

2023 北京一零一中初三 9 月月考

英 语

一、听后选择。(每题 1.5 分, 共 9 分) 听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有两个小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

1. (1) When is the English test?

- A. Next Monday.
- B. Next Thursday.
- C. Next Friday.

(2) What does the boy advise the girl to do?

- A. Listen to the tapes.
- B. Review the textbook.
- C. Write down words on paper.

2. (1) What kind of book is the man looking for?

- A. The book about seas.
- B. The book about computers.
- C. The book about animals.

(2) Where is the reading room?

- A. On the second floor.
- B. On the third floor.
- C. On the fourth floor.

3. (1) What can we learn about Aistein from this talk?

- A. It is created by three teachers.
- B. It is designed to be the size of a small child.
- C. It can present human expressions through a screen.

(2) Why does the speaker give this talk?

- A. To introduce a special robot.
- B. To explain how a language model AI works.
- C. To show how AI technology influences teaching.

二、听后回答。(每题 2 分, 共 8 分) 听对话或独白, 根据所听内容笔头回答问题。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

4. (2 分) What's the weather like now?

5. (4 分) (1) What does the woman think of living in the neighborhood?

(2) How long does it take the man to walk from home to the shopping mall?



6. (2分) Who can visit the Science Museum for free?

三、听后转写。(共10分) 听短文, 请根据所听到的内容和提示信息写出短文的主要内容。短文的开头已给出。请注意语法正确, 语意连贯。短文将连续播放三遍。

7. (10分) I've got some information about...

四、单项选择。(每题1分, 共15分) 从下列各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

8. (1分) My sister loves water sports, and swimming is _____ favorite. ()

- A. her B. his C. my D. your

9. (1分) We have an English Corner _____ 7: 30 pm every Friday. Anyone can come. ()

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

10. (1分) —The experiment looks interesting. _____ I have a try?

—Sure. Go ahead, please. ()

- A. Must B. Need C. May D. Should

11. (1分) — I have trouble understanding the new word. Can you help me?

— Certainly. You can try to guess its meaning _____ looking at the sentences before and after it. ()

- A. from B. by C. to D. with

12. (1分) - - _____ fine weather it is! Let's go for a walk.

- - Sounds like a great idea. ()

- A. What B. How C. What a D. How a

13. (1分) Mary thinks it's a good idea to _____ new words in a dictionary. ()

- A. look after B. look for
C. look up D. look through

14. (1分) I wonder _____ it is the hottest time in July in Hong Kong. ()

- A. how B. that C. when D. if

15. (1分) There are many beautiful buildings on _____ sides of the King Street. ()

- A. neither B. both C. either D. all

16. (1分) Paul enjoys _____ English novels in his free time. ()

- A. reading B. to read C. reads D. read

17. (1分) One of _____ ways to learn is to create an interest in what we learn. ()

- A. useful B. more useful
C. the most useful D. the more useful

18. (1分) — What did you do on your summer vacation?

— I _____ many places of interest in Beijing. ()

- A. visit B. visited



C. have visited D. will visit

19. (1分) The children _____ what they had learned when their mother came in. ()

- A. were reviewing B. are reviewing
C. reviewed D. review

20. (1分) Erie _____ many things since he became interested in science. ()

- A. is learning B. was learning
C. will learn D. has learned

21. (1分) Many different kinds of flowers _____ in the park every year. ()

- A. plant B. are planted
C. planted D. were planted

22. (1分) - Your stamps are so fantastic. Could you please tell me _____?

- Oh, I bought them in the post office next to the bank. ()

- A. why did you buy them
B. where did you buy them
C. why you bought them
D. where you bought them



五、完形填空。(每题1.5分,共12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. (12分) "Mummy, I don't like you, " my three - year - old daughter said.

"Okay...is that because you love me? " I asked.

"No, you're not lovely."

That night, as I washed my face, I looked for a little longer time in the mirror — not because I was hurt by my daughter's (1) _____, but because I noticed there was no light in my eyes.

I took out a pen and started writing a list — a list to (2) _____ myself; a list to put sparkles back into my eyes. I once made many lists but seldom completed anything. This time would be (3) _____!

The first goal on my list I wanted to achieve was joining a Polar Plunge (极地冬泳) to raise money for the Special Olympics. On that day, when I (4) _____ on my 1980s workout clothes, Jenny smiled, "Mummy, you look pretty." Maybe, just maybe some light came back to my eyes.

When coming out of the cold lake, I felt happy and proud. I kept screaming, "I (5) _____ it!" But one of the most exciting parts of the day was when I stood in front of my (6) _____, which was taped on the refrigerator door. I crossed item number one. With that, I began to take back my life.

