

准考证号_____ 姓名_____

2025 年九年级第一次学业水平检测英语

说明：1. 全卷满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 请按试题序号在答题卡相应位置作答，答在试题卷或其他位置无效。

一、听力理解（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话，然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

- A. Some juice. B. Some oranges. C. Some apples.

答案是 C。

A) 请听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后，你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. What color of clothes does Peter like? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

- A. White. B. Orange. C. Blue.

2. Why does the girl like swimming? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

- A. To keep healthy. B. To be taller. C. To lose weight.

3. How does the girl go to school now? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

- A. By bike. B. By subway. C. By car.

4. What happened to Judy recently? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

- A. She bought a gift. B. She met her uncle. C. She lost a book.

5. What does the boy mean? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

- A. He is afraid of the story. B. He doesn't like the story. C. It is very easy to write the story.

B) 请听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒

钟；听完后，各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

请听 1 段对话，回答下面两个小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. What would the girl like to eat?

- A. Chicken noodles. B. Beef noodles. C. Egg noodles.

7. How much are the noodles and the drink?

- A. 3 dollars. B. 2 dollars. C. 1 dollar.

请听 1 段对话，回答下面两个小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What does Julia think of the school?

- A. New and clean. B. Nice and small. C. Big and interesting.

9. Whose class is Julia interested in?

- A. Mr. Wu's. B. Mrs. Fang's. C. Miss Green's.

请听 1 段对话，回答下面三个小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

10. What does Jane think of the food?

- A. Delicious. B. Looks good. C. Fresh.

11. Which is Jane's favorite place?

- A. The dining hall. B. The art room. C. The sports field.

12. What can we know from the conversation?

- A. Ben loves noodles very much.
B. Jane often plays football at school.
C. Jane has a picture of the dinning hall.

请听 1 段对话，回答下面三个小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

13. Where are they?

- A. At the library. B. At the bookstore. C. At the book museum.

14. How many books can the boy get at a time?

- A. 1. B. 2. C. 3.

15. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The boy wants books about biology.
- B. The books should be back in three weeks.
- C. People can find the book with the help of the computer.

C) 请听下面一段独白，将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有 50 秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。

根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过 3 个单词。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

- 16. The space club will learn about _____ and the planets at the first meeting.
- 17. Mr. Lu will invite a famous _____.
- 18. The first meeting is at 5:00 p.m. on _____.
- 19. The talk will start at _____.
- 20. Students can _____ during the talk.

二、单项填空（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

请阅读下面各小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- 21. The girl tried to _____ those in need after she grew up.
A. call B. hide C. prevent D. support
- 22. David was very lucky because his hobby brought him _____ and success.
A. pressure B. pleasure C. shyness D. sadness
- 23. I was surprised to see my friend shouting at her mom. Because she was _____ at school.
A. humorous B. helpful C. shy D. polite
- 24. —Linda, someone _____ at the door.
—Grandma, it is just our pet dog.
A. knocks B. was knocking C. is knocking D. will knock
- 25. Don't worry. Just do _____ as I tell you.
A. widely B. badly C. exactly D. nearly
- 26. —Everything was expensive in that shop. I bought this toy car. It was 350 *yuan*.
—You are lucky. I saw a same one in a shop window. And the price was _____.
A. higher B. lower C. lowest D. highest
- 27. At the age of 15, he _____ the chance to learn dance, and he did very well.

A. gives B. was given C. gave D. is given

28. —I think all women, young and old, look beautiful in a *qipao*.

—I agree, _____ I like *hanfu* most. They are usually comfortable to wear.

A. but B. so C. as D. because

三、完形填空（本大题共 26 小题，每小题 1 分，共 26 分）

A) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Teenagers often go online when bored, but it can sometimes bring more stress. That's when the "Boredom Buster" comes to help. It offers _____ 29 _____ on keeping busy depending on how you feel.

Feeling _____ 30 _____? "Try writing down your fears and think about the _____ 31 _____ behind them." Sad? "Try watching your favorite TV show."

The Boredom Buster is a part of an app called Saplings, made to _____ 32 _____ teenagers to deal with a restless mind. The app _____ 33 _____ has a guide for keeping a diary.

Created in 2021 by 16-year-old Vaishnavi Kumbala, the app was born out of her _____ 34 _____ for people of her age with mental (精神的) health problems.

"A lot of mental health resources (资源) out there are for adults or _____ 35 _____ kids," Kumbala said. She saw many teenagers feel lonely _____ 36 _____ sad. Some of them are too _____ 37 _____ to reach out for help. While it can't take the place of _____ 38 _____, the app can work together with their help.

"The prompts (提醒) in the guided diary are made just for _____ 39 _____," Kumbala said. Prompts include questions like "What is your greatest interest? How can you use _____ 40 _____ in your life in a small way?" There are also encouraging sayings, _____ 41 _____ "Stay hungry, stay foolish (愚蠢的)".

Kumbala wanted to _____ 42 _____ something that was by a teen for teens. Her app _____ 43 _____ the 2021 Congressional App Challenge in Louisiana's First District. The goal of competition is to help middle and high school students explore computer science.

29. A. power B. problems C. money D. advice

30. A. happy B. angry C. scared D. excited

31. A. reasons B. effort C. value D. choices

32. A. help B. allow C. drive D. require

33. A. never B. also C. usually D. again

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 34. A. hobby | B. worry | C. joke | D. argue |
| 35. A. younger | B. happier | C. taller | D. thinner |
| 36. A. but | B. while | C. since | D. and |
| 37. A. heavy | B. noisy | C. shy | D. short |
| 38. A. teachers | B. doctors | C. children | D. parents |
| 39. A. teens | B. workers | C. babies | D. cooks |
| 40. A. her | B. him | C. it | D. them |
| 41. A. during | B. including | C. providing | D. considering |
| 42. A. buy | B. watch | C. borrow | D. create |
| 43. A. made | B. invented | C. won | D. found |

B) 选词填空

请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空，并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。

move; win; hard; lock; make; back; if; toy; math;
free; one

As a country strong in math, China has many folk games filled with math knowledge. Let's take a look at three of them.

The nine linked rings puzzle (九连环) is usually 44 up of nine rings connected to a handle (手柄). Players have to remove (移除) all the rings from the handle 45 the game. This is no simple game. For example, if you want to remove the ninth ring, you have to remove the third, fifth, and seventh 46 first. You won't be able to do it 47 you start from the eighth.

Huarong Pass is a Chinese block-moving puzzle. To succeed in the game, players have to 48 the blocks to get "Cao Cao" out. This is a test of one's 49 knowledge. It takes at least 81 steps to set "Cao Cao" 50, according to the Chinese Puzzle website.

The Luban 51 was first created 2,000 years ago. It is said that Lu Ban used six wooden pieces to make a 52 that looked like a lock for his son. It's 53 to separate (分开) the six pieces. However, it is usually easier to unlock a Luban lock than to put it 54 together. Now, there are Luban locks made up of nine or more pieces.

四、阅读理解 (本大题共 23 小题，每小题 2 分，共 46 分)

A) 请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

North Bay Tours

A special 2-hour sunset cruise (巡航) around Otter Cove!

