produced in the world?
 A. 59.4 Mt. B. 53.6 Mt. C. 48.2 Mt. D. 39.8 Mt.
17. What did Alex Lin do with e-waste?
 A. He made medals. B. He created lanterns.
 C. He designed toys. D. He recycled computers.
18. In which part of a website can we read the page?
 A. Food. B. Health. C. Travel. D. Environment.

B



A marathon is a long running race of 26.2 miles (42.195 kilometres). The first Olympic Marathon was held in Athens. Now, many cities host their own marathons every year. Some of the best-known marathons around the world are the New York City Marathon, the Boston Marathon and the Tokyo Marathon. Among them, the Boston Marathon which started in 1897, is the oldest yearly marathon in the world. As time goes by, the sport has become more than just a

race.

Themes of marathons add fun and meaning to the hard miles. Runners run for helping sick kids, celebrating important events, or just enjoying nature. There is a famous marathon in Gisborne, New Zealand, which is known for being the first city in the world to welcome the sunlight every day. Runners can greet the sunrise as they race along the golden sandy beaches.

Marathon routes bring people more understanding of the old sport. Some routes provide great sporting challenges for runners. The routes offer various surfaces, from bridges to sand to hills. Runners of all skill levels can sweat freely and push their limits * in the race. Some routes are well planned for runners to explore the many sides of a city. For example, the route of the Great Wall Marathon takes the runners along the great wonder of the world. The race can be an amazing chance to get to know Beijing, its people and local food.

A marathon is quite a journey for runners to enjoy the run, challenge themselves and experience the culture. There is so much more behind the race for us to explore.

19. According to the passage, the oldest yearly marathon is _____.
 A. the Tokyo Marathon B. the Olympic Marathon
 C. the Boston Marathon D. the New York City Marathon
20. What might be the theme of the marathon in Gisborne?
 A. First Light. B. Lively Kids. C. Green Miles. D. Fun Beach.
21. The writer uses the example of the Great Wall Marathon to tell that the route _____.
 A. is difficult to plan B. shows the city culture
 C. offers different surfaces D. brings challenge to runners
22. What's the best title for the passage?
 A. *Marathon: Not Just a Race* B. *Marathon: Routes and Rules*
 C. *Marathon: History and Themes* D. *Marathon: A Race for Everyone*

C

Taihu Tunnel *, 10.79 kilometres long and 43.6 metres wide, has been the longest underwater tunnel in China. It stands out as one of the "2022 China's Top 100 Buildings in the New Era".

When building Taihu Tunnel, the project team faced many challenges, such as high safety risks and time limit. To deal with them, they made workable plans. They divided the tunnel construction * into 19 parts. The construction of each part mainly took four steps.

Step 1 Remove. The team built a **cofferdam** to remove water from the area, so the workers could go inside and do their work in dry conditions.

Step 2 Clear. The team dug deep into the lake bed, and cleared the soil and stones out in order to make space for the next step.

Step 3 Build. The team built the floor, walls and roof of the tunnel in this step. They used high-quality building materials to waterproof the tunnel.

Step 4 Backfill. The team put the soil and stones back. Then this part of the tunnel was buried deep down the lake bed.

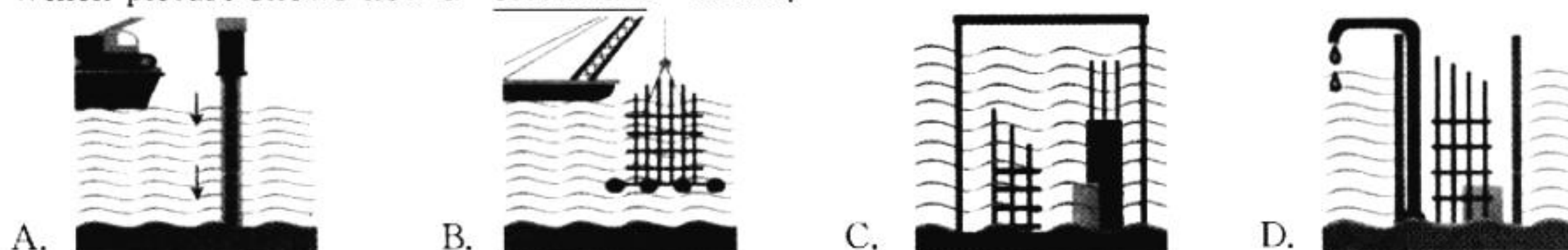
The construction of the 19 parts was streamlined *. The project team used a new method. The work group of each step moved to the next part and repeated their work after they finished the work in the previous part. Different work groups co-operated well with each other. From part to part, the construction started from the opposite ends, and got connected somewhere in the middle. The construction took about four years to complete, shorter than people had expected.

