

# 练习一

难度：★★★☆☆

## 第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

### 一、单项填空（每题 0.5 分，共 6 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。

1. Lucy and Gina are classmates. \_\_\_\_\_ often play tennis after class.  
A. We                      B. You                      C. They                      D. She
2. The notice says the art festival is \_\_\_\_\_ May 13th.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. for
3. A strict rule in my family is that I \_\_\_\_\_ finish my homework before I go out to play.  
A. must                      B. can                      C. may                      D. might
4. The winter in 2023 is \_\_\_\_\_ on record.  
A. warm                      B. warmer                      C. warmest                      D. the warmest
5. —\_\_\_\_\_ are these blue hats?  
—They are only 8 *yuan*.  
A. How many                      B. How long                      C. How much                      D. What color
6. Gina loves sports, \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't play them—she only watches them on TV.  
A. because                      B. so                      C. or                      D. but
7. The students \_\_\_\_\_ a school trip to the countryside last month.  
A. had                      B. have                      C. has                      D. will have
8. —I called you yesterday at 4 p.m. and you didn't answer the phone.  
—I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ a film at that time.  
A. was watching                      B. watched                      C. am watching                      D. watch
9. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese at the Confucius Institute in America for two years.  
A. learns                      B. will learn                      C. has learned                      D. learned
10. Kate always \_\_\_\_\_ calm when she is faced with problems.  
A. stay                      B. stays                      C. stayed                      D. will stay
11. The delicious cake \_\_\_\_\_ by my younger sister yesterday.  
A. make                      B. is made                      C. made                      D. was made
12. —Judy, do you know \_\_\_\_\_ for our New Year party?  
—He bought some flowers and cakes.  
A. what Jack bought                      B. what did Jack buy  
C. what will Jack buy                      D. what Jack will buy

## 二、完形填空（每题 1 分，共 8 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。

### The Story of Yes and No

A boy named Yes and his brother No live in a small village. Yes is always glad to help. But No always 13 whenever anyone asks him to give some help and he isn't good at anything himself.

One day, Yes and No's father goes on a long journey and leaves his two sons at their house. Yes takes good care of all the animals. No doesn't like the boring 14, and doesn't help his brother at all.

A few days later, Yes asks his brother to 15 a weak dog. No forgets about it, and the dog walks on a road. The king happens to pass by on his horse. To avoid hitting the dog, the king falls to the ground and hurts himself. The king gets angry and asks the villagers why the dog is there. Yes is always honest so he tells the king the entire story.

Then the king asks Yes and No to work for him as servants(仆人). Soon the king realizes that only Yes can be a 16 servant to him. Whenever the king asks No to bring him anything, he'll drop it or break it. The king is quite 17 that No is the worst servant in the world.

Later, there is a big party and cooks from all over the country offer their 18. The first cook brings a strawberry pie. The king thinks it smells nice, so he yells(喊叫) "Yes!", and then asks Yes to get it. The next cook offers fruit soup. The king doesn't want it. "No!" he yells, and then 19 No to get it. No drops the soup before the king can even smell it. This goes on for hours. If the king 20 a dish, he'll yell "Yes!" and it will be added to the party's meals. If he doesn't, everyone will hear a loud "No!" and the dish will be broken soon by a servant.

Ever since then, Yes has meant(意思是) Yes and No has meant No.

- |               |            |             |             |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 13. A. asks   | B. stops   | C. refuses  | D. changes  |
| 14. A. tasks  | B. trips   | C. stories  | D. problems |
| 15. A. meet   | B. carry   | C. feel     | D. watch    |
| 16. A. quiet  | B. helpful | C. careless | D. healthy  |
| 17. A. sure   | B. lucky   | C. hopeful  | D. happy    |
| 18. A. drinks | B. flowers | C. food     | D. money    |
| 19. A. takes  | B. helps   | C. teaches  | D. tells    |
| 20. A. gets   | B. sees    | C. likes    | D. knows    |





## 三、阅读理解（每题 2 分，共 26 分）

（一）阅读下列介绍运动的材料。请根据 Gina、Mary 和 Alan 的想法，设想他们最有可能选择的运动。将对应的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应的位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。

### A

All kids like sports. Gina, Mary and Alan are no exception. As a teenager who has never seen

snow, Gina is eager to participate in a sport related to ice and snow. As for Mary, she wants to play a sport that can be done alone at home or with friends indoors. Alan loves being close to nature and enjoys making friends, so he prefers outdoor team sports. Here are some interesting sports. What sports will they choose?