Price includes:

\$59 per person

- Dinner with your choice of drinks and dessert
- A 13×15cm photo of you and the crew (船员)
- A cup from North Bay Tours

Boarding begins at 5:00 p. m. Departure (出发) is at 5:30 p. m.

55. How much should you pay for you and your mom?

- A. \$118. B. \$108. C. \$59. D. \$21.

56. When can the ship return to the dock (码头)?

- A. 5:00 p. m. B. 5:30 p. m. C. 6:30 p. m. D. 7:30 p. m.

57. Which of the following is TRUE according to the ad above?

- A. There is no ice cream on the ship. B. A cup will be given to each customer.
C. Customers can make dinner with the crew. D. Customers can get a photo of the sunset for free.

B

Sign language is the main way deaf people communicate. Since they can't hear, talking to hearing people can be hard. Luckily, sign language interpreters (翻译) are there to help.

Hao Shuxin, 24, sees sign language as her mother tongue (母语), as her parents are deaf. "I picked up sign language before I could even talk," she recalled. In 2018, she became a sign language interpreter at a law firm (律所) in Chongqing. Her work takes her to places like courts (法庭) where she interprets for deaf people.

Since sign language has fewer words, Hao often meets difficult terms that have no direct match. In such situations, she carefully breaks down the meaning for deaf people. There are also grammatical differences between Chinese and sign language.

Hao feels stressed at work because accuracy (准确性) is important in interpretations for law firms. Her stress also comes from the fact that sign language has "dialects (方言)". The same word can be expressed with different hand gestures (手势) depending on where a deaf person is from. Having traveled to over 30 cities in China because

of the job, she has learned about the special ways deaf people across the country use sign language.

In her spare time, Hao reads many law books and talks with lawyers and her deaf coworkers (同事) to improve her professional ability. “My parents are deaf, so I understand the difficulties faced by the deaf community. I want to do everything I can to help them.” Hao said.

58. What does Hao do when she is free?

- A. Teaches her parents to talk. B. Helps her deaf coworkers.
C. Travels to different countries. D. Learns to improve herself.

59. What does the underlined word “them” in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. The deaf. B. Hao’s parents. C. The lawyers. D. Hao’s children.

60. What can we know about sign language according to the passage?

- A. It is easy to learn. B. It has more words than Chinese.
C. It is different in different places. D. The grammar of it is the same as Chinese.

61. Put the following information into correct order according to the passage.

- a. Her parents became deaf b. She got a job in a law firm.
c. She learned sign language. d. She visited more than 30 cities.

- A. a-b-c-d B. a-c-b-d C. c-a-b-d D. d-b-c-a

62. What is Hao like according to the passage?

- A. Lonely and shy. B. Quiet and caring. C. Helpful but noisy. D. Hard-working and kind.

C

The Amsterdam Light Festival is one of the most special art events in the world. It’s all about using light to create unusual and beautiful images for everyone to enjoy.

Taking place for 53 days between December and January every year, it is a time when artists from around the world get to Amsterdam for a really big outdoor art show. The art, which is lit from 5 p. m. to 11 p. m. every night, is mostly located along the city’s famous canals (运河).

Each year’s event has its own theme. The thirteenth edition (期) of Amsterdam Light Festival takes place from November 28th, 2024 until January 19th, 2025, and has the theme “Rituals (仪式)”. Rituals have traditionally helped people through all kinds of transformations, from past to future, from winter to summer, from youth to adulthood. Light plays an important role in many rituals. They bring people together. Past themes include “DISRUPT!” “Celebrate Light” and “Nature Calls”.

The Amsterdam Light Festival has also found a way to include kids in the event. More than 1,500 students in the city's schools take part in the workshops in which they learn about creativity, technology, and most importantly, light as a form of art. They also visit the festival with their friends, teachers, and families.

Most visitors agree that the best way to see the Amsterdam Light Festival is by booking a boat tour. However, plenty of people prefer to walk along the canals in their winter coats. There's even a mobile app with the walking route, locations, and descriptions of the artwork.

So, if you find yourself in Amsterdam next December, you can enjoy the next edition of the Amsterdam Light Festival, and like hundreds of thousands of people from around the world, you can see the light(s) too!

63. When is the Amsterdam Light Festival usually open every year?

- A. From 11 p. m. to 5 a. m. every night. B. From 7 p. m. to 11 p. m. every night.
C. Between December and January. D. From November 28th to January 19th.

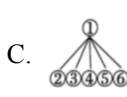
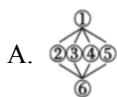
64. What is the theme of the 13th edition?

- A. DISRUPT. B. Celebrate Light. C. Nature Calls. D. Rituals.

65. What does the underlined word “**transformations**” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Seasons. B. Changes. C. Celebrations. D. Jobs.

66. What would be the best structure of the passage?



67. Which of the following can be the best title?

- A. Use an Useful App. B. Go for Amsterdam.
C. Enjoy Unusual Rituals. D. Let There Be Lights.

D

Today, almost everyone has a camera. We can take pictures with our cellphones, e-mail photos to our friends, and print out pictures from a computer in a few seconds. Fifty years ago, however, cameras were not as simple to use or available. They used film, which was expensive and had to be processed with special chemicals (化学品) in order to make prints. Then, in 1982, a new type of camera made taking photos easier and more affordable. It was a film camera, but it had a built-in flash and other conveniences. The camera was called the Holga.

The Holga camera was made completely of plastic (塑料). Even the lens (镜头) which is normally made from high-quality glass on most cameras, was plastic. Plastic is cheaper than metal or glass, so the camera makers

could keep the Holga's price low enough for most people to afford.

However, once people began using the Holga, they noticed problems. Sometimes dark spots (斑点) appeared at the corners of the photos. Sometimes the colors that appeared in the photos were different from the colors of the actual objects photographed. The camera's cheap materials allowed light to get inside the camera and affect the film.

Although some customers were upset about these problems, many people liked the strange and often unique (独一无二的) pictures that the camera produced. Professional photographers began using the camera to photograph nature, people, and streets. Even today, in a world filled with great cameras, some people choose the unpredictable Holga to take unique pictures.

68. How does the writer introduce the background of cameras in Paragraph 1?

- A. By comparing old and new cameras.
- B. By showing camera sales numbers.
- C. By talking about people using cameras.
- D. By telling the story of camera making.

69. Why was the Holga cameras cheap?

- A. Because they didn't need film.
- B. Because they were made of plastic.
- C. Because they had a build-in flash.
- D. Because they were light and small.

70. What is the writer's purpose for writing the passage?

- A. To introduce the Holga cameras.
- B. To show how the Holga cameras were made.
- C. To explain why the Holga cameras were popular.
- D. To encourage more people to buy Holga cameras.

71. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. The Holga cameras had some problems.
- B. The Holga was cheaper than other cameras.
- C. The photos taken by the Holga were more colorful.
- D. Dark spots appeared in the photo taken by the Holga.

72. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Glass lenses don't have color problems.
- B. It was easy to take photos fifty years ago.
- C. People like to buy the Holga cameras as gifts.
- D. Pictures taken by the Holga cameras are usually special.

B) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺，结构完整，并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

You must have heard of “city bu city” (meaning city or not city). 73

Millions of foreigners (外国人) are visiting China and posting their travel videos. The visa-free transit policy (过境免签政策) plays an important role in it.

74 Back then, it allowed travelers to stay for 72 hours in seven different big cities in China. Now, travelers can stay for 144 hours in 41 places across 19 provincial areas. 75 In the first three months of this year, 266 percent more foreigners came to China through visa-free policies compared with the same period last year.

76 Through this policy, more and more people get to see the real China. Irish YouTuber Luke thought Chengdu was “very good, beautiful and modern”, totally (完全地) different from what he had heard about China from Western media.

Yuyuantantian, a new media account (账号) under China Media Group, looked at 100 China travel videos made by foreigners. 77 But now they prefer experiencing everyday activities like riding shared bikes and joining square dancing in parks. These activities give foreigners a closer look at everyday life in China.

- A. Seeing is believing.
- B. The visa-free transit policy started in 2013.
- C. They have so many things to do on the list.
- D. It has attracted (吸引) more travelers to China.
- E. The travelers like to eat Chinese food very much.
- F. It's used to ask if a place feels like a big, fashionable city.
- G. It found foreigners used to visit famous places like the Great Wall.

五、补全对话 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

请阅读下面对话, 根据对话内容从下面的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处, 使对话通顺、合理, 意思完整。一空一句。

(Steven and Amy are talking about the May Day holiday plan. Steven =S, Amy=A)

S: Hi, Amy. The May Day is coming. 78

A: Yes. I'm going to visit Chengdu with my mum.

S: That's great. 79

A: Does he like it?

S: Yes, he said it was a very great city. 80

A: We're going to take a plane to Chengdu.

S: 81

A: About three days. By the way, how long does it take to fly to Chengdu?

S: About three hours, I think. 82

A: Thanks very much.

A. Do you have any plans?

B. How will you get there?

C. Where do you want to go?

D. How long are you staying there?

E. How long did your dad stay there?

F. I can check it for you with my dad.

G. My dad has been to Chengdu on business twice.

六、书面表达 (15 分)

83. 国际数学日就要到了, 校报英语版块正在就“我与数学的故事”进行征文。请你写一篇英语短文去投稿, 先说说你是否喜欢数学及其原因, 再描述你学习数学的一段难忘经历, 最后谈谈你将如何学习数学。

写作要点:

1. Do you like math? Why or why not?
2. What was the unforgettable experience of learning math?
3. How are you going to learn math?

要求:

1. 短文应包括所有的写作要点, 条理清楚, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥;
2. 短文中不能出现真实的人名和地名;
3. 词数 80—120, 短文开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

Teachers always say that math is very important.

准考证号_____ 姓名_____

2025 年九年级第一次学业水平检测英语

说明：1. 全卷满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 请按试题序号在答题卡相应位置作答，答在试题卷或其他位置无效。

一、听力理解（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话，然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

A. Some juice. B. Some oranges. C. Some apples.

答案是 C。

A) 请听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后，你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. What color of clothes does Peter like? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. White. B. Orange. C. Blue.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】A: What colors do you like for your clothes, Peter?

B: I like warm colors like orange. They make me happy.

2. Why does the girl like swimming? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. To keep healthy. B. To be taller. C. To lose weight.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】A: What sport do you like, Amy?

B: I love swimming very much. It can keep me fit.

3. How does the girl go to school now? 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

A. By bike. B. By subway. C. By car.

【答案】 B

【解析】

【原文】 A: What should we do to live a green life, class?

B: My dad used to drive me to school, but now we take the subway.

4. What happened to Judy recently? 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

A. She bought a gift.

B. She met her uncle.

C. She lost a book.

【答案】 C

【解析】

【原文】 A: What's new, Judy?

B: I lost my favorite book. It was a birthday gift from my uncle.

A: I'm sorry to hear that.

5. What does the boy mean? 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

A. He is afraid of the story.

B. He doesn't like the story.

C. It is very easy to write the story.

【答案】 B

【解析】

【详解】 A: I love reading short stories. *The Gifts* is fantastic.

B: I'm sorry, but I'm afraid I don't enjoy it very much. The story is too simple.

B) 请听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

请听 1 段对话，回答下面两个小题。【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

6. What would the girl like to eat?

A. Chicken noodles.

B. Beef noodles.

C. Egg noodles.

7. How much are the noodles and the drink?

A. 3 dollars.

B. 2 dollars.

C. 1 dollar.

【答案】 6. B 7. A

【解析】

【原文】 A: Hello, we have chicken noodles, beef noodles and egg noodles. Which would you like to eat?

B: Beef noodles, please.

A: Would you like anything to drink?

B: I'd like a cup of tea. How much are they?

A: Two dollars for the noodles and one for the tea.

B: Here you are.

A: Thank you.

请听 1 段对话，回答下面两个小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What does Julia think of the school?

A. New and clean.

B. Nice and small.

C. Big and interesting.

9. Whose class is Julia interested in?

A. Mr. Wu's.

B. Mrs. Fang's.

C. Miss Green's.

【答案】 8. A 9. C

【解析】

【原文】 A: Hi, Sam. I like the school a lot. It is new and clean. Our classmates are very nice.

B: The teachers are nice too. Mr. Wu is my favorite teacher.

A: Is English easy for you, Sam?

B: No it isn't. It is a little hard for me, but I like it. How about you, Julia? Are you interested in English?

A: Yes, I am always happy in Miss Green's English class.

请听 1 段对话，回答下面三个小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

10. What does Jane think of the food?

A. Delicious.

B. Looks good.

C. Fresh.

11. Which is Jane's favorite place?

A. The dining hall.

B. The art room.

C. The sports field.

12. What can we know from the conversation?

A. Ben loves noodles very much.

B. Jane often plays football at school.

C. Jane has a picture of the dinning hall.

【答案】 10. A 11. C 12. B

【解析】

【原文】 A: Wow, Jane! Your dining hall looks great.

B: Yes, Ben. It is big and clean. We all have lunch there.

A: What do you have for lunch?

B: We have rice, noodles, all kinds of meat and vegetables. They are delicious.

A: How about your sports field, Jane?

B: Here's a picture of it. It's my favorite place.

A: It looks very nice. What do you often play there?

B: We often play football with my friends in school football team.

请听 1 段对话，回答下面三个小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

13. Where are they?

A. At the library.

B. At the bookstore.

C. At the book museum.

14. How many books can the boy get at a time?

A. 1.

B. 2.

C. 3.

15. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The boy wants books about biology.

B. The books should be back in three weeks.

C. People can find the book with the help of the computer.

【答案】 13. A 14. C 15. C

【解析】

【原文】 A: Excuse me. I want some history books, but I don't know where to find them.

B: Don't worry, you can search for information on the computer here.

A: Thank you. How many books can I borrow at a time?

B: You can borrow three. Two Chinese books and one English book.

