



2023 北京顺义高一（上）期末

英 语

- 1.本试卷共 10 页，总分 100 分，考试用时 90 分钟，共五道大题。
- 2.在答题卡上准确填写学校、姓名、班级和教育 ID 号。
- 3.试卷所有答案必须填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。选择题必须用 2B 铅笔作答；非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔作答。
- 4.考试结束后，请将答题卡交回，试卷自己保留。

一、语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

A

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

As a doctor, I always meet some 1 (challenge) in my job. Sometimes it makes me feel 2 (worry). To deal with this, I go running as often as I can. When I run on the road, my nervous energy pushes me through mile one. By mile two, my tension moves from my mind to my legs. By the end of the run, all my stress is gone. I am getting healthier and 3 (happy) than before!

B

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Chinese New Year Painting is a special Chinese art form. Usually it 4 (put) on walls, doors or windows. As Spring Festival arrives, many families put up New Year Paintings as a wish 5 (have) good luck and happiness. There are different subjects in New Year Paintings, such as babies, flowers and birds. The earliest New Year Painting 6 (appear) in the Tang dynasty (朝代) and was attached to the door to keep the family safe. Today New Year Paintings are still popular in some rural areas of China.

C

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Venice (威尼斯) is famous 7 its beautiful buildings and waterways, but the 1,600-year-old city is in danger because of rising sea level. In the past 20 years, Venice has experienced 163 big floods. Strong underwater walls and gates 8 (build) to protect the city since 2009. However, for people 9 live in Venice, there are still floods and this blocks business. A shop owner there said in an interview, "Venice lives thanks to its tourism and it is our duty 10 (save) it."

二、完形填空(共 14 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 21 分)

阅读短文，掌握其大意，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。



“They’re following me!” I thought to myself. I noticed two young men on motorbikes slow down next to me. As I drove, they kept watching me through their helmets (头盔). Such kind of experience was not 11 in a big city so I didn’t have to worry about it. They would go away sooner or later. Instead, I was troubled by a truly 12 thing in my life — I had just lost my job. I could hardly control my feelings. Then suddenly I discovered that whenever I stopped at a traffic light, the two bikers would also stop alongside, 13 me closely.

This continued through three traffic lights. Their purposes were unclear to me.

14 and nervous, I drove as fast as I could to stay 15 of them, but they kept following and I couldn’t shake them off. Finally I reached home and felt a sense of 16. But to my surprise, they had 17 me all the way to my doorstep. Even scarier, they were now off the bikes, trying to talk to me.

Feeling safer on this familiar ground, I started to get 18. Then I walked over and wanted to teach them a lesson. “Please don’t 19 us,” one of them said, “We saw you crying inside your car and wanted to make sure you were OK. Do you need 20 of any kind?”

I 21 at once what had happened. The men had seen me breaking down in my car and followed me just because they 22 about the feelings of a stranger.

I never saw them again. I didn’t even ask for their 23. But even today, more than 10 years later, I am still 24 by the warmth they brought to a stranger, and remember them for their kindness.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 11. A. common | B. new | C. interesting | D. relaxing |
| 12. A. sad | B. exciting | C. satisfying | D. strange |
| 13. A. catching | B. holding | C. watching | D. carrying |
| 14. A. Relaxed | B. Confident | C. Amazed | D. Scared |
| 15. A. ahead | B. behind | C. out | D. opposite |
| 16. A. shame | B. duty | C. belonging | D. relief |
| 17. A. inspired | B. greeted | C. followed | D. benefited |
| 18. A. angry | B. disappointed | C. lost | D. nervous |
| 19. A. forget | B. misunderstand | C. defend | D. stop |
| 20. A. money | B. information | C. help | D. food |
| 21. A. wondered | B. noticed | C. realized | D. reminded |
| 22. A. cared | B. learned | C. argued | D. heard |
| 23. A. suggestions | B. names | C. addresses | D. opinions |
| 24. A. attracted | B. accepted | C. dragged | D. moved |

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 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

China has seen great achievements in culture over the last 10 years.

