

2023 北京清华附中初二（下）期中



英 语

一、听对话或独白，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。
每小题 1.5 分。

- (1) What did the girl do last night?
A. She read novels.
B. She had a fight.
C. She talked with her mom.
(2) How is the girl feeling?
A. Calm.
B. Tired.
C. Surprised.
- (1) Where will the boy volunteer?
A. In the forest park.
B. In the old people's home.
C. At the subway station.
(2) Why does the boy want to work with Mike?
A. Because he lives close to Mike.
B. Because Mike can make him laugh.
C. Because they work well with each other.
- (1) What did the boy see at the school gate yesterday?
A. An old man calling his family for help.
B. A lot of students running out of school.
C. Students helping an old man who fell down.
(2) What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A traffic accident.
B. A special experience.
C. An interesting interview.
- (1) What can we learn from the speech?
A. We sometimes smile for no reason.
B. Animals smile when they are happy.
C. Smiles can make others feel comfortable.
(2) Why does the speaker make the speech?
A. To explain a way of making friends.
B. To encourage people to smile more.
C. To teach people how to work together.

二、听后回答问题，每小题 2 分。



5. (2分) When will Peter's friends come to his house?

_____.

6. (2分) Why does the girl have a stomachache?

_____.

7. (2分) Where was Jack's ticket?

_____.

8. (4分) (1) What should we do if we get bad grades?

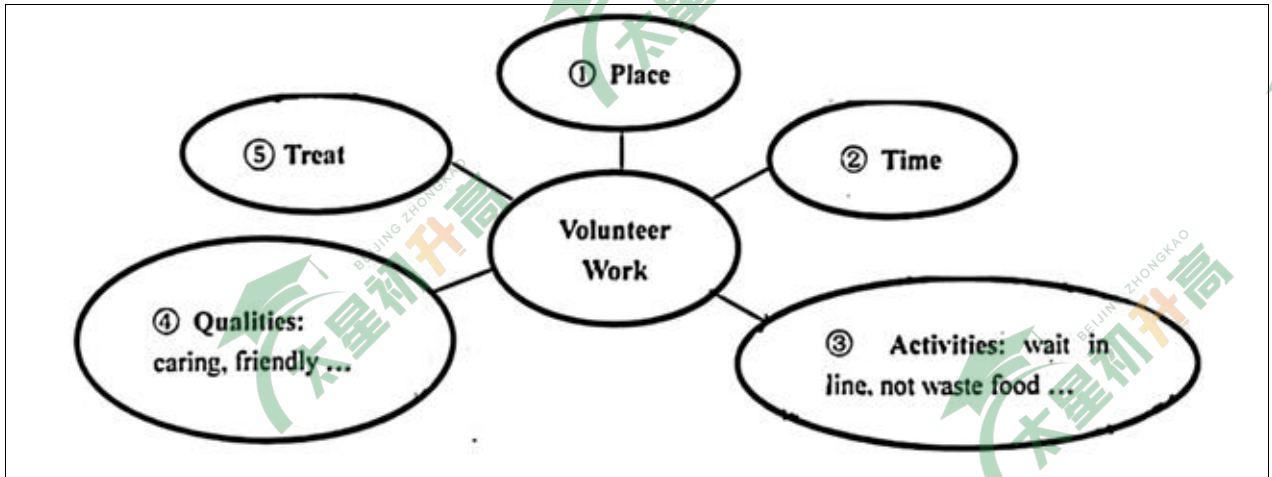
_____.

(2) What is the speech mainly about?

_____.

三、听后转写(共5分)听一段独白,根据所听到的内容和提示信息,在答题纸的相应位置上进行转写。
本段独白你将听两遍。

9. (5分)



I'd like to share some information on _____.

四、单项填空(共10分,每小题1分)从下面各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

10. (1分) — What's the matter with your little brother?

— _____ has a fever. ()

- A. She
- B. He
- C. They
- D. You

11. (1分) This year Mother's Day falls _____ May 14th. I'm thinking about buying mom a present. ()

- A. by
- B. at
- C. on
- D. in

12. (1分) — Hi, Mary, what's your plan for the coming weekend?

— I'm planning _____ a picnic in the countryside with my cousins. Will you join us? ()

- A. enjoy
- B. to enjoy
- C. enjoying
- D. enjoyed

13. (1分) — I'm terribly bored with the noise from upstairs.

— _____ don't you go and talk to the neighbors there? ()

- A. Why
- B. What
- C. How
- D. When



14. (1分) We'll take the subway to school instead of riding a bike if it _____ tomorrow. ()

- A. rained B. rains C. will rain D. is raining

15. (1分) _____ you please show me the way to the city park? I guess I get lost. ()

- A. Should B. Could C. Need D. Shall

16. (1分) We enjoyed the trip to the seaside very much _____ it was hot those days. ()

- A. until B. if C. so D. though

17. (1分) I _____ my father in the garden when it began to rain. ()

- A. help B. helped
C. was helping D. am helping

18. (1分) —What did you do to celebrate the Spring Festival?

—I visited my grandparents and we _____ and ate dumplings together. ()

- A. make B. are making
C. were making D. made

19. (1分) —Dad is on the phone.

—Do you know _____? ()

- A. who he is talking to B. who is he talking to
C. what he was doing D. what was he doing

五、课文填空 (共 3 分, 每空 0.5 分) 阅读下面的短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处, 仅填写一个恰当的单词; 在给出提示词的空白处, 用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

20. Mario loves animals and wants to be an animal doctor. He (1) _____ (volunteer) at an animal hospital every Saturday morning. Mario believes it can help him to get his future dream job. "It's hard work," he says, "but I want to learn more about how to care (2) _____ animals. I get such a strong feeling of satisfaction when I see the animals get better and the look of joy on their owners' (3) _____ (face) ."

Mary is a book lover. She could read by herself at the age of four. Last year, she (4) _____ (decide) to try out for a volunteer after - school reading program. She still works there once a week to help kids learn (5) (read) . "The kids are sitting in the library, but you can see in their eyes that they're going on a (6) (difference) journey with each book. Volunteering here is a dream come true for me. I can do what I love to do and help others at the same time."

六、选词填空 (共 4 分, 每空 0.5 分) 阅读下面的短文, 根据短文内容, 从方框中选择正确的单词, 用其适当形式填空。

21. (4分)

they; old; able; make; if; be; much; luck; use; until

I have two brothers. As their elder sister, I am taught to set a good example for them. In fact, I also have a role model in my mind. That's my father, who was the (1) _____ child in his family, too. He has two younger sisters. He always behaved (2) _____ calmly, fairly and wisely than his peers. Even when he was only five



years old, he was (3) _____ to share with his sisters. (4) _____ there was one apple, Dad would let his sisters eat first. To his satisfaction, I am doing the same with my brothers.

Dad says that if I do the right things, my brothers will follow my example. Therefore, I always work hard at school, and try (5) _____ caring and helpful anywhere and anytime. As soon as I finish my homework, I often help around the house. Sometimes, I take my brothers to fun activities so that my parents can have (6) _____ own free time.

Of course, there's pressure to be a good role model, but it (7) _____ me more responsible and stronger. I feel (8) _____ to have Dad as an example. I hope that I can be as great as Dad, and that when my brothers grow up, they will respect me as much as my aunts respect him.

七、完形填空 阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

22. (10分)

How I Learned to Say "No"

My name is Clara. I have always been a hard - working student. My classmates knew that and often asked me for (1) _____. I didn't mind - in fact I was happy to! Sometimes they asked to copy my homework, and I said yes because I always thought that I should help my friends. The only (2) _____ was that they didn't see me as their friend.