A: I see. How long I can keep the books?

B: For two weeks. You must return them on time.

A: OK. Thanks for your help.

B: You are welcome.

C) 请听下面一段独白，将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有 50 秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。

根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过 3 个单词。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

16. The space club will learn about _____ and the planets at the first meeting.

17. Mr. Lu will invite a famous _____.

18. The first meeting is at 5:00 p.m. on _____.

19. The talk will start at _____.

20. Students can _____ during the talk.

【答案】 16. moon

17. scientist

18. Thursday

19. 5:30 p.m.

20. ask questions

【解析】

【原文】 Do you want to know more about the planets? you do? Then join our school's new space club. At our first meeting, we are going to learn about the moon and the planets. Mr Lu, our scientist teacher has invited a famous scientist to come and talk to us about the latest space news. Our first meeting will be in the science lab on the first floor of the science building. The meeting is on Thursday at five o'clock PM.

First, Mr. Lu will tell us about the different things that we are going to do at the club, and then at five thirty PM, the talk will begin. There'll be time for you to ask questions. So please think about what you would like to ask before you come.

二、单项填空（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

请阅读下面各小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. The girl tried to _____ those in need after she grew up.

A. call

B. hide

C. prevent

D. support

【答案】 D

【解析】

【详解】 句意：这个女孩长大后努力帮助那些需要帮助的人。

考查动词辨析。call 打电话；hide 隐藏；prevent 阻止；support 支持，帮助。根据“The girl tried to...those in need”可知，应该说这个女孩帮助需要帮助的人。故选 D。

22. David was very lucky because his hobby brought him _____ and success.

- A. pressure B. pleasure C. shyness D. sadness

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：戴维非常幸运，因为他的爱好给他带来了乐趣和成功。

考查名词辨析。pressure 压力；pleasure 乐趣，快乐；shyness 害羞；sadness 悲伤。根据“David was very lucky”及“and success”可知，此处指他的爱好给他带来了乐趣和成功，故选 B。

23. I was surprised to see my friend shouting at her mom. Because she was _____ at school.

- A. humorous B. helpful C. shy D. polite

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：我很惊讶地看到我的朋友对她妈妈大喊大叫。因为她在学校很有礼貌。

考查形容词辨析。humorous 幽默的；helpful 有帮助的；shy 害羞的；polite 有礼貌的。根据“I was surprised to see my friend shouting at her mom.”可知，前面说道惊讶朋友对妈妈大喊大叫，Because 后要解释原因，因此空处应是与前面的行为形成反差，因此应说明在学校是有礼貌的。故选 D。

24. —Linda, someone _____ at the door.

—Grandma, it is just our pet dog.

- A. knocks B. was knocking C. is knocking D. will knock

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——琳达，有人在敲门。——奶奶，那只是我们的宠物狗。

考查时态。根据“Linda, someone ... at the door.”可知，此处应指有人正在敲门，因此应用现在进行时，构成 am/is/are doing，主语为 someone，因此应用 is。故选 C。

25. Don't worry. Just do _____ as I tell you.

- A. widely B. badly C. exactly D. nearly

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：别担心。就照我说的那样去做。

考查副词辨析。widely 广泛地；badly 严重地；exactly 完全；nearly 几乎。根据“Don't worry.”可知，此处应指别担心，就照我说的那样做就好。故选 C。

26. —Everything was expensive in that shop. I bought this toy car. It was 350 yuan.

—You are lucky. I saw a same one in a shop window. And the price was _____.

- A. higher B. lower C. lowest D. highest

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——那家商店的东西都很贵。我买了这辆玩具车。它是 350 元。——你很幸运。我在一家商店的橱窗里看到一个同样的。而且价格更高。

考查形容词词义辨析和形容词比较级。higher 更高的；lower 更低的；lowest 最低的；highest 最高的。根据“ I bought this toy car. It was 350 yuan.” 以及“ I saw a same one in a shop window.” 可知，此处是两者之间进行比较，所以要用比较级，排除 C、D 选项；又根据语境可知，后面价格更高。故选 A。

27. At the age of 15 he _____ the chance to learn dance, and he did very well.

- A. gives B. was given C. gave D. is given

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：在 15 岁的时候，他被给予一个学习舞蹈的机会，而且他学得很好。

考查一般过去时的被动语态。根据“he ... the chance to learn dance”可知，是他被给予了一次机会，主语 he 与谓语动词 give 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系，所以要用被动语态（be + done）。根据时间状语“At the age of 15”可知，时态为一般过去时，be 动词用 was。故选 B。

28. —I think all women, young and old, look beautiful in a qipao.

—I agree, _____ I like hanfu most. They are usually comfortable to wear.

- A. but B. so C. as D. because

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我认为所有的女人，无论老少，穿上旗袍都很漂亮。——我同意，但是我最喜欢汉服。它们通常穿起来很舒服。

考查连词辨析。but 但是；so 所以；as 当……时候；because 因为。根据“I agree, ... I like hanfu most.”可知，空前表示同意对方的观点，空后表示最喜欢汉服，因此前后是转折关系。故选 A。

三、完形填空（本大题共 26 小题，每小题 1 分，共 26 分）

A) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Teenagers often go online when bored, but it can sometimes bring more stress. That's when the "Boredom Buster" comes to help. It offers 29 on keeping busy depending on how you feel.

Feeling 30? "Try writing down your fears and think about the 31 behind them." Sad? "Try watching your favorite TV show."

The Boredom Buster is a part of an app called Saplings made to 32 teenagers to deal with a restless mind. The app 33 has a guide for keeping a diary.

Created in 2021 by 16-year-old Vaishnavi Kumbala, the app was born out of her 34 for people of her age with mental (精神的) health problems.

"A lot of mental health resources (资源) out there are for adults or 35 kids," Kumbala said. She saw many teenagers feel lonely 36 sad. Some of them are too 37 to reach out for help. While it can't take the place of 38, the app can work together with their help.

"The prompts (提醒) in the guided diary are made just for 39," Kumbala said. Prompts include questions like "What is your greatest interest? How can you use 40 in your life in a small way?" There are also encouraging sayings, 41 "Stay hungry, stay foolish (愚蠢的)".