 <p>Snowboarding</p>	<p>When it gets cold outside, you can go snowboarding in the snow. This sport started from America. If you go snowboarding, you must have a snowboard for sure. It is difficult for starters, but quite exciting.</p>
 <p>Cricket</p>	<p>Cricket started from the UK and is popular in Australia and America now. This is an outdoor team sport and you need a bat and a ball. A cricket bat is about 3 feet long and a cricket ball is red or white.</p>
 <p>Rock Climbing</p>	<p>Rock climbing is popular now because there are more and more indoor climbing gyms. This sport started from the Soviet Union in the Second World War. Now everyone can try this sport, but you need to learn some safety rules before climbing. It can be a lot of fun.</p>
 <p>Hula-hoop</p>	<p>After two Americans in California made a hula hoop, it became popular around the world. You may think it is a one-person activity, but you can play it with friends or families as a fun indoor sports activity. It is a great way to keep fit.</p>

21. Gina
22. Mary
23. Alan

A. Snowboarding
B. Cricket
C. Rock Climbing
D. Hula-hoop

（二）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。

B

Why Red Envelopes Are Given



During the Chinese New Year, the married(已婚者) or the elderly give red envelopes (*Ya Sui Qian*) to children.

According to an old story, on Chinese New Year’s Eve, a monster named Sui would come out to scare children while they were asleep. After Sui touched them, they would get sick. To keep children safe from Sui, parents would stay up for the whole night.

On one New Year’s Eve, parents in a family, Mr. and Mrs. Guan, gave their son eight coins to

play with in order to keep him awake. The boy wrapped(包) the coins in red paper, opened it, rewrapped it, and reopened it. He played with the paper and the coins for a long time. At last, he was so tired that he fell asleep. Then his parents put the eight coins in red paper under his pillow. When Sui tried to touch the boy's head at midnight, the eight coins gave out a strong light and scared the monster away. On the next day, the parents told other families about the story. Later, people all began to put eight coins wrapped in red paper under their children's pillows on Chinese New Year's Eve. In this way, Sui could never hurt children any more.

From then on, people give money in red paper (red envelopes) to children, wishing to keep them safe and bring them good luck.

24. According to the story, what would happen to the child after Sui touched him?

- A. He would get sick.
- B. He would get red envelopes.
- C. He would feel excited.
- D. He would stay up for the night.

25. Mr. and Mrs. Guan gave their son eight coins to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. make him sleep
- B. buy him a gift
- C. teach him to wrap them
- D. keep him awake

26. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Red envelopes can keep children healthy.
- B. New Year red envelopes stand for good luck.
- C. Parents always give eight coins to their children.
- D. Everyone gets red envelopes on Chinese New Year's Eve.

### C

We have different kinds of foods, and many people know that there are some basic tastes—sweet, salt, sour, bitter and umami (鲜味). But what about fat, which makes butter, cream and meat so delicious? Now a study finds that fat is also one of the basic tastes, and the brain knows when fat goes into the mouth.

The taste of fat is hard to study. People don't experience most foods as a single taste. Both smell and the way the food feels in the mouth can change the flavor. Take butter for example. It has lots of fat, but it also brings salt and sweet tastes; it has a certain smell; and it feels smooth and silky. With all those senses, it's hard to find out if people can taste fat alone.

Camilla Arndal Andersen, a scientist at Aarhus University in Denmark did a study. She asked the participants(参与者) to stick out their tongues, and then placed small amounts of milk on them. The skim milk(脱脂牛奶) had only 0.1% fat, the whole milk had 4% fat, and the thick cream had



almost 40% fat. As different kinds of milk might feel different in the mouth, she added something tasteless to make the milk as thick as the cream. The participants had clips (夹子) on their noses to shut them so that they couldn't smell anything. They also wore an electroencephalography (脑电图)



cap to record what was going on in their brains.

Andersen found that signals (信号) appeared around 0.1 second after the participants tasted skim milk, whole milk or cream. The signal was the strongest for cream, much smaller for whole milk, and there is no signal for skim milk.

The result shows that the brain knows when the tongue touches fat. So next time you're trying a new ice-cream, just trust your tongue.

27. According to the passage, how many basic tastes are there?

- A. Four.                      B. Five.                      C. Six.                      D. Seven.

28. The writer talks about butter in Paragraph 2 to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is difficult to study the taste of fat  
B. people can experience a single taste  
C. smell can change the taste of butter  
D. fat tastes both sweet and salt

29. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. Why the scientist did the study.  
B. What the scientist found in the study.  
C. How the scientist studied the taste of fat.  
D. How the scientist tasted milk and cream.