| |
|---|
| Number of Cultural Places and Activities |
|---|



| Year Places and Activities | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Museums | 4,109 | 4,721 | 4,918 | 5,132 | 5,452 |
| Places for cultural records | 272 | 274 | 309 | 320 | 322 |
| Books (unit: billion) | 9.04 | 9.24 | 10.01 | 10.60 | 10.37 |
| Movies produced at home | 772 | 798 | 902 | 850 | 531 |
| Arts groups | 12,301 | 15,742 | 17,123 | 17,795 | 17,581 |
| TV series (unit: million) | 6.89 | 6.99 | 7.08 | 7.23 | 7.39 |

| Year | Achievements |
|-------------|--|
| 2012 | The Nobel Prize in literature (文学)2012 is given to the writer Mo Yan. |
| 2013 | The bronze(铜)heads of a mouse and a rabbit, once part of 12 animal artworks at the Summer Palace in Beijing, are returned to China. |
| 2015 | Liu Cixin becomes the first Chinese writer to win the Best Novel prize for science fiction in the USA with his book, <i>The Three-Body Problem</i> , |
| 2017 | Chinese oracle bone inscriptions(甲骨文) are included on the UNESCO Memory of the World List. |
| 2020 | Celebrations are held for the completion of the Palace Museum 600 years ago. |
| 2021 | New discoveries are made at the Sanxingdui Ruins site(遗址) in Guanghan, Sichuan. |

25. How many museums were there in China in 2016?

- A. 4,109. B. 4,721. C. 4,918. D. 5,132.

26. When was the number of TV series closest to 7 million?

- A. In 2016. B. In 2017. C. In 2018. D. In 2019.

27. According to the information in the second table, what were returned to China in 2013?

- A. The 12 animal artworks.



- B. The novel prizes for science fiction.
 - C. The bronze heads of a rabbit and a mouse.
 - D. Pieces of Chinese oracle bone inscriptions.
28. Where were the new discoveries made in 2021?

- A. In Chengdu, Sichuan.
- B. At the Summer Palace.
- C. In the Palace Museum.
- D. At the Sanxingdui Ruins site.

29. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Great achievements in literature at home and abroad.
- B. The development of cultural activities since 2012 in China.
- C. Great achievements in culture over the past 10 years in China.
- D. The development of cultural places in Beijing over the last century.

B

When Xu Shixiao went to work as usual in a company in Nanchang, Jiangxi Province, five years ago, she was surprised to get a call from her previous coach, asking about her willingness to return to canoeing (皮划艇) and compete in the Tokyo Olympic Games. Xu quickly made her decision.

“I quit my job as a manager, told my family and went back to training three days later. There was not much time left for me to prepare for the Olympics,” Xu thought back.

On Aug 7, 2021, Xu and her partner, Sun Mengya, won the gold medal in the first women’s canoe double 500m event at the Tokyo Games. It was also the first Olympic gold medal for China in the event.

Yet Xu’s journey to the Olympics was bumpy — she faced lots of difficulties, such as her condition after years of retirement and her parents’ disagreement because they thought it was time for her to get married.

“It was really a hard decision for me to go back to being an athlete after four years of retirement ”said Xu, “I didn’t want to regret not competing for a gold medal. I desired to be a champion. I had nothing to lose even if I failed.”

To catch the chance to go back to canoeing on the international level, Xu started her unbearable training. She began her daily exercises in the early morning and ended at 10:30 pm. It was a hot July in 2017 in Nanchang, where it could be 40 degrees centigrade in summer. Xu stayed in the sun for hours every day on her canoe. But her daily schedule was hardly influenced. “ At the beginning, it really hurt. When the pain reached the highest point, I couldn’t feel my arms after that, ” she added.

More than two months of such hard training finally paid off. Xu won two gold medals at the 13th National Games in two women’s canoe events. In 2019, she partnered with Sun to get their ticket for the Tokyo Olympics by winning the gold medal at the ICF Canoe Sprint World Championships. Finally, they achieved success in Tokyo.

Compared with athletes who were in their early 20s, Xu’s recovery was slower. But the active time for athletes got longer. “ Age is not a problem anymore for an athlete in the age of technology,” said Xu.

The Olympic medalist will go for competitions at home and abroad this year. She is also looking forward to taking part in the Paris Olympics in 2024.

30. What did Xu Shixiao do when her coach asked her willingness to compete in the Tokyo Olympic Games?

- A. She asked for her parents’ advice.
- B. She went back to training after 3 days.
- C. She went to the company to ask for leave.



D. She went to the training center immediately.

31. What does the underlined word “bumpy” in Paragraph 4 most probably mean?

A. Hard. B. Smooth. C. Pleasant. D. Achievable.

32. Which of the following was NOT a challenge for Xu on her road to success?

A. The hot weather in training.
B. The disagreement from her parents.
C. Her willingness to get married right now.
D. Being absent from training for a long time.

33. How did Xu get the ticket for the Tokyo Olympics?

A. By receiving one month of hard training in Nanchang.
B. By winning three gold medals at the 13th National Games.
C. By winning a gold medal at the ICF Canoe Sprint World Championships.
D. By starting her daily exercises in the early morning and ending at 9: 30 pm.

34. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To explain ways to solve the age problem of athletes.
B. To show the difficulty of a retired athlete back to training.
C. To introduce the necessary qualities of a canoeing champion.
D. To share a story of an athlete fighting for the Olympic gold medal.

C

Drinking alcohol (酒) may be more harmful than thought, particularly for young and middle-aged adults, a new study suggests. Although drinking alcohol properly is often thought to be good for you, the researchers point out that many studies on the benefits of it include people aged 50 and older. This cannot totally present the benefits of alcohol because it doesn't consider people who have died from drinking alcohol at younger ages.

That causes people to be worried, because more than one-third of deaths from drinking alcohol happen among people aged 20 to 49, according to the study in the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*.

“In fact, Persons who passed away cannot be included in medical studies”, the study researchers wrote. What's more, compared with others, those who have been drinking for many years at age 50 are “survivors (幸存者) who might have been healthier or have had safer drinking habits”, according to the study, led by Dr. Timothy Naimi of Boston Medical Center's Clinical Addiction Research and Education Unit.

In a new study, the researchers studied the information that includes estimates (估计数目) of deaths caused by alcohol and years of life lost due to alcohol drinking in the United States. There are 54 medical conditions that are connected, either directly or indirectly, with alcohol drinking, such as alcoholic liver (肝脏) disease and car crashes caused by alcohol. Though alcohol drinking is tied to an increased risk of death from most of these conditions, it's connected with a reduced risk of some others, mainly types of heart diseases.

To look at alcohol's benefits, the researchers paid attention to deaths that could possibly be “prevented” by alcohol drinking, as well as years of life “saved” by alcohol. Only 4.5 percent of estimated deaths said to be prevented by alcohol drinking happened among those aged 20 to 49, compared with 80 percent among those aged 65 and older. More than 50 percent of the estimated years of life said to be saved happened among those aged 65 and older, compared with just 14.5 percent of those aged 20 to 49.



As a whole, the findings suggest that previous studies that included older adults underestimated risks caused by alcohol compared with what would be seen for drinkers of all ages, the researchers said.

Still, the researchers note that there are many reasons why people choose to drink or not to drink alcohol apart from its health influence and that most people who choose to drink properly can do so with relatively low risk.

35. Why does the new study in Paragraph 1 suggest a different finding compared with many previous studies?

- A. Because the new study includes people aged 50 and older.
- B. Because the new study does not want to make people worried.
- C. Because the previous studies do not include drinkers of all ages.
- D. Because the previous studies point out the disadvantages of drinking alcohol.

36. According to Dr. Timothy Naimi, for people who have been drinking for years at age 50, what might help them survive?

- A. Drinking more alcohol.
- B. Having safer drinking habits.
- C. Believing in the benefits of alcohol.
- D. Drinking alcohol when they feel sad.

37. Which of the following conditions can be reduced by drinking alcohol?

- A. Headaches.
- B. Heart diseases.
- C. Alcoholic liver diseases.
- D. Car crashes caused by alcohol.

38. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Drinking alcohol properly seems relatively less risky.
- B. All survivors of their alcohol drinking must have a strong body.
- C. A lot of studies on the benefits of alcohol are based on enough facts.
- D. Young people are less likely to die from alcohol drinking than the old.

39. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Drinking alcohol can help people avoid some risks.
- B. Drinking alcohol properly is beneficial to human's health.
- C. Drinking alcohol is a good way to relieve people's pressure.
- D. Drinking alcohol may be more dangerous than thought for young and middle- aged adults.

第二节 阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在题号后横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。

Should We Fear Maths?

How good are you at maths? Some people love the challenge of it or enjoy working out number games. Maths is all around us, from working out how to share the bill after a meal, to making your household bills clear. But many feel afraid of the moment when they have to deal with numbers and feel a real sense of worry and disorder. It can seem fearful, but this “maths fear” is perfectly common, and you're definitely not alone. You need to know our



worries and fears don't necessarily show our ability.

The problem really starts in childhood, at school. Research has found that maths teachers who are nervous about teaching the subject can pass on their fear to the pupils, and girls may be more likely to be influenced. The Programme for International Student Assessment (评估) found around 31% of 15 and 16-year-olds across 34 countries said they got very nervous doing maths problems, 33% said they felt uneasy doing maths homework, and nearly 60% said they were worried that maths classes would be difficult. Shulamit Kahn, from Boston University's Questrom School of Business, told the BBC she believes giving students, particularly girls, good role models is important, especially at a young age. She thinks the key is to get people who love teaching maths, especially women, to help younger children.