During group projects, everyone would try to be in the same group with me. They would let me do everything and then get a good grade. I still kept helping them. I thought that one day they would see how useful I was to them. But that day never came. In fact, the (3) _____ thing happened. My classmates talked to me less and less.

I thought maybe if I politely explained my point of view, they would understand. So the next time the most popular guy in my class, Jack, asked me to do his homework, I said, "Sorry, but I don't have time for it today." But then he started (4) _____ me to do it, arguing that helping him one more time was not a big deal. And I ended up doing homework for him and a few other people.

I desperately (非常地) wanted to stand up to them, but how could I argue when they were so loud and confident?

One day, we had a group assignment. Of course, Jack was the first to (5) _____ his hand to be with me. And I, as usual, couldn't say no. But this time I really didn't want to do all the work, so I asked Jack to do 50 percent. He agreed.

However, it turned out to be a (n) (6) _____. The next day, he told me he had been really busy lately. He kept saying "please" every time I objected (拒绝), so I agreed to help. AGAIN!

But that night I happened to see Jack's photos from social media, knowing that he had been partying all evening! I told him that it was (7) _____ and that he should finish his own half. He read my message but didn't answer.

The next day, Jack asked me again. I collected myself and said "no". The next thing I knew, he started to yell. It was (8) _____, but I looked straight into his eyes and tried not to back down. Finally, I managed to



say "no" again!



When Tuesday came, I (9) _____ my half, while Jack simply made several meaningless sounds. The teacher was very annoyed.

We got a bad grade, but it was worth it, because I finally (10) _____ up for myself and learned to say "no". Some guys and girls actually came to me and said that it was kind of cool. After that, I still helped those who appreciated (感激) it, but never people who treated me without any respect!



- (1) A.help B.experience C.advice D.comfort
- (2) A.decision B.problem C.goal D.action
- (3) A.natural B.opposite C.common D.dangerous
- (4) A.encouraging B.preparing C.pushing D.expecting
- (5) A.move B.cross C.reach D.raise
- (6) A.argument B.threat C.fight D.lie
- (7) A.untrue B.unfair C.unusual D.unknown
- (8) A.scary B.strange C.weak D.helpless
- (9) A.proved B.hid C.repeated D.presented
- (10) A.caught B.turned C.stood D.stayed

八、阅读理解。(每小题 6 分) 阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

23. (6 分) Some students got hurt this week. The school newspaper reports this and tells students how to deal with these problems.

 <p>Peter</p>	<p>Peter fell down to the ground in the PE class. It really hurt. He was worried and went to the teacher for help. The teacher called his parents to pick him up. Then his parents took him to the hospital. The doctor told him to get an X-ray and rest for a few days.</p>
 <p>Alice</p>	<p>Alice had a nosebleed in the English class. Her classmates got nervous and told the teacher about it, but Alice said she could deal with it by herself. She first put her head down. Next, she pressed the sides of her nose. After the bleeding stopped, she cleaned her nose and face.</p>



 Jimmy	<p>Jimmy cut himself by accident in the art class. He was really afraid. His friend said it was okay and went to the nurse with him. First, the nurse cheered him up and ran his cut under water. Then she put some medicine on it and covered the cut with a bandage.</p>
 Sandy	<p>Sandy got a burn in an after-school cooking program. She was really upset. She wanted to use the ice, but the nurse told her not to do so. The nurse ran the burn under cool water first. Then she put some medicine on it and covered it with a bandage.</p>

(1) After falling down to the ground, Peter was _____.

- A. tired
- B. lost
- C. surprised
- D. worried

(2) What happened to Alice?

- A. She got a burn.
- B. She cut herself.
- C. She had a nosebleed.
- D. She fell down to the ground.

(3) What did the nurse do with Sandy's burn at first?

- A. She used ice to cool it.
- B. She ran it under cool water.
- C. She put some medicine on it.
- D. She covered it with a bandage.

24. (6分)

An Unforgettable Ride Home

After a tiring day at work, Amara took a shared ride home. She was thinking about something when another passenger joined her. The stranger was a middle-aged woman with some drawing paper and a bag in her hands.

A few minutes later, Amara saw the woman placing the drawing paper on her lap. Amara was quickly attracted. Seeing her, the woman smiled and spoke in a gentle voice, "I hope you liked the drawings."



"I loved them! These are amazing!" Amara got excited and went on to introduce herself, "I am Amara. Nice to meet you."

"I am Geeth. Nice to meet you, too," the woman replied. The free talk then changed from drawings to their favorite artists, books, and other things in life.

Amara found Geeth's interests and ideas about life wonderful. But their chat was interrupted (打断) when Geeth got a call from her teenage daughter. Her daughter was cooking dinner and had some questions about the recipe. Geeth patiently answered all the questions.

"Your daughter is cooking dinner?" asked Amara.

"Yes. She is cooking dinner and helping me with the household chores. She has grown up ever since her father died a few years ago," she said. "Because of her, I can draw and do the things I've always wanted to."

Amara thought of her own childhood. Her mother was also a widow (寡妇), who spent her life looking after her children, but no one ever asked her about her dreams and interests. Amara felt sorry for not realizing what her mother had done for the family. The taxi stopped, but before getting out, Amara said, "Geeth, you are the first person I have met who is living life the way we should. I am glad we took the same journey." Geeth smiled and waved her goodbye.

As Amara walked slowly to her door, she had two things on her mind: her mother, whom she couldn't wait to give a long, tight hug. And, second, the unforgettable ride home where a stranger gave her a new perspective (看法) on family life.

(1) Seeing the woman's drawing paper on her lap, Amara felt _____.

- A. surprised
- B. crazy
- C. interested
- D. nervous

(2) Amara and Geeth's chat was interrupted by _____.

- A. a phone call from Geeth's daughter
- B. the words of Amara's mother
- C. some pictures of Geeth
- D. the laughter of Amara

(3) From this experience, Amara learned _____.

- A. the benefits of taking a shared ride
- B. the importance of realizing her dream
- C. the power of making friends with strangers
- D. the value of understanding family members



a shared ride

25. (6分) Have you ever noticed your dog acting a little strange when you've come home after a stressful day or incident? That may be because they could smell how stressed out you are. A 2022 study shows that, in addition to verbal (语言) and visual (视觉) signs of stress, dogs can pick up on your stress levels based on your smell. Do you know the really interesting part? You don't even need to experience a lot of stress for your dogs to pick up on it.

In the study, 36 human participants were asked to do a mental math problem over 36 parts. Before doing the math problem, the participants gave researchers a sample of their breath and their sweat. This worked as a baseline to show what these people smelled like before they experienced some type of stress. They also provided scent (气味) samples immediately after doing the problem, which showed what their scent was like when they were stressed out. These samples were given to four dogs to see if they could tell the difference between a stressed-out person and a non-stressed-out person based on smell alone. They found that the dogs absolutely could tell when a person smelled stressed out with 93% average accuracy.

The great thing about this study is that it included everyday people and dogs. The human participants were found mostly on social media, and so were the dogs. But if you've read this and now expect your dog to know how you're feeling all the time, it's important to note that not all dogs did 100% on each scent test—dogs Treo and Winnie scored 100%, while Fingal scored 90%, and Soot landed an 85% score. Also, the stress level collected on the sample had to be different enough from the person's original baseline in order to be used. So, while these dogs could pick up on a certain amount of stress, it's unlikely that your dog friend will pick up on the fact that you're only slightly excited or unhappy, at least not by using scent alone.

The findings in this study show that our dog friends can detect (察觉) through scent when we're stressed out. The evidence collected here supports the case for therapy dogs (emotional support dogs) and dogs who help people live with PTSD (创伤后应激障碍), and further strengthens the human-dog relationship that's built every day.