Kumbala wanted to 42 something that was by a teen for teens. Her app 43 the 2021 Congressional App Challenge in Louisiana's First District. The goal of competition is to help middle and high school students explore computer science.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 29. A. power | B. problems | C. money | D. advice |
| 30. A. happy | B. angry | C. scared | D. excited |
| 31. A. reasons | B. effort | C. value | D. choices |
| 32. A. help | B. allow | C. drive | D. require |
| 33. A. never | B. also | C. usually | D. again |
| 34. A. hobby | B. worry | C. joke | D. argue |
| 35. A. younger | B. happier | C. taller | D. thinner |
| 36. A. but | B. while | C. since | D. and |
| 37. A. heavy | B. noisy | C. shy | D. short |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 38. A. teachers | B. doctors | C. children | D. parents |
| 39. A. teens | B. workers | C. babies | D. cooks |
| 40. A. her | B. him | C. it | D. them |
| 41. A. during | B. including | C. providing | D. considering |
| 42. A. buy | B. watch | C. borrow | D. create |
| 43. A. made | B. invented | C. won | D. found |

【答案】 29. D 30. C 31. A 32. A 33. B 34. B 35. A 36. D 37. C 38. B
39. A 40. C 41. B 42. D 43. C

【解析】

【导语】本文介绍了 Saplings 是一款由 16 岁少年 Valshnavi Kumbala 开发 应用程序，旨在帮助青少年处理心理健康问题。

【29 题详解】

句意：它根据你的感觉提供了保持忙碌的建议。

power 力量；problems 问题；money 金钱；advice 建议。根据“That’s when the ‘Boredom Buster’ comes to help”可知，它是来帮忙的，所以应是提供建议。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

句意：感到害怕？

happy 快乐的；angry 生气的；scared 害怕的；excited 兴奋的。根据“Try writing down your fears”可知，应是感到害怕，故选 C。

【31 题详解】

句意：试着写下你的恐惧，并思考它们背后的原因。

reasons 原因；effort 努力；value 价值；choices 选择。根据“...writing down your fears and think about the...”可知，应是思考恐惧的原因，故选 A。

【32 题详解】

句意：“Boredom Buster”是一款名为“Saplings”的应用程序的一部分，该应用程序旨在帮助青少年应对烦躁不安的情绪。

help 帮助；allow 允许；drive 驱动；require 要求。根据“That’s when the ‘Boredom Buster’ comes to help”和“...teenagers to deal with a restless mind”可知，应是帮助青少年应对不安的情绪，故选 A。

【33 题详解】

句意：这款应用程序也有一个写日记 指南。

never 从不；also 也；usually 通常；again 再次。此处指该应用程序除了上文介绍的功能外，还有一个写日记的指南。故选 B。

【34 题详解】

句意：这款应用于 2021 年由 16 岁的瓦什纳维·库姆巴拉（Vaishnavi Kumbala）创建，是出于她对同龄有精神健康问题的人的担忧。

hobby 爱好；worry 担忧；joke 笑话；argue 争论。根据“the app was born out of her... for people of her age with mental (精神的) health problems.”可知，该程序的创建是出于她对同龄有精神健康问题的人的担忧。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

句意：“很多心理健康资源都是为成年人或年幼的孩子提供的，”Kumbala 说。

younger 更年轻的；happier 更快乐的；taller 更高的；thinner 更瘦的。根据“for adults or ... kids”可知，此处指年幼的孩子，故选 A。

【36 题详解】

句意：她看到许多青少年感到孤独和悲伤。

but 但是；while 而；since 自从；and 和。“lonely”和“sad”是并列关系，用 and 连接。故选 D。

【37 题详解】

句意：他们中的一些人太害羞，不敢寻求帮助。

heavy 重的；noisy 吵闹的；shy 害羞的；short 短的。根据“too... to reach out for help”可知，应是最害羞不敢寻求帮助，故选 C。

【38 题详解】

句意：虽然它不能取代医生，但应用程序可以在他们的帮助下协同工作。

teachers 老师；doctors 医生；children 孩子；parents 父母。根据“the app was born out of her ...for people of her age with mental (精神的) health problems.”可知，帮助解决的是精神问题，所以应是说取代不了医生，故选 B。

【39 题详解】

句意：“指南日记中的提示是专门为青少年设计的，”Kumbala 说。

teens 青少年；workers 工人；babies 婴儿；cooks 厨师。根据“made to... teenagers to deal with a restless mind”可知，应用程序是为青少年设计的，提示也应是针对青少年的。故选 A。

【40 题详解】

句意：你如何在生活中以一种小的方式使用它？

her 她；him 他；it 它；them 他们。根据“What is your greatest interest?”可知，空处指代前文提到的兴趣，所以用 it。故选 C。

【41 题详解】

句意：也有一些鼓舞人心的话语，包括“求知若饥，虚心若愚”。

during 在……期间；including 包括；providing 提供；considering 考虑。根据“encouraging sayings”和“Stay hungry, stay foolish (愚蠢的)”可知，此处指鼓舞的话语包括“Stay hungry, stay foolish”。故选 B。

【42 题详解】

句意：Kumbala 想为青少年创造一些东西，这些东西由青少年为青少年创造的。

buy 买；watch 看；borrow 借；create 创造。根据“...something that was by a teen for teens”及这款应用的诞生可知，此处指创造一些东西，故选 D。

【43 题详解】

句意：她的应用程序在路易斯安那州第一区赢得了 2021 年国会应用程序挑战赛。

made 制作；invented 发明；won 赢得；found 发现。根据“...the 2021 Congressional App Challenge in Louisiana's First District”可知，应是赢得了挑战赛，故选 C。

B) 选词填空

请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空，并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。

move; win; hard; lock; make; back; if; toy; math;
free; one

As a country strong in math, China has many folk games filled with math knowledge. Let's take a look at three of them.

The nine linked rings puzzle (九连环) is usually 44 up of nine rings connected to a handle (手柄). Players have to remove (移除) all the rings from the handle 45 the game. This is no simple game. For example, if you want to remove the ninth ring, you have to remove the third, fifth, and seventh 46 first. You won't be able to do it 47 you start from the eighth.

Huarong Pass is a Chinese block-moving puzzle. To succeed in the game, players have to 48 the blocks to get “Cao Cao” out. This is a test of one's 49 knowledge. It takes at least 81 steps to set “Cao Cao” 50, according to the Chinese Puzzle website.

The Luban 51 was first created 2,000 years ago. It is said that Lu Ban used six wooden pieces to make a 52 that looked like a lock for his son. It's 53 to separate (分开) the six pieces. However, it is usually easier to unlock a Luban lock than to put it 54 together. Now, there are Luban locks made up

of nine or more pieces.

【答案】 44. made

45. to win 46. ones

47. if 48. move

49. math 50. free

51. lock 52. toy

53. hard 54. back

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要介绍了三个民间游戏。

【44 题详解】

句意：九连环通常由九个环连接在一个手柄上组成。根据“The nine linked rings puzzle (九连环) is usually ... up of nine rings connected to a handle (手柄).”结合备选词可知，此处应指九连环由九个环连接在一个手柄上组成，be made up of“由……组成”。故填 made。

【45 题详解】

句意：玩家必须从手柄上移除所有的环来赢得游戏。根据“remove (移除) all the rings from the handle ... the game”结合备选词可知，此处应指从手柄上移除所有的环来赢得游戏，win“赢得”，此处应用不定式表示目的。故填 to win。

【46 题详解】

句意：例如，如果你想移除第九个环，你必须先移除第三个、第五个和第七个环。根据“if you want to remove the ninth ring, you have to remove the third, fifth, and seventh ... first”结合备选词可知，此处应指想移除第九个环，你必须先移除第三个、第五个和第七个环，因此应用 ones 指代 rings。故填 ones。

【47 题详解】

句意：如果你从第八个开始，你就做不到。根据“You won't be able to do it ... you start from the eighth.”结合备选词可知，此处应指如果从第八个开始，就做不到，应用 if“如果”引导条件状语从句。故填 if。