The drivers' safety is fully considered in Taihu Tunnel. There are 200,000 LED lights on the ceiling * of

the tunnel. They show vivid pictures of blue sky, starry night and so on. The pictures can help drivers fight tiredness and travel through the tunnel safely. Besides, there are two systems in the tunnel. The police can check the traffic situation through a monitoring system. If traffic accidents happen, the police can give instructions and warn drivers in the tunnel over an audio system to prevent further accidents.

The construction of Taihu Tunnel shows great value in engineering and the tunnel brings much convenience to people living nearby.

23. Which picture shows how a “cofferdam” works?



24. The construction of Taihu Tunnel ____.

- A. was divided into four parts
- B. took more time than people had expected
- C. started from the middle of the lake
- D. was completed by using a streamlined method

25. What can we learn from Paragraph 8?

- A. Pictures in the tunnel can help keep drivers safe.
- B. Drivers can control the LED lights in the tunnel.
- C. The police can warn drivers through a monitoring system.
- D. An audio system can help drivers check the traffic situation.

26. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To advise people to protect Taihu Tunnel.
- B. To introduce the construction of Taihu Tunnel.
- C. To share the advantages brought by Taihu Tunnel.
- D. To tell the difficulties of constructing Taihu Tunnel.

D

I was travelling on a British ship from India to London in 1905. Among all the passengers, no one would fail to notice Padishah, an Indian businessman. From the moment he got on the ship, he kept showing off the diamond* on his turban. The big diamond successfully attracted attention, including that of the five ostriches on the deck*.



One morning, as Padishah passed by the ostriches, one swallowed* his diamond suddenly. The bird ran around and mixed itself with the others in no time.

“Whose are these stupid ostriches? I want my diamond back!” Padishah shouted angrily. People began to crowd on the deck. I was among the first to arrive. I didn’t feel half sorry for the man as he was asking everyone what to do for the diamond’s return.

Word swept across the ship about the accident, reaching a man named Potter. After lunch in the hall, Potter went to Padishah and claimed, “I’ve contacted the ostriches’ owner in London. He accepted my offer for all five and now I am the owner. I have the right to keep the birds and the diamond inside.” I thought Potter was rather smart and regretted deeply at a lost chance.

Padishah was so upset and blurted, “There’s no way you can get my diamond,” he continued as he got calmer. “I can offer you 100 pounds for the birds.” Potter simply refused and left.

After a while, Potter came back to the hall with a sly smile. He announced that he wanted to sell four birds separately to separate people by auction*. The starting price was 80 for a bird. One of them, he would keep for himself.

Before the crowd realised what was happening, a diamond businessman got one bird for 100 pounds. The prices for the following birds rose higher and higher. After the fourth being sold, Padishah got half mad, not knowing what to do. Potter seemed suddenly sorry and said, “I should have kept them all. But... Trust me! The last bird must be the one.”

I stared at the last bird for quite a while and asked Potter for a private conversation. After a long talk, I finally got the bird for 700 pounds. ▲

The next morning, I was waiting in line to get off the ship, picturing the amazing future life in mind. Then, I saw Padishah and Potter walk arm in arm on the shore, just like old friends. **At that moment, I learnt a lesson worth a diamond.**

27. What happened to Padishah on the deck?

- A. He was hurt by a passenger.
- B. He failed to get others’ attention.
- C. People shouted angrily at him.
- D. An ostrich took away his diamond.

28. Potter came back to the hall to _____.
 A. say sorry to Padishah
 B. tell people he was the new owner
 C. sell ostriches at high prices
 D. talk with the diamond businessman
29. Which of the following can be put into ▲ in Paragraph 8?
 A. How worried I was!
 B. What a great deal it was!
 C. How upset Padishah was!
 D. What an honest man Potter was!
30. What does the writer mean by the underlined sentence in the last paragraph? (请用约 40 词回答)

三、词汇运用(本题有 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

A. 用小方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。每词限用一次。

Chinese Customs				
usually	during	child	luck	clean

31. People _____ the house before Spring Festival every year.

32. _____ should accept gifts from their elders with both hands.

33. On Mid-Autumn Day, Chinese people _____ have a family dinner.

34. _____ the Spring Festival month, people seldom have their hair cut.

35. Most people like to wear red on important days because red is a _____ colour.

B. 根据对话内容和所给中文提示,用单词的正确形式完成以下对话。

Diana: Welcome to *Teens Talk*. Today we'll talk about teenagers' dream jobs. Mary, what's your dream job?

Mary: I want to be a pilot because the job has a 36 (特别的) place in my heart. My father is a great pilot. He trains hard to perfect his skills of flying different 37 (飞机). Though he is busy, he keeps learning and has 38 (甚至) got a doctor's degree. He's my hero! I believe I can be someone like him.