(1) What can we learn from the passage?

- A. It's hard to pick up on your stress levels for dogs.
- B. Your dog can sense your small joy by looking at you.
- C. Human-dog relationship that's built need to be changed.
- D. The stress level of a person can be measured from different facts.

(2) What's Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. Why the researchers did the study.
- B. Who were invited to the research.



C.How the study was carried out.

D.What the study found out.

(3) The writer mentions numbers in Paragraph 3 to show _____.

A.dog participants are found randomly

B.dogs have different levels of reactions

C.not all dogs can detect your feelings by smelling

D.this study can be applied to common people and dogs



26. (8分) Participation trophies (参与奖) appeared in children's sports competitions about a century ago.They have been used to encourage and reward children for participating in fun and healthy activities.The trophies recognize students' attendance (到场) and effort rather than their ability and the competition results.

Since the 1990s, though, there has been an increasingly strong voice that participation trophies are making the kids"soft".They ruin kids' competitive spirit and make children too lazy to work hard to get things they want.The thinking often goes, "Every kid will think they are winners, so they will always feel that they are born to win, even if they don't deserve to win."

However, this idea is worthy of much more thinking.Does anyone really think that kids are fooled into thinking their participation trophy is a gold medal? Kids are way smarter than that and way more aware of their social surroundings.They know that a participation trophy just says it was awesome for them to be here having fun.It doesn't say everyone wins the first place.

Kids are learning about their abilities and strengths every day.The idea that participation trophies keep kids from experiencing the"real world" is, in my view, one - sided.Participation trophies recognize that kids' skill sets are wildly different and that we put kids in organized sports at young ages when their skills are still very much in development.Participation trophies celebrate every kid for being a part of the team or the activity, regardless of their skill levels.

And different from the idea that participation trophies keep kids from trying hard things, my opinion is the exact opposite.They send a message that there's great value in trying something that you don't love or that you may not succeed in.Encouraging kids to try and fail at things is key to building their confidence by teaching them that failing is necessary for growth and learning.These trophies are a drop in the bucket for now, but their effects may be seen after the kids step into the grown - up world.As kids get older, their strengths and interests develop more clearly.At that time, they will join in more competitive activities in their professional fields, and they will be exposed to the world of winning and losing.

Participation trophies are protective of children's mental health - by - giving - them soft places to land in the rocky journey of childhood.Kids need kindness from the adults in their lives.They need to know that they have inherent (与生俱来的) value and worth no matter what they achieve or produce.This view keeps children's physical and mental well - being front and center right from the start, which couldn't be more important if we



are to raise mentally healthy children.

(1) According to the passage, the participation trophies have been used to _____.

- A.celebrate kids' ability and their competition results
- B.educate kids that everyone deserves to be a winner
- C.encourage kids to work hard to get things they want
- D.reward kids for joining the fun and healthy activities

(2) The words "a drop in the bucket " in Paragraph 5 probably mean " _____".

- A.something of huge value
- B.something of great power
- C.something of poor strength
- D.something of little importance

(3) The writer would probably agree that _____.

- A.participation trophies recognize that kids are born with value
- B.kids having participation trophies believe that they are winners
- C.kids having participation trophies will become mentally healthy
- D.participation trophies stop kids from experiencing the real world

(4) Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A.The Power of Participation Trophies
- B.The Pressure of Participation Trophies
- C.Participation Trophies: Enjoying Great Popularity
- D.Participation Trophies: Developing Fast Nowadays



九、阅读与表达。(共 10 分) 阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

27. (10 分)

Putting Science into Fiction

The Wandering Earth II , a science - fiction movie, had a huge box office success during the Spring Festival in 2023.

The film has caused a hot debate among galaxy (星系) scientists and science - fiction writers.John Gribbin, a UK - based science writer, praises rising science education in China and says that's what makes pop science and science fiction develop successfully."It is very important for people to understand science, especially how science works, and then popular science writing can inform them of the world around them, "he says.

Gribbin is supported by a national survey of China in 2021.This survey found that 10.56 percent of those surveyed had basic scientific knowledge by 2020, a great advance (进步) compared to the 8.47 percent of



2018.

The Wandering Earth II includes many imagined technologies that need basic scientific knowledge to understand. For example, what caused discussions among the public is a "space elevator" that allows astronauts to complete their trips to space by taking an elevator instead of a rocket. People wonder whether such an elevator is possible.

For Zhou, a researcher, such discussions mean the public has a taste for science. "At least that means people are interested in traveling to space and building an elevator to realize that goal," he says. "Interest marks the first step toward creativity. Who knows who will be an engineer for such an elevator in 50 years' time? "

La Zi, a participant in the movie, also points out, that while pop science is mainly about existing technologies, science fiction is about ones that cannot be realized in the near future because they require a wild imagination. "The further away it is from today, the wilder the writer's imagination can be," he says.

For Gribbin, popular science makes people know both problems and possibilities. Actually, pop science is often included in science fiction. For example, the imagined technologies in the movie involve scientific principles (原理), although they might not be able to be realized in reality.

Impressed by the progress of science - related industries in China, Gribbin says that, "China is one of the leading countries for scientific research and technological development, so the Chinese people are naturally interested in these developments. This globalization (全球化) can only be a good thing."

- (1) When did The Wandering Earth II have a big box office success?
- (2) Instead of taking rockets, how do people go on trips to space in the movie?
- (3) Why are Chinese people naturally interested in technological development?
- (4) What do you think of science fiction? Why? (Give at least 2 reasons)



十、文段表达 (10分) 从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇文段写作。

28. (10分) 你校学生会向同学们发出"分担家务、分享幸福"的倡议, 号召同学们与家长一起分担家务、体验幸福。假设你是李华, 请你写一封倡议书, 号召你校国际部同学积极参与家庭劳动, 并体会劳动中的乐趣。

要求: 不少于 50 词, 文中已给出的内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的真实班级和姓名。



提示词语: do, wash, help, healthy, independent

提示问题:

- What chores do you encourage students to do at home?
- What benefits will they get from doing chores?

Dear students,

Students Union

29. 人的一生中, 每个人都曾沐浴幸福和快乐, 也会经历坎坷和挫折。

某英文杂志正在以“难以忘怀的那一天”为题开展征稿活动。假设你是李华, 请您给英文杂志投稿, 谈谈在那个难忘日子里发生了什么, 以及为什么对那一天难以忘怀。

要求: 不少于 50 词, 文中已给出的内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的真实班级和姓名。

提示词语: lose one's way, frighten, police, excited

提示问题:

- What happened that day?
- Why is that day memorable?

A Memorable Day

十一、单项选择(共 6 分, 每小题 0.5 分) 选择填空。根据句意, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个能够填入空白处的最佳选项。

30. (0.5 分) He is such a _____ boy, always asking questions. ()
 A. curious B. dependable C. persuasive D. efficient
31. (0.5 分) —Hi, Mr.Smith, what do you think of Jeff?
 — He is clever enough but he lacks _____. ()
 A. evidence B. motivation C. functions D. patterns
32. (0.5 分) —Who will be the winner?
 — It's impossible to _____ what will happen. ()
 A. decrease B. blow C. predict D. release
33. (0.5 分) With the development of technology, the _____ of life can be greatly improved. ()
 A. operation B. reaction C. quality D. presence
34. (0.5 分) His face was _____ in the mirror. ()
 A. reflected B. touched C. gathered D. assigned
35. (0.5 分) John is polite to everyone.His _____ is always friendly. ()
 A. range B. equipment C. resolution D. greeting
36. (0.5 分) You have to love what you are doing.Most successful people are very _____ about their work. ()
 A. passive B. diverse



C. embarrassed D. passionate

37. (0.5分) —Each group member has his own work to do. What is yours?