【48 题详解】

句意：为了在游戏中取得成功，玩家必须移动这些积木才能让“曹操”出来。根据“players have to ... the blocks to get 'Cao Cao' out”结合备选词可知，此处应指玩家必须移动这些积木才能让“曹操”出来，move“移动”，动词，have to do sth.“必须做某事”。故填 move。

【49 题详解】

句意：这是对一个人数学知识的考验。根据“This is a test of one's ... knowledge.”结合备选词可知，此处缺少

名词，应表示是对数学知识的考验，math“数学”。故填 math。

【50 题详解】

句意：让“曹操”出来至少需要 81 步。根据“set ‘Cao Cao’ ...”结合备选词可知，此处应指让“曹操”出来，即获得自由，set ... free“使……获得自由”。故填 free。

【51 题详解】

句意：鲁班锁最早是 2000 年前发明的。根据下文“Luban lock”结合备选词可知，此处指鲁班锁，lock“锁”，名词。故填 lock。

【52 题详解】

句意：据说，鲁班用六块木头为他的儿子做了一个看起来像锁的玩具。根据“Lu Ban used six wooden pieces to make a ... that looked like a lock for his son”结合备选词可知，此处应指用六块木头为儿子做了一个玩具，toy“玩具”，名词作宾语。故填 toy。

【53 题详解】

句意：很难把这六块分开。根据“It’s ... to separate (分开) the six pieces.”结合备选词可知，此处应用形容词，表示很难把这六块分开，hard“艰难的”，形容词作表语。故填 hard。

【54 题详解】

句意：然而，打开鲁班锁通常比把它重新装在一起容易得多。根据“put it ... together”结合备选词可知，此处应指装在一起，put back together“重新组装”。故填 back。

四、阅读理解（本大题共 23 小题，每小题 2 分，共 46 分）

A) 请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

North Bay Tours

A special 2-hour sunset cruise (巡航) around Otter Cove!

Price includes:

\$59 per person

- Dinner with your choice of drinks and dessert
- A 13×15cm photo of you and the crew (船员)
- A cup from North Bay Tours

Boarding begins at 5:00 p. m. Departure (出发) is at 5:30 p. m.

55. How much should you pay for you and your mom?

A. \$118. B. \$108. C. \$59. D. \$21.

56. When can the ship return to the dock (码头)?

A. 5:00 p. m. B. 5:30 p. m. C. 6:30 p. m. D. 7:30 p. m.

57. Which of the following is TRUE according to the ad above?

A. There is no ice cream on the ship. B. A cup will be given to each customer.
C. Customers can make dinner with the crew. D. Customers can get a photo of the sunset for free.

【答案】55. A 56. D 57. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一则关于“North Bay Tours”的广告，介绍了一项特别的 2 小时日落巡航活动。

【55 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“\$59 per person”可知，每人需要支付 59 美元。因此，你和你的妈妈总共需要支付 118 美元。故选 A。

【56 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Departure (出发) is at 5:30 p. m.”和“A special 2-hour sunset cruise (巡航) around Otter Cove!”可知，出发时间是下午 5:30，航行时间为 2 小时，因此船将在 7:30 返回码头。故选 D。

【57 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“A cup from North Bay Tours”可知，每位顾客都会获得一个杯子。故选 B。

B

Sign language is the main way deaf people communicate. Since they can't hear, talking to hearing people can be hard. Luckily, sign language interpreters (翻译) are there to help.

Hao Shuxin, 24, sees sign language as her mother tongue (母语), as her parents are deaf. “I picked up sign language before I could even talk,” she recalled. In 2018, she became a sign language interpreter at a law firm (律所) in Chongqing. Her work takes her to places like courts (法庭) where she interprets for deaf people.

Since sign language has fewer words, Hao often meets difficult terms that have no direct match. In such situations, she carefully breaks down the meaning for deaf people. There are also grammatical differences between Chinese and sign language.

Hao feels stressed at work because accuracy (准确性) is important in interpretations for law firms. Her stress also comes from the fact that sign language has “dialects (方言)”. The same word can be expressed with different hand gestures (手势) depending on where a deaf person is from. Having traveled to over 30 cities in China because of the job, she has learned about the special ways deaf people across the country use sign language.

In her spare time, Hao reads many law books and talks with lawyers and her deaf coworkers (同事) to improve her professional ability. "My parents are deaf, so I understand the difficulties faced by the deaf community. I want to do everything I can to help them," Hao said.

58. What does Hao do when she is free?

- A. Teaches her parents to talk. B. Helps her deaf coworkers.
C. Travels to different countries. D. Learns to improve herself.

59. What does the underlined word "them" in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. The deaf. B. Hao's parents. C. The lawyers. D. Hao's children.

60. What can we know about sign language according to the passage?

- A. It is easy to learn. B. It has more words than Chinese.
C. It is different in different places. D. The grammar of it is the same as Chinese.

61. Put the following information into correct order according to the passage.

- a. Her parents became deaf. b. She got a job in a law firm.
c. She learned sign language. d. She visited more than 30 cities.

- A. a-b-c-d B. a-c-b-d C. c-a-b-d D. d-b-c-a

62. What is Hao like according to the passage?

- A. Lonely and shy. B. Quiet and caring. C. Helpful but noisy. D. Hard-working and kind.

【答案】 58. D 59. A 60. C 61. B 62. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了手语译员郝舒欣在帮助聋人群体进行法律翻译工作中的挑战和努力。

【58 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 "In her spare time, Hao reads many law books and talks with lawyers and her deaf coworkers (同事) to improve her professional ability." 可知，在业余时间，她阅读了许多法律书籍，并与律师和聋哑同事交谈，以提升自己的专业能力。故选 D。

【59 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据最后一段 "My parents are deaf, so I understand the difficulties faced by the deaf community." 可知，她的父母都是聋人，所以她理解聋人群体所面临的困难，想要尽自己所能来帮助聋人。them 指的是聋人。故选 A。

【60 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段 "The same word can be expressed with different hand gestures (手势) depending on

where a deaf person is from.”可知，同一个词可以用不同的手势来表达，这取决于聋人来自哪里，因此同一个手语在不同地方的意思可能不一样。故选 C。

【61 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“as her parents are deaf”“I picked up sign language before I could even talk”可知，她的父母就是聋人，因此她很小就学会手语，结合“In 2018, she became a sign language interpreter at a law firm”她在 2018 年成为一家律师事务所的手语翻译。根据第四段“Having traveled to over 30 cities in China because of the job”可知，因工作原因她去过中国 30 多个城市。因此正确顺序是 a-c-b-d。故选 B。

【62 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文可知，本文讲述了手语译员郝舒欣在帮助聋人群体进行法律翻译工作中的挑战和努力，由最后一段可知，在业余时间，她努力提升自己的专业能力，还希望能尽自己所能帮助聋人，因此她既努力又热心。故选 D。

C

The Amsterdam Light Festival is one of the most special art events in the world. It's all about using light to create unusual and beautiful images for everyone to enjoy.