Writing for BBC Future, David Robson says, "It's not clear why maths brings so much fear compared to geography. But the fact that there's a right or wrong answer might make you more worried about underperforming (表现不佳)." And once we think we're not a "maths person", we avoid solving things that we probably could do.

The fear on maths may appear due to many reasons, but some suggest that we encourage children to see a maths test as a challenge, not a threat (威胁). That means we need to think of the good sides of maths.

40. What problem does the passage talk about? (不超过 6 个单词)

41. When do many people begin to fear maths? (不超过 10 个单词)

42. What can happen if teachers are nervous about teaching maths?(不超过 10 个单词)

43. According to Shulamit Kahn, what is the key to helping children enjoy maths?(不超过 17 个单词)

44. Based on the last paragraph, how should we encourage the children who fear the maths test? (不超过 14 个单词)

四、选词填空(共 9 小题;每题 1 分, 共 9 分)

根据句意, 用所给单词或者词组的适当形式填空。

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------|----------|---------|
| goal | defeat | adapt to | slightly | sign up |
| tradition | make an effort | relieve | various | |

45. Jogging is a great way to help _____ our tension and stress.

46. Thanks to the Internet, it's easy to shop for _____ things like books, snacks and clothes online nowadays.

47. It is a widespread Spanish _____ to eat grapes on New Year's Day to bring good luck in the coming year.

48. The world is changing fast, and we have to learn to _____ the changes so as not to be left behind.

49. His body will become healthier and stronger as long as he _____ to work out regularly.

50. A go-getter is a person who likes to set _____ for himself and does his best to achieve them.

51. Please remember that the difficulty isn't meant to _____ you; it's meant to make you better.

52. Our school offers different kinds of classes, and we can _____ for the ones that interest us.

53. In English learning, every student has his own methods and learns in a _____ different way.



五、书面表达(满分 20 分)

54. 假如你是红星中学高一学生李华, 你校艺术社下周将在本校艺术楼举办以“中国传统节日”为主题的展览, 展出本年级学生优秀摄影、绘画及手工作品。请根据下面提示给外教 Chris 写一封邮件, 邀请他参加。

1. 展览时间、地点;
2. 展览内容。

提示词: 展览 exhibition 手工作品 handmade crafts

注意: 1. 词数不少于 50 词;

2. 邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear Chris,

I am writing to invite you to the Traditional Chinese Festival Exhibition to be held in our school.

I believe you will enjoy the exhibition if you come. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua



参考答案

一、语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

【答案】1. challenges

2. worried 3. happier

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了自己作为一名医生的生活。

【1 题详解】

考查名词复数。句意: 作为一名医生, 我在工作中总会遇到一些挑战。根据前文 some 可知, 可数名词 challenge 应用复数形式, 作宾语。故填 challenges。

【2 题详解】

考查形容词。句意: 有时这让我感到担忧。根据前文 makes me feel 可知, 此处应用以 ed 结尾的形容词 worried 作表语, 修饰人。故填 worried。

【3 题详解】

考查形容词比较级。句意: 我比以前更健康、更快乐了! 根据比较级的标志词 than 可知, 此处应用形容词的比较级和 healthier 并列作表语。故填 happier。

【答案】4. is put

5. to have 6. appeared

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍中国年画。

【4 题详解】

考查时态语态。句意: 通常它会贴在墙上、门上或窗户上。分析句子可知, 这里考查谓语, 且 it (Chinese New Year Painting) 和 put 是被动关系, 且根据句意可知, 这里应用一般现在时。故填 is put。

【5 题详解】

考查非谓语。句意: 随着春节的到来, 许多家庭都挂上了年画, 以祝好运和幸福。分析句子可知, 此空应填非谓语, 再根据句意可知, 这里应填不定式作后置定语。故填 to have。

【6 题详解】

考查时态。句意: 最早的年画出现在唐代, 并贴在门上以保护家人的安全。分析句子可知, 这里考查谓语, New Year Painting 和 appear 是主动关系, 再由 in the Tang dynasty 可知, 这里时态应用一般过去时。故填 appeared。

【答案】7. for 8. have been built

9. who 10. to save

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。介绍了威尼斯所面临的危险。

【7 题详解】

考查介词。句意: 威尼斯以其美丽的建筑和水道而闻名, 但这座拥有 1600 年历史的城市因海平面上升而面



临危险。be famous for “因……而出名”是固定搭配，符合句意。故填 for。

【8 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：自 2009 年以来，为了保护这座城市，建造了坚固的水下墙和大门。动词 build 和主语之间是被动关系，根据时间状语 since 2009 可知，此处应用现在完成时的被动语态。主语是名词复数，主谓一致，故填 have been built。