—I am _____ drawing the pictures. ()

A. responsible for B. talented in
C. impressed by D. familiar with

38. (0.5分) The point of the competition is to encourage all people to find out their hidden _____. ()

A. award B. application
C. permission D. potential

39. (0.5分) —How can I be more _____ when I'm doing my homework?

—It's a good idea to turn off your phone and focus on your homework. ()

A. complex B. efficient C. imaginary D. negative

40. (0.5分) —We need to prepare for the play.

—Yes. We only have six days of _____. ()

A. courage B. rehearsal
C. innovations D. methods

41. (0.5分) —Can you help me to _____ this problem?

—Sorry, but it is too difficult for me. ()

A. stare at B. pick up C. figure out D. set off

十二、完形填空 (共6分, 每小题6分)

42. (6分)

A Cashier's Mistake

Once a man went to the bank to withdraw some money. He filled in a form and gave it to the cashier. The cashier processed the form and gave him his withdrawn money and the man left the bank.

When the man got home and took out his money, he suddenly realized that the cashier had given him 140,000 euros instead of 120,000 which he had filled in form. It seemed that the cashier had no idea of her mistake and the man just put the money back in his bag.

Whether it was his fault or not, he started to worry about the extra 20,000 euros as soon as he kept that money in his bag. One moment the man thought that he should return the money, but in the second moment, he thought that when he (1) _____ overpaid someone, then who would come to return that money to him?

Again, it came to his mind that he should return the money, but yet again his mind gave some (2) _____ not to return the money. But there was a voice of his conscience that kept coming from inside - you should not take (3) _____ of someone's mistake.

The man's worries were increasing. During the whole day, he was thinking about if he should keep the money or not. He saw the time and it was almost the closing time for the bank. Suddenly he took those 20,000 euros and rushed back to the bank. As soon as he decided to return the money, his worries and tension began to subside (平息).



The man reached the bank before the closing time and returned the money to the cashier in time. When the man returned the money, the cashier breathed a sigh of (4) _____. She thanked the man saying, "Sir, you did me a great favor because if you hadn't returned this money then, it would have been deducted from my salary. Thank you so much."

The man smiled and replied, "I am (5) _____ to you." The cashier was surprised and asked, "But why are you expressing gratitude?"

The man replied, "The 20,000 euros that you gave me by mistake gave me an opportunity to self-evaluate. If it were not for you to make this mistake, I wouldn't have gotten in the conflict with myself or been able to (6) my greed. It was very difficult. It was only after hours of struggle that I was able to win. Thank you for this rare opportunity."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) A. accidentally | B. quietly | C. confidently | D. immediately |
| (2) A. doubts | B. excuses | C. needs | D. promises |
| (3) A. place | B. account | C. charge | D. advantage |
| (4) A. carefulness | B. pride | C. relief | D. disappointment |
| (5) A. grateful | B. sorry | C. similar | D. beneficial |
| (6) A. describe | B. punish | C. take | D. overcome |

BANK



cashier

十二、阅读理解 (共 8 分, 每小题 8 分) 阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

43. (8 分) There are many ways of communication available to us today. These include face-to-face conversations, telephone calls, text messages, emails, the Internet, written letters and so on. Among them, face-to-face communication is gaining more and more attention. It is when two or more people can see each other while interacting. This might be a physical, in-person conversation, or it could be in a virtual (虚拟的) setting.

Face-to-face communication is often quicker and more effective than other ways of communications. For example, we may all experience annoying emails that could have been solved in five minutes with a face-to-face conversation. Plus, after every distracting (让人分心的) ping of an incoming email, it takes 64 seconds to refocus your attention. All of this leads to a loss of focus and lower productivity. If team members can see each other more often, they will be better-connected and 20-25% more productive than disconnected ones.

Besides, face-to-face interaction helps to build trust and fosters interpersonal connections among people. So



it is said to be one of the best ways to develop people's relationships. This is because seeing one another allows us to pick up on nonverbal cues (提示) and body language including eye contact, tone of voice, facial expressions and so on. Other communication ways, such as writing letters or phone calls, are usually less reliable. They're more likely to lead to miscommunication and lost information.

Face - to - face team meetings also encourage active engagement (参与) in a way that emails and text messaging can't. Fortunately, virtual meetings can be just as effective as in - person ones. In fact, for many teams, virtual meetings were the glue that held them together during the COVID - 19 pandemic. The success of face - to - face meetings depends on whether the participants feel heard. It turns out that people are 4.6 times more likely to feel empowered (有自主权的) when they feel heard. So encouraging your team members to speak up in meetings can help to improve engagement.

So, does face - to - face communication have any disadvantages? Well, it depends on the situation and what you're trying to achieve. There might be a few contexts in which face - to - face communication may not be the best or most efficient choice. For example, if you're organizing a large or formal event, emails are often the most efficient way to communicate. This is because they give the organizer a written record of attendance. Emails also contain the information attendees need and can refer to, which makes events organizing more convenient.

Face - to - face communication is more important than ever before in the post - pandemic world. It can help build trust and strengthen relationships among team members. It can also lead to better cooperation, greater productivity, and more creativity.

(1) What can we learn from the passage about face - to - face communication?

- A. It is often less time saving than phone calls or text messages.
- B. Focusing on the body language can distract people's attention.
- C. In - person meetings can encourage more participation than virtual ones.
- D. It is usually more dependable to build people's trust than writing letters.

(2) The underlined word "fosters" in Paragraph 3 means "_____".

- A. receives
- B. allows
- C. develops
- D. covers

(3) Which is the most suitable situation for using emails according to the passage?

- A. Organizing an international meeting.
- B. Contacting your family while traveling.
- C. Asking your friends to hang out with you.
- D. Recording the attendance of a middle school club.

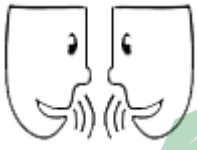
(4) What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Why face - to - face communication becomes popular.
- B. Why face - to - face communication matters to people.



C.How people can build better face - to - face communication.

D.How people can use face - to - face communication to build trust.



参考答案



一、听对话或独白，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。
每小题 1.5 分。

四、单项填空（共 10 分，每小题 1 分）从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

10. 【答案】B

【分析】-- 你弟弟怎么了？

-- 他发烧了。

【解答】A.She 主格代词，她；B.He，主格代词，他；C.They 主格代词，他们；D.You 主格代词，你，你们。根据 What's the matter with your little brother?（你弟弟怎么了？），可知在询问情况；has a fever（发烧），由 has 可知主语为第三人称单数，应使用主格代词，结合问句，故应使用 He 作答。

故选：B。

11. 【答案】C

【分析】今年的母亲节是 5 月 14 日。我正在考虑给妈妈买一份礼物。

【解答】by 通过；at 用于具体的时刻前面；on 用于具体的某一天或具体某一天的上午，下午或晚上；in 用在年、月、上下午的前面。根据 May 14th"5 月 14 日"可知，在具体某一天用介词 on。