Taking place for 53 days between December and January every year, it is a time when artists from around the world get to Amsterdam for a really big outdoor art show. The art, which is lit from 5 p. m. to 11 p. m. every night, is mostly located along the city's famous canals (运河).

Each year's event has its own theme. The thirteenth edition (期) of Amsterdam Light Festival takes place from November 28th, 2024 until January 19th, 2025, and has the theme“Rituals (仪式)”. Rituals have traditionally helped people through all kinds of **transformations**, from past to future, from winter to summer, from youth to adulthood. Light plays an important role in many rituals. They bring people together. Past themes include “DISRUPT!” “Celebrate Light” and “Nature Calls”.

The Amsterdam Light Festival has also found a way to include kids in the event. More than 1,500 students in the city's schools take part in the workshops in which they learn about creativity, technology, and most importantly, light as a form of art. They also visit the festival with their friends, teachers, and families.

Most visitors agree that the best way to see the Amsterdam Light Festival is by booking a boat tour. However, plenty of people prefer to walk along the canals in their winter coats. There's even a mobile app with the walking route, locations, and descriptions of the artwork.

So, if you find yourself in Amsterdam next December, you can enjoy the next edition of the Amsterdam Light Festival, and like hundreds of thousands of people from around the world, you can see the light(s) too!

63. When is the Amsterdam Light Festival usually open every year?

- A. From 11 p. m. to 5 a. m. every night. B. From 7 p. m. to 11 p. m. every night.
C. Between December and January. D. From November 28th to January 19th.

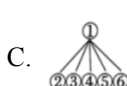
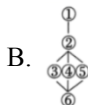
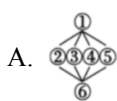
64. What is the theme of the 13th edition?

- A. DISRUPT. B. Celebrate Light. C. Nature Calls. D. Rituals.

65. What does the underlined word “**transformations**” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Seasons. B. Changes. C. Celebrations. D. Jobs.

66. What would be the best structure of the passage?



67. Which of the following can be the best title?

- A. Use an Useful App. B. Go for Amsterdam.
C. Enjoy Unusual Rituals. D. Let There Be Lights.

【答案】 63. C 64. D 65. B 66. A 67. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要介绍了阿姆斯特丹的灯光节。

【63 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Taking place for 53 days between December and January every year, it is a time when artists from around the world get to Amsterdam for a really big outdoor art show.”可知，阿姆斯特丹的灯光节通常在 12 月到 1 月期间举办。故选 C。

【64 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“The thirteenth edition (期) of Amsterdam Light Festival takes place from November 28th, 2024 until January 19th, 2025, and has the theme ‘Rituals (仪式)’.”可知，第 13 届的主题是“仪式”。故选 D。

【65 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据“Rituals have traditionally helped people through all kinds of transformations, from past to future, from winter to summer, from youth to adulthood.”可知，传统上，仪式帮助人们经历各种各样的.....，从过去到未来，从冬天到夏天，从青年到成年，因此可推断出此处指经历各种各样的改变。故选 B。

【66 题详解】

篇章结构题。通读全文可知，第一段介绍了阿姆斯特丹的灯光节是世界上最特别的艺术活动之一；二到五段从不同的方面详细介绍了阿姆斯特丹灯光节的信息，包括时间、主题和方式等；第六段总结了阿姆斯特

丹灯光节是一个观赏灯光的好去处。故选 A。

【67 题详解】

最佳标题题。通读全文可知，文章主要围绕阿姆斯特丹灯光节展开，介绍了它的举办时间、主题、参与人群等，因此 D 项“让灯光闪耀”与灯光节主题契合。故选 D。

D

Today, almost everyone has a camera. We can take pictures with our cellphones, e-mail photos to our friends, and print out pictures from a computer in a few seconds. Fifty years ago, however, cameras were not as simple to use or available. They used film, which was expensive and had to be processed with special chemicals (化学品) in order to make prints. Then, in 1982, a new type of camera made taking photos easier and more affordable. It was a film camera, but it had a built-in flash and other conveniences. The camera was called the Holga.

The Holga camera was made completely of plastic (塑料). Even the lens (镜头), which is normally made from high-quality glass on most cameras, was plastic. Plastic is cheaper than metal or glass, so the camera makers could keep the Holga's price low enough for most people to afford.

However, once people began using the Holga, they noticed problems. Sometimes dark spots (斑点) appeared at the corners of the photos. Sometimes the colors that appeared in the photos were different from the colors of the actual objects photographed. The camera's cheap materials allowed light to get inside the camera and affect the film.

Although some customers were upset about these problems, many people liked the strange and often unique (独一无二的) pictures that the camera produced. Professional photographers began using the camera to photograph nature, people, and streets. Even today, in a world filled with great cameras, some people choose the unpredictable Holga to take unique pictures.

68. How does the writer introduce the background of cameras in Paragraph 1?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. By comparing old and new cameras. | B. By showing camera sales numbers. |
| C. By talking about people using cameras. | D. By telling the story of camera making. |

69. Why was the Holga cameras cheap?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Because they didn't need film. | B. Because they were made of plastic. |
| C. Because they had a build-in flash. | D. Because they were light and small. |

70. What is the writer's purpose for writing the passage?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. To introduce the Holga cameras. | B. To show how the Holga cameras were made. |
| C. To explain why the Holga cameras were popular. | D. To encourage more people to buy Holga cameras. |

71. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. The Holga cameras had some problems.
- B. The Holga was cheaper than other cameras.
- C. The photos taken by the Holga were more colorful.
- D. Dark spots appeared in the photo taken by the Holga.

72. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Glass lenses don't have color problems.
- B. It was easy to take photos fifty years ago.
- C. People like to buy the Holga cameras as gifts.
- D. Pictures taken by the Holga cameras are usually special.

【答案】 68. A 69. B 70. A 71. A 72. A

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要讲述了在 1982 年，一种新型的相机被制造出来，使得照相变得更容易，价格更便宜。

【68 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“We can take pictures with our cellphones, e-mail photos to our friends, and print out pictures from a computer in a few seconds.”以及“Fifty years ago, however, cameras were not as simple to use or available. They used film, which was expensive and had to be processed with special chemicals (化学品) in order to make prints.”可知，作者是通过比较新旧相机来介绍照相机的背景。故选 A。

【69 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“The Holga camera was made completely of plastic (塑料). ... Plastic is cheaper than metal or glass, so the camera makers could keep the Holga's price low enough for most people to afford.”可知，Holga 相机便宜是因为它们是塑料做的。故选 B。

【70 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了在 1982 年，一种新型的相机被制造出来，它使照相变得更容易，这种相机被称为 Holga。Holga 相机完全是由塑料制成的，所以比较便宜。Holga 相机虽然有一些问题，但是它所拍摄的奇怪和独特的照片受到了人们的欢迎。由此可知，作者写这篇文章的目的是介绍 Holga 相机。故选 A。

【71 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读第三段可知，第三段主要介绍了 Holga 相机有一些问题。故选 A。

【72 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“The Holga camera was made completely of plastic (塑料). Even the lens (镜头), which is normally made from high-quality glass on most cameras, was plastic.”以及“The camera’s cheap materials allowed light to get inside the camera and affect the film.”可知, Holga 相机是完全由塑料制成的。即使是大多数相机上通常由高质量玻璃制成的镜头,也是塑料的。相机的廉价材料允许光线进入相机内部并影响胶片,因此我们用 Holga 相机拍的照片会有颜色问题,而玻璃透镜没有颜色问题。故选 A。

B) 请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中,使短文意思通顺,结构完整,并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

You must have heard of “city bu city” (meaning city or not city). 73

Millions of foreigners (外国人) are visiting China and posting their travel videos. The visa-free transit policy (过境免签政策) plays an important role in it.