【9 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：然而，对于住在威尼斯的人来说，仍然有洪水，这阻碍了生意。分析可知，此处为限制性定语从句，先行词为 people，一般由关系代词 who 引导从句，本句中作从句主语。故填 who。

【10 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：那里的一位店主在接受采访时说：“威尼斯的生活得益于它的旅游业，我们有责任拯救它。”分析可知，此处应用动词不定式作真正主语，it 为形式主语，这是固定句型。故填 to save。

二、完形填空(共 14 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 21 分)

【答案】 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. C 21. C 22. A 23. B 24. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲作者开车回家途中有两个摩托车手跟随，一直跟到作者家里，后来作者了解到他们是看到作者在车里哭泣才不放心跟着她，这让作者内心充满了感激。

【11 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这样的经历在大城市并不新鲜，所以我不必担心。A. common 普通的；B. new 新鲜的；C. interesting 有趣的；D. relaxing 令人放松的。由后文 “I didn’t have to worry about it” 可知，这种事在大城市并不“新鲜”，所以作者不用担心。故选 B 项。

【12 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：相反，我被生活中一件真正悲伤的事所困扰——我刚刚失业。A. sad 悲伤的；B. exciting 令人兴奋的；C. satisfying 满足的；D. strange 奇怪的。由后文 “I had just lost my job” 可知，这是一件“伤心的”事情。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后我突然发现，每当我在红绿灯前停车时，两个骑自行车的人也会停在旁边，紧紧地盯着我。A. catching 抓住；B. holding 保持；C. watching 观看，观察；D. carrying 运送。由后文 “We saw you crying inside your car” 可知，两个摩托车手一直在密切“观察”着作者。故选 C 项。

【14 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我既害怕又紧张，我尽可能快地开车，以保持在他们前面，但他们一直跟在后面，我无法甩掉他们。A. Relaxed 放松的；B. Confident 自信的；C. Amazed 惊奇的；D. Scared 害怕的。由后文 “nervous” 以及语境可知，作者被跟踪，所以应是紧张且“害怕的”。故选 D 项。

【15 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我既害怕又紧张，我尽可能快地开车，以保持在他们前面，但他们一直跟在后



面，我无法甩掉他们。A. ahead 在……外前面；B. behind 在……后面；C. out 在……外面；D. opposite 在……外对面。由前文 “I drove as fast as I could” 可知，作者想开快点保持在他们 “前面”，以便甩掉他们。故选 A 项。

【16 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：最后我回到家里，感到一种解脱。A. shame 羞愧；B. duty 职责；C. belonging 所有物；D. relief 宽慰，解脱。由后文 “Feeling safer on this familiar ground” 可知，作者回到家了，所以感觉安全了，心里上也有 “解脱” 的感觉。故选 D 项。

【17 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但令我惊讶的是，他们一直跟着我走到我家门口。A. inspired 启发；B. greeted 问候；C. followed 跟随；D. benefited 受益。由前文 “but they kept following and I couldn't shake them off” 可知，他们是一直 “跟随着” 作者的，最后到了作者家。故选 C 项。

【18 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在这个熟悉的地方感觉更安全了，我开始生气。A. angry 生气的；B. disappointed 失望的；C. lost 丢失的；D. nervous 焦虑的。由前文 “Feeling safer on this familiar ground” 和下文 “Then I walked over and wanted to teach them a lesson.” 可知，作者在家里感到安全了，所以不再害怕而是 “生气”，准备前去质问他们。故选 A 项。

【19 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“请不要误解我们，” 其中一人说，“我们看到你在车里哭，想确保你没事。” A. forget 忘记；B. misunderstand 误解；C. defend 防御；D. stop 停止。由后文 “We saw you crying inside your car and wanted to make sure you were OK” 可知，摩托车手这里在解释，请求作者不要 “误解” 他们。故选 B 项。

20 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：你需要任何帮助吗？A. money 钱；B. information 信息；C. help 帮助；D. food 食物。由后文 “remember them for their kindness” 可知，摩托车手来到作者家是准备为作者提供 “帮助”。故选 C 项。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我立刻意识到发生了什么事。A. wondered 想知道；B. noticed 注意到；C. realized 意识到；D. reminded 提醒。由后文 “what had happened” 以及前文可知，作者这时了解了整个事情，“意识到” 发生了什么事。故选 C 项。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：男人们看到我在车上奔溃了，就跟着我，因为他们关心陌生人的感受。A. cared 关心；B. learned 学习；C. argued 争辩；D. heard 听到。由前文 “to make sure you were OK” 可知，这里他们 “关心” 作者的感受。故选 A 项。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我再也没见过他们。我甚至没有问他们的名字。A. suggestions 建议；B. names