故选：C。

12. 【答案】B

【分析】一嗨，玛丽，你对即将到来的周末有什么计划？

一我打算和我的表兄弟们一起去乡下享受野餐。你愿意和我们一起去吗？

【解答】plan to do sth.打算做某事，所以填动词不定式 to enjoy。

故选：B。

13. 【答案】A

【分析】-- 我对楼上的噪音感到非常厌烦。

-- 你为什么不去和那里的邻居谈谈？

【解答】Why 为什么；What 什么；How 怎么；When 什么时候。Why don't sb do sth? "为什么某人不做某事？"固定句式。

故选：A。

14. 【答案】B

【分析】如果明天下雨，我们将乘地铁去学校，而不是骑自行车。

【解答】rained 过去式；rains 第三人称单数形式；will rain 一般将来时；is raining 现在进行时。if 引导的条件状语从句，主句一般将来时态，从句一般现在时态。从句主语 it 单数，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式 rains"下雨"。

故选：B。

15. 【答案】B



【分析】你能告诉我去城市公园的路吗？我想我是迷路了。

【解答】should 应该；could 是 can 的过去式，意思是“能，会”，表示委婉语气；need 需要；shall 将要。根据后句句意“我想我是迷路了”可知，前句为“你能告诉我去城市公园的路吗”，用 could 表示委婉语气。故选：B。

16. 【答案】D

【分析】尽管那些天很热，我们还是很喜欢去海边旅行。

【解答】A.直到；B.如果；C.因此；D.虽然。根据 it was hot those days（那些天很热）可知是让步状语从句，用 though 引导。

故选：D。

17. 【答案】C

【分析】当天开始下雨时，我正在花园里帮助父亲。

【解答】时间状语从句 when it began to rain“当天开始下雨时”的时态为一般过去时，故主句讲述的是此时正在发生的动作，故句子时态用过去进行时，其构成为：was/were doing。

故选：C。

18. 【答案】D

【分析】-- 你做了什么来庆祝春节？

-- 我拜访了我的祖父母，我们一起包饺子吃饺子。

【解答】make 做，动词原形；are making 现在进行时态；were making 过去进行时态；made 过去式。and 连接并列成分，根据过去式 ate“吃”可知，并列谓语动词用过去式 made。

故选：D。

19. 【答案】A

【分析】-- 父亲在打电话。

-- 你知道他在和谁谈话吗？

【解答】根据观察和分析题干包含宾语从句。宾语从句使用陈述句语序，因此可先排除 B 和 D。选项 A：他在和谁谈话；选项 C：他当时正在干什么。根据 Dad is on the phone 的意思可知正确答案是 A。

故选：A。

五、课文填空（共 3 分，每空 0.5 分）阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处，仅填写一个恰当的单词；在给出提示词的空白处，用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

20. 【答案】(1) volunteers

(2) for

(3) faces

(4) decided

(5) to read

(6) different

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，介绍了两个高中生马里奥·格林和玛丽·布朗每周去当志愿者的故事，以及



他们的梦想。

【解答】(1) 考查动词。句意：他每周六早上在一家动物医院做志愿者。根据 every Saturday morning 可知时态是一般现在时，主语是 he，动词要用第三人称单数形式，故填：volunteers。

(2) 考查介词。句意：句意：但我想学习更多关于如何照顾动物。根据语境可知，应是学习如何照顾动物，care for"照顾"，故填：for。

(3) 考查名词。句意：当我看到动物们变得越来越好，主人脸上露出喜悦的表情时，我有一种强烈的满足感。根据 their owners'可知要用名词复数表类别，故填：faces。

(4) 考查动词。句意：去年，她决定参加一个课后阅读项目的志愿者。根据 Last year 可知时态是一般过去时，动词要用过去式，故填：decided。

(5) 考查动词。句意：她仍然每周在那里工作一次，帮助孩子们学习阅读。根据 learn to do sth 学习做某事，固定短语，故填：to read。

(6) 考查形容词。句意：孩子们坐在图书馆里，但你可以从他们的眼睛里看到，他们正在带着每本书踏上不同的旅程。根据 journey 是名词，前面要用形容词，difference 是名词，形容词是 different，故填：different。

六、选词填空（共 4 分，每空 0.5 分）阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从方框中选择正确的单词，用其适当形式填空。

21. 【答案】(1) oldest (2) more (3) able (4) If (5) to be (6) their (7) makes (8) lucky

【分析】本文作者介绍了心中榜样——父亲，作者感到很幸运并希望自己能像爸爸一样伟大。

【解答】(1) 考查形容词最高级。句意：那就是我的父亲，他也是家里最大的孩子。由介词短语 in his family（在他家里）并结合空前定冠词 the 及空后名词 child，此处应填形容词最高级 oldest，故填：oldest。

(2) 考查副词比较级。句意：他总是表现得比同龄人更冷静、公平和明智。由比较级标志 than 可知，此处应填 much 比较级 more，故填：more。

(3) 考查形容词。句意：即使在他只有五岁的时候，他也能与姐妹们分享。be able to do sth.能做某事；此处应填形容词 able，故填：able。

(4) 考查连词。句意：如果有一个苹果，爸爸会让他的姐妹们先吃。此处表示条件关系，作为句首首字母应大写，应填连词 If，故填：If。

(5) 考查动词不定式。句意：因此，我在学校总是努力工作，并努力随时随地给予关心和帮助。try to do sth.尽力做某事；此处应填动词不定式 to be，故填：to be。

(6) 考查代词。句意：有时，我会带兄弟们去参加有趣的活动，这样我的父母就可以有自己的空闲时间。由空后名词 time 及主语 parents 可知，此处应填形容词性物主代词 their，故填：their。

(7) 考查动词第三人称单数。句意：当然，要成为一个好的榜样是有压力的，但这让我更有责任感和更强。由语境 Of course, there's pressure to be a good role model,（当然，要成为一个好的榜样是有压力的，）可知，句子时态是一般现在时，主语 it 是第三人称单数，此处应填动词第三人称单数 makes，故填：makes。



(8) 考查形容词。句意：有爸爸作为榜样，我感到很幸运。feel lucky 感到很幸运；由空前系动词 feel 可知，此处应填形容词 lucky，故填：lucky。

七、完形填空 阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

22. 【答案】ABBCD DBADC

【分析】作者是一个勤奋且乐于助人的学生，同学们经常向他求助，作者也总是热心帮忙，但他感受到的同学只是利用他的善良，并没有把他当作朋友，于是作者学会了拒绝。他仍然会帮助那些懂得感恩的人，但绝不容忍别人的欺骗。

【解答】(1) 考查名词。句意：我的同学们知道这一点，经常向我求助。A.帮助；B.经验；C.建议；D.安慰。根据 Sometimes they asked to copy my homework, and I said yes because I always thought that I should help my friends (有时他们要求抄我的作业，我答应了，因为我一直认为我应该帮助我的朋友)，可知同学们经常向作者求助，ask sb.for help 向某人求助。故选 A。

(2) 考查名词。句意：唯一的问题是他们并没有把我当作朋友。A.决定；B.问题；C.目标；D.行动。根据 they didn't see me as their friend (他们并没有把我当作朋友)，可知这是唯一的问题。故选 B。

(3) 考查形容词。句意：事实上，事与愿违。A.自然的；B.相反的；C.普通的；D.危险的。根据 I thought that one day they would see how useful I was to them (我以为有一天他们会看到我对他们多有用) 和 My classmates talked to me less and less (我的同学和我说话越来越少)，可知情况恰好相反。故选 B。

(4) 考查动词。句意：但随后他开始逼迫我，争辩说再帮他一次没什么大不了的。A.鼓励；B.准备；C.迫使；D.期待。根据 I said, "Sorry, but I don't have time for it today." (我说："对不起，今天我没有时间做这件事。") 和 arguing that helping him one more time was not a big deal (争辩说再帮他一次没什么大不了的)，可知虽然作者不愿意，但 Jack 逼迫他帮忙。故选 C。