74 Back then, it allowed travelers to stay for 72 hours in seven different big cities in China. Now, travelers can stay for 144 hours in 41 places across 19 provincial areas. 75 In the first three months of this year, 266 percent more foreigners came to China through visa-free policies compared with the same period last year.

76 Through this policy, more and more people get to see the real China. Irish YouTuber Luke thought Chengdu was “very good, beautiful and modern”, totally (完全地) different from what he had heard about China from Western media.

Yuyuantantian, a new media account (账号) under China Media Group, looked at 100 China travel videos made by foreigners. 77 But now they prefer experiencing everyday activities like riding shared bikes and joining square dancing in parks. These activities give foreigners a closer look at everyday life in China.

- A. Seeing is believing.
- B. The visa-free transit policy started in 2013.
- C. They have so many things to do on the list.
- D. It has attracted (吸引) more travelers to China.
- E. The travelers like to eat Chinese food very much.
- F. It’s used to ask if a place feels like a big, fashionable city.
- G. It found foreigners used to visit famous places like the Great Wall.

【答案】 73. F 74. B 75. D 76. A 77. G

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要介绍了“city bu city”的含义、中国的过境免签政策以及外国游客对中国的新看法。

【73 题详解】

根据“You must have heard of ‘city bu city’ (meaning city or not city).”结合备选选项可知，此处应进一步介绍“city bu city”的含义，因此 F 项“它被用来问一个地方是否感觉像一个时尚的大城市。”符合语境。故选 F。

【74 题详解】

根据“Back then, it allowed travelers to stay for 72 hours in seven different big cities in China.”结合备选选项可知，本段主要讲述了过境免签政策的发展，因此 B 项“免签证过境政策始于 2013 年。”符合语境。故选 B。

【75 题详解】

根据“In the first three months of this year, 266 percent more foreigners came to China through visa-free policies compared with the same period last year.”结合备选选项可知，此处是说免签政策吸引了更多的游客来中国，因此 D 项“它吸引了更多的游客来中国旅游。”符合语境。故选 D。

【76 题详解】

根据“Through this policy, more and more people get to see the real China.”结合备选选项可知，通过这项政策，越来越多的人看到了真实的中国，因此此处是在说“眼见为实”，A 项“眼见为实。”符合语境。故选 A。

【77 题详解】

根据“But now they prefer experiencing everyday activities like riding shared bikes and joining square dancing in parks.”结合备选选项可知，但是现在他们更喜欢体验中国日常生活，But 表示转折，因此此处应表示之前他们喜欢做什么，G 项“研究发现，外国人过去喜欢参观长城等著名景点”。符合语境。故选 G。

五、补全对话（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

请阅读下面对话，根据对话内容从下面的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处，使对话通顺、合理，意思完整。一空一句。

(Steven and Amy are talking about the May Day holiday plan. Steven =S, Amy=A)

S: Hi, Amy. The May Day is coming. 78

A: Yes. I'm going to visit Chengdu with my mum.

S: That's great. 79

A: Does he like it?

S: Yes, he said it was a very great city. 80

A: We're going to take a plane to Chengdu.

S: 81

A: About three days. By the way, how long does it take to fly to Chengdu?

S: About three hours, I think. 82

A. Thanks very much.

A. Do you have any plans?

B. How will you get there?

C. Where do you want to go?

D. How long are you staying there?

E. How long did your dad stay there?

F. I can check it for you with my dad.

G. My dad has been to Chengdu on business twice.

【答案】 78. A 79. G 80. B 81. D 82. F

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要讲述了 Steven 和 Amy 讨论五一假期旅行计划。

【78 题详解】

根据“Yes. I’m going to visit Chengdu with my mum.”结合备选选项可知，空处应为一般疑问句，应询问对方有什么计划吗，因此 A 项“你有什么计划吗？”符合语境。故选 A。

【79 题详解】

根据“Does he like it?”结合备选选项可知，此处要引出另一个人，因此 G 项“我爸爸曾两次去成都出差。”符合语境。故选 G。

【80 题详解】

根据“We’re going to take a plane to Chengdu.”结合备选选项可知，此处应询问对方去成都的方式，因此 B 项“你怎么去那儿？”符合语境。故选 B。

【81 题详解】

根据“About three days.”结合备选选项可知，此处应询问对方在成都待多长时间，因此 D 项“你要在那儿待多久？”符合语境。故选 D。

【82 题详解】

根据“Thanks very much.”结合备选选项可知，空处应是表示向 Amy 提供帮助的句子，应是陈述句，因此 F 项“我可以和我爸爸确认一下。”符合语境。故选 F。

六、书面表达（15 分）

83. 国际数学日就要到了，校报英语版块正在就“我与数学的故事”进行征文。请你写一篇英语短文去投稿，先说说你是否喜欢数学及其原因，再描述你学习数学的一段难忘经历，最后谈谈你将如何学习数学。

写作要点：

1. Do you like math? Why or why not?
2. What was the unforgettable experience of learning math?
3. How are you going to learn math?

要求:

1. 短文应包括所有的写作要点, 条理清楚, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥;
2. 短文中不能出现真实的人名和地名;
3. 词数 80—120, 短文开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

Teachers always say that math is very important.

【答案】例文

Teachers always say that math is very important. And I couldn't agree more. I like math because it's like solving puzzles. Every problem is a challenge, and finding the solution gives me a great sense of achievement.

An unforgettable experience was in junior high. We had an extremely difficult math problem in class. At first, it seemed insolvable. I spent hours trying different ways and finally solved it on my own. I was so excited!

To learn math better, I'll do more exercises. Also, I'll join a study group to discuss problems with others. This way, I can improve my math skills.

【解析】

【详解】[总体分析]

- ①题材: 本文是一篇材料作文;
- ②时态: 时态为“一般现在时”与“一般过去时”;
- ③提示: 写作要点已给出, 注意不要遗漏要点, 可适当添加细节, 并突出写作重点。

[写作步骤]

第一步，承接上文，说明自己喜欢数学引出下文；

第二步，具体介绍喜欢数学的原因以及学习数学的一段难忘经历；

第三步，书写结语，说明学习数学的计划。

[亮点词汇]

①solution 解决办法

②extremely 极其地

③insolvable 不能解决的

[高分句型]

①I like math because it's like solving puzzles. (because 引导的原因状语从句)

②To learn math better, I'll do more exercises. (不定式表目的)