Everyone taking part in the Polar Plunge received a shirt. Whenever I wore it, Jenny asked, "Is that your Polar Plunge clothing? " I answered proudly, "Yes!" "I want to do that too." I was happy she remembered I jumped into a (7) _____ lake, and that she wanted to do activities with me.

With each goal (8) _____ off the list, piece of myself is returning. Not only am I showing my family it's

important to dream, but I'm showing myself that I'm worth it.

- (1) A.words B.secrets C.questions D.requests
- (2) A.trick B.save C.explain D.punish
- (3) A.correct B.similar C.different D.unforgettable
- (4) A.jumped B.lay C.ran D.put
- (5) A.got B.tried C.made D.beat
- (6) A.mirror B.list C.daughter D.photo
- (7) A.huge B.deep C.beautiful D.freezing
- (8) A.crossed B.fell C.cut D.kept



六、阅读理解。(每题 2 分, 共 26 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。

24. (6 分) Whether we are going to school or going to work, we are all sad to leave the weekend behind and go back to our Monday morning blues. But with the tips, you can get over those blues and face Monday mornings with a smile.

(1)	Loving your job will make you look forward to the week ahead. Try to find something positive in your workplace. It could be a friend, a partner, or the work you do in general.
(2)	For example, plan a night out for films or dinner on weekends. This would be a treat you wouldn't have in the following days of the week. This way, you will know that even if you're working hard, you will have something good waiting for you at the end of the week.
Go to bed early on Sunday night.	Your mind will react (反应) quickly on Monday morning. If you wake up early, you will have more time to get ready for the day.
(3)	Before you leave your workplace or school on Friday, you should take care of all the things you need, so you won't be so stressed on Monday morning. So you can start the week right.

- A. Love what you do.
- B. Keep reading in your spare time.
- C. Give yourself a treat on weekends.
- D. Get the things you need prepared on Friday.

七、阅读理解

25. (6 分) Dora and Annie were called to the teacher's office for breaking the glass apple on Mrs. Marley's desk. They sat opposite Mr. Barlow and they looked quite nervous.

"Would either of you like to explain what happened?" Mr. Barlow asked.

Dora took a deep breath, "I was looking at Mrs. Marley's glass apple. The sun was shining on it, and it made a rainbow on the desk. I thought the rainbow would get bigger if we moved the apple."

"So you moved it?" Mr. Barlow asked.

Dora pointed at Annie. "She did it, but the rainbow got smaller. I tried to get the apple back, but it fell on the floor and broke."

"Thank you, Dora. Annie, tell me what happened in your own words," Mr. Barlow said.

"Dora said she wanted to make the rainbow bigger, so I told her how my sister used a sun catcher to make a rainbow on the ceiling. I tried to show her that, but she said the rainbow was getting smaller and she could do it better. She tried to take it, and the apple fell on the floor. It was her fault."

"It was not!" Dora cried angrily.

Mr. Barlow stood up. "Do you want to know what I think?" "Yes!" They said.

"I think Dora wanted to make the rainbow bigger and Annie tried to help." "Exactly!" Annie said.

"Not so fast," Mr. Barlow said. "Annie, you thought you could make the rainbow better, but Dora didn't agree. You two argued, and the apple fell and broke. Does that sound right?"

"So, we're both to blame," Dora said.

"Yes. The real blame isn't in who broke the apple," Mr. Barlow said. "It was in the fact that you both touched something that didn't belong to you."

"I guess we did," Annie said.

"We should say sorry to Mrs. Marley," Dora added.

"I think you both learned a valuable lesson," Mrs. Marley said, smiling in the doorway.

(1) How did Dora and Annie feel when they were called to the teacher's office?

- A. Excited.
- B. Worried.
- C. Bored.
- D. Surprised.

(2) Annie moved the glass apple to _____.

- A. get it back to Dora
- B. stop Dora from touching it
- C. show Dora her sister's idea
- D. help Dora make the rainbow bigger

(3) What can we learn from the story?

- A. We should help each other warmly.
- B. We should express our ideas bravely.
- C. We shouldn't touch others' belongings without asking.
- D. We shouldn't argue in the teacher's office when the teachers are working.

26. (6分) The sun is setting, brightening your kids' faces as they play in the waves. You reach for your phone for



this perfect moment. But before you do, here's a bit of surprising science: Taking photos is not the perfect way to keep memory as you think.

Taking too many pictures could actually harm the brain's ability to keep memories, says Elizabeth Loftus, a psychology professor at the University of California, Irvine. So we get the photo but kind of lose the memory.

Photos may outsource memories. It works in two ways: We either shake off the responsibility of remembering moments when taking pictures, or we're so distracted (分心的) by the process that we miss the moment altogether.