(5) 考查动词。句意：当然，Jack 是第一个举手和我同组的人。A.移动；B.交叉；C.到达；D.举起。根据 we had a group assignment (我们有一个分组任务)，可知 Jack 举手和我分在一组。故选 D。

(6) 考查名词。句意：然而，事实证明这是一个谎言。A.争论；B.威胁；C.斗争；D.谎言。根据 The next day, he told me he had been really busy lately (第二天，他告诉我他最近真的很忙) 以及 he had been partying all evening (他一整晚都在参加聚会)，可知 Jack 对作者撒了谎。故选 D。

(7) 考查形容词。句意：我告诉他这不公平，他应该完成他自己的那一半。A.不真实的；B.不公平的；C.不寻常的；D.未知的。根据 But that night I happened to see Jack's photos from social media, knowing that he had been partying all evening (但那天晚上，我碰巧在社交媒体上看到了 Jack 的照片，知道他整个晚上都在参加聚会)，可知作者在努力完成任务，而 Jack 在玩，所以作者认为这是不公平的。故选 B。

(8) 考查形容词。句意：它很恐怖，但我直视他的眼睛，尽量不退缩。A.恐怖的；B.奇怪的；C.脆弱的；D.没有帮助的。根据 he started to yell (他开始大喊大叫)，but I looked straight into his eyes and tried not to back down (但我直视他的眼睛，尽量不退缩) 可知他的叫声很恐怖。故选 A。

(9) 考查动词。句意：当星期二到来时，我提交了我的一半，而 Jack 只是发出了几个毫无意义的声音。A.证明；B.隐藏；C.重复；D.提交。根据 I ___ my half (我___我的一半)，可知是指作者提交了自己的



那一半作业。故选 D。

(10) 考查动词。句意：我们得到了一个糟糕的分数，但这是值得的，因为我终于坚持自我，学会了说“不”。A.抓住；B.转身；C.站立；D.停留。根据句意，此处用 stand up for oneself，表示“坚持自我”。故选 C。

八、阅读理解。(每小题 6 分) 阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

23. 【答案】DCB

【分析】文章用表格的形式介绍了一些学生受伤后应该如何处理相应的问题。

【解答】(1) 细节推理题。根据 It really hurt.He was worried and went to the teacher for help. (真的很疼。他很担心，于是向老师求助。) 可知，他很担心。故选 D。

(2) 细节理解题。根据 Alice had a nosebleed in the English class. (爱丽丝在英语课上流鼻血。) 可知，她流鼻血了。故选 C。

(3) 细节理解题。根据 The nurse ran the burn under cool water first. (护士先在冷水下处理烧伤。) 可知，护士先在冷水下处理烧伤。故选 B。

24. 【答案】AAD

【分析】Amara 下班拼车回家，在车上和 Geeth 聊天，知道 Geeth 有个懂事的女儿，她帮妈妈分担家务，让 Geeth 有机会做自己喜欢的事，这让 Amara 想到了自己的妈妈，并且明白了家人之间相互理解的价值。

【解答】(1) 推理判断题。根据第三段 I loved them! These are amazing! (我喜欢它们！这些太神奇了！) 可知看到放在她腿上的画，Amara 感到惊讶。故选 A。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第五段 But their chat was interrupted (打断) when Geeth got a call from her teenage daughter. (但当 Geeth 接到她十几岁的女儿打来的电话时，她们的聊天被打断了。) 可知 Amara 和 Geeth 的聊天被 Geeth 女儿的电话打断了。故选 A。

(3) 推理判断题。根据倒数第三段 She is cooking dinner and helping me with the household chores. (她在做晚饭，帮我做家务。) 以及 Because of her, I can draw and do the things I've always wanted to. (因为她，我可以画画，做我一直想做的事。) 倒数第二段 Amara thought of her own childhood. Her mother was also a widow (寡妇), who spent her life looking after her children, but no one ever asked her about her dreams and interests. (Amara 想起了自己的童年。她的母亲也是一个寡妇，她一生都在照顾孩子，但从来没有人问过她的梦想和兴趣。) 最后一段 her mother, whom she couldn't wait to give a long, tight hug. (她的母亲，她迫不及待地想给她一个又长又紧的拥抱。) 可知 Amara 通过和 Geeth 的聊天，想到了自己的妈妈，她没有 Amara 那么幸运，有一个理解自己的女儿，所以 Amara 想回去给自己的妈妈一个拥抱，由此可知 Amara 通过这次经历了解了家人之间互相理解的价值。故选 D。

25. 【答案】DCC

【分析】这篇短文主要讲述了狗可以通过气味来判断人的压力水平。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第二段 In the study, 36 human participants were asked to do a mental math



problem over 36 parts. Before doing the math problem, the participants gave researchers a sample of their breath and their sweat. This worked as a baseline to show what these people smelled like before they experienced some type of stress. They also provided scent samples immediately after doing the problem, which showed what their scent was like when they were stressed out. These samples were given to four dogs to see if they could tell the difference between a stressed-out person and a non-stressed-out person based on smell alone. They found that the dogs absolutely could tell when a person smelled stressed out with 93% average accuracy. (在这项研究中, 36 名人类参与者被要求做一道由 36 个部分组成的心理数学题。在做数学题之前, 参与者给研究人员一个他们的呼吸和汗水样本。这是一个基线, 可以显示这些人在经历某种压力之前的气味。他们还在做完问题后立即提供了气味样本, 这些样本显示了他们在压力大时的气味。这些样本被给了四只狗, 看看它们是否能仅凭气味区分压力过大的人和没有压力的人。他们发现, 当一个人感到压力时, 狗绝对能分辨出来, 平均准确率为 93%。) 可知, 一个人的压力水平可以从不同的事实来衡量。故选 D。

(2) 主旨大意题。根据第二段 In the study, 36 human participants were asked to do a mental math problem over 36 parts. Before doing the math problem, the participants gave researchers a sample of their breath and their sweat. This worked as a baseline to show what these people smelled like before they experienced some type of stress. They also provided scent samples immediately after doing the problem, which showed what their scent was like when they were stressed out. These samples were given to four dogs to see if they could tell the difference between a stressed-out person and a non-stressed-out person based on smell alone. They found that the dogs absolutely could tell when a person smelled stressed out with 93% average accuracy. (在这项研究中, 36 名人类参与者被要求做一道由 36 个部分组成的心理数学题。在做数学题之前, 参与者给研究人员一个他们的呼吸和汗水样本。这是一个基线, 可以显示这些人在经历某种压力之前的气味。他们还在做完问题后立即提供了气味样本, 这些样本显示了他们在压力大时的气味。这些样本被给了四只狗, 看看它们是否能仅凭气味区分压力过大的人和没有压力的人。他们发现, 当一个人感到压力时, 狗绝对能分辨出来, 平均准确率为 93%。) 可知, 第二段主要讲述的是研究是如何进行的。故选 C。

(3) 推理判断题。根据第三段 But if you've read this and now expect your dog to know how you're feeling all the time, it's important to note that not all dogs did 100% on each scent test—dogs Treo and Winnie scored 100%, while Fingal scored 90%, and Soot landed an 85% score. (但是, 如果你读过这篇文章, 现在希望你的狗能一直知道你的感受, 重要的是要注意, 并不是所有的狗在每次气味测试中都能做到 100%。Treo 和 Winnie 的得分为 100%, Fingal 的得分为 90%, Soot 的得分为 85%。) 可知, 第三段中的数字表明不是所有的狗都能通过嗅觉察觉你的感受。故选 C。