名称; C. addresses 地址; D. opinions 意见。由前文 “I never saw them again” 可知, 作者应该当时没有问他们的 “名字”, 导致后期都没有联系并见过他们。故选 B 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 但即使在 10 多年后的今天, 我仍然被他们带给陌生人的温暖所感动, 并记住他们的善良。A. attracted 吸引; B. accepted 接受; C. dragged 拖动; D. moved 感动。由后文 “the warmth they brought to a stranger” 和 “their kindness” 以及结合语境可知, 作者仍然被他们的行为 “感动” 着。故选 D 项。

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 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。

【答案】 25. A 26. B 27. C 28. D 29. C

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了 10 年来, 中国文化事业取得的巨大成就。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一个表格中 Museums 一项对应的数据可以看出, 在 2016 年的时候, 博物馆的数量是 4,109。故选 A 项。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一个表格最后一行 TV series 一项对应的数据可以看出, 和 7 million 最接近的数据是 2017 年的 6.99million。故选 B 项。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二个表格中表示 2013 年成就的句子 “The bronze (铜)heads of a mouse and a rabbit, once part of 12 animal artworks at the Summer Palace in Beijing, are returned to China.(曾是北京颐和园 12 件动物艺术品的铜制鼠首和兔首回归中国)” 可知, 2013 年的时候铜制鼠首和兔首回归中国。故选 C 项。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二个表格最后一行表示 2021 年成就的句子 “New discoveries are made at the Sanxingdui Ruins site (遗址)in Guanghan, Sichuan.(四川广汉三星堆遗址有新发现)” 可知, 2021 年, 三星堆遗址有了新发现。故选 D 项。

【29 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一句 “China has seen great achievements in culture over the last 10 years.(10 年来, 中国文化事业取得了巨大成就)” 和两个表格所展示的内容可知, 这篇文章主要介绍了 10 年来, 中国文化事业取得的巨大成就。故选 C 项。

【答案】 30. B 31. A 32. C 33. C 34. D

【解析】

【导语】 这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲皮划艇运动员徐诗晓重新训练备战东京奥运会并获得金牌的经历。

【30 题详解】



细节理解题。由文章第二段 “I quit my job as a manager, told my family and went back to training three days later. There was not much time left for me to prepare for the Olympics,(我辞去了经理的工作,告诉了家人,三天后又回去训练。留给我准备奥运会的时间不多了,)”可知,徐诗晓三天后就重新回去训练了。故选 B 项。

【31 题详解】

词句猜测题。由文章第四段 “she faced lots of difficulties, such as her condition after years of retirement and her parents’ disagreement because they thought it was time for her to get married.(她面临着很多困难,比如她退役多年后的状况,以及父母的意见分歧,因为他们认为她该结婚了。)”可知,徐诗晓的奥运之旅是“坎坷和困难的”,所以猜测 bumpy 是“困难的”。故选 A 项。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。由文章第四段 “she faced lots of difficulties, such as her condition after years of retirement and her parents’ disagreement because they thought it was time for her to get married.(她面临着很多困难,比如她退役多年后的状况,以及父母的意见分歧,因为他们认为她该结婚了。)”可知,主要是徐诗晓父母认为她应该结婚了,并不是徐诗晓现在愿意马上结婚。故选 C 项。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。由文章倒数第三段 “In 2019, she partnered with Sun to get their ticket for the Tokyo Olympics by winning the gold medal at the ICF Canoe Sprint World Championships. Finally, they achieved success in Tokyo.(2019 年,她与孙俪合作,在 ICF 独木舟短跑世界锦标赛上获得金牌,获得东京奥运会门票。最后,他们在东京取得了成功。)”可知,她通过在 ICF 独木舟短跑世界锦标赛上获得金牌而获得东京奥运会入场券。故选 C 项。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。由文章倒数第三段 “More than two months of such hard training finally paid off. Xu won two gold medals at the 13th National Games in two women’s canoe events. In 2019, she partnered with Sun to get their ticket for the Tokyo Olympics by winning the gold medal at the ICF Canoe Sprint World Championships. Finally, they achieved success in Tokyo.(两个多月的艰苦训练终于有了回报。徐峥在第十三届全运会的两个女子独木舟项目中获得了两枚金牌。2019 年,她与孙俪合作,在 ICF 独木舟短跑世界锦标赛上获得金牌,获得东京奥运会门票。最后,他们在东京取得了成功。)”以及上下文可知,文章主要讲皮划艇运动员徐诗晓重新训练备战东京奥运会并获得金牌的故事。故选 D 项。