The first explanation is the loss of memory. People know that their camera is recording that moment, so they don't try to remember. Similarly, if you write down someone's phone number, you're less likely to remember it offhand (不假思索地) because your brain tells you there's just no need. That's all well and good — until that piece of paper goes missing.

The other is distraction. We're distracted by the process of taking a photo — how we hold our phone, composing the photo, such as smiling faces, the background to our liking and clear image, all of which uses up our attention that could otherwise help us memorize.

However, taking photos can benefit memory — when done mindfully. While taking a photo may be distracting, the act of preparation by focusing on visual details around has some upsides.

When people take the time to zoom in (拉近镜头) on specific things, memories become strengthened.

Another benefit is that we recall moments more accurately with the photos. Memory has been reshaped with the help of new information and new experiences. Thus, photos or videos help us recall moments as if they really happened.

Memories die away without a visual record backing them up. Therefore, a photo is an excellent tool to help remember when done purposefully, which is worth exploring further.

(1) What does the underlined word "outsource" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Make full use of.
- B. Be made up of.
- C. Take the place of.
- D. Be connected with.

(2) What may likely be discussed next?

- A. Situations when taking photos is better.
- B. How to stay focused while taking photos.
- C. When distraction is most likely to happen.
- D. How to use photo-taking to memorize better.

(3) Which of the following could be the best title for the text?

- A. Photography or Memories
- B. Fewer Photos, More Memories
- C. Photography Does Good to Memories
- D. Remember the Moment and Take Photos Properly

27. (8分) Language learning begins with listening. Children are greatly different in the amount of listening they



do before they start speaking, and later starters are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak, though the word "obey" is hardly accurate (正确无误的) as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt (尝试) to study the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to many difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises are considered to express their feelings, such as delight, pain, friendliness, and so on. But since these can't be said to show the baby's intention to communicate, they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new words to their store. This self-imitation (模仿) leads to deliberate (有意的) imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises that when these imitations can be considered as speech.

It is a problem we need not get our teeth into (认真对待). The meaning of a word depends on what a particular person means by it in a particular situation and it is clear that what a child means by a word will change as he gains more experience of the world. Thus, we don't need to pay much attention to the use at seven months of "mama" as a greeting for his mother because he also uses it at other times for his father, his dog, or anything else he likes. Playful and meaningless imitation of what other people say continues after the child has begun to speak for himself. I doubt, however, whether anything is gained when parents take advantage of this ability in an attempt to teach new sounds.

(1) Before children start speaking, _____.

- A. they need equal amount of listening
- B. they need different amounts of listening
- C. they aren't eager to cooperate with the adults
- D. they can't understand or obey the adult's oral instructions

(2) A baby's first noises are _____.

- A. an early form of language
- B. an imitation of the speech of adults
- C. an expression of his moods and feelings
- D. a sign that he means to tell you something

(3) The problem about when a baby's imitations can be considered as speech _____.

- A. is not especially important because the change takes place gradually
- B. is important because words have different meanings for different people
- C. should be properly understood because the meaning of words remains the same
- D. should be completely ignored because children's use of words is often meaningless

(4) Which of the following ideas will the writer probably agree?

- A. Parents should give up teaching their children new sounds.
- B. Children no longer imitate people after they begin to speak.
- C. Even after they have learnt to speak, children still enjoy imitating.
- D. Children who are good at imitating learn new words more quickly.



七、阅读表达。(第 48-50 每题 2 分, 第 51 题 4 分, 共 10 分) 阅读短文, 根据短文内容回答问题。

28. (10 分)

Why Learning a New Language Is Good for the Whole Family?

Ever thought of making language learning part of your family's activities? Learning a new language together can have unexpected emotional benefits for the whole family.

Combining (兼顾) family time and language learning time is a great way to have more quality time with your family. Learning a new language as a family can be a fun group activity. Everyone loves a game night or movie night. You can play games like Bingo, using vocabulary from the target language. Or maybe you have a particular vacation destination (目的地) you love where another language is widely spoken — learning that language together could make your next vacation even more enjoyable. They're a fun way to break up the daily routine (常规) and reconnect with those you love.

Language is all about communication and connection. Learning a new language brings family members closer because they talk to each other all the time when learning. All you have to do is change to your new language and practice with your family members whenever you want — no classroom needed. Telling family stories with what you have recently learned is a good place to start, which could inspire questions and additional conversations, and even create a family — secret words and phrases shared only among the members of your family.

If your family is big on gardening, make labels (标签) together for your plants and tools. Making fun labels in your target language together can also help you connect with loved family members. It opens up more opportunities like family contests. You could surprise each other with notes on pillows, bathroom mirrors, inside dresser drawers — any place your family will find them. Using these words later recalls these family memories.