Diana: That's the spirit. What about you, Cindy?

Cindy: I've always wanted to work in an art museum 39 (自从) I visited the Louvre Museum in 2018. I was so amazed by the collections that I started studying art history. I wrote 40 (六) articles about it last year.

Diana: Great! You work towards your dream at such an 41 (早的) age. Leo, you plan to be a musician, don't you?

Leo: Yes. For me, music is a way to express 42 (我自己). I write down what I see or feel in my daily life. Every 43 (星期日), I put my thoughts to music. And I spend hours 44 (唱歌) my new songs and playing the piano.

Diana: Surely you will be a good musician! Next week, we 45 (遇见) more teenagers. They'll share their dream jobs with us. Goodbye for now.

四、语法填空(本题有 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入一个适当的词,或填入括号中所给单词的适当形式。

Tina is a thirteen-year-old middle school student. Last year, she went to 46 summer school in France and stayed with a local family, the Truffauts.

At first, things didn't go well 47 she couldn't speak French. Simple things like finding the right bus stop became big problems. The Truffauts helped her a lot and treated her like part of the family. They played 48 (game) and shared traditional food with her. Tina was helpful as well. She did some housework with the family every day. On the weekend, she 49 (join) a community club and did volunteer work. For most of the time, she used body language to communicate. People showed 50 (they) thanks with smiles and she would always smile back. Language was not a problem 51 her any more. As a new member of the club, Tina 52 (invite) to have parties with the other members. Day by day, she made more friends. Tina began 53 (love) her new life. "A smile is a second language we were born to speak. It is also the best gift I have got," she often said 54 (proud).

Smiles and a helping hand can always make people 55 (close) than a language can.

五、书面表达(本题有 1 小题,共 20 分)

56. 请根据以下征文海报,结合所提示的六类英语作业,写一篇英语短文投稿,分享你最喜爱的一类作业及理由,并例举一次相关作业经历谈谈你从中得到的收获。

English homework
helps me **LEVEL UP!**

① Read aloud



② Do exercises



③ Role-play



④ Make a book report



⑤ Make a poster



⑥ Act out a play



ork

What kind of English homework do you like best?
Write and share!

Send it to happyhomework@learnEnglish.com.

- 注意：(1) 文中不得出现真实姓名、学校等信息；
(2) 词数：110 词左右；标题已给出，不计入总词数。

English Homework Helps Me Level Up

小词典

auction *n.* 拍卖

deck *n.* 甲板

limit *n.* 极限；限制

streamline *v.* 使……效率更高

ceiling *n.* 天花板

diamond *n.* 钻石

rhythm *n.* 节奏

swallow *v.* 吞下

construction *n.* 建造

grant *v.* 给予；满足

seed *n.* 种子

tunnel *n.* 隧道

英语参考答案

第一部分 客观题(第 1—18 小题,每小题 1 分;第 19—29 小题,每小题 2 分。共 40 分)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	B	A	D	A	C	C	D	B	C	A	D	B	A	C
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
A	D	D	C	A	B	A	D	D	A	B	D	C	B	

第二部分 主观题

二、阅读理解第 30 题(共 5 分)

回答要点:

当看到 Padishah 和 Potter 手挽手如老友般亲密,“我”意识到自己被骗,“鸵鸟拍卖”是他们精心策划的骗局。通过这次经历,“我”买到了一个像钻石一样宝贵的教训——不要轻信他人/眼见不一定为实/不要贪婪等。

参考答案(39 词):

The writer realised that Padishah and Potter were old friends and they worked together to lie to people and get money. Though the writer knew that he was cheated, the lesson he learnt was valuable — don't trust people easily. /seeing is not believing. /don't be greedy.

三、词汇运用(本题有 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 31. clean | 32. Children | 33. usually | 34. During |
| 35. lucky | 36. special | 37. planes | 38. even |
| 39. since | 40. six | 41. early | 42. myself |
| 43. Sunday | 44. singing | 45. will meet/are going to meet | |

四、语法填空(本题有 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 46. a | 47. because/as | 48. games | 49. joined |
| 50. their | 51. for | 52. was invited | 53. loving /to love |
| 54. proudly | 55. closer | | |

五、书面表达(本题有 1 小题,共 20 分)

参考例文(111 词):

English Homework Helps Me Level Up

My favourite kind of English homework is acting out a play. It can help improve my language skills and make me confident.

When I was in Grade 8, my teacher asked us to act out the play *Romeo and Juliet* in a group of six. It was a big challenge. Firstly, I read the play with group members and we shared our understanding of the play. Then, we chose our roles and practised the lines a lot. My spoken English has improved. In the end, we put on a great show and won praise. Now I'm interested in acting and feel brave enough to show myself in front of the public.