【答案】35. C 36. B 37. B 38. A 39. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。一项新的研究表明,对年轻人和中年人来说,饮酒可能比想象的更有害。

【35 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段的句子 “Although drinking alcohol properly is often thought to be good for you, the researchers point out that many studies on the benefits of it include people aged 50 and older. This cannot totally present the benefits of alcohol because it doesn’t consider people who have died from drinking alcohol at younger ages.(尽管人们通常认为适量饮酒有益健康,但研究人员指出,许多关于饮酒益处的研究对象都是 50 岁



及以上的人。这并不能完全体现酒精的好处，因为它没有考虑到那些在年轻时死于饮酒的人)”可知，之前的研究没有包括所有年龄段的饮酒者，所以新的研究和之前的研究有不同的结果。故选 C 项。

【36 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的句子 “What’s more, compared with others, those who have been drinking for many years at age 50 are ‘survivors who might have been healthier or have had safer drinking habits’, according to the study, led by Dr. Timothy Naimi of Boston Medical Center’s Clinical Addiction Research and Education Unit. (此外，根据波士顿医疗中心临床成瘾研究和教育部门的蒂莫西·纳伊米博士领导的这项研究，与其他人相比，那些在 50 岁时饮酒多年的‘幸存者，可能因为他们会有更健康，或有更安全的饮酒习惯’) ”可知，更安全的饮酒习惯帮那些 50 岁时已经饮酒多年的人活下来。故选 B 项。

【37 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段的最后一句 “Though alcohol drinking is tied to an increased risk of death from most of these conditions, it’s connected with a reduced risk of some others, mainly types of heart diseases. (虽然饮酒与这些疾病的死亡风险增加有关，但它与其他一些疾病的风险降低有关，主要是心脏病类疾病)”可知，饮酒可以降低患心脏病类疾病的风险。故选 B 项。

38 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章的最后一段 “Still, the researchers note that there are many reasons why people choose to drink or not to drink alcohol apart from its health influence and that most people who choose to drink properly can do so with relatively low risk. (尽管如此，研究人员指出，除了酒精对健康的影响之外，人们选择喝酒或不喝酒还有很多原因，大多数选择适当饮酒的人可以以相对较低的风险饮酒)”可知，适量饮酒的风险似乎相对较小。故选 A 项。

【39 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章的主语内容，特别是文章第一句话 “Drinking alcohol (酒) may be more harmful than thought, particularly for young and middle-aged adults, a new study suggests. (一项新的研究表明，饮酒可能比想象的更有害，尤其是对年轻人和中年人)”可知，这篇文章主要是告诉我们饮酒对年轻人和中年人来说可能比想象的更危险。关系 D 项。

第二节 阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

【答案】 40. How to deal with maths fear.

41. Many people begin to fear maths in childhood at school.

42. Their fear can be passed on to pupils, especially girls.

43. The key is to get people who love teaching maths, especially women, to help younger children.

44. We should encourage children to see maths tests as challenges, not threats.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了如何应对对数学的恐惧。

【40 题详解】

考查主旨大意。通读全文，根据最后一段中 “The fear on maths may appear due to many reasons, but some suggest



that we encourage children to see a maths test as a challenge, not a threat (威胁). (对数学的恐惧可能有很多原因, 但有些人认为, 我们应该鼓励孩子们把数学考试视为挑战, 而不是威胁)”可知, 本文主要讨论了如何应对对数学的恐惧。故答案为 How to deal with maths fear.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段中 “The problem really starts in childhood at school. (这个问题实际上始于童年上学时期)”可知, 许多人害怕数学始于童年上学时期。故答案为 Many people begin to fear maths in childhood at school.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段中 “Research has found that maths teachers who are nervous about teaching the subject can pass on their fear to the pupils, and girls may be more likely to be influenced. (研究发现, 数学老师在教授这门课时感到紧张, 会把这种恐惧传递给学生, 而女孩更容易受到影响)”可知, 这种紧张恐惧心理会被传递给学生, 尤其是女生。故答案为 Their fear can be passed on to pupils, especially girls.