Each family is really its own little unique social world, and that world is being built through language. The power of language learning lies in its ability to draw people together.

(1) What is a great way to have more quality time with your family?

(2) Why does studying a new language bring family members closer?

(3) Where does the power of language learning lie?

(4) Would you like to learn a new language with your family? Why or why not? (Give at least two reasons)



八、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, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

29. (5 分) 假如你是李华, 你的英国笔友 Clara 对中国传统文化很感兴趣。她给你发来邮件, 请你介绍一个中国传统节日, 如春节、元宵节、端午节等。请你用英语回复, 介绍一个你最喜欢的中国传统节日, 以及你喜欢它的原因。

提示词语: activity, celebrate, traditional food, true spirit of

提示问题: • What's your favorite Chinese festival?

- What activities do you usually have during the festival?
- Why do you like it best?

Dear Clara,

I'm very glad to know that you take great interest in traditional Chinese culture. Now let me tell you something about my favorite Chinese festival.

Hope you can come to China in the near future to experience this colorful and meaningful festival.

Yours,

Li Hua

30. (5分) 在我们的学习和生活中, 能够全身心地投入到一件事情中, 享受做事情的过程, 无疑是一种幸福!

某英文网站正在开展以"全身心投入 (Devotion)"为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华, 请用英语写一篇短文投稿, 谈谈自己初中生活中全身心投入做某事的一次经历, 以及你的收获和感受。

提示词语: face challenges, improve, form a good habit, proud

提示问题: • What did you devote yourself to?

- How did you do it?
- What have you learnt from the experience?

I really enjoy devoting myself to dealing with a problem.



参考答案

四、单项选择。(每题 1 分, 共 15 分) 从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

8. 【分析】我妹妹喜欢水上运动, 游泳是她的最爱。

【解答】her 她的/她, 形容词性物主代词/人称代词宾格; his 他的, 名词性物主代词/形容词性物主代词; my 我的, 形容词性物主代词; your 你的/你们的, 形容词性物主代词。分析句子可知, 此处修饰名词 favorite 作定语, 应使用形容词性物主代词; 根据 "My sister loves water sports, 我妹妹喜欢水上运动," 可知, 游泳是她的最爱。

故选: A。

【点评】掌握代词的基本用法, 结合语境, 认真分析, 得出答案。

9. 【分析】我们每周五晚上七点半有一个英语角。任何人都可以来。

【解答】表示时间, at 用于钟点或年龄前, in 用于年代、季节或月份前, on 用于具体日期、星期或某一天前。to 到, 根据后面 7: 30pm 晚上七点半, 可知此处指的是 "在几点钟", 用介词 at。

故选: C。

【点评】考查介词辨析时, 首先理解句子的含义及介词之间的区别。其次要注意固定的搭配, 注意语法现象。

10. 【分析】——这个实验看起来很有趣。我可以试一试吗?

——当然。请去吧。

【解答】must 必须, 一定; need 需要; may 可能, 可以; must 必须, 一定, 都是情态动词。根据后句句意 "当然。请去吧" 可知, 前句为 "这个实验看起来很有趣。我可以试一试吗", 要填 "可以", 其它选项语意不通。

故选: C。

【点评】考查情态动词, 牢记情态动词的含义和用法, 进行对比, 排除错误的选项, 从而做出正确的答案。

11. 【分析】——理解这个新单词我有困难。你能帮助我吗?

——当然可以。你可以通过看它前后的句子试着猜测它的意思。

【解答】考查介词辨析。from 从; by 通过, 后跟 doing; to 去; with 和……一起。根据句意和 looking, 可知应选: by。

故选: B。

【点评】考查介词, 应牢记其含义和用法, 结合语境答题。

12. 【分析】——多好的天气啊! 我们去散散步吧。

——听起来是个好主意。

【解答】根据 fine weather it is! 可知这里考查了感叹句, 本句的中心词是 weather, 它是一个不可数名词, fine 是一个形容词, 在这里修饰 weather, 根据 What+形容词+可数名词复数/不可数名词+主语+谓语!

故选: A。



【点评】本题考查了感叹句的用法。解答时需注意感叹句的基本结构：What+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数+主语+谓语!What+形容词+可数名词复数/不可数名词+主语+谓语!How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语!