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. How does fat taste? The smell helps.  
B. Can we taste fat? The brain thinks so.  
C. When does fat taste best? Let's find it out.  
D. How much fat do you need? It's up to you.

## D

### Take it Easy on Yourself, and Be Healthier

Are you always hard on yourself in order to learn 3,000 new words within a week or be perfect when you first try playing basketball? If so, think again — it may be better to be kind to yourself.

Research shows that practicing self-compassion(自我关怀) brings good results. It helps you live healthier and happier lives. People who practice self-compassion can deal with stress better. When it comes to problems in your daily life, such as fighting with your classmates or facing a **setback** at school, you often experience less stress.

Research also shows self-compassion can help people to make good choices that bring long-term success and happiness. With self-compassion, you can decide where you can do better, and try to make changes without thinking that we are no good. Let's say you do poorly in a math test. Self-compassion can help you to make changes to go forward, like asking someone to help you, instead of feeling angry with yourself.

Self-compassion often gets painted as selfish(自私的) or lazy, but the truth is quite the opposite. To fully support(支持) others, you also need to support yourself.

So how do you develop self-compassion? You can start with mindfulness(专注). If you don't pay attention to what is going on around you and inside you, you may not know the thoughts that play and replay in your heads. Besides, you can learn to treat yourself as a good friend, so that you can change while staying kind and loving to yourself.

Besides, you can show kindness to yourself, and do things that are helpful to your mind and body. You can take time to go for a walk, do some sports or make a nice meal. Such enjoyable activities help you to get on better with people and build your self-confidence, too. With practice, you can learn to treat yourself with kindness and love.

31. The underlined word “**setback**” in Paragraph 2 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. chance                      B. smile                      C. lesson                      D. difficulty

32. Which might be an example of having self-compassion?

- A. You pay no attention to anyone's help before a game.  
B. You don't make any change after you fail many tests.  
C. You keep thinking of your mistakes when losing a game.  
D. You talk to your parents about how to do better after a test.

33. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To teach people how to develop mindfulness.  
B. To advise people to be kind to themselves.  
C. To tell people to be careful about stress.  
D. To show people how to support others.

## 第二部分

本部分共 5 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达（第 34~36 题每题 2 分，第 37 题 4 分，共 10 分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

Nowadays, many young people like to buy mystery boxes for their friends, or for themselves. Mystery boxes are simple but surprising. Buyers don't know what they can get before they open the box. Some may get a popular toy, but some may not. It all depends on luck.

The idea of mystery boxes comes from Japan. They are like the capsule toys(扭蛋) and lucky bags that Japanese young people love. They can bring people hidden surprise, and they are becoming more and more popular among people born in the 1990s in China. According to a report published by MobTech, young people in big cities are the main buyers of mystery boxes. The report also says buyers had spent over 20 billion *yuan* on mystery boxes by 2023.

People like mystery boxes because they can bring happiness. No matter what toys they can get from the mystery boxes, they enjoy the moment when they open the box. It is “the unknown prize” that brings more fun. When they put all of the toys on their desks, they feel happy. Mystery boxes can also help people make friends. People who like the same kind of mystery boxes can talk about their favorite ones and even exchange their same toys with each other. They can get to know more people by trading(交易) the toys on the second-hand market.

However, there are also some downsides of buying mystery boxes. People may spend too much money on mystery boxes out of curiosity. Besides, the products in the mystery box may not meet consumers' expectations.

34. Where does the idea of mystery boxes come from?

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35. Who are the main buyers of mystery boxes in China?

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36. How much had buyers spent on mystery boxes by 2023?

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37. Do you like mystery boxes? Why or why not? (Give at least two reasons.)

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## 五、文段表达（10分）

38. 从下面两个题目中任选题，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。请不要写出你的班名和姓名。

### 题目①

为进一步促进高水平对外开放，我国扩大了单方面免签国家范围。假如你是李华，你的法国朋友 Alex 将借此机会来中国旅游，你打算带他进行北京一日游。请用英语给他写一封邮件，告诉他你们见面的时间、地点、你们将做些什么以及他需要做什么准备。

提示词语：the Great Wall, Hutong, traditional, camera

提示问题：● When and where will you meet?

● What will you do on that day?

● What do you advise Alex to prepare for the trip?

*Dear Alex,*

*I'm glad to know that you're coming to China and I've designed a one-day trip in Beijing for you.* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