【43 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段中 “Shulamit Kahn, from Boston University’s Questrom School of Business, told the BBC she believes giving students, particularly girls, good role models is important, especially at a young age. She thinks the key is to get people who love teaching maths, especially women, to help younger children. (波士顿大学凯斯特罗姆商学院的 Shulamit Kahn 在接受 BBC 采访时表示, 她认为给学生, 尤其是女孩, 树立良好的榜样非常重要, 尤其是在年轻的时候。她认为关键是让那些喜欢教数学的人, 尤其是女性, 来帮助年幼的孩子)”可知, 她认为关键是让那些喜欢教数学的人, 尤其是女性, 来帮助年幼的孩子。故答案为 The key is to get people who love teaching maths, especially women, to help younger children.

【44 题详解】

开放性试题。言之有理, 积极向上。注意字数限制。如根据最后一段中 “The fear on maths may appear due to many reasons, but some suggest that we encourage children to see a maths test as a challenge, not a threat (威胁). (对数学的恐惧可能有很多原因, 但有些人认为, 我们应该鼓励孩子们把数学考试视为挑战, 而不是威胁)”可知, 我们应该鼓励孩子们把数学考试视为挑战, 而不是威胁。故答案为 We should encourage children to see maths tests as challenges, not threats.

四、选词填空(共 9 小题;每题 1 分, 共 9 分)

【答案】 45. relieve##to relieve

46. various

47. tradition

48. adapt to

49. makes an effort

50. goals 51. defeat

52. sign up

53. slightly

【解析】



【45 题详解】

考查动词。句意：慢跑是帮助缓解紧张和压力的好方法。动词 **relieve** “缓解”符合句意，**help (to) do sth** 是固定用法，动词不定式作宾语。故填 **relieve/to relieve**。

【46 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：多亏了互联网，现在在网上买书、零食和衣服等各种东西很容易。形容词 **various** “各种各样的”符合句意，在句中作定语修饰 **things**。故填 **various**。

【47 题详解】

考查名词。句意：在元旦吃葡萄是西班牙的一个普遍传统，以带来来年的好运。名词 **tradition** “传统”符合句意，在句中作表语，根据不定冠词 **a** 可知，用单数。故填 **tradition**。

【48 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：只要他努力经常锻炼，他的身体就会变得更加健康和强壮。动词短语 **adapt to** “适应”符合句意，**learn to do sth** 是固定用法，动词不定式作宾语，动词用原形。故填 **adapt to**。

【49 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：只要他努力经常锻炼，他 身体就会变得更加健康和强壮。动词短语 **make an effort** “努力”符合句意，**as long as** 引导的条件状语从句中用一般现在时代替将来。主语为第三人称单数，主谓一致，故填 **makes an effort**。

【50 题详解】

考查名词复数。句意：积极进取的人是一个喜欢为自己设定目标并尽力实现目标的人。名词 **goal** “目标”符合句意，在句中用作宾语，可数名词复数表泛指。故填 **goals**。

【51 题详解】

考查动词。句意：请记住，困难并不是为了打败你；这是为了让你变得更好。动词 **defeat** “打败”符合句意，**be meant to do sth** 是固定短语，应用动词原形构成不定式。故填 **defeat**。

【52 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：我们学校提供不同种类的课程，我们可以报名参加我们感兴趣的课程。动词短语 **sign up** “报名（参加课程）”符合句意，动词原形和情态动词 **can** 一起构成复合谓语。故填 **sign up**。

【53 题详解】

考查副词。句意：在英语学习中，每个学生都有自己的方法，学习方式略有不同。副词 **slightly** “缓解”符合句意，修饰形容词 **different**。故填 **slightly**。

五、书面表达(满分 20 分)

54. 【答案】Dear Chris,

I am writing to invite you to the Traditional Chinese Festival Exhibition to be held in our school.

As we all know, Chinese traditional festival culture has a long history and is rich and colorful. The wonderful exhibition will be held in the art building of our school next Friday. At that time, outstanding photography, painting works and handmade crafts of students of this grade will be displayed, which are quite attractive.

I believe you will enjoy the exhibition if you come. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,



Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生提示给外教 Chris 写一封邮件，邀请他参加你校艺术社下周将在本校艺术楼举办的以“中国传统节日”为主题的展览。

【详解】1.词汇积累

丰富的: abundant→rich

展览: exhibit→display

喜欢: be fond of →enjoy

有吸引力的: interesting→attractive

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句: The wonderful exhibition will be held in the art building of our school next Friday.

拓展句: The exhibition that is wonderful will be held in the art building of our school next Friday.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】 As we all know, Chinese traditional festival culture has a long history and is rich and colorful. (运用了 as 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】 At that time, outstanding photography, painting works and handmade crafts of students of this grade will be displayed, which are quite wonderful. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)