13. 【分析】玛丽认为在字典里查生词是个好主意。

【解答】A.照顾；B.寻找；C.查阅；D.浏览。根据 in a dictionary（在字典里）可知是指在字典里查生词。故选：C。

【点评】熟悉动词短语的用法，结合题意，给出答案。

14. 【分析】我想知道七月是否是香港最热的时间。

【解答】根据语境以及上下文，本题考查的是连词的用法。how 如何，怎样；that 无实际意思；when 什么时候；if 是否。根据语境推测句意是“我想知道七月是否是香港最热的时间。”，所以应该用 if“是否”。故选：D。

【点评】考查宾语从句，应牢记其含义和用法，结合语境答题。

15. 【分析】国王街的两边有许多漂亮的建筑。

【解答】A.两者都不；B.两者都；C.二者任一；D.全部（三者或三者以上）。根据 sides of the King Street（国王街两边）可知用 both。

故选：B。

【点评】熟悉 neither/both/either/all 的用法，结合题意，给出答案。

16. 【分析】Paul 喜欢在业余时间里读英语小说。

【解答】read 读。选项 A 是动名词；选项 B 是动词不定式；选项 C 是第三人称单数形式；选项 D 是动词原形。根据观察可知题干使用了 enjoy doing sth 句型结构，正确答案是 A。

故选：A。

【点评】本题主要考查动名词作宾语用法。

17. 【分析】学习的最有用的方法之一就是对我们所学的产生兴趣。

【解答】useful 有用的，比较级是 more useful，最高级是 most useful。根据观察可知题干使用了“one of the+形容词最高级+复数名词”结构形式，正确答案是 C。

故选：C。

【点评】本题主要考查形容词最高级的用法。

18. 【分析】—你暑假做了什么？

—我参观了北京的许多名胜。

【解答】visit 参观，A 原形，B 过去式，C 现在完成时，D 一般将来时，问答时态一致，问句是一般过去时态，答语也要用一般过去时态，动词要用过去式。

故选：B。

【点评】主要考查的是对句子意思的理解和对时态的掌握。

19. 【分析】当妈妈进来时，孩子们正在复习所学的知识。

【解答】review 副词，A 过去进行时，B 现在进行时，C 过去式，D 原形，根据 when their mother came in 可知要用过去进行时。





故选：A。

【点评】主要考查的是对句子意思的理解和对动词的掌握。

20. 【分析】自从对科学感兴趣后 Erie 学到了很多东西。

【解答】A 现在进行时；B 过去进行时；C 一般将来时；D 现在完成时。learn 表示"学习"。since 表示"自从"，用于现在完成时态中。主语是单词 Erie，助动词用 has。

故选：D。

【点评】掌握常用时态的含义和用法，结合语境和关键词，即可选出正确答案。

21. 【分析】公园里每年都种许多不同种类的花。

【解答】根据时间状语 every year 确定为一般现在时，又知主语 Many different kinds of flowers 是谓语句动词 plant 的承受者二者形成被动关系，故确定为被动语态，故谓语句动词为一般现在时态的被动语态，其结构为 is/are +过去分词，故填入 are planted。

故选：B。

【点评】解答时，需判断主语和谓语之间的主被动关系，还应联系实际判断所用的时态，然后选择正确答案。

22. 【分析】- 你的邮票太棒了。你能告诉我你在哪里买的吗？

- 哦，我在银行旁边的邮局买的。

【解答】根据题干，可知考查宾语从句，要用陈述语序，排除 AB；由 I bought them in the post office next to the bank.我在银行旁边的邮局买的。可知问的是地点，where 引导宾语从句。

故选：D。

【点评】熟悉宾语从句的用法，结合题意，给出答案。

五、完形填空。（每题 1.5 分，共 12 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. 【分析】本文主要讲述了作者听到儿子说不喜欢自己后，发现自己的眼睛里没有了光。于是通过制定清单，完成清单上的目标开始找回自我。

【解答】（1）考查名词。句意：不是因为我被他的话伤害了，而是因为我注意到我的眼睛里没有光。A 话，B 秘密，C 问题，D 要求。根据"Mummy, I don't like you"（妈妈，我不喜欢你）可知，此处指儿子说的这句话，故选 A。

（2）考查动词。句意：我拿出一支笔，开始写一张清单——一张拯救自己的清单。A 欺骗，B 拯救，C 解释，D 惩罚。根据"but because I noticed there was no light in my eyes"（而是因为我注意到我的眼睛里没有光。）可知，拯救自己，让眼睛重新焕发光彩，故选 B。

（3）考查形容词。句意：这一次会有所不同！A 正确的，B 相似的，C 不同的，D 难以忘怀的。根据"I once made many lists but seldom completed anything."（我曾经列了很多清单，但很少完成任何事情。）可知，之前制定了许多清单，但是很少完成，而这次不同了，一定要完成，故选 C。

（4）考查动词。句意：那天，当我换上 80 年代的运动服时，珍妮笑着说："妈妈，你看起来很漂亮。"A 跳跃，B 躺，C 跑，D 放。根据"on my 1980s workout clothes"（在我 80 年代的运动服上）可知，穿上