26. 【答案】DCCA

【分析】这篇短文主要讲述了参与奖对儿童的影响。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 Participation trophies appeared in children's sports competitions about a century ago. They have been used to encourage and reward children for participating in fun and healthy activities. (参与奖出现在大约一个世纪前的儿童体育比赛中。它们被用来鼓励和奖励儿童参与有趣和健康的活动。) 可知, 参与奖用来奖励参加有趣和健康活动的孩子。故选 D。

(2) 语义猜测题。根据第五段 These trophies are a drop in the bucket for now, but their effects may be seen



after the kids step into the grown - up world. (这些奖目前只是杯水车薪,但在孩子们步入成人世界后,它们的效果可能会显现出来。)可知, a drop in the bucket是杯水车薪的意思,即力量不足的东西。故选C。

(3) 细节理解题。根据最后一段 Participation trophies are protective of children's mental health - by - giving - them soft places to land in the rocky journey of childhood. Kids need kindness from the adults in their lives. They need to know that they have inherent value and worth no matter what they achieve or produce. This view keeps children's physical and mental well - being front and center right from the start, which couldn't be more important if we are to raise mentally healthy children. (参与奖为儿童的心理健康提供了保护,让他们在艰难的童年之旅中有一个柔软的着陆点。孩子们在生活中需要成年人的善意。他们需要知道,无论他们取得什么成就或产生什么成果,他们都有内在的价值和价值。这种观点从一开始就把儿童的身心健康放在首位,如果我们要培养心理健康的儿童,这一点再重要不过了。)可知,作者可能同意获得参与奖的孩子将变得心理健康。故选C。

(4) 标题归纳题。根据最后一段 Participation trophies are protective of children's mental health - by - giving - them soft places to land in the rocky journey of childhood. Kids need kindness from the adults in their lives. They need to know that they have inherent value and worth no matter what they achieve or produce. This view keeps children's physical and mental well - being front and center right from the start, which couldn't be more important if we are to raise mentally healthy children. (参与奖为儿童的心理健康提供了保护,让他们在艰难的童年之旅中有一个柔软的着陆点。孩子们在生活中需要成年人的善意。他们需要知道,无论他们取得什么成就或产生什么成果,他们都有内在的价值和价值。这种观点从一开始就把儿童的身心健康放在首位,如果我们要培养心理健康的儿童,这一点再重要不过了。)结合全文内容,主要讲述了参与奖对儿童的影响。可知,本文的标题应为"参与奖的力量"。故选A。

九、阅读与表达。(共10分) 阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。

27. 【答案】(1) During the Spring Festival in 2023.

(2) By taking an elevator.

(3) Because China is one of the leading countries for scientific research and technological development.

(4) I think science fiction has a lot of significance and value. Because it can help readers explore the unknown world, expand their imagination and creativity, stimulate thinking and exploration, improve their scientific literacy, and promote social progress.

【分析】本文主要讲述了科学教育的发展导致了科幻小说的流行。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 The Wandering Earth II, a science - fiction movie, had a huge box office success during the Spring Festival in 2023. (科幻电影《流浪地球2》在2023年春节期间取得了巨大的票房成功。)可知,《流浪地球2》在2023年春节期间取得了巨大的票房成功,故填: During the Spring Festival in 2023.

(2) 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 For example, what caused discussions among the public is a "space elevator" that allows astronauts to complete their trips to space by taking an elevator instead of a rocket. (引起公众讨论的是"太空电梯",它可以让宇航员通过乘坐电梯而不是火箭来完成太空之旅。)可知,电影中人们不是乘坐火箭,而是乘电梯去太空旅行的故填: By taking an elevator.



(3) 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 China is one of the leading countries for scientific research and technological development, so the Chinese people are naturally interested in these developments. (中国是科学研究和技术发展的领先国家之一, 所以中国人民自然对这些发展感兴趣。) 可知, 中国人自然对技术发展感兴趣是因为中国是科学研究和技术发展的领先国家之一, 故填: Because China is one of the leading countries for scientific research and technological development.

(4) 开放性试题, 合理即可。我觉得科幻小说具有很多的意义和价值。因为它能够帮助读者探索未知的世界, 拓展自己的想象力和创造力, 激发思考和探索, 提高自己的科学素养, 并且推动社会进步。故填: I think science fiction has a lot of significance and value. Because it can help readers explore the unknown world, expand their imagination and creativity, stimulate thinking and exploration, improve their scientific literacy, and promote social progress.

十、文段表达 (10 分) 从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇文段写作。

28. 【答案】 Dear students,

We should help our parents do chores in our normal family life. As students, we should help our mothers do simple chores, such as washing the dishes, sweeping the floor at home. Many people think doing chores is boring. But I think doing chores can help us become more independent. It can also help us develop a healthy lifestyle. Besides, doing housework can help us understand the meaning of fairness.

Students Union

【分析】【高分句型一】

As students, we should help our mothers do simple chores, such as washing the dishes, sweeping the floor at home. 作为学生, 我们应该帮助我们的妈妈做一些简单的家务, 比如洗碗, 在家里扫地。
such as 例如……

【高分句型二】

But I think doing chores can help us become more independent. 但是我认为做家务可以帮助我们变得更加独立。

I think 接宾语从句。

【解答】 Dear students,

We should help our parents do chores in our normal family life. As students, we should help our mothers do simple chores, such as washing the dishes, sweeping the floor at home. 【高分句型一】 (鼓励学生在家做什么) Many people think doing chores is boring. But I think doing chores can help us become more independent.

【高分句型二】 It can also help us develop a healthy lifestyle. Besides, doing housework can help us understand the meaning of fairness. (做家务的好处)

Students Union

29. 【答案】

A Memorable Day

I still remember one day when I was 5 years old, my mother and I went shopping at the mall. There were many people at that time, and my mother and I lost my way. At that time, I was very frightened, and I cried loudly. A



police officer here saw me and helped me find my mother.I am very excited and grateful to him.

【分析】【高分句型一】

I still remember one day when I was 5 years old, my mother and I went shopping at the mall.我还记得我5岁时的一天,我和妈妈去商场购物。when引导的时间状语从句。

【高分句型二】

At that time, I was very frightened, and I cried loudly 当时,我非常害怕,哭得很大声。and表并列。

【解答】

A Memorable Day

I still remember one day when I was 5 years old, my mother and I went shopping at the mall. 【高分句型一】

There were many people at that time, and my mother and I lost my way.At that time, I was very frightened, and I cried loudly. 【高分句型二】 A police officer here saw me and helped me find my mother.I am very excited and grateful to him.

十一、单项选择(共6分,每小题0.5分)选择填空。根据句意,从A、B、C、D四个选项选择一个能够填入空白处的最佳选项。

30. 【答案】A

【分析】他是个很好奇的男孩,总是问问题。

【解答】curious 好奇的; dependable 可信赖的; persuasive 有说服力的; efficient 有效的。根据 always asking questions"总是问问题"可知,此处是"他是个很好奇的男孩"。

故选: A。

31. 【答案】B

【分析】- - 嗨,史密斯先生,你觉得杰夫怎么样?

- - 他足够聪明,但缺少动力。

【解答】A.证据; B.动力; C.功能; D.模式。根据 He is clever enough but he lacks... (他足够聪明,但缺少.....)可知是"缺少动力"。

故选: B。

32. 【答案】C

【分析】- 谁将是赢家?