运动服, put on 穿上, 固定短语, 故选 D。

(5) 考查动词。句意: 当我从冰冷的湖中出来时, 我感到高兴和自豪。我不停地尖叫, "我成功了!" A 得到, B 尝试, C 做, D 打败, 根据 When coming out of the cold lake, I felt happy and proud. (当我从冰冷的湖中出来时, 我感到高兴和自豪。) 可知, 我成功了, 用 made, 故选 C。

(6) 考查名词。句意: 但这一天最令人兴奋的部分是我站在贴在冰箱门上的清单前。A 镜子, B 清单, C 女儿, D 照片。根据前文 "I took out a pen and started writing a list" (我拿出一支笔, 开始写一张清单) 可知, 此处指被贴在冰箱门上的清单, 故选 B。

(7) 考查形容词。句意: 我很高兴他记得我跳进了一个冰冷的湖, 他想和我一起做活动。A 极大的, B 深的, C 美丽的, D 极冷的。根据 When coming out of the cold lake, I felt happy and proud. (当我从冰冷的湖中出来时, 我感到高兴和自豪。) 可知, 此处指跳进冰冷的湖里, 故选 D。

(8) 考查动词。句意: 随着每一个目标从清单上划掉, 一部分的我又回来了。A 划掉, B 落下, C 切, 在保持。根据语境可知, 随着每一个目标从清单上划掉, 故选 A。

【点评】首先通读全文, 了解文章大意, 紧紧抓住上下文语境所提供的信息, 然后明确词意, 结合所学语法, 运用排除法逐一选出答案, 最后再通读全文核对答案。

六、阅读理解。(每题 2 分, 共 26 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。

24. 【分析】本文主要讲述了如何克服星期一早晨忧郁的建议。

【解答】细节推理题。

(1) 根据 "Loving your job will make you look forward to the week ahead." (热爱你的工作会让你对接下来的一周充满期待。) 可知, 此处主要是讲热爱你所做的工作, 选项 A "爱你所做的。" 与之匹配。故选 A。

(2) 根据 "For example, plan a night out for films or dinner on weekends. This would be a treat you wouldn't have in the following days of the week." (例如, 计划一个晚上出去看电影或在周末吃晚餐。这将是您一周中接下来几天都不会有的一种享受。) 可知, 此处指在周末犒劳一下自己, 选项 C "周末好好犒劳一下自己。" 与之匹配。故选 C。

(3) 根据 "Before you leave your workplace or school on Friday, you should take care of all the things you need, so you won't be so stressed on Monday morning." (在你周五离开工作场所或学校之前, 你应该处理好你需要的所有东西, 这样你周一早上就不会那么紧张了。) 可知, 此处说的是在周五离开之前, 准备好需要的所有东西, 选项 D "星期五把你需要的东西准备好。" 与之匹配。故选 D。

【点评】通读全文, 理解文章大意, 阅读题目后返回原文阅读并找出与题目相对应的内容, 仔细核对, 选择符合原文原意的答案, 完成后再次阅读并检查。

七、阅读理解

25. 【分析】这段短文主要讲述了多拉和安妮因为打破了马利夫人办公桌上的玻璃苹果而被叫到了老师办公室所发生的事。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据文中第 1 段: They sat opposite Mr. Barlow and they looked quite nervous. (他们坐在巴洛先生的对面, 看起来很紧张。) 可知, 朵拉和安妮被叫到老师办公室时他们很担心。故



选 B。

(2) 细节理解题。根据文中第 7 段: "Dora said she wanted to make the rainbow bigger, so I told her how my sister used a sun catcher to make a rainbow on the ceiling. I tried to show her that, ("朵拉说她想让彩虹变得更大, 所以我告诉她我姐姐是如何用一个阳光捕捉器在天花板上做出彩虹的。我试着给她看,)"可知, 安妮把玻璃苹果挪动了是给多拉看她姐姐的主意。故选 C。

(3) 推理判断题。根据文中倒数第 4 段: "Yes. The real blame isn't in who broke the apple," Mr. Barlow said. "It was in the fact that you both touched something that didn't belong to you." ("是的。真正的责任不在于谁打破了苹果," 巴洛说。"事实是, 你们俩都碰了不属于你们的东西。")可知, 我们能从这个故事中学到: 我们不应该不问一声就动别人的东西。故选 C。

【点评】通读全文, 理解文章大意, 阅读题目后返回原文阅读并找出与题目相对应的内容, 仔细核对, 选择符合原文原意的答案, 完成后再次阅读并检查。

26. 【分析】本文主要讨论了过度拍照可能会损害大脑保持记忆的能力。因此, 有目的地拍照是一种值得进一步探索的记忆工具。

【解答】(1) 词义猜测题。根据划线词后句 It works in two ways: We either shake off the responsibility of remembering moments when taking pictures, or we're so distracted (分心的) by the process that we miss the moment altogether. (它以两种方式起作用: 我们要么摆脱了拍照时记住瞬间的责任, 要么我们被拍照的过程分散了注意力, 以至于完全错过了那一刻。)可知, 拍照的人们错过了一些记忆, 让人们依赖相机而不是自己的大脑去回忆一些美好时刻。所以划线词意为"代替", outsource 与 take the place of 意思接近。故选 C。

(2) 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句 Therefore, a photo is an excellent tool to help remember when done purposefully, which is worth exploring further. (因此, 照片是一个很好的工具, 可以帮助记忆有目的的照片, 这值得进一步探索。)可推知, 接下来文章可能会探讨如何拍照以便能更好地记忆。故选 D。

(3) 标题归纳题。根据第一段 The sun is setting, brightening your kids' faces as they play in the waves. You reach for your phone for this perfect moment. But before you do, here's a bit of surprising science: Taking photos is not the perfect way to keep memory as you think. (夕阳西下, 孩子们在海浪中玩耍, 脸上泛起了阳光。在这个完美的时刻, 你伸手去拿手机。但在你这么做之前, 这里有一些令人惊讶的科学: 拍照并不是你认为的保持记忆的完美方式。)以及最后一段 Therefore, a photo is an excellent tool to help remember when done purposefully, which is worth exploring further. (因此, 照片是一个很好的工具, 可以帮助记忆有目的的照片, 这值得进一步探索。)可知, 本文主要讨论了过度拍照可能会损害大脑保持记忆的能力。所以本文的最佳标题是"记住这一刻, 正确地拍照"。故选 D。

【点评】答阅读题时, 先弄清楚短文的主旨大意和文章的脉络, 然后在文章中找到对应的信息, 再和选项作对比, 得出正确答案。

27. 【分析】这段短文主要讲述了语言学习从听力开始。儿童在开始说话之前进行的听力活动量存在很大的差异, 晚开始者通常是长时间的倾听者。大多数儿童在能够说话之前会"遵守"口头指令, 尽管"遵守"这个词并不准确, 因为孩子通常都会急切而愉快地合作。在他们能够说话之前, 许多儿童也会通过手势



和发出疑问的声音来提问。从婴儿发出的声音到他们说出第一个词语的发展的任何尝试都会遇到很多困难。人们一致认为他们喜欢发出声音，并且在最初的几个月里，有一两个声音被认为是表达他们的感受，如喜悦、疼痛、友好等。但由于这些声音不能被视为婴儿意图交流的早期形式，它们几乎不能被视为语言的早期形式。人们也一致认为，从大约三个月开始，他们会为了享受而玩弄声音，到六个月时，他们能够将新词汇添加到他们的词汇库中。这种自我模仿导致了对其他人发出的声音或词语的有意模仿。然后问题就出现了，这些模仿何时可以被视为言语。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 Children are greatly different in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and later starters are often long listeners. (儿童在开始说话之前的听力活动量有很大的不同，后来开始说话的往往是长时间的倾听者。) 可知在孩子开始说话之前，他们需要不同的听力活动量。故选 B。

(2) 推理判断题。根据第二段 It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises are considered to express their feelings, such as delight, pain, friendliness, and so on. (人们一致认为，他们喜欢制造噪音，在最初的几个月里，一两种噪音被认为是表达他们的感情，如高兴、痛苦、友好等等。) 可知婴儿最初发出的声音是他的情绪和感受的表现。故选 C。

(3) 推理判断题。根据第三段 The meaning of a word depends on what a particular person means by it in a particular situation and it is clear that what a child means by a word will change as he gains more experience of the world. (一个词的意义取决于一个特定的人在特定的情况下用它来表示什么，很明显，一个孩子用一个词来表示什么会随着他获得更多的世界经验而改变。) 可推知什么时候婴儿的模仿可以被认为是语言的问题并不特别重要，因为这种变化是逐渐发生的。故选 A。

(4) 推理判断题。根据第三段 Playful and meaningless imitation of what other people say continues after the child has begun to speak for himself. (在孩子已经开始为自己说话后，对别人说话的戏谑和无意义的模仿仍在继续。) 可知即使在他们学会说话之后，孩子们仍然喜欢模仿。故选 C。

【点评】在通读全文的基础上，根据全文大意，展开逻辑思维，瞻前顾后，认真辨析选项，仔细推敲，确定最佳答案。

七、阅读表达。(第 48-50 每题 2 分，第 51 题 4 分，共 10 分) 阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

28. **【分析】**本文主要介绍了为什么学习一门新语言对整个家庭都有好处。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第二段 Combining (兼顾) family time and language learning time is a great way to have more quality time with your family. (将家庭时间和语言学习时间结合起来是与家人共度更多美好时光的好方法。) 可知将家庭时间和语言学习时间结合起来是与家人共度美好时光的好方法，故填: Combining family time and language learning time.