- 不可能预测会发生什么。

【解答】A.减少; B.打击; C.预测; D.释放。根据 Who will be the winner? (谁将是赢家?)可知"不可能预测。"

故选: C。

33. 【答案】C

【分析】随着技术的发展,生活质量可以大大提高。

【解答】A.操作; B.反应; C.质量; D.存在。根据 With the development of technology (随着技术的发展。)可知"生活质量可以大大提高。"

故选: C。



34. 【答案】A

【分析】他的脸映在镜子里。

【解答】A.反射；B.触摸；C.收集；D.分配。reflect 作反射讲，此处句子的主语 his face 和 reflect 之间构成被动，所以要用被动语态。故选 reflected。

故选：A。

35. 【答案】D

【分析】约翰对每个人都很有礼貌。他的问候总是很友好。

【解答】A.范围；B.设备；C.决议；D.问候。根据 John is polite to everyone. (约翰对每个人都很有礼貌。)可知是"他的问候总是很友好。"

故选：D。

36. 【答案】D

【分析】你必须热爱你正在做的事情。大多数成功人士都对自己的工作充满热情。

【解答】passive 消极的；diverse 多种多样的；embarrassed 尴尬的；passionate 热情的。根据 You have to love what you are doing"你必须热爱你正在做的事情"可知，此处是"大多数成功人士都对自己的工作充满热情"。

故选：D。

37. 【答案】A

【分析】- 每个小组成员都有自己的工作要做。你的工作是什么？

- 我负责画画。

【解答】be responsible for 对……负责；be talented in 对……有天赋；be impressed by 被……感动；be familiar with...对……熟悉。根据 Each group member has his own work to do.What is yours"每个小组成员都有自己的工作要做。你的工作是什么"可知，此处是"我负责画画"。

故选：A。

38. 【答案】D

【分析】比赛的目的是鼓励所有人发现自己隐藏的潜力。

【解答】A.奖品；B.申请书；C.许可证；D.潜力。根据提示此空格处缺少"潜力"的意思在句子中作宾语，表示"可能性；潜在性；潜力；潜质"意思时是不可数名词，其英语释义是"potential"。

故选：D。

39. 【答案】B

【分析】- 当我做作业的时候，我怎样才能更有效率的？

- 关掉手机，专注于家庭作业是个好主意。

【解答】complex 复杂的；efficient 有效的；imaginary 幻想的；negative 消极的。根据 It's a good idea to turn off your phone and focus on your homework"关掉手机，专注于家庭作业是个好主意"可知，此处是"当我做作业的时候，我怎样才能更有效率的"。

故选：B。



40. 【答案】B

【分析】- 我们需要为这出戏做准备。

- 是的。我们只有六天的排练时间。

【解答】A.勇气；B.排练；C.创新；D.方法。根据 We need to prepare for the play. (我们需要为这出戏做准备。) 可知是"我们只有六天的排练时间。"

故选：B。

41. 【答案】C

【分析】- - 你能帮我解决这个问题吗？

- - 对不起，这对我来说太难了。

【解答】A.盯着；B.捡起；C.解决；D.出发。根据设空处后面的"this problem (这个问题)"以及所给备选词组可知，这里是说：解决 (figure out) 这个问题。

故选：C。

十二、完形填空 (共 6 分，每小题 6 分)

42. 【答案】ABDCAD

【分析】本文讲述一名男子去银行取钱，银行出纳员多给了他 2000 欧元，经过一番思想斗争，他克服了贪婪，把多余的钱归还到银行。

【解答】(1) 考查副词。句意：前一刻，这名男子认为他应该把钱还回去，但下一刻，他想，当他意外地多付了钱给某人时，谁会把钱还给他。A.意外地；B.静静地；C.自信地；D.立即。根据前文 he suddenly realized that the cashier had given him 140, 000 euros instead of 120, 000 which he had filled in form (他突然意识到出纳员给了他 14000 欧元，而不是表格里填写的 12000)，可知银行的出纳员意外地犯了错，所以这名男子想到的是如果他意外多付了钱，谁会把钱还给他。故选 A。

(2) 考查名词。句意：他又一次想到他应该还钱，但又一次他给自己不还钱的借口。A.怀疑；B.借口；C.需要；D.承诺。根据 Again, it came to his mind that he should return the money, but... (他又一次想到他应该还钱，但.....) 可知男子犹豫不决，觉得应该还钱，但又不想还，所以是给自己找一些不还钱的借口。故选 B。

(3) 考查名词。句意：但内心不断发出良知的声音——你不应该利用别人的错误。A.地方；B.账户；C.主管；D.优势。根据 a voice of his conscience (良知的声音)，可知这个声音提醒男子应该还钱，而不应该利用别人的错误，take advantage of 利用。故选 D。

(4) 考查名词。句意：当男子还了钱，出纳员松了一口气。A.仔细；B.骄傲；C.宽慰；D.失望。根据 the man returned the money (男子还了钱)，可知出纳员才如释重负。故选 C。

(5) 考查形容词。句意：我感激你。A.感激的；B.抱歉的；C.相似的；D.有益的。根据 But why are you expressing gratitude (但为什么你要表达感激)，可知男子说他感激出纳员。故选 A。

(6) 考查动词。句意：如果不是因为你犯的错误，我不会陷入思想斗争，也不能克服我的贪婪。A.描述；B.惩罚；C.带走；D.克服。根据 the 20, 000 euros that you gave me by mistake gave me an opportunity to self - evaluate (你错误地给了我 2 万欧元，这给了我一个自我评估的机会)，可知男子归还了这多给的

2000 欧元，他克服了贪婪。故选 D。

十二、阅读理解（共 8 分，每小题 8 分）阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

43. 【答案】DCAA

【分析】这篇短文主要讲述了面对面交流流行的原因及其优点及缺点。

【解答】（1）细节理解题。根据第三段 Besides, face - to - face interaction helps to build trust and fosters interpersonal connections among people. So it is said to be one of the best ways to develop people's relationships. This is because seeing one another allows us to pick up on nonverbal cues and body language including eye contact, tone of voice, facial expressions and so on. Other communication ways, such as writing letters or phone calls, are usually less reliable. They're more likely to lead to miscommunication and lost information.（此外，面对面的互动有助于建立信任，促进人与人之间的人际关系。因此，这被认为是发展人际关系的最佳方式之一。这是因为看到彼此可以让我们了解非语言线索和肢体语言，包括眼神交流、语调、面部表情等。其他沟通方式，如写信或电话通常不太可靠。它们更容易导致沟通错误和信息丢失。）可知，面对面交流建立人们的信任通常比写信更可靠。故选 D。

（2）词义猜测题。根据第三段 Besides, face - to - face interaction helps to build trust and fosters interpersonal connections among people.（此外，面对面的互动有助于建立信任，并促进人们之间的人际关系。）可知，fosters 是促进的意思，与 develops 意思相近。故选 C。

（3）推理判断题。根据第五段 For example, if you're organizing a large or formal event, emails are often the most efficient way to communicate. This is because they give the organizer a written record of attendance. Emails also contain the information attendees need and can refer to, which makes events organizing more convenient.（例如，如果你正在组织一个大型或正式的活动，电子邮件通常是最有效的沟通方式。这是因为它们会给组织者一份出席的书面记录。电子邮件还包含与会者需要和可以参考的信息，这使活动组织更方便。）可知，根据文章，组织一次国际会议最适合使用电子邮件。故选 A。

（4）主旨大意题。根据第一段 Among them, face - to - face communication is gaining more and more attention.（其中，面对面交流越来越受到关注。）以及最后一段 Face - to - face communication is more important than ever before in the post - pandemic world. It can help build trust and strengthen relationships among team members. It can also lead to better cooperation, greater productivity, and more creativity.（在疫情后的世界里，面对面交流比以往任何时候都更重要。它可以帮助建立信任，加强团队成员之间的关系。它还可以带来更好的合作、更高的生产力和更多的创造力。）结合全文内容，主要介绍了面对面交流开始流行的原因。故选 A。