(2) 细节理解题。根据第三段 Learning a new language brings family members closer because they talk to each other all the time when learning. (学习一门新语言可以拉近家庭成员的距离，因为他们在学习时一直在交谈。) 可知他们在学习时一直在交谈，故填: Because they talk to each other all the time when learning.

(3) 细节理解题。根据最后一段 The power of language learning lies in its ability to draw people together. (语言学习的力量在于它能把人们团结在一起。) 可知语言学习的力量在于它能把人们团结在一起，故



填: It lies in its ability to draw people together.

(4) 细节理解题。根据第二段 Combining (兼顾) family time and language learning time is a great way to have more quality time with your family. (将家庭时间和语言学习时间结合起来是与家人共度更多美好时光的好方法。) 第三段 Learning a new language brings family members closer because they talk to each other all the time when learning. (学习一门新语言可以拉近家庭成员的距离, 因为他们在学习时一直在交谈。) 可知我想和家人一起学习一门新语言, 因为这不仅是一个与家人共度美好时光的好方法, 而且它可以拉近家人之间的距离, 故填: Yes. Because it is a great way to have more quality time with my family and it can bring my family members closer.

【点评】这是个综合型阅读题, 主要考查学生的阅读理解能力及知识运用能力, 答题时细节理解题可直接根据文中细节得出答案。

八、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, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

29. 【分析】【高分句型一】

After that, they always enjoy the bright full moon and share mooncakes with their families.

之后, 他们总是享受明亮的满月并和家人一起分享月饼。enjoy the bright full moon 享受明亮的满月; share sth. with sb. 和某人分享某物。

【高分句型二】

They carry people's wishes to the families which they love and miss.

它们把人们的愿望传达给他们所爱和想念的家人。本句使用了定语从句 which they love and miss.

【解答】Dear Clara,

I'm very glad to know that you take great interest in traditional Chinese culture. Now let me tell you something about my favorite Chinese festival. My favourite festival is Mid - Autumn Festival. Lunar August 15th of a year is Mid - Autumn Festival. (中秋节的时间) It is one of the most important festivals in China. (中国的传统节日) On that day, family members usually have an activity. They get together to celebrate this festival. They usually have mooncakes, a kind of traditional food. After that, they always enjoy the bright full moon and share mooncakes with their families. 【高分句型一】(如何庆祝中秋节) Mooncakes are in the shape of a full moon. They carry people's wishes to the families which they love and miss. 【高分句型二】In short, the Mid - Autumn Festival is a special day of pleasure and happiness. The true spirit of Mid - Autumn Festival is reunion. (中秋节的含义)

Hope you can come to China in the near future to experience this colorful and meaningful festival.

Yours, Li Hua

【点评】能够根据提示进行书面表达, 能够围绕主题准确使用一定的语法、词汇、短语和句型等, 清楚连贯地表达自己的思想, 进而完成写作任务。

30. 【分析】【高分句型一】

I was so drawn to the beauty in front of me that I joined the Painting Club without hesitation. 我被眼前的美景深深吸引, 毫不犹豫地加入了绘画俱乐部。

so ...that..., 如此的……以至于, 引导结果状语从句。



【高分句型二】

Not only did I win countless awards but also my painting journey helped me grow into a better person. 我不仅获得了无数奖项，而且我的绘画历程也帮助我成长为一个更好的人。

Not only ...but also ..., 不仅……而且……

【解答】 I really enjoy devoting myself to dealing with a problem. Five years ago, I started to devote myself to painting, which turned out to be one of the most important experiences in my life. One day, after school, I saw some of my schoolmates painting in the art room. The colorful dots and lines caught my attention immediately. I was so drawn to the beauty in front of me that I joined the Painting Club without hesitation. **【高分**

句型一】 After that, no matter how bad the weather was, or how much homework, I still was on time to each art lesson and finished each painting attentively. When I faced difficulties, I always found a way to solve them.

(叙述过程) By doing this, I developed incredible focus and decided that I wanted to completely devote myself to painting. Not only did I win countless awards but also my painting journey helped me grow into a better person.

(感悟) **【高分句型二】** I have formed a good habit. My drawing skills have also improved a lot. I am proud of myself.

【点评】 提纲作文就是把文章的情景和内容要求分成块，以条目的形式列出，请考生据此进行写作。这实际上是对考生思路和文章写作范围所作的明确限定。因此，提纲中所列举的要点要全部涉及到，一个也不能遗